

7-15-1910

Carlsbad Current, 07-15-1910

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Entity County Inc & Assoc.

NUMBER 35

A Contented Woman
 In 1986, I went to the same hospital
 (Chang's Home Hospital) as the
 first husband of the female inmate
 police officer. It took her two
 and a half and four (thousand
 dollars) to get her and all her
 belongings (clothes and all other
 things) back. I was in the hospital
 for 20 days. I was in the hospital

SHOULD BE KEPT BY CITIZENS
FOR REFERENCE IN
FUTURE.

That the qualified electors of the territory of New Mexico are hereby authorized to vote for and choose delegates to form a constitutional convention for said territory for the purpose of framing a constitution for the proposed state of New Mexico. Said convention shall consist of one hundred delegates; and the governor, chief justice and secretary of said territory shall apportion the delegates to be thus selected, as nearly as may be, equitably

accordance with the voting population, as shown by the vote cast at the election for delegate in Congress in said territory in any election held in 1902 and 1904. Provided, that in the event that any new counties shall have been added after said election, the apportionment for delegates shall be made proportionately to the population of the various precincts contained in the area of such new counties so created, and the proportionate part of the delegates to the convention shall be deducted from the original counties, out of which such counties shall have been created, and the same shall be made up within thirty days after the approval of this act, by proclamation in which the apportionment for delegates to the convention shall be fully specified and announced, order an officer of the territory to cause the day designated by him in said proclamation, not earlier than sixty nor later than ninety days after the approval of this act. Such election for delegates shall be held and conducted, the results made public, and the delegates appointed to such convention issued, as nearly as may be, in the same manner as is provided by law for the election of delegates to the convention for regulating elections therein, and the members of the legislature existing at the time of the last election of said delegates, shall be entitled to the provisions of said laws in all respects, including the qualifications of electors and the qualifications of delegates applicable to the election herein provided for, and said convention, when so called, shall have the same full and sole jurisdiction of the election and qualifications of its own members, qualified to ratify or reject the same, and the ratification or rejection of the constitution formed by said convention shall be a question that shall be submitted to the people of said territory. Hereunder shall be the same as the qualifications of electors to vote for delegates to said convention.

Section 2. That the delegates to the convention shall assemble at the hall of the House of Representatives in the capital of the territory of New Mexico on the fourth Monday after their election, and they shall receive compensation for the period they actually are in session, but no more than the members of Congress. After organizing they shall declare on behalf of the people of said proposed state, that they do hereby ratify the Constitution of the United States, whereupon the said convention shall be, and is hereby authorized to form a government for said proposed state, all in the manner and under conditions contained in this act. It is further provided that they shall form and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, and that they shall be faithful to the constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

Section 3. That the convention shall provide by ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the

First. That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of said state shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship; and that polygamous marriages, or polygamy, or plural marriages, and the sale, barter, or giving of intoxicating liquors to Indian and the introduction of liquors into Indian country, which term shall also include all lands now owned or occupied by the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico

are forever prohibited, and the people inhabiting said proposed state do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the lands, mineral and ungranted public lands lying within the boundaries thereof and to all claims and demands in and to lands so owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes, the right or title to which shall have been required to be proved by the United States or any prior cove- nants, and that until the title of such Indian or Indian tribes shall have been ascertained, the United States shall be the main subject to the disposition and control of the absolute jurisdiction and control of the United States; that the lands and other prop- erty belonging to citizens of the United States shall be exempt from taxation; that no state shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands and other property belonging to said state; that no tax shall be imposed by the state upon lands or property therein belong- ing to or which may hereafter be ac- quired by the United States, or reserved for its use; but nothing herein or in the ordinance herein provided for shall be construed to prevent taxation as in other lands and other prop- erty are taxed any lands and other prop- erty owned or held by any Indian or held by any Indian save and except such lands as have been granted or acquired as aforesaid or may be ob- tained or confirmed to any Indian or Indians under any act of Congress, but said ordinance shall provide that all such lands and other property acquir- ed by said state so long and to such extent as Congress has prescribed

Third: That the debts and liabilities of said territory of New Mexico and of said county of Santa Fe, that may be incurred by them, shall be valid and subsisting at the time of the passage of this act shall be paid by the United States, and that said state shall, as to all such debts and liabilities, be subordinated to the rights, claims and rights of indemnity and reimbursement existing in favor of said territory or of any of the several counties thereof, and that nothing in this act shall be construed as validating the debts or liabilities of any territorial county, municipal or other bonds, obligations, or evidences of indebtedness of said territory, counties, or municipalities, thereof, which now are or may be invalid or illegal at the time said proposed state constitution is adopted, and that no law of said proposed state pass any law in any manner validating or legalizing

Fourth. That provision shall be made for the establishment and main-

tenance of a system of public schools, which shall be open to all the children of said state and free from sectarian control, and that said schools shall always be conducted in English.

Fifth. That said state shall never enact any law restricting or abridging the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and that ability to read, write, speak and understand the English language sufficiently well to conduct the duties of the office without the aid of an interpreter shall be a necessary qualification for all state officers and members of the state legislature.

Sixth. That the capital of said state shall, until changed by the electors voting at an election provided for by the legislature of said state for that purpose, be at the city of Santa Fe; but no election shall be called or provided for prior to the thirty-first day of December, 1925.

Seventh. That there be and are reserved to the United States with full acquiescence of the state all rights and interests in and to the lands and the provisions by the United States of the act of Congress entitled "An act appropriating the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain States to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands," approved June 17, 1902, and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, to the said territory.

Eighth. That whenever hereafter any of the lands contained within the limits of the reservation hereinbefore proposed state shall be allotted, sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, they shall be subject for a period of twenty years to the action of the allotment, sale, reservation or other disposal to all the laws of the United States prohibiting the sale of the same to any person of Indian country; and the terms "Indian," and "Indian country" shall include the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico and the Indians now living in the same.

Ninth. That the state and its people consent to all and singular the provisions of this act concerning the lands hereby granted or confirmed to them, and to the cession and confirmation upon which said grants and confirmations are made, and the means and manner of enforcing such terms and conditions, and to all and particular as in this act provided.

All of which ordinance described in this section shall, by proper reference, be made a part of any constitution that shall be formed hereunder, in such terms as shall positively preclude the making by any future constitutional amendment of any change or abrogation of the said ordinance in whole or in part without the consent of Congress.

Section 1. That when said constitution shall be formed as aforesaid, the said governor shall cause the same to be laid aside for the submission of said constitution to the people of New Mexico for ratification, and the same shall be laid aside not earlier than sixty nor later than ninety days after said convention shall have adjourned, and the qualified voters of New Mexico shall vote directly for or against said constitution, and the same shall be approved or otherwise separately submitted. The returns of said election shall be made by the election officers direct to the secretary of the territory, and the same shall be at Santa Fe, who, with the governor and chief justice of said territory, shall receive the same, and if there be more or any two of them, shall meet at said city of Santa Fe on the third Monday after said election and shall canvass the same, and shall certify the legal votes cast at said election shall reject the constitution, the said canvassing shall be done in the presence of the suit to the governor of said territory, together with the statement of votes cast upon the question of said constitution, and also a statement of the votes cast for or against such provisions thereof as shall be rejected, and the said voters at said election; whereupon the governor of said territory shall by proclamation convene the said convention to reassemble at a date not later than twenty days after the receipt by said governor of the documents aforesaid, and the same shall be ratified by the people, and thereafter

Section 4. That when said constitution and such provisions thereof as may be necessary and proper to carry out the same, shall have been duly ratified by the people of New Mexico as aforesaid, a certified copy of the same shall be submitted to the President of the United States to Congress for approval, together with the statement of the votes cast thereon in each of the several counties, which were separately submitted to and voted upon by the people. And if Congress approves the said proposed constitution and the said provisions thereof, or if the President approves the same and Congress fails to disapprove the same, then and in that regular session thereof, then and in that event the President shall certify to the Governor of the Territory, who shall, within thirty days after the receipt of said notification from the President of the United States, issue a proclamation for the election of the state and county officers, the members of the state legislature and representatives to Congress, and all other officers provided for in said constitution, all as hereinbefore provided, said election to take place not earlier than sixty days nor later than ninety days after said proclamation by the governor of New Mexico ordering

Section 3. That said constitutional convention shall, by ordinance, provide for the election of a committee of said constitution by the people, and in case the President of the United States and Congress, by joint resolution, shall direct the President approve the same and Congress fails to act in its next regular session, an election shall, as hereinafter provided, be held on the first day of the time named in the proclamation of the governor of New Mexico, provided for by said ordinance, for the election of officers for a full state government, including a governor, members and auditors of the supreme court, and in Congress, to be elected at large from said state, and such other officers as such ordinance shall provide, and the precincts shall be chosen by the people. Such election shall be held, the returns therefrom shall be made and certified to by the secretary of said territory in the same manner as in this act provided for the election of members to Congress, the canvassing and certification of the same of the election for the full state government, and the constitution, as hereinafter provided, and the qualifications of voters at said election shall be the same as in the constitution, as hereinafter provided, and the legislature, county officers, and representatives in Congress, and other officers of said state and constitution shall be made the same as the qualifications of voters at the election of members to Congress, and the certification of the election of said constitution and members thereof. When said election of said state and county officers, members of the legislature, representatives in Congress, and other officers above provided for shall be held and the returns therefrom made, and the same certified as hereinbefore provided, the governor of the territory of New Mexico shall certify the same to the secretary of said territory, and certified as herein provided, to the President of the United States, who shall then shall by proclamation, by proclamation announcing the result of said election so ascertained and upon the same day, the President of the United States, by the President of the United States, the proposed state of New Mexico shall be admitted into the Union, and the Union, by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the other states. The same shall be admitted into the Union by the President of the United States, and until the said state is so admitted into the Union, the said state shall be elected and qualified under the provisions of the constitution the county officers, members of the legislature, and the representative, including the delegate in Congress therefrom elected at the general election in said state shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices until the next election for said territory: Provided, That no session of the territorial legislative assembly shall be held after the said election.

Section 4. That in addition to sec-

lands 18 and 35, heretofore granted to be the territory of New Mexico, sections 32 and 33 in every township in said territory, and sections 22 and 33 in the townships at the date of the passage of this act, are hereby granted to the said state of New Mexico, and the lands in which the above sections 2, 18, 32 and 36, or any parts thereof, are mineral, or have been held, reserved, or otherwise appropriated, shall be subject to the exercise of the authority of any act of Congress, or are wanting or fractional in quantity, or are pre-emption or homestead, or improvement thereof with a view to domestication, or are otherwise reserved, before or hereafter, and before the survey hereof in the field, the provisions of sections 2775, 2776, 2777, and 2778 of the statutes of the territory made applicable hereto and to the selection of lands included therein to the same extent as the sections 2, 18, 32 and 36, as well as sections 35 and 36, were mentioned therein; provided, however, that the area of any fractional township shall not in any event exceed an area which, when added to the area of the other sections of such township returned by the survey as in and to the place, will equal four sections for fractional townships containing 13,500 acres or more, and three sections for such townships containing 11,250 acres or more, and one section for such township containing 10,125 acres or more. And provided, further, that not more than one section of sections 2, 18, 32 and 36 to said state, within national forests now existing or proclaimed, shall be included in the area of any township in said state until the part of said national forests embracing any of said sections shall have been surveyed and remain; but said granted sections shall be administered as a part of said forests, and as such shall be subject to the disposal of the land there shall be paid by the secretary of the treasury to the state, an income for its common school fund, and for the support of the state university, out of the national forests within said state, as the area of lands hereby granted to the state, and the amount of the same, are situated within said forest reserves, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, and the amount of the same shall be ascertained and may bear to the total area of all the national forests within such state, as the area of the same shall be surveyed to be determined by the secretary of the interior by protraction, or otherwise, the amount of which shall be paid to the state in appropriated and made available annually from any money in the treasury not otherwise

Section 7. That in lieu of the grant of land for purposes of internal improvement, made by the act of September 18, 1841, and in lieu of the swamp land grant made by the act of September 25, 1850, and section 3479 of the revised statutes, and in lieu of the grant of 16,000 acres for each Senator and Representative made by the act of July 2, 1862, Twelfth statutes at large, page 507 which grants are hereby repealed, and in lieu of the grant of saline lands heretofore made to the territory of Utah by the act of June 21, 1898, which is hereby repealed, except to the extent in such appropriation of money for such lands, and any grant made by said territory prior to the passage of this act, the following grants are hereby made:

For university purposes, 200,000 acres; for legislative, executive and judicial purposes, 100,000 acres; for the use of said territory or to be hereafter ceded in said territory or state, and for the payment of the public debt, 100,000 acres; for the use of said territory, 100,000 acres; for humane asylums, 100,000 acres; for the penitentiary, 100,000 acres; for the schools of the deaf, dumb and the blind, 100,000 acres; for miners' hospitals for disabled miners, 100,000 acres; for the use of said territory, 200,000 acres; for state charitable, penal and reformatory institutions, 100,000 acres; for the use of said territory, 100,000 acres; for colleges, 150,000 acres; and the national appropriation heretofore annually paid for the agricultural, mechanical and mining schools of said territory shall, until further orders of Congress, continue to be paid to said state for the use of said territory, 100,000 acres; for said territory, 100,000 acres; for military institutes, 100,000 acres; and for the payment of the bonds of said territory, 100,000 acres; and the said grant and Santa Fe counties, New Mexico, which said bonds were validated, and the said territory, 100,000 acres; and Congress of January 16, 1857 (Twenty-ninth statutes, page 187), 1,000,000 acres. Provided, that if the said rail road and any of the one million acres of land so granted, or of the proceeds of the sale or lease thereof, or rents, or interest thereon, shall be used for the payment of said debt, such remainder of lands and the proceeds of sales thereof shall be paid to the said state as a part of the permanent school fund of said state; the income therefrom shall be paid to the said state, and the said common schools of said state.

Section 9. That the schools, colleges and universities provided for in this act shall be under the exclusive control of the said state, and no part of the proceeds arising from the sale of public lands provided herein for educational purposes shall be used for the support of any secular or denominational school, college or university.

Section 9. That 5 per centum of the proceeds of sales of public lands lying within said state, which shall be sold by the said state, shall be paid on the admission of said state into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the sale, to be paid to the said state to be used as a permanent inviolable fund, the interest of which only shall be expended for the support of the common schools within said state.

Section 10. That it is hereby declared that all lands hereby granted, including the right of sublease, and all rights and interests therein, are hereby granted to the said territory are hereby expressly transferred and conveyed to the said trust, and that the said state held in trust, to be disposed of in whole or in part only in manner as may be authorized and for the several objects specified in the laws of the granting and confirmatory provisions. And that the natural products and minerals produced on any land so granted shall be subject to the same trusts as the lands producing the same.

And disposition of any of said lands, or of minerals thereon, or of the proceeds or indirectly derived therefrom, for any object other than that for which such lands and minerals were granted, in which case any money or thing of value shall have been derived, were granted or disposed of in any manner contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be deemed a breach of trust, act,

On all mortgages or other incumbrances on any real estate, or on any interest therein, which may be valid in favor of any person or for any purpose or under any circumstances, the said lands shall not be sold or leased, in whole or in part, to the highest and best bidder at a public auction held in the county seat of a county wherein the lands to be affected, or the major portion thereof, are situated, until a public auction shall first have been duly given by advertisement, which shall state the time and place of the transaction to be had, with a full description of the lands to be offered, and the same shall be continued for not less than ten successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county wherein the state capital, and in that newspaper of general circulation which shall then be regulated by the state auditor, and of such lands so offered, no contract of sale or contract for the sale of any such lands, or of any natural product of such lands be made, or any lease be granted, in any manner, and after the notice by advertisement so provided for sales and leases of the said lands shall be given, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the said proposed state from leasing any or all of the said lands in this request for a term of five years or more, without said advertisement herein required.

All lands, leaseholds, timber and other products of land before being offered shall be appraised at their true value, and no sale or other disposal thereof shall be made for a consideration less than the value so ascertained, nor in any case less than the minimum price hereinafter fixed, nor upon credit unless accompanied by ample security, and the legal title shall not be deemed to have passed until the consideration shall have been paid.

lands east of the line between ranges 18 and 19 east of the New Mexico principal meridian shall not be sold for less than \$3 per acre, and no lands which shall be susceptible of irrigation shall be sold for less than \$5 per acre. No project or project or project completed or adopted by the United States under legislation for the reclamation of lands for irrigation projects for the reclamation of lands shall be sold at less than \$5 per acre. The Secretary of the Interior, all from time to time relinquish such lands to the United States as such lands are needed for irrigation works in connection with any such government project. And other lands shall be sold for less than \$5 per acre to be selected from lands of the character named and in the manner prescribed in section 11 of this act. It is hereby provided that the United States and exempted from the operation of any and all grants made or confirmed by this act to said project or project, and shall be irrevocably assignable for the development of water power or power for hydro-electric use on the lands named in this act. It is hereby declared the admission of the state, and no lands so reserved and excepted shall be subject to any grant or conveyance or transfer of such lands and state or any officer thereof shall be liable for any such grant or conveyance or transfer of such lands, and in lieu of the same and reserved to the United States and the Secretary of the Interior. It is hereby declared that, there be, and is hereby, granted to the proposed state an equal quantity of land to be selected from the lands named in this act, in the manner prescribed in section 11 of this

separate fund shall be established for each of the several objects for which the said grants are hereby made, confirmed, and whenever any money or fund or corresponding interest from any of said land, the same shall be deposited by the state treasurer in a fund corresponding to the object for which the particular land producing the same were by this act conveyed or confirmed. No moneys or funds or corresponding interest deposited in any other, or for any object other than that for which the land producing the same was granted, shall be used by the state treasurer to keep all such moneys invested in safe interest-bearing securities, which securities shall be approved by the governor of the state of said returned state, and shall at all times under a good and sufficient bond or bonds of the state treasurer, in the discharge of his duties in regard thereto, as defined by this act and the laws of the state not in conflict herewith.

Every sale, lease, conveyance or contract for the sale or lease of land hereby granted or confirmed, or the proceeds thereof or the natural products thereof, shall be null and void, in conformity with the provisions of this act, if any provision of the constitution or laws of the said returned state be in conflict herewith.

It shall be the duty of the attorney general of the United States to prosecute in the name of the United States and in its courts such proceedings as may be necessary and appropriate to enforce the provisions hereof relative to the equitable distribution of the said lands and the products thereof and the funds derived therefrom.

nothing herein contained shall be construed to require the selection of the state or of any citizen thereof to enforce the provisions of this act.

Section 11. That all lands granted under the act of March 3, 1877, and subject to the approval of the secretary of the interior, unreserved and non-mineral public lands of the United States within the boundaries of the Territory of Colorado, be and they are hereby a commission composed of the governor, surveyor general or other official of the Territory, the United States surveyor general, and the attorney general of the said state; and after its administration by the Commission, the same to be and they are hereby the public lands of the United States within its boundaries to be surveyed and disposed of in the same manner prescribed for the public lands of the Territory of Oregon, Idaho and other states by the act of Congress approved August 18, 1894, entitled "An act to amend the act of March 3, 1877, and the provisions of said act in so far as they relate to such surveys and the new government right of way," which act is extended to the said state of New Mexico. The fees to be paid to the register and receiver of each local land office in the Territory of Colorado hereunder shall be one dollar.

Section 12. That all grants of lands heretofore made by any act of Congress said territory, except to the extent specified or repeated by this act, are hereby ratified and confirmed to said State, subject to the provisions of this act. Provided, however, that nothing in this act contained shall directly or indirectly, affect any litigation now pending and to which the United States is a party, or any right or claim there asserted.

section 12 That the state, when admitted as aforesaid, shall constitute a judicial district, to be known as the District of New Mexico, and District Courts of said districts shall be held at the capital of said state, and the said district shall for the first time be divided into eight judicial circuit. There shall be appointed for said district one district judge, who shall be a resident of the United States marshal. The judge of said district shall receive a yearly salary to be paid by the state, and the fees of the United States payable as provided for by law, and shall reside in the district to which he is appointed. There shall be appointed for each circuit, one circuit judge, who shall keep their offices at the capital of said state. The regular sessions of the said district and circuit courts, shall be held on the first Monday in April and the first Monday in October of each year. The Circuit and District Courts for said district shall have the same powers and jurisdiction, shall possess the same powers and perform the same duties as the Circuit and District Courts and judges of the United States, and shall be governed by the same laws and regulations. The United States attorney and the clerks of the Circuit and District Courts of said district, and all other officers and employees, shall perform the same duties in the administration of justice herein, shall severally possess the same powers and perform the duties lawfully required of them, and shall receive the same salaries and compensation now allowed by law for officers performing similar duties in the United States and the territory of New Mexico.

Section 1. That all cases of appeal writ of error and all other proceedings in any court of any State now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States or in the proper Circuit Court of Appeals, and all cases from the Supreme Court of said territory, and all cases of appeal or writ of error from any court of any State now lawfully prosecuted and now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, shall be removed to the Supreme Court of said territory or in any matter of habeas corpus upon any return or writ of error from any court of any State and all and singular the cases aforesaid which, hereafter and before the admission of said territory into the Union, shall be no lawfully prosecuted and remain pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, shall be prosecuted in the Circuit Court of Appeals, may be heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States of the proper Circuit Court of Appeals, as the case may be. And the mandate of execution or of further proceedings shall be directed by the Supreme Court of the United States or the Circuit Court of Appeals to the Circuit or District Court, hereby named, in the State or Territory, or the Supreme Court of such state, as the nature of the case may require. And the Circuit Court of Appeals hereby named shall respectively be the successors of the Supreme Court and the Circuit Court of Appeals hereby named as to all such cases arising within the limits embraced within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of Appeals to all such cases arising within the limits embraced within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and the full power to proceed with the same

award means or final process
rein, and that from all judgments
decrees of the Supreme Court of
said territory in any case begun
or to admission, the parties to such
admission shall have the same right to
appeal and writs of error to the
Supreme Court of the United States
to the Circuit Court of Appeals as
they would have had by law prior to
admission of said state into the
Union.

ation 12, that the said Circuit or said District Court, as the case may be, shall have the power to determine all trials, proceedings, questions arising, or which may be presented, in any case, coming on for trial in any of the courts of the Territory at the date of its admission as a State, and being brought on under the laws of the United States touching the jurisdiction of Federal Courts, whether the controversy begun in or (as a separate controversy or otherwise) removed to said Circuit or District Court, and whether established when the litigation of the case or controversy was commenced, or whether the controversy may be such that, if begun within a State, it would have fallen within the jurisdiction of the Federal Circuit or District Court of the United States sitting therein, it shall be the duty of the said Circuit or District Courts sitting within said State of New Mexico, with due regard for the rights of the parties, to determine the proper jurisdiction, but should the case or controversy be by nature such as to provide under the laws of the United States that the jurisdictional provisions shall fall within the current but not the exclusive jurisdiction of such courts, then the transfer of such case or controversy to any part of such case or controversy shall be made as nearly as may be, from one Federal Court to another, or from one State to Federal Courts, and

ment of a record of such case or process in the proper court of the State, and the State shall cause the same to be properly filed and preserved pending the admission of the State, and not transferable to said Circuit or District Court under any circumstances. The transfer shall be determined by the proper court of the State. All files, records and proceedings relating to any such pending case or process shall be transferred to such Circuit, District and County Courts, respectively, in such wise as to avoid confusion or process as a matter of record, and upon transfer of any case or process, as herein provided, the State shall cause to be filed in the court of law; and no writ, action, instrument, information, cause or proceeding pending in any court of the State shall be transferred to such Circuit or District Court as a state shall abate or be considered ineffective by reason of such admission, but the same shall be transferred to the court with the proper Circuit or District Court of the United States, or State Court, as the case may be, and shall be such cases pending and undispensed of in the Supreme Court of the said territory at the time of the admission thereof to the Union, and shall be entered in the records thereof, to the highest appellate Court of the state and shall be heard and determined therein, and the same shall be open to the Supreme Court of the United States for review at such cases in accordance with the review by that tribunal of cases determined by State Courts, and it is hereby further provided, further, that all cases so transferred to the Court of the United States to which the United States is a party or which is instituted within a

the original cognizance of a Circuit Court of Appeals for the eighth circuit, and the said Circuit Court of Appeals shall be transferred to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the eighth circuit, and the said Circuit Court of Appeals shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine such case which, if finally decided by the Supreme Court of the territory, would have been in any manner reviewed by the said Supreme Court of the United States, may in like manner and effect be so reviewed after final determination by the said Circuit Court of Appeals. Transfers of all files and records in the said territorial Supreme Court shall be made to the said Circuit Court of Appeals, shall be accomplished in such manner and under such proofs and authentications as the two courts may determine, and shall respectively by rule prescribe.

All causes of action and all criminal offenses which shall have arisen or been committed prior to the admission of said territory into the Union, to which no suit, action or prosecution shall be pending at the date of such admission, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the said Circuit Court of the United States sitting therein, and the said Circuit Court of the United States shall respectively by rule exercise such respective sovereignty in like manner and to the same extent as if the said Circuit Court of the United States, District and State Courts had been established prior to the accrual of such offenses, and in effectuation of this provision such of the said criminal offenses as shall have been committed prior to the admission of said territory shall be tried and punished in the appropriate courts of the said territory, and the said Circuit Court of the United States shall be subject to the laws of the United States shall be tried and punished in the said Circuit Court of the United States.

All suits and actions brought by the United States in which said territory shall be a party, shall be tried and punished in the said Circuit Court of the United States at the date of its admission, and the said state shall be substituted therein and become a party defendant thereto in case of said terri-

Section 16. That the members of the legislature elected at the election hereinafter provided for shall constitute a Free and Independent Senate and elect two Senators of the United States in the manner now prescribed by the constitution of the United States; and the Governor and secretary of state of the proposed state shall certify the election of the Senators and Representatives in the manner required by law; and the Senators and Representatives so elected shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of Senators and Representatives of other states in the Congress of the United States; and the said provisional government formed in pursuance of said constitution, as provided by the said constitution, shall be authorized to exercise all the functions of state officers, and all laws of said territory in force at the time of said admission shall remain in force until the said territory shall be in force of said state; all changes by the legislature of said state, except as modified or changed by the constitution of the said state, and the laws of the United States shall have the same force and effect as the laws of the United States here within the United States.

Section 17. That the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same be paid out of money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for defraying all and sundry and extraordinary expenses incident to the elections and convening provided for in this act; that is, in payment of the expense of holding the constitutional convention and the election for the ratification of the constitution, and for the salaries of the members of similar services under the territorial laws, and for the payment of the mileage for the salaries of members of the constitutional convention, and also includes that are paid to members of the territorial legislature under said laws, and for the salaries of clerks and necessary expenses, officers, messengers and messengers, thereof, and for printing and expenses incident thereto. Provided, that any expense incurred in excess of said sum of \$100,000 shall be paid by said state. The sum of said money shall be under the direction of the secretary of the territory and shall be forwarded, to be expended by the secretary of the territory of New Mexico, through the secretary of said territory as may be necessary and proper, in the discretion of the secretary of the territory, to carry out the full intent and meaning of this act.

Section 18. That all salines located within the territory of New Mexico hereby reserved from sale, lands, location, election or settlement until such time as the act heretofore provided for their disposition.

CONVENTION TO COME TOGETH-
ER THE 3D OF OCTOBER.

Santa Fe.—The election of delegates to the constitutional convention for the state of New Mexico will be held September 6th, according to a decision arrived at by the governor after conference with the territorial secretary and attorney general. It was decided not to wait for further official notification of the approval of the enabling act, the governor and his advisers believing that his presence in Washington at the time of the signing of the bill was sufficient notification.

Convention Opens October 3.
The enabling act provides that the delegates shall convene at Santa Fe the fourth Monday after the election, which would make the opening of the convention occur on October 3d.

No official notification in writing has been received by the governor or Secretary Jaffa from Washington of the passage and approval of the statehood bill, but it is not believed there is any necessity of waiting for the red tape. The date of the election is set at September 6th in order to allow the required time for registration and other formalities throughout the territory.

No Election Until September.
In going over the statehood bill it was found that the preliminaries for the election of delegates to the constitutional convention must be the same as for other elections. This required the appointing of registration boards in each county at the meetings of county commissioners on July 5th. Under the law, the election cannot be held until sixty days after the appointment of these boards, thus throwing the election into September and the convening of the convention into October.

Apportionment Made.
The commission consisting of Governor Mills, Chief Justice Pope and Secretary Jaiffa have decided upon the following apportionment of delegates for the constitutional convention:

| COUNTIES. | Total Vote. | Delegates. |
|--------------------|----------------|------------|
| Bernalillo | 4,298 | 8 |
| Chaves | 2,417 | 5 |
| Colfax | 3,185 | 6 |
| *Curry | 4,192 | 2 |
| Dona Ana | 2,225 | 4 |
| Eddy | 1,271 | 2 |
| Grant | 2,276 | 4 |
| Guadalupe | 2,050 | 4 |
| Lincoln | 1,486 | 3 |
| Luna | 586 | 1 |
| McKinley | 471 | 1 |
| Mora | 2,595 | 5 |
| Otero | 3,489 | 3 |
| **Quay | 2,565 | 5 |
| Rio Arriba | 3,234 | 6 |
| ***Roosevelt | 1,607 | 3 |
| Sandoval | 1,991 | 2 |
| San Juan | 1,144 | 2 |
| San Miguel | 5,104 | 9 |
| Santa Fe | 2,958 | 5 |
| Sierra | 887 | 2 |
| Socorro | 3,080 | 5 |
| Taos | 2,125 | 4 |
| Torrance | 3,856 | 3 |
| Union | 2,494 | 4 |
| Valencia | 1,775 | 3 |

| | | |
|-------------|--------|-----|
| Total | 55,889 | 100 |
|-------------|--------|-----|

*Curry County created since last election and apportionment made according to precincts taken from Quay County** and Roosevelt County***, according to provisions of statehood act.

Rushing Work on Capitol.

Santa Fe.—The work of breaking through the eastern wall of the capitol to connect with the new annex will be completed this week. The fire proofing of the rooms occupied by Governor Warden T. P. Gable and that just vacated by the mounted police, who have moved to the third floor, is under way. These rooms are located over the boiler, which heats the building. The offices in the annex are to be plastered and completed by September 1st, and the officials occupying offices on the third floor of the capitol have been given notice to move on that date, as their present offices will be needed as committee rooms by the constitutional convention. Additional desks and chairs will be ordered for the hall or representatives in which the constitutional convention will sit. As the House provided only for twenty-four members and the convention will have 100 members, the latter will feel somewhat crowded.

Other State Constitutions

Territorial Secretary Jaffa has written to all the secretaries of the forty-six states for copies of their state constitutions and in addition to receiving such copies, is also the recipient of many letters of congratulations and well wishes for this commonwealth. Two copies each of the state constitutions of the following states have been received: Ohio, Utah, Michigan, Tennessee, Minnesota, Arkansas, Illinois, Missouri, Wyoming, Kansas and Nebraska.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER IS DEAD

WAS IN GOOD HEALTH UP TO SHORT TIME BEFORE DEATH.

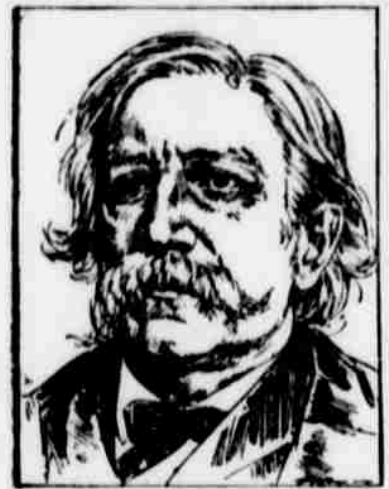
22 YEARS IN OFFICE

QUESTIONS OF GREAT MOMENT ACTED ON SHOWED HIS GREAT WISDOM.

Bar Harbor, Me.—Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller of the United States Supreme Court died of heart failure at his summer home in Sorrento Monday morning.

The death of the chief justice was entirely unexpected, as he had been in apparently good health lately and there had been no premonitory symptoms or any kind of trouble. Yesterday he attended church as usual and when he retired last night he was to all appearances in his customary health.

For twenty-two years Mr. Fuller had been chief justice of the United States. Probably not since the time of Chief Justice Marshall, who presided over the court for twenty-three



MELVILLE W. FULLER.
Chief Justice U. S. Supreme Court.
Who Died Suddenly Monday.

years, did questions of such moment come before the court as in the period when Chief Justice Fuller was its most prominent figure. It was he also who had administered the oath of office to every President at regular inaugurations since Harrison's day. His death today recalls his words on such events expressed at the centenary of the court, twenty years ago:

"Judges will be appointed," said he, "and will pass away. One generation rapidly succeeds another. But whoever comes and whoever goes, the court remains keeping alive through many centuries we shall not see, the light that burns with a constant radiance on the high altar of American constitutional justice."

Race Riots Result.

Chicago.—Rioting broke out like prickly heat all over the country between whites, angry and sore because Jeffries had lost the fight at Reno, and negroes jubilant that Johnson had won.

In New York disgruntled whites fired a tenement; at Mounds, Ill., a negro constable was killed and another man was mortally wounded; street rioting broke out in Kansas City, and Norfolk, and two negroes were shot in New Orleans.

A white man was shot in Arkansas, a negro was killed in Illinois and a negro was fatally wounded at Roanoke, Va.

There were disturbances in New York, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, New Orleans, Atlanta, St. Louis, Little Rock and Houston.

Ohio Train Wreck.

Middletown, Ohio.—Twenty persons were killed outright, three probably fatally hurt and a half dozen were seriously injured in a head-on collision between a freight and a passenger train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad here today. Of the killed, eighteen persons were passengers, the other victims being members of the passenger train crew.

The identified dead were all residents of Ohio.

The bodies of three men and one woman have not been identified.

Alabamians Indicted for Swindling.

Montgomery, Ala.—Ten indictments were returned by the federal grand jury that investigated the gigantic jewelry swindle in connection with the bankruptcy proceedings of the City Jewelry Company.

The "Safe-and-Sane" Fourth.

Chicago.—Victory in large capitals for the advocates of a quiet and safe Independence day is the message that has come from hundreds of cities.

Pittsburg Mines Wyoming Coal.

Pittsburg.—Pittsburg will control the United States Coal Company, which was chartered in Delaware Monday with \$200,000 capital and \$500,000 bonds to develop coal properties in Wyoming.

LATEST NEWS EPITOMIZED

FROM TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS THAT COVER THE WEEK'S EVENTS.

OF MOST INTEREST

KEEPING THE READER POSTED ON MOST IMPORTANT CURRENT TOPICS.

WESTERN.

Denver building permits for June totaled \$1,150,000, a record breaking figure for one month.

Three were killed in an explosion at the Du Pont powder factory near Tacoma, Wash., Thursday.

Prospects are reported good for the location at Denver of the 1913 convocation of the Knights Templar.

It was estimated that 70,000 persons gathered at City park, Monday night, to see the fireworks exhibition.

Ex-Senator W. A. Clark of Montana returned from abroad Thursday and denied that he aspired to the Senate again.

Ambrose Donahue, a merchant policeman of Leavenworth, Kans., was shot and killed by a boxer hobo whom he was endeavoring to arrest.

Six persons were killed, twenty or more injured, and a number of buildings destroyed by a powder explosion in a store at Boulder, Jefferson county, twenty-five miles south of Helena, Thursday evening.

The First National Bank of Billings, Mont., was closed by direction of the comptroller of the currency, Friday. Succeeding the closing of the First, the First Trust and Savings, a subsidiary concern, suspended also.

The meeting of the Trans-Missouri bureau, to have been held in Denver Wednesday has been abandoned. This indicates that the western railroads will make no attempt to adjust western freight rates until a final ruling is had from the Supreme Court on the Kindel case in October.

Porter J. McCumber, stalwart, and A. J. Gronna, insurgent, have been nominated in the North Dakota Republican primaries for the United States Senate. In the gubernatorial contest C. A. Johnson the stalwart candidate, has defeated J. A. Buchanan, the insurgent candidate, for the nomination.

Manager H. H. Younger of the Palisade (Colo.) Fruit Growers' association has received notice from Traffic Manager Bush of the Colorado Midland of a reduction in freight rates on peaches, pears and apples to 11.25 per 100 pounds. This is the rate in California, and the reduction may have been a result of the passage of a law prohibiting higher charge for a "short" than for a "long" haul. The Rio Grande and the Eastern roads will make the same rate.

GENERAL.

Kleven dead from the heat was the record in Chicago Sunday.

Five men were killed and three injured when a passenger train ran up on a gang of eleven carpenters repairing the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, in Baltimore, Md., Thursday.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New York Thursday denied the petition of the Wright company, asking for a modification of the decisions in regard to their patents.

Representative Lee O'Neil Browne and Robert E. Wilson, indicted by the Sangamon county grand jury at Springfield, Ill., for conspiracy to bribe in the legislative "jackpot" investigation, appeared in court Thursday morning and furnished bond in the sum of \$10,000 each.

Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller of the United States Supreme Court died suddenly at his home in Sorrento, Me., Monday. Governor Hughes of New York is considered the certain choice of President Taft to succeed Fuller. The late chief justice ranked third in point of service, having been on the bench twenty-two years.

Rioting broke out Monday like prickly heat all over the country between whites, angry because Jeffries had lost the fight at Reno, and negroes jubilant that Johnson had won. A white man was shot in Arkansas and a negro was fatally wounded at Roanoke, Va. As the night progressed the rioting grew more serious. In New York disgruntled whites fired a negro tenement; at Mounds, Ill., a negro constable was killed and another man was mortally wounded; street rioting broke out in Kansas City and Norfolk, two negroes were shot in New Orleans, two white men were stabbed and thirty whites slightly hurt at a negro picnic in Pueblo, Colo., and a riot narrowly was averted in La Junta, Colo. There were disturbances also in New York, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, Atlanta, St. Louis, Little Rock and Houston.

Nineteen persons were killed outright, three probably fatally hurt and half a dozen seriously injured in a head-on collision between a freight and a passenger train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad at Middletown, Ohio, Monday. Of the killed, eighteen were passengers, the other victims being members of the passenger train crew. The identified dead were all residents of Ohio.

The Burlington road will increase the wages of its unorganized employees between 6 and 10 per cent. very soon.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Ballinger is arranging to make personal visits as soon as practicable to the various government reclamation projects which may be completed from the \$20,000,000 fund to be raised through the issuance of certificates of indebtedness.

Decisions were handed down Wednesday by the Interstate Commerce Commission, country-wide in importance. They affect freight rates both class and commodity on all transcontinental lines operating between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Extensive reductions were ordered.

Freight rates on lumber and forest products from Omaha, Neb., to points in Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska were reduced Thursday by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The reductions range from 1/2 cent to 4 cents a hundred pounds, the average being approximately 1 1/4 cents a hundred pounds. The new rates are ordered to become effective on September 1 next.

The President has signed proclamations eliminating from the Gunnison National Forest, Colorado, 11,195 acres; from the Cochetopa forest 5,640 acres; and from the Uncompahgre forest 45,489 acres. The eliminations are the result of a very careful examination made by the secretary of agriculture last summer, which showed that the areas excluded are not needed for forest or water-shed protection.

A movement against the exhibition of the Reno fight pictures in the District of Columbia has been started. Rev. Dr. John Compton Ball, pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist church, declared from his pulpit Sunday that every possible effort would be made to have the district commissioners prohibit the exhibition of the Jeffries-Johnson fight pictures and all other moving pictures of prize fights.

President Taft has taken the first step in his own conservation policy by signing orders of withdrawals, covering 8,495,731 acres of power site, phosphate and petroleum lands. The areas involved in the power sites withdrawn are as follows: Arizona, 107,550 acres; California, 47,819 acres; Colorado, 201,549; Idaho, 230,971; Montana, 122,551; Nevada, 14,501; New Mexico, 14,536; Oregon, 176,721; Utah, 379,912; Washington, 55,439; Wyoming, 103,396. The phosphate land acreage withdrawals are: Florida, 27,400; Idaho, 1,102,317; Utah, 107,545 1/2; Wyoming, 1,381,851. Petroleum land acreage withdrawals covered the following: Arizona, 230,400; California, 2,482,750; Colorado, 87,474; Louisiana, 314,720; New Mexico, 419,901; Oregon, 74,849; Utah, 581,564; Wyoming, 255,461.

SPORT.

| WESTERN LEAGUE. | | | |
|-----------------|------|-------|------|
| | Won. | Lost. | Pct. |
| St. Louis City | 42 | 26 | .615 |
| Denver | 41 | 29 | .585 |
| Wichita | 38 | 31 | .551 |
| Lincoln | 36 | 33 | .522 |
| Omaha | 33 | 37 | .472 |
| Des Moines | 33 | 40 | .452 |
| St. Joseph | 28 | 49 | .363 |
| Topeka | 25 | 49 | .338 |

In the circuit bicycle races at New Haven, Conn., Thursday night, the three-quarter mile world's record (professional) was broken by Frank L. Kramer of East Orange, who covered the distance in 1:21. The former record of 1:21 2/5 was made in Salt Lake City by Jackie Clarke.

A world's record was broken for twenty-foot speed boats by the Comet, owned by Kelsie and Hilsinger of Bellevue, Iowa, when that boat negotiated twelve miles at the rate of 23.37 miles an hour in the fourth race of the Mississippi Valley Power Boat Association regatta which opened at Peoria, Ill., Monday.

It is estimated that over a quarter of a million dollars was won and lost in Reno alone on the outcome of the fight. Betting Commissioner Corbett announced that three wagers of \$10,000 each and several of approximately \$5,000 were entrusted with him at the ringside by men of national prominence. The Paris mutuels paid \$20.90 to 1 on Johnson to win from 14 to 19 rounds.

Five lengths was the margin of Harvard's success in the varsity eight-oared race, with Yale Thursday, and much of the credit for the great victory must be placed at the feet of a Denver athlete, Jesse E. Wald, captain of the Harvard crew. Taught to row on the City Park lake of the mountain city, Wald who is a graduate of the East Denver high school, has developed since his arrival at Harvard into one of the foremost athletes and most popular students of the old college, and it was his splendid judgment and a good deal his brawn that brought the Harvard Crimson in first.

FOREIGN.

The Americans interested in the long and bitter fight waged by rival interests and German newspapers against the Deutsche Vacuum Oil Company, one of the branches of the Standard Oil Company, have just scored a big victory, the public prosecutor, after a thorough investigation, having decided that no necessity exists for action by his office against the concern. An important part of the investigation was in connection with the work of E. L. Quarles, American manager of the German company's sales department, and the prosecutor declares no evidence of anything warranting prosecution was found against Mr. Quarles. The costs of the entire inquiry will be borne by the state and the result constitutes a notable triumph for American interests in Germany.

A cable from Tokio says that there is every reason to believe that an announcement of the annexation of Korea by Japan is imminent.

LITTLE NEW MEXICO ITEMS

The Leader reports a building boom at Folsom.

Duran will have telephone service in a few days.

Several cases of typhoid fever are reported at Las Vegas.

The Spanish War Veterans will organize a camp at Roswell.

City directory publishers estimate that Roswell has 6,464 people.

The Methodist folks are planning to build a \$4,000 church at French.

The telephone line between Santa Rosa and Fort Sumner is nearly ready for use.

Dr. J. B. Heck, former postmaster, aged 60 years, died at Dayton, Eddy county, of tuberculosis.

Citizens of Carrizozo have voted for another \$6,000 issue of bonds to enlarge their school facilities.

A hay-baling team at Roswell claims the year's record with 2,036 bales in forty-six hours.

Governor Mills has appointed the following notaries public: Mrs. Ella Gillespie, Colmar; William D. Wasson, Estancia.

The Farmington Enterprise hears rumors that the Denver & Rio Grande will extend its Farmington branch on to Gallup.

Shull brothers of Deming have received a thousand pounds of seed beans, which they calculate will seed fifty acres.

The Orchard Irrigation District of San Juan County is advertising for the sale of \$200,000 of its improvement bonds.

The Las Vegas Retail Clerks' Association has started a movement for a mid-week half-holiday during the summer months.

Mrs. J. R. Edwards, near Greenfield, took a shot at a man who, she claimed, made disparaging remarks about her. She didn't hit him, though.

The meeting of the New Mexico Press Association will be held in Albuquerque October 5th. Col. W. M. Berger of Belen is the secretary.

M. R. Smith, the alleged Carrizozo train robber, at his preliminary hearing was held to the United States District Court at Alamogordo in \$5,000 bond.

Governor Mills on Wednesday issued his proclamation ordering an election on September 6th to choose 100 delegates to the constitutional convention.

The Deming Chamber of Commerce elected William E. Holt and John Hund delegates to the National Dry Farming Congress at Pueblo, Colo., in September.

P. J. Nee, a holtermaker formerly from Springfield, Mo., was run down by a switch engine in the Santa Fe yards at Albuquerque last Tuesday and killed.

The Citizens' Traction Company of Albuquerque has obtained an injunction against the Santa Fe which will allow it to cross that company's tracks on Tijeras Avenue.

Al Hollenbeck of Rincon, while sitting on the depot platform received a bullet just below the shoulder from the discharge of a gun which had slipped from his pocket. He will recover.

Major Ludwig William Hild of Company H, Las Vegas, has received orders from Adjutant General A. S. Brookes at Santa Fe to start rifle practice at once that the local team which will go to Camp Perry in August can be organized from the better shots of the company.

The Territorial Cattle Sanitary Board has declared the counties of Union, Quay, Guadalupe, Roosevelt, Curry, Chaves and Eddy to be infected territory and has appointed officers to supervise the dipping required by section 3 of chapter 31 of the live stock laws of New Mexico.

R. M. Thomas, assistant superintendent of the United States mail service, has been investigating a proposed new daily mail route to serve Mora, Los Alamos, La Cueva, Sapello and Cleveland. His visit was in answer to a petition sent in to the department by citizens interested.

Fred Kammer, a Santa Fe engineer of Las Vegas, while taking an overland spin by auto along the Scenic Highway, jumped just in time to see his machine land at the bottom of the canon seventy-five feet below. The auto skidded on a curve and plunged over. Kammer was unhurt.

Miss Eleanor L. Quick, a school teacher who was with the Wetherills when Richard Wetherill was killed by Navajo Indians, has written a letter which gives an entirely new version of the story of the killing and lays the blame on the other side, saying that the Indians first started the trouble by stealing a colt belonging to a little daughter of Wetherill and the killing resulted in the attempt to recover it.

One hundred men are at work on the dam of the Arroyo Hondo project, five miles south of Santa Fe. The dam will be ninety-two feet high.

Roswell Masons dedicated their new temple with the assistance of visiting brethren from Artesia, Santa Fe, Denver, Albuquerque, El Paso, Lake Arthur, Hope, Dallas and many other points.

The Postal Telegraph Company at Las Cruces obtained an injunction against the subsidiary Bell Telephone Company from carrying out a termination of contract which had been made for five years between the Postal and the independent company operating in that district, which was recently taken over by the Bell crowd.

PLEASED TO SEE ABERNATHY

Heartily Greeting Between Roosevelt and the "Wolf Slayer" in New York.

New York.—When Theodore Roosevelt arrived in New York after his trip to Africa and his journey through Europe there was none in the great crowd that greeted him whom he was more pleased to see than "Jack" Abernathy of Oklahoma.

"Hello, Jack; you here?" shouted the returned traveler to the man in the sombrero.

"You bet I am, and I'm mighty glad to see you, colonel," replied Abernathy, grasping the former president's hand.



"Jack" Abernathy.

with the big "paw" that has killed many a wolf. Then Marshal Abernathy presented to Colonel Roosevelt his sons, nine and six years of age, who rode all the way from Oklahoma to this city on horseback to greet Roosevelt.

Abernathy is the man who can capture and kill a wolf with his bare hands. When Roosevelt visited Oklahoma several years ago Abernathy showed him how the trick is done and the colonel was greatly interested. Roosevelt made Abernathy United States marshal of Oklahoma and the people down there say he is one of the best government officials that part of the country ever has had.

TO BALL IN BABY CARRIAGE

Former American Girl Adds Much Gaiety to a British Dance in Cairo.

Paris.—A young American matron, with the high-sounding English title of the Hon. Mrs. Hugh Ronald French, has covered herself with glory at the annual military ball given by the English garrison at Cairo.

Before her marriage she was Miss Ida Wynne, a daughter of former Postmaster General Wynne, who later was the American consul general in London. Though her maiden name was plain, her face is her fortune, and the prettiest one seen in Egypt for many moons. Mrs. French is clever and original as well as beautiful. She



created a great sensation in Cairo by engaging a stately, handsome and richly garbed Arab to wheel her through the streets in a perambulator and right into the middle of the ballroom. As it was a masquerade ball, Mrs. French was dressed as a baby. When recognized finally by her husband and his fellow officers cheers loud and long went up for the American beauty. The baby clothes in which the Hon. Mrs. Hugh was attired all came from the Rue de la Paix, Paris, where they were on exhibition before being sent to Cairo. The Hon. Mrs. Hugh was pronounced indisputably the belle of this ball.

Her husband is a cousin of General Sir John French, one of the bravest officers the English had in South Africa fighting against the Boers. The Hon. Mrs. Hugh's husband has now been ordered to go to India, whither she, of course, will accompany him.

Kissing Bug, 1910 Model, Arrives.

Philadelphia.—While looking for the comet Mrs. George Derham of No. 1835 Broadway, Camden, experienced a stinging sensation on her face, but paid no particular attention to it. A few days later her face began to swell near the left eye. Her husband removed a small bug with the point of a pair of scissors. The claws on the bug resembled the pincers of a crab, and it was taken to the office of Dr. G. E. Kirk, who said it was a good specimen of a "kissing bug."

LATE NEW MEXICO EVENTS

Senate Failed to Confirm.

Washington.—Thirteen government appointees other than postmasters, of whom there were about 100, failed of confirmation by the Senate during the present session.

Few Incorporations.

Santa Fe.—While last quarter saw the largest number of incorporations on record for any quarter and a turning over of about \$7,000 in fees, the quarter that closed last week touches low water mark and fees collected amounted to only about \$2,000.

Census Office Closes.

Santa Fe.—The New Mexico census office was closed Thursday having practically completed its work, although seven of the 310 enumeration districts of the territory have a few details to complete. In one district of the Navajo reservation the count is not completed.

Sues for Ten Years' Salary.

Santa Fe.—Joseph B. Mayo, one of the best known mining men of this vicinity, has brought suit in the District Court for \$31,120 salary against the Old Reliable Gold Mining Company of San Pedro, southern Santa Fe county, his claim being \$250 a month since January 1, 1900, to May 15, 1910.

Triple Tragedy Reported.

Virgilville.—That Jesus Archuleta, formerly of Costilla, this county, shot his wife and then committed suicide, and that the woman's daughter was burned to death, is the report which has reached here from an isolated point over the range where the family resided after leaving here.

On Lookout for Dynamitards.

Santa Fe.—Game and Fish Warden Gable has received word from the Mogollon district that there is much complaint down there among true sportsmen over the dynamiting of streams to catch fish instead of using the old fashioned hook and line of Walton's disciples. Mr. Gable intends to have strict watch kept and culprits will likely be given the penalty, which is \$50 fine and a jail sentence.

Youth Charged With Mail Robbery.

East Las Vegas.—Arthur Lopez, clerk in the postoffice at West Las Vegas, and son of the postmaster, was arrested Thursday as the result of the rifling of a number of letters recently, apparently at that point. Young Lopez is but 18. Postoffice Inspectors Crawford and Calvert say that he confessed when a letter containing marked currency was found on his person, although denying other thefts. Letters containing money have disappeared for more than a year. The arrest caused a sensation.

Water Applications Approved.

Santa Fe.—Territorial Engineer Vernon L. Sullivan has approved the following water right applications: J. B. Noff, et al. of Alamogordo, for waters of Cottonwood canon to irrigate 640 acres.

Tusas Peak Gold and Copper Mining Company of Tusas, Rio Arriba county, waters of the Tusas, and Vallecitos to the amount of twenty second feet to develop 180 horse-power.

Carlos M. Grover of San Rafael, Valencia county, waters of Cerro canon to reclaim 160 acres.

C. J. Herring of Pasa, unnamed arroyo to irrigate 320 acres.

Leck Burke of Clayton, Union county, for waters of unnamed arroyo.

Thomas Bowman of Artesia, Eddy county, for waters of Eagle draw, to irrigate 500 acres.

Prosperity Apparent.

Santa Fe.—Almost a million and a half dollars in balances are reported by Traveling Auditor Charles V. Safford in the different county treasuries on June 1. The exact sum is \$1,420,640.31 and attests to the excellent financial condition of the commonwealth. The following were the balances by counties:

Chaves, \$184,993.50; Bernalillo, \$106,848.42; Grant, \$95,584.54; Lincoln, \$88,393.44; Luna, \$84,016.16; Valencia, \$82,999.71; San Miguel, \$74,226.11; Dona Ana, \$70,881.81; Socorro, \$67,168.17; Curry, \$52,631.70; Otero, \$51,914.60; Colfax, \$51,485.32; Rio Arriba, \$48,567.96; Eddy, \$48,630.13; Santa Fe, \$40,722.08; Quay, \$35,226.12; Union, \$33,311.08; Sandoval, \$29,767.38; Guadalupe, \$29,572.00; Sierra, \$26,065.43; Mora, \$24,673.99; Torrance, \$23,673.12; Roosevelt, \$20,090.61; Taos, \$19,194.92; McKinley, \$15,157.81; San Juan, \$14,912.14.

The Territorial Supreme Court will convene at Santa Fe July 19th. An extraordinarily long session is anticipated.

President Gray Resigns.

Santa Fe.—Attorney General Frank W. Cliney of the board of regents of the University of New Mexico at Albuquerque, Thursday affirmed the report that Rev. E. McQueen Gray had resigned as president of the university on account of the ill health of his wife. He also affirmed that Oscar J. Craig, president of the University of Montana, would come to Albuquerque to meet with the regents preliminary to his being offered the presidency, if an agreement is reached.

JOHNSON WINS FROM JEFFRIES

BLACK MAN'S FIGHT AT ALL STAGES OF THE GAME.

KNOCKOUT IN FIFTEENTH

NOT NOW CONSIDERED "THE FIGHT OF THE CENTURY."

Reno, Nev.—John Arthur Johnson, the Texas negro, son of an American slave, is the first and undisputed heavyweight champion of the world. James J. Jeffries, of California, winner of twenty-two championship fights, the man who never was brought to his knees before by a blow, tonight passed into history as a broken idol. He met utter defeat at the hands of the black champion.

While Jeffries was not actually counted out, he was saved only from this crowning shame by his friends pleading with Johnson not to hit the fallen man, and flinging the towel into the ring from his corner. At the end of the fifteenth round, Referee Tex Rickard raised the black arm and the great crowd roared out glum and silent.

Jeff was dragged to his corner bleeding from nose and mouth and with a dozen cuts on the face. He had a black, closed eye and swollen features and he held his head in his hands, dazed and incoherent.

Johnson walked out of the ring without a mark on his body except a slight cut on his lip, which was the opening of a wound received in training.

ROUND 1.—They advanced cautiously, Jeffries feinting with left. Johnson again feints with left. Johnson left to the face, Jeffries sends left to head and then ducks under left and clinches, pounding short ribs. Jeffries backs left to head, ducking Johnson's left. Clinch. Jeffries smiling, Johnson worried. Jeff slipped into a straight left, but was pulled on the cheek a second later. Clinched at bell. Anybody's round.

ROUND 2.—Johnson swings left left and Jeffries catches it in his right eye. Johnson slightly marred his right eye. They sparred. Jeff assumes the crouch. Then leads left to head. Jeffries tries to feint, but Johnson is wary. Jeff sends left to chin. Jack lands uppercut with left. The round ends slightly in Johnson's favor.

ROUND 3.—Johnson fell into a short left to stomach. Clinched and they break. Jack dashes left to nose. They clinch. Johnson misses with right and left uppercuts. Johnson tries with vicious right to head, but Jim ducks and clinches. Johnson sends two light rights to head. They clinch. Johnson tries with another uppercut, but Jim sent left right to short ribs, beating him to it. Anybody's round.

ROUND 4.—Johnson sent left to the head. Jim blocked Jack's right to the same place. Clinch. Jeffries sends three hard rights to stomach. Johnson puts left to head. Johnson's nose bleeding. Jeffries goes into a clinch. Johnson sends left to kidney. In the clinch, he sent a straight left to head and took one in return. They clinch again. Johnson holds in the clinch. Johnson sends a right to stomach. The crowd went wild at Jeffries' showing. They break and Johnson sends a long right to the ear, without much damage. Jeffries has a shade of this round.

ROUND 5.—Jeffries rushes in with light left to short ribs. They clinch. Johnson sends long left to stomach, but did no damage. They clinch and Jack worked left uppercut to stomach. Jim's mouth was slightly cut. He dashed in and sent two lefts to face. They clinched. Again and Johnson worked uppercut to the face. Jeffries sent straight left to mouth and another to nose. They were clinched at the bell. Even round.

ROUND 6.—Johnson sent three left jabs to the face and avoided a return. They wrestle and break. Johnson sent left to the face. Jeffries' face is cut under the eye. They spar, and Jim tried left, but missed. He received a left jolt to the ear and they clinched. Jack swings heavy left to chin. They clinch. In a furious rally Jim sent left hook hard to the body and Jack replied to Jeffries' right eye. Almost completely closed. Jim bleeding at the nose. They were clinched at bell. Johnson's round.

ROUND 7.—Jeffries comes out in his crouching attitude and Jack missed two lefts to head. They clinch. They broke and sparred. Johnson missed straight left to head. Jeffries clinched and they broke without exchanging blows. Jim sent light left to short ribs. Jim's nose bleeding freely. Jack rushes and sends left to face. They clinch and Jack tries uppercut to face with left. He then uppercut with right to chin. Jeffries sent hard left to chin. Johnson's round.

ROUND 8.—They sparred at the opening and Johnson feinted. They rushed into a clinch, and Jack hooked to the ear with a left. Jack sends two rights lightly to the head and repeats a moment later. Johnson blocking beautifully. In a half-clinch, Jeffries pounds the stomach. Jeffries ducked a left head and took it on the chest. They clinch, and Jack sent left to stomach. Jack is holding in clinches. Tex breaks them and Johnson forces a clinch, hammering kidneys. Jack tried a terrific right hook to jaw, but missed. Johnson sent left to the head. Jeffries dashed in with right, but it was blocked. They clinch and Jack tries to head, but was short. They were clinched at the bell. This round went to Johnson by a slight shade.

ROUND 9.—They clinch and Jeffries forced Jack around the ring. They break without exchange. Jack very cool. Jack rushes into a hard right to the stomach. Jeffries repeating a moment later. Johnson tries left to face, but misses. Jeffries hooks left to head and they clinch. Johnson backs away from Jeffries and they clinch. They break and Johnson forces a clinch, hammering kidneys. Jack tried a terrific right hook to jaw, but missed. Johnson sent left to the head. Jeffries dashed in with right, but it was blocked. They clinch and Jack tries to head, but was short. They were clinched at the bell. This round went to Johnson by a slight shade.

Hospitals Filled. Norfolk, Va., July 4.—Many negroes are in hospitals with broken heads and bruised bodies, following the riots as a result of the Reno fight. Three hundred sailors from a battleship in the harbor marched through the street. Practically every cell in the police headquarters is filled with negroes, sailors and young white citizens. Late Monday night a detachment of marines and sailors was hurried to the city and the situation was brought under control.

ROUND 10.—They come together in the center of the ring and Jeffries forced Johnson to back away. Jack trodded Jeff's nose with left and repeated twice. Jim sent left to short ribs and in a clinch ducked under a vicious right cross. They clinched again and Johnson tried with left to head, but it lacked steam. They nosed, and Jeffries sent left to stomach. Johnson sent light left to stomach and tried for head. They clinch, and Jack took two jolts to the jaw. Jack blocked heavy left to stomach and avoided a right by clinching. Jeffries prods stomach with left at the bell. It was Johnson's round by a slight shade.

ROUND 11.—Johnson sends light right to the ear and Jim laughs. They clinch and break without any exchange. Jeffries took a hard left to the jaw. Johnson landed a light left to the face. Johnson, in a rally, sent hard right to head, and Jim took several hard ones to the stomach. Johnson sent Jim's head back twice with right uppercuts. He prods twice to the face. Jim bleeding badly at the nose and mouth. They clinch and at the break Jim hooked to head with left. Jack again hooked left, reaching chin. Jack sent left to the face, and they both sent lefts to head without damage. Jeff sent hard left to Jack's jaw and they engaged in a fierce rally at the bell. Shade for Johnson.

ROUND 12.—Jim ducked under left hook. Johnson clinched. Jeffries tried left to head, but missed. Jeffries' right eye almost closed. Johnson in a clinch sent three hard rights to the head. He uppercuts to mouth with right, and hooked eye with left. He repeated left to the jaw without return. They break and Johnson stopped Jeff's lead for the stomach and uppercut to mouth. And head. Johnson sent hard right to the left eye and they clinched. They broke and Johnson sent straight left to the mouth. Jeff is bleeding badly and taking considerable punishment. Johnson's round by a considerable margin.

ROUND 13.—Jack hooks left to ear. Johnson hooked left to Jim's swollen mouth, but missed left uppercut. He uppercut with right in the clinch. They broke and Johnson sent three left jabs to the face, repeating a moment later. He then sent left uppercut to the jaw and hooked the ear with a right. Jeffries wobbled and his face covered with blood. Jack sends left to right eye and repeats with a cross to the head. Johnson's round by a wide margin. Jeff appeared dejected when he took his seat and shook his head in a doubting manner.

ROUND 14.—Jim came up very weak. They spar and Jack prods nose with left and the blood flowed afresh. They clinch and broke without exchange. Johnson sent a light right to the head. They clinched and Jeffries sends left to head and crowd cheers. Johnson smiled and clinched with right hook to the ear. In a clinch he jabs face three times with left. In a half-clinch Jim jabbed twice. They break and Jack sends two lefts to nose. Johnson's round.

ROUND 15.—They came to a clinch. Johnson sent left to face. Johnson jabs with a left five times with a series of rights and lefts to the jaw. Jeffries went through a series of lefts and rights to the jaw put Jeffries out.

Farmer Jeffries. Reno.—Jeffries, the pugilist, left camp early Monday afternoon. Jim Jeffries, farmer, returned. He will never enter the ring again. That was settled once and for all.

The big man with the bruised face and downcast spirit was carried swiftly back from the ring side to the cottage where the last days of his training were carried through. He was still dazed and shaken when he climbed from the machine. He knew that he had been beaten, but of the way in which his defeat was accomplished he had no idea.

Not a "Championship" Fight. Reno.—Ring experts agree that it was not even a championship fight. Jeffries had a chance in the second round, perhaps, but after the sixth it was plain that the undefeated one was weakening and out-classed in every point, and after the eleventh round it was hopeless.

It was the greatest demonstration the ring has ever seen of the failure of a fighter to "come back" after years of retirement. The youth and science of the black man made Jeffries look like a green man. The great Jeffries was like a log. The reviled Johnson was like a black panther.

Jack Johnson Says: "I won from Mr. Jeffries because I outwitted him in every department of the fighting game. Before I entered the ring I was certain I would be the victor. I never changed my mind at any time."

Jim Jeffries Says: "I lost my fight, but I did not have the snap of youth I used to have. I believed in my own heart that all the old-time dash was there, but when I started to execute, the speed and youthful stamina were lacking. The things I used to do were impossible."

Three Blacks Hurt in Houston. Houston, Tex.—Disturbances broke out immediately Monday night on the announcement of the Johnson victory at Reno. Three negroes were badly hurt by white men inside an hour. Police were called to quell several minor disturbances. Charles Williams a negro, was a little too vociferous in announcing the outcome on a street car, and a white man slashed his throat from ear to ear. The negro almost bled to death before he reached a hospital.

Lynching Averted. Covington, Ky.—A lynching was narrowly averted here Monday evening shortly after the returns of the Jeffries-Johnson fight had been received, when police were summoned to disperse a mob of more than 1,000 persons and rescued John Rankin, a negro. Just previous to this Rankin had stabbed several white people, and entirely severed the nose from the face of Nathan Kouler, a salesman. Order was finally restored by the officers.

Colored Shouter for Jeff Killed. Chicago.—There were several riot calls sent in Monday night from that portion of the city inhabited by negroes. The most serious trouble was that which resulted in the fatal shooting of Mamie Smith, a young negro woman, by Joseph Yarborough. Despite the result of the fight at Reno, the Smith woman insisted that Jeffries was still the better man. This so angered Yarborough who lives in the same house, that he drew a revolver and shot the woman.



IN PARTY REGALIA

APPROPRIATE COSTUME FOR THE SMALL GIRL AND BOY.

Correctness is as Much in Demand for the Tots as for Their Seniors—Some of the More Important Points.

From the dainty hair ribbon to the wee slipper or pump, the little girl's party equipment demands no end of exacting details and her little brother's gala get-up, too, requires strict attention to the small things, the socks and pumps and gloves which are so easily forgotten by the busy mother.

The correct thing in party footwear for little girls this season is the pump with the ankle strap. This is usually chosen in blue or pink kid to match the color scheme of the dress, but white kid and black patent leather are also used. These pumps are worn with hose to match, either in silk or lisle thread. For little girls—that is, girls under eleven or twelve—socks are still as popular as ever; though, of course, even the little tots sometimes appear at parties in stockings. Little boys wear white silk or lisle thread socks or stockings, usually without any color. The plain patent leather pump continues to be the correct thing for boys, both little and big.

Gloves should always be worn at a dancing party, although there is no reason why they should not be discarded after the dancing is over. Little girls have long silk gloves to match the ribbons on their frocks, and little boys the one button white thread gloves. The chief advantage of this style is that of serviceability, for both silk and cotton gloves are washable and infinitely cooler than those of kid or chamois.

The hair ribbon is surely the most bothersome of all accessories and a detail that nowadays costs a pretty penny. This summer fashion dictates very wide hair ribbons—of the same width, in fact as those used for the sash. Of course, there are some mothers who always prefer the light pinks for party wear, and these colors are always becoming to the fair skins of children. However, the very newest thing is the flowered ribbons, and such flowered ribbons as are a real joy to behold. They are printed in the most delicately harmonized shades of green, violet, blue, grays and yellows that the combined efforts of the designers and the manufacturers could devise.

The brilliant Roman stripes are also fashionable once more, and surely these gay colors lend greatly to the fresh daintiness of the little lingerie frocks. Except for very little girls the sashes are not tied in the back, but either on the side or on the side front. The bows are usually made in the ribbon once and for all, so as to keep the sash free from creases.

The pretty fashion of running the ribbon under the sheer lingerie frock and drawing it through only where the bow is tied—a fashion popular with grownups as well—has been adopted in the newest hand embroidered French party frocks. Besides the sashes made from ribbons, little girls have made-up sashes of satin or silk designed to go with their party dresses. These are usually finished with tassels or rosettes of the silk or satin.

As children's thin dresses are always made with round or Dutch neck, never with a sign of a collar, a pretty though not necessary adjunct to the gala get-up is the string of gold beads or locket and chain. Good taste tolerates only the simplest of jewelry.

WAIST OF GUIPURE



This pretty waist is of white girdle ornamented with little rolls of pink silk forming brandenburgs. It is finished at the neck and sleeves with platings of tulle edged with lace. Two bands and a knot of narrow black velvet trim the collar. The wide girle is of the pink silk.

SACHET FOR THE KERCHIEFS

Pretty Design That is Comparatively Easy to Fashion During the Leisure Hours.

The pretty sachet we show here is in pale pink moire with applique of ivy leaves and a border in green silk. The moire is cut 17 inches one way and 12 inches the other, and on one end the embroidery is worked. A knot stitch is worked in each petal of the star-like flowers; the stalks and



veins are in satin, stitch slightly raised by a padding formed by two or three rows of running. The work is done in green embroidery silk of a deeper shade than the silk used in the applique.

When the embroidery is finished, if necessary iron the back; it must be placed right side down on a thick blanket, then ironed over a cloth.

To make up the sachet, turn in the edges, then line with white quilted satin, the edges of which may be turned in also and slip-stitched to moire; finish the edge with a pretty silk cord that should be arranged in loops at each corner; sew ribbon on each end that is tied in two bows to keep the sachet closed.

CARE OF THE SUMMER SUIT

Home Laundering a Thing That is Worthy of the Most Careful Attention.

It is well worth while to pay careful attention to the home laundering of summer suits. With a little care they can be kept like new after each washing. In the first place, the water should be tepid and the soap not allowed to touch the goods. Each piece should be washed and rinsed and hung up in the shade on the wrong side before starting another. The starch should be in thin-bolled, but not too hot, and after starching each piece should be wrapped in a clean sheet or towel and ironed upon the wrong side as soon as possible.

Old housekeepers say that linen suits should be washed in water that has had a quart bag of hay or bran boiled in it. This will take the place of starch. A handful of salt or a little ox gall added sets the color, and the latter is sure to brighten yellow and purple and always makes a green look better.



Lemon juice rubbed on the hands will easily and effectually remove stains.

To cure earache, wrap a little black pepper in cotton, moisten it with sweet oil and insert in the ear.

It is said that a piece of sal ammoniac will remove a wart if dampened and rubbed on the wart several times in succession.

When poisoned with poison ivy bathe the affected parts with 90 per cent. alcohol. Government experimenters have proved this to be an absolute antidote for poison ivy.

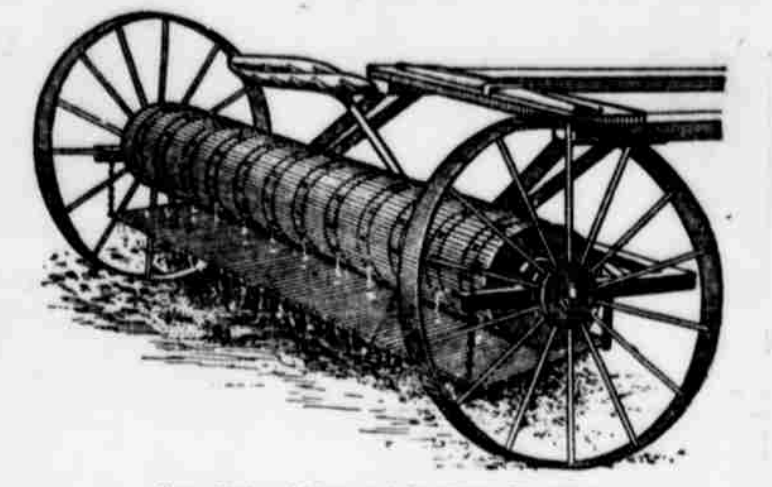
Instead of a hot-water bag, use a bag of hot salt. Put the salt on a plate and heat it in the oven, then put it into a small bag, or, in case of emergency, tie it loosely in a thin cloth and lay it over the afflicted part. Many prefer a hot salt bag to a hot-water bottle. The salt may be reheated.

Marcel Boulanger, a noted French writer, gives this sane advice to girls: "Remember, girls, that your faces really matter little or nothing. To preserve for a long time the illusion that you are as fresh as the morning, and to show off dress to the best advantage, you should study your bodies above everything else and become mistress of the art of movement and charm. Never allow yourself to become 'black,' carry yourselves well, keep in good health and keep your minds keen, and, above all, don't be comely round-shouldered and crooked by constantly sitting in one position for hours playing bridge. Take plenty of fresh air and exercise and live as life ought to be lived."

To Restore Feathers. Feathers that have grown grimy may be given a bath in alcohol, after which they should be shaken over heat or in the hot sun until dry.

QUICK RESULTS FROM APPLICATION OF LIME

Unless Acids Formed in Soil By Decay of Humus They May Accumulate Sufficiently to Retard Growth of Plants



New Style of Lime and Fertilizer Distributor.

(By W. B. ELLETT, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station.)

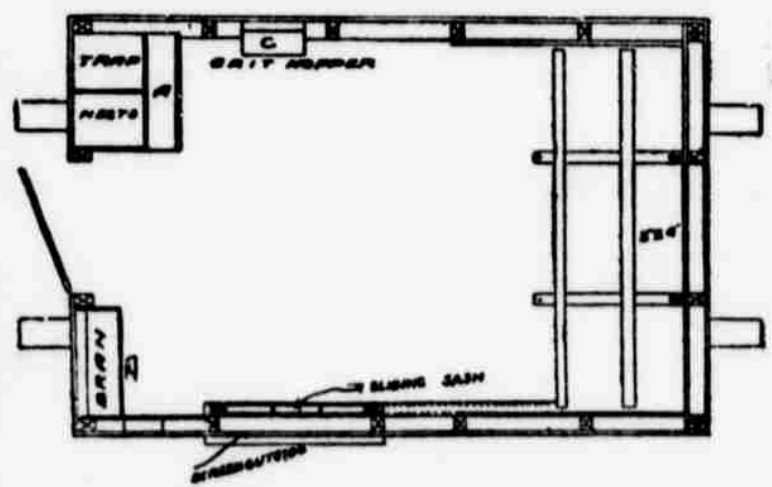
When plants or the remains of crops decay in the soil, certain acids are formed, especially humic acid, from the decay of humus. Unless these acids are neutralized by a "base," such as lime, they may accumulate in sufficient quantity to become harmful to the growth of certain kinds of plants. Most cultivated soils are slightly acid and this condition is favorable for the growth of most crops. But plants excrete from their roots sufficient acids to secure this condition, usually, so the aim should be to keep the soil in a neutral or slightly alkaline condition. This can be done by the use of lime. It is only when a soil becomes very acid that crops do not thrive.

Muck and peat soils, which are made almost wholly by the decay of plants, are nearly always acid. But, strange as it may seem, some of the most acid soils of the United States are upland soils. This is because the rocks from which these soils were made contained very little of the "bases," and therefore the acids formed by the decay of plants grown upon these soils are not neutralized. Sandy soils, especially soils derived from granite, sandstone, slates and shales, are quite likely to be more or less acid. An application of lime to an acid soil gives immediate and marked results, because it makes the soil "sweet," and favorable for the growth of crops.

Quick or burnt lime, if not bought already pulverized by machinery (which is desirable), must be slacked before application. It should be water-slacked, not air-slacked. Although air-slacked lime may not be used, it must be remembered that air-slacking means that part of the quicklime is changed into the slower-acting carbonate of lime, hence a larger quantity of it must be applied than of water-slacked quicklime. If it is old air-slacked lime it is nearly all carbonate, and no more valuable than ground limestone, hence twice as much should be used as of fresh water-slaked lime. One of the best ways of applying quicklime is to put it in a few large

One great advantage of the ground limestone or ground shells is that it is already in a condition to apply from the wagon, or in a lime spreader, grain drill, or spreader from piles with a shovel. It is also less disagreeable to apply, as it has none of the burning, caustic properties which make quicklime so disagreeable to handle. Ground limestone, however, does not distribute as readily from a lime spreader as slaked lime, being much heavier. It is perhaps best applied by hand from piles. A pile of 100 pounds each, 33 feet apart each way, will make an application of two tons per acre.

MAKE HOUSE FOR 1000 HENS



In reply to a query as to the probable cost of a building suitable for sheltering 1,000 hens, F. E. Elford of the Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., makes the following reply:

Much depends on the style of building erected. A long building suitable should be erected for, at the most, \$2.00 per hen capacity. There are some buildings in Southern Ontario that cost a little over one dollar per hen, while there are many buildings costing from \$5 to \$10. As to whether continuous houses or the colony system is the better depends on local conditions. Where there is sufficient land to use the colony system I think it is much superior to the long house system, though it may cost a little more to provide accommodation. The colony system has the advantage in spreading out the hens. It is, therefore, easier to keep them healthy; the land is kept sweet and much feed that would otherwise go to waste on an ordinary farm is utilized. One can go into the poultry business with colony houses with less initial cost, as each year sufficient number of houses can be put up to accommodate the increasing flock.

The colony houses used here at Macdonald College might answer for ordinary purposes but a cheaper house, i. e., one that is more open, such as a cotton front, might be worked to advantage in that more moderate climate. We are using two houses here, one a little cheaper than the other and more suitable for the orchard work, or where houses would be set under or alongside trees. With the high price of first-class lumber that we use and high labor our most expensive house cost about \$2 per hen; the less expensive one a little over \$1.50. Each house of 8x12 feet accommodates 25 hens and a suitable number of males in the winter time; in the summer we put the hens from three houses into two.

Demand for Heifers. The demand for promising heifers of even grade stock is very great. In all cases, a good profit can be made from calves by feeding them skim-milk and selling them for veal. The extra weight put on them in finishing them for veal represents as much or more gain as can be secured by feeding the skim-milk to pigs.

Gathering Nitrogen. All plants take nitrogen from the soil, but only legumes can take it from the air.

SAVING THE SHAVINGS

by WILLARD G. BLEYER

OUR FORESTS will last but 25 years longer if we continue to cut them at the present rate, declares Gifford Pinchot, former general forester, and one of the best informed men on the forest problem of the country.

The increased cost of lumber, the scarcity of many kinds of woods, the high price of print paper, already bear witness to the forest famine that faces the United States. And still only one-third of every tree cut down is now being utilized.

Two-thirds of every one of the millions of trees felled annually, including the big stumps, the heaps of branches, cords of slabs and tons of sawdust are being destroyed, burned up to get rid of the so-called waste.

Incidentally burning over the slashings starts forest fires that destroy annually millions of feet of standing timber.

Now Uncle Sam is going to try to save the shavings and make cheaper print paper, wood alcohol, turpentine and other useful products out of the two-thirds of the tree that is now being thrown away.

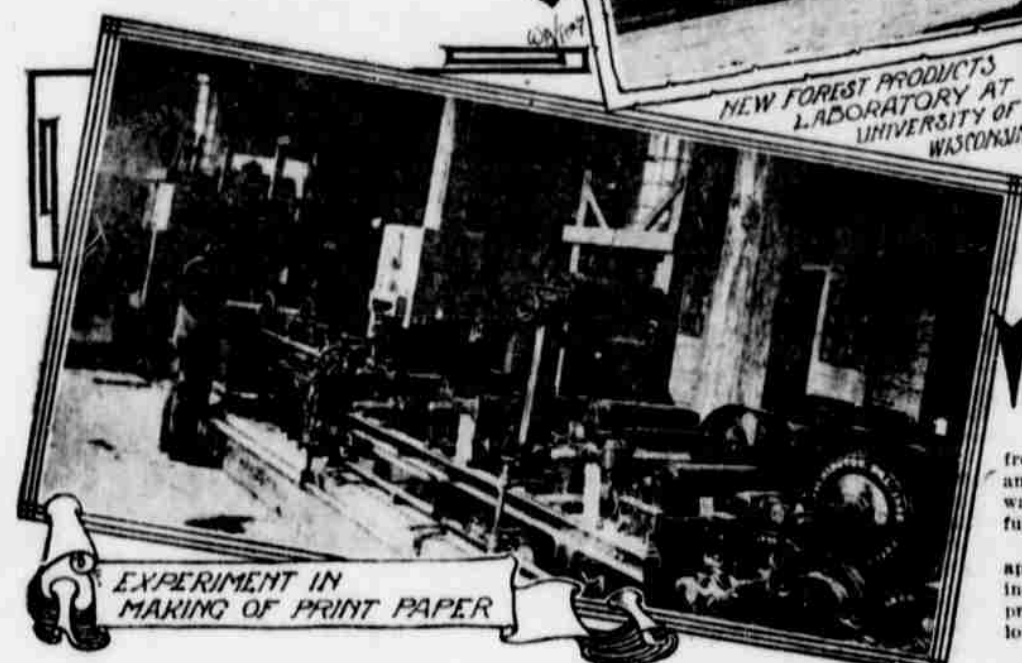
The United States forest service has just established a big experimental laboratory out in the heart of the middle west, at Madison, the capital of the state of Wisconsin, in connection with



TIMBER-TESTING LABORATORY



NEW FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORY AT UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN



EXPERIMENT IN MAKING OF PRINT PAPER



SAMPLE LOGS FOR THE LABORATORY

the state university, in which government experts will attack the problems of these forest products.

The new building has just been formally dedicated and the fine equipment of machinery and testing apparatus which is to make it the most complete laboratory of its kind in the country is rapidly being installed. The staff of some twenty government investigators has already arrived and been established in the suite of offices in the new building and for some months have been delivering lectures before the students of forestry.

In the new laboratory the United States forest service and the University of Wisconsin will cooperate in the investigations which will be made in solving problems confronting the paper manufacturers, lumbermen, builders and others who deal with the products of the American forests. The building itself, which cost some \$60,000, and the site upon which it stands, south of University avenue, between Camp Randall and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad tracks, were furnished by the university. The equipment was furnished by the government at a cost of about \$75,000 and the staff of investigators is also maintained by government appropriations. These men, in addition to their laboratory work, will deliver lectures in the regular forestry course of the university. The laboratories, too, although devoted chiefly to the government experiments, are open to the faculty and students for advanced research along the lines of study undertaken by the experts.

The laboratory, which faces north on University avenue, is a fine fireproof building of dark brown brick, trimmed with white Bedford stone and roofed with red tiles, with a 180-foot frontage and a depth of 80 feet. Immediately east of the building a private spur from the railroad carries the lumber into the laboratory yards. A derrick is to be erected north of the track for unloading the big logs and stumps for the experiments from the flat cars. Immediately opposite, south of the track, is to be installed a small sawmill with a saw which will cut timbers up to 20 feet in length.

Already logs of long-leaf, short-leaf and loblolly yellow pine have been sent in to the laboratories by lumbermen and paper manufacturers at Kenwood, La., Hattiesburg, Miss., Thornton, Ark., and spruce logs from the Maine woods. A number of fat pine stumps for the turpentine, rosin and alcohol tests have also been received.

Sheds for air drying the lumber line the west side of the yard, which is to be graded and covered with cinders. Immediately back of the building is a deep, cement-lined pit to hold the creosote to be used in experiments until it is pumped out into the laboratory tanks.

The problem of making a satisfactory print paper from materials other than spruce and hemlock is one which will receive particular attention, and for this purpose a complete paper making plant has been made a part of the laboratory equipment. Every process, from the breaking of the wood into chips for the first treatment by soda and sulphite solutions to the final running of the sheets of paper through the calendaring rolls to produce a finished surface, will be followed carefully, so that the results of substitution of

various woods for the usual materials will be noted at each stage of manufacture.

Both soda and sulphate processes of treatment of the chips will be used and the laboratory will make its own sulphite liquor in a vat adjacent to the digestors, in which the wood is cooked by steam until the lignin is all dissolved and only the cellulose left. A blast of high-pressure steam drives the chips against the side of the digester, further dividing the cellulose fibers, and then the whole mass is pumped out by a centrifugal pump into a tank in which it is stirred until the fiber is still further broken up. Over and over it is run through "rifler" troughs and over screens where suction draws out the fiber to be used and leaves behind the small chips, splinters and other waste.

When the liquor has been washed out of it in a washer driven by an electric motor (a contrivance much like the housewife's washing machine) it is put into a press and the water is squeezed out of it. Such of the pulp blocks from the press as are not wanted immediately are then in convenient form to store away on shelves.

After going through the heating engines the refined pulp is run on to the screens of the paper machine and taken up by felt rollers, from which it goes to wooden rollers and then between metal rollers to the steam-heated drying drums, where the wet sheet is run back and forth until it is ready for the final smooth finish of the hot steel calendaring rolls. Any grade of paper can be made on this machine, from the roughest brown paper to fine correspondence paper, in a running sheet 15 inches wide, and even a water-marking device is attached, so that the impression can be made on the wet sheet before it goes through the rollers and on to the winding drum at the end.

How to make timber last longer by protecting it with preservatives from the various borers and fungous growths which attack wood will be another important problem to which considerable time and laboratory space are to be given.

Beneath the building is a great pit, heated by steam to a temperature most favorable to rot, and there, in separate glass compartments all about the walls, are to be samples of timbers with the various fungous growths and animal and insect enemies of the wood attached. The progress of their effect upon the wood will be closely watched and compared with that of the same posts upon samples of the wood treated with different preservatives, prepared and applied in the room above.

A big skylight and many windows make the preservative laboratory an excellent place to work and every facility is provided for testing the various forms of preservatives and antiseptics to protect timbers, such as those in mines and water-front piers, which are much subject to the attack of minute animals and plants.

Into two great treatment cylinders the timbers are shoved and steam pumps force the oil from tanks above at high pressure into the cylinders. When no more oil will enter the cylinder, even under 150 pounds pressure per square inch, it is drawn off and again returned to the tanks and measured. The difference between the amount drawn off and that originally forced in, deducting the oil collected

from the vapor condenser, gives the exact amount absorbed by the timber, which is always weighed before and after treatment as a further means of calculating the oil absorbed.

In a small cylinder the preservative may be applied at a pressure of 600 pounds per square inch for smaller specimens and the resulting protection can be compared with that of the lower pressure preservatives.

Open tanks are provided for tests of preservatives that do not require pressure. These are heated with steam coils and an iron cage hung above lets the railroad ties or other timbers down into the hot oil. By a trolley arrangement the cage can be lifted and run across to other tanks filled with cold oil, so that it is not necessary to pump out the hot oil and replace it with the cold, as in laboratories where there is but one set of tanks.

All about the inner walls of the preservative laboratory are ranged shelves to accommodate the samples of wood for treatment and those already submitted to the different forms of protection against rot and other attacks.

What woods will best stand various kinds of strain, in bridges, buildings and different structures will be determined in the timber testing laboratory, where two seven-horsepower motors furnish the electric current to run the machinery.

In the torsion machine timbers can be twisted until the strain reaches 30,000 inch-pounds. Five "Universal" testing machines are provided to test the strength of different woods under slow pressure, one having a capacity of 100,000 pounds, another twice that, and three other smaller ones 20,000 pounds.

To see what sudden strains oak, pine, maple and different woods will withstand a Hatt-Turner impact machine was built in the machine shops of the Purdue university and sent to the forestry laboratory for experiments. It can be so gauged that the hammers, ranging in weight from 50 to 250 pounds, can be dropped from heights up to six feet upon the beam or block of wood, exerting a sudden pressure of hundreds of pounds.

In a laboratory where so much machinery is in constant use there must be facilities for instant repairs. For this purpose one end of the laboratory is fitted up into a machine shop. Here, too, much labor is saved by use of electricity to run the engine lathe, milling machine and other necessary apparatus. Beside the anvil there is a gas forge for heating and tempering steel.

The equipment of the wood shop, where timbers and samples of wood are to be prepared for tests, is very complete.

Steam heated ovens for drying wood, in order to test the shrinkage, warping tendencies and water content of different woods are a part of the laboratory equipment, and a portion has also been set off for a seasoning room.

In this connection, in another laboratory, tests will be conducted to discover the heat conductivity of different woods, to assist in the work of the kiln drying and preserving tests.

Stumps and other resinous portions of the trees now burned as trash will be put into stills and retorts and the turpentine, tar and gases will be extracted, carried off, separated and refined into the various commercial products. If methods of doing this economically can be fixed upon, the problem of utilizing much of the big pine trees now wasted will be solved.

All of the many chemical tests made necessary by the work of the different departments will be centered in a big chemistry laboratory on the second floor, where eight large windows on the east and south furnish admirable light, and eight stone tables, besides those running all about the room beneath the win-

dows, give room for the apparatus and experiments.

As some of the tests will produce strong fumes, there are tables enclosed in glass with hoods and ventilators above to carry off the smells and small doors through which the experimenters will work.

A corner room is set apart for special work in distilling turpentine and other products and special unlighted space is provided as a chemicals storage room. Still other unlighted spaces are reserved as photographic dark-rooms and record vaults for the safe keeping of the valuable reports of the work done.

One of the most interesting offices is that of the pathologist who has charge of the experiments with the fungi and other enemies of the woods. Upon his desk are large collections of glass tubes containing cultures of every sort of vegetable growth which feeds upon wood fibers, and samples of all the minute animalcules which attack timbers. Many he secured last summer in his visits to mines in different parts of the country, since one of the greatest sources of the dangerous mine cave-in is the destruction of supports by these little enemies.

A large drafting room, lighted from the north and east, a library and filing room, a lecture hall and a suite of 17 offices for the staff officials and their clerks and stenographers complete the building arrangements below and in the attic a space for storing materials which cannot be left in the open yard and which is reached by an elevator from the basement.

The government will appoint to regular work in the laboratory, as an addition to the present staff, several of the students who have been doing forestry work the past winter at the University of Wisconsin.

The forestry lecture course of the university, just closed, included this year, besides the regular work under State Forester E. M. Griffith, lectures by W. L. Hall, assistant forester at the Washington office; R. S. Kellogg, who holds a similar position; Franklin H. Smith, in charge of the wood utilization office of the government at Chicago; H. F. Weiss and H. S. Bristol, assistant directors of the new laboratory; L. F. Hawley, in charge of the wood distillation of the laboratory, and Frederick Dunlap, in charge of the kiln drying investigations.

At the time of the formal dedication of the laboratory the various departments of the government work were in full operation, that the visitors may see the actual work in progress—just how paper is made; how timbers are tested; how stumps are distilled, and how the little marine animals are prevented from boring through shipping.

The staff of the new laboratory is as follows: McGarvey Cline, Purdue '04, director; H. S. Bristol, Yale, and H. F. Weiss, Yale, assistant directors; H. D. Tiemann, Stevens Institute of Technology, in charge of technology; Ralph Thelen, University of California, mechanical engineer; W. H. Kemper, University of Michigan, in charge of maintenance; Edwin Sutermeister, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in charge of wood pulp laboratory; E. Bateman, Yale, in charge of chemistry; L. F. Hawley, Cornell, in charge of wood distillation; Frederick Dunlap, Cornell, in charge of kiln drying operations; F. W. Bond, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in charge of wood preservation; C. T. Barnum, Cornell, and C. P. Winslow, Yale, engineers in wood preservation laboratory; J. A. Newlin, Purdue, in charge of timber tests; H. E. Surface, Ohio State university, engineer in wood chemistry; H. E. McKenzie, University of Maine, engineer in timber tests; C. J. Humphrey, University of Nebraska and Cornell, pathologist, and A. W. Schorger, Ohio State university, chemist.

LOST IN NEW YORK

Thousands of Disappearances Reported to Police Annually.

Esther Maude Mearson's Case Resembles in Many Respects That of Ruth Wheeler Who Was Murdered.

New York.—Exhaustive search by the police in every nook and corner of New York failed to reveal the slightest trace of Esther Maude Mearson, aged sixteen, who mysteriously disappeared after starting out to seek work as a stenographer.

The case resembles in many respects that of Ruth Wheeler, who also sought employment as a stenographer and went to the rooms of Albert Wolter, where she was murdered and her body burned and put into a sack. It is another of the many strange disappearances of a great city's daily life.

In fact, the parents of Esther Mearson, having in mind the sad fate of Ruth when their own daughter went in search of employment, cautioned her against going to private residences for work or answering post card requests for help as did Ruth Wheeler, Esther, an unusually attractive girl, well proportioned and large for her age, was also warned to be careful of her conduct while in the presence of strange men.

It was Lyon Mearson, brother of the missing girl, who first notified the police of her disappearance. Lyon, a graduate of the New York law school, is employed in the office of a large law firm. Joseph Mearson, the girl's father, is a retired jewelry and dry goods salesman. There are seven children in the family. They live at 107 East One Hundred and Twenty-third street.

Esther left school two years ago and became a pupil in the Hebrew Technical Institute, where she took a special course. Upon leaving the in-



stitute she took up the study of stenography at her home and before long became proficient in it. While it was not necessary for her to seek employment, the girl did not wish to be idle.

Mrs. Mearson was the only member of the family to talk with Esther Monday morning, when the girl was preparing to continue her quest of a position. The girl was more confident than ever she would find a place where there would be a chance of advancement. She told her mother that was the kind of a position she was trying for.

"I will be home as soon as I can, mother," said Esther, as she kissed her parent goodby. "I will be glad if I find the place I am looking for because I need something to occupy my mind."

A woman describing herself as Mrs. J. F. Kennedy went to see Mrs. Mearson and told her that she was pretty sure that she had seen Esther on Third avenue near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. Mrs. Kennedy said she saw a middle-aged man in the neighborhood of fifty, say, accost the girl, calling her "miss." The girl, Mrs. Kennedy says, stopped and the two were still talking when Mrs. Kennedy went on about her own affairs.

Thousands of such cases come to the notice of the Gotham police every year. Some of the disappearing persons return after they have been away a short time and the public hears nothing more of them. Others never are found and go down in the annals of the police department as unexplained mysteries.

Fires French Cook.
London.—The new queen is so thoroughly British in her culinary tastes that she is reported to have dismissed King Edward's French chef, M. Menager, who for years has been the monarch of the royal kitchen. Queen Mary is said to have decided to employ only British labor when possible.

Paint Makes Cows Ugly.
Washington, Pa.—A diet of paint was fatal to three registered Jersey cows belonging to Scenery hill farmers and a fourth is expected to die. A can of paint was thrown into the pasture which, after they ate it, caused them to run about the field and try to gore each other.

\$155 an Ounce for Rare Forks.
London.—The record price of \$155 an ounce was paid by Mr. Amor for two rare old silver two-pronged forks from the collection of Lord Tweedmouth. The forks were respectively of the William and Mary and Queen Anne periods.

