

Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

ESTABLISHED 1882

Stock-Raising
Farming - Mining

Thirty-Third Year

East Las Vegas, N. M., August 7, 1915.

Number 11

AUSTRO-GERMANS MAKE A MOVE TO GAIN THE SUPPORT OF FOLK WHOM CZAR CLAIMS SUBJECTS

London, Aug. 6.—With the Russian fortresses of Warsaw and Ivangorod captured and the fall of Riga, the capital of the Baltic provinces, imminent, the Austro-German onslaught has reached its height in the east and the next step will be the German emperor's triumphant entry into the Polish capital. That event is likely soon to be followed by the pronouncement of a united and semi-autonomous Poland, embracing not only the territory wrested from the Russians, but the Austrian crownland of Galicia.

Meantime the Russian armies are fighting their way backward toward Russia proper, inflicting blows on the invaders wherever possible, trying to fend them off the railway running north and south in order that the ends of the German nippers may not meet, and in closing, bring disasters to Russian arms. The position of the Grand Duke Nicholas now is a matter of solicitude, as the occupation of Warsaw is believed to be a prelude to a greater purpose, that of enveloping the retreating forces.

The Petrograd reports show the grand duke has retired to the right bank of the Vistula, both at Warsaw and Ivangorod, destroying the bridges at both points and contesting the German advance across the river.

Back of the retreating Russians is the vast morass of central Poland with few railway and primitive roads, making virtually impossible a quick movement of guns and supplies while back of Warsaw the only fortress available as a rallying point for the Russians is Brest-Litovsk. Thus the Russians are menaced by General von Buelow's columns bending southward and by Field Marshal von Mackensen's southern army bending northward.

Series of Important Events

The occupation of Warsaw now is centering attention on a series of important events that are being arranged. First will be the selection of a German governor. Reports indicate the appointment will be a German prince, possibly a son of the German emperor or an Austrian archduke, who will be vested with authority akin to that which Napoleon gave

to his brothers and to his marshals as kings of occupied territory.

Berlin reports a council to be held Sunday will formulate a proclamation declaring Poland to be a semi-autonomous state under joint Polish and Austro-Hungarian rule. This conforms with a recent decision of a Polish congress held at Piotrkow, Poland, which proposed a joint Polish and Austro-Hungarian rule with separate Polish army and the fullest Polish autonomy consistent with the strategic interests of Austro-Hungary.

The German offer of autonomy is regarded as a bid for the support of the population of Poland as against a similar declaration of Emperor Nicholas promising eventual Polish autonomy under Russian suzerainty. The outcome of these events in Warsaw probably will determine the political status of Poland during the war. What the Germans will do next is a matter of much speculation.

The Russian Statement

Petrograd, Aug. 6 (Via London).—Novogeorgievsk, 19 miles northwest of Warsaw still remains in the Russian hands today, notwithstanding the evacuation of the Polish capital, according to information received by the Russian war office.

The fortress has been prepared for a siege, and already is invested. It constitutes the only fortified position on the Vistula river in possession of the Russians. The immediate causes of the evacuation of Warsaw, according to the war office, were "the advances of the enemy in great force on the roads toward Ostrov, from Ostrolenka and Rozan on the one hand, and the presence of large forces of the enemy, who had broken across the Vistula river between Ivangorod and Warsaw at Mathievitze."

A war office statement reviewing the situation says:

"The day before the evacuation we had abandoned the old brick fortress of Ivangorod on the left side of the Vistula. We still hold the right bank fortifications, but, inasmuch as this fort has lost its importance with the abandonment of the left bank of the position, strictly speaking, the only

is Novogeorgievsk.

"According to information at hand, the enemy has been making every effort to envelop the position and the fortress has been left to its own resources, to which end it long had been prepared.

"Our armies in the forward theater of war are gradually moving back to the positions assigned to them, thus giving these armies the important advantage of a shortened front and also of bringing them nearer to the fortified line of Kovno, Grodno and Brest-Litovsk."

The newspaper commented on the fall of the Polish capital without emotion, referring with regret to its loss as a necessity, but which is regarded by them as being only temporary. In the vanguard of the German forces approaching Warsaw are said to have been fire brigades prepared to combat any conflagration.

The Russian war office comments upon the effect of Warsaw's fall on the northern front as follows:

"The enemy is slowly advancing, but against great opposition on the part of the Russian armies in the Narew and Lomza districts. In the vicinity of Riga the Germans received a severe check on the Misa river. They were forced to withdraw to Ekau, several miles to the southward."

Russians Used Torch

A letter from Warsaw dated Tuesday August 3, received here today, says the towns of Jirardoff, Groitzi and Bloni all were in the flames when the Germans reached them. The invaders are said to have been forced to fight fire so persistently in the advance to the Vistula river that the Teutonic armies were preceded by detachments of military firemen.

People Leave Riga

Ten thousand persons have been leaving Riga, the Baltic capital, daily, for a week. Among the objects most carefully removed from the evacuated territory are church bells, many of them often being too large to remove whole without erecting a special framework. In such cases the bells are sawed to pieces.

The German Statement

Berlin, Aug. 6 (Via London).—German army headquarters today gave out a report on the progress of hostilities which reads as follows:

"To the northeast of Novo Alexandria the enemy has been driven from his positions by Austro-Hungarian troops. German forces have broken through the line from Novogeorgievsk and advanced in the direc-

tion of the Narew river."

fortified point in our hands at present

The French Statement

Paris, Aug. 6.—An official report given out by the French war office today reads:

"At the Dardanelles, since the beginning of August, there has been no strong development to report, the activity being confined to intermittent artillery duels and much movement on the part of the aviators.

"The government has decided to replace General H. J. E. Gouraud, commander of the French expeditionary forces at the Dardanelles, by General Sarrail, who has been named chief in command of the army of the Orient. General Gouraud some time ago was appointed commander of the French forces at the Dardanelles.

"A dispatch from Paris on July 8 said he had been wounded in the fighting on the Gallipoli peninsula and that it had been found necessary to amputate one of his arms. He was described as suffering also from fractures of the right thigh and the left leg."

Berlin Report Delayed

Berlin, Aug. 5 (Via London, Aug. 6, delayed in transmission).—The Russian fortress of Ivangorod, situated on the Vistula river 45 miles southeast of Warsaw, was captured by the Teutonic armies today.

Russia About Done

Amsterdam, Aug. 6 (Via London).—A lasting Russian offensive is no longer to be expected in the near future," said Major Moraht, military critic of the Berlin Tageblatt, in a review of the situation in Poland.

"Henceforth as soon as our attack begins the Russian defense must crumble because it is no longer adequately supported by rifles and machine guns. We doubt the possibility of reorganizing the Russian army during the present war."

Petrograd Admits Loss

Vienna, Aug. 6 (Via London).—The occupation of Ivangorod yesterday by Austro-German forces is announced in an official telegram from the front. The evacuation of Ivangorod apparently was admitted last night by Petrograd in an official statement which said:

Ivangorod is located at the confluence of the Vistula and the Wieprz rivers. It is situated on a railroad running between Lukow and Brest-Litovsk, and also on a line connecting with Warsaw.

STOCK DISEASES STUDIED BY EXPERTS

HOW FOREST SERVICE CO-OPERATES WITH THE OWNERS OF ANIMALS

Mention is made in the Bible of a herd of swine which became "possessed of the devil," and stampeded off a cliff into the sea. If the same thing should occur today the owner of those swine would go right home and write a letter to the department of agriculture asking for the Latin name of the particular kind of devil responsible for the loss of the live stock. And no doubt the department would be able to tell him, and give directions for treatment. That is what the department is for.

However, some of the devils possessing live stock on the western ranges are pretty hard to find, according to the grazing specialists of the United States forest service who are trying to diagnose and eliminate sources of loss among live stock grazing in the national forests. Most of the forest ranges are comparatively safe for live stock, but there are mysterious exceptions. A typical case is in the Carson forest in Rio Arriba county, New Mexico, where on a certain particular spot heavy losses of sheep have occurred annually for years. It is undesirable to entirely exclude sheep from this area for the reason that it lies on a natural driveway or passway used by sheep in entering the forest. All the surrounding forest ranges are of excellent quality and entirely immune from the trouble but whenever sheep are driven across this particular spot they "just up and die," to use the vernacular of the hills. Why? That is what nobody knows, but what the forest service specialists are engaged in finding out.

Local sheep men tend to the opinion that the sheep die of a mineral poison in the soil. This soil is of a peculiar blue color and sheep have been observed to lick it as if it were salty. Accordingly forest officers have gathered samples of the soil and submitted them to government chemists for analysis. The chemists were unable to find anything extraordinary except a minute trace of arsenic, too little to act as poison. Accordingly the first maneuver has resulted in apparent failure.

The second maneuver will consist in attacking the problem from an entirely different angle. An expert botanist will be sent to the poison area to make a minute reconnaissance of all the plants growing on it and to collect samples of all species whose chemical composition is not well known. These samples will be sent to the laboratories of the bureau of plant industry in Washington for thorough chemical and mechanical analysis. Possibly some innocent looking and hitherto unsuspected herb will be found which in some stage of its development contains a poisonous substance, or acts as host for some plant-parasite or fungus which is poisonous. At the same time stomachs

of poisoned sheep will be obtained and analyzed. If this plan of attack fails of results an attempt will be made to find out whether the minute quantity of arsenic which has been found in the soil may collect or concentrate in certain places in sufficient quantities to cause the trouble. In any event, forest officers state they are determined to get at the bottom of the trouble and then find a remedy.

The forest service is trying to solve other similar problems in other parts of the national forests of Arizona and New Mexico. In a part of the Chiricahua forest in Arizona cattle have been dying in the spring of each year for a reason which remains wrapped in mystery. In a part of the Prescott forest in central Arizona a similar situation is being attacked by chemical analysis of certain range plants. On the Canjilon district of the Carson forest in northern New Mexico is a certain spring which mysteriously poisons cattle at certain known intervals. Just what causes the trouble in these cases is not yet known.

Other more generally prevalent problems have already been partially solved. It has been found that areas infested with loco weed can be grazed with negligible danger during seasons affording an abundance of other green forage. The actual nature of the poison in loco has, however, never been determined. A remedy has been found for the poisonous death-cama, which is effective if promptly administered. The poison in ordinary lupine has been discovered to be confined to the seed pods and by avoiding the lupine areas during the corresponding season, stock men are able to avoid losses. Pingue poisoning and larkspur poisoning remain incurable, but a practicable method of eradicating larkspur has been put into practice in some of the national forests of California. Spots infested with poisonous water hemlock have been hunted out and posted with danger signs. Ultimately the forest service hopes to reduce losses of live stock in the national forests to the unavoidable minimum. Every inch of progress in that direction increases the value of the forest ranges and makes them a bigger factor in the country's meat supply.

How to Keep Well

Proper food, properly cooked and properly eaten plays a great part in obtaining and keeping perfect health.

There is a great need for the people of this nation for proper instruction in diet. Few people know the right kind of food to eat at the different seasons of the year and not always does custom prove a good guide.

Upon the diet of a nation lies its importance among the nations of the world. So important has become the question of a proper diet that many of the large industrial plants hiring men into the thousands have hired expert dieterians to go thoroughly into the matter for the benefit of its help.

One food expert so employed evolved the following valuable advice

which the concern in question issued as a bulletin to the wage earners on its pay roll:

Blood-making foods are a delusion. All good foods when well digested make good blood.

Constipating foods: White bread, rice, boiled milk, soup, etc.

Laxative foods: Whole wheat bread, fresh vegetables, fruits, corn products, etc.

Avoid extremes of heat and cold in food and drink.

Chew your food; your stomach has no teeth.

There are five types of food as follows:

1. **Proteins.** Make and repair tissue. Consist of eggs, cheese, nuts, beans, peas, flesh, fowl, lentils, etc. Very important food elements. Concentrated foods. Most expensive type of food. Apt to be constipating. No storage places for them in the body. Avoid excess.

2. **Fats.** Heat producers. Consist of cream, cheese, fat meat, butter, olives, nuts, olive oil, etc. Excess fats delay stomach digestion.

3. **Carbonates.** Energy producers. The most abundant of all food elements. Consist of starchy foods, cereals, bread, macaroni, figs, raisins, dates, fruits, etc. Starchy foods should be thoroughly cooked. Excess stored in liver and muscles. Laxative tendency.

4. **Sugars.** Are energy producers as found in fruits, but not cane, beet or maple sugar. Require but little or no digestion. All fruits, raisins, figs, dates, etc.

Mineral salts. Nerve stimulants and bone builders. Small but important part of human sustenance. Lettuce, greens, cereals, vegetables, fruits in general. Spinach and tomatoes rich in iron. Baked foods contain more salts than boiled foods.

Ill health means misery; therefore to guard one's own health and to make the community healthy contributes directly towards the world's happiness. During the first year of President Wilson's administration there was much anxiety lest he should break down. Of late his health seems better, largely because he takes better care of himself. He not only takes abundant exercise, but he takes plenty of sleep and wants nine hours. He is a firm believer in the simple life. He seldom remains up later than 11 o'clock, and even on the night of his inauguration it is said that he excused himself at 10:30 and retired, so the orders are "lights out" at 11—a contrast to the midnight lights often burning to 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning when President Taft was in the White House.

A correspondent asks about sneezing. Sneezing may be due to a number of causes. Sunlight will cause sneezing, also the pollen of certain plants. There are few people who will not sneeze in the presence of dust. When one has a cold, sneezing is due to nature attempting to cure. Sneezing generates heat for warming the blood and preventing you from taking more cold, to help relieve the cold you have, and so does shivering. One does not sneeze with his nose, but with the entire body. During the act every muscle of the body gives a jump, a sort of spasm that warms the entire system. When sneezing "as a cold symptom" seizes a person, a few deep breathing exercises will often help to check the attack.

M. N. writes: "Why does everybody try to have the light over the left shoulder when they read?"

Answer: This is a fact easily demonstrated. Try the following and you will never forget it.

Take a pencil and paper and try to write while in such a position that the light will fall from the right side. The shadow of the hand or pencil or both is thrown on the paper in such a way as partly to cover the characters one is making. This necessitates a closer view point and a conscious strain on the eyes. Now let the position of the writer be reversed so that the light falls on the work from the left side. He will notice that the shadows fall away from the work he is doing and leave the field unobscured. In making the change he cannot help but notice the feeling of ease that is experienced by the eyes. This applies to any other kind of near work in which the fingers work under the guidance of the eyes. The fact should be remembered in planning school rooms, work rooms, offices and places where steady, close work is to be performed.

M. W. S. asks for treatment in diarrhoea of infants.

Answer: Little children with infantile diarrhoea have been cured by internal baths of salt or sea water, a method which has been used in England and France with great success. Internal baths of hot water are quite effective in stomach and bowel troubles in either babies or grown people.

ASPLUND HOME ROBBED

Santa Fe, Aug. 2.—The home of R. F. Asplund, chief clerk of the department of education, was robbed on last Friday night. The family was playing bridge in one of the front rooms while the thief opened a screen in a bedroom window and climbed in. He took an open purse and railroad ticket from Santa Fe to St. Joseph, Mo., belonging to Mrs. Asplund's sister, Martha Brown of St. Joseph, and then decamped. Jewelry that was lying on the bureau beside the purse, was not touched.

NEW MINING COMPANY

Santa Fe, Aug. 2.—El Moro Mining and Milling company of Albuquerque has filed incorporation papers, the capitalization being \$50,000 of which \$2,000 is paid in. The incorporators and directors are: A. P. Gibson, L. E. Carson and Joseph McNutt of Albuquerque.

RURAL CARRIER EXAMINATION

The United States civil service commission has announced an examination for the county of Mora, New Mexico to be held at East Las Vegas on September 11, 1915, to fill the position of rural carrier at Levy and vacancies that may later occur on rural routes from other postoffices in the above-mentioned county. The examination will be open only to male citizens who are actually domiciled in the territory of a postoffice in the county and who meet the other requirements set forth in Form No. 1977. This form and application blanks may be obtained from the offices mentioned above or from the United States civil service commission at Washington, D. C. Applications should be forwarded to the commission at Washington at the earliest practicable date.

TEUTONS REGARD FRENCH ASSERT VILLA SAYS THIS FIRST YEAR AS GERMANS ARE CRUEL SUCCESSFUL COUNTRY MAY GO TO HELL

GERMANY WAR MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT COVERING ARMIES' WORK

Berlin, Aug. 2 (By Wireless to Sayville).—The German war ministry furnishes in connection with the first anniversary of the war figures relating to the success of central powers, says the Overseas News agency. The statement follows:

"Germany and Austria-Hungary occupy 29,000 square kilometers in Belgium, 21,000 in France, 130,000 in Russia and 10,000 in French Alsace.

"Prisoners of war taken in Galicia now in German camps and hospitals or employed as workers total 938,869. Men captured in the campaign last week and on their way to camps number 120,000. Prisoners in Austria-Hungary number 636,543, making a grand total of 1,695,412.

"Prisoners taken in Russia and Germany total 5,600 officers and 720,000 non-commissioned officers and private; in Austria, 3,190 officers and 610,000 non-commissioned officers.

"German collecting stations received up to June 843 captured field guns and 1,556 machine guns. Many field pieces were not delivered to these stations, but were kept with the troops and are being used against their former owners. While exact figures are not available, it is estimated that nearly 8,000 guns and 3,000 machine guns have been captured."

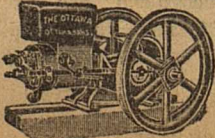
TO OPPOSE ARMS EXPORT

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—A strongly worded protest against the shipment of munitions to European belligerents and a statement of disapproval of the alleged unneutral attitude of the administration will be considered and acted upon by the biennial convention of the German-American National Alliance, which assembled in this city today for a week's session. The resolution, if adopted, will be forwarded to President Wilson.

TEXAS FARMERS' CONGRESS

College Station, Texas, Aug. 2.—A large and representative attendance marked the opening today of the nineteenth annual session of the Texas Farmers' Congress. President H. E. Singleton of Dallas delivered his annual address this morning, following the welcomes and responses. Professor Cyril G. Hopkins of the University of Illinois, spoke on the relation of the land to prosperity. Senator Morris Sheppard will address the congress tomorrow night on the subject of rural credits. Meetings will be held during the week by the fruit growers, swine breeders and other state agricultural organizations.

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SURGEONS AND AMBULANCES ARE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN FIRED UPON

Paris, Aug. 2.—The commission presided over by George Payelle, president of the French court of accounts, has presented to Premier Viviani the final report of its investigation into acts on the part of the German soldiers in violation of the rights of man.

This report contains 12,000 words and gives in detail the evidence gathered concerning the use by German troops of military and civilian prisoners as shields against the fire of French troops, as well as of the employment by the troops of Emperor William of cartridges in which the bullets were reversed in order to cause more wounds, split bullets and other bullets cut to make them more rending.

Continuing, the report cites orders given by General Stenger, commander of the Fifty-eighth German brigade, directing his soldiers to kill the wounded enemy and to take no more prisoners. Evidence confirming the issuing and the circulating of this order was obtained from German prisoners belonging to the 111th and 142nd regiments. The report contains evidence of a massacre of French soldiers as a result of this order, as well as the massacre of wounded at the battle of Feth in Belgium. It reports the statements of many individual soldiers who declare they saw their wounded comrades put to death.

The report devotes considerable space to allegations of the inhumanity of Germans to their prisoners of war which, it says, is proved by the evidence of the victims.

The report concludes with three columns of evidence to prove the bombarding of ambulances by the Germans, the firing upon stretcher bearers, and the taking prisoner of surgeons. In some cases it is said French surgeons were arrested by German surgeons and by them sent to the rear to be interned.

AUTO MAIL SERVICE IN SOUTH

Washington, Aug. 2.—Automobile service on free rural delivery routes, which the postoffice department plans to inaugurate quite generally through the south today is expected to prove an important factor in trade development in that section. Numerous routes for the auto service have been laid out in Texas, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Georgia.

TRIAL OF ALLEGED MURDERESS

Abilene, Texas, Aug. 2.—The case of Mrs. Minnie Latham, charged with the murder at Snyder on January 10, 1914, of John Stewart, came up in court here today for trial. This will be the second trial of the case. At the first trial Mrs. Latham was found guilty, but on appeal to the higher courts the verdict was reversed and a new trial granted.

DESPERATE BECAUSE OF LACK OF FUNDS, THE FORMER BANDIT ROBS MERCHANTS

El Paso, Texas, Aug. 2.—Reports brought here today were that General Francisco Villa addressing a gathering of foreign merchants at Chihuahua City Saturday, said:

"The American government can go to hell."

It was also reported that he confiscated a number of stores belonging to foreigners, put 42 Mexican merchants in jail in order to raise a forced loan and later executed six of them.

According to these merchants, General Villa stamped up and down the room where the merchants, foreign and Mexican, were assembled Saturday in the governor's palace, and shook his fist in the faces of the 30 or 40 there gathered. Some of the foreigners were brought to the meeting under guard.

"I'm going to take your business for the benefit of the state," he declared. "Your employes will remain here and conduct the business under the direction of my agents—you have been stealing from the people for yourselves.

"Tomorrow at noon a train will be ready to take you foreigners to the border. We are poor and I will not send bread or water on the train. Meanwhile, you Americans and Germans and Frenchmen, my telegraph wires will be opened to you and you can protest to your governments.

"If the American government does not like my actions, it can go to hell. I have been fighting for 20 years and I am willing to fight as many years more."

The tirade ended, it was said, with a general order for the confiscation of all stores in Chihuahua by the Villa government. Among the foreign firms affected by the order was the general supply store of Ketelsen and Degetau, the hardware business of Krakauer, Zork and Moyer, the jewelry store of E. H. Booth, the merchandise store of L. W. Thompson, the dry goods store of William Bunsow and half a dozen others.

The train which was to carry the foreigners to the border was due to leave Chihuahua City Sunday at 11 o'clock. It had not arrived at the border up to noon today.

Among the foreign-owned plants taken over by the Villa government is the Jabonera Cotton Seed Products company, said to be a British corporation having an investment of about \$5,000,000. This company is known to have paid a quarter of a million in loans to the Villa government.

News is Confirmed

Washington, Aug. 2.—Official confirmation of the reoccupation of Mexico City by Carranza's army under General Gonzales reached the state department today from American Consul Silliman at Vera Cruz. A message to

the American Red Cross from Mexico City says there have been cases of death and collapse from starvation in the city.

The Red Cross message was from Charles J. O'Connor, the secretary's relief agent at Mexico City.

"Prices already are prohibitive," it said. "There is practically no corn in the city. Authentic cases of death and collapse from starvation are reported. Some people are eating leaves, grass, weeds, dead horses and mules."

Consul Silliman's message said Mexico City was occupied by the Gonzales forces Friday night "on urgent orders of General Carranza," and added:

"A severe fight occurred Friday afternoon at a point east of Guadalupe. Occupation of Zacatecas by Obregon's forces is confirmed. It is expected that Carranza will move his entire government to Mexico City during August."

Arnold Shanklin American consul general at Mexico City, was due to arrive here today to confer with Secretary Lansing regarding Mexican affairs.

The state treasurer of Chihuahua was ordered to place the state seal on the doors of all confiscated stores, according to the merchants who arrived today, and General Villa is alleged to have declared that if a seal was broken the owner of the store would be shot.

It was in the face of these events that a second meeting of the merchants with General Villa was called for yesterday in the hope of securing a modification of the alleged wholesale confiscation. The result of this meeting has not reached the border.

The mining men in Villa territory are to meet with General Villa today to hear the demands of General Villa for money.

Hudson May Be Free

The state department has unofficial reports that General Villa abandoned Torreon, established headquarters at Chihuahua and ordered Americans to leave. Nothing definite has been received. Advices concerning Paul Hudson, an American editor of the Mexican Herald, say he was held a prisoner in the Herald building as late as July 25 when Zapata followers were operating his presses, printing their paper, El Renovado.

"It is presumed, however," the department dispatch says, "that upon the entry of Carranza forces into Mexico City, the Brazilian minister was able to obtain the release of Mr. Hudson and his staff."

OHIO STATE EXERCISES

Columbus, O., Aug. 2.—The annual observance of Country Life week began at Ohio State university today with hundreds of farmers in attendance from all parts of the state. Noted experts are here to address the conference on such subjects as rural social life, rural church administration and better farming methods.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, Aug. 3.—Hogs, receipts 7,000. Market higher. Bulk \$6.75@7.40; heavy \$6.70@7.15; lights \$7.20@7.45; pigs \$6.50@7.25.

Cattle, receipts 8,000. Market steady to strong. Prime fed steers \$9.50@10; western steers \$6.75@9.20; bulls \$5.50@7; calves \$6@10.25.

Sheep, receipts 5,000. Market higher. Lambs \$8.50@9.15; yearlings \$6.50@7.25; wethers \$6.25@7; ewes \$6@6.75.

THE PAN-AMERICAN DOCTRINE IS NEXT

SOMETHING OF THE KIND WILL
REPLACE THE MONROE
DOCTRINE

Washington, Aug. 4.—A Pan-American doctrine, to supercede the Monroe doctrine, which, if accepted, would form an offensive and defensive alliance between the United States and every republic of South and Central America, and between these republics, will be advocated at the Conference on National Defense, to be held in Washington, October 4-7, under the auspices of the National Defense league, immediately following the Grand Army of the Republic encampment.

The new doctrine, suggested by Winfield Jones, secretary and one of the organizers in 1913 of the National Defense league, if put in effect, would form a political and military solidarity of the western hemisphere.

While the Monroe doctrine forbids any European power from acquiring territory in the western hemisphere it does not go far enough in the changed world conditions caused by the European war, in that it does not provide for naval and military assistance from any or all of the Pan-American republics in event the United States should be forced to fight to protect one or a number of South or Central American countries from European or Asiatic aggression, in the opinion of Secretary Jones.

"If the United States should be forced in the future to pour out blood and treasure in maintaining the Monroe doctrine it would be equitable that all Pan-American countries engage to assist the United States with their full naval and military power. The interest of one is the interest of all in maintaining the political integrity of a single one of these republics," declared Secretary Jones in an interview here today.

"The new Pan-American doctrine would expand the Monroe doctrine far beyond its original meaning, would supersede it altogether for something stronger and better.

"An offensive and defensive alliance of all the Pan-American republics with the United States, and between themselves, would enormously increase the resisting force of the countries of the western hemisphere against a foe from any quarter.

"Statesmen of Pan-America realize that should the United States be beaten in war with a European or Asiatic power it would be easy for the victor to seize and permanently hold seaports and territory in any part of South or Central America, particularly in Central America, close to the Panama canal. Panama is an example of the defenselessness of some of the Pan-American countries. It has absolutely no army or defenses whatever, and should the canal be attacked would in all probability suffer the fate of Belgium.

"These statesmen, as a matter of protection for their own countries, should favor such an alliance with the United States.

"Not only would this alliance with the United States forever assure the independence and territory of all the Pan-American countries from foreign

aggression, but it would also assure permanent peace among these countries themselves, which has not always been the case, and between them and the United States.

"Every Pan-American republic, no matter how weak, would then have behind its national existence the combined power of the United States and all its neighbors.

"This alliance would at one stroke practically double the military and naval power of the United States, even in our present miserable state of unpreparedness.

"The combined naval and military power of the countries of the western hemisphere is strong enough to win in a war against any possible coalition of the other powers of the world.

"The military and naval strength of all the South and Central American republics is, according to the latest government statistics available: Armies, peace strength, 195,199; war strength, 1,995,732; unorganized but of military age, 5,374,076. Navies, 99 ships and 27,836 men.

"As allies of the United States and of themselves, the South and Central American countries could bring, in a war for the defense of any country of the western hemisphere, nearly 100 warships and 28,000 seamen, and a military strength of more than 7,000,000 men when all of service age were under arms.

"With such allies the United States, with its boundless wealth and resources, its 100,000,000 population and its present and potential military and naval strength could emerge victorious in any war against any combination of powers.

"The United States is not the arbiter of its own destiny. We have no friends in Europe. Our logical friends are our neighbors in Pan-America, who have, as we have, a vital interest in maintaining the republican institutions and the freedom of the western world.

"Therefore we ought to negotiate treaties providing for these alliances as speedily as possible—before the end of the European war.

"The new Pan-American doctrine will be discussed at the conference on national defense and will be taken up at the next session of congress by senators and representatives who believe in Pan American solidarity."

PERSONALS

From Friday's Daily.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Mitchell of Denver arrived in Las Vegas today for a short visit.

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

W. H. Day of Albuquerque, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in that city, was in town today to attend to some business.

Mrs. L. Wendt of Bacharach Brothers' store, returned last night from Denver, where she has been on vacation.

Adolph Strauss left today for Santa Rosa, traveling overland.

Word has been received from Mrs. Grace Lyle Wilkins, formerly a teacher in the Las Vegas High school, that she will stop off in Las Vegas for a few days in the early part of next week. She is on her way from her home in Des Moines, Iowa, to

California. Mrs. Wilkins is known to many of her former pupils here.

N. A. Spence, representing the John B. Farley company of Chicago, was in Las Vegas today calling on the trade.

Judge Ben Spitz of Kansas City, Mo., is in Las Vegas on a visit.

Captain W. C. Reid, general solicitor for New Mexico for the Santa Fe railroad, came in last night from Albuquerque on a short professional trip.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Adam of Crescent, Okla., were in Las Vegas today on a short visit.

P. C. Mier of Santa Fe was in Las Vegas today to attend to some personal affairs.

L. J. Hand, a rancher from the vicinity of Watrous, was in Las Vegas today to attend to some business.

Waite Davis, of the E. G. Murphey store, left this afternoon for California on a three weeks' vacation trip.

John Quigley, a conductor on the Santa Fe railroad here, left this afternoon for the coast on a vacation trip.

County Road Commissioner Robert J. Taupert, his brother-in-law, Edward Lillich of Columbia City, Ind., Postmaster E. V. Long of East Las Vegas and George H. Hunker of the San Miguel county road board, left this morning for Santa Fe in Taupert's car.

Charles Goin of Nolan, an "old timer" in this county, arrived in Las Vegas last night for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Bucher came in yesterday afternoon from their ranch near Optimo.

Mrs. Oswald of Levy, formerly a resident of this city, was in town today.

R. F. Johnson of the Cellars dry goods store has left for California.

Ralph Rohrer has left for Tucson, Ariz., to visit his relatives.

James Duncan, Sr., left this afternoon for Lamy for a brief visit.

L. M. McNease left today for Levy on business.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dean of Corder, Mo., arrived in Las Vegas this afternoon. The Deans are parents of Mrs. William H. Stapp and will spend a month here with their son-in-law and daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Rudolph of Pecos arrived in Las Vegas this afternoon. They will locate here. Rudolph was formerly in the employ of Gross Kelly & Company at Pecos.

Dr. A. E. Northwood, a Wagon Mound physician, arrived in Las Vegas this afternoon on professional business.

G. M. Gilbride of the Las Vegas Studebaker agency will arrive tonight from Albuquerque with two machines, a "six" for M. Greenberger, and a "four," which also has been sold here.

A PRISONER ESCAPES

Santa Fe, Aug. 4.—William L. McDaniel, a short-term prisoner from Chaves county, who had been made a trusty by the prison authorities, made his escape from the penitentiary here this morning. When last seen McDaniel was attending to his work at the pig pen outside the prison grounds. His absence was discovered within a short time and a posse was sent in pursuit at once. Bloodhounds were put on the trail but up to a late hour last night no trace of the fugitive had been found. Warden McManus has offered a reward of \$50 for the return of the prisoner.

McDaniel is an American, 41 years old. He was sent up from Chaves county last May on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses and was sentenced to a term of from three to four years. His conduct since entering the penitentiary had been excellent and the authorities considered that they were taking no chance in making him a trusty.

The following is the description of the prisoner: Number, 3537; weight, 202 pounds; height 5 feet 9 inches; black brown eyes; lame in left ankle; usually walked on crutches while in prison; bow-legged; little finger on right hand stiff.

BELGIAN STEAMER SUNK

London, Aug. 4.—The Belgian steamer Koophandel of 1,885 tons gross was sunk today by a German submarine.

EASTLAND'S HULL SEALED

Chicago, Aug. 4.—Wreckers have completely sealed up the hull of the Eastland, and the work of pumping the water out of the vessel began today. There is a possibility that the ship will be righted by Sunday.

READY FOR CANADIAN HENLEY

Ct. Catherine, Ontario, Aug. 6.—Oarsmen from many cities in Canada and the United States are here with their shells, in readiness for the opening tomorrow of the annual regatta of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen, popularly known as the Canadian Henley regatta. Singles doubles, four and eights dotted the Port Dalhousie course this afternoon as the oarsmen took their final workouts for the opening events of the regatta. The entry list, while not up to the high mark set in previous years, is considered particularly good, in view of the fact that many of the Canadian boats have suffered the loss of prominent members who have gone to the war. The senior singles race on Saturday will witness the last appearance of Champion "Bob" Dibble before he starts for the front.

BERNALILLO DIGS UP

Albuquerque, Aug. 6.—Colonel Sellers and a lot of other good roads boosters who planned a descent in force upon the Bernalillo county commissioners tomorrow will be pleasantly disappointed if they carry out their plan, for the commission this afternoon appropriated \$654 and forwarded it, with the necessary papers, to Santa Fe. Since this was the object of the call upon the commission, the call will be called off.

CELEBRATE DEEDS OF COUNTRY

Cleveland, O., Aug. 6.—Under the auspices of the local branch of the Polish national defense committee a four-day celebration was begun in Cleveland today to commemorate the first anniversary of the Polish legion as an active participant in the European war on the side of the Teutonic allies. It was a year ago today that an army of 25,000 young Polish falcons and sharpshooters invaded Russia and occupied the city of Kielce in Russian Poland. The Polish legion, under which name this military body became recognized, has since increased to 65,000 men, and has distinguished itself in many engagements. At the present time, the legion is participating in the fighting in the vicinity of Warsaw.

MINISTERS HEAR FROM MEXICAN LEADERS

LATIN-AMERICANS INVITED TO
WILSON'S CONFERENCE RE-
CEIVE ADVICE

Washington, Aug. 5.—The six pan-American diplomats invited by President Wilson to join the United States in formulating a plan for restoring peace to Mexico arrived here today for their conference with Secretary Lansing. The first result is expected to be the groundwork of an understanding for an All-American project to re-establish constitutional government below the Rio Grande, preserve the sovereignty of Mexico and convince the world that the United States is acting as Mexico's nearest and most powerful friend and neighbor in saving the distracted country from itself.

Ambassadors Naon, DaGama and Suarez of Argentina, Brazil and Chile, respectively, who were mediators at the Niagara conference last year, and Ministers Calderon, Mendez and De Pena of Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala, are the ranking members of the Pan-American legation corps, and went to the state department to meet Secretary Lansing at 2:30 o'clock p. m. The diplomats were only partly advised of President Wilson's plan. The purpose of the conference was to invite their help in working out Mexico's salvation. The governments already have signified their willingness to co-operate, and join in the conference, it is said.

So far as is known, the president's plan proposed first a cessation of warfare and estimate of provisional government by the factional leaders. Should that fail, the American nations would assume the task.

Various Factions Active

The Villa and Carranza leaders here began taking steps to get their claims before the conference through the courtesy of some of the Latin-American participants.

The Carranza representatives will point out that they now control the greater part of Mexico including most of the principal cities and all ports, and that they have restored civil government and industry in the wake of their armies. They will press their claims of military advantages over the Villa forces.

Villa representatives plan to submit their willingness to participate in peace conferences between the factions and to the elimination of military leaders, but will oppose the recognition of Carranza.

Aside from the plan of settlement among the Mexican leaders themselves, the proposal to establish a Pan-American commission to take over Mexico, require disarmament, restore civil government and conduct elections has been brought forward again. Another plan, for policing Mexico with Pan-American forces, also has been considered.

Carranza Sends Emissary

Herberto Barron, head of a delegation of Carranza supporters which arrived today, called on each of the

Latin-American diplomats and informed them that General Carranza under no circumstances would submit to the selection of a member of the Madero cabinet as president of Mexico. The Villa faction contends Vasquez Tagle, the only member of the Madero cabinet who did not resign, is in line of constitutional succession.

Mr. Barron delivered to each of the diplomats copies of General Carranza's letter to President Wilson, published several months ago, setting out Carranza's legal claims as successor to the presidency.

It was indicated as the hour for the conference approached that the Latin Americans intended to enter it with open minds to hear President Wilson's plan, which they in turn will submit to their governments for consideration before further action is taken.

Paul Hudson Freed

Retirement of Carranza troops attacking Nogales was officially reported today to the war department. Their withdrawal relieves a critical situation in which American troops were under orders to return the Mexican fire if it fell in American territory.

State department dispatches report the release of Paul Hudson, publisher of the Mexican Herald, and his staff, held prisoners in the Herald building during the last Zapata occupation of the Mexican capital. The report says Hudson was released with the arrival of General Gutierrez of the Carranza forces.

The cruiser Chattanooga has been ordered to Topolobampo to investigate conditions there and at the mouth of the Fuerte river. Absence of American warcraft for some time has caused evidences of an uprising. Three hundred marines are on board the Hector at La Paz in Lower California waiting for emergencies. The Red Cross will ship six thousand dollars' worth of staple groceries to Mexico City tomorrow from New Orleans. That sum has been deposited to the credit of the Red Cross by Americans in Mexico City.

Villa in El Paso

El Paso, Texas, Aug. 5.—General Francisco Villa arrived at Juarez about daylight today. While the precise object of his visit was a matter of conjecture, it is said he is to confer with George H. Carothers, special state department agent, and with General Felipe Angeles, second in command of the Villa forces.

Efforts to verify a report late last night that the garrison at Torreon demanded the presence of General Villa under threat of revolt failed early today. The wires appeared not to be operating to Torreon, and a message sent to General Medina, commanding at Torreon, was unanswered early today.

Zapata Forces Defeated

Galveston, Texas, Aug. 5.—Zapata forces south of Mexico City have suffered defeat at the hands of Carranza troops under General Coss, according to a cablegram from Vera Cruz received at the Carranza consulate here today.

General Obregon reports the occupation by his troops of Fresillo and the continuation of successful operations against the Villa forces to the north. Vera Cruz reports that 1,000 tons of foodstuffs left that place today for Mexico City.

Reports from the capital are to the effect that 10,000 men have been em-

ployed on public works, and that others will be so engaged as soon as work can be allotted.

NO SUCH GOD AS REV. BILLY SUNDAY CLAIMS

DR. AKED ALSO SAYS EVANGELIST
PAINTS HELL IN
STRANGE COLORS

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—The resignation of the Rev. Charles E. Aked, D. D., from a committee of 100 organized by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America to promote evangelistic meetings during the Panama exposition was announced today. Dr. Aked is pastor of the First Congregational church here, and formerly was pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church of New York, sometimes called the Rockefeller church. He was vice president of the committee of 100, but withdrew from membership in it, his letter of resignation said, because Rev. William A. (Billy) Sunday was to preach and "there is no such God as he pretends, no such Christ, no such heaven and no such hell." Mr. Sunday concluded his series of addresses last night. The resignation was offered when they began and Dr. Aked was asked to reconsider.

ADMIRAL BADGER GOES ON THE RETIRED LIST

HE WAS IN COMMAND OF THE
FLEET THAT TOOK PORT OF
VERA CRUZ

Washington, Aug. 6. After 40 years of active service on sea and shore, Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, who was commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet at the time of the taking of Vera Cruz, was placed on the retired list today on account of age. The vacancy thus created in the list of rear admirals has been filled by the promotion of Captain H. O. Dunn, late commander of the battleship Wyoming.

Rear Admiral Badger leaves behind him a splendid record for honorable and efficient service, including an unusually wide variety of perilous and pleasant undertakings which constitutes the life of seafaring men. He has been essentially a man of the sea, as more than 24 of his total number of years in Uncle Sam's navy were spent in duty at sea—in southern Atlantic waters, Asiatic waters, on cruises to the north and to European countries. Probably the most exciting of his adventures was a dash toward the Arctic Circle in 1884 as a member of the Greeley relief expedition.

Rear Admiral Badger was born 62 years ago in the village of Rockyville, Md., and is a son of the late Commodore Oscar C. Badger. He was appointed to the naval academy by President Grant in 1869, and was graduated as a midshipman in 1873. Within 15 months he had received a commission as ensign. Five years later he was promoted to the rank of master; in 1883, shortly before the Greeley expedition he was commissioned a lieu-

tenant of the junior grade and three years later a lieutenant.

Six months after leaving the naval academy Midshipman Badger was detailed on board the Narragansett, then starting on an expedition for the survey of the Gulf of California, and he spent nearly two years in the southern waters. On the return of the expedition, in 1875, the young officer was transferred for a brief period to shore duty at the Washington navy yard, and that was followed by a six months' detail to the torpedo vessel Alarm. The next year he was detailed to the Asiatic station, and in the more than three years of his service he served on board several vessels.

Special duty at the bureau of navigation followed the return from the Asiatic station, then came more than a year on duty on board coast survey steamers, and, in 1881, the detail to the North Atlantic station on board the Yantic, which qualified him as one of the members of the celebrated relief expedition which was to be organized three years later.

Lieutenant Badger was chosen executive of the Alert, the last of the three vessels to start for the frozen north in search of Greeley and his companions. Upon his return from the Arctic a trip to a climate of the other extreme was awaiting Lieutenant Badger, and in April of 1885 he was attached to the Tennessee on an expedition to the Isthmus of Panama, Between October of that year and the opening of the Spanish war he was attached to the Brooklyn navy yard and at the war college. During the war he was attached to the Cincinnati, and in 1899 was promoted to the rank of lieutenant commander.

In eight years he had attained the rank of captain, and for two years immediately after promotion was superintendent of the naval academy. Then as captain he took command of the battleship Arkansas, and on March 8, 1911, took his rank as rear admiral. In January, 1913, he was made commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet and hoisted his flag on the battleship Wyoming. The able manner in which he handled the critical situation that led to the American occupation of Vera Cruz elicited the highest praise from Washington and made the name of Admiral Badger familiar throughout a large part of the world.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, Aug. 6.—Hogs, receipts 2,500. Market lower. Bulk \$6.75@7.30; heavy \$6.50@6.95; lights \$7.10@7.35; pigs \$6.50@7.

Cattle, receipts 500. Market steady. Prime fed steers \$9.50@10; western steers \$7@9.50; bulls \$5.25@6.75; calves \$6@10.50.

Sheep, receipts 1,500. Market higher. Lambs \$8.40@9; yearlings \$6.75@7.50; wethers \$6.50@7; ewes \$6.25@6.85.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 6.—Today's market in Wall street gave a good account of itself eventually after considerable early irregularity. Manipulation of highly speculative issues was supplemented by increased buying of steel and representative railroad stocks. The last sales were as follows:

Atchison 102
Chino Copper 45 1/2

EXPORTS SHOW A SURPLUS OVER IMPORTS

MAGNITUDE OF THE FIGURES DEMONSTRATES EFFECT OF WAR UPON TRADE

New York, Aug. 3.—War has now been waged for practically a full year and during that time nearly two and a half million lives have been destroyed and about \$17,000,000,000 issued in loans. These figures do not include the wounded and missing, nor the amount lost through damage to property, derangement of trade, etc., all of which are incalculable. In some instances the losses will not be as great as they appear, for the reason that armies and fleets would have required usual pay in time of peace, and both would have been consumers of food and clothing though on a less wasteful scale. No one can estimate or even approximate the real property losses of the war. Some authorities have put the figure thus far at \$25,000,000,000 and over. The moral and human damages, however, must be regarded as vastly more serious than property losses. So, too, is the inevitable setback to civilization which this war will impose. Material losses at first seem the most imposing and create the greatest impression. Nevertheless they will be the first forgotten. Infinitely beyond these must be ranked the awful wastage of the flower of humanity. Property ruin will be chiefly remembered in the form of big debts, heavy taxation, ruined cities, etc., while the loss of valuable lives will be reflected in saddened homes, a less virile population and other losses beyond calculation.

Should the war not last more than a couple of years, the cost will probably be borne much more easily than expected. All of the countries involved have grown greatly in wealth and population since their last great war; and in view of the increased wealth and earnings per capita this struggle may weigh no heavier upon the present belligerents than previous great wars. Each nation, even Germany upon whom the strain will be greatest for both resistance and recuperation, will show unexpected capacity.

Our foreign commerce, which has been seriously deranged by the war, showed total exports of \$2,768,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, year. Imports during the same period an increase of \$404,000,000 over last aggregated \$1,674,000,000, a decrease of over \$219,000,000 during the 12 months. These figures left an excess of \$1,094,000,000 in exports or \$623,000,000 more than a year ago. They are about what was expected and reflect the abnormal difficulties under which foreign trade was conducted. At the moment the foreign exchange situation is less acute but in a few weeks the outward movement of the grain and cotton will begin and the shipments of war munitions will continue to expand for months to come. So that in the absence of larger im-

ports, a continued heavy excess of exports must be expected for the remainder of the year.

All indications on the stock exchange point to reviving activity. The transactions have been largely transferred to the war group, which now constitute one-half to three-quarters of the daily dealings. The advances in these shares have been extremely sensational. In some instances they may be justified on account of the enormous and very profitable contracts for ammunition which it is known to have been secured. The difficulty of securing accurate information regarding these contracts, however, affords abundant room for exaggeration and misrepresentation. Naturally the speculative spirit has been keenly aroused. Some of the advances may be justifiable, others are undoubtedly exceptional and caution is particularly urged in operations in these shares. A healthy feature has been the widening activity and the strength of some of the leading railroad issues which have been long neglected. At the moment railroad traffic is still below normal, but indications point to an early recovery, and which coupled with better rates, will probably prove a turning point for the railroads. Dividend rumors, both favorable and unfavorable, have been current respecting some prominent issues, but the more frequent improvement in net results has imparted a decidedly better tone in the railroad shares and some substantial recoveries have already taken place.

The general business situation at home is growing more and more encouraging. We are sure of good crops and good prices. The activity of the steel trade which is now running at nearly 90 per cent capacity is also a helpful business factor, especially in view of better prices. Throughout the agricultural districts and the manufacturing districts there will unquestionably be greater prosperity than a year ago. The purchasing power of the people is increasing. Owing to the war and its sobering influences, economy in both the home and the shop has become general. Savings are undoubtedly accumulating. These would seek investment if conditions were only more settled and propitious. The war, however, and its grave possibilities impose a decided restraint upon all investments and enterprises. For the time being investors prefer to place their funds in securities of the most proved stability and profit; the exception being the venturesome few who are staking their chances upon industrials receiving war orders. The loanable funds are plentiful and easy money with prospects of its continuance is also a stimulating factor of considerable importance. In the steel trade, although activity is largely due to war orders, the railroads have been more ready purchasers. So, too, have the building interests, whose orders have been held back in the hope of securing bedrock prices. Apparently these were reached some time ago; hence the outcoming of belated buy-products and the cotton goods trade. Reports from the interior indicate a wider distribution in all staple has opened the season with encouraging results. Numerous strikes occurred in various parts of the country frequently ending in concessions to

labor, which is usually well employed and securing an increase of prosperity wherever the latter exists.

The chief object of concern is, of course, our relations with Germany. These are likely to assume a more friendly aspect. The hope that a diplomatic break will be escaped is the sincere wish of every true American. Everyone should stand by the president in his efforts to preserve peace. Nevertheless, the situation is full of grave possibilities, which at any time might have an effect on the market. The excessive activity in the war stocks is an element of danger. The outlook is far an active market for some time to come. Ordinary home conditions are favorable to higher prices, but the influences at work are so complex and so abnormal that exceptional prudence is required in all financial transactions.

When the German government is made to realize that the president does not really mean in his attitude that the submarine warfare must be stopped, except against American ships and our citizens, it is reasonable to expect that Germany will concede our contention. I am quite sure she will after due reflection.

HENRY CLEWS.

SALOONS CLOSE EARLY

Cairo, Aug. 3.—Early closing is the rule in Egypt, and follows the prohibition of the sale of absinthe. In Cairo, Alexandria, the Canal, Suez and elsewhere within a radius of five miles of any military camp, the sale of alcoholic liquors of any sort is stopped at 10 o'clock at night and is not allowed to begin until the following morning. Ten o'clock closing is also compulsory in these districts for all cafes, restaurants and theaters. The early closing combined with the half lighting of the streets, which is purely a measure of economy, has given rise to the belief among the natives that Zeppelins are stationed in Syria and intend to raid Egypt.

RICHARDSON DOESN'T AGREE

Santa Fe, Aug. 3.—District Judge Granville A. Richardson in an opinion handed down at Roswell, in the case of the state ex rel. R. D. Elder, vs. Board of County Commissioners of Curry county, involving a claim of \$500, one year's salary as county commissioner, takes occasion to state that his views do not coincide with those of the supreme court of the state, "having been a member of the constitutional convention and having some knowledge of what the intention of that body was in reference to the compensation of officers fixed by law at the time of the adoption of the constitution in the convention." He continues: "But it is not for this court now to speak contrary upon those matters upon which the supreme court of the state has already spoken and decided." The supreme court held that the constitution repealed the territorial salary law and that the new state salary law relates back to the beginning of statehood, so that Elder was entitled to \$500 instead of only \$400 a year.

BRITONS BANISH PUTTEE

London, Aug. 3.—The British army has decided to discontinue the use of the puttee, which has been the distinguishing leg wear of the British soldier for many years, and to substitute the Russian army boot. This decision was arrived at as a result of last winter's campaign in Flanders, when it was found that the cloth puttee was little or no protection against the mud and water and led to the men suffering, not from frost bitten, but from benumbed feet and legs. Large orders have already been given for boots, which will be supplied to the troops before winter sets in, as the war office anticipates another winter in mud and water soaked trenches. The puttee, which is to be discarded, was adopted because of its protection against snake bites in India, and became general throughout the British army and, in fact, has since the commencement of the present war been taken up by some of the continental armies. It, however, has proved useless under conditions prevailing in Europe, not only because of the lack of protection that it affords, but because of the time it takes to put it on properly.

Rotterdam, Aug. 3.—So that no useful information may escape attention the German government has instituted a very thorough system of examination of travelers crossing the frontier from Holland. To deal with Americans there is on the staff of the commandant of the station on the border three officers who speak perfect English and have a thorough knowledge of the United States and Canada. One of them hails from Milwaukee, where he was educated in the public schools, another from St. Louis, and the third from Montreal. After the traveler has undergone an examination at the hands of a German non-commissioned officer, whose chief aim seems to be to find out whether he can speak or understands German, for Germans are suspicious of German-speaking foreigners, he is handed over to the three English-speaking officers who entertain him lavishly and proceed to extract all the information that they can, especially if he has spent any time in England. When, as it often happens, the traveler scents the object of the inquiry, the trio seek another and probably more valuable passenger.

TRAVELERS EXAMINED

UNDERTAKERS HOLD MEETING
Green Bay, Wis., Aug. 3.—Disguised in Palm Beach suits and Panama hats, more than 500 members of the Wisconsin Undertakers and Embalmers' association rallied here today for their annual convention and outing. Sessions for the discussion of business topics will be held daily until Friday. Included in the program will be a banquet and ball, automobile and boat rides and numerous other features of entertainment.

SENATE JOURNAL RETURNED

Santa Fe, Aug. 2.—Isidoro Armijo, clerk of the senate, Saturday turned over to Secretary of State Antonio Lucero the journal of the senate and took a receipt from Secretary Lucero. The journal had been with members of the revision committee appointed by the senate, and its final delivery to the secretary of state ends a piquant controversy that even reached the state supreme court which virtually ruled that the journal must be presumed to be a correct record of the senate proceedings.

DEAF MUTES SANG IN SIGN LANGUAGE

INTERESTING VISITORS AT NEW MEXICO BUILDING AT SAN DIEGO

Santa Fe, Aug. 3.—Delegations of deaf mutes who had attended the National Association of the Deaf convention at San Francisco, visited the New Mexico building on Saturday. A trio consisting of Misses Ida Miller, Mabel Meyers and Ella Duffy sang "I Love You California" in the sign language. Edwin A. Hodgson of New York, editor of the Deaf Mutes Journal, was with the party.

Among the distinguished visitors were Bishop and Mrs. Frank M. Briscoe of Omaha, James F. McConnochie, Washington, D. C.; Henry Blackwood, Seattle; Anthony Durell, Philadelphia; H. M. Gillman, Washington, D. C.; the efficiency commission of the United States treasury department; N. S. Wood, a wealthy real estate man of St Louis and his family; Mrs. G. F. Hamilton of the Philippines, daughter of the late Lieutenant General A. R. Chaffee; O. W. deCarlo of the Sunset Magazine; Dan S. Fisher of El Paso; G. E. Forrester of Salt Lake; F. M. Shumacher of New York, who are railroad and traction men; Ernest Williams, Lynchburg, Va., a leading democrat who is candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in Virginia; K. C. Polliam and family of Lexington, Ky.; E. E. McLaughlin, a manufacturer of leather goods of Chicago; Beauchamp A. White and family of Mt. Carmel, Ill., Mr. White being one of the largest coal mine operators in the country; General G. A. Armes, Lieutenant Colonel F. L. Winn and Lieutenant John Keith Boles of the United States army.

Those from New Mexico who registered were Mamie and Margaret Humphrey, Carrizozo; Silvia M. Vollmer, Las Vegas; G. B. Chapin, Harry G. Hogle, Santa Fe; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Brier, Albuquerque; Mrs. Henry Meyer, Mrs. W. R. Merrill, Mrs. S. Burnside, Deming; Mr. and Mrs. Fabian Garcia, Las Cruces; Pauline and Mary Madden, Mrs. Frank Wilson, Albuquerque; Mrs. J. W. Cunningham, Lakewood; J. R. Gilbert and wife, Alamogordo; Major J. Thomas, Roswell; Harry F. Lee and wife, Santa Fe; Mrs. T. O. Duke, E. F. Duke, Prunella Duke, T. O. Duke, Roswell; Miss Mary McPhail, Roswell; Mrs. N. Nash, Mrs. Charles A. Wright and Juanita Wright, Albuquerque; Lorraine Morley Warren, John M. Warren, Datil; Columbus Moise, Las Vegas; Bessie Davis, Raton.

For a Sprained Ankle

If you will get a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment and observe the directions given therewith faithfully, you will recover in much less time than is usually required. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

HANGMAN'S DAY IN MISSISSIPPI

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 3.—Friday of this week will be a genuine "hangman's day" in Mississippi, provided Governor Brewer does not exercise his prerogative of commuting death sentences to life imprisonment. Half a dozen executions are scheduled for the day. The sheriffs of several

counties will participate in this wholesale execution with one hanging each, but in one county, Oktibbeha, there will be a two-reel tight rope performance. Two of the prospective victims of the gallows are white men and the others negroes.

Dependency Due to Indigestion

"About three months ago when I was suffering from indigestion which caused headache and dizzy spells and made me feel tired and despondent, I began taking Chamberlain's Tablets," writes Mrs. Geo. Hon., Macedon, N. Y. "This medicine proved to be the very thing I needed, as one day's treatment relieved me greatly. I used two bottles of Chamberlain's Tablets and they rid me of this trouble." Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

PURE WATER FOR BALTIMORE

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 3.—Representing several years of labor and an expenditure of \$1,500,000, the new filtration plant at Montebello, which is designed to furnish an abundant supply of pure water to the city of Baltimore, is now practically completed and ready to be placed in operation. The plant is the largest of its kind ever built in America, with the single exception of the new plant recently completed in St. Louis. It will have a maximum daily capacity of 128,000,000 gallons, which is estimated to be sufficient to meet the needs of the city for many years to come.

INTERESTING MAGAZINE

Santa Fe, Aug. 3.—The August number of the Santa Fe Trail Magazine is from press today and is interesting because of its special illustrated articles on Gallup, the Navajos and the Mogollons. It also has a number of other boost stories and several excellent short stories and poems together with western life.

The Clerk Guaranteed It

"A customer came into my store the other day and said to one of my clerks, 'have you anything that will cure diarrhoea?' and my clerk went and got him a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and said to him, 'If this does not cure you, I will not charge you a cent for it.' So he took it home and came back in a day or two and said he was cured," writes J. H. Berry and Co., Salt Creek, Va. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

TO CO-OPERATE ON LABOR

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—Pursuant to the call of Secretary of Labor Wilson a national conference of state labor commissioners, immigration officials and representative employers and heads of labor organizations assembled here today to consider the work of the federal employment bureau and problems of labor distribution and exchanges in the United States. The chief aim of the conference will be to devise some system of practical co-operation between the federal, state and municipal authorities in solving the problems of unemployment and labor distribution.

STANDARDIZE DANCING STEPS

Berkeley, Cal., Aug. 3.—Standardization of ball room dancing is the chief objective which several hundred dancing teachers from various parts of the country will seek to establish when they assemble in this

city tomorrow to attend the annual convention of the American Association of Masters of Dancing. The convention will last a week or ten days. All the steps and movements that have been in vogue during the past year will be reviewed and the most attractive indorsed. The impractical figures that come under the head of exhibition dancing will be eliminated. The convention, according to opinions expressed by the dancing masters already arrived in the city will try to put the crusher on terpsichorean art that requires acrobatic contortions and substitute the graceful gliding dance that preceded the hopping, jumping, jerky steps of the past few years.

Recommends Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy

"I never hesitate to recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes Sol Williams, merchant, Jesse, Tenn. "I sell more of it than of any other preparations of like character. I have used it myself and found it gave me more relief than anything else I have ever tried for the same purpose." Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

DRYS TO RULE LEGISLATURE

Richmond Va., Aug. 3.—With the exception of a few districts which retain the convention system, primaries were held throughout Virginia today for the nomination of democratic candidates for both branches of the legislature. The indications are that a majority of both branches will be composed of new men. Notwithstanding this fact the advocates of prohibition are confident of having a safe working majority in the house, and the indications are that a majority of the senate will be composed of men pledged to the enactment of such laws as will make prohibition as effective as possible in the state after November 1 1916.

DIPLOMAT RELATED TO KING

London, Aug. 3.—By a strange stroke of fate Germany is to be represented at Constantinople by a relative of King George. Prince von Hohenlohe-Langenburg, who has been appointed German ambassador to the Porte, is a cousin of his majesty, although only by marriage. Before he became reigning prince he married the third daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Alexandra, who, a few years earlier, had acted as bridesmaid to Queen Mary. The princess is a first cousin of King George. Prince von Hohenlohe-Langenburg himself is a first cousin of the German empress, whose mother was a sister of the prince's father.

AMERICAN SHIPPERS ANGRY

London, Aug. 3.—While the prize court has dealt with the case of many American ships which have been seized by the British navy, a large number still are detained in British ports. Many annoyances, and much expense have resulted to the owners of the ships from the crown procedure incidental to their detention. The port authorities have demanded considerable sums for pilot fees, and in one case a thousand dollars for dock fees. The American skipper would protest that he should not pay for a pilot he had not wanted, who had detained him and brought him into port against the skipper's protests, that he should

not pay for keeping his ship at the dock when he was not keeping her there, and did not want to stay there, but the answer is invariable that pilot fees and docking fees must be paid or serious forfeitures result, and rather than incur more serious obligations, these pilot, dock and other charges are paid, although they are for detention which the ship has not sought.

About the only American skipper who has escaped these charges is one who had the good fortune to be deaf. When the port officials threatened him with dire consequences if he did not pay for the pilot who detained him and brought him into port, he shook his head and did not hear. It was the same with the dock fees—he did not hear them. And this skipper, master of the Nehces, 3,000 tons, from New York, after more such experiences than any other American sailor, including the sinking of a barge in the Thames for which he was libeled for 10,000 pounds, is now sailing the sea with a free ship due to his good fortune in being deaf to all exactions.

CORN DANCE TOMORROW

Santa Fe, Aug. 3.—About 300 people from Santa Fe are expected to attend the corn dance at Santo Domingo on Wednesday. It is the biggest and most interesting dance in the vicinity of Albuquerque and Santa Fe. In the forenoon the annual church procession will take place and a score of couples is to be married. In the afternoon the ceremonial dance takes place, which harks back to pre-Columbian times. Many persons will go to Santo Domingo the night before to witness the fiesta that always precedes the annual celebration. An automobile procession will leave the Old Palace at Santa Fe at 7 o'clock in the morning for the dance, going over El Camino Real by way of La Bajada hill and the mission church of La Bajada.

TRIED FOR ESPIONAGE

Paris, Aug. 3.—The courtmartial of the Fifteenth military region of France will soon try Herman Hochel, of Hamburg, director of the Union Sulphur company for espionage in France. It is the first case in which the public has been furnished with precise details of the alleged German military preparations in France before the war.

Hochel, who will be tried by default having left France 14 days before Germany declared war, is charged with having built concrete gun foundations in his works in France, and with having constructed along an important line of railroad, installations destined to facilitate an audacious coup by enemies of France. This, it is said, was prevented by the minute precautions taken by the French military authorities as soon as the mobilization was foreseen.

Hochel is also charged with having intrigued to prevent the importation of sulphur into France from Louisiana and Sicily in order to hamper the production of ammunition by French arsenals.

Eugene E. Schmitz, whose administration as mayor of San Francisco was rendered notorious by the revelations that ended in the conviction of "Abe" Rueff, has again become a candidate for the office with a view to securing "vindication."

Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising
Farming - Mining

ESTABLISHED 1882

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at East Las Vegas, N. M., under act of Congress of March 3, 1897.

Published Every Week by The Optic Publishing Co., Incorporated
M. M. PADGETT, Editor.

COLORADO TELEPHONE.

Business Office Main 2
Editorial Rooms Main 9
Society Editor Main 9

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily—Per Year, by Carrier \$7.50
Daily—Per Month, by Carrier65
Daily—Per Week, by Carrier 15¢
Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower, Per Year, by Mail 2.00
Advertisers Are Guaranteed the Largest Daily and Weekly Circulation of Any Newspaper in Northeastern New Mexico.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY

Las Vegas should rejoice because the 1916 meeting of the Gulf to Colorado Highway association is to be held in Raton. It will give Las Vegas a chance to bring every delegate to the convention through this city—either on his way to Raton or upon his way back to Texas.

It is up to Las Vegas, Tucumcari, Santa Rosa and the other towns on the new East and West highway to make that thoroughfare known all over the southwest, and particularly at every point which will send a delegate to the Gulf to Colorado road convention. Let it be generally known that the delegates to the convention may go to Raton by using the East and West highway, or may make a circle trip by using the New Mexico section of the Gulf to Colorado road on their journey to the meeting, and by returning through Las Vegas.

Advertise, by every means possible, the scenic and climatic attractions of this section of New Mexico, so that travelers on the Gulf to Colorado road will form an ardent desire to come this way.

Las Vegas and Raton can work to advantage on this proposition. They have a common interest, just as they have a common interest in maintaining the transcontinental highway in good condition.

BELGIANS GIVE US LESSONS

Belgian refugees who have found work on North Carolina farms have made the native inhabitants take notice by raising valuable food crops in from 70 to 80 days. It has been justly said of Belgian agriculture that it is gardening on a large scale. It utilizes every inch of available soil, every ray of sunshine, and every drop of water, or as near that system of completeness as possible. Like other Americans the North Carolinians have rested easy in their possession of a land of plenty, even when farming is of a thoughtless, halfway sort. They have no conception of how a market gardener in the suburbs of Paris can afford to pay a thousand dollars a year rent for a single acre of land, and yet make a satisfactory profit, but Belgians know.

Americans are giving increased attention to intensive farming in all its branches, and if Belgians find it necessary to leave their own country,

a region they have developed to such a high degree, their services in any of our 48 states will be in active demand. They have the skill to make two or more blades of grass grow where but one grows now, and that means nothing less than a doubling of production. What the Belgians and French accomplish in gardening the Danes are doing in dairying and choice pork growing. Fortunately, the war has not drawn them in its horrible vortex.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

IT CAN'T BE DONE

The vast change that has of late come over the democratic politics, the bustling activity in behalf of national defense, the renewed rumors of something to be done in Mexico, the intimations that congress will be summoned in extra session, and the vague whisperings of tariff revision upward as a means to help a prostrate treasury—all these things indicate no fundamental changes of heart on the part of the administration or of the democratic party. In their inmost souls the democratic leaders would even now far rather spend ten millions on creek "improvements" in the south than on a battleship. They care no more for outraged American women and murdered American men and pillaged American property in Mexico than they ever did. And as for a high tariff, it is to them as abhorrent a thought now as ever.

Democratic solicitude is reserved for the democratic party exclusively. It is not the nation, but the democratic party that seems to them imperiled. To save their places, to continue the administration with all its patronage, means everything to them—and they hope, by a show of activity, by a formal change of policy, with no real intent in it, to convince the country that the democratic party is worthy of a continuance in power. Their shift of policy comes late, reluctant and unimportant. The country has already passed its judgment. No democratic administration, garbed in the stolen clothes of republicanism, can deceive anybody now. They couldn't do it even if they were sincere.

The administration continues to run behind at the rate of about three quarters of a million dollars per day. By strenuous efforts to induce early payments of income taxes and by urg-

ing prompt remittances by collectors the treasury department was able to make a book showing of a balance of about \$82,000,000 on July 1. That this was a forced showing for effect at the close of the fiscal year is now proven by the fact that from the first day of the new fiscal year the expenditures exceeded the receipts and the balance dropped to about \$67,000,000 at the close of business Saturday, July 24. On the corresponding date two years ago, with republican revenue and appropriation laws in effect, the balance was \$129,453,000.

PUBLICITY FOR SCHOOL NEEDS

Frank publicity in securing the cooperation of the community in the work of the schools is urged by W. S. Deffenbaugh, of the United States Bureau of Education, in a report on "School Progress in the Smaller Cities," just issued.

"School boards that are managing the schools ably and honestly do not fear to turn on the searchlight," declares Mr. Deffenbaugh. "The sentiment is growing among school boards that the public should know how its money is expended. In the most progressive schools, the board and the superintendent are presenting facts to the people either in printed reports, in newspaper articles, or by both.

"Some school men, however, object to furnishing the newspapers with school information on the ground that they are thereby advertising themselves. A superintendent who was complaining about lack of interest among the parents in the schools of his city was asked whether he reported the progress of the schools through the local papers. He replied that he did not believe in advertising himself. He failed to grasp the idea that school news is not for the purpose of boosting a superintendent; besides being legitimate news, it calls attention to the needs of the work of the school so that the school may become more efficient.

"In several cities, as Fredonia, Kas., there is an educational issue of the local paper. In some cities there are daily school news notes. On the whole, the public is becoming better informed regarding the schools than it was a few years ago. The tendency is toward greater publicity by means of printed reports and newspaper articles.

"That the schools can work to advantage through women's civic improvement clubs and through parent-teacher associations has been thoroughly demonstrated in many of the smaller cities. Such clubs are often instrumental in the introduction of kindergartens, manual training and domestic science. The superintendent of one school utilized the women's clubs of the city by asking that each club give some consideration to the question, What can be done to improve the efficiency of your schools? Each club discussed the question and sent a representative to present to the teachers the ideas of the club. In the opinion of the superintendent of schools in that city the plan aroused interest among the women of the city in better schools."

An attempt is being made to shoulder off onto Bryan the responsibility for Sullivan, late American minister

to Santo Domingo. It was somehow in connection with Sullivan that the "deserving democrats" came into public notice; but the fact is that Sullivan was not Bryan's man. He was a White House pet. From the White House his appointment was insisted upon and it was at the White House that one found the stoutest support for him when he came under charges. So far as Sullivan is concerned, Bryan can prove an alibi. Doubtless the president and his private secretary could tell an interesting tale about Sullivan if they were so minded.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

The administration is now said to be contemplating "an adequate program" for national defense to be submitted to the next congress. As preliminary to this there must be a certain eating of words. Josephus Daniels, for instance, will have to masticate and swallow his speech at New York wherein he poked fun at those people who said the navy needed more men and more officers, more submarines, more destroyers, more and faster battleships, and some battle cruisers—of which we have none.

When this eating of words begins the president himself must have a high place at the feast. For it was the president himself who took occasion, only last December, to tell congress that there was "no now need to discuss" the question of national defense. "The country," he said, "has been misinformed. We have not been negligent of national defense. We are not unmindful of the great responsibility resting upon us." Hypnotized by these words, reinforced as they were by the whole power of the administration, a democratic congress resisted any republican attempt to provide more men and guns for the army and more men and ships for the navy; and democratic congressmen insulted the patriotic naval officers who came before committees to tell the truth which the administration has at length recognized with such evident reluctance.

What hope is there for a better result next year? The treasury grows more bare every day by reason of the unwise fiscal policy of the administration. The president's power over congress will be weakened next session—weakened not only by the diminished majority with which he will have to work but weakened also by a distrust awakened by his utterances of a year ago.

The leaders of the progressive party in New York have held a meeting, had a discussion, and voted, by a slender margin, to retain the party's identity "for the present." It makes little difference what the leaders of the party may vote to do. The membership of the party has gone back to the republican ranks.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 6.—North Carolina patriotic and historical societies today held their annual celebration in commemoration of the battle of Moore's Creek, one of the first engagements of the revolutionary war fought in the south. The battle was fought February 27, 1776, between a force of 1,000 Americans and a body of Tory Scotch settlers, numbering 1,500. The engagements resulted in a decisive defeat of the Tories.

A PRETTY LEGEND OF THE EARLY DAYS

SANTO DOMINGO INDIANS TELL HOW THEIR VILLAGE ONCE WAS SAVED

Santa Fe, Aug. 5.—A legend, already told by Bandelier, was repeated to visitors by the Santo Domingo Indians yesterday and as it relates to the days before the coming of the Spaniards, is of especial interest. The legend as related by Bandelier is:

"A long time ago, and before the Spaniards came to New Mexico, some wild tribe from the plains made a sudden irruption into the valley of the Rio Grande. They were called the Kirauash, and they seriously threatened Santo Domingo, or (as it was then called) Gi-pu-y, it being the old town later wrecked by floods. It stood on the banks of the Galisteo, east of the present railroad station of Domingo, and was inhabited as late as 159. Among the people of that village were wicked sorcerers, who entered into negotiations with the Kirauash for the purpose of delivering the pueblo into their hands. Some of the men of Santo Domingo however, began to suspect their doings, and one night, when the principal men of the pueblo had gathered in council at an estufa, they noticed that one of the wizards stole out of the village. This looked suspicious, for the Kirauash were in the neighborhood, and it was dangerous to stray from the houses. So they followed the sorcerer, and soon heard him exchange signals with the savages.

Thereupon one of the men of Santo Domingo bade his comrades wound him slightly with their arrows, so as to cause his blood to flow, and then leave him on the ground as if he was dead, while they concealed themselves nearby. Soon a prairie wolf approached, sniffing and barking, and, as he smelt the blood, began to talk like a man, but in an unknown tongue. Cautiously the animal drew nearer and nearer until he touched the body, licked the blood from its wounds, and finally grasped it with its fangs. Thereupon those in concealment seized him and held him fast, calling out to their companions, who rushed up at once. The wolf was tied, gagged, carried to the pueblo, and down into the estufa, where the council was still in session. There the wolf was laid on the floor and untied; he then sat up, dog fashion, and gazed stolidly into the fire. Only when the incantations began for breaking the charm by means of which men can change themselves into animals did he show signs of uneasiness. A roll of mountain tobacco was forced between his teeth, and at the first puffs the wolf vanished and a warrior of Kirauash stood in its place. Then the whole plot was revealed; some of the traitors were taken and punished, others had already fled. The savages seeing their plan frustrated, made a desperate at-

tack upon the neighborhood village of Cochiti, which was repulsed. Enraged at their failure they withdrew towards the plains. Their retreat carried them past the most southerly pueblos of the Tanos, which they were able to surprise and utterly destroy."

In the Library of the Museum may be found hundreds, yea thousands, of similar legends of Indian folklore.

POINTS IN FAVOR OF SILAGE

The following is taken from Farmers' Bulletin 578 of the United States department of agriculture, entitled "The Making and Feeding of Silage."

"Within the last 30 years silage has come into general use throughout the United States, especially in those regions where the dairy industry has reached its greatest development. Silage is universally recognized as a good and cheap feed for farm stock, and particularly so for cattle and sheep. There are several reasons for the popularity of silage.

"1. Silage is the best and cheapest form in which a succulent feed can be provided for winter use.

"2. An acre of corn can be placed in the silo at a cost not exceeding that of shocking, husking, grinding and shredding.

"3. Crops can be put into the silo during weather that could not be utilized in making hay or curing fodder; in some localities this is an important consideration.

"4. A given amount of corn in the form of silage will produce more milk than the same amount when shocked and dried.

"5. There is less waste in feeding silage than in feeding fodder. Good silage properly fed is all consumed.

"6. Silage is very palatable.

"7. Silage, like other succulent feeds, has a beneficial effect upon the digestive organs.

"8. More stock can be kept on a given area of land when silage is the basis of the ration.

"9. On account of the smaller cost for labor, silage can be used for supplementing pastures more economically than can soiling crops, unless only a small amount of supplementary feed is required.

"10. Converting the corn crop into silage clears the land and leaves it ready for another crop sooner than if the corn is shocked and husked.

"Because of these advantages of silage it is the general opinion among dairy farmers who have built silos that the use of silage has increased milk production per cow and has increased the profits per acre, though it is no doubt true that in certain localities which are well adapted to the growth of alfalfa and other hays of good quality, the same amount of food nutrients may be produced at less cost in the form of hay than as silage."

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS

Charlottesville, Va., Aug. 6.—The annual camp meeting of the Virginia conference of the Seventh Day Adventists opened on the camp grounds near this city today and will continue until August 15. Many prominent leaders of the denomination are in attendance from Richmond, Lynchburg, Norfolk, Newport News and other cities of the state. In connection with the camp meeting the annual business session of the conference will be held for the election of officers and the consideration of the annual reports.

LAS VEGAS GETS PUBLICITY BY FILMS

MANY VISITORS AT BUILDING IN SAN DIEGO PLEASSED BY THE PICTURES

San Diego, Calif., Aug. 6.—Las Vegas and San Miguel county are receiving a vast amount of valuable publicity at the New Mexico building of the Panama-Pacific exposition. The lectures, motion pictures and photographic slides fall into three divisions—the New Mexico Normal University, Las Vegas city and San Miguel county. All supplement each other, of course.

"The Story of Helen Went-West" tells graphically the experiences of a young woman of Roswell, who, instead of "going east" to school, decides to go west, and selects the New Mexico Normal University. Her arrival at school is shown in the films; her enrollment, and work through two years follow. Included in this she is shown how to cook—but probably she knew that before—to sew, to take care of a home, to teach the kindergarten; enjoying the athletics of the school, basketball and tennis; as guest of the Las Vegas Commercial club at their annual picnic for the students, and, finally receiving her degree. Of course she falls in love and "lives happily ever afterward." Inasmuch as the scenario is by President Frank H. H. Roberts of the school, directed by Miss May Ross and acted by students, it is highly interesting, besides showing the activities of the school in an unique manner.

Slides of Las Vegas include the Castaneda, first of the famous chain of Fred Harvey hotels, which is located in Las Vegas; the streets of the city; the Commercial club; the high and grade schools; the parks; public library; and from the bustling city itself the spectators are taken into the mountains, where they see Montezuma Hot Springs, Gallinas Canyon and El Provenir summer hotel at the foot of the 11,000-foot mountain of Hermits peak.

Thus, in these films, the business life of Las Vegas, its scenic grandeur and outing resorts are shown, in addition to the Normal University.

For San Miguel county there are views of dry farming, the mesa east of Las Vegas, irrigated farms near Onava and in the Sapello district of La Cueva; and of the fine roads San Miguel county has to offer the automobile tourist. There are scenes near Kearney's gap, and the position it occupies in New Mexico's history is explained; the sheep ranches of the county, Las Vegas' railroad shops and big stores are other features of the lectures and slides.

Due to the all-round way in which the advantages of Las Vegas and San Miguel county are portrayed and told, there is something of interest to almost every one who visits the New Mexico building, regardless of who he may be. Thus the city and county are being exploited in the most thor-

ough manner possible, and they are sure to receive their share of the influx of population the state will get as a result of its exhibits at the Panama California exposition.

ELECTION STIRS MANITOBA

Minnipeg, Manitoba, Aug. 6.—The people of Manitoba will vote tomorrow as to whether the liberals shall be continued in power or the direction of the provincial affairs entrusted to a conservative administration with Sir James Aitkins, the new conservative leader, at the helm. The contest, which was actively begun less than four weeks ago, has been carried on with energy and enthusiasm on both sides. The conservatives have waged a particularly active campaign on popular issues. The party has pledged itself in favor of total prohibition, woman suffrage, a broad educational policy, the total elimination of spoils in the civil service and the abolition of the patronage system in connection with government supplies and contracts.

LUMBER CONCERNS SUED

Houston, Texas, Aug. 6.—Alleging violations of the anti-trust laws of the state, the attorney general today at Austin filed suit against six lumber companies asking injunctions and statutory penalties. The suits allege consolidation for the purpose of fixing the price of lumber and building material and lessening competition. The firms against whom suits are filed are William Cameron Lumber company of Waco, Cicero Smith Lumber company of Fort Worth, John E. Quarles Company, headquarters at Fort Worth; C. D. Shamberger at Wichita Falls, H. H. Hardin at Fort Worth, and Carey, Lombard, Young & Company of Chicago, with headquarters in Texas at Fort Worth. Actions on which suits were based date back as far as 1911.

50 CANNON ON BIRDMAN

Rome, Aug. 6.—Italy's aviation hero Lieutenant Francesco Pricolo, says his recent bombardment of Pola, the Austrian naval base, was so risky and dangerous that he can hardly realize he is still alive and unhurt. For 15 minutes his dirigible was exposed to the fire of 50 cannon and 1,000 rifles while 40 flashlights played around him. However, as the clouds obscured him from view, and before being discovered the dirigible had bombarded the arsenal and set it on fire. Although 5,000 feet in the air the aviator could hear the explosion of his bombs.

LOWER COURT AFFIRMED

Santa Fe, Aug. 6.—The state supreme court today affirmed the district court for Sandoval county, in the case of the Algodones Land and Town company, appellee, vs. A. J. Frank, appellant, being suit by appellee, to quiet title to lands near Algodones, Sandoval county. The opinion is by Supreme Court Justice Parker. The syllabus says: "The doctrine of laches is not ordinarily applicable to defeat a stale claim unless it would be inequitable to allow the party to maintain the claim, and the more laps of time is not sufficient to require the application of the doctrine. Where both parties to a transaction have full knowledge of all the facts, there can be no estoppel by conduct."

AMERICANS DO A GREAT WORK IN FRANCE

MAN WHO WITNESSED PERFORMANCES IN FRANCE TELLS THE STORY

New York, Aug. 3.—Elliot Norton, a New York lawyer, brother of Professor Richard Norton, the founder of the American Volunteer Ambulance corps, the chief Red Cross unit with the Second French army, makes public a letter written to him by William R. Berry, attached to the corps, giving a vivid description of its work and the dangers its members have to undergo. Professor Norton was but recently decorated by the French government with the Military cross.

Mr. Berry's letter dated Baisieux, Somme, June 1, states that the corps has been removed to a base less than six miles behind the lines and tells his experiences during 24 hours at a post half a mile or so from the trenches.

"Two of us, on a two-stretcher, three sitters ambulance, arrived at the appointed village a little after midday," the letter reads, "but still in time to bid goodbye to the French guard which we were to replace. At 2:30 p. m. there came a telephone order from the 'Premier Post de Secours' at the trenches for the 'Voiture Americaine' to report there immediately. At once the car was gotten under way. Slowly we crawled through streets littered with the debris of hell-shattered houses and walls, and by sentries who demanded the password at the bayonet's point. Further on a clutter of supply and ammunition trains in a country lane kept us back, but a sudden turn to the left showed a white ribbon of empty road that wound up over a high ridge before us. Innocent it looked, and inviting. We opened the throttle wide, and rushed to the summit—to find ourselves in full view of the German guns and trenches, while in the surface of the road we jolted over, old hell marks gaped at us like manholes.

"Down the far side of the ridge we rapped at full speed, holding our breath. But no shells fell, and no bullets, and we inwardly congratulated ourselves as we drew up near the dugout shelters hidden in a hollow behind the French second line where we found an orderly waiting for us beside a final sentry. Here the car was turned round and the stretchers shouldered, for we had reached a point beyond which the ambulance might not go, since the road, which led straight on to the German lines, was heavily barricaded at intervals of 15 meters.

"The (Premier Poste de Secours) as some ways down the road and we hurried towards it with the orderly. Then we reached it, the first aid dressing station proved to be a dugout chamber five feet below ground reached by an inclined plane much as one enters to the tomb chamber of the great Pyramid of Cheops. Here we found our men, wounded but 15 min-

utes before, ready for us. One had a rifle bullet through his head; the other was riddled with shrapnel. Both were in pretty bad shape, the shrapnel case especially, but we lifted the first onto a stretcher his eyes opened and he smiled at us, while from the distorted bundle of light-blue uniform and red bandage which was the second a weak and bloody hand crept out and closed over mine as we lifted him, and from a mouth which I could not see came the whisper, 'Les Americaines!'

Mr. Berry then describes the painful work of carrying the two men back through the post village to a little church further on, which had been fitted up as a temporary hospital.

During dinner that evening the village was shelled for half an hour, he writes. At 11 p. m. they were aroused by an orderly with a summons for them to go to "Hill 71."

"Without a single light, but with a cloudy moon to guide us, the car moved through the deserted streets, feeling its way through the tree shadows. Sentries are jumpy folk at these hours, and a moving lantern in the middle of the road brought us to a dead stop while a throaty 'Qui Vive!' from the darkness at the side marked where a rifle probably covered us.

"The pass word—and then on again until 'Hill 71' was reached. This time we left the car as close against the nearest dugouts as possible, for now stray bullets were zip-zipping overhead as thick as June bugs around a candle. A dim red light showed us the 'Poste de Secours'. We shuffled down its passage and entered. One of two lanterns was smoking badly, and it was through a haze that we saw, at one end of a chamber perhaps 40 feet long by ten wide in which one had to stoop, five or six slightly wounded infantry asleep on the straw which covered the earthen floor; at the other end, a rude operating table from which two orderlies were lifting the cause of our journey. In a corner the surgeon was washing his red hands in a basin. That was all.

"But perhaps not quite all. The orderlies whispered encouragingly into ears that did not hear as they strove to quiet the rolling and fro of the bundle of red and white bandage which was a head, or bound to the stretcher the twitching arms and legs in which the broken nerves were struggling. Presently, however, they stooped, lifted, and passed out under the stars. We started to follow with the accoutrements and rifle but the surgeon dried his hands and stopped us. In silence he picked up an infantry tunic, bloodstained and cut into ribbons by shrapnel and his scissors. From an inside pocket he drew a letter, creased and smeared with red.

"Take good care of it for him," he said as he handed it to us, and just inside the envelope we could see a piece of pressed white Mac, as clean and unspotted as on the day someone who had been left behind had put it there.

"We were glad after all that one of the lanterns was smoking."

GRAND CIRCUIT SOAKED

Kalamazoo, Mich., Aug. 3.—A sudden downpour of rain just as the grand circuit races were to be called enticed a postponement of all events until tomorrow.

SANTA FE COUNTY HAS INCREASED VALUATION

CITY PROPERTY IS WORTH TWO AND TWO-THIRDS MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

Santa Fe, N. M., Aug. 3.—Santa Fe county has a total assessed valuation of \$9,947,328 worth of taxable property, according to the general abstract completed this afternoon by Assessor Telesforo Rivera. This is a gain over 1914 of \$572,401, despite the fact that the state tax commission reduced the assessed valuation of the New Mexico Central railroad from \$440,100 to \$98,800, a loss in this item of \$342,300. Had it not been for this reduction this year's figures would have been more than \$1,000,000 over those of 1914.

City lots are valued at \$1,213,283, and the improvements on same at \$1,116,855, making a total assessed valuation of city property of \$2,330,118. Grazing lands of the state consist of 468,848 acres, valued at \$1,679,528. Agricultural lands consist of 5,384 acres, valued at \$508,811. Mineral lands consist of 15,486 acres, valued at \$399,196.

Other items follow: Electric light plant, \$58,000; water works, \$123,125; Pullman company, \$15,620; express companies, \$4,060; telephone company, \$34,150; telegraph company, \$23,030; Santa Fe railroad and the New Mexico Central, \$2,447,730; Denver and Rio Grande railroad, \$469,620. There are 2,220 horses in the county valued at \$151,808,119; mules valued at \$8,575; 280 burros, valued at \$1,684; 4,894 head of cattle, valued at \$182,048; 14,882 head of sheep, valued at \$71,080; 1,908 head of goats valued at \$5,724; 160 head of swine, valued at \$1,565; 17 motorcycles, valued at \$1,220; 83 automobiles, valued at \$33,400.

The assessed valuation of saddles, etc., is \$9,176; wagons, etc., \$29,546; sewing machine, \$8,564; farm implements, \$7,689; watches and clocks, \$3,608; jewelry and etc., \$6,241; musical instruments, \$16,984; household furniture, \$143,275; books, \$22,545; saloon fixtures, \$33,515; merchandise, etc., \$311,675; shares of bank stock, \$388,465. Other property, \$26,297. Of the total valuation there was \$436,616 in exemptions.

Eddy County Shows Decrease

A decrease in the 1915 assessment of Eddy county of \$2,721,794, compared with the assessment as finally fixed by the state board of equalization, is shown by the tax roll of that county, which reached the state tax commission today. The original Eddy county assessment last year was \$12,028,656, and this was raised by the board to \$13,221,454. The total valuation shown by the 1915 roll is \$10,499,660.

The Guadalupe county tax roll also was received by the state tax commission today. It shows an increase of \$557,771 in the 1915 assessment as compared with the assessment finally fixed in 1914. The revised 1914 assessment was \$1,573,199, and the 1915 assessment is \$12,130,970.

Women in this condition should take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs. It has brought health and happiness to more women in America than any other remedy. Give it a trial.—Adv.

BOYS OPERATE WIRELESS HERE

YOUNGSTERS BOTH SEND AND RECEIVE MESSAGES AT HOME MADE STATIONS

Two wireless outfits have been erected in Las Vegas recently, one standing on the corner of Douglas avenue and Railroad avenue, and the other on the roof of the residence on the corner of Fifth street and National avenue. The two plants were erected to operate in conjunction.

The railroad avenue station is run by Joseph Rhodes, a 13-year old boy, and the other is manipulated by Emmert Koebler, aged 12. The boys send messages to each other. They have partially mastered the Morse code, and can read each other's messages with a fair amount of accuracy.

The aeriels of the outfit stand about 30 feet high. They were erected by the boys, the work taking a day. A good deal of the paraphernalia for the sending and receiving stations also was made by the youngsters.

MARRIES A POISONER

New York, Aug. 2.—Lriys Elton Rogers and Mrs. Ida Sniffen Walters, who gained notoriety some months ago when she was alleged to have poisoned her two children and herself, have obtained a marriage license at Jersey City, it was announced today. They carried at the city clerk's office last night, a few hours after a decree of divorce in favor of Rogers' wife had been signed in New York. Mrs. Walters is at liberty on bail, pending trial on the charge of poisoning her children. At the time she was admitted to bail the court cautioned her that she should not leave the state. The decree secured by Rogers' wife forbids Rogers to marry in New York state.

IT ISN'T YOUR TOWN—IT'S YOU
If you want to live in the kind of a town

That's the kind of a town you like;
You needn't slip your clothes in a grip
And start on a long, long hike.

You'll find elsewhere what you left behind,
For there's nothing that's really new.
It's a knock at yourself when you knock your town;
It isn't your town—it's you.

Real towns are not made by men afraid
Lest somebody else gets ahead.
When everybody works and nobody shirks
You can raise a town from the dead.

And if while you make your personal stake
Your neighbor can make one, too,
Your town will be what you want to see.

It isn't your town—it's you.
—Loudon (Va.) Mirror.

Subscribe for The Optic.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY TURNS IN ITS PART

POPULAR SUBSCRIPTION AIDS IN
PLAN TO DISPOSE OF
ROAD BONDS

Santa Fe, N. M., Aug. 3.—George Hunker, of the San Miguel county road board, telephoned Governor McDonald yesterday that he was sending a check for San Miguel's two per cent contribution to the state highway bond deal. The money was raised in Las Vegas by popular subscription. Mr. Hunker stated that J. M. Cunningham, president of the San Miguel National bank and Charles A. Spiess, republican leader, had headed the list with contributions of \$50 each. The county contribution amounts to \$580.

County Commissioner George M. Kinsell, of Santa Fe county, who expects to raise this county's pro rata by subscription, found it impossible to devote any time to the work Saturday afternoon, but is seeing business men and others interested in good roads today.

It is reported today that \$100 of Torrance county's contribution has been raised by subscription in Estancia, and that more is expected; also, that the payment of the Roosevelt and Mora contributions from general county funds is practically certain. This leaves only Bernalillo and Sandoval still to be heard from, and favorable action in Bernalillo county is expected today or tomorrow.

YACHT CLUB'S CRUISE

New London, Conn., Aug. 2.—New London's picturesque harbor was the rendezvous today for the great fleet of schooners, sloops, yawls and steamers that are to take part in the annual cruise of the New York Yacht club. For the first time in several years the club will take an extended down-east cruise, starting from here tomorrow for Newport. The subsequent itinerary, besides including a trip through the new Cape Cod canal, promises many interesting diversions. Following the Astor cup races off Newport on Wednesday, the fleet will continue to Buzzard's bay and thence through the canal to Provincetown, Marblehead and Gloucester.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS MEET

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 2.—Prominent Catholic business men and ecclesiastics from every section of the country are arriving here for the supreme council meeting of the Knights of Columbus, which lasts the entire week. The preparation for the reception of the hundreds of visitors is complete and there will be no difficulty in accommodating the great out-of-town throng. Tomorrow morning Mgr. Bonzano, the apostolic delegate at Washington, will open the council with solemn pontifical high mass followed by a sermon delivered by Archbishop Christie. At the first of the business sessions the delegates will be welcomed by Governor Lister and Mayor Gill.

BIDS FOR ARMORY BONDS

Santa Fe, N. M., Aug. 3.—Bids for the bonds issued by the state for the proposed National Guard armories at

Deming and Carlsbad will be opened by State Treasurer Marron at his office here next Thursday, August 5. Several sealed bids already have been received. The total issue for each of the armories is \$17,500, and the bonds bear interest at 5 per cent.

JUDGE MURRAY HANDS IN HIS RESIGNATION

EAST SIDE JUSTICE OF THE
PEACE EXPECTS TO REMOVE
TO CALIFORNIA

D. R. Murray, justice of the peace for Precinct 29, which includes the entire city of East Las Vegas, has submitted to County Commissioner John H. York his resignation, to take effect on August 16. Judge Murray expects to leave this month for California, where he will join his wife and daughters, now residing in Orange. The county commissioners likely will appoint a successor for Judge Murray at an early date. Judge Murray also will resign his office of police judge.

Judge Murray has been justice of the peace in East Las Vegas for eight years or more. His faithful and intelligent handling of his office has been appreciated by the bar and by litigants. The criminal side of the work of his office he has handled in a manner that has been effective in reducing the number of offenses against the city and the state.

Judge Murray and his family have a large number of friends in Las Vegas who will regret their departure.

GRASSHOPPERS RUIN NEW MEXICO CROPS

TALE OF WOE FROM THE PECOS
VALLEY SOUNDS LIKE KAN-
SAS HISTORY

Santa Fe, N. M., Aug. 3.—Damage of millions of dollars has been done in Eddy and Chaves counties in the Pecos valley of New Mexico by a devastating visitation of grasshoppers, according to reports today from Carlsbad, where the farmers on 20,000 acres under the Carlsbad project of the reclamation service have suffered a loss of \$100,000 by the insects. The latter have cleaned out fields of alfalfa, corn, cane and kaffir, have ruined peach and other orchards, and in places have denuded the range of grass. Peach trees with only the stones left hanging to the branches are a common sight.

Grasshopper traps are used, and the hoppers caught and stacked have been so great in quantities that the stench has become a nuisance in some sections. Some of the farmers and ranchers are sprinkling a poisonous mixture over their fields.

MILL AT LAS CRUCES

Santa Fe, Aug. 3.—W. A. Primm of Primm, Texas, and J. B. Hancock of San Antonio have decided to build a roller flour mill at Las Cruces to take care of the increased production of wheat in the Mesilla valley which will follow the completion of the Elephant Butte dam.

KEPT STATEMENT IN STRICT CONFIDENCE

FOR THIS REASON A JUVENILE
JUDGE WAS HELD FOR
COURT CONTEMPT

Denver, Aug. 3.—Judge Ben B. Lindsey of the Denver juvenile court today was found guilty of contempt of court by District Judge John A. Perry. Sentence was deferred pending Judge Lindsey's return from the east. The contempt case resulted from the juvenile judge's refusal to reveal on the witness stand what he claimed was a confidential conversation with Neal Wright, aged 12, whose testimony in criminal court had much to do with the acquittal of his mother, Mrs. Bertha Wright, charged with the murder of her husband.

John A. Wright was shot while seeking to gain entrance to his home here on April 18. Mrs. Wright was charged with the killing. Neal Wright testified at the trial that he, not his mother, fired the fatal shot, and that it was accidental. The district attorney claimed that Neal previously had told a different story to Judge Lindsey claimed that Neal previously had the juvenile judge declared the boy's confidential communication was privileged, and refused to testify. Mrs. Wright was acquitted June 10. In the meantime Judge Lindsey had been cited for contempt.

JURYMAN CLAIMS BAILIFF INTERVENED

HE WOULD HAVE VOTED FOR
THE ACQUITTAL OF LAWSON
HE DECLARES

Denver, Aug. 3.—An appeal to the Colorado supreme court was filed today by attorneys for John R. Lawson, former coal strike leader convicted of the murder of John Nimmo, a deputy sheriff. A petition was filed for a writ of error and a supersedeas to stay the execution of the sentence of life imprisonment, pronounced by Judge Granby Hillyer in the district court of Las Animas county. Lawson was convicted May 3 of first degree murder, the case growing out of a battle between striking coal miners and deputy sheriffs at Ludlow, October 25, 1913.

The appeal makes the same allegations of error that were made in the application for a new trial, recently denied by Judge Hillyer. Among the charges is included the affidavit of Grover Hall, a member of the jury, claiming that he was induced to consent to a verdict of guilty by coercion measures said to have been employed by Frank Gooden, a bailiff.

The Colorado supreme court already has before it a petition for a writ of prohibition to bar Judge Hillyer from presiding at future trials growing out of coal strike disorders.

ALLIES READ MAIL

Berlin, Aug. 3.—The government reports the possession of constantly

increasing evidence that the allies are tampering with mail, not only for Germans from neutral countries, but also for neutral countries from neutral countries. Private letters from Brazil to Switzerland, from America to Switzerland, and from Spain to Switzerland, have arrived, it is said, opened and bearing a label with the words: "Ouvert par l'Autorite Militaire." Protests that this is a breach of international law have been unavailing thus far.

GRANT BOARD HEAD IS RE-ELECTED

EUGENIO ROMERO CONTINUES AS
PRESIDENT AND FRANK ROY
AS SECRETARY

The re-election of the officers of the Las Vegas land grant board was the only important business transacted at the regular August meeting of the trustees yesterday. The session adjourned in the late afternoon.

The meeting commenced in the morning, and lasted all day. Two or three small land cases were considered and a good deal of routine business was transacted. The officers who were re-elected were Eugenio Romero, president; K. D. Goodall, vice president; E. G. Murphey, treasurer; Frank Roy, secretary; Luis Armijo, interpreter.

BIG LAND RETURNS

Santa Fe, N. M., Aug. 3.—The state land office today turned into the state treasury \$14,023, the total of receipts from the rental and sale of state lands during July. The income from sales was \$8,737.12, the lands corresponding to the common school, permanent reservoir and improvement of the Rio Grande fund. The funds to which the income from rentals is apportioned follow: Common school, \$1,889.84; State College, \$79.97; Silver City, Las Vegas, and El Rito Normals, \$7.6 each; School of Mines, \$2.30; Miners' Hospital, \$79.69; penitentiary, \$4.61; charitable institutions \$1; permanent reservoirs \$28; Santa Fe and Grant counties, railroad bonds, \$350.18; state land maintenance, \$2,828.20.

BIG LINE MEET AT KALAMAZOO

Kalamazoo, Mich., Aug. 2.—A week of excellent sport is in prospect for the horsemen and other turf followers gathered here today for the opening of the grand circuit meeting at Recreation Park. The prize money, aggregating \$36,000, is the largest amount ever hung up for a meeting here. The big event of the week will be the \$10,000 Paper Mills purse for 2:07 trotters.

FOOD PRICES RISE

London, Aug. 3.—The general increase in food prices during the first year of the war, according to the official Labor Gazette, is 35 per cent in the larger towns of Great Britain; and 30 per cent in small towns and villages. In Germany, according to figures received here, the increase in the same time is about 65 per cent; and in Vienna, 75 to 80 per cent.

STEAMSHIPS USE MANY ELECTRIC LAMPS

MANY GOOD SIZED TOWNS ARE
NOT SO WELL LIGHTED AS
OCEAN LINERS

The amount and variety of electrical apparatus carried by any large ocean liner is astounding. From the wireless aerial suspended high above the upper deck to the cargo lamps in the lowest hold electricity is in constant use.

The usual electrical installation on a large liner consists of four engines and dynamos, each dynamo having a capacity of 400 kw. at 400 volts. There are also auxiliary generating sets in addition to the four main generating sets, consisting of two 30 kw. engines and dynamos situated on a platform in the turbine engine room 20 feet above the water line. These auxiliary emergency sets are connected to the boilers by means of a separate steam pipe so that should the main sets be temporarily out of action they can provide current for such lights and power appliances as would be required in the event of emergency. Working in conjunction with these emergency sets is a battery with a capacity of 3,500 ampere hours, situated on the promenade deck, forward of the first class smoking room.

The electric lighting on such a steamer is equal to that of a good-sized town, the total number of incandescent lights being about 11,000, ranging from 8 to 16 candle power. There are special dimming lamps in the first class rooms and the electric bell system includes 1,700 bell pushes and 29 indicator boards distributed throughout the vessel, with fire alarm pushes distributed through the great liner and an alarm bell and indicator in the chart room.

There are electric heating, power and mechanical ventilation apparatus in service, altogether 188 motors and 605 electric heaters being installed throughout. The system of ventilation consists of electrically driven fans—some suction, others pressure, and in many cases provided with steam coils for warming the air. Loud speaking telephones of navy pattern are fitted for communication between the wheel house on the bridge and fore-castle and after docking bridge, engine room and wireless room, and also in the chief engineer's cabin.

The telephones are operated both from the ship's lighting circuit, through a motor generator, and alternatively by a stand-by storage battery, which is introduced in the circuit, should the main supply fail, by means of an automatic switch. There is also a separate telephone system for intercommunication between a number of the chief officials and service rooms, through a 50-line exchange switchboard. A number of the pantries and galleys are also in direct telephone communication.

The apparatus for wireless telegraphy consists of a 5 kw. motor generator. The house for the instruments is situated on the boat deck. There

are four parallel aerial wires extending between the masts fastened to light brooms; from the aerials connecting wires are led to the instruments in the house. There are two complete sets of apparatus, one for transmitting and one for receiving messages, the latter being placed in a sound proof chamber in one corner of the house. There is also an independent storage battery and coil.

For submarine signalling, apparatus is provided for receiving signals from submerged bells. Small tanks containing microphones are placed on the inside of the hull of the vessel on the port and starboard sides below water level, and connected by wires to receivers situated in the port navigating room. The whistles are electrically actuated. The boiler room telegraphs, stoking indicators, and a number of auxiliary appliances, such as rudder indicators, clocks and thermostats, are also electrical, and the water tight doors are released by electro magnets.

There are complete emergency circuits provided on all ocean liners. A separate and distinct installation is fitted in all parts of the vessel, deriving current from two 30 kw. sets and the 3,500 ampere hour battery, so that in the event of current from the main dynamos being unavailable an independent supply is obtainable. Connected to the emergency circuit are about 500 incandescent lamps, fitted throughout all passenger, crew and machinery compartments, all the end of passages and near stairways; also on boat deck, to enable anyone to find the way from one part of the ship to the other. The following are also connected to the emergency circuit by means or change over switches. Five arc lamps, seven cargo and gangway lanterns, wireless apparatus, boat davits, mast, side and stern lights, and all lights on bridge, including those of navigating and chart rooms, wheel house, telegraphs, compasses and Morse signalling lanterns.

Very soon, it is freely predicted, ocean liners will also be driven by electric power, the government having ordered such an electrical equipment from the General Electric company to drive the new battleship California, the largest in the world.

DISTRICT COURT AFFIRMED

Santa Fe, Aug. 6.—The state supreme court today affirmed the district court for Dona Ana county, in the case of James P. Mitchell et al, appellees, vs. Guadalupe C. Fietze, et al, appellants, involving the validity of a tax title. The lower court held that the tax title of the appellants was void.

APOLOGIZES TO AMERICA

Douglas, Ariz., Aug. 6.—Frederick Simpich, American consul for Sonora, has received from General Elias Calles, Carranza chief now at Nogales, an apology for the flight Saturday of an aeroplane across the international boundary when a bomb and proclamations warning non-combatants were dropped in the Mexican city. The apology, made known here today, was in response to a message from Simpich demanding an explanation. The Carranza commander stated he was unaware that the machine had crossed the line and gave his assurances there would be no repetition of the incident.

PENROSE WOULD REDUCE TARIFF

PENNSYLVANIA SENATOR SAYS
WE MUST BE READY FOR
BUSINESS COLLAPSE

Philadelphia, Aug. 6.—United States Senator Boies Penrose, in a speech at a dinner here last night, announced that he would introduce at the next session of congress a tariff bill containing reductions of 15 to 20 per cent on many of the duties in the Payne-Aldrich bill. The senator said: "This bill will protect us from the collapse which will occur on the close of the war in Europe and will furnish us money to prepare for the national defense should any nation of Europe in arms desire to invade or assault us."

SAWYER FOUND GUILTY

Chandler, Okla., Aug. 6.—The jury in the case against Claude Sawyer, charged with being a member of the Henry Starr gang which robbed two banks at Stroud, Okla., this afternoon returned a verdict of guilty. Judge Charles B. Wilson immediately sentenced Sawyer to five years in the state prison.

900 MARINES TO BE SENT TO HAITI

THE UNITED STATES IS DETERMINED TO RESTORE ORDER
IN THAT COUNTRY

Washington, Aug. 6.—Nine hundred marines will be sent to Haiti on the cruiser Tennessee. An announcement at the navy department today says the force is being increased, not because of any change in the situation, but to lighten the work of those already there from the rigors of the tropical climate.

McLOUGHLIN GOING GOOD

Boston, Aug. 6.—Maurice E. McLoughlin, the defender, defeated R. Norris Williams II, the challenger, 6 to 3 today in the first set of the challenge match for the lawn tennis trophy known as the Longwood bowl. McLoughlin won the second set, 6-3. Light rain was falling and both players found the footing bad.

Virgil L. Highland, a Clarksburg banker, is slated for the Republican nomination for governor of West Virginia next year.

HILL TOWNS SUFFER

Rome, Aug. 5.—The hill towns of Italy, some of which have been places of pilgrimage for American artists, are suffering particularly because they are outside the radius of the organized relief work which is carried on in the metropolitan centers. These towns are mainly agricultural, and the only salvation for the women, after the men have been called to war is in continuing the heavy farm work, for which many of the younger women are altogether unfit. Starva-

tion faces many of the families. In their behalf the Farnese relief fund has been striving to get the most needy together, and in the Palace Farnese Caprarola numbers of them are being employed in the making of clothing and hospital necessities. An effort is being made to extend this work to all of the hill towns that are not within reach of the bigger organized relief funds, and George C. Lee, of Lee Higginson, 43 Exchange street, New York City, has been appointed a treasurer for American contributions.

NEWSBOY WORTH FORTUNE STILL WORKS

UNIQUE CHARACTER VISITS THE
NEW MEXICO BUILDING AT
SAN DIEGO

Santa Fe, Aug. 6.—"The crudity and barrenness of the Texas building at the San Francisco exposition is a disgrace to our great state," declared A. E. Rowlands of El Paso. "The Texas Society of San Francisco gave us a watermelon party at the Texas building and we found that practically the building was nothing but a mere shell. Except the furniture and about 20 jars of fruit, which I observed stuck away in the corner, the building is bare and empty. How different the New Mexico building at San Diego, observed and admired by hundreds of thousands from all parts of the world."

Moses Jacobs, the "richest newsboy" in the world, visited the New Mexico building at San Diego with his family. He registered from Des Moines, Iowa, where he amassed his fortune selling newspapers and has property interests valued at \$200,000, all earned by selling newspapers for the last 32 years. He is only 40 years old and although he has a fine home and a handsome annual income from his investments, he still insists on putting in 18 hours a day on his newspaper route and is taking his first vacation in 20 years.

The congressional committee on rivers and harbors again visited the New Mexico building. Congressman Stephen M. Ppattkman of Florida is chairman of the committee. At the same time came 160 from Florida and Georgia, comprising a party in charge of Professor W. L. Cate of the Florida Normal school at Madison, Fla. Professor Cate promised to bring another large party to the exposition later in August.

Henry G. W. Dinkelspiel, commissioner general for the kingdom of Siam, visited the building during the afternoon. He was especially interested in the archaeological and forest displays and the fact that New Mexico had taken the purest of American architecture and made a cathedral of the desert out of it adapted to Exposition, museum and art purposes of the modern day.

Waldo Twitchell, in charge of the building has been granted a vacation from August 12 and will attend the Sigma Chi convention at San Francisco.

RATON GETS NEXT GOOD ROADS MEET

GULF TO COLORADO ASSOCIATION CONVENTION THERE NEXT YEAR

(Raton Reporter)

The loyal Raton boosters, who went to Amarillo, Texas, last week to attend the annual convention of the Gulf to Colorado Highway convention, returned Saturday with the 1916 convention stowed away in their knap sacks. Judge Bayne, Professor Conway and Road Commissioner Baldwin were the delegates from this city and it was through their untiring efforts and energy that the convention was secured for Raton. Our sister city of Trinidad was bidding for the affair, but their enthusiasm was not so marked as that of the Raton delegates and when the delegates from Trinidad realized that their cause was hopeless they rendered this city valuable aid for which we are duly thankful.

The holding of the convention in Raton means much to this city as it will bring delegates from Texas, Colorado and other states, who have never had an opportunity of viewing Raton as a business center and a future field of investment. It will be a medium for advertising that cannot be estimated, and it will afford us an opportunity to show the Texans why we lay claim to being the most important center on the Gulf to Colorado trail.

The securing of the convention was no small task and we are indebted to the delegates for their untiring efforts. The dates on which the convention will be held have not yet been announced, the committee in charge of the arrangements deciding to take the matter up at some future time.

Las Vegas sent a delegation to the convention with a proposal to alter the present route so that the same might pass through the Meadow City, but the force of argument failed to convince the delegates that the route should be changed, and their petition was rejected by a large majority. However they were invited to build a road from Las Vegas to Amarillo to connect with the highway at the latter place, but were given to understand that the road so built would not be termed as the Gulf to Colorado highway, but a lateral thereof. Raton scored again in the election of officers, Judge C. M. Bayne being chosen as secretary of the mountain division, which is considered the most important link in the highway. The delegates report the hospitality of the Amarillo citizens as unsurpassed, as entertainment was afforded in royal fashion. Extensive plans for the betterment of the highway were discussed and resolutions to that end adopted. Raton and her boosters club should begin now to make preparations to entertain the many delegates who will visit us next year and be in position to show them just what we really have in Raton and Colfax county. This is one form of advertising that will pay and pay big, so we

should not overlook the opportunity to profit thereby.

Wallace H. White, Jr., a grandson of the late Senator William P. Frye, will seek a republican congressional nomination in Maine next year.

WARM CAMPAIGN EXPECTED IN MARYLAND

REPUBLICANS WILL MAKE A
HARD FIGHT TO RETAIN
THE GOVERNORSHIP

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 5.—With the date of the primaries only five weeks distant and the process of elimination completed, the state campaign in Maryland has now begun in earnest. At the coming primaries nominations will be made for governor and all other state officials to be voted for in November, including members of the legislature.

The storm center in the primaries and at the general election in the fall will be the governorship. Maryland now has a republican governor, and every effort is to be made by the state and national leaders not only to insure the election of another republican governor but to capture the legislature as well. On the other hand, the state is normally democratic, and the democratic leaders one and all appear confident that it will swing back into the party fold in November.

Considerable regret is expressed in republican circles over the decision of Governor Goldsborough not to stand for renomination in the primaries. The governor has given the state an excellent administration and would have been a strong candidate had he decided to try for another term.

The elimination of Governor Goldsborough has left the contest for the head of the republican ticket a straightout fight between O. E. Weller and W. T. Warburton. Both men are veterans in Maryland politics and able campaigners. Weller has the indorsement of William P. Jackson, republican national committeeman for Maryland and former United States senator. As an offset to this advantage, however, Mr. Warburton probably possesses a wider and more intimate acquaintance with the voters throughout the state than does his opponent.

The contest for the democratic gubernatorial nomination likewise has been simplified by the withdrawal of several of the early aspirants, leaving two candidates a clear field for the race. The two candidates are Blair Lee, of Montgomery, and Emerson C. Harrington, of Dorchester. Mr. Lee at present holds a seat in the United States senate. Mr. Harrington fills the office of state comptroller. Lee's cause has been espoused by Mayor Preston of Baltimore, one of the most influential democratic leaders of the state, while most active among Harrington's supporters is Senator John Walter Smith.

Democrats agree that it will be a battle royal, both Lee and Harrington adherents being prepared to contest

every inch of ground in the state. The leaders on either side are fighters. Mayor Preston has demonstrated his ability to conduct an aggressive campaign, while Senator Smith, who is a veteran in political warfare, is also a foe not to be underrated.

Should Senator Lee be successful in his efforts to be elected governor it will be necessary for Maryland to elect two United States senators next year, though both would be chosen for the same seat in the senate, but for different terms. Senator Lee at present is serving out the unexpired term of the late Senator Rayner, which ends March 3, 1917. In the fall of 1916 it will be necessary to elect a senator for this seat for the full term of six years. Under the direct elections law for the selection of senators, if Senator Lee becomes governor at the election this fall another senator will be elected to fill out the remainder of the Rayner term. If Senator Lee should not be successful in his race for the governor's chair he probably will be a candidate to succeed himself as senator.

TO HANG NEGROES PUBLICLY

Starkville, Miss., Aug. 5.—Five thousand visitors from the surrounding country are expected in Starkville tomorrow to witness the double execution of the negroes, Peter Bolen and Dit Seals. The executions will take place in public, according to an order issued by the county board of supervisors. The two negroes were convicted of the murder of a young negro train porter. They lured him to a lonely spot in the country and murdered him for the purpose of robbery. A large open space near the court house has been selected as the place of execution. To preserve order in the large crowd that is expected to be on hand, the sheriff has sworn in a special force of deputies to assist the city police.

VISIT TO LOUVAIN

Amsterdam, Aug. 5.—The Prussian minister of the interior has just completed a visit of inspection to Louvain in connection with the German government's scheme for reconstructing the city as a modern German town. A scheme for the rebuilding has been prepared by a German architect; and the government plans to spend about \$7,500,000 on the initial stages of the scheme.

INVESTIGATION OF EASTLAND STOPPED

IT WILL BE RE-STARTED AFTER
THE REPORT OF THE
GRAND JURY

Chicago, Aug. 5.—Secretary of Commerce Redfield today announced that no more witnesses will be called in the inquiry into the accident to the steamer Eastland, which he had been conducting, until after the federal grand jury has concluded its investigation.

He said that his assistants in the inquiry would prepare a preliminary report, which, it was explained, would not attempt to fix the blame for the

accident but would continue suggestions which later will be incorporated in a report which Secretary Redfield will make to President Wilson and congress. The plan is temporarily to adjourn the inquiry after making public the preliminary report, after which Secretary Redfield will return to Washington.

Late today it was planned by the owners of the steel whaleback excursion steamer Christopher Columbus to make a private stability test of the vessel in the Chicago harbor under the direction of United States Naval Constructor Ackerson by placing 7,500 bags of sand weighing 100 pounds each on one side of the boat.

The federal board delivered a preliminary report to Secretary Redfield stating that as the investigation is incomplete the board is not prepared to fix blame, nor state what agency caused the Eastland disaster. Recommendation was made in effect as follows:

1. A board of naval architects to pass upon the plans for steam merchant vessels prior to construction, where the tonnage is more than one hundred.

2. These vessels shall not be put into service until their safety, seaworthiness and stability have been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the board.

3. An agency to which appeal from this board may be made.

4. Where passenger carrying capacity is increased by local inspectors, said increase must be proved in writing by the supervising inspector of the district.

5. Alterations to vessels subsequent to construction must have approval of naval board.

The report suggests that Secretary Redfield immediately issue the following regulations:

1. Increases in passenger-carrying permits must be issued by inspectors only after personal inspection of which there must be a written record.

2. All inspectors are ordered to make "inclining tests" where there is a suspicion as to stability, the test to be under the supervision of naval architects provided by the department of commerce.

Mayor Thompson today received a letter from President Wilson in which the president stated he will make it his duty to see that the investigation of the Eastland disaster is entirely satisfactory to the public. The letter was written in answer to a communication which Mayor Thompson sent the president several days ago which contained a copy of the resolutions passed by a committee of the Chicago city council demanding that the federal government make a thorough investigation of the Eastland wreck.

The republicans of New Jersey are so confident of carrying the state in the next national election that they are said to be planning far ahead on candidates for such offices as governor and United States senator.

Colonel David J. Palmer, the present commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, continues to reject the idea of becoming a candidate for governor of Iowa next year, although many of his friends are urging him to enter the race.

PROGRESSIVES TO ENTER THE RACE

CHAIRMAN MURDOCK SAYS THEY
WILL BE IMPORTANT FAC-
TOR IN NEXT ELECTION

Mount Pleasant, Ia., Aug. 2.—Victor Murdock of Kansas, chairman of the progressive national committee, made the following statement today:

"I have just completed a three months personal canvass of the situation with the progressives in the central west and on the Pacific coast and after making it I am ready to say flatfootedly that we progressives are going into the 1916 fight as a party and to win.

"Moreover, a meeting of representative progressives held last month in New York city reported the same conditions in the east that I have found in the west and they are lining up for the next battle. This also is the sentiment of the progressive national committee. We will hold our national convention early and nominate a ticket.

"The great convention battles of 1916 will not be over candidates but will be over platforms. The storm will rage, not in the committee on credentials, but in the committee on resolutions. The bourbon republican leadership will not only insist on a standpat credit but will fight for an unstinted and unequivocal indorsement of the administration of William Howard Taft, including the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill.

"The democratic leadership likewise will point with pride to the equally lamentable Simmons-Underwood tariff bills and against a Bryan insurrection of the first magnitude will cancel the one term presidential pledge and other Bryan propoganda; and the progressives will reiterate and re-emphasize their Chicago platform of 1912. That platform remains the most nearly perfect utterance of the principles of Abraham Lincoln of modern times."

BOARD OF APPRAISERS 25 YEARS

Washington, Aug. 2.—The board of general appraisers reached its twenty-fifth anniversary today, having been first provided for in the customs administrative act of 1890. In the quarter century of its existence it has received more than a million protests by importers against duty and value exactions by collectors. Judge Henderson M. Somerville, appointed as a democrat, is the only member of the original board now serving. When appointed in 1890 by President Harrison, Judge Somerville, who during the civil war was editor of a Memphis newspaper, was an associate justice of the Alabama supreme court. The board consists of nine members, no more than five of whom shall belong to a single political party. At the present time, there are five democrats and four republicans. J. B. Sullivan of Iowa, is the present executive of the board.

SEAMEN'S UNION IN SESSION
San Francisco, Aug. 2.—Problems

relating to the seamen's law, which becomes operative next November, will form the chief subject of discussion at the annual convention of the International Seamen's union of America, which met in this city today with President Andrew Furuseth presiding. Delegates are in attendance from many parts of the United States and Canada.

TO HOLD TRADE HEARINGS

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 2.—The federal trade commission came to Minneapolis today to conduct a series of hearings on conditions of business generally, especially with regard to the flour and lumber export trade and possibilities of its development.

PRODUCTION OF METALS SHOWS INCREASE

NEW MEXICO MINES EXCEED THE
1913 OUTPUT DURING LAST
YEAR

In 1914 the production of metals from New Mexico mines, according to Charles W. Henderson of the United State geological survey, showed an increase in gold, silver, copper and zinc, and a decrease in lead. The mine output of gold was \$1,171,696, an increase of \$289,770; of silver, 1,777,445 ounces, an increase of 146,172 ounces; of copper, 59,307,925 pounds, an increase of 2,999,219 pounds; of lead (figured as lead in lead bullion and lead in leaded zinc oxide), 1,763,641 pounds, a decrease of 2,182,723 pounds; and of zinc (figured as spelter and zinc in leaded zinc oxide), 18,403,392 pounds, an increase of 1,880,231 pounds. Because of lower average prices for silver, copper, lead and zinc, the total value of the output was \$11,049,932, a decrease of \$644,070 as compared with 1913.

The average prices for metals for the calendar years 1913 and 1914 were:

	1913	1914
Silver per fine ounce at New York	\$0.604	\$0.553
Copper per pound (electrolytic) at New York	0.155	0.133
Lead per pound at New York	0.044	0.039
Zinc (spelter) per pound at St. Louis	0.056	0.051

The Mogollon district, Socorro county, 80 miles from the nearest railroad, at Silver City, Grant county, continued to be the most productive district in New Mexico in output of gold and silver. The production in 1914 of \$629,102 in gold and 1,410,327 ounces of silver was an increase of \$9,216 for gold and of 103,561 ounces in quantity, but a decrease of \$9,377 in value for silver. The gold output of the district in 1914 represented 54 per cent of the state's production of this metal, and the silver output was 79 per cent of the state's total silver output. All the ore was milled in the district by concentration, sliming and agitation and percolation in cyanide solution, the bulk of the product being cyanide precipitates, though there were several cars of high grade gold-silver concentrates. In terms of re-

covered metal, the ore averaged per ton .2236 ounce, or \$4.62 in gold, and 10.36 ounces, or \$5.73 in silver. A small quantity of lead was recovered from concentrates. In one or two veins in this district considerable quantities of the copper minerals bornite and chalcocite are found, but no ore was produced from these veins in 1914. Pinos Altos district, Grant county, became the second in gold output, with a yield of \$135,741 in gold from both placer and deep mines, the yield increasing heavily from both sources. Some exceptionally high grade gold ore was shipped from this district in several lots of a ton or less each. This district produces also silver, copper, lead and zinc. There was an increased output of gold bullion from the amalgamation mill on the North and South Home-state mines, at Whiteoaks, Lincoln county. This district has yielded a large quantity of gold. The Elizabethtown district, Colfax county, one of the leading mining districts in New Mexico in total production to date from both placers and lode mines, made a heavily increased output of gold in bullion, smelting ore, and concentrates from the Aztec mine. With only a slightly increased placer yield, this district in 1914 gave way to Pinos Altos as the principal placer district. The Lordsburg district, Grant county, with heavily increased shipments of siliceous gold and silver bearing copper and dry ores from fissure veins, doubled its gold output and increased its silver yield over 50 per cent. During 1914 gold was found in the concentrates of the Chino Copper company in amounts sufficiently large to be credited under their smelting contract with 2.71 cents per ton of original crude ore treated or .1 cents per pound of copper produced, amounting in the aggregate to a considerable quantity of gold. A decrease of over one-half in the output of gold-copper ores from the Jarilla district, near Orograde, Otero county, did not, however, decrease the yield of gold in the same proportion, as the average content in gold was higher in 1914. The mines and matte smelter of the Santa Fe Gold and Copper company, at San Pedro, Santa Fe county (reopened in July, 1912, after being idle since 1907), were operated for only one month in 1914 as compared with 10½ months in 1913 so that there was a decreased output of gold from this district. The districts of Sierra county made only a small production. The Cochiti (Bland) district, Sandoval county, inactive since 1904, but with a record from 1894 to 1904 of a production of \$695,000 in gold and \$345,000 in silver, was reopened in December, 1913, and in September, 1914, an 100-ton cyanidation plant was installed and operated throughout the year on one-half capacity, with some output of gold-silver cyanide precipitates.

Copper has been an important metal in the production of New Mexico. The output from 1845 to 1910 was 92,323,163 pounds and the total output to the end of 1914 was 246,027,798 pounds. Since 1910 the increased production is due principally to the output of the Chino Copper company, which mined with steam shovels a large acreage of low grade copper deposits at Santa Rita and milled the ore at Hurley in a wet concentration plant in five sections. An average of 5,225 tons a day was treat-

ed in 1913, or 6,300 tons a day calculated on the actual running time. The company reports that the ore developed during the year equals the amount treated during the year, and the ore reserves are still 90,000,000 tons of 1.75 per cent copper. The output in 1914 was 56,841,977 pounds. During the first seven months the plant was operated at practically full capacity and was producing copper at the rate of over 70,000,000 pounds per annum. During the last five months the production was reduced to practically half capacity owing to conditions resulting from the European war. The copper output of Lordsburg, Grant county, increased 63 per cent but did not equal that of the record year, 1912. The mines and 125-ton matting plant at San Pedro, Santa Fe county, were operated only one month as compared with 10½ months in 1913. The output of copper from the Jarilla district decreased 50 per cent. The Burro Mountain Copper company in the Burro mountain district, operated its 50-ton experimental mill with results so good as to justify the resumption of the construction of a mill having a capacity of 1,000 tons a day.

The yield of lead decreased appreciably. The yield from the lead and lead-zinc ores of Magdalena decreased heavily, as did the yield from Luna county.

The yield of zinc carbonate ore and zinc sulphide ores and concentrates shipped from the state in 1914 was 29,459 tons of 37.53 per cent zinc, as compared with 25,726 tons of 37.81 per cent zinc in 1913. The principal zinc producing districts in New Mexico are Hanover, Grant county; Cooks Peak, Luna county; and Kelly, Socorro county; and zinc ore has also been shipped from Pinos Altos, Grant county; from Gillespie, Tres Hermanas and Victorio districts, Luna county; and from Cerillos district, Santa Fe county. At Kelly the Ozark company's wet concentration mill was the only mill in New Mexico producing zinc concentrates in 1914, but the Empire Zinc company's mill at Kelly was undergoing remodeling and preparations were made for the erection of a mill at Pinos Altos.

BURK CAN'T PLAY

Pittsburgh, Aug. 3.—Sanford Burk, pitcher for the Pittsburgh Federal league baseball club, was today temporarily restrained from playing with the club, and the club was restrained from employing Burk through injunctions granted to representatives of the American association baseball club of Indianapolis by Judge Ambrose B. Reed in common pleas court. Burk joined the Pittsburgh Federals secretly when that team passed through Columbus, O.

SNOW ON SUPERIOR

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Aug. 3.—Captain McLean of the steamer Lakeland arrived at the Soo this morning and reported running through a snow storm on Lake Superior early today. The weather had been rainy for the last 48 hours in this vicinity.



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PERSONALS

From Monday's Daily—

Mrs. S. A. Clement, Miss Marie Clement, Miss Charlotte Bradley, Miss Virginia Floyd, Miss Lucy Floyd, Charles Bradley and J. Dever Powers left yesterday afternoon for Sands. They will spend a week there on a camping trip and will be joined by Miss Lucy Clement, who at present is in Santa Fe, and by Albert SeLegue of that place. The party will camp for a week or more.

M. F. Sena left Saturday afternoon for Trinidad and other points in Colorado. He will spend several days on business.

G. M. Gilbride, the Studebaker agent, left yesterday for Albuquerque on a short business trip.

Miss Nora Crimmins and Miss Mary Crimmins left yesterday for Yorkville, Ill., for a visit with relatives.

Miss Ola Laird and Miss Mabel Laird have returned from a several weeks' visit to California. They spent the greater portion of the time in Ocean Park, but visited for several days in Los Angeles and San Diego.

E. P. Johnson of Raton was in Las Vegas today to attend to some personal affairs.

Bert Hubbard of Springer was a weekend visitor in town.

Mrs. F. L. Oswald of Optimo came into town yesterday for a brief visit.

F. H. Barr, a veterinary surgeon from Albuquerque, was here today to attend to professional business.

C. R. Webb of Colmar was in Las Vegas today to attend to some personal affairs.

S. B. Davis, Jr., and his family drove over to Santa Fe yesterday for a visit.

E. D. Reynolds returned yesterday from his ranch north of town.

Claude Neafus came in yesterday from his ranch near El Cuervo.

W. H. Hemphill of Raton is in the city visiting W. H. Shupp.

Leon Guy of Bacharach Brothers' store, left Saturday night for Chicago and Terre Haute, Ind. He is on a few weeks' vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Prentiss of Lawrenceville, Kas., were in Las Vegas for a short visit today.

L. V. Slonaker of Albuquerque was in Las Vegas today to attend to some business.

W. P. Waxman and P. Steinfeld both of Mora, were in Las Vegas over the weekend.

George Curry of Tulasora was in town today to attend to some personal

business. He is a former governor of New Mexico.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Greenclay, Miss Leona Greenclay and Gerald Greenclay returned last night from California, where they have been for some months.

Mrs. Simon Bacharach, her mother, Mrs. Henrietta Ifeld, and her two children, returned last night from the coast.

A. A. Gallegos, a member of the board of commissioners of San Miguel county, came into town today from his ranch at Villanueva to attend the meeting of the board.

E. L. Beal came in today from his ranch near Cherryvale. He reports that crops are in fine shape, and says that all the farmers in his neighborhood are going around with broad smiles on their faces.

Mr. and Mrs. H. U. Mudge and family passed through Las Vegas Saturday night in their private car attached to the rear of train No. 9. They are on their way to their summer home near Cowles. Mudge is vice president of the Rock Island railroad.

Charles E. Daugherty of the East Las Vegas postoffice, returned Saturday night from Chicago and points east.

Tom Mix, Miss Virginia Forde, Ben Lewis, Simon Lewis and Ludwig William Ifeld, were weekend visitors at the Phoenix ranch near Watrous.

Mrs. G. L. Sweargin, who has been visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Scott, left yesterday for her home in Raton.

Miss Caroline Greenberger left yesterday for Albuquerque. Miss Greenberger will spend a few days in the Duke City, then returning home driving a new Studebaker automobile. She will be accompanied here by Miss Gladys Mandel, who will visit in Las Vegas.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Van Horne left yesterday on a motorcycle for Pali-sades, Colo. They will extend their trip to Salt Lake City. Mr. and Mrs. Van Horne will be gone the greater part of August.

Trinidad C. de Baca, state game and fish warden, drove into town yesterday from Santa Fe, for a short visit.

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, president of the New Mexico Normal University, left this morning for Santa Fe to attend a meeting of the state board of education, of which he is a member.

Miss Petrita Delgado of Santa Fe is in Las Vegas visiting friends.

G. B. Kellogg of Kansas City and J. S. Gibson of Los Angeles drove into Las Vegas last night. They are bound for Kansas City after a visit to the coast.

District Attorney Charles W. G. Ward spent the weekend in Mora.

A. C. Erb left this morning for Watrous for a short visit.

Mrs. T. J. Mortimore left this afternoon for Trinidad, Colo.

Morris Greenberger returned yesterday from a week's visit to Denver.

William H. Springer returned today after visiting California. Springer went to the convention of the grand lodge of Elks as the delegate of the Las Vegas branch of the order. He returned by way of Salt Lake City, Utah and Denver.

Mrs. E. Hirschorn of Kansas City arrived in Las Vegas yesterday to visit relatives.

Mrs. Richard Rudolph returned this

afternoon to her home in Pecos.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Neil of Shoemaker, left Las Vegas this afternoon for California and the expositions. Neil is station agent at Shoemaker for the Santa Fe railroad, and is on vacation.

Mrs. Simon Vorenberg, her daughter, Miss Julia Vorenberg, and her two sons, arrived this afternoon from Wagon Mound. The Vorenbergs will locate in Las Vegas, residing in the home at No. 1201 Eighth street.

Mr. and Mrs. Roberts of Mora, left Las Vegas last night for Atlantic City, N. J.

Mrs. D. L. Batchelor and Miss Nelle Batchelor left this afternoon for Clovis, for a short visit.

W. H. Fiske, billing clerk at the local Santa Fe railroad freight office, will leave tonight for Raton, where he will relieve the cashier for a short time.

Mrs. J. C. Schlott returned this afternoon from Seattle, Wash., where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. John W. Norton who was married recently. Mrs. Norton formerly was Miss Merle Geraldine Schlott of this city. Mrs. Schlott also visited another daughter, Mrs. Montgomery.

F. C. Fox, general manager of the western grand division of the Santa Fe railroad, passed through Las Vegas yesterday afternoon in his private car attached to the rear of train No. 10.

C. H. Strohm, superintendent of transportation of the Santa Fe railroad, passed through Las Vegas this afternoon in his private car attached to the rear of train No. 1. He is bound for Albuquerque.

Mrs. Louis Ifeld and her two daughters arrived this afternoon from Albuquerque for a visit here with relatives.

A. O. Jahren of Wagon Mound was in Las Vegas today on business.

A. W. Wiest, vice president of the Wagon Mound Trust and Savings bank, and treasurer and general manager of the A. MacArthur company, came in this afternoon from Wagon Mound for a business visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Brooks of Denver arrived in Las Vegas yesterday and are visiting their relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Wertz. Brooks, who is general manager of the Colorado division of the Western Union Telegraph company, formerly was a resident of Las Vegas, and carried messages for the local office of the company.

Mrs. Page arrived yesterday from Denver, and will locate here with her daughter, Miss Hazel Page of the Selig Polyscope company. Mrs. Page was in the wreck of Santa Fe train No. 6 near Colorado Springs, Colo., Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Stewart and J. R. Stewart, all of Hutchison, Kan., arrived in Las Vegas today for a short visit.

ALLEGED BANDIT ON TRIAL

Chandler, Okla., Aug. 2.—The court room was thronged here today when the case of Henry Starr and his three accomplices, charged with robbing two banks at Stroud last March, was called for trial. Starr, a half-breed Chickasha Indian, for years has been one of the most notorious outlaws in the middle west. In the main, his activities centered in the old Indian Territory and in Oklahoma, his home being in the Osage hills, near Tulsa.

In the early nineties, Starr, then in his teens, began to sell whisky to Indians. In 1891 he was charged with complicity in the robbery of an express office at Nowat, Okla., which resulted in the killing of a deputy United States marshal.

In rapid succession, bandits said to have been led by Starr, robbed a bank at Bentonville, Ark.; a M. K. and T. train at Pryor Creek, Okla.; stores at Nowata and Choteau, Okla.; a bank at Aldrich, Mo., and the Canby Valley bank at Caney, Kas. After the Caney robbery, Starr was betrayed and captured in Colorado Springs. He was taken to Arkansas and convicted of the Bentonville robbery. He was released from the state prison in 1906, after serving nearly 13 years. In 1909 he was convicted a bank robbery at Amity, Colo., but later was released on parole.

One of the stories which reveals the dashing bravado of the man is that of his romantic marriage. Among the passengers on a train robbed near Pryor Creek in 1902 was a young woman, who, crazed with fear, ran away in the darkness. Later, it is said, the robbers found her and Starr lifted her to his horse and carried her to a railway station that she might continue her journey. She was a young woman of Joplin, Mo., whom Starr later married.

WANTED: A HAMBURGER

Santa Fe, Aug. 2.—Governor McDonald yesterday issued a requisition on the governor of Georgia for Herman Hamburger, alias Herman Heinsuls, indicted by the grand jury in 1912 for obtaining money under false pretenses and who gave Sheriff Roberts of McKinley county, it is alleged, the slip, several years ago, but was apprehended in the east and sent to the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., for misusing the mails. His term expires next week and as he steps out of the prison gates he will be nabbed by Deputy Sheriff R. C. Garrett of Gallup.

NEW LEAD VEIN

Santa Fe, Aug. 2.—A large vein of lead and silver was struck quite accidentally yesterday in the Small Box canyon of the Tesuque, three miles from Santa Fe, and adjoining the Ingersoll claim. An iron cap several feet in thickness was pierced and right beneath it was the vein which carries high values in lead and silver.

Cut This Out—
It Is Worth Money

Cut out this advertisement, enclose 5 cents to Foley & Co., 2835 Sheffield Ave., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing:

(1) Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, the standard family remedy for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, tightness and soreness in chest, grippe and bronchial coughs.

(2) Foley Kidney Pills, for over-worked and disordered kidneys and bladder ailments, pain in sides and back due to Kidney Trouble, sore muscles, stiff joints, backache and rheumatism.

(3) Foley Cathartic Tablets, a wholesome and thoroughly cleansing cathartic. Especially comforting to stout persons, and a purgative needed by everybody with sluggish bowels and torpid liver. You can try these three family remedies for only 5c.

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is CANCER and always poisons deep

armpit glands and KILLS QUICKLY

One woman in every 7 dies of cancer—U.S. report

We refuse many who wait too long & must die

Poor cured at half price if cancer is yet small

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KINDLY MAIL THIS to someone with CANCER



AMERICANS OWN ENGLISH MOVIES

THEIR ABILITY TO MAKE FILMS
CHEAPLY GIVE THEM THE
ADVANTAGE

London, Aug. 5.—American film plays, depicting American life in purely American settings, have largely a monopoly on British moving picture theaters. A writer in one of the London dailies complains that out of about nine films in each show seven are likely to be American. He concludes that while a number of excellent films have been put out by reason of the protective tariff, the Americans are able to export cheaply and undersell the British on their own soil. British producers, moreover, pay heavy local taxes.

British firms cannot afford to sell films at less than 8 cents a foot, with a reasonable profit in view. The Americans charge 7 cents, and could drop another cent without discomfort. They could almost go down to the cost price of 3½ cents a foot for the printed positives, since their local American sales alone pay large profits on the production of the original negative. The most the British competitor can get in the states is 6 cents a foot, and out of this he must pay duties, which amount to 3 cents on negatives and 1 cent on positives.

Great Britain imports five million feet of American film annually. From one American 2,000 foot negative 120 copies were printed in England and sold at a profit of \$8,750,000 and this is not an exceptional case.

The hazy atmosphere and short summer season of England are a natural handicap in producing films. Most of the American companies produce in California, where light conditions are nearly perfect.

Apart from the artificial handicaps, it is doubtful whether British films could undermine the popularity of the American to any extent. American plays are full of action, simple to understand, well staged and generally full of the kind of humor that takes with the crowd, although French films are more popular with a certain element of picture goers who say French plots appeal more to the natural intelligence. Italian films generally run to tragedies and are slow and tiresome in action. The American comics stand alone in the affection of the crowd, however, and the poster of a certain eccentric American film comedian can be seen displayed in almost every picture house in London.

HIT BY A HAMMER

Albuquerque, N. M., Aug. 5.—An Italian laborer employed at the Belen shops of the Santa Fe railroad was brought here on a special train today to have an injury to his eye and head attended to at St. Joseph's hospital.

The head of a hammer in the hands of a fellow workman at the shops flew off the handle and struck the Italian in the right eye. The eyeball was fractured and his head injured. Fearing that he would die until given immediate hospital treatment, Belen railroad officials had a special train made up, telegraphed here to Dr. W. R. Lovelace, and had the injured man

rushed to the city.

He was in a semiconscious condition when he reached here. At the hospital this afternoon it was said that it was thought he would recover, although the full extent of the injuries to his head can not be determined for a day or two.

CELEBRATED MAN VISITS STATE MUSEUM

EDWARD BOREIN IS ONE OF THE
BEST COPPER ENGRAVERS
IN NEW YORK

Santa Fe, Aug. 5.—Edward Borein, a celebrated copper engraver of New York, who has been at Taos making sketches for Keppler, the well known publisher, and who has been recently in Mexico on a similar mission, visited the museum, studying its art and antiquities.

"Anthropology in North America," is an interesting volume received by the museum today from C. E. Stechert of New York. It is a symposium reflecting the results of the latest researches. The most important contribution to this is no doubt that by W. H. Holmes, chairman of the School of American Archaeology, entitled "Areas of American Culture Characterization Tentatively Outlined as an Aid in the Study of Antiquities." A map accompanies this study, as well as that on "Material Cultures of the North American Indians," by Clark Wissler of the American Museum of Natural History. Ales Hrdlicka, also of the managing committee of the School of American Archaeology, contributes the monograph on "Physical Anthropology in America." Of especial interest to Santa Feans, too, is the article on "Religion of the North American Indians," by Dr. Paul Radin of this city, a deeply philosophic study as well as anthropological dissertation. Robert H. Lowie, who recently lectured in Santa Fe, writes on "Ceremonialism in America," while other articles are entitled: "Primitive American History," "The Urescent Condition of Our Knowledge of the North American Languages," "Mythology and Folk Tales of the North American Indians," and "Social Organization of the North American Indians." The book of 378 pages is beautifully printed on heavy paper and is handsomely bound, forming an important addition to the museum library.

Among those who registered at the museum were: T. L. Ballenger, Tahlequah, Oklahoma; Lucile Roseman, Lewis, Kas.; Helen Stewart, Larned, Kan.; Percy Clegg and wife, Windsor, Colo.; Nathan Bibb, Sr., Grants, N. M.; L. A. Barmore, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. R. J. Archer, DeKalb, Ill.; W. F. Johnson, Avis, M. Johnson, Bay City, Mich.; W. B. Johnson and wife, Albuquerque; Chester B. Johnson, Raton; Ben T. Gillett, Phoenix; Florence A. Barmore, Buffalo; John Reiman, Murphysboro, Tenn.; W. A. Reiman, Macksville, Kan.; C. Henderson, A. C. Leming, Ben Leming, Waldron, Ark.; Bransford Clark and family, St. Louis, Mo.; M. O. Chadbourne, Albuquerque; Elmer Rizer, Trinidad, Colo.; Helen

R. Converse, Altoona, Kan.; Clara L. Converse, Chimayo; Mrs. Charles N. Converse, Altoona, Kan.

TO SAVE OHIO COAL INDUSTRY

Columbus, O., Aug. 6.—The allegation that the coal mining industry in Ohio has been brought to the verge of ruin by discriminatory freight rates is to be threshed out at a public hearing which the state utilities commission has called for this city today. The application for the hearing was made by the district organization of the United Mine Workers and was sanctioned by the mine operators. In their application the miners attacked as excessive, unreasonable and unjustly discriminatory, every rate now in effect in Ohio, applying to bituminous coal. The present rates, it is alleged, make it impossible for the Ohio coal producers to compete with the West Virginia operators.

BORDER RAIDERS KILL TWO MEN

AL AUSTIN AND SON, CHARLES
ARE SHOT BY MEXICAN
BANDITS

Brownsville, Tex., Aug. 6.—Mexican outlaws today raided the village of Sebastian, 37 miles north of here, killing two men, United States cavalrymen from Harlingen, 12 miles distant, have gone to Sebastian.

Fifteen rangers and armed men started from nearby points for Sebastian and every man in Hartingen armed himself preparing to hunt for the outlaws. The dead are Al Austin, president of the Sebastian Law and Order league, and his son Charles.

The league recently forced several men of bad reputation to leave Sebastian, which is little more than a cross road. About 8:30 o'clock this morning Austin and his son were running a corn sheller when armed Mexicans galloped up, taking both into the brush nearby. There they were killed.

Yesterday a band of Mexicans raided a ranch in the Sebastian section, stealing five horses, two saddles, two rifles and a pistol. They got the drop on some cowboys on the ranch, keeping them covered with pistols for about an hour.

A Sebastian store keeper named Alexander said that there were 12 mounted men in the party. All of them appeared to be Mexicans of middle age. They robbed his store.

SOLDIER OPENED MAIL

Santa Fe, Aug. 6.—Roy Houston, a private of the United States army, stationed at Hachita, was brought to Santa Fe yesterday to answer to the charge of opening letters in the United States mail, and in default of bond was lodged in jail.

With Edison in charge of submarine defense, and Wright to superintend aeroplane construction, Bo'sn Daniels will cling to his old position, "half way 'twixt wind and water."

TWO BLACKS ARE LYNCHED-POSSE SEEKS THIRD

HE IS HANGED WITHOUT HAVING
OPPORTUNITY TO PROVE
HIS INNOCENCE

Kansas City, Aug. 6.—A section seven miles square in Clay county, across the Missouri river north of here, is surrounded by 500 armed men today in search for a negro who yesterday attacked Mrs. Henry Stafford, wife of a young farmer near Liberty, Mo. The posses have followed the negro's trail from the Stafford home into the wooded hills of the southwest corner of the county, and the leaders believe he has no opportunity to escape from the district. All roads leading out are guarded, and all trains passing through are searched. Mrs. Stafford was said to be in a dangerous condition today.

Negro Admits Crime

Shawnee, Okla., Aug. 6.—Ed Berry, a negro charged with two cases of criminal assault and suspected in connection with ten others that have occurred in the last three years, was taken from officers early today and hanged to a telephone pole at the scene of his alleged crimes. Berry was brought here from the penitentiary at McAllister for trial. When the train arrived and the deputy sheriff and his prisoner alighted, they were covered by guns in the hands of a dozen masked men who appeared suddenly from the darkness. After an attempt at gun play the officer was disarmed.

Ten or 12 automobiles loaded with masked men then appeared and the negro was quickly conveyed to the Beard street bridge. When the rope was adjusted around Berry's neck he was questioned about the crimes and asked if he was guilty. On each instance he nodded his head affirmatively. In every case the negro's victim was a white woman.

Following the confession the negro was strung up in the presence of about 75 men, all masked, after which the crowd dispersed.

Lynching in Florida

Trilby, Fla., Aug. 6.—A mob attacked the jail at Dade City last night, overpowered the jailer and lynched Will Leach, a negro, charged with attacking a white girl.

BRITISH SHIP SUNK

Queenstown, Aug. 6.—The British steamship Midland Queen, which sailed from Sydney July 21 for Glasgow, was sunk on Tuesday last. The crew of 22 and the chief officer's wife and child were rescued after being 72 hours in an open boat.

Many Indiana politicians incline to the belief that Governor Ralston will try for the democratic nomination for United States Senator against John W. Kern next year, though the friends of both men declare the idea is absurd.

Mrs. Marion S. Sproule of Lowell, is the socialist candidate for the Secretary of State of Massachusetts.