

# THE DAILY OPTIC

ESTABLISHED 1879

Published by  
THE OPTIC PUBLISHING CO.  
(Incorporated)

M. M. PADGETT, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at East Las Vegas, New Mexico for transmission through the United States mails as second class matter.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION**  
Daily, by Carrier  
Per Copy ..... \$ .05  
One Week ..... .15  
One Month ..... .65  
One Year ..... 7.50  
Daily, by Mail  
One Year (in advance) ..... \$6.00  
Six Months (in advance) ..... 3.00  
One Year (in arrears) ..... 7.00  
Six Months (in arrears) ..... 3.50

**WEEKLY OPTIC AND STOCK GROWER**  
One Year ..... \$2.00  
Six Months ..... 1.00

(Cash in Advance for Mail Subscriptions.)  
Remit by check, draft or money order. If sent otherwise we will not be responsible for loss.  
Specimen copies free on application.

ALL PAPERS DISCONTINUED AT EXPIRATION OF TIME PAID FOR

Advertisers are guaranteed the largest daily and weekly circulation of any newspaper in northern New Mexico.

**TELEPHONES**  
Business Office ..... Main 2  
News Department ..... Main 2

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1914.

## MADE IN AMERICA

The "made in America" idea is being extensively used by retailers and other business men. Signs are posted leading customers to purchase home made goods. They are said to be accomplishing their purpose.

Before the war it used to work the other way. To many people the fact that an article came from abroad surrounded it with a glamor of style. Or they imagined it was made more thoroughly. American manufacturers would sometimes stamp their goods as made in some foreign country.

It would seem good policy, whenever two articles appear of equal intrinsic value, to prefer the American goods. The notion that an article must give good wear in order to be profitable in the long run, has been pretty well learned by our business men.

Anyone who ever traveled in Europe knows how he was cheated by hotels and shopkeepers at every turn. The spirit of gouge seems far more prevalent there. The same spirit has very likely existed on their manufactured goods. As a general thing, the nearer home you buy goods, the better you can depend on the quality.

## LINCOLN PARK

There are numerous things connected with work in a newspaper office that are tiresome and monotonous and make life seem a dull and dreary grind. But when one can look up from an inky proof across a stinky paste-pot, and glance at a broad expanse of green grass in the shade of well kept trees, he forgets his troubles. The tenpoint cap E that is running wrong feet, the transpositions, the telephone calls to inform the news staff that somebody has a kick to register with the business office, and all other woes and and sorrows that harass the heart and chastise the spirit, become nothing but pleasant incidents in a busy day.

It is for this reason that The Optic outfit, from the boss down to the devil, are a happy and cheerful lot. Lincoln park makes them forget incontinent grouches. The Optic believes Lincoln park is the prettiest piece of ground 100 yards square in Greater Las Vegas, and it takes off its headpiece to the park commission, which, in the space of a few years, has transformed the plot from a dreary looking vacant lot into a beauty spot.

Some people occasionally inquire why The Optic does not move into the heart of the business district instead of contenting itself with an office on a side street. One good answer is that it will not move until it can make arrangements to take Lincoln park along.

## STATE ENGINEER TURNS DOWN THE PLANS THAT HE SUGGESTED

STATE ENGINEER SAID TO HAVE CHANGED HIS MIND ABOUT SAPELLO BRIDGE

Some light on the intimate history of the action of the state engineer in disapproving the plans for the concrete bridge across the Sapello river near Watrous recently has been reflected from various quarters, all authoritative, and all apparently indicating a certain bias against plans that emanate from other places than his office.

In the first place it seems that alternate plans for a concrete and an iron bridge were submitted to State Engineer French, on his own suggestion and with the approval of the Mora county commissioners. He is said to have approved the scheme for a concrete bridge, and in discussion with those interested in the project approved the plans, after threshing out the question of waterway and kindred matters. The bid that was submitted by the successful firm figured a piling approach, instead of dirt, and so provided for a greater waterway than the state engineer had considered necessary. It is declared.

At the time the contract was let he is understood to have been in favor of the concrete bridge, and is said to have so expressed himself. The matter of first cost was approved by him, it is further asserted, and he admitted the wisdom of building a structure that would last a century.

Now he puts the stamp of his disapproval on the plans, against the wishes of the commissioners of Mora county who had accepted the plans on his advice, and insists that a timber bridge, which at best can only be a temporary structure, costing probably more in the course of several years in the way of repairs than the other would cost to build, be substituted; thus probably delaying the opening of the ocean to ocean highway, and handicapping travel for an indefinite time. Further, State Engineer French has openly expressed the intention of requiring that timber be brought into the state for the purpose of building the bridge he proposes, instead of utilizing home grown and home sawed and home sold lumber. For this he offers the excuse that timbers of the lengths he requires cannot be obtained in the state. Note that he says "lengths he requires," but fails to state that lengths that would be considered satisfactory to another engineer can be had in the state.

Engineer French offers various reasons for turning down the concrete bridge. But it would be interesting to know the real reason. Might it be politics? Might it not possibly be a way to have the entire responsibility for the plans and supervision of the work placed in his own office to the exclusion of the Mora people? Might it not be something more than an evasive claim that the waterway is insufficient and the cost too great to saddle on the long suffering people? This would seem to be about the weakest of all his excuses, as the plans for the concrete bridge called for a 50-foot span, and the contemplated plans for a wooden abomination call only for a 30-foot clearance, and the few thousand dollars he munificently proposes to save to the taxpayers by installing a toothpick makeshift will be eaten up in a few years in repairs.

## WILSON STILL TRYING TO END COAL STRIKE

WILL PRESS ACCEPTANCE OF HIS PROPOSITION BY THE OPERATORS

Washington, Sept. 28.—President Wilson will continue to press for acceptance of the tentative basis for settlement of the Colorado coal strike proposed by federal mediators, despite the partially unfavorable reply of the operators received Saturday. President Wilson told callers today he does not consider the investigation closed and that he will work for further negotiations.

The president said he did not consider the reply of the operators as closing further discussion and that he expected a favorable settlement. He is considering separately the attitude of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company and those of the other companies concerned in the strike.

## PRICE OF SHOES IS MOVING UPWARD

THE EUROPEAN WAR CAUSES ADDITION TO THE H. C. OF L. IN AMERICA

The European war is making itself felt in the shoe industry. Local shoe dealers say that they have been notified by the manufacturers of a raise of from five to ten cents a pair upon footgear, and there is no telling how long prices will continue to go up. The man who has his old shoes repaired will notice an advance in prices before long, as leather is going upward as fast as the articles manufactured from it.

Most of the Las Vegas merchants who handle shoes had their fall orders in before the war prices were projected upon the country, and, in consequence, they have not been obliged to raise retail prices. The merchants have been hit frequently by raises in wholesale prices and have become accustomed to seeing their profits cut down. Contrary to the general belief, the profit on shoes is small, the dealer making less on his investment than practically any other class of tradesman. If the war continues for long, the public will be obliged to stand a considerable advance in shoes, in the prediction. Saddles, harness and other articles made of leather, will go up, as well.

## REPUBLICAN YOUNG MEN TO HOLD A STATE MEET

BANQUET WILL BE SERVED TO THEM IN ALBUQUERQUE ON OCTOBER 5

Ralph C. Ely, chairman of the republican state central committee, arrived in Las Vegas by automobile from Santa Fe at about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon and after spending the evening in consultation with the members of the state committee and other leaders here, left early this morning for Taos. Mr. Ely is planning a big get-together banquet in Albuquerque for the evening of October 5, which all the young men of the republican party in the state are being urged to attend. It is expected that Las Vegas will send a delegation of at least 25 in a chartered car.

The date is well chosen, as many men here who have contemplated a trip to Albuquerque to take in the state fair will be able to attend the banquet without changing their plans, and they will also profit by the reduced rates offered by the private car party.

State Chairman Ely thinks that Hernandez will carry Rio Arriba county by not less than 1,500 majority, and will get Bernalillo county by an easy 800. The conservatives here place the republican majority at 750, but Mr. Ely thinks that it may run as high as a thousand. He predicts the republican candidate for congress is sure to defeat H. B. Ferguson, the democratic nominee.

## SENATOR REED BECOMES A TRIFLE SARCASTIC

IN TALKING ABOUT THE ANTI-TRUST BILL HE IS ALMOST PEEVISH

Washington, Sept. 28.—Senator Reed opened his attack on the Clayton anti-trust bill conference report in the senate today declaring that if passed in its present form it should be entitled:

"An act to apologize to unlawful restraints and monopolies."

He assailed the elimination of specific criminal penalties for unlawful price discrimination and exclusive contracts and the deletion of his amendment authorizing courts to sell property of convicted corporations.

"If the allies," declared Senator Reed, "had attempted to stop the Germans with dough bullets the soldiers of the kaiser would have taken Paris in 24 hours; so far as its anti-trust features are concerned, this is a dough bullet bill. Instead of 'Clayton anti-trust' it should be referred to as 'the conferees' capitulation.' It is a sort of a Hague propaganda promulgated under a white flag to the soothing melody of 'peace on earth, good will toward the trusts.' Rockefeller, like another Richard, can declare 'Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer by these conferees.'"

## BUSINESS OF THE COUNTRY IS BETTER

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IS NOTED LAST WEEK BY NEW YORK FINANCIER

New York, Sept. 28.—In spite of war derangement and consequent dangers, the tendency of financial and commercial affairs inclines toward improvement. Each week shows some progress in the efforts for business resumption. Since it is facts that count, some of the facts of improvement are herewith cited:

The successful placing of the \$100,000,000 New York City loan.

Formation of the \$100,000,000 gold pool, New York contributing \$45,000,000 and Chicago \$15,000,000.

Decided improvement in foreign exchange situation.

Surprising increase in strength of Bank of England.

Indications that reopening of London and New York Stock Exchanges will be earlier than at one time expected.

The English moratorium will end November 4, and will be partially curtailed on October 4.

Prospect of early resumption of New York Cotton Exchange.

There is a very gratifying recovery in our export trade.

The disposition of the federal government to aid in every legitimate manner a resumption of business is more marked.

The application of the railroads for a 5 per cent advance is receiving widespread approval.

A decrease is reported in the number of idle cars.

Of course it is folly to ignore the fact that the business situation is still enduring extraordinary strain; and the future continues to demand great prudence and self-restraint. Any violent outbreak of speculation, either for the rise or fall, would probably invite unfavorable consequences. Even in the United States liquidation is still incomplete, as shown by the depressing tendency of high grade bonds, cotton, steel products and many other commodities. It must be universally recognized that there has been a serious impairment of the world's buying power, not only in Europe, where the rage of war is devastating property and life beyond imagination, but in the United States, the most important nation where the consequent breakdown of credit and the derangement of our foreign trade has placed severe restrictions upon regular trade and imposed an almost complete embargo upon all forms of new enterprise. At the same time the present blockade of financial and industrial activity cannot last. Much depends upon the course of the war. The more promptly that horrible struggle ends, the more prompt will be the general recovery. But no substantial peace plans are in sight. Apparently nothing but exhaustion will bring the contest to an end, and as that means a collapse of some of the most powerful and progressive countries which the world has ever seen, such a catastrophe will exercise a depressing influence for many months, if not years to come. On the other hand, it is quite possible to exaggerate the harmful effects of this war, especially in the present depressed mental atmosphere of the entire world. The loss of life, the destruction of property and the wasteful expenditures of war are only too well understood. Nevertheless, the costs of armed peace have been so terrifically high during the past decade that one of the certain effects of the war will be to greatly reduce the annual bills for militarism which have been estimated at about \$1,500,000,000 a year for the five great nations now at war. If these expenses could be reduced one-half, it would greatly facilitate the payment of the war debt which posterity will have to meet, and also permit an earlier resumption of enterprise through the lessened waste of capital and savings. Moreover, many international disputes which have kept nations at loggerheads for years will unquestionably be settled in the forthcoming peace negotiations, and so remove some of the elements of international friction which create the war spirit. In all probability Europe will enter a period of prolonged peace after the present contest is ended.

At home the financial situation is gradually clearing. Many delicate problems have been adjusted by the spirit of intelligent co-operation which has been active in all lines of business. Bankers wisely curtailed lending operations, not with a view of restricting legitimate movements, but

rather for the purpose of restraining unwise commitments under present conditions. Better financial conditions abroad, particularly in London, lessen the possibilities of large gold exports. This country, as has been repeatedly shown, with its great stock of gold, could easily spare a fair amount if necessary, but the course of our foreign trade is such that Europe will in all probability soon be a debtor to the United States. Our imports do not recover as rapidly as exports because the supply of the former is diminished by the war and our own purchasing power has been somewhat impaired. On the other hand, the American exports are steadily rising, the total at New York last week being over \$17,200,000 against \$14,500,000 a year ago. In the week ending August 22, our exports had fallen to their lowest point, \$8,477,000, so that the recovery is somewhat remarkable and decidedly encouraging. In the nine weeks since the war began, the exports from New York have amounted to over \$113,000,000, a loss of only about \$18,000,000 during that period. This is certainly a smaller reduction than could have been reasonably expected when hostilities commenced. In the east general business is very quiet. The industrial situation is spotty, a few trades doing a fair business. Some of the textile mills are moderately busy, while the great steel industry continues to remain at about low water mark. Prices of steel products are frequently very low, and keen interest is shown in export possibilities, but thus far no very pronounced improvement in the latter is credited, nor is that to be expected until financial conditions abroad improve. The times are not favorable to either new enterprises or long term credits, though a change for the better would inevitably follow an early termination of the war. The Mexican situation is again critical, but there should be no danger of our being drawn into their difficulties again.

We have already referred to the improved political outlook at Washington. The administration is decidedly more friendly to big business, and there is less disposition to unduly harass great business concerns which already have problems enough on hand. It is also rumored that the government will drop the proposal for entering into the shipping business, a project that was unnecessary and would surely have meant an increased burden upon the taxpayer without any corresponding benefit to the public at large. A great deal of opposition is developing against new measures of taxation. The majority are feeling hard times. They are in no mood to consider increased taxes, which in the end the consumer invariably pays. The average business man wonders why the government should not contract expenses when income decreases, just the same as every other individual or business concern is obliged to economize. Efforts which have been made at Washington to cut down expenses have, as far as can be discerned, met with the hearty approval of the voting classes. There is one other tendency which threatens to produce harmful results, and that

is the too frequent disposition to seek help from the government for every possible commercial misfortune or mistake. Government primarily is intended to maintain law and order and the further it departs from this principle the more dangerous it becomes to the liberty and well being of the people. Our prosperity has already been injured by the overproduction of law.

HENRY CLEWES.

## ADVERTISED LETTER LIST

Letters remaining uncalled for, for the week ending September 26, 1914:

Mr. David Abernathy, Mrs. Effie Amiot, Celso, Abila, Juan Anaya, Narciso Apodaca, Cirilaco Archuleta, F. Arniño, Pablo Aragon, Albino Archuleta, F. J. Baca, Vivian Baca, Tirico Baca, Leon Baca, Herculanio Baca, Tranquillino Baca, D. Baca, Magdalena Baca, Dionicio Baca, Manuel Baldonado, Marcos Balerio, Hilario Balerio, Jake Brito, Nicolasa, Miss Irene, Cunningham, Fred Dammer, Mr. Louis DeBac, Concepcion Dominguez, Ignacio Encinas, Adolfo Garcia, Pedro Garcia, Juan Gallegos, Maguin Gallegos, Walter L. Guillon, E. Gonzales, Antonio Gonzales, Mrs. Charles Herbat, Ignacio Herrera, Venancio Herrera, Mr. Arthur B. Howard, Mr. Felix Kabanu, Mrs. Chiole Lentz, Manuel Lopez, Jesus Lucero, Francisco Lucero, Rafael A. Lucero, F. Lucero, Santiago Lucero, Eliego Lujan, H. Lujan, Fidel Maldonado, Candelario Martinez, Pantaleon Martinez, Francisco B. Martinez, Francisco Martinez, Jose A. Martinez, Manuel B. Martinez, Jose Martinez, Severiano Martinez, B. Martinez, Hammel B. Martinez, Valencía Martinez, Miss Manuelita Martinez, Critobal Maestas, Marcelino Monoya, Jose Andres Montoya, Nicolas Montoya, Estevan Montoya, Filadelfo Montoya, Francisco Montoya, Sostenes Montoya, Guadalupe Montoya, Sr. Don Laurita Garsilla de Nariga, Mrs. Soledad D. Morse, Llandro Ortega, Jacobo Ortega, S. Ortega, Rosario Ollivas, Mrs. Madeline Paulsen, Mr. Ralph T. Prall, Antonio Pacheco, Hilario Padilla, Francisco Ribera, Antonio Roibal, Daniel Roibal, Rafael Romero, Matias Romero, Pablo Romero, Felipe Sabedro, Daniel Sauzar, Chrit. Salazar, Vivian Salazar Antonio Sanchez, Nepomuceno Snehcz, Jose Sandoval, Mr. P. E. Savage, Delfido Sena, Miguel Sena, Tomas Sena, Pedro Sena, Miguel E. Sena, Marcellano Sena, Trizos Tfoya, Camillo Tenorio, Andres C. Trujillo, Carlos Trujillo, Geo. Trujillo, Manuel Trujillo, Candido Trujillo.

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

E. V. LONG, Postmaster.

## RUSSIA'S BIG CROP

Petrograd, Sept. 28.—The minister of the interior today announced Russia's food crop for this year as 64,285 tons.

Automobile stage line to Mora tri weekly, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, leaving Las Vegas postoffice 8 a. m., arriving Mora 9:45 a. m. Leave Mora 4 p. m. arrive Las Vegas 5:45 p. m. Fare for round trip, \$5; one way, \$3. Round trip tickets good for one week. H. B. Hubbard, Prop.

Chicago, Sept. 28.—Wheat advanced in price here today notwithstanding lower quotations from Liverpool. After opening ¼ to ½ up, the Chicago market made a slight decline and then rose ¼ to 1 cent higher than Saturday night. The close was steady at ½ to 1½ cents net advance.

Finer weather tended to weaken the price of corn. A rally ensued when strength developed in wheat. The opening, which varied from ¼ to ¾ cent lower, was followed by a complete recovery. The close, however, was weak, ¼ to ½ cent net lower.

Oats showed improved firmness and speculative bulls were the most active traders.

Higher prices for hogs gave support to provisions. The closing quotations were as follows:

Wheat, Sept. 1.06½; Dec. 1.09½; May 1.16½.

Corn, Dec. 69½; May 72½.

Cats, Dec. 49½; May 52½.

Por. Sept. \$17.55; Jan. \$19.97.

Lard, Oct. \$9.65; Jan. \$10.12.

Ribs, Oct. \$11.10; Jan. \$10.57.

## A TERRIBLE STORM

New York, Sept. 28.—The Anchor line steamer Columbia crashed here today from Glasgow with 886 passengers, among them many American refugees from Europe. The ship encountered a terrific storm late Saturday afternoon.



See this space in tomorrow's issue.  
**TAUPERT'S**  
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN  
LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

## MARKETS

### KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, September 28.—Hogs, receipts 5,000. Market higher. Bulk \$8.25@8.85; heavy \$8.25@8.45; packers and butchers \$8.20@8.50; lights \$8.10@8.50; pigs \$7.25@7.85.

Cattle, receipts 29,000. Market lower. Prime fed steers \$10@11; dressed beef steers \$8@9.75; western steers \$6.65@9.50; stockers and feeders \$5.90@8; bulls \$5.25@6.50; calves \$6.50@10.50.

Sheep, receipts 19,000. Market lower. Lambs \$6.90@7.40; yearlings \$5.50@6.25; wethers \$5@5.50; ewes \$4.75@5.15.

### CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, Sept. 28.—Wheat advanced in price here today notwithstanding lower quotations from Liverpool. After opening ¼ to ½ up, the Chicago market made a slight decline and then rose ¼ to 1 cent higher than Saturday night. The close was steady at ½ to 1½ cents net advance.

Finer weather tended to weaken the price of corn. A rally ensued when strength developed in wheat. The opening, which varied from ¼ to ¾ cent lower, was followed by a complete recovery. The close, however, was weak, ¼ to ½ cent net lower.

Oats showed improved firmness and speculative bulls were the most active traders.

Higher prices for hogs gave support to provisions. The closing quotations were as follows:

Wheat, Sept. 1.06½; Dec. 1.09½; May 1.16½.

Corn, Dec. 69½; May 72½.

Cats, Dec. 49½; May 52½.

Por. Sept. \$17.55; Jan. \$19.97.

Lard, Oct. \$9.65; Jan. \$10.12.

Ribs, Oct. \$11.10; Jan. \$10.57.

## Women's SWEATERS AND UNDERWEAR WEEK

100 WOMEN'S SWEATERS ARRANGED IN THREE LOTS - - ALL WOOL

\$2.50 and \$2.75 values now \$1.98

\$3.00, 3.50 and 4.00 values now \$2.67

4.50 and 5.00 values now \$3.98

1-5 OFF ALL RIBBED WINTER UNDERWEAR

"THE STORE OF QUALITY"  
**BACHARACH'S**  
E. LAS VEGAS, N.M.