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COMMISSION WILL BE AN AID TO BUSINESS

NEW TRADES BODY WILL HOLD
IMPORTANT SESSIONS IN
NEW YORK SOON

Washington, May 13.—Administration circles are inclined to attach the greatest importance to the hearings which are about to be conducted by the new federal trade commission in New York city. These hearings will mark the first definite work by this commission, the creation of which by act of congress was hailed by President Wilson as the most important step of its kind that has been taken by the federal government since the creation of the interstate commerce commission.

The object of the hearings in New York will be to ascertain the views of exporters on methods of selling American goods in the markets of the world. The hearings will be conducted at the rooms of the New York Merchants' association and all the commercial and industrial organizations interested in foreign commerce will be invited to be represented and to submit information and recommendations on extension of our trade.

The commission, which has only recently organized and entered its offices in the department of commerce, regards the exchange of views on this phase of our commerce as the question of first importance at this time. Its decision to conduct public hearings came as a result of inquiries made to members of chambers of commerce throughout the country as to whether such an inquiry would be beneficial to business or detrimental in any way. It was said that those whose views were obtained unanimously favored the hearings.

The attitude of American manufacturers and exporters in general was expressed in a letter received by the commission from A. H. Wheeler, chairman of the federal trade committee of the chamber of commerce of the United States. Mr. Wheeler wrote as follows: "We are convinced that with the coming of the federal trade commission we have the opportunity of proving not only that co-operation can exist, but that it should exist and will make possible highly constructive

measures in behalf of the interests to be regulated, while at the same time affording the general public every possible protection; in a word, a commission whose work may be affirmative rather than negative."

Other letters received give further promise that there will be absolute co-operation by the commercial interests of the country with the new commission. Manufacturers, exporters and bankers are all interested in the initiation of the movement that is expected to enable Americans to enter the foreign markets on an equal footing with the commercial representatives of Great Britain and Germany, the two principal competitors.

Wherever German trade has gone banking facilities, transportation systems and methods of conducting commercial transactions have been supplied with tremendous advantage over clumsy and inefficient American methods. American bankers, until recently, it is said, have withheld such co-operation and this will form one of the chief subjects of the coming inquiry.

Another subject of the New York hearings will be the consolidation of sale operations so as to reduce expenses and secure opportunities for strengthening credits and maintaining exchange. German and English trade agencies are permitted by their governments to effect combinations that are not allowed under the administration of our laws in regard to trusts. President Wilson has expressed sympathy with those desiring a change in the methods, and it is not unlikely that one of the important results of the coming hearings will be an arrangement by which the government will give its sanction to consolidated sales bureaus of American industrial interests.

While the hearings will be conducted under the provision of the trade commission act empowering that body to investigate trade conditions abroad as they affect American business, the advisability of permitting American merchants to co-operate in establishing sales agencies abroad will be the chief topic of discussion. In the same connection an effort will be made to formulate a theory of what foreign trade conditions will be after the war, with particular reference to the conditions in the Latin American republics.

Plain meals and plain dishes involve less trouble and do away with unhappiness, indigestion and create a general all round atmosphere of happiness in the household.

A SUSPICION OF FOUL PLAY REMAINS

CORONER'S JURY, HOWEVER,
FINDS MRS. BELL'S DEATH
WAS ACCIDENTAL

That Mrs. Kate Bell, the ashes of whose body were found yesterday among the ruins of her home at Mineral Hill, came to her death accidentally through fire, origin unknown, was the verdict reached late yesterday afternoon by a coroner's jury. The remnants of the body were brought to Las Vegas today.

Mrs. Bell was burned to death on Tuesday afternoon when her home at Mineral Hill caught fire in some unknown manner and burned to the ground. Searchers among the ruins found the ashes and burned portions of what looked to them like a human body. Only a small portion of the charred remains could be found, the rest having been reduced to ashes. The portion found is thought to be the lower trunk, but it is burned so badly that it is impossible to determine whether it is a part of a human body.

Although the coroner's jury decided that the fatal burning was accidental, several mysterious circumstances surround the case. It is said to be a fact that Mrs. Bell had a large sum of money in the house, and at least two valuable diamond rings, bequeathed to her by her sister, Miss Margaret Grainey, who died during the winter at Albuquerque. The back door of the house was locked, as the lock, which has been discovered, bears witness. This door was the one always used by the dead woman, the front door being kept barricaded always. The incinerated body was found lying just inside the front door, it being probable from the position of the burned portions that Mrs. Bell was burned lying on her back, with her arms raised to her head. On one side of the body was a lamp and on the other side a lantern. If, as has been said, the fire commenced at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, there could have been no need for either the lamp or the lantern.

It is impossible to identify the body as that of Mrs. Bell, as it is, in fact, impossible to identify it as that of

a human being.

At the time of the fire it is thought that Mrs. Bell was alone and was in poor health. For some time, it is said, her mind had been weak, and she had suffered from a notable loss of memory.

Mrs. Bell was about 65 years old. She was well known in Las Vegas, having lived here for several years. She was preparing to move into town and take life comfortably, as she had inherited some money and property from her sister Margaret. Her maiden name was Kate Grainey. Many years ago she was married to William Bell, an attorney from Milwaukee, Wis., who died several years ago.

The recovered fragments of the body are being cared for by J. C. Johnsen & Sons. No arrangements will be made for the funeral until a sister, Mrs. Julia Fountain of Chicago is heard from. The affairs of the dead woman are being cared for by Attorney William G. Haydon of this city. Besides the sister in Chicago, Mrs. Bell is survived by two nieces, Mrs. Winnie Swift of Darlington, Wis., and Miss Winnie Cummins of Shullsburg, Wis., and a nephew, Walter Johnson of Midvale, S. D.

ACCUSED OF FOGGING NAME

Richmond, Va., May 13.—The bigger the name the better the game, according to the police assertions, is the life motto of W. H. DeWitt, alias J. H. A. Loving, who has found himself in the clutches of the law here because of his alleged propensity to write the names of notables on the backs of worthless checks. Today DeWitt was arraigned in court on a charge of having forged Governor Stuart's indorsement to a check. According to the police, the man has been working the same game for years and has included many public men of Virginia and Washington among his victims.

At 1 o'clock this morning M. J. Wengler died. He had been in Las Vegas since December, 1914, coming here from Chicago for the benefit of his health. He was about 35 years old. Wengler is survived by a brother, Matthew Wengler, who arrived in town from Chicago this afternoon. The body is being cared for by J. C. Johnsen & Sons.

The Las Vegas council of the Knights of Columbus will hold a meeting tonight in the O. R. C. hall at 8 o'clock. All members of the council and visiting brothers are invited to be present.

BIG NAVY REVIEW IN NEW YORK HARBOR

PRESIDENT WILSON WILL REVIEW
THE TREMENDOUS ATLANTIC FLEET

New York, May 8.—New York is about to be the scene of the greatest naval mobilization that the western world has ever seen. The occasion will be the presidential inspection and review—the review both at anchor and under way—of all the superdreadnoughts, dreadnoughts, second line battleships, and the torpedo flotilla of the Atlantic fleet. The backbone of the United States navy will be included in the display, which is expected to afford a convincing refutation of the charges of "unpreparedness" that have been heard in many quarters of late.

Today marked the official beginning of the mobilization, although the big battleships are not scheduled to arrive here until tomorrow. When the last of the ships has dropped anchor in the Hudson there will be on view battleships varying in size from the great superdreadnought of the Wyoming type to the now obsolete type represented by the famous old Kansas. The head of the column will be about off Eightieth street, while the tail will be in plain sight of those who make Yonkers their home.

Admiral Fletcher, flying his new four-starred pennant from the flagship Wyoming, will be in command of the combined fleets, which will be made up of eight superdreadnoughts, 12 second line battleships, one first class cruiser, and a flotilla of 21 destroyers.

To officer and man this splendid armada more than 25,000 officers and enlisted men will be necessary. Incidentally it may be mentioned that these men will be paid off in New York, which means that the bluejackets will have several hundred thousand dollars to spend while here. But the saloons will not get much of this vast sum, for the men under Fletcher are not the drinking type of jackies. The sailor who "hits the grog" is rapidly becoming only a memory in the navy of the United States.

To welcome and to arrange for the entertainment of the officers and bluejackets who are coming with Admiral Fletcher Mayor Mitchel has appointed a committee of 100 of the best known citizens of New York, with Cornelius Vanderbilt at their head. Not only will the officers be looked after—just as if they came from a foreign land—but the enlisted men as well will be entertained in style befitting the greatness of New York. The city has made an official appropriation of \$10,000 and twice as much more has been raised for the entertainment fund by the citizens' committee.

Of all the big ships in the fleet the most interesting will be the great superdreadnoughts New York and Texas which at the present time are considered the most powerful vessels, both offensively and defensive, of their type

afloat. It will be the first opportunity for New Yorkers to see these two great battleships swinging at anchor with the first division of the fleet. A chance will be given to everybody who desires to inspect them and to see at close range what a ship carrying ten 14-inch guns in her main battery in addition to more than a score of others of smaller caliber is like.

One week from Monday President Wilson is to come to New York to spend two days in an inspection of the great fleet. The president and his party will come to New York on the naval yacht Mayflower, while the Dolphin will be used for similar accommodation for Secretary of the Navy Daniels and his aids.

On the morning of the president's arrival and the moment his flag is raised on the Mayflower the fleet will fire a simultaneous salute of 3,000 guns in his honor. Similar salutes will be fired as he circles the armada on his review of it at anchor and again as the fleet proceeds down the bay, passing the Mayflower near the Statue of Liberty. With President Wilson aboard the Mayflower will be a party made up of the members of his cabinet, members of congress, diplomats and other distinguished guests.

Each night that the fleet is in port all of the battleships, cruisers, and destroyers will be illuminated, the result being the most gorgeous electrical picture ever seen in the Hudson. Other spectacular features in connection with the mobilization and review will be a water carnival the night of the president's arrival and a land parade the next day by bluejackets and marines from the fleet, federal troops and other military organizations. The parade will pass along Broadway and Fifth avenue, which thoroughfares will be lavishly decorated in honor of the occasion.

SOCIOLOGISTS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS WILL BE
DISCUSSED BY PROMINENT
PEOPLE

Houston, Tex., May 8.—The fourth annual meeting of the Southern Sociological congress assembled in this city today and will continue in session until Tuesday. In this congress leading educators, clergymen, public officials, editors, lawyers, physicians, farmers, merchants, manufacturers, public-spirited and thoughtful men and women of all professions and from all walks of life, meet to discuss in a broad, practical, non-technical way the fundamental problems of social life in their application to conditions in the southern states.

"Conservation of Health" is the important subject selected for discussion at the present congress. Under this general theme the subjects that will receive attention in the papers, addresses and discussions during the three days' sessions will include courts and public health, courts and prisoners, associated charities, child welfare, race relations and the church and social service.

The general sessions of the congress will be presided over by William Hodges Mann, former governor of Vir-

ginia. Prominent among the speakers will be Senator Owen of Oklahoma, Dr. Oscar Dowling of New Orleans, president of the Southern Medical association; Charles S. McFarland of New York, secretary of the federal council of the Churches of Christ in America; Samuel Z. Batton of Philadelphia, secretary of the American Baptist Social Service Brotherhood; Henry F. Cope, of Chicago, general secretary of the Religious Education association; Rev. Henry A. Atkinson of Boston, secretary of the social service commission of the Congregational church; Dr. Samuel P. Brooks, president of Baylor university; Professor John M. Fletcher of Tulane university; Professor C. S. Yoakum of University of Texas Mrs. J. C. Love of Houston; Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver; Arthur D. Call of Washington, D. C., director the American Peace society; Edwin C. Dinwiddie, national legislative superintendent of the American Anti-Saloon league; Joseph Hyde Pratt, state geologist of North Carolina; Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, former chemist of the United States department of agriculture Professor L. L. Bernard, of the University of Missouri; Surgeon R. H. von Ezdorf, of the United States public health service, and Dr. Edgar Odell Lovett, president of Rice institute, Houston.

RETIREMENT OF COLONEL MAUS

Washington, May 8.—Colonel L. M. Maus, one of the best known officers of the army medical corps, was retired for age today, after more than 40 years of active service. Colonel Maus is from Maryland and entered the medical corps in 1874. In his earlier career he participated in several Indian campaigns and received the medal of honor for exceptional bravery. He served on the staff of General Fitzhugh Lee in the Spanish war and was the first commissioner of public health of the Philippines after the American occupation of the islands. More recently Colonel Maus has served as department surgeon of the eastern department, with headquarters at Governors Island.

WESTERN TRIP OF ORCHESTRA

Boston, May 8.—Almost immediately after finishing their last concert of the season here tonight the one hundred members of the Boston Symphony orchestra, with Dr. Carl Muck at their head, will depart for San Francisco to fill a brief engagement at the Panama-Pacific exposition. It will be the first time in 34 years of existence that this most celebrated of all American musical organizations has been heard on the Pacific coast. The entire trip to San Francisco and return will be made by special train.

NEW WATERWAY

Chicago, May 8.—Chicago's new waterway freight service, planned to cut 45 per cent off the rail transportation charges for shippers to St. Louis, Kansas City, New Orleans and intermediate points, begins business today. The service is to be maintained by the Chicago, St. Louis and Gulf Transportation company, which plans to run a regular line of steamboats over the route of the Illinois-Michigan canal and Mississippi river. The first vessel to be put into service is the new steamboat "Steel City", which will sail from Chicago every 20 days. La-

ter in the season a fleet of eight boats and numerous barges will be put into commission. Plans already are under way to extend the service from Chicago to the Pacific coast by way of the river, gulf and canal, at rates equal to the water charges from the eastern seaboard, but on a schedule that will give this section a two day advantage.

PYTHIANS AT FORT WORTH

Fort Worth, Texas, May 10.—A week of interest in Pythian circles was ushered in here today with the assembling of the Texas grand lodge, Knights of Pythias, for its forty-second annual convention. Delegations of the order from all parts of the state are in the city and the business section is gay with Pythian emblems in honor of the visitors. Today was devoted largely to the reception of the delegates and the transaction of preliminary business. Tomorrow morning there will be a joint public session of the grand lodge and the Grand Temple of the Pythian Sisters. In the afternoon the delegates will pay a visit of inspection to the Pythian home near Weatherford. The business sessions will be resumed Wednesday and concluded the following day. A proposed increase in the minimum fees for membership and a proposal to establish permanent headquarters for the grand lodge are important subjects to be considered and acted upon by the convention.

WATER FOLK CONVENE

Cincinnati, May 10.—Cincinnati is to entertain this week the annual convention of the American Water Works association. The membership of the association is made up of the superintendents and other officials of the water works systems in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada. When the convention sessions close at the end of the week a large party of the members will go to St. Louis to attend the dedication of the new \$2,500,000 filtration plant just completed in that city.

MANY ASPIRE TO RULE CITY

Trenton, N. J., May 10.—With more than 30 aspirants in the field, local political interest is at fever heat in anticipation of the election for city commissioners tomorrow. The present board of five members is rounding out its first term and all are candidates for re-election.

ALABAMA BANKERS IN SESSION

Birmingham, Ala., May 10.—Several hundred bankers are in Birmingham attending the twenty-third annual convention of the Alabama Bankers' association. President G. L. Comer of Eufaula called the gathering to order this afternoon and delivered his annual address. Speakers to be heard at the subsequent sessions, continuing until Wednesday, will include Governor Henderson, Senator Underwood, President Denny of the state university, W. P. G. Harding, member of the federal reserve board, and Mrs. G. H. Mathis, president of the Alabama Diversification association.

Lamplighters employed by the city of Philadelphia have formed a union.

A state organization of electrical workers has been formed in Illinois to promote legislation of benefit to members of the craft.

WILSON CAREFUL IN LUSITANIA MATTER

TAKES AMPLE TIME FOR CONSIDERATION BEFORE COMMITTING HIMSELF

GERMANY EXPRESSES REGRET

WILL NOT CHANGE HER POLICY, HOWEVER, REGARDING SUBMARINE WARFARE

CABINET HAS A DISCUSSION

THIS COUNTRY LIKELY WILL MOVE IN THE INTERESTS OF HUMANITY

Washington, May 11.—President Wilson said today that his speech in Philadelphia last night was not a declaration of policy in reference to the Lusitania destruction; that he was not thinking of any special matter but of the newly naturalized Americans in his audience. The president used the expression that he was thinking of the "cain" some people were trying to raise.

The president said he would make a decision on the policy to be followed in the Lusitania case as soon as he had all the elements in mind. For the present he had nothing to add, he said, to his statement of last Saturday night, which "was considering very earnestly but very calmly the course of action to pursue" and that he knew the country expected him to "act with deliberation as well as with firmness."

The president made it clear that he was expressing a personal attitude and not referring to any specific case. It was taken that he was endeavoring to explain broadly that the United States should seek to serve the cause of humanity by using its influence to secure an adherence to the rules and principles of international law, wherever they have been contravened. Those who have followed his speeches closely pointed out that Mr. Wilson has frequently spoken implicitly rather than explicitly.

While his Philadelphia audience was impressed with the belief that the president was referring specifically to the Lusitania tragedy, the president indicated by his remarks today that he meant his scope to convey the entire subject of foreign relations as well as the subject of domestic day with reference to the aliens. At the usual hour the cabinet began arriving for the first conference with the president since last Friday.

Chairman Stone of the senate foreign relations committee discussed the Lusitania disaster with the president before the cabinet meeting began and later said he had no expectation that an extra session of congress would be called. Senator Stone declared he favored passage of the government purchase bill which fail-

ed in the last congress. Such a step, he said, would provide American ships to carry American passengers and goods. He added that he took it for granted that the United States would find means to protect its own ships.

Senator LaFollette, another White House caller, today opposed the suggestion that diplomatic relations with Germany be broken off.

The Philadelphia speech was interpreted by official Washington, nevertheless as meaning that whatever course is pursued America probably would endeavor to serve the cause of humanity by appealing to Germany to end her submarine warfare against unarmed merchant ships carrying non-combatants. In some quarters the suggestion was made that the president might address a message in person to Emperor William.

Germany's disavowal of any intention to destroy American lives was looked upon by many officials as significant of Germany's desire to maintain friendly relations with the United States.

Message from Gerard

A dispatch from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin was received today and sent to the president, but its contents were not revealed. The evidence given by Captain Turner of the Lusitania before the coroner's jury will be used by officials here in their study of the case.

When the German ambassador left Secretary Bryan's office, he said he had delivered the message forwarded from Berlin.

"That is all I can say," he added. "For anything else I respectfully refer you to the secretary of state."

Secretary Bryan was asked if there was any discussion with the German ambassador concerning the note or the Lusitania matter.

"Nothing that I can talk about," replied the secretary.

Bernstorff is Sorry

Washington, May 11.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, today, accepting as authentic the text of Germany's formal expression of regret for the loss of Americans on the Lusitania, which was received in last night's news dispatches, formally presented the statement today to the state department. The official text has not yet reached the embassy because of difficulties of wireless communication.

Cabinet Discusses Disaster

The cabinet was in session nearly three hours, the longest meeting held in several months. None of the members would deny that the Lusitania incident had been discussed, but all refused absolutely to comment. The demeanor generally of the cabinet members was grave and reserved.

Secretary Bryan, pressed with questions, declared:

"We must not discuss what occurs at cabinet meetings."

Secretary Daniels, asked as to whether the Atlantic fleet would pass through the Panama canal in July according to previously announced plans, replied:

"I cannot discuss that or any other question now."

At the White House no intimation was forthcoming as to whether the president had decided on a course, but there was every indication that

the president had decided not to allow any intimation of his plans to leak out until he is ready to make an announcement.

Germany Makes Statement

Germany, through Ambassador Gerard today notified the United States that submarine commanders had been specifically instructed not to harm neutral vessels not engaged in hostile acts, and that Germany would pay for such ships in the war zone. Neutral ships carrying contraband will be dealt with, the announcement says, according to the rules of naval warfare. If neutral ships are accidentally damaged in the war zone, Germany will express its regret and pay damages without prize court proceedings.

The German government justifies its submarine warfare on the ground that England is threatening to starve the civilian people of Germany by prohibiting neutral commerce in food-stuffs and other necessities.

Texas has Confidence

Austin Tex., May 11.—The Texas house of representatives today adopted a resolution of confidence in the ability of President Wilson to solve the problems arising from the torpedoing of the Gulf Light and the Lusitania.

London Praises Wilson

London, May 11.—The words "Too Proud to Fight" cover in huge letters most of the placards displayed on the streets of London today to advertise the evening papers of the city.

The text of President Wilson's speech at Philadelphia last night, printed here today, reached London too late for general comment as yet. The Evening Star, however, in an editorial remarks:

"President Wilson is a high minded man and we can understand what he meant by his rather unpolitical remarks. Unfortunately, Germany does not understand this kind of righteousness. If America could only, as the president says, convince Germany of her injustice to mankind, how dignified and useful would be her position as a neutral."

Illinois is Loyal

Springfield, Ill., May 11.—A resolution assuring President Wilson that the people of Illinois will endorse whatever action he may take "for maintaining the honor and dignity of the nation" in connection with the torpedoing of the Lusitania was adopted today by the Illinois senate.

MORA COUNTY GIRL TO RECEIVE PRETTY PRIZE

MEMBERS OF WOMAN'S CLUB TO BE JUDGES OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE WORK

On Thursday a committee from the Woman's Club of Las Vegas will go to Mora to present a prize to the girl in the Mora township school during the best piece of needlework.

Mrs. Johanna Vollmer, Mrs. Jefferson Reynolds and Mrs. J. H. Landau will constitute the committee who will judge the merits of the work.

They will make the journey in the automobile of County Agricultural Agent M. R. Gonzales. The giving of the prize was suggested by Mr. Gonzales, who thought that it would be a good thing for the ladies to arouse interest in the domestic science department at Mora, which is practically a new thing. Upon his broaching the proposition to the club the plan immediately was taken up and a prize of a fine sewing bag and a sewing set was offered.

BUCKET FALLS DOWN SHAFT; INJURES MEN

ACCIDENT OCCURS IN HILLSBORO WHEN BRAKE ON GASOLINE HOIST SLIPS

Hillsboro, N. M., May 11.—A serious accident happened at the Eureka mine when a bucket containing three miners fell 45 feet to the bottom of the shaft. Two of the men were taken out almost dead while the third escaped with slight injuries. The accident happened just after the noon hour when the men were returning to work. The brake of the gasoline hoist slipped and before the engineer could apply the emergency the bucket was at the bottom. The engineer climbed into the shaft some distance down the manhole ladders and called out to the miners but there was no response. He mounted his horse and galloped to town, where he gathered up three automobiles, the doctor and a crew of rescuers, who raced out to the mine and hauled the men out in the heavy iron bucket by hand as the hoist was out of commission. Two of them had fallen out and were badly crushed. Albino Carabajal had both legs crushed, his eye put out and back injured. A young man named Garcia was brought in unconscious suffering from internal injuries, and Alfred Ales, the foreman, suffered cuts and bruises. He rode the falling bucket and towards the bottom lifted himself up on the rope so that his fall was broken.

W. H. Frant has made a rich placer strike and is working a force of men on ground that yields \$3 a pan. The strike is at the famous Animas placer field.

NAVAL CHIEF TAKES OFFICE

Washington, May 11.—Captain William S. Benson, late commandant of the Philadelphia navy yard, today assumed his new duties as chief of naval operations. The office of chief of naval operations was created by the last congress and is considered next in importance to that of secretary of the navy. The position carries with it the rank of rear admiral.

BISHOP ATWOOD HONORED

Washington, May 11.—Secretary Daniels has designated Right Rev. Julius W. Atwood, Episcopal bishop of Arizona, to offer the invocation at the launching of the dreadnought Arizona, at the New York navy yard June 19.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers has 420 local unions with a membership of 82,000.

WAR MAY CHANGE MAP OF THE WORLD

FOR THIS REASON NEW MEXICO
PUTS OFF ADOPTION OF A
GEOGRAPHY

Santa Fe, May 13.—Because the present war in Europe may change the map of the world, the state board of education went on record this morning postponing action on the adoption of a geography for the schools of New Mexico.

The board, presided over by the governor, is meeting at the capitol this week to award contracts for textbooks for the next six years, aggregating in value from \$40,000 to \$50,000.

The board adopted Van Anberg's First Days in Numbers, which is the first arithmetic used by the pupils. It will now be used as a supplement; before it was used as a basis. It is published by the Silver-Burdette Co., of New York. The board made a conditional re-adoption of Webster's dictionaries. The conditions are that the publishers, the American Book company of Chicago, deduct 10 per cent and make an allowance on an exchange of old books. It is not certain that the company will accept these terms.

The board started to work on grammars this afternoon.

Following the arrival of Prof. E. L. Enloe, of Silver City, the state board of education last night pitched into the business of awarding contracts for school books for the next six years. The board adopted three textbooks, two of them being additions to the courses given heretofore. The first was Wentworth's arithmetic, published by Ginn & Co., of Boston, which replaces Southworth-Stone's book in the schools. This new arithmetic was adopted because of its pedagogical qualities. While it costs a few cents more than the other book, it has more material, it is said, and will better suit the needs of teacher and pupil.

The second adoption was the Prang system of drawing published by the Prang company, of Chicago. This is a new adoption.

The third was Reinsch's book on civics for the Seventh grade. This is also a new adoption and is of unusual interest as Prof. Reinsch was formerly professor of political science in the University of Wisconsin and now is minister extraordinary to China.

TO BOYCOTT GERMAN GOODS

London, May 13.—Incensed by the fact that more than 80 per cent of the Germans resident in England are enjoying virtually the same freedom and privileges as the "neutral" aliens, a large number of the leading society women of London held a mass meeting at the Mansion House today to protest against these conditions and to organize a campaign against the employment of the alien enemies in England. The movement is to organize under the name of the Anti-German league. It will endeavor to work

up public sentiment against permitting Germans to roan at large in London and other cities or to restrain from buying German-made goods, both now and after the war. The Mansion house meeting was presided over by the Lady Glanusk, one of the chief organizers of the movement. Among the principal speakers were Admiral Lord Charles Baresford, Sir Henry Dalziel and Sir Edwin Cornwall.

LOS ANGELES SECOND

Los Angeles, Calif., May 13.—The report of J. D. Burks, efficiency director, made public today, places Los Angeles as second city in the United States in point of area. This followed the annexation of San Fernando and Palms territory at a recent election. The total area of the city now is 279 square miles, New York City, with 286 miles being the only city with a larger expanse of territory.

The ten cities of the United States having the largest areas are: New York, 286 square miles; Los Angeles 279; New Orleans, 196; Chicago, 184; Philadelphia, 129; Cincinnati, 66; St. Louis, 61; Washington, D. C., 60; Kansas City, 58; Rochester, 57.

This area excludes the water areas, which are sometimes included in the statements of territorial area. If these be included New Orleans would have 270 square miles, San Francisco 127, and Seattle 94, which would bring these cities in the list of ten largest. Los Angeles, however, still would remain second in the country.

TRIAL OF ACCUSED RECTOR

Philadelphia, Pa., May 13.—An ecclesiastical court of the diocese of Pennsylvania met today to organize for the trial of the Rev. George Chalmers Richmond, rector of St. John's Episcopal church, whose case has kept Episcopal circles in Philadelphia in more or less of a turmoil for nearly a year. Dr. Richmond is charged with conduct unbecoming a clergyman and breach of his ordination vows.

The charges against Dr. Richmond are the result of his declarations against Bishop Rhinelander of the Pennsylvania diocese and his attacks by letter and public utterances upon a former member of his vestry, Charles Brown. Dr. Richmond, in utterances from the pulpit, accused Bishop Rhinelander of sending "ecclesiastical spies" into his church to do the bishop's "dirty work." His attacks upon Mr. Brown were equally vigorous. An alleged attempt to extort \$12,000 from the late Bishop Mackay-Smith also figures in the charges against the accused rector.

Dr. Richmond declares he welcomes the trial as an opportunity to justify the harsh terms he has applied to some of the heads of the church. He asserts that he is being assailed wholly because of his freedom of speech in preaching the truth frankly and fearlessly.

TO INDUCT NEW COLLEGE HAND

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 13.—The presidents or other representatives of many of the leading colleges of the country are gathering here to attend the inauguration of Dr. John C. Acheson as president of the Pennsylvania College of Women. The exercises and reunions attending the inauguration will begin tomorrow and continue over Sunday.

COUNCIL GIVEN ADVICE BY THE CITIZENS

WOMAN'S CLUB, MILK MEN AND
AND ELECTRIC CAR COM-
PANY SEND DELEGATES

Recommendations of members of the Women's club regarding crosswalks, suggestions from dairymen regarding changes in the milk inspection ordinance and ideas from a traction expert regarding the proposed taxing of jitney buses and taxicabs were received last night by the city council at its regular monthly meeting.

The council got a plentiful supply of ideas, but failed to take formal action on any of them.

The milk ordinance and the proposed jitney license bill were referred to the ordinance committee, while the council decided not to go on record as against the building of the cross walks asked by the Woman's club, but requested the mayor to inform that organization that the city has not sufficient money in the proper funds at this time to do the work. The Woman's club committee stated that it had raised sufficient money to pay one-half the expense of building four walks connecting Hilsite park with the walks on adjoining streets. The city has authorized the building of two of these walks, which have been completed, and the club asked that the building of the remaining two be authorized, stating if this were not done it would be necessary to return the funds which have been collected from the property owners. The committee was composed of Mrs. Johanna Vollmer, Mrs. William Lucas and Mrs. John Robbins.

Milk Men Protest

Fred Corbett and Edward Comstock, representing the dairymen of the city, were present and entered a protest against the milk inspection ordinance which compels a dairyman owning from two to 40 cows to pay a license and have his cows inspected annually, while the man who owns but one cow may sell milk to his neighbors without going to the expense of taking out a license. Mr. Corbett suggested that all persons selling milk should be obliged to place it in glass bottles, as a guarantee of its purity. Mr. Corbett said the dairymen think that they should be protected from ruinous competition if they are required to pay license fees, and that people who do not make dairying a business should not be allowed to compete with them unfairly.

The milk inspection ordinance requires that each person owning a cow shall have the animal inspected each year at an expense of \$1, but it is said this provision has not been enforced.

Townsend Makes Recommendations

W. S. Townsend, manager of the Las Vegas Transit company, recommended to the council that it be careful, in passing a law governing jitney buses and taxicabs, to insert provis-

ions for the protection of the public. He suggested that each driver be obliged to put up a bond of \$2,500 as a guarantee of the safety of passengers and persons using the streets. He would insure the entrance of none but responsible people into the jitney business. From the standpoint of his company he said he believed it would be unfair to allow the gasoline competitors to use the highways at little or no expense while his corporation was obliged to pay heavy taxes upon its tracks and rolling stock. He suggested that the license should be made sufficiently high to protect the city and the citizens. Mr. Townsend said he believed persons intending to engage in legitimate transportation business would welcome a high license, as it would afford them protection against unfair competition from owners of cars.

City Attorney Herbert W. Clark presented a proposed ordinance, which provides that each car used in transportation service shall be taxed through an annual license fee. It was Mr. Townsend said such a provision would be better than taxing each person engaged in the jitney business a flat sum, no matter how many cars he might put in use. Several of the councilmen said, however, that they favored the latter plan. After considerable discussion the matter was referred to the ordinance committee, which was asked to decide upon the amount of license to be charged and whether every jitney car should be taxed equally, some of the councilmen having suggested that a fee of \$10 be charged for the first car licensed by an individual or corporation and \$7.50 or \$5 for each additional machine. None of the automobile men was present to give his views, although a committee representing them had been expected.

According to the report of City Physician C. C. Gordon five children were born in East Las Vegas last month, of whom two were males. There were nine deaths, of whom five were males. Six of the deceased persons were residents of East Las Vegas, while three were non-residents.

Chief of Police Ben Coles and Police Judge D. R. Murray reported ten arrests during April, the collection of \$3.75 in fines and that the city was liable for costs to the amount of \$2.50.

City Clerk Charles Tamme reported the collection by his office during April of \$746.78.

The following were present at the meeting: Mayor H. M. Smith, City Clerk Charles Tamme, Aldermen Russell, Stern, Foster, Roseberry and Kaser.

TO STAGE OLYMPIC GAMES

Shanghai, China, May 13.—All arrangements are about concluded for the Far East Olympic games, which are to be staged here during the coming week. These games, which were held for the first time at Manila two years ago, will be conducted along much the same lines as the Western Olympics. In addition to the usual list of track and field events the contests will include tennis, baseball, volleyball, football and basketball. Included among the contestants will be many athletes from Japan, Korea, Hawaii, the Philippines, Siam and the Chinese provinces.

WETTEST APRIL IN HISTORY OF THE STATE

TEMPERATURE LAST MONTH
WAS JUST ABOUT THE
NORMAL FIGURE

Santa Fe, May 12.—The month of April averaged practically normal in temperature, considering the state as a whole, but had almost three times the normal precipitation. It was, in fact, the wettest April of record exceeding any previous record by more than half inch, and amounting to more than double the wet April of 1914.

In a general way the temperature showed a deficiency in a broad belt through the south central part of the state. It was greatest in the lower Pecos valley and in Socorro county, while on the other hand northern counties and the extreme southwest showed a small excess, greatest in the northern part of the state. The comparatively even temperature that obtained throughout the month, barring the warmth of the last week, caused many to think it cold and disagreeable, largely because it was cloudy and wet. And it was wet throughout the state, with the exception of a small area in Dona Ana, Luna and extreme southwest Otero counties, where little or no precipitation occurred. From the crest of the White, Capitan and Sacramento mountains eastward, however, frequent heavy downpours occurred. The entire eastern tier of counties averaged over five inches for the month, while Roosevelt and Curry ran from six to ten inches. The resulting floods in the Pecos and tributaries were the greatest experienced in years.

Pressure

The mean sea level atmospheric pressure at Santa Fe was 29.87 inches; highest, 30.26 on the 2d; lowest, 29.48 on the 30th. At Roswell the mean was 29.88 inches; highest, 30.39 on the 1st; lowest, 29.49 on the 30th, while at El Paso the mean was 29.83 inches; highest, 30.28 on the 2d; lowest, 29.48 on the 30th.

Temperature

The monthly mean for the state, as determined from the records of 90 stations having a mean altitude of about 5,000 feet, was 52.9 degrees, or .1 degree above the normal, as shown by the departures of 37 stations having records for ten years or more. It averaged 1 degree a day warmer than April, 1914. The highest monthly mean temperature was 61.8 degrees at Artesia, and the highest recorded temperature 93 degrees at the same station on the 27th. The lowest mean monthly temperature was 38.3 degrees at the Rea ranch, near Tijique, on the crest of the Manzano mountains, and the lowest recorded temperature 13 degrees at Elizabethtown on the 10th. The 27th and 28th was the warmest day of the month, as a rule, while the 1st was the coldest.

Humidity

The mean relative humidity at Santa Fe at 6 a. m. was 74 per cent;

at 6 p. m., 49 per cent, and for the month 62 per cent. At Roswell the mean at 6 a. m. was 80 per cent; at 6 p. m., 42 per cent, and for the month, 61 per cent. At the Agricultural college the 8 a. m. readings averaged 60 per cent; the 5 p. m. readings 30 per cent, and for the month 45 per cent, while a forenoon reading at Fort Bayard averaged 52 per cent for the month.

Precipitation

The average precipitation for the state, as determined from the records of 157 stations, was 3.38 inches, or 1.95 inches above the normal, as shown by the departures of 51 stations having record for ten years or more. It exceeded April, 1914, 1.83 inches. The greatest monthly amount was 10.13 inches at Texico, and the least a trace at Columbus, while the greatest amount in any 24 consecutive hours was 4.81 inches near Lake-wood on the 16-17th. The snowfall of the month averaged 2.6 inches, although it was practically confined to the higher northern districts. Heavy snow occurred over the highest peaks of the Manzano, Jemez, San Juan and Sangre de Cristo ranges, replacing much of the snow that melted and leaving a deep snow covering over the north faces and in the deep canyons and the dense timber. The total average seasonal snowfall to the close of April was 41 inches, which is about one-third greater than the normal. Over the headwaters of the Canadian, Pecos, Rio Grande and San Juan much water from melting snow is still indicated.

Wind

The total wind movement at Santa Fe was 4,787 miles, or 6.6 miles per hour; highest velocity, 48 miles from the south on the 29th. At Roswell the total movement was 5,899 miles, or 8.2 miles per hour; highest velocity, 60 miles from the southeast on the 16th. At El Paso the total movement was 9,087 miles, or 12.6 miles per hour; highest velocity, 48 miles from the northwest on the 24th. At the Agricultural college 6,206 miles were recorded on 27 days, or 9.6 miles per hour; highest velocity, 60 miles from the northwest on the 13th. Over the northern part of the state the winds of the month were light, as a rule, attaining, however, much greater movement in central and southern counties. The prevailing direction for the month was from the southwest.

Sunshine and Cloudiness

As a rule April is clear, dry and blustery, but the month just closed was much given to cloudiness; there were 12 clear days, 12 partly cloudy days and six cloudy days. At Santa Fe only 59 per cent of the possible sunshine occurred, and at Roswell only 64 per cent, while Santa Fe had but 20 days with 50 per cent or more of the possible sunshine, and Roswell 21 days.

Cleveland, O., May 12.—More than 5,000 delegates, representing every railroad in the United States and Canada, were present here today when Grand Chief Warren G. Stone called the triennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to order for the three weeks' session. There are also present about 2,000 visitors, who are mostly members of the ladies' auxiliary.

HOW TO EAT FOR HEALTH OF BODY

PROMINENT PHYSICIAN CALLS
ATTENTION TO THE RULES
OF DIET

(By Charles Percival, D. D.)

Dyspepsia is the most common disease of this age. Simplicity of diet hodge podge of savories, condiments, sweets, rich and fatty dishes greatly to the detriment of an overworked stomach and a consequently rebellious stomach and a poisoned system, to say nothing of a lowered mental efficiency and physical ability. These are the ones who revert back to the meat diet and become steady converts to cathartic pills instead of profiting by the lessons that nature has sought to impart.

It is important that all should learn the elements needed in our daily foods to build up the body. Make the diet as varied as possible. Avoid a sameness. Do not mix too many things together at one meal. Bear in mind that the body demands a certain amount of the following things:

First—Fats which can be found in nuts, butter, olive oil, cream and certain cereals like oatmeal. Fats sustain the nervous system and maintain heat.

Second—Protein which is found in nuts, macaroni, brown bread, whole wheat, eggs, oatmeal, cheese, lentils, peas and beans. Protein forms flesh, builds muscle and produces strength.

Third—Phosphates, which are found in most all vegetables, and the husk of the wheat, which is included in all the bread mentioned (not in white flour), cheese, bananas, apples and many of the fruits. Phosphates build up the bone, feed the brain and nerves and purify the system.

Fourth—Sugar which is obtained by masticating starches but most easily and best in fresh fruits and pure honey. Sugar supplies heat and energy.

Fifth—Water which is necessary to purify the body and supply the fluid for the necessary excretions which are necessary to keep the system in a state of even health.

It is impossible to set down hard and fast rules that will fit every case concerning the proper proportions in which the five elements must be combined or the proper amount of each needed by each individual. This is because the amount varies in every case according to the age and occupation. Conclusive experiments have proven that about two ounces of protein is sufficient even for the heavy worker, six ounces of starch, two ounces of fat, one-half ounce of phosphates and four to six pounds of water per day are needed. An excess of protein causes a general condition of plethora, nervous prostration after meals, congestion, piles, headaches, excitability, sensuality, irritability and bad temper. An excess of starch diet, especially if not well cooked or masticated is responsible for dyspepsia, flatulence, stomach pains, acidity, is

pimples, boils, and a general inflammation will cure and avoid it. If you have it try the simple breakfast of fresh fruits, the super-cooked cereals, whole wheat or brown bread (not too fresh). These will be found quite sufficient as accompaniments to the morning cup of tea, cocoa or coffee. Boiled rice or any of the predigested cereals eaten with boiled milk and a boiled egg occasionally can be added to make a more solid meal. Those who have been long accustomed to making a more elaborate breakfast of bacon and eggs, griddle cakes, steaks, chops or fish, because perhaps in many cases of the inability of obtaining a substantial noon meal, will do well to omit these heavy foods in the summer and follow the above suggestions. One of the principal arguments for simplicity is that owing to the prevailing ignorance concerning food values and the requisite amount of albumen, sugar, starch and fats which are necessary to keep the human economy in perfect health, it is somewhat difficult for chronic eaters of flesh and heavy diet to choose a properly balanced diet. They make many blunders, such as partaking too freely of acid fruits and vegetables at the same time, instead of wisely combining fruits with cereals. Others mix up a motley condition. Excess of fats causes biliousness. A lack of water means that the body shall draw upon the tissues themselves for the necessary moisture for its excretions so that the body is soon emaciated. The more physical effort we put forth the more proteids and fats we require and vice versa. Brain workers of sedentary habits require little and soon suffer from indigestion. The cure is the simple diet, copious draughts of water (between meals), internal bathing and constant but light exercise in the open air. Cold weather demands more fatty food and in summer less. By producing an abundance of fruits and vegetables in summer, nature has sought a way to take care of the cooling of the body. Most of us live on about half of what we eat and the remainder must be gotten rid of. Hence the prevalence of so much sickness.

Meat is not an absolute necessity at every meal. It should be partaken of moderately in the warm weather as it is productive of an excess of uric acid. Composed of nearly 75 per cent water it does not loom up very important. When one remembers that nearly five-sixths of the world lives on plantains or rice (and are healthy and do without doctors and drugs) it does not speak strongly in favor of an excessive meat diet. Too sudden an abstinence from a meat diet and too much of a vegetable diet is apt to bring on severe attacks of indigestion. Eat only when you are hungry—don't force yourself and don't eat to repletion. Drowsiness and stupor are sure signs of excess.

Cooking is 50 per cent of the success of a meal. How few know the art! Frying is to be abhorred. Boiling, baking and broiling are best. Food should be properly flavored and made attractive to the palate. Every woman should make it her duty to see that her family secures harmless, pure and wholesome food. The new profession for women which is so sadly neglected in this hurly burly day, hygienic cooking,

GILLENWATER IS SUED BY MONTEZUMA OFFICER

RECEIVER FOR DEFUNCT ALBUQUERQUE COMPANY WANTS AN ACCOUNTING

Albuquerque, May 10.—Harry P. Owen, receiver for the Montezuma Trust company, Saturday afternoon brought suit against the former directors and President W. H. Gillenwater, asking that the amounts lost by stock holders be ascertained, and that judgment be entered against the defendants for the amount. Burkhart & Coors and M. E. Hickey, acting for Owen, filed the complaint with District Clerk Thomas K. D. Maddison.

W. H. Gillenwater, Frank A. Hubbell, J. C. Baldrige, A. B. McMillen and W. R. Whitney, directors of the trust company, are named as defendants.

At the time of its incorporation the trust company had assets of more than \$100,000 invested in first mortgages on improved real estate, and the value of its stock was at least \$81,000, according to the complaint.

Negligence is Alleged

The complaint alleges that by reason of the negligence and mismanagement of the directors, a portion of the assets of the corporation was lost.

The complaint alleges that Gillenwater lent himself, "under the guise of overdrafts," amounts which immediately before suspension amounted to \$41,014.25. He gave himself credit on the company's books by cancelling certificates of stock in the corporation "which were of less value than the amount of the overdraft," it is said.

Gillenwater is charged with lending \$26,000 to the Globe store company, of which he is alleged to have been principal stockholder without adequate security; with lending \$5,730.56 to the Del Rio Electric Light and Ice company, of which he is said to have been a stockholder. It is said the loan was not repaid.

Bought Bonds, is Alleged

Gillenwater is accused of purchasing shares of capital stock and bonds of the Gallup Electric Light company, Roswell Electric Light company, and Del Rio Electric Light and Ice company, "with the funds of said corporation." The allegation is made in the complaint that these stocks and bonds were sold at a profit amounting to "thousands of dollars," which Gillenwater appropriated to his own use. The attorneys made the claim that this sum belonged to the corporation.

Part of the complaint follows:

"That the said Gillenwater did cause the books of said corporation to be kept in such manner that the value of the stock thereof appeared on the books thereof to be much greater than its actual value."

Reports Said to Be False

President Gillenwater said the directors also are accused of making false reports of the condition of the company to the traveling auditor.

This also is from the complaint:

"That all of the aforesaid actings and doings of the said Gillenwater were done and carried on with the knowledge and consent of the other said defendants as such directors, or the said Gillenwater was en-

abled to do and perform the same through the gross negligence and mismanagement of said defendants as such directors, their lack of ordinary care and attention in the management and direction of the officers of said corporation and their failure and neglect to exercise their functions as such directors, as hereinbefore alleged."

FOUR COUNTIES MAKE EXCELLENT PROGRESS

VALENCIA, MCKINLEY, DONA ANA AND BERNALILLO HAVE GOOD SCHOOLS

Santa Fe, N. M., May 10.—"I have just toured four counties and everywhere I've been the county unit plan seems to be popular. I think this new plan will mean the employment of first grade teachers throughout the state," said State School Superintendent Alvan N. White, on his return to the city after several weeks' travel through Valencia, McKinley, Dona Ana and Bernalillo counties.

"I was much interested in what I saw in Valencia county," continued Mr. White. "There is keen interest in the selection of a site for the new high school building. Four locations with a \$2,000 bonus were offered by the Becker company in Belen and it is understood another site, a fifth one is being considered. No adjustment of the matter took place while I was in Belen. It was interesting also to note the claim made in Belen that the only orchard planted on school grounds is to be found there—there are 53 trees.

"In McKinley county I saw steady advancement in education work, I visited the new high school building which was built at Gallup at a cost of \$42,000. The school is running in fine shape. I visited many of the coal mining camps and noticed a good attendance in the schools. The primary at Gibson had children from the age of two up and they were being taught by the Montessori method.

"In Dona Ana county \$30,000 has been spent in the past year. There are new buildings in every district except two, and they are splendid structures. I was informed that County School Superintendent Hayner, of Dona Ana, has made all of his estimates for a nine months term of school with first grade teachers. This shows how the county unit plan is looked at in that county of education enthusiasts."

ALBUQUERQUE STREET RAILWAY IS BANKRUPT

RECEIVER TAKES POSSESSION OF THE TRACTION COMPANY'S PROPERTIES

Albuquerque, N. M., May 10.—George Roslington Saturday was appointed receiver for the Albuquerque Traction company by Judge Reynolds of the

district court, upon the petition of the First Savings Bank and Trust company, trustee under a deed of trust.

The First Savings Bank and Trust company takes the stand in its complaint, which was filed by A. B. McMillen, that the conditions of the deed of trust, given to secure a bond issue, have been violated and that it is entitled to have an accounting of all outstanding bonds and the interest on them. Unless the alleged indebtedness secured by the deed is paid by a short day, the trust company asks the sale of the railway at public auction.

The deed of trust covers all the railway company's property and was made out to secure a bond issue of \$250,000, authorized by the directors September 27, 1905. Judge H. F. Reynolds was first trustee but he resigned and Frank McKee was appointed. When Mr. McKee died the trust company was appointed by the traction people with the approval of the bondholders.

According to the complaint, the defendant was to pay interest on the bonds semi-annually but interest has not been paid for more than two years on the outstanding bonds, amounting to \$116,000, and the railway company has allowed taxes to become delinquent, which is said to be in violation of the provisions of the deed of trust.

Judge Reynolds immediately signed the order, appointing Roslington. His bond was fixed at \$5,000. He is to take possession of the property and to operate the system, according to the plaintiff's complaint.

NEWCOMERS' WEEK IN ATLANTA

Atlanta, Ga., May 10.—In the belief that it is more fitting to extend the glad hand to those who have chosen this city as their home, rather than to kill the fatted calf in honor of the fellow who has gone away to help build up some other community, Atlanta has decided to reverse the usual order by dispensing with an "Old Home Week" celebration and setting aside the week beginning today as "Newcomers' Week." The commercial and other organizations of the city have arranged to observe the week with a series of receptions, banquets, and other functions to which every citizen who has moved to Atlanta since January 1, 1914, has been invited to be an honored guest.

When Larry Lajoie signed with the Athletics last winter he realized his life's ambition to belong to a championship team—last winter.

Outside of losing 13 of the first 15 games the Columbus Senators have gotten along very well without Bill Hinchman, the Senators' 1914 star, now with the Pirates.

So far this season "Germany" Schaefer has been the only Federal leaguer able to enter the pass gate at the Polo grounds. We don't include Benny Kauff, as Benny was a regular

In looking for a minor league berth after his big league days are over Charley Herzog will likely pass up the Northwestern league, now that the Northwestern has its "Umpire Day" Giant for about 15 minutes.

We are told that Brooklyn fans fear there must be something radically wrong with the Superbas. Cheer up, Robin followers. Look at the misery on tap across the river.

MUCH INTEREST IN THE LAMP INCIDENT

SCIENTISTS WRITE INQUIRING ABOUT INCANDESCENT FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Manager W. S. Townsend of the Las Vegas Light and Power company has received a letter from H. W. Alexander, manager of the publicity department of the society for Electrical Development, relative to the story printed in The Optic concerning the fire at the Bismarck restaurant being extinguished by an exploding nitrogen filled electric light. Mr. Townsend sent the story to the society as a peculiar instance of the efficiency of the new globes.

Alexander seems interested in the occurrence, and will use the story, bearing the name of Las Vegas, as an advertising feature. The society is one of the largest of its kind in the world. It comprises about three-fourths of the concerns of the country interested in electrical development.

AN OUTDOOR SCHOOL

Santa Fe, N. M., May 10.—That Santa Fe offers unique climatic advantages for a four months term of outdoor school for youngsters is the statement of Mrs. W. G. Turley, who has returned here from a tour of the south and Cuba to reopen her outdoor school in the Turley orchard on Monday, May 17.

Mrs. Turley is said to be the pioneer outdoor educator in New Mexico, and her Santa Fe school, opened here four years ago, was the first of its kind, but there are several others now in different parts of the state.

"The school's records show that classes have been held every morning for four months without any interference on the part of the atmospheric conditions," said Mrs. Turley. "In other states, children have had to be bundled up or given hot drinks or hot soups to withstand the rigors of outdoor life, but Santa Fe has such a mild climate from now until the middle of September that none of these aids are needed. I have found such a demand for an outdoor class that the number of pupils this year, as last, will have to be limited."

Mrs. Turley states that in addition to the study of arithmetic and English the primary class this season will take up Folk dancing which has taken so well in some of the large schools in New York and in Europe.

GARRISON INSPECTS CANAL

Sheffield, Ala., May 10.—Sheffield and the neighboring cities and towns today entertained a distinguished official party from Washington which came to inspect the work on the Muscle Shoals canal, the great waterway project which is expected to aid materially in the industrial development of this section. The party was headed by Secretary of War Garrison and included members of the senate and house committees on rivers and harbors.

More than one-third of American workers are employed in agriculture.

GERMANIC ALLIES NOW ARE NEAR PRZEMYSL

RUSSIANS CONTINUE TO FALL
BACK BEFORE THEIR
ENEMY'S THRUST

FRANCE AND ENGLAND HELP

THEY RENEW ACTIVITIES IN THE
WEST TO DIVINE KAISER'S
FORCES

THE REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVE

TEUTONS FACE A MUCH STRONG-
ER ARMY IN BELGIUM
AND IN FRANCE

London, May 11.—The Russians continue to fall back in western Galicia before the Austro-German thrust and the Germanic allies now have crossed the upper reaches of the Wisloka river, and are within 50 miles of the fortres of Przemysl. This much is admitted in the official communication given out by the staff of Grand Duke Nicholas, but it is spoken of in a matter of fact way which does not show much perturbation and is coupled with the claims of having recommenced a successful offensive against the Austro-Germans at various points.

It is anticipated in London that force on the western front will help to reduce the pressure on the Russians. A significant development in the western theater is that despite the German concentration in Flanders and France, the British and French forces find themselves strong enough to attack on such a wide front.

Confirmation of yesterday's statement that heavy reinforcements had reached the allied forces' front is given in Berlin official communication which estimates the number to be "at least four fresh army corps."

The recruiting situation in Great Britain caused by the sinking of the Lusitania continues.

The German Statement

Berlin, May 11 (Via London).—The German general headquarters staff today gave out the following statement:

"Yesterday morning an English ship was driven away from Westende by our fire.

"We made further progress east of Ypres and captured five machine guns. The French continued their attacks southwest of the Lorette hills and at the village of Abyn and Carency. All their attacks were repulsed. The number of prisoners made by us here was increased to 800.

"Between Carency and Neuville the French remain in possession of the trenches taken by them. The battle continues.

"An English flying machine was shot down at a point southeast of Lille.

"Southwest of Berry-au-Bac and in the wood south of Longville-au-Boise

our troops yesterday took by storm a position of two lines of trenches stretching over a width of 400 meters. We also took a number of unwounded prisoners and captured two mine throwers with much ammunition.

"Enemy infantry attacks north of Fléry and in the forest of Le Pretre failed.

"In the eastern theater the situation was unchanged. The Russians attempted to arrest the pursuit of our army under General Mackensen on the Brzostoko-Brosowa line on the branch of the Strodnika-Brzezna and at Ropo ya, northeast of Ebeca and Szsryn on the Vistula. Their object failed. By night the Russian lines were pierced in many places, especially at Brzosko and between Brzosko and Lutoza, after a desperate attack by several Russian divisions from Sanok in the direction of Besko had failed in the morning with heavy losses for the enemy. The pursuit continued."

The French Statement

Paris, May 11.—The French war office statement on the progress of hostilities says in part:

"In Belgium near St. Georges the enemy endeavored by a night attack to recapture the position taken by us the day before yesterday. They were, however, repulsed.

"To the north of Arras our progress has continued. Carency is now invested by our troops on three sides and is reduced to precarious communication with the German lines.

"The forces brought by the enemy from Lens and from Douai in automobiles were not successful at any place in getting the advantage. Four strong counter attacks broke down under our fire Monday, at the same time suffering heavy losses.

"These attacks took place in front of Loos, at Notre Dame de Lorette, at Sauchez and at Neuville St. Vaast. At this last mentioned place we gained territory, at the same time making about 100 prisoners.

"Monday night the enemy suffered a further check. The counter attack to the north of Neuville Saint Vaast, preceded by a violent bombardment, were completely repulsed and we retained all the ground gained.

"Following the bombardment of Dunkirk reported yesterday morning, during which three shells fell but without hurting anybody or inflicting any damage, the Germans threw 11 shells on the town of Bergues, five miles southeast of Dunkirk. Twelve persons were killed and 11 wounded. Our batteries put a stop to the shelling.

"One of our aviators bombarded a hangar for a dirigible balloon at Maubege and started a fire. An aviator of the enemy threw bombs on the railroad station at Doullens, 20 miles north of Amirie, but without doing any damage. Another aviator of the enemy pursued between the Argonne and the Meuse by a French airman was compelled to come down within the German lines, where his machine took fire.

"On the other hand, the Germans brought down yesterday a British aviator and British soldiers were successful in bringing down two German airmen."

Turks Look for Landing

London, May 11.—Turkish troops

are being transported from Smyrna to the Turkish seaports of Alexandria and Adelia, says a dispatch received today from Athens by the London Evening Star, owing to the fear that a landing is about to be made at those places by forces of the allies.

FILMS NOT ADMITTED

Philadelphia, May 11.—The case involving the right to bring into this country films of the Willard-Johnson fight was taken under advisement by the United States court of appeals here today after arguments had been heard. Frederick F. Freed, collector of the port of Newark, who refused to allow the films to enter was upheld by Federal Judge Thomas Haight of Jersey City. Counsel for those interested in the films said they were not an article of commerce and therefore should be admitted.

The Russian Statement

Petrograd, May 11.—An official statement issued last night by general headquarters said:

"In the region of Uzok pass, the enemy made a fruitless attack on Saturday. Several enemy columns attacked impetuously a position held by two of our companies in a sector of the Javorina mountain chain on the slopes above Lomniza.

"The enemy's losses were so heavy heaps of bodies interfered with the fire from our trenches. Our troops, in spite of the enemy's machine gun fire, left their trenches and swept the enemy from the whole region.

"The same day, after a desperate fight, the enemy forced a Russian detachment near the village of Zaleveki to retire to the left bank of the Dniester.

"Sunday night, our vanguards having crossed the Dniester, attacked the enemy on the Chaboruki front to the mouth of the Try. We took 1,300 prisoners, one gun and many machine guns."

CHINA ACCEPTS TERMS

Washington, May 11.—The state department has been advised of China's acceptance of the Japanese ultimatum says Secretary Bryan said today, but he would not say whether the terms were satisfactory to the United States. The ultimatum, he said, however, had eliminated from present consideration the demands in Group 5 with the exception of one article already agreed to by China before the ultimatum was presented.

JUBILEE OF BOARD WALK

Atlantic City, N. J., May 30.—Today marked the silver jubilee of Atlantic City's famous board walk. It was on this date, 25 years ago, that the famous promenade, traversing the beach for four miles, was formally opened with a celebration in which the elite of Philadelphia, New York, Washington and other cities took part. Since then the walk has been damaged several times, but each time it has been rebuilt on a larger and more elaborate scale.

Should "Big Jeff" Tesreau spring a kink in his good right arm it would be well for managers to look up their star heavers every night. While not alluding to Giant kidnapers in any manner whatsoever, still its better to be safe than sorry.

CHIHUAHUA CATTLE TO ENTER THIS STATE

SPECIAL PERMIT IS GIVEN; ANIMALS PROVE TO BE NOT INFECTED

Santa Fe, N. M., May 11.—A special permit for the admission to New Mexico of the cattle now held in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, by the E. K. Warren company and the Las Palomas Cattle company, American concerns, was issued today by the cattle sanitary board of this state. The issuance of the permit followed a conference here yesterday between Governor McDonald and W. P. Linwood, secretary of the cattle sanitary board, and representatives of the two companies. The Warren interests were represented by Charles K. Warren, son of E. K. Warren, the "Featherbone Stitch" millionaire of Wisconsin, and the Las Palomas company was represented by H. S. Stephenson.

The permit was issued only after it had been shown conclusively that the cattle in question have not been exposed in any way to the foot and does not mean any modification of the foot and mouth quarantine as far as Mexico is concerned, or that permits for the admission of Mexican cattle will be issued indiscriminately by the New Mexico authorities.

Due to the fact that Pancho Villa, the revolutionary leader in control of Chihuahua and other portions of northern Mexico, is just now decidedly "hard up" for "real" money, the two American concerns have been able to get permission from him for the transfer of their cattle on the payment of a certain sum in United States currency per head. Both have already lost large numbers of cattle, and the permit for their transfer across the line at this time means the salvation of their remaining herds. Not all of the cattle will remain in New Mexico, as some will go across the Grant county line into Texas, from which state a permit also has been secured. The Arizona authorities were consulted in reference to the admission of the cattle, and agreed to it.

The Warren company has contracted for a large tract of state land in Grant county, not far from the international line, and has some cattle there at present.

TO SUPREME COURT

San Francisco, May 11.—Maury I. Diggs and F. Lew Caminetti, whose convictions under the Mann white slave act recently were affirmed, were denied a rehearing here today by the United States circuit court of appeals. The writ of mandate for the execution of the sentences will be issued within five days. It is understood their counsel will ask for a stay in order to carry the case to the United States supreme court. Caminetti, son of Anthony Caminetti, commissioner general of immigration, was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment and a fine of \$1,500 and Diggs to two years' imprisonment and \$2,000 fine for the transportation of Martha Warrington and Lola Norris of Sacramento to Reno, Nev., in January, 1913.

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Stock Raising Farming - Mining

ESTABLISHED 1882

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MERCHANTMEN NOT PROTECTED

According to the statement of the first lord of the British admiralty, Winston Spencer Churchill, it is not the policy of England to afford protection to her merchant marine, the ships being expected to defend themselves by dodging or outrunning submarines. While this policy is in force the German submarines are sinking English vessels at the rate of about two per day. On one occasion seven ships were wrecked in the course of 24 hours. At this rate how long will Great Britain be entitled to keep the name of "ruler of the waves?"

The sinking of the Lusitania by the Germans was a cowardly crime, but was it not almost equally criminal for the British admiralty to allow the giant liner, in the face of grim warnings from the Germans, to attempt to make her way through hostile waters without protection?

ARE WE READY?

According to the report of the National Security league, made public today, the United States is ill prepared for war. The league, after a supposedly complete examination of conditions, finds the army and navy inadequately equipped, the supply of arms and ammunition for both land and sea forces insufficient and the fortifications incapable of putting up a long or effective resistance against attack.

Aside from these little defects, it is presumed, the league was well pleased with this nation's fighting forces.

In view of the immense mass of matter which has been published recently regarding the preparedness of the United States for war, there is ground for taking the belief that this country is ready for military emergencies or that it could be expected to be defeated by the first second class power with which it came into conflict.

Everyone who is patriotic to even the smallest extent desires this government to have ample facilities for defense or for commanding respect when it takes a stand on international matters. There are few Americans, however, The Optic believes, who would like to have this country become known as a military nation.

Let us hope that conditions are not

as black as they have been painted by the National Security league.

Some time ago, when manufacturers complained that the democratic tariff had brought ruinous conditions to their business, the administration sent special agents to investigate. These agents, as was to be expected, reported that the difficulty was not due to the tariff but to inefficient management. Since these agents are able to tell private enterprise how to run its affairs, why not assign one of them to each governmental department and thus get the administrative machinery running on a good business basis?

FOUND GUILTY

Advertising in The Optic gets results. W. S. Townsend, manager of the Las Vegas Light and Power company is one of the patrons of this paper who likes to go on record publicly to the effect that money his company spends with The Optic is a good investment. Following is a letter from Mr. Townsend to M. M. Padgett:

East Las Vegas, N. M., May 8, 1915.
"Mr. M. M. Padgett,

"East Las Vegas, N. M.
"Dear Sir:

"I wish to congratulate you upon having such a good paper as The Optic as an advertising medium.

"As you know, we have been carrying on a HOTPOINT campaign which closes tonight, and our success has been due largely to the assistance which we have received through the advertising columns of your paper. It pays to advertise in The Optic.

"LAS VEGAS LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY,

"W. S. TOWNSEND, Manager."

NO CAUSE FOR WAR

The German ambassador's statement to Secretary of State Bryan today in expressing regret that so many American lives had been lost in the course of the European war is significant. It carries the implication, at least, that Germany will continue to take American lives if citizens of the United States get into Germany's way. It carries the implication that Germany will not relax her policy of sinking ships flying the British flag, no matter how many Americans or other neutrals are on board.

Is this policy a direct violation of international law and agreement, as has been stated? If so, how long will the civilized neutral nations allow it to be continued?

As conditions present themselves now, there is no occasion for the United States to go to war with Germany over the Lusitania incident. This nation, however, as the strongest neutral, doubtless can convince Germany that it is acting as the mouthpiece of the other nations not engaged in the war when it states that the wanton destruction of human life by the sinking of merchant ships must end. And Germany, already deeply involved in war, likely will heed.

"You will notice that whenever the United States forgets its ardor for mankind, a democrat is elected president," said President Wilson in his Indianapolis speech. He might also have mentioned several other things the people forget when they elect a democrat to the presidency. But they don't forget oftener than once in 20 years.

"A Virginia factory will make two and a half million shrapnel shells for a European consumer. An ample supply to fill at least 500,000 graves," says the Portland Oregonian. Yes, and sufficient to help restore business conditions that were shot to pieces by democratic legislation.

Charles Summer Bird, the progressive leader in Massachusetts, returns a polite negative to all propositions to give him a democratic nomination, "coupled with an endorsement of the Wilson administration." In other words, progressives are essentially republicans.

Colonel House, on his way home, says he has nothing to report to the president about war conditions in Europe. "The president," he adds, "already knows more than anyone can tell him." This requires no argument. Wilson admits it.

"No man," declares the Springfield (Ohio) News, "can predict what will happen politically in this country next year." Nevertheless and notwithstanding, we are rash enough to prophesy the triumph of the republican party.

The Broadway Central, one of New York's oldest and best known hotels, has failed. But the Hotel de Gink and similar hostelries continue to do a thriving business in these times of psychological prosperity.

A New England progressive picturesquely describes the return of his co-partisans to the republican ranks as "renouncing the impossible to join the inevitable."

If the president feels the need of aid in keeping the one-term pledge, he can find plenty of help among the millions of men out of other useful occupation.

"It's a great navy we have, isn't it?" said Josephus Daniels to Admiral Fiske. "Yes, it isn't," answered the admiral. And now there is a vacancy in the admiral's job.

The emblem of the democratic party in the next campaign will be a pair

of workman's overalls—carefully washed, ironed and laid away in a bureau drawer.

The secretary of agriculture is out west, inspecting the government forests. Next year all the democrats will be taking to the tall timber.

THE SUPREME COURT

Santa Fe, May 11.—The state supreme court today heard an interesting argument concerning an alleged verbal agreement affecting an order for goods.

The case was No. 1785, the National Rubber Supply company, a corporation, appellee, vs. Oleson & Exter, a co-partnership composed of M. Oleson and A. J. Exter, and Herbert Asselin as administrator of the estate of J. A. Madeau, deceased, appellants (Bernalillo county).

This is a suit in replevin. It is alleged that the National Rubber Supply company sold to Mr. Madeau in October, 1914, 40 pairs of bicycle tires valued at \$125. The salesman for the company, it is claimed, wrote out and signed the order is duplicate giving one copy to Madeau and sending the other to the firm. The goods were to be shipped January 1, 1915, but it was found convenient to ship them immediately, so the tires were sent November 1, 1914. On November 20, Mr. Madeau died and his estate, was declared insolvent. The rubber company then sued to recover the tires on the ground that an oral agreement had been made with the late Mr. Madeau that the title to the goods should not pass to him until he had paid a previous debt.

GOTHAM HOST TO FLEET

New York, May 12.—A reception and luncheon for Admiral Fletcher and 50 officers given in Fraunces Tavern by the Sons of the Revolution was the only formal event on today's program for New York's entertainment of the Atlantic fleet. Six thousand of the enlisted men had received tickets to the Chicago-Brooklyn baseball game.

Tonight the New York Yacht club will tender a reception to the officers of the fleet, and theater parties will be given for the sailors. Crowds flocked to the Hudson to admire the fleet. The largest gathering is opposite the submarines.

WAR WILL END

Los Angeles, May 12.—Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, said in an interview published here today that in his opinion the Lusitania tragedy would be only one of a series of appalling disasters of the war, but that the war itself could be made "the last in history," by a federation of nations, working through arbitration and properly supported tribunals of arbitration.

With regard to the keen interest of the United States in the consequences of the Lusitania's destruction General Miles said his lips were sealed by the war department governing army officers. But he added:

"A general demand for militarism will lead us back 200 years, when the people at large had nothing to say regarding peace or war. Reason, liberty and human rights must prevail or they must degenerate."

Subscribe for The Optic.

HOLLAND FEELING THE PINCH OF GRIM WAR

COST OF LIVING IS GREATLY INCREASED BECAUSE OF EXPORT DEMANDS

The Hague, May 12.—Holland is now suffering from high food prices, the result of various causes, chief of which was the rush of Dutch producers at the beginning of the war to take advantage of the increased demand from abroad and the consequently augmented rates offered by foreign buyers.

Retail prices of a number of articles of consumption have risen in ever-increasing ratio ever since the outbreak of hostilities. Statistics covering 27 articles have been compiled and these show that, figuring the average cost at 100 during the past 20 years, the prices have now risen by 30 per cent. some time before the war. In fact, since 1907 they have been rising steadily two or three points a year until July 1914, when they stood at 113. From August to December last year they jumped suddenly to 121, in January this year they had mounted to 129, in February to 130 and they are still going up.

Meat, especially pork, has gone up considerably in price. Part of this increase is due to the rise in fodder, hay and oilcake, but much of it has been brought about by the passing over the frontier into Germany of live animals, whose further export, however, has been forbidden. Meat also has been exported in large quantities. Germany taking in February this year alone about 8,750,000 pounds of pork and Great Britain 5,500,000 pounds from Holland. The price of first quality beef, liveweight, wholesale, has gone up since August last from an average of 16 cents to 18 cents a pound, while the retail price has increased from 22 to 26 cents a pound. Pork, liveweight, wholesale, which cost in August 8½ cents a pound, now fetches 18½ cents a pound, while the retail butcher's price has risen in the same time from an average of about 19 cents to about 28 cents a pound.

Potatoes form one of the products of which Holland always possesses a surplus, and the question of their profitable export is an important consideration. A large part of the cultivated land in Holland is planted with them, the total extent being about 400,000 acres, most of it in the four northern provinces. The quantity of the crop produced annually is about 2,400,000 tons, valued at about \$28,000,000. About 720,000 tons of this quantity is ground into potato flour, for which since the war began there has been an enormous demand from Germany. There was also a greater demand for potatoes in Holland itself owing to the presence of so many Belgian refugees and also to the use of potatoes for cattle feed instead of oilcake, which had become high in price. At one time there was a danger of a shortage of potatoes in this country in consequence of the increased exports and the minister of agriculture for a time

prohibited their export as a precautionary measure in order to keep sufficient of them in stock for emergencies. Several of the larger cities bought up stocks at the same time, but the municipalities are now finding they made a mistake, for the potatoes are still on their hands and some of them are rotting. The exports in the first even months of the war reached a total of 370,000 tons or only 43,000 tons less than in the entire year of 1913, while the export of potato flour amounted from November 1914 till March, 1915 to about 78,000 tons or nearly 44,000 tons in excess of the export in the same period of 1913-1914. The high prices paid by Germany made the local price mount and the government found itself compelled to fix a maximum price for retail selling, as the working classes had begun to feel the pinch.

Cabbages and other green vegetables have also become more expensive since Germany has been calling for more and more imports of truck garden produce. The truck gardeners are naturally making good profits and the Dutch consumers find themselves compelled to pay more for their vegetables. The truck farmers, however, are making strong opposition to a proposal to regulate or prohibit exports of these products, which they declare would ruin their business. They argue that the sale by them of their produce to foreigners brings money into Holland which otherwise would not reach this country and which helps the people to tide over the hard times brought about by the war. Meantime the Dutch housewife is compelled to pay more for her food and sees no benefit coming to her from the increased exports.

MINERS IN THE WAR

London, May 12.—According to trade union officials, more than 130,000 miners have been recruited into the British army since the beginning of the war. Most of these have been enrolled as engineers or sappers, thus providing trained men for this work, which is proving of the highest importance in the trench warfare on the western

front.

The capture of Hill 60 near Ypres, is a case in point, where the spade played a vital part in the operations. Tunneling and mine-laying of a swift and certain nature was essential to this operation and the sappers employed were skilled miners from Wales and the north of England.

Accustomed to working underground with a complete mastery of the pick and prop, and an instinctive understanding of all the difficulties to be encountered in the way of cave-ins and falls of earth, these skilled miners are able to drive saps and tunnels with a speed and accuracy not to be attained in the case of ordinary infantrymen, although during his training. Every infantryman is given a course in spading.

Part of the miner's usefulness, especially in night work between the lines, lies in his almost uncanny ability to see clearly in what to ordinary persons is almost absolute darkness. This special ability comes, of course, from long working in the half lights of the underground world. It is of the greatest value, not only in sapping and tunneling, but also in the work of the "listening patrol" in night attacks, and in reconnaissances.

ITALIAN PARLIAMENT OPENS

Rome, May 12.—The high pitch to which the feeling of the Italian people has been raised by the developments of the past few weeks was evidenced today by the extraordinary interest displayed in the opening of the parliamentary session, which is generally expected to be the most important since the establishment of the kingdom. The city was decorated for the occasion, and enormous crowds of people assembled to witness the arrival of the senators and deputies.

VILLA CLAIMS VICTORY

Washington, May 12.—General Villa claims he has destroyed the left wing of Obregon's army, in a dispatch to his agency here. The telegram says the battle was south of Leon and that Villa forces now have advanced to Irapuato. Another battle is expected.

Weak, Inactive Kidneys Cause Much Trouble



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

O. G. SCHAEFER, RED CROSS DRUG STORE.

WIRELESS HEROES GIVEN MEMORIAL

HANDSOME GRANITE STATUE IS UNVEILED IN NEW YORK CITY TODAY

New York, May 12.—In memory of the wireless operators who have lost their lives in the performance of duty, the Jack Phillips Titanic memorial fountain was dedicated this afternoon with interesting exercises. From a dozen American warships, units of the Atlantic fleet at anchor in the Hudson river, and from innumerable merchant liners now in port, the wireless operators assembled to witness the exercises in memory of those whose brave deeds have shed glory on their calling. Park Commissioner Ward, President McAneny of the board of aldermen and other prominent officials and representative citizens spoke words of praise for the dead heroes.

The memorial has been given a conspicuous site on the west side of the United States barge office, facing Battery park. The funds for its erection were collected by the wireless operators on Atlantic and coastwise steamships on both oceans, to which were added the contributions of many citizens. The memorial consists of a white granite basin and pedestal weighing 12 tons, and flanked on either side by two broad, granite seats with fir trees in the background. There is also a granite cenotaph six feet high, on which will be inscribed the names of all wireless operators who have lost their lives while on duty, to serve as a record of their bravery and to inspire others to emulate their example in the time of danger. The names now on the memorial are:

George C. Eccles, steamship Ohio, August 26, 1909; Pacific coast.

Stephen F. Sczapanek, steamship Pere Marquette, September 9, 1910; Lake Michigan.

Jack Phillips, steamship Titanic, April 15, 1912; Atlantic coast.

Lawrence Prudhunt, steamship Roscerans, January 17, 1913; Pacific coast. Clifton J. Fleming and Harry Fred Otto, steamship Francis H. Leggett, September 18, 1914; Pacific coast.

Adolph J. Svenson, steamship Hanalei, November 23, 1914; Pacific coast.

Ferdinand Kuehn, steamship Monroe, January 30, 1914; Atlantic coast.

Walter E. Reker, steamship Admiral Sampson, August 25, 1914; Puget Sound.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF ARTS

Washington, D. C., May 12.—Art education in all its phases is to be discussed at the sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Arts which assembled in this city today for a three-day session. The attendance includes delegates from art associations, colleges and schools, craftsmen and manufacturers, and government officials.

BANKER IS ACCUSED

Elgin, Ill., May 12.—A warrant charging Ray L. Seaman, teller of the Elgin National Bank, with the larceny of \$10,000 in gold certificates was issued today. He has not been seen since last Saturday.

MARKET DUE FOR REACTION, SAYS CLEWS

LOSS OF LUSITANIA BROUGHT IT ABOUT SOMEWHAT MORE SUDDENLY

New York, May 11.—The market received a bad shock from news of sinking of the "Lusitania." Prices broke heavily in the war group, and for a time a panic seemed imminent. There was a rush to sell long stocks, especially in shares which led the recent rise. In the better class of securities, however, the fall was less serious, and more or less support was afforded. The close was better than might have been expected. Confidence has naturally been badly shaken by this disaster, the outcome of which upon public opinion it is yet too early to forecast. Much depends upon the self-control which the American people display. Thus far under the strong lead of President Wilson the country has taken things calmly and kept its head. It is to be hoped that this spirit will continue, and that our people will not unduly embarrass the administration by their resentment spirit. The remarks which follow were written before the disaster to the Lusitania, and must be accepted accordingly.

After the recent advance in values the market was ripe for a reaction. Realizations had weakened the situation, and induced large operators to encourage lower prices. Current events also proved that war is still the dominating influence. This is especially true of foreign trade, and largely true of domestic trade, notwithstanding the flash of temporary prosperity caused by war contracts. The money and credit situation in its relation to the war should be closely watched. In the nine months since the war began, the principal belligerents have issued nearly \$10,000,000 in loans. This prodigious wastage must go on while the war lasts, the intensity and bitterness of the struggle indicating that it cannot be ended until the resources of some of the contestants are exhausted, and others seriously impaired. These conditions are not yet in sight. Of course, trade is going on in the belligerent countries to a very considerable though lessened degree; and the curtailed demand for credit on this account has materially aided foreign governments in raising these vast sums which could hardly be obtained from current national savings. Little foreign capital is going into new enterprises, and this too makes it easier to provide resources for the contestants. New York today is practically the leading international and monetary center, and may remain so until the war closes. Many millions of American money have already been invested in foreign securities and a continuance of this movement must be anticipated. Our own home investments have also been very considerable of late, including as they do large borrowings or extensions, such

as those by New York state, New York Central, New York, New Haven and Hartford, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Baltimore and Ohio, and other issues. The Pennsylvania has just announced a new issue of \$65,000,000, largely for the purpose of taking up maturing obligations. These developments are proof of very satisfactory investment conditions in the United States; for in addition to the great activity in bonds last month, this market absorbed with astonishing ease a large amount of American securities returned from abroad; all of which means that the United States is getting out of debt at a very favorable opportunity. The new security issues announced in April amounted to \$153,000,000 compared with \$57,000,000 in March and \$292,000,000 a year ago. These figures were, of course, much swelled by the New York Central and Baltimore and Ohio issues, but they do not include the large sums negotiated or being negotiated on Canadian, Argentine, French and other foreign accounts. When all of these are taken into consideration, it will be found that the United States has shown remarkable investing power, notwithstanding the dullness of general business for the past year or two. Beyond question popular extravagance has been checked, and this has been a potent factor in augmenting public savings, out of which all investments must be made.

Home trade improves very slowly. Confidence is well maintained and, anything, shows a further strengthening.

Industries stimulated by war contracts are of course exceedingly active, and prosperity of this character, though temporary, is welcome while it lasts. Its chief danger is that it may be the basis of excessive speculation. The steel trade is in much better condition than at the opening of the year, though new orders are coming in more slowly than expected. Our textile trades are in fair condition. Demand for cotton goods has improved somewhat, and prices are steady to firm. Woolen goods have been aided materially by war contracts. The importation of textiles has been checked by war; consequently the reduction in the tariff has not had its anticipated effect. A movement, however, is already under way for revision of the textile schedules, particularly those which were most severely cut. In the building trades there has been a partial revival of activity, although this division of industry is still running below normal. Business is at its best in the western grain belt. In the south there is still more or less sluggishness owing to the unsatisfactory position of cotton. American railroads appear to be doing fairly well, the net earnings for March on 117 roads being \$47,500,000, against \$48,500,000 the year before. There is good reason to hope that subsequent statements may be more satisfactory. Attention is now being turned to crop prospects. The season is a late one, but indications point to a full acreage for all crops except cotton. It is practically certain that the war will cause a large demand for American food products for some time to come. To that extent our farmers can depend upon a liberal export demand at profitable prices. The deficiency in cotton in the south

by the variety of other products grown. The wheat outlook is flattering and some authorities are estimating that this country will produce a crop approaching a billion bushels, compared with 891,000,000 bushels last year. The agricultural outlook in this country is all that could be reasonably desired. So, too, is the mineral outlook. There is an enormous demand for copper. The demand for iron is bound to increase, and so also is that of coal, and many of the minor minerals. The general export trade has been slowing down somewhat, owing to the close of the season in grain and cotton, and our imports have been showing a partial revival. The excess of exports will, therefore, run upon a small scale, despite of war shipments, until the autumn revives the demand for wheat and cotton.

The money situation is as satisfactory as could be expected, circumstances considered. Funds are plentiful to good borrowers, the commercial demands being comparatively light. There has been a considerable expansion in loans owing to financial operations, and the new federal reserve law has materially increased the available resources of the banks. The one danger at present to be studiously avoided is an overexpansion of credit and consequent dangerous inflation. This stage has not yet been reached, but it is a very potent danger which should be kept constantly in view. Gold imports have been renewed despite the fact that we now have more gold than we need. This movement must be attributed largely to shipments of war materials and foodstuffs. If these continue Europe may send us securities, rather than gold, especially as the supply in the Bank of England is steadily decreasing. As repeatedly indicated the outlook is for a good trading market, because enough stirring events are going on to make stagnation impossible. The war is still a serious and may be a prolonged uncertainty.

HENRY CLEWS.

KANSAS VETERANS MEET

Hutchinson, Kas., May 11.—Feeble with the weight of years, but with something like their old enthusiasm impelling them on, members of the Kansas department, Grand Army of the Republic, are gathering in Hutchinson for their thirty-fourth and, it is believed, their last encampment. The Women's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G. A. R. and other allied organizations will hold their conventions at the same time. Commander in Chief David J. Palmer of Iowa will address the veterans tomorrow.

OHIO STATE LEAGUE OPENING

Charleston, W. Va., May 11.—The reorganized Ohio State baseball league started on its eighth pennant race today. Frankfort, Ky., and Ironton, O., have been added to the four teams that closed the season last year, giving the league a six-club circuit. In the opening games Lexington appeared at Frankfort, Chillicothe at Portsmouth and Ironton in this city. The season will continue until September 6.

UTAH LABOR FEDERATION

Ogden, Utah, May 10.—Representatives of local labor bodies through-

out Utah assembled here in large numbers today for the opening of the annual convention of the State Federation of Labor. More than the ordinary amount of business relating to the affairs of the organization is scheduled to receive attention and it will probably be the end of the week before the sessions are concluded.

HIGH CLASS SINGERS AND DANCERS WILL BE SEEN IN LAS VEGAS

The Western Burlesque Wheel, a company of high class singers, dancers and comedians with a beauty chorus of 25 of the rarest American girls with the featured comedians, Rube Welch and George Rehn at the helm, will be the attraction at the Duncan opera house tomorrow night. There are novelty, surprises and sensational features galore with the Western Wheel Burlesque that put the old-time, wornout musical, comedies in the shade, as there is not a dull moment; it is action, vim and mirthful laughter every minute the curtain is up.

Rube Welch, known as the king of burlesque comedians and producers, has surrounded himself with a most capable cast—George Rehn, Earl Hall, Fred Harnden, Larry Judge, Will Shattuck, Milton Loewen, Veara Ransdale, the "girl with the golden smile" Lackale Gabrell, a triumph from the Mort Singer school Ann Hoffman, Marie Wolf and Edna Elliott, premier dancers and girls that will make the most critical sit up and take notice.

The costumes are of the "Chic Parisian" cut especially designed by Rube Welch, carefully looked after and fashioned after the sensational type.

The bevy of show girls that are used for the art studies (poses) of artistic painters of the late decade will be a positive sensation. These artistic beauties are chosen from the pick of Broadway and will lend zest to one of the stellar shows of the year.

This is the initial bow for burlesque in this city and those who miss it will be just like missing their Christmas turkey. So now take heed; be in line early and secure your seats.

ADVERTISED LETTER LIST

Letters remaining uncalled for, for the week ending May 7, 1915:

Mr. Leopold Aragon, Mr. S. Gale Brown, Mr. E. F. Drake (2), Mr. Pedro Maez, Mr. Billie Miller, Mrs. C. R. Morgan, Miss Emma Romero, Mr. C. D. Tryner, Miss Josefita Ulibarri, Mr. Marshall Vall, John H. Webb, Mrs. St. Doble Schule.

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

E. V. LONG, Postmaster.

HOTEL CLERK PUNISHED

New York, May 11.—Frank D. Safford, hotel clerk convicted of perjury in connection with the \$50,000 breach of promise case of Miss Rae Tanzer against James W. Osborne, was sentenced today in federal court to nine months' imprisonment and fined \$1.

AMERICAN STOCKS QUIET

London, May 11.—The American section of the stock market was quiet except in Canadian Pacific and Amalgamated issues, which advanced over parity and closed firm a share under the best.

POULTRY RAISING CONTEST IS A SUCCESS

COUNTY AGENT GONZALES PLEAS-
ED WITH PROGRESS MADE
SO FAR

"Editor of The Optic,

"Las Vegas, N. Mex:

"Sir: It is now May 11. The distribution of eggs for the county poultry contest will be over June the 30th. The children all seem to be enthusiastic over the work, and they are coming to the office after their eggs as they say, in great numbers.

"The work is progressing and we are much encouraged with the result that some of our boys and girls are having with their eggs. We rejoice in the success of this new work among our boys and girls. It makes us feel repaid for all personal efforts, to help the children of our territory. It is astonishing how many children would help themselves, financially and otherwise, if we would but give them a few encouraging words. As many as 20 boys and girls have come to office, after their eggs at one time. For a while we thought it impossible for us to supply the demand, however so far we have succeeded in not disappointing a single child, who has come to the office to receive assistance in his new undertaking.

"We have already distributed 85 dozens of eggs among the boys and girls of Las Vegas and East Las Vegas, and many others have gone into the country.

"There seems to be a misunderstanding, somewhere as to the conditions for entering the poultry contest. Some do not seem to understand the requisites to become a member of the Nickle club; we want to explain just a little more in regard to our club work. Any child, from 10 to 18 years of age, is eligible for membership to the Nickle club on payment of five cents. This membership may be either active or honorary; honorary is that membership that belongs to the club, but does not actually enter the contest. Active members are those who enter one of the various classes of the poultry contest.

"Some of the children seem to have understood that they must have pure bred stock before they can enter the contest. As they understood it in that way, we must correct ourselves now, and understand that any one with any kind of stock, may enter the contest, though they may not be as likely to get the prize with graded, as they could with pure bred stock.

"Our primary object was to furnish eggs of pure bred stock, to children who could not afford them and who desired to enter the contest. We have done this, but we also have furnished eggs to children who could well afford to buy them. We did this because we did not want to disappoint them, as they were anxious to enter the contest and perhaps they thought that we must furnish the

eggs for them too.

"Any one may purchase eggs from any reliable poultry man and still enter our contest; it is open to anybody, for any boy or girl, belonging to the Nickle club or not.

"Another thing we should understand is that the government does not furnish these eggs. We have bought them with the nickles that some of the children gave and the liberal contribution of some of our townsmen. The demands for eggs by the children is becoming greater and greater and we would appreciate if our friends would make it possible to enter the contest, but it possible just to get a dozen or eggs for that boy or girl who would like to enter the contest, but cannot afford it. We would be glad to receive help from anybody.

"We keep an exact account of every cent that is given to the Nickle club funds. We would be glad to give any further information in regard to the conditions for entering the poultry contest, and the possibility for furnishing eggs.

"Yours truly,

"M. R. GONZALES.

"Agriculturist, San Miguel and Mora counties, United States department of Agriculture."

FIGHT OVER STOLEN TREASURE

Fort Scott, Kas., May 10—A "treasure trove" dispute that has landed two men behind the bars is to be threshed out at the term of the federal court which convened in this city today. The principals in the case are W. C. Crouch and Ed Brooks of Pleasanton, who are to be tried on charges of using the mails to defraud. The case had its beginning many months ago, when I. W. Moon, a resident of Pleasanton, who had lost a large amount of money in bank failures, decided that the cellar of his home would be the safest place to deposit his savings. Shortly afterward Moon sustained a fall and lost his memory. Ed Brooks and his cousin, Ed Graham, were employed to do some repairs in the cellar of the Moon home. While engaged in the work, it is said, Graham found a hidden bottle containing \$700 in gold. Brooks learned of the find and after consulting with his friend Crouch, it is alleged, they wrote letters to Graham threatening to tell unless he avoided the money. Graham became frightened, according to the story, and gave the money to Brooks, who in turn refused to give any of it to Crouch. In the dispute that ensued the whole affair became public, with the result that Brooks and Crouch were arrested on a charge of using the mails to defraud.

BOYS TO BUILD ROADS

Cheshire, Conn., May 10.—Two live problems of the day—those dealing with the reformation of wayward boys and the construction of good roads—may be solved by an experiment which was launched today by the board of directors of the Connecticut reformatory. The experiment consists of putting the reform school boys to work at road building. The boys are to wear no distinctive uniform while at work, and will be paid 50 cents a day for their labor. This money may either be held by the warden for them until their parole or discharge, or if the boys desire, may be sent to their homes

ELECTRIC WAVES DO NOT MOVE THE AIR

THEY CARRY SOUND THROUGH
SPACE FOR MANY MILES,
HOWEVER

At this time, when wireless waves are carrying the news of history-making battles across oceans and continents, encircling the globe, it is important that we secure a better understanding of this electrical phenomenon.

The waves of the sea sound-waves (such as music), heat waves, light waves in colors, or in paintings, all are wave motions, some complex and some simple, but all governed by almost identical laws. The most obvious and well known wave motions are those of liquids. Such waves can be readily produced by throwing a stone into a still pond. If the wind is blowing, causing a succession of small waves, the circular waves caused by the stone will continue on until they die out from lack of force, regardless of the wind. If two stones are thrown into the water the waves will readily cross each other and continue on to their destination.

Waves of the sea depend on a different principle, and one of great importance in electricity as well. This principle may be stated shortly as follows: When the current of fluid flows past a body which can oscillate, it will set the body in oscillation, and maintain its vibration. Illustrations of this principle can be found, such as the blowing of an organ pipe, the musical vibration produced electrically in the Duddell arc, and the whistling of a stretched cord in the wind. It was by applying an intimate knowledge of the properties of wave motion to the known facts concerning electricity that Clerk Maxwell was able to prophesy the production of electric waves, and to show that they would be identical with those of light. It remained for Hertz, however, to realize these facts in practice.

Speaking generally, an electric wave is the forward motion of a condition of electric strain, which may be accompanied by a to and fro motion of electricity along any conductors over which it passes. Electric waves, such as are used in wireless telegraphy, travel with the same speed as light, 186,000 miles a second. It is presumed that they travel much the same as waves in a small pond when a stone is thrown into the water. That is, they begin at a small source and flow out in a succession of circular waves until their force is spent. But wireless travels in spherical waves, instead of on a single level plane such as water.

Electrical waves travel in direct proportion to their initial energy. That is, the waves from a small wireless station will not travel so far as the waves from a larger station. Ordinary amateur stations have a working radius of only a few hundred miles. The government naval wire-

less stations can send and receive messages for thousands of miles.

Electrical waves differ from sound waves in that they create no actual disturbance of the air. Sound causes wave motion in the air itself. Light waves and electrical waves pass through the air without disturbing it in any way. Of course, electric waves cannot be seen, but neither can sound waves. It is not the wave itself that is heard in wireless telegraphy but the action of the receiver which is influenced by the electric waves brought to it by the aerial which, in turn, collects them from the air as they pass.

TITTMAN APPLIES FOR A WRIT OF MANDAMUS

CONSTITUTIONAL POINT IS
BROUGHT UP BY SQUABBLE
BETWEEN OFFICERS

Santa Fe, May 11.—Edward D. Tittman, the former district attorney of the Seventh judicial district, which includes Socorro, Sierra and Valencia counties, has filed a petition for mandamus against William G. Sargent, state auditor. The papers have been filed in Santa Fe and ask that Mr. Sargent be compelled to show cause why he should not pay Mr. Tittman the sum of \$61.11 which Mr. Tittman claims as back salary due him.

While the sum involved is small the principle involved, Tittman claims, is of importance, as it is no more or less than this: Can under our state constitution officers elected or appointed after the first state election be required to give a bond as a preliminary to their assuming the office?

It is stated that Harry P. Owen, elected to succeed Mr. Tittman, was sworn in on December 24 but did not file his bond until December 30. The state auditor paid Mr. Tittman until December 24 and paid Mr. Owen for the balance of the month. Mr. Owen claims that the constitution only requires officers to take oath of office and says nothing about giving bond except that Section 19 of Article 22, the compact with the United States says that officers elected at the first state election shall take the oath and give bond as required by the constitution or by the laws of the territory of New Mexico. It is Mr. Owen's contention that to require bond of other officers would be in conflict with the constitution, and that therefore he took office on December 24 when he was sworn in, and is entitled to pay from that day. If this contention is correct, it is claimed, it will be necessary to amend the constitution before even county treasurers can be placed under bond if they are elected or appointed to fill vacancies or when the next election is over. Sheriffs and all other officers could take office without giving bond, it is held, and Mr. Tittman maintains that the last sentence of the same section provides against such a condition of affairs by saying: "But the legislature may by law require such officers to give other or additional bonds as a condition of their continuance in office."

COUNTRY CLUB FOR SILVER CITY FOLK

THE IDEA MEETS WITH INSTANT SUPPORT FROM TOWN'S WELL-OFFS

Silver City, May 13.—Silver City is to have a country club. That is, if the movement launched yesterday is carried to a successful conclusion, and from the way people have taken hold of the project it seems safe to predict it will succeed with a whoop.

Incorporation of a country club with a membership of 100, the charter members to subscribe for shares of its capital stock at \$100 each, will raise a fund of \$10,000 with which to secure a site and provide funds for the erection of a handsome club house.

Over 50 prominent business men have already signed the charter membership role and when other people living in Santa Rita, Tyrone, Fort Bayard and Harley are solicited a membership of 100 is certain. Already it looks like the site will have been bought and work commenced on the club house within a week or ten days.

The country club will be for the social amusement of its members. Dancing, cards, golf, tennis and other amusements will be provided and meals will be served. It will be located near enough to the city to be easily accessible to people owning autos and other conveyances.

That there is need for a country club in Silver City is evidenced by the oft repeated assertion that there is nothing to do here and that people who come here to spend a few weeks or months each year find that time hangs heavy on their hands.

El Paso, Albuquerque and Roswell have found that their country clubs are among their chief drawing cards for prospective residents and in each city named handsome quarters are maintained for the members.

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION

In the District Court for the Fourth Judicial District of the State of New Mexico, Sitting in and for the County of San Miguel.

John E. Long, Plaintiff

vs.

No. 7682

Ethel T. Long, Defendant

You, Ethel T. Long, defendant in the above entitled cause, are hereby notified that suit in divorce has been commenced against you in the District Court for the Fourth Judicial District of the State of New Mexico, sitting in and for the County of San Miguel, by said plaintiff, John E. Long, wherein he prays that by decree of the court he may be granted an absolute divorce from you and for such other and further relief, etc., on the ground of desertion and that unless you enter or cause to be entered your appearance in said suit on or before the 12th day of June, A. D. 1915 decree pro confesso will be rendered against you.

Chester A. Hunker and J. Frank Curns, whose office and postoffice addresses are respectively Las Vegas, New Mexico, and Wagon Mound, New Mexico, are the attorneys for the plaintiff.

LORENZO DELGADO,

Clerk of Said Court.

1-8-15-22

NEW PLACER COMPANY

Santa Fe, May 13.—Papers were filed today with the state corporation commission by the Pittsburgh Placer Mining company, a \$250,000 corporation which will carry on mining operations near Shandon, Sierra county. The company was organized under the laws of West Virginia. The postoffice address of the company in New Mexico will be Derry. The name indicates that placer ground will be worked.

FAY LEAVES STATE

Santa Fe, N. M., May 13.—District Judge Edmund C. Abbott today signed an order suspending sentence in the case of James T. Fay, of Farmington, San Juan county, who was convicted of bootlegging and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500. The judge signed the order following the receipt of a petition from citizens of Farmington and San Juan county asking him to do so, as Fay has promised to leave the state.

The judge wired the mayor of Farmington this afternoon that if Fay will leave the state "and remain permanently without the state," he is willing to grant the petition.

Fay was convicted in the federal court here a year or two ago of having over brandy in his possession without a government revenue stamp. He was sentenced to the penitentiary and served a few months in the pen here. His still in San Juan county was confiscated by the government.

"It will be a distinct relief to San Juan county to get Fay out of the state and have him stay out," said Assistant District Attorney A. M. Edwards, who formerly resided in San Juan county. "I can quite understand why the people of Farmington are so anxious to see the sentence suspended if Fay can be made to go away and stay away."

PRIVATE NEWSPAPERS

Bremen, May 13.—For many months it has been the practice of firms in various parts of Germany—manufacturing concerns, banks and big stores—to issue miniature newspapers which contain the war news concerning their employes in the field.

One of the most successful of these experiments is conducted by a large coffee concern in Bremen, more than half of whose employes are away, and many of whom have distinguished themselves for bravery. The papers, which are issued weekly, not only go to the employes who remain behind, and to the families of those at the front, but to each one who is fighting as soon as his address can be ascertained.

One of the paper's most important departments is an address list which enables a man at the west front, to find out where his former fellow employe is stationed in the east, and to write him. An honor list of those who have been killed, and another giving the decorations received, take up the back page each week.

Space is reserved for letters written by the men from the front, and a quantity of the most important news from week to week is printed. This includes news from the factory and its workings, as well as war items. As fast as men are called into service their names are printed. A humorous column completes the contents.

PADEREWSKI THE FATHER OF AN APPEAL

PIANIST ASKS MONEY FOR THE AID OF THE STRICKEN POLISH PEOPLE

New York, May 13.—Ignace Jan Paderewski, the pianist, who has come to America to organize the work which is being carried on here for the relief of Polish victims of the war, hopes to be able shortly to announce the personnel of a national American relief committee. He has been seeking as members prominent men and women throughout the country who will consolidate the work of the several Polish relief committees already organized whose means thus far have been sufficient to relieve but a limited number of sufferers.

Mr. Paderewski issued the following appeal.

"The present European war is, on the eastern front, raging exclusively over Polish soil. It is sweeping away every sign of civilization, destroying dwellings, devastating fields, gardens and forests, starving and exterminating human beings and animals alike. An area equal in size to the states of New York and Pennsylvania has been laid waste. Two hundred towns, 1,400 churches, 7,500 villages have been completely ruined. The losses in property destroyed, and in agricultural, industrial and commercial productions brought to an absolute standstill, amount to \$2,500,000,000.

"A total of 18,000,000 inhabitants, including nearly 2,000,000 Jews, are continuously enduring the horrors of this gigantic struggle. Very few only could flee to the places which are still holding their own against the aggressors; the great majority, almost 11,000,000 of helpless women and children, homeless peasants, unemployed workmen, the very essence and strength of a nation, have been driven out into the open. Thousands and thousands are hidden among ruins, in woods or in hollows; feeding on roots and on the bark of trees.

"To provide an immediate aid to this almost incredible number of sufferers, to concentrate the efforts of all who may be touched by so appalling a distress a general Polish relief committee has been formed on a neutral soil, in Lausanne, Switzerland. The president of that committee is the greatest of Poland's living sons, Henryk Sienkiewicz, the writer. Its members are all men of high standing, universally respected, representing the three parts of ancient Poland; all united by the one desire to lessen the sufferings of our countrymen without distinction of race, religion or political opinion.

"Unfortunately, though well organized, having its agencies in every part of the country, our committee could accomplish comparatively little towards the succoring of a whole nation. The funds put into our hands were extremely modest. Poland has nothing more to give, for she is ruined and the interest and sympathy of other countries are totally absorbed

by other worthy causes.

"A few Polish relief committees have been organized in this country, but, however noble are the hearts of the organizers, however great the generosity of their supporters, the means so far collected will relieve but a very limited number of sufferers. And there are millions of families helpless, hungry, sick, succumbing.

"In the face of such a disaster individual efforts must remain inefficient. Only a great wave of mankind's pity can surmount so immense a wave of human misery.

"Only a great, enlightened, generous nation can help effectually our perishing multitudes.

"Nobody knows better than I do the kindness and generosity of the American people. Ardent and prompt, warm hearted, free handed, they always respond with the enthusiasm of youth to everything that is true, sincere.

"Is there anything more true than human pain?

"Is there anything more sincere than the cry of help from those who suffer?

"In the name of Christian charity, in the name of common humanity, I, therefore, appeal to the great American people. They have already given much to other stricken nations; they may be tired of giving; yet I am certain that there is no soul in this noble country who will condemn me for asking, even before our thirst for liberty is relieved:

"Some bread for the Polish women and children;

"Some seed for the Polish farmers."

Frank A. Vanderlip of the National City bank of this city, has consented to act as honorary treasurer of the fund. Contributions may be sent to the Polish Victims Relief Fund, care of the National City bank, New York, or to the already existing Polish relief funds in New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

BANQUET ABANDONED

Washington, May 12.—A banquet and reception for the officers of the interned German commerce raiders Kron Prinz Wilhelm and Prince Eitel Freiderich, which was to have been held here within the next few days, has been abandoned by its promoters. Because of the Lusitania disaster it was thought best not to carry out the plan.

If present negotiations are successful an all-star boxing show will be staged at the Brooklyn baseball park May 31. The plan calls for Johnny

Kilbane to meet Eddie Wallace, with a clash between George Chip and Jimmy Clabby, and a third with Tom Gavigan and Al McCoy as the principals.

In ten years the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has paid out \$7,350,937 in its insurance department.

Seranton school teachers have formed a union which will affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

Billy Gibson, New York promoter, is negotiating for the privilege of holding an open air bout between Jess Willard and Jim Coffey at the other countries are totally absorbed

PERSONALS

From Wednesday's Daily.

A. H. Gluck, representing Gage Brothers of Chicago, was here today calling on the trade.

Mrs. Henry Reinken and Mrs. C. E. Peterson, both of Watrous, were in Las Vegas today on a shopping trip.

George Morrison, San Miguel county engineer, left this afternoon for Denver.

Dr. G. M. Jones, of the state cattle sanitary board, and William McNierney, returned last night from Shoemaker, where they have been for about a week.

Dr. C. B. Workman and wife drove into Las Vegas last night from Woodward, Okla., putting up at the Las Vegas Auto and Machine shop. They left this morning on their way to the coast.

O. J. Ogg, a Santa Fe railroad man from Raton, was in Las Vegas today in the interests of the company.

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

Mr. and Mrs. Pratt Bandollar of Coffeyville, Kan., drove into town last night in a Pathfinder automobile, putting up at the Las Vegas Auto and Machine shop. The party is bound for the coast.

M. F. Hunt, a prominent man of Raton, was in town today to attend to some personal affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Goldsmith of Denver arrived in town yesterday evening. Mr. Goldsmith represents S. Gottlieb and Company of New York City.

David Winternitz has returned from an extended trip to Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Fred O. Blood left this morning in his automobile for Santa Rosa on a business visit.

H. L. Creswick and Kenneth Creswick returned last night from Hennessey, Okla., where they went some time ago.

Mrs. A. H. West, who formerly was a resident of Las Vegas, came into town yesterday evening for a short visit. She now lives in Santa Fe.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Gibson and Miss M. E. Gibson, all of Cheffeyville, Kas., drove into town last night, putting up their Stutz roadster at the garage of the Las Vegas Auto and Machine shop. They are on their way to the coast.

Sheriff Patricio Sanchez of Mora county and Deputy Sheriff Milnor Rudolph, Jr., drove into town today from Mora with Nepomuseno Sanchez of Mora in their custody. Nepomuseno is thought to be insane and is being brought here to appear before Judge David J. Leahy, who will decide whether it is necessary to commit him to the New Mexico Hospital for the Insane. The man is about 45 years old and is not violent. His supposed insanity came upon him suddenly.

Mr. Caspar, representing McFee and McGinity of Kansas City, Mo., drove into Las Vegas last night putting up his Ford at the garage of the Las Vegas Motor Car company.

George Bryan and Ben Stevens returned last night from Albuquerque, where they have been attending the meeting of the Mystic Shrine.

Las Vegas today for a short visit.

Mrs. George Hutchison of Roy was in town today for a short stay.

Miss Nora Sullivant and Miss Minnie Sullivant, arrived in Las Vegas last night from Aragon. They are the first out-of-town arrivals for the New Mexico Normal University summer school.

Frank Carroon, dean of the New Mexico Normal University, left this afternoon for Duran, where he will address a meeting of the teachers of Torrance county. He will speak on "Psychology in Daily Life." Dean Carroon will be absent until the end of the week.

O. A. Larrazolo left yesterday evening for Albuquerque on legal business. It is understood that Larrazolo is in the Duke City to discuss matters with Trinidad C. de Baca and Elfego Baca, his clients, both of whom are under federal grand jury indictments.

Nelson R. Maclean, superintendent of the railroad department of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance company of Chicago, will leave Las Vegas tonight for the Windy City. Maclean is brother-in-law of Miss Mary Davis of this city.

W. N. Rosenthal has returned from a business trip to Tucumcari.

Dr. Bert Olney, son of Dr. and Mrs. F. E. Olney of this city, left last night for his home in South Bend, Ind., after a visit here. Mrs. Olney, who has been ill for some time, is reported as much better.

Alonzo Lilly, Jr., representing Scharpe and Dohme of Baltimore, Md., was in Las Vegas today calling on the trade.

George Schoenith, of El Paso, inspector for the Burroughs Adding Machine company, was in Las Vegas today calling in the interests of his company.

Charles E. Doll, a salesman from Santa Fe, was in Las Vegas today calling on the trade.

M. Purtell of Albuquerque was here today to attend to some personal affairs.

Mrs. Genoveva Lopez de Sanchez came into town today from Red River to make some purchases.

George A. Clark of Santa Rosa was in Las Vegas today for a short visit.

H. B. Harding, tax commissioner for El Paso and Southwestern railroad, was in Las Vegas yesterday evening in behalf of the road. He left this morning for Mora. Harding is employed to see that the country tax levies on the property of his road do not increase.

Benito Garcia, a rancher from the vicinity of Sanchez, was in town today to make some purchases.

W. A. Campbell of Albuquerque, traveling passenger and freight agent for the Santa Fe railroad, was in town today in the interests of the company.

Mrs. A. T. Rogers, Jr., and her son, Waldo Rogers, left this afternoon for Kansas City, where they will visit Mrs. Rogers' father, Judge H. L. Waldo.

E. Easton and family of Los Angeles dove into Las Vegas, putting up their R. C. H. car at the Midway garage. They are on their way to Iowa.

Lawrence Phipps and party passed through Las Vegas this afternoon in their car "Marcia" attached to the rear of train No. 1. They are on their

way to the coast.

John Pugh, of the Las Vegas Motor Car company, has returned from Albuquerque. Pugh purchased a Buick "six" in the Duke City and drove it up. He reports that the roads are in fairly good condition, although a little rough. He says that he noticed several of the road signs put up on the National Old Trails transcontinental highway by the Automobile Club of Southern California during the winter have been mutilated by vandals. In many cases the red portions at the bottom of the signs have been torn away.

On train No. 9 tonight Mr. Cowl, in the private car "Twilight" will pass through Las Vegas. He is bound for the coast.

H. J. Newby, engineman timekeeper in the Santa Fe railroad office here, left today for Amarillo, Tex., where he will participate in the deliberations on the time and pay of engineers under a proposed new schedule.

J. E. McMahon, superintendent of the Colorado division of the Santa Fe railroad, passed through Las Vegas this afternoon. McMahon has two daughters attending the New Mexico Normal University here. He is bound from his headquarters in Pueblo, Colo., to Amarillo, Tex.

D. L. Batchelor, station agent of the Santa Fe railroad company here, will return to Las Vegas tonight from the coast. Batchelor has been on vacation for some time. He will take up his duties immediately.

Sheriff J. L. Kendall of Sierra county came to Las Vegas, bringing Mrs. J. R. Robbins, who was committed to the New Mexico Hospital for the Insane from Hillsboro, Sierra county, by Judge M. C. Mechem.

R. M. Pincetl left today for the Pecos forest reserve, where he has a position in the forest service.

J. J. Mitchell and party pass through Las Vegas this evening in their private car attached to the rear of train No. 2. They are bound from the coast to Chicago.

Last night Mrs. E. M. Scott and family of New York City passed through Las Vegas in their private car "Constitution," attached to the rear of train No. 9. The party is bound for San Diego.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Young and family drove into town last night in their car from Roswell. They left early this morning. Young is sheriff of Chaves county.

B. Clapham of Columbia City, Ind. stopped off here today for a visit with Robert J. Taupert, whom he has known since boyhood. Mr. Clapham is on his way back from California, he has been on a business trip and a visit to the two big fairs. Mr. Clapham says accommodations in San Francisco are reasonable in spite of the fact that this is "cleanup" year for the hotels and cafes. Mr. Clapham says the attendance at the San Francisco fair so far has been a disappointment, paid admissions averaging about 30,000 per day.

Walter Wyss, the Cleveland amateur middleweight recently defeated in the Boston tournament, has decided to enter the professional ranks.

Word comes from Memphis that "Pop" Geers is soon to leave the hospital, where he underwent an operation a few weeks ago.

JAPANESE LIKE DOMESTIC WIVES

THEY PREFER THE KIND OF
WOMEN WHO ATTEND TO
THEIR HOUSEWORK

Tokio, May 14.—The growing interest in Japan in the woman question, which was enhanced by the participation of women as canvassers for their husbands in the recent election campaign, has been further manifested in a call for proverbs issued by a Tokio daily, the Yorojzu. The newspaper asked for epigrams on the topic: "What a man would wish of his wife," believing this one of the burning questions of the day when so much is said in Japan about the sphere of woman.

The journal concludes from the character of the many thousands of replies that the position of Japanese women is still that of "god wives and wise mothers" and of retiring, thrifty careers in home and kitchen.

On the other hand it expresses the opinion that as men desire women to remain in that sphere their own state must be inactive and narrow, making them unworthy, as undisciplined, of a different kind of womenfolk. Hence the next contest will be: "Men as seen by women."

The prizes for proverbs on ideals for womanhood were as follows, first prize:

A good wife lays the foundation of a bronze statue.

Second prize:

To buy gold rings is to hasten the selling of the iron pans.

Third prize:

Even Queen Victoria was a wife before her husband.

Soft cotton makes gunpowder.

The wife that complains of poverty is the maker of poverty.

Nature planted a beard on man and engraved dimples on woman.

Fourth prize:

No wife is too good for her husband.

When the wife is gentle indoors, the husband can be firm out-of-doors.

Jealousy is like an injection needle—if it goes too far, harm ensues, while too little of it does no good.

Fifth prize:

Your economy is a great by-product to increase the next income.

The home with an insincere wife is more precarious than a flying machine with an injured propeller.

One end of vanity passes into prison.

The heaviest load for the husband is the wife's vanity.

A cheery face is the best toilet.

Luxury is a bomb that destroys the home.

Wife out, creditors in.

Be the mother of a great man rather than the wife of a Prime Minister.

To talk happiness with an untrue wife is like admiring the moon with a blind man.

"Mice and Men," Senior class play at the Duncan, May 28. By mere reason of its literary style "Mice and Men" is delightful and rare among plays.—Adv.

PERSONALS

From Tuesday's Daily.

C. L. Wensell of Wagon Mound was in Las Vegas over the weekend.

J. E. Powers of the hydrographic department of the United States land office, and R. S. Watrous, both of Santa Fe were in Las Vegas for a short visit.

Eugenio Lucero, a rancher from the neighborhood of Chaperito, was in town today to purchase supplies.

Charles Kratz of Albuquerque was here today to attend to some personal affairs.

Arthur Wilson, who has been in town for some time, left today for his ranch near Fort Sumner.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Van Houten came in last night from their ranch near Shoemaker.

Ed Lewis of Santa Fe was in Las Vegas over the weekend.

W. J. Bowers, representing the Bowers and Bowers Monument company or Albuquerque, was here today in the interest of his firm.

Miss Katherine McIntyre of El Paso is in Las Vegas as the house guest of Miss Nellie Floyd. Miss McIntyre will remain here for a few weeks.

F. M. Hughes of Solano drove into town yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Reynolds left last night for the coast, where they will spend a short time.

John Morrow of Raton, an attorney and president of the Colfax County Title, Abstract and Security company, was in Las Vegas today in the interests of his concern.

Mrs. R. F. Hays left Saturday evening for Topeka, Kan., to visit a sick sister.

Major and Mrs. A. H. Whitmore left yesterday afternoon for Excelsior Springs, Mo., where they will spend some time.

Arthur A. Senecal arrived in Las Vegas yesterday for a weekend visit. He resides in Santa Fe.

Dr. J. R. Davis of Wagon Mound was in Las Vegas today on professional business.

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts left for Santa Fe yesterday to attend a meeting of the state board of education, of which he is a member. The meeting will last today and tomorrow.

Herman Krause and family drove into town Saturday evening, in a Cadillac automobile, putting up at the Midway garage. The party is from Alliance, Neb., but is on the way from the coast to Chicago.

Mrs. Little of Mora is in Las Vegas and is the house guest of Mrs. E. B. Shaw.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sandusky drove into town yesterday in their Kissel Kar, putting up at the Midway garage. They left this morning on their way from San Francisco to Kansas City, Mo.

Gregorio Rubio and Merenciano Vigil, the two men who were sent to the penitentiary about a year ago for the assault and robbery of Thomas Boles, a cowboy, in this city, have returned to Las Vegas, after being pardoned by Acting Governor Ezequiel C. de Baca.

Mrs. George Kohn and Miss Florence Goodman left yesterday afternoon for Philadelphia. Miss Goodman has been visiting here for some time.

since the destruction. The secretary's first visit to the department Mrs. Erle Choate of Watrous left Las Vegas yesterday for Tucson, Ariz., for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Ilfeld and daughter, and Mrs. Thomas Ross, will leave tonight on train No. 9 for the coast. The Ilfelds will go to San Francisco, and Mrs. Ross will journey to Echo, Oregon, where she will join her husband.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lipsett left this afternoon for Kansas, where they will spend a few weeks' vacation.

Mrs. Gus Speicher left yesterday for Springer for a few days' visit.

Rev. J. H. Whistler, pastor of the First Christian church here, left yesterday for Raton on ministerial business.

Rev. J. S. Moore, rector of St. Paul's Memorial church, left yesterday for Raton to perform some ministerial duties.

Fred Cameren of Albuquerque, assistant freight and passenger agent of the Santa Fe railroad, was in Las Vegas today in behalf of the company.

Superintendent F. I. Myers left last night in his private car for Albuquerque.

Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Baumgardt arrived in Las Vegas this afternoon from Los Angeles. Mr. Baumgardt will deliver an illustrated lecture tonight at the Y. M. C. A.

Patricio Sanchez, sheriff of Mora county and Ulrich Strong of Mora drove into town last night with a number of prisoners, convicted by the petit jury in the last court session, and bound for the state penitentiary at Santa Fe to serve their sentences. Sanchez and Strong put up their cars at the Las Vegas Auto and Machine shop.

Mr. Fuss, a miller from Mora, drove into Las Vegas last night, putting up at the Las Vegas Auto and Machine shop. He left today for his home.

George Harvey, who has become well known here on account of his ability as a drummer, has left for Denver. It is not certain whether Harvey will return to Las Vegas.

A WORLD COURT TO PREVENT WARS

BIG CONGRESS OF PROMINENT PEOPLE MEETS IN CLEVELAND TO TALK IT OVER

Cleveland, O., May 11.—Hundreds of delegates are today traveling from every section of the country to the world court congress which assembles in this city tomorrow. Few events in the history of the country have brought together so many representatives of such different belief, birth and breeding. Financiers and labor leaders, farmers and college presidents, suffragists and anti-suffragists, statesmen, manufacturers, merchants, editors and Catholic and Protestant prelates will sit elbow to elbow.

Of the 25,000 invitations sent out

to representatives members of every conceivable class of human beings under the sun, almost 20,000 replies have been received by the officers of the congress, and according to a statement issued today not one response was received that did not express hearty sympathy and promise of cooperation in the general movement for a permanent world court congress which would assist in the elimination of war.

Already all the available quarters in the hotels, apartments and boarding houses all over town have been engaged in advance of the session, which will continue through the remainder of the week. Every club in the city has offered to mrow open its doors for the accommodation of the delegates. The state and city authorities have concluded arrangements on an elaborate scale for the reception and entertainment of the visitors.

The promoters of the congress desire to impress upon the public the fact that it is not their purpose to deal with the present war situation. The aim of the movement, as set forth in the official call for the congress, is to bring about the establishment of judicial machinery, at the close of the war, as the one necessary means of preventing future wars. The exceptional character of the gathering is to be found in the fact that it is not a peace congress.

The opening session of the congress is to be held in the chamber of commerce auditorium tomorrow afternoon when addresses of welcome will be delivered by Governor Frank B. Willis of Ohio, Mayor Newton D. Baker of Cleveland and President Bascom Little of the chamber of commerce. Response for the visitors will be made by John Hays Hammond, the president of the congress.

Tomorrow evening the delegates will convene for a general discussion of the question, "The United States Supreme Court a Prototype of a World Court." The discussion will be led by William H. Taft, former president of the United States, and Judge Alton B. Parker of New York.

General subjects selected for discussion at the subsequent session will include: "The Growth of the Judicial Element in International Arbitration," "The Composition of the World Court," "The Possibilities of Limitations of a World Court," "The Minimum Number of Nations Required to Successfully Inaugurate the Court," and "The Relation of the International Court to International Welfare."

In addition to those already named the distinguished participants in the discussions will include Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois, Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio, Bishop Luther B. Wilson of Baltimore, John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers; Henry Clews, the New York banker; Ballington Booth, head of the Volunteers of America; Rabbi Joseph Silverman of New York, Rev. Francis E. Clark of Boston, founder of the Christian Endeavor society; Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks of New York university, Dr. Albert Shaw, the New York editor and publicist, and Dr. Charles F. Thwing, president of Western Reserve university.

Among the state governors who have signified their intention to be represented either in person or by

accredited delegates are Governors Trammell of Florida, Lister of Washington, Johnson of California, Stewart of Montana, Goldsborough of Maryland, Hanna of North Dakota, Walsh of Massachusetts, Witheycombe of Oregon, Ferris of Michigan, Carlson of Colorado, Hammond of Minnesota, Slaton of Georgia, Whitman of New York, Holcomb of Connecticut, Hatfield of West Virginia, Capper of Kansas, Kendrick of Wyoming and Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania.

BERNSTORFF SORRY AMERICANS DIED

CORONER'S JURY FINDS KAISER GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE LUSITANIA CASE

Washington, May 10.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, called on Secretary Bryan today and expressed deep regret that the events of the war had led to the loss of so many American lives.

After a half hour's conference between the ambassador and Secretary Bryan the following statement was, by mutual agreement, given out by the secretary:

"The German ambassador called at the state department and expressed his deep regret that events of the war had led to the loss of so many American lives."

While neither the ambassador nor Secretary Bryan's statement mentioned the Lusitania by name, it was known that the two officials talked of it especially. It was the ambassador received him immediately and greeted him cordially. When Ambassador Bernstorff came from Secretary Bryan's office he parried all questions by saying he could not talk, being under a promise to Secretary Bryan that anything should be said by the secretary. His only real response was that he had made no appointment with President Wilson. Both Secretary Bryan and Count von Bernstorff refused to comment upon the state department's announcement, but it was interpreted as meaning that the ambassador had for his government expressed deep regret not only for the loss of life on the Lusitania, but for the Americans lost in the torpedoing of the American steamer Gulf Light and for the one American lost on the Falaba.

Kaiser Held to Blame

Kinsale, Ireland, May 10.—The coroner's jury which has been investigating the deaths attendant upon the loss of the Lusitania returned the following verdict today:

"The jury finds that this appalling crime was contrary to international law and the conventions of all civilized nations, and we therefore charge the officers of the submarine and the German emperor and the government of Germany, under whose orders they acted, with the crime of wilful and wholesale murder."

Perhaps the fact that so many experts picked the Red Sox to cop the flag is responsible for the slapping of the jinks on the Carrigan crew.

DISSOLUTION OF THE TOBACCO TRUST

IT HAS NOT MADE BUSINESS BET-
TER FOR THE SO-CALLED
INDEPENDENTS

Washington, May 10.—The supreme court's dissolution of the tobacco trust has resulted in competition between the successor companies, in most branches of the industry, but has not affected wholesale or retail prices, and in general such competition has reduced the profits of the other companies.

That is the conclusion of the old bureau of corporations, now merged with the federal trade commission, in the third portion of its report on the tobacco industry laid today before President Wilson.

Extensive, and largely technical, the report deals with the prices, costs and profits of the seven companies into which the federal courts divided the American Tobacco company in 1911 after the celebrated dissolution decree.

The extent of competition between the seven companies is discussed is so far as the fact regarding prices, costs and profits and changes in volume and division of business tend to show it, but not with regard to other important factors because the courts retained jurisdiction of the case and the department of justice is making its own investigations into the matter in which the dissolution decree is being observed. It points out, however, that the seven companies thus created, were in their respective branches, much larger than any companies not connected with the "Combination."

"For particular brands," say the report, "neither the prices to jobbers nor to consumers show important changes following the dissolution of the combination. Such competition as has developed among the successor companies did not result in price cutting."

Costs of manufacture since the dissolution were found distinctly higher because of duplication of effort, and chiefly, to advertising. Where the advertising bill for the big combination was about \$11,000,000 in 1911, the seven successor companies spent more than \$23,500,000 in 1913. While there was an increase in the volume of business, the ratio of advertising expense to sales doubled between 1910 and 1913. The aggregate profits of the successor companies in 1913 were \$29,735,958 or about \$1,230,000 less than the profits of the combination in 1910, on the basis of an investment of approximately \$250,000,000.

"In view of such a high rate of profit," says the report, "the question naturally arises: Why has there been no competition in prices? The answer to this question is partly found in the peculiar price making conditions in the tobacco trade."

Sizes of tobacco packages, the re-

port points out are affected by law and it suggests that price competition might be facilitated by amending the law to establish a large number of sizes of tobacco packages with smaller difference between them or providing that all kinds of tobacco may be packed and stamped in wholesale quantities.

Of the so-called independent companies, operating apart from the seven successors to the trust, the report says few of them have shown increased prosperity since the dissolution.

"Compared with either the combination or the successor companies," it says, "they have, on the whole, made an exceedingly poor showing of profits and since the dissolutions this has been especially marked in navy plug and Turkish cigarettes. On the other hand in long cut smoking they have done much better since the dissolution. In scrap tobacco alone their profits have been greater than the combination or successor companies. One of the principal causes of this unfavorable profit showing of smaller companies has been a much higher ratio of manufacturing costs to sales. The chief explanation is apparently found in their small operations and less efficient organization. The smaller companies have been at a marked disadvantage with respect to the cost of distribution."

The decreasing rate of profit of the independents is ascribed to increases in selling and advertising costs since the dissolution. The general conclusions of the investigation are thus stated in the bureau's report:

"In conclusion it may be stated that the study of prices, costs, and profits in the tobacco industry, without taking into consideration other factors in the competitive situation, indicates that the decree of dissolution has resulted in the successor companies' competing with each other for business in most branches of the industry, but has not affected wholesale or retail prices. The successor companies have also competed with the smaller tobacco concerns and, collectively, have won business from them in some branches and lost to them in others. As a consequence of competition the rate of profit of the successor companies has been reduced, although their rate of profit is still high. In general, this competition has seriously reduced the profits of the other companies.

"This reduction in profits has not been caused by increased cost of manufacture, but by increased expenses of distribution, and principally by the increase in expenditures for advertising. As the sale of tobacco products depends largely on the advertisement of brands, competition in the tobacco business necessarily increases advertising expenditure. In other words, for tobacco products, and it may be true also for other brand articles, the social cost of the system of competition is largely found in extraordinary advertising expense, and this would seem to be inevitable for brand articles so long as they have a proprietary character."

American railroads are now buying steel rails from the Canadian mills.

A co-operative store has been established by workers in the town of Panama, Ill.

SCHEDULE FOR THE COUNTY INSTITUTES

TEACHERS TO BE GIVEN THE
BEST KIND OF INSTRUCTION
THIS SUMMER

Santa Fe, May 10.—Professor R. F. Asplund, of the department of public instruction, today announced the revised schedule for institutes to be held in New Mexico this summer. An incomplete schedule was given out several weeks ago, but since then several institutes have been arranged.

The schedule is arranged by counties and is as follows.

Bernalillo, at Albuquerque June 14-26 by W. B. McFarland, Silver City, conductor; Dean A. Worcester, Albuquerque, Mrs. O'Connor, Ruth Bright, both of Albuquerque, instructors.

Chaves, at Roswell, May 31-June 12 by W. O. Hall, of Roswell, conductor; Mrs. A. Kohn, E. Las Vegas, instructor.

Colfax, at Raton May 31-June 12 by J. H. Vaughn, State College, conductor; Elinore O'Donnell, Clifton, Ariz., Mrs. Gussie Dyer, Grace Gillette, Marjorie Fuller, Chas. L. Ellis, Charlotte Mead, all of Raton, instructors.

Curry, at Clovis June 26-July 24 by W. L. Bishop, Gallup, conductor; Mrs. E. E. Bundy, of Clovis, instructor.

Eddy, at Carlsbad July 12-24 by W. B. McFarland, Silver City, conductor; J. H. Vaughn State College, Marjorie Goebel, Deming, instructors.

Grant, summer school at New Mexico Normal School, Silver City, May 31-June 12, E. L. Enloe, president.

Guadalupe at Santa Rosa June 14-26 by J. H. Vaughn of State College, conductor; W. H. Lowry of Ft. Sumner, Elinore O'Donnell of Clifton, Ariz., instructors.

Lincoln at Carrizozo June 14-26 by J. S. Hofer of Tucumcari, conductor; Mrs. T. V. Jewett of Carrizozo, instructor.

McKinley, at Gallup May 10-22 by W. L. Bishop, of Gallup, conductor.

Mora, at Mora May 31-June 26 by B. J. Read of E. Las Vegas, conductor; Phebe Hart, Minnie Kohn, both of E. Las Vegas, instructors.

Otero, at Alamogordo July 26-Aug. 5 by Frank Carroon of E. Las Vegas, conductor.

Rio Arriba, at Espanola June 28-July 24, O. C. Zingg, El Rito, conductor; Nelle Fuller, Espanola, instructor. At Tierra Amarilla, June 28-July 24, Mrs. Nora Brumback, Belen, conductor.

Roosevelt, at Portales, June 22-July 24, J. H. Vaughn, State College, conductor; Frank M. Culberson of Farmington, instructor.

San Miguel: To hold institute with Normal University, at Las Vegas. Sandoval: Instituted to be waived.

Santa Fe, at Santa Fe, May 31-June 26, Mrs. Nora Brumback, Belen, conductor; J. H. Dowden, Raton, Melvin M. Fox and Mrs. Melvin M. Fox, of Belen, instructors.

Sierra: Institute to be waived. Socorro, at Socorro, May 31-June 26, R. W. Twining, Las Cruces, conductor; Mrs. George Dixon, Magdalena, instructor.

Taos, at Taos, May 31-June 26, O. C. Zingg, El Rito, conductor; Pauline Hilliard, Winslow, Ariz., instructor.

Torrance, at Mountainair, July 12-24, J. H. Wagner, Santa Fe, conductor; M. Lee Keenan, of Albuquerque, conductor.

Valencia, at Belen, May 31-June 26, Florence Nelson, Belen, instructor.

Special institutes will be held as follows:

Sisters of Loretto, Santa Fe, July 23-Aug. 5, Sister J. Frances, Mora conductor.

Christian Brothers, Santa Fe, (no date announced), Bro. H. Edwards, Santa Fe, conductor.

New Mexico Normal School, Silver City, May 31-July 24, President E. L. Enloe, conductor.

New Mexico Normal University, E. Las Vegas, May 31-June 24, President F. H. H. Roberts, conductor.

New Mexico Institute of Science and Education, Santa Fe, July 25-Aug. 8, Paul A. F. Walter, secretary.

Chautauqua, Mountainair, July 12-24.

ROY TELEPHONE EXCHANGE SOLD

OKLAHOMANS PURCHASE PLANT
AND WILL MAKE MANY
IMPROVEMENTS

(Roy Spanish-American)

Joe Gilstrap returned to Roy Thursday bringing his brother from Oklahoma with him. He had arranged a deal for the Roy Telephone exchange, with the present owner, Mrs. Ethel Harper, and the brother saw the possibilities at a glance and closed the deal.

Mrs. Harper will remain at the switch board the rest of this month and the new management will then assume complete control. Rural lines and a general improvement of the service made possible by expert management are promised by the new owners and our telephone system will soon be the factor it ought to be in the development of Roy.

STATE EDUCATION BOARD IN SESSION

CONTRACTS FOR NEW MEXICO
SCHOOL BOOKS LIKELY WILL
BE LET AT ONCE

The state board of education met this morning in the capitol at Santa Fe. Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts of this city, a member of the board, is in attendance.

The board now faces the task of awarding contracts for some \$40,000 to \$50,000 worth of text-books for the use of New Mexico schools during the next six years, following a recent 19-day session with the book agents.

It is expected that it will take a week to take final action on the bids. The charges made by salesmen that companies have heretofore extorted increased prices from the board will be thoroughly gone into.

LEGISLATION TO GOVERN SEAL KILLING

SECRETARY REDFIELD FAVORS RESUMPTION OF ACTIVITIES ON PRIBILOFS

Washington, May 14.—Congressional legislation to carry out recommendations of a commission of three scientific experts with a view to resumption of commercial killing of seals at the Pribilof islands in the Bering sea will be recommended next winter by the secretary of commerce, William C. Redfield, according to present expectations. The ultimate future of the Alaska seal herd has been a vexed international problem for years.

Canada and Japan, which are interested financially in the American herd by the terms of a treaty which abolished pelagic sealing, made an investigation contemporaneously with the American experts. Both governments have made representations to the United States that the condition of the seal herd warrants resuming sealing operations at once.

The report of the three American experts, submitted to congress in its closing days and about to be published is by Wilfred H. Osgood, Edward A. Preble and George H. Parker, selected by the National Academy of Science, the Smithsonian Institution and the secretary of agriculture at the instance of the secretary of commerce. These men investigated conditions on the Pribilof islands last summer.

Their report, whose revision has just been completed, points out that the treaty effective December 15, 1911, between the United States, Great Britain, Japan and Russia, is essentially an agreement by which the foreign nations relinquished their right to take seals on the high seas in exchange for a share in land sealing to be conducted by the United States. Great Britain and Japan paid large sums to retire their sealing fleets, "obviously expecting to be reimbursed in the near future by their 15 per cent share of land sealing." The United States reserved the right to suspend land sealing if necessary to protect and preserve the seal herd and to increase its number. This suspension occurred in 1912. The report contends that now, after three seasons without commercial sealing, there is no necessity for continued suspension.

"The conditions of the seal herd in 1914," says the report, "is such that resumption of commercial sealing on a moderate scale in 1915 could be undertaken with confidence that the protection and growth of the herd would not be jeopardized in the slightest degree. The inference is clear that unless sealing is resumed agitation will continue and integrity of a most desirable treaty endangered."

The voluminous report states that the people of the Pribilof islands, though not natives, have for so long made the islands their home that they recognize no other. "They are people still semi-civilized," says the report. They constitute a heritage acquired

by the United States with the islands and their valuable wild inhabitants and considerations of economy and humanity demand that they be accepted as such and managed with all possible wisdom and fairness.

"Many changes in the methods of dealing with the natives seem to be necessary. In their management a great deal will depend on the personality of the officials in charge. It is believed that the work necessary to put the sealing plant on an efficient basis and the resumption in the near future of commercial sealing, accompanied by a better system of compensation and the opportunity of exchanging the reward of their labor according to their desires, will help to make the natives self-respecting and the people may become an entirely self-supporting, efficient, happy community."

There are good reasons, from both economy and welfare of the seal herd, to resume commercial sealing at once, the report concludes. There should be only two restrictions to practically guarantee growth and preservation of the herd. These are that females should not be killed for their skins or for food and that breeding bulls should be maintained in numbers sufficient to supply one to each forty bearing cows.

INSTRUMENTATION IS WELL BALANCED

CREATORE'S BAND IS ONE OF THE COUNTRY'S BEST ORGANIZATIONS

During a six weeks' engagement in Boston the past summer Signor Creatore and his band, which is to appear here May 25, played to thousands of people every evening, inaugurating a series of open air concerts the like of which Boston had never seen before. The Boston Globe said:

"A large audience was moved to increasing enthusiasm during a program of eight numbers. Tumultuous applause, consisting of hand clapping, vociferous cheers and stamping of feet, broke forth particularly after Liszt's second Hungarian Rhapsodie, the sextette from "Lucia" and the closing selection from "Carmen." It was evident that that part of Boston which was present enjoys hearing a concert band of the first class in the summer time, in an open-air pavilion, where it can be cool and smoke. Chicago has no less than five amusement parks at any one of which a big band may be heard. Last night ushered in concerts of a similar nature in Boston.

"Creatore's individual style as a conductor is too familiar to warrant exclamation, palpitation, or the polite proffering of a code of signals and gyrations.

"It is not essential to know the secret meaning of a lunge across the stand—and a liberal promenade is left for the conductor, with the outstretched baton pointed straight at the head of the tympanist, as though he should be speared, not should the public display vulgar curiosity absent the psychic communications of that mystic left hand, which beckons on to distilled and concentrated frenzy, as in

Carmen's final throes, or lulls to tranquility and calm repose, as in the 'Nearer My God to Thee.' These are the secret rites of Italian temperament, and should be spoken of in whispers of solemnity and awe. Creatore's instrumentation is a model. He employs trumpets instead of cornets. He adds two fluegal horns to mellow the brass. There is a quintet of saxophones whose beautiful voice-like tone constantly enriched the euphony of the band. The woodwind section is large and splendidly manned. The clarinets wholly avoided the shrillness characteristic of this kind. In unison they displayed an admirable precision and fleetness in the rapid finale of the 'Tell' overture, and a breath and beauty of tone not unlike that of strings in the deep voiced first theme of the Liszt rhapsody."

JERSEY BANKERS HEAR WEEKS

Atlantic City, N. J., May 14.—The annual convention of the New Jersey Bankers' association assembled here today and was called to order this afternoon by President I. Snowden Haines of Burlington. Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts and John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union, are slated as the principal speakers at the convention. The sessions will conclude with the election of officers tomorrow morning.

Andreas Dippel's light opera company, which was seen here earlier in the season in "The Lilac Domino," is to return next week for a two weeks' engagement in the same opera.

MEETING OF FOLKLORE SOCIETY

Waco, Texas, May 14.—Cowboy ballads, Indian folklore and legends of the Lone Star state are to be discussed by the Folklore Society of Texas, which assembled at Baylor University today for its sixth annual meeting. Representatives of leading colleges of the state and many other members of the society are here for the meeting. The sessions will continue over tomorrow.

Three well known stars have been engaged for the film production of Porter Emersan Browne's celebrated drama, "The Spendthrift." They are Irene Fenwick, Cyril Knightly and Malcolm Duncan.

Klaw and Erlanger are arranging for the production of a new musical piece next fall with the book and lyrics by C. M. S. McLellan and the music by Herman Finck.

PESOS GOING DOWN

Mexico City, May 14.—The purchasing power of Mexican paper money has been decreasing steadily until today the Mexican peso is worth but 11 cents gold in this city, instead of 50 cents in normal times. The price of commodities has risen accordingly and the populace has become greatly excited. A few days ago the exchange value of the peso was the occasion of a heated debate among the delegates attending one of the national conventions now in session. An orator had been holding forth for an hour or more in an incendiary speech wherein he charged Wall Street and the financiers of London, Berlin and Paris for being responsible for the "30 cent" variety of money now pre-

vailing here. He was interrupted by the president of the session, who said:

"Mr. Delegate, I desire to call your attention to the fact that the relative value of Mexican paper currency and the gold coin of foreign states is due in a large measure to the law of supply and demand."

"Then," thundered the orator, "I demand that this law be repealed forthwith."

The statement met with great applause on the part of the majority of the delegates, who signified their willingness to vote for the repeal, but the chairman failed to put the question.

STATUE OF LAMY

Santa Fe, N. M., May 14.—Arrangements are being completed today for the unveiling of a beautiful marble statue in front of the Cathedral of St. Francis on Sunday morning, May 23. The statue is of the late Archbishop Lamy, of Santa Fe, one of the great Catholic missionaries of the Southwest and greatly beloved as priest and prelate. The statue is the gift of Miguel Chaves of this city, and is said to have cost \$3,000.

On the same day of the unveiling, the Knights of Columbus will meet here 200 strong from all over the state to witness the initiation of 41 candidates into the order. The ceremony will be a brilliant one. A banquet will be held in the evening at the De Vargas hotel and a number of prominent speakers will respond to toasts.

A BAD BOY

Albuquerque, N. M., May 14.—City Judge George R. Craig, as a volunteer juvenile court judge, and Mayor Boatright, as the official and unofficial friend of kids in trouble, are looking for a place to locate Charley Metz. Charley is the boy who took twenty-two shades from a vacant house and sold them to a second-hand dealer. He is 11 years old, and friends of his family say he isn't really a bad boy at all but has fallen into running around with other boys who taught him such tricks as taking things from vacant houses to second-hand dealers.

Because of that the police gave up the idea of prosecuting the boy, and got his mother to promise to put him in some place where he would be kept out of mischief and away from the other boys. She thought she could put Charley in the Rio Grande Industrial school, but she was told there that only Spanish-American children were admitted.

FIGHT OVER LUSITANIA

Taos, N. M., May 14.—What is believed to be the first fistic encounter in New Mexico resulting from the sinking of the Lusitania by a German submarine occurred here, at the Barker hotel. A. R. Mamby, a well known Englishman of this place, and Leo Block, a German employed at the Gerson Gusdorf store, indulged in a heated argument over the sinking of the big liner, and finally came to blows. The engagement resulted in a victory for England, Block retiring with two very black eyes and a bruised face. Mamby shows no marks of the battle.

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