

4-17-1919

## El Nuevo Mexicano, 04-17-1919

La Compania Impresora del Nuevo Mexicano

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### Recommended Citation

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Los Prospectos de Paz de Subito Mas Claros

"CULPABLE" HA SIBO EL DICTAMEN DEL JURADO EN LA CAUSA DE KELLY

Pronta Condena se le Dio a la Persona que Obtuvo \$2,605 por Medio de un Bono Fraudulento del Condado de Santa Fe; Moción por una Nueva Causa fue Anunciada y se Argumentara el día 19 de Abril.

EL ABOGADO POR EL ACUSADO ES MULTADO EN \$100 POR DESPRECIO

Renehan Denuncia Los Metodos del Cuerpo de Bonos; El Juez se Opone a las Observaciones De Renehan y Dice que no Desea Hacer Nada A Ultima Hora del Juicio que Pueda Preocupar al Jurado.

"Culpable" fue el dictamen reportado por el jurado en la causa del Estado de Nuevo Mexico en contra de William G. Kelly el miércoles en la tarde según anunciaron en nuestro número pasado y fue concurrido en cosa de treinta minutos. En decir, el jurado, por medio de su presidente, Frank E. Gormley, reportó el dictamen después de haber estado afuera media hora, pero se dice que los jurados no requirieron ni media hora para llegar a la conclusión que William G. Kelly había obtenido dinero en un bono que este condado jamás había emitido y que el sabía que el bono era fraudulento.

Misioneros de E.U.A. Presos Por Nipones

Los Americanos Tomados en la Revolucion Actual en Corea

5,000 COREANOS REPS. MUERTOS

San Francisco, Abril 14.—Cuatro Misioneros Americanos en Seoul, han sido arrestados por los Japoneses en conexión con la revolución en Corea, según noticias recibidas por el Rev. Lee, misionero general de la Misión Coreana en este lugar. Los misioneros arrestados son: el Doctor John Thomas, C. R. Avison, J. I. Ludlow y J. W. Hirst, de conformidad con la información hecha pública por el Rev. Lee. La información fue primeramente recibida por la Sra. Fawn de Wilmore, Ky.; hija del Rev. Mr. Thomas.

PANKEY ESTA LLEGANDO A SER UNO DE LOS MAS GRANDES TERRATENIENTES EN EL SUDOSTE.

Ha Adquirido Grandes Ranchos en Texas El Valle de Pecos y está haciendo negociaciones por propiedad en el territorio indio.

Al paso que disfruta de la gobernatura interina del estado de Nuevo Mexico, el tío Ben Panky muestra evidentemente no estar dispuesto a permitir que el indultamiento político lo lleve hasta el grado de abandonar su primer amor, el cual es la empresa de negocio. En adición a su gran rancho en Kansas, su rancho en Colorado y sus tres ranchos en Nuevo Mexico, el gobernador actuante se está dando tiempo mientras sentado al frente por el Sr. Larrazolo, a intereses de sí mismo en asuntos considerablemente a barlovento y fomenta su ya establecido grande negocio de ranchos y ganadería.

LOS NAVAJO ROBANDO GANADO AL POR MAYOR EN EL CONDADO DE RIO ARRIBA.

Tantas como 180 cabezas tomadas a la vez; Ed. Sargent pierde un buen Carnero Padre; Hernandez entera la las Quejas.

Los ganaderos del Condado de Rio Arriba están teniendo considerables dificultades con la depredación de los indios Navajos, según numerosas quejas que han venido ante el Hon. B. C. Hernandez, en la oficina del congreso de defensa del estado. Parece que por varias semanas se han venido notando que los ganaderos han estado echando de menos ganado en pequeñas y en grandes escalas, según se informa, hasta el estado de 150 ovejas. Los Navajos se acercan al campo de los pastores y cortan el atajo y es lo último que se ve de él, hasta que se encuentran las pieles en el comercio y hondas aunque imposible de identificar por estar deterioradas. El Auditor del estado Sr. Ed. Sargent es uno de los que han sufrido, recientemente perdiendo un carnero padre del valor de \$100, el cual fue dejado fuera del atajo durante la noche por uno de los pastores, fué matado por un indio y la pérdida identificada cuando el indio presentó la mamfita y pesada piel ante uno de los comercios de Sargent e hizo el atajo de venderla. Los señores que se han hecho para que la policía India y agencias al extremo de estas depredaciones ha provado ser infructuosas y el Sr. Hernandez intenta el ir más allá con las quejas.

GRAN OVACION A UN COMANDANTE NAV AL AMERICANO



Después de una ausencia de este país por poco más de dos años sirviendo como comandante a cargo de las fuerzas Navales de Estados Unidos en aguas Europeas, el Vice Almirante William S. Sims, U. S. N., está de regreso en suelo Americano. Efluó uno de los Almirantes que combatió la amenaza teutona hasta salir victorioso. No ha regresado a la cabeza de la formidable flota que estaba a su cargo, pero ha regresado como pasajero a bordo del Mauretania, para la bienvenida que se le ha dado muestra que se le estima.

REVOLTEANDO LAS AVES MILITARES DAN LA BIENVENIDA A LA ARMADA DE VICTORIA

La Reunion mas Grande que se ha visto de vapores de Guerra

MAS DE CIEN VAPORES REUNIDOS

3,000 Marineros Ponen Pie en Tierra en Nueva York

Nueva York, Abril 14.—La flota del Atlantico, comprendiendo la gran parte de la "armada de la Victoria," recibió orden en este lugar de dar a 30,000 marineros y marinos una vacación en las costas de su país, anclado en los muelles de Nueva York hoy. Con su llegada la reunión marítima más grande se ha registrado por primera vez en puertos Americanos—103 vapores—ancoraron en el río del Norte y casi inmediatamente las lanchas principiaron a traer a sus tripulantes a tierra, estando en el primer contingente la oficialidad y los marineros que iban a ser licenciados.

UN NAVAJO CENICIENTO POR LA VIDA POR APEDREAR A SU MUJER A MUERTE.

El juez de distrito de Estados Unidos Sr. Colin Nesbitt el sábado en la tarde sentenció a Hosten-ble-de-ga, un indio Navajo, a servir por la vida en la prisión de Fort Leavenworth. El indio se entregó culpable al cargo que se le había de haber asesinado a su esposa tiempo pasado, apedreandola a muerte. La terrible muerte se dice haber sido presenciada por tres muchachos. Se alega que en un arranque de remordimiento, Bega, el indio, atóntó el suicidarse, cortándose la cabeza con una hacha. También se dice que los indios de Shiprock pueblo a donde pertenecía el piel roja, estaban muy enojados por el asesinato hecho por uno de sus camaradas, y que estaban esperando que regresara para asesinarlo.

LOS ALIADOS QUEDAN UNIDOS

America y Europa Llegan a Un Pacto Definitivo

FRANCIA NO SERA IGNORADA

Esta Asegurada En Lo Futuro Contra Alemania

Londres, Abril 16.—Los representantes aliados en Paris han llegado a un arreglo en las grandes cuestiones fundamentales que afectarían la paz con Alemania, declaró hoy Lloyd George, primer ministro, dirigiéndose a la cámara de los comunes. Que los aliados habían formulado sus demandas, y que él confiaba que pronto serían presentadas.

El primer ministro hizo un vigoroso ataque sobre aquellos que habían "intentado sembrar disensión, desconfianza y sospechas entre aquellas naciones en las cuales la cordialidad y buena voluntad hacia las otras era esencial."

PUERTECITO ARRIBA DE CIEN POR CIENTO.

Puertecito, N. Mex., Abril 10.—Esta pequeña aldea lelos a un lado de este lejano estado del sudoeste, reclama ser la única cien por ciento comunidad patriótica en los Estados Unidos, con respecto al asunto de las Estampillas de Ahorros de Guerra. Todo hombre, mujer y niño en Puertecito es un miembro de la Sociedad de las Estampillas de Ahorros de Guerra, la cual tiene tres sucursales aquí, compuestas de las señoras, los niños de escuelas y los hombres de la ciudad. Todo estadounidense hasta los niños de sangre hispana es un miembro de la segunda sucursal.

LA CUOTA DE SANTA FE DEL PRESTAMO DE LA VICTORIA ASCIENDE A LA SUMA DE \$93,000

La Mitad de la Cantidad Del Ultimo ha Sido La Cuota

EL SR. OWEN ES EL ASISTENTE.

El Prestamo Se Pagara En Seis Pagos Distintos

Se anuncia que la cuota del condado de Santa Fe en el Prestamo de la Victoria, la campaña por el cual está para comenzar, será \$93,000.

Esto es nomás la mitad de la cuota que se pidió en el último Prestamo de Libertad; debido a las fuertes representaciones hechas por el Juez Reed Holloman, presidente del estado por los diez condados del norte de Nuevo Mexico en el Decimo Distrito de Reserva Federal.

El Juez Holloman ha anunciado el nombramiento de Frank Owen, le está ciudad, como su asistente por el decimo distrito. El director de Kansas City, al telegrafiar a Owen la cantidad del prestamo especifica que las notas del Prestamo de Victoria llevarán interés a razón de cuatro y tres por ciento y que se madurarán en cuatro años. Las notas serán fechadas el día veinte de mayo, requiriendo que pagos de diez por ciento sean hechos con la aplicación en o antes del día diez de mayo, diez por ciento el día veintidós de Julio y veinte por ciento en Agosto doce, Septiembre nueve, Octubre siete y Noviembre cinco con interés acumulado en plazos diferidos. Pagos completos pueden ser hechos el día veinte de Mayo. También se permitieron pagos completos al tiempo de la aplicación en la cantidad máxima de notas sobre las cuales tales pagos completos serán aceptados. También se pueden hacer pagos completos en la fecha de cualquier plazo con interés acumulado, pero no se pueden hacer pagos completos excepto en fechas de plazos. La denominación de las notas será lo mismo que en las anteriores.

PARA ABRIL 25 LOS DELEGADOS ALEMANES RECIBIRAN SU DOSIS

El Ultimo Paso de Las Negociaciones de Paz Sera Dado 165 Dias Despues de Firmado el Armisticio. El Archi-Criminal Guillermo Sera Multado ne Ochocientos Millones de Dolares, por Su Depravada Accion. Casi Cinco Biliones Tienen de Ser Pagados en Dos Años.

DERECHA DEL RAHINE LOS HUNOS; A LA IZQUIERDA LOS ALIADOS

Francia y Bretaña Recibirán La Mayor Parte De La Indemnizacion; Desordenes Facciosos Continúan en Alemania y General Intranquilidad Se ha Extendido Hasta la India; El General Allenby y el Populacho Dominan en Egipto; Nobles de Hungría Ejecutados.

Zapata ha Sido Muerto Por La Decima Vez

El Terror del Sur de Mexico ha Pasado La Historia

EL JEFE REBELDE NO EXISTE MAS

Ciudad de Mexico, Abril 16.—Emiliano Zapata, el jefe bandido del Sur de Mexico, ha sido muerto, de conformidad con los despachos de la prensa recibidos en esta ciudad anoche procedentes de Cuautla, en el estado de Morelos.

El mensual informa que parte del regimiento 50 bajo el mando del General Pablo Gonzales del ejército de Carranza regresaron a Cuautla, cuartel general del General Gonzales, trayendo consigo el cadáver del jefe rebelde.

Más tarde el gobierno Mexicano recibió un boletín oficial confirmando los reportes hechos a la prensa de la muerte de Zapata. Noticias procedentes de Morelos dicen que la muerte de Zapata fué lograda por medio de estrategia. Zapata con sus seguidores había estado escondido en la región de una inaccesible montaña desde que las fuerzas del gobierno habían confiscado el estado de Morelos, el lugar que había sido el fuerte de Zapata desde que principió su revuelta en 1900. Este jefe rebelde se dice haber sido muerto en las montañas al sur de Morelos por las tropas que encabezaba el Coronel Guajardo. El departamento de guerra ha ascendido al coronel a general por su proeza.

UN HOMBRE DE EL RITO SE HA DISTINGUIDO EN EL EJERCITO.

El Dr. Leon J. Grant llega a ser Capitán en el Cuerpo Médico; Tiene una Escuadra Sanitaria en Francia.

Noticia se ha recibido procedente de Francia que el Dr. Leon J. Grant, del Núm. 373 Calle Torcera, Brooklyn, N. Y., ha sido ascendido al rango de Capitán del Cuerpo Médico, del Ejército de Estados Unidos, y las nuevas de esta promoción de seguro será un placer a sus numerosos amigos y amistades en Nuevo Mexico.

A principios de 1918 el Dr. Grant fue comisionado Primer Teniente en el Cuerpo Médico y ordenado al campo de disciplina para oficiales en el Campo de Greenleaf, Puerto Rico, Jethorpe, Georgia. Después de seis semanas de intensa disciplina se embarcó para Francia y fue asignado para servir en el Hospital del Campo Núm. 22 situado en Langres. En Marzo de este año ese Hospital fue clausurado y al Capitán Grant se le dió mando de la Escuadra Sanitaria Núm. 17, que se halla en Aignevy-lez-Duc, Cote d'Or, que opera en establecimiento e inspección de las propiedades sanitarias para las desahuciadas y barridas poblaciones por la guerra en el Norte de Francia.

El Capitán Grant fué nacido en El Rito, Nuevo Mexico, y es el hijo de la Sra. Dora Grant y el finado Joseph Grant, un bien conocido ciudadano del estado. El atendió la escuela pública y altas de Nueva York, y graduó con la clase del '15, Colegio Médico Long Island, de Brooklyn, desempeñó trabajo de hospitalista en el Hospital de Voluntarios, en la Ciudad de Nueva York antes de entrar al servicio de su país ejerció el cargo de médico examinador por la compañía del ferrocarril Pennsylvania en el estado de Pennsylvania.

Los prospectos de paz se han aclarado de repente debido a los arreglos llegados por el consejo de cuatro en París, amigables de los cuales indican que dentro de cierto tiempo el mundo destruido por la guerra comenzará a volver algo parecido a las condiciones normales internacionales. El día 25 de Abril, que será ciento sexta y cinco días después que se dispuso el último cañon de la gran guerra, los delegados aliados y los de Alemania se reunirán en Versalles para discutir el tratado.

Una declaración hecha por el Presidente Wilson anoche indicaba que el tratado con Alemania sería completado dentro de muy corto tiempo y que entrante al arreglo de los reclamos pendientes de Italia y Jugo-Slavia por territorio en la costa oriental del Adriático se le daría preferencia.

Es probable que los aliados de Alemania sean llamados a Versalles casi inmediatamente después que los delegados Alemanes hayan recibido los términos aliados y pasado sobre ellos. Alemania por los términos del tratado tendrá que pagar \$100,000,000,000 marca, en oro, cual a razón de cambio ante bellum sería equivalente a \$23,500,000,000. De esta suma deberán ser pagados dentro de dos años una suma igual a \$4,764,000,000 y durante los siguientes treinta años, doble esa suma deberá ser entregada a los aliados. Una comisión de expertos alemán y como deberan ser pagados los restantes \$9,235,000,000 de fondos de reparación. Parece haber un arreglo en el problema irritante de la frontera Franco-Alemana. Se dice que los Alemanes serán obligados de retirar sus tropas de una zona de veintidós millas de ancho, el lado derecho del Rhin mientras que los aliados tendrán el lado izquierdo de ese río hasta que el primer plazo de la indemnización sea pagado.

Se indica que Francia y la Gran Bretaña recibirán la mayor parte de la indemnización estimándose que ochenta por ciento del total irá a ellas. De lo restante las potencias pequeñas recibirán sus partes y se espera que haya algunos disgustos de parte de ellas.

En Hungría, donde la república sovieta ha estado en poder por varias semanas, se reporta la ejecución del Arzobispo Hoss de Austria, del Dr. Alejandro Weisler, anteriormente primer ministro, y del Baron Josef Stepranyi, ministro de comercio. Falta confirmación a este reporte.

Desordenes facciosos continúan en Alemania. En Bavaria hay indicaciones que el gobierno al mando del primer ministro Hoffman, sucesor de Kurt Eisner, está ganando terreno, y que el reglamento sovieta, que amenazaba tomar control absoluto, se ha desalojado. En Berlín ha habido motines y las tropas han abierto fuego sobre vendedores en las calles, quienes se alega que han estado vendiendo efectos robados. En las regiones industriales de Westphalia, la huelga continúa pero no se han reportado encuentros.

Una situación bastante intranquila se ha levantado en la India donde ha habido desordenes de un carácter serio. La situación en Egipto se reporta estar en control de las fuerzas militares al mando del General Allenby.

EL CONCILIO DE DEFENSA CONCLUIRA SU OBRA PARA EL PRIMERO DE MAYO.

El Concilio de Defensa del estado se halla trabajando en estos días con el esfuerzo de concluir sus asuntos al posible lo es para el primer día de Mayo y de este modo conformar con la disolución de la cuarta legislatura del estado en pasar un acta aboliendo la organización. Practicamente todos los esfuerzos de los miembros y los del secretario Danburg, ha sido concentrados en hacer cobranzas de préstamos los cuales han provado en el desempeño y al mismo tiempo se ha llegado a la conclusión de ser una obra molesta y la cual por su puesto nunca llegará a limpiar una cantidad de cien por ciento.

SENSIBLE FALLECIMIENTO

El día 7 del corriente mes a las 12:30 p. m. pasó a mejor vida en la casa residencial de su madre Sra. A. Gertrud, en la ciudad de Las Vegas, el Sr. Felipe R. Garcia, víctima de una crónica enfermedad del corazón. Sus funerales, que se vieron muy concurridos por las amistades y familiares del extinto, tuvieron lugar el día 9 a las 3 de la tarde, habiéndose verificado a las 9 de la mañana una misa de cuerpo presente en la Iglesia de Nuestra Señora de los Dolores.

EL NUEVO MEXICANO

SEMANARIO EN ESPAÑOL. Publicado todos los Jueves en Santa Fe, por la SANTA FE NEW MEXICAN PUBLISHING CORPORATION

E. DANA JOHNSON, Editor. RALPH M. HENDERSON, Auditor

El Nuevo Mexicano es el periódico más viejo del Estado de Nuevo México. Se manda a todas las estaciones del Estado, y tiene una circulación muy grande entre el pueblo inteligente y progresista del Suroeste.

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Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Periódico Oficial del Condado de Bandoval.

JUEVES, ABRIL 17 DE 1919



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FRANCIA.

May sin embargo aliménto para América en el creciente recelo y demencia de este país en Francia. La nación polaca, vendida, arruinada y crucificada torturada a cuya ayuda marchamos inspirados por la bondadosa memoria de Lafayette y la brillante imagen de Juana de Arco...

En la larga carrera, que formaría capital político al fin, es aquel basado en la competencia del nombrado, para el propio desempeño de su oficina.

EL QUINTO PRESTAMO DE LIBERTAD.

El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos invoca el nuevo la ayuda de su pueblo. El día 21 de Abril, 1919, el Quinto Préstamo de Libertad estará abierto para suscripciones. Algunos gente podrá intrínsecamente con indiferencia hacia este préstamo y decidir no suscribir...

RAZA Y OFICINAS.

El Nuevo Mexicano publica hoy un otro columna de este número un interesante análisis de la situación del predominio de oficinas en Nuevo México en el momento de la demostración relativa de los beneficiados Hispano-Americanos y no Hispano-Americanos. El resumen es de interés especial en vista de los cargos hechos que el Gobernador Larrazolet ha estado atacando al por mayor de distinción radical en nombramientos de oficinas públicas. Los números no niegan, como vulgarmente se dice, y en este caso las figuras sobresalientes los cargos hechos y el justo igual que injusto al gobernador tener que desaprobarlo. El sistema de división oficinas igualmente por predominio racial o de hacer nombramientos en cualquier caso por tales razones, cualquiera que sea la función racial beneficiada, sería una acción muy imprudente. El único sistema de nombramientos que garantiza...

LA MAYORIA DE LOS EMPLEOS DE ESTADONO HAN SIDO DADOS A HISPANO-AMERICANOS, A PESAR DE LOS RUMORES QUE CIRCULAN

Interesante Estadística Mostrando el Numero Relativo de Oficiales "Anglos"; El Programa del Gobernador Larrazolet de "50-50" No se ha Llevado a Cabo.

Con prácticamente todos los nombramientos que han de ser hechos por la administración de Larrazolet ya hechos y los nombrados y funcionarios que se presentaban en nombre de una complicada estadística de la que se deduce, basados en la anunciada intención del Gobernador Larrazolet, poco después de ser electo, de dividir las oficinas 50-50 entre ciudadanos Hispano-Americanos y de otras descendencias. No más un aspirante a un cargo de oficina en Santa Fe, que sea de raza blanca, que se le presente al Gobernador para que escogiera uno de los dos nombres nombrados y nombrar la comisión especial para investigar el problema de las oficinas de nuevas pero no considerables, en comparación con el total, principalmente todas las oficinas de oficina de Santa Fe, y algunas que haya un número variable y significativo, la presente lista de nombrados es amplia para conclusiones finales.

La materia puede ser escudriñada de dos aspectos, primero, el actual, número de cabezas-per-cabeza asignado a cada oficina en el electorado del estado y segundo, el nombramiento que ha de ser extraído del grupo de los dos se hallará que otorgados en clase pero difieren grandemente en proporción la divergencia entre los dos elementos siendo aun más grande en punto de pago que en cuanto al número de empleados.

Quince de los veintinueve condados del estado tienen una población proporcional a España; cinco tienen una proporción de 25 por ciento de los otros siete la proporción es casi igual. En la cuarta legislatura de este legislado, 24 senadores, siete eran Hispano-Americanos. De cuarenta miembros de la cámara, veinte y siete no eran Hispanos y veintidós eran de descendencia Hispana. De los oficiales presidiendo de las dos cámaras, uno era español y nueve eran Hispano-Americanos y el otro era nativo de Kansas. De los empleados clericales en las dos cámaras, menos que la mitad eran de descendencia Hispana; el senador teniendo uno, el representante de los doce oficiales del estado en los cuarenta y cinco nombrados de elección, de los cuales una mayoría son los copistas republicanos del norte, ocho eran Anglos, cuatro no más de descendencia Hispana. En los varios condados del estado, dieciocho setenta y ocho candidatos por todos tuvieron éxito. De estos, no más de veintidós eran Hispano-Americanos.

De los doce oficiales del estado en los cuarenta y cinco nombrados de elección, de los cuales una mayoría son los copistas republicanos del norte, ocho eran Anglos, cuatro no más de descendencia Hispana. En los varios condados del estado, dieciocho setenta y ocho candidatos por todos tuvieron éxito. De estos, no más de veintidós eran Hispano-Americanos.

EL GRAN JURADO DE ESTADOS UNIDOS CONCLUYE SUS LABORES.

El gran jurado federal hizo su reporte final el Sr. Nebbett Juez del Distrito de Estados Unidos el viernes por la tarde. El jurado reportó que había estado en sesión desde Abril 7 hasta Abril 10, y había investigado 47 quejas, hallando 37 verdaderas quejas y 10 no verdaderas. Las expresiones acostumbradas de dar gracias a los oficiales de la corte fueron hechas en un reporte firmado por J. Stephenson, y los "claros, concisos y sistemáticos métodos" de varios a quienes el jurado les dio el nombre de "El Gran Jurado" fue hecha al Sr. A. E. Gera por el cuidadoso forma en que condujo la causa de Hardin. La causa era una cuestión de esclavitud blanca. El gran jurado recomendó el aumentar el número de los inspectores de correos para este distrito, o algún método por medio del cual el departamento de giros postales puede ser revisado más frecuentemente.

Acusaciones Devueltas.

Entre las acusaciones anunciadas el viernes se hallaba una acusación de Alvin Oliver Hurdin, acusado de esclavitud blanca. Se alega que el acusado era un esclavo menor de 18 años de edad del pueblo de Dalhart, Texas, al pueblo de Tucuman y de allí a Las Vegas, N. Mex. con propósitos inmorales. Se reportó que el sujeto se halla bajo arresto en el Paso, sirviendo una condena en la cárcel de aquel lugar.

Fabricantes de Licor Acusados.

Una acusación de interés excepcional fue recibida en la oficina de Bonnie Brothers, fabricantes de Joel B. Fraser whiskey, de Louisville, Ky., y la acusación es de que 800 galones de "bone" fue embarcado para Chama, N. Mex. La pena máxima es de \$1,000 en cada cuenta.

Sentencias Impuestas.

Adolph H. Murr, se entregó con culpa de haber comprado propiedad de Estados Unidos y fue sentenciado a cuatro meses en la cárcel de Estados Unidos.

Un Caso Raro.

El caso puede parecer raro a un interesado es el caso del gobierno menor de la Sr. James Revello, menor de color, el cual se ha despedido para ser juzgado para Abril 23. Se le acusa de haber obtenido una pensión de soldados cuando no estaba habilitado a hacerlo. Se entregó con culpa.

Evitad la "Locura de la Langosta" este Año



Arriba, la Langosta (Colgarra o Ghi Años; Abajo, la Verdadera Langosta charrá) Pedológica o de Diez y Sieta, o Chapulín.

La Cigarrá (Chicharra) Periodica, o Langosta de Diez años no es la Verdadera Langosta que se Come las Cosechas; No Existe Semejanza Verdadera.

Este es un caso de "langosta" y lo acompañan los acostumbrados temores y exageraciones populares. Donde la cigarrá periodica vino a un existencia allí pasa sus días y muere.

Toda cosecha sufre de los estragos de la verdadera langosta. No mas los arboles sufren de la langosta de diez y siete años, y no mas muy tierna fruta y arboles ornamentales son capaces de ser dañados severamente. Métodos de evitar o minimizar esta plaga han sido descubiertos y publicados por el Departamento de Agricultura.

El insecto mismo puede efectuar comparativamente poco daño, pero el temor del insecto puede efectuar mucho más, particularmente si está basado sobre una confusión de la langosta de cigarrá (chicharra) con la langosta de chapulín. Los hombres, creyendo que los chapulines están para comerse sus cosechas esta primavera, quedarán quietos refrenando y sembrar alertas cosas. Es importante, por lo tanto, que la confusión sea aclarada, que sea definitivamente entendido por todos que la "langosta de diez y siete años" que significa la cigarrá (chicharra) periodica y no los chapulines.

GRAN JURADO ESPECIAL LLAMADO POR EL JUEZ HOLLOWAN.

Se Rumora que una Sesión Especial Tomará los Asuntos de Bonos; Término Especial Para el Condado de San Juan.

El Juez de Distrito Reed Hollowan el viernes en la mañana anunció en la corte que él llamará un gran jurado especial esa tarde, y a las dos los nombres de él jurado fueron nombrados. El jurado se reunirá mañana viernes.

Siendo este el tercer gran jurado que ha sido llamado durante las últimas cuatro semanas, varios rumores se han levantado. Es porque ha sido llamado, sin embargo, es un secreto de la corte.

Estando tan cerca el asunto de la causa de bonos de Kelly, reportes están en circulación de que habrá un desarrollo en esta famosa acusación de bonos en el condado de Santa Fe. El fiscal general estuvo en la corte de distrito el viernes en la tarde. El Sr. Aekren prometió, en su argumento final en el juicio de Kelly, que al estado probará más intereses en el escándalo de los bonos, en vista de los testimonios de los testigos.

Kelly Dé Fianza.

William G. Kelly, agente de cambio de Kansas City, encarcelado el jueves por el jurado por haber obtenido dinero fraudulentamente en un bono suponiendo el N.º 254 del condado de Santa Fe, dio una fianza de \$10,000 y será libre para regresar a su hogar en Kansas City, pendiente la perfección de su apelación a la corte superior del estado, hasta que la corte oiga. Los fiscales del Sr. Kelly fueron nombrados en la siguiente orden: T. B. Catron, Dr. Frank H. Mear, Jack Levy y Tom Olmstead. A pesar que es costumbre poner la cantidad por la cual quedan responsable a continuación de cada uno de los nombres de los fiscales la ley obliga a todos a cada uno en una fianza para que sean responsables por la entera cantidad, en caso que la fianza sea perdida por infracción, como se dice.

Término Especial de la Corte.

El Juez Hollowan anunció el viernes que en término especial de la corte de distrito en el Condado de San Juan se abrirá en aquel condado el 12 de Mayo.

Señe las Causas Hasta Abril 28.

El Juez Hollowan también ha hecho una lista de causas que serán juzgadas en la corte de distrito en esta lugar, hasta el 28 de Abril.

SUS DOLENCIAS HACIAN LLORAR A UNA SEÑORA

Miles de señoras trabajan hoy día mientras que sufren los rigores de la vejez dolencia que pueden remediar. La Sr. L. Warrus, 2726 3ra. Calle, Ocean Park, Cal. escribe: "Yo tenía de setenta y dos años y me sentía muy débil. Mi espalda me dolía mucho, también mi cabeza, hasta el grado de hacerme ambas dolencias llorar. Ahora con el tratamiento de los Riñones me alivió de todas mis dolencias. Dolor de espalda, músculos doloridos, contracturas de brazos e hinchazón de piernas, dolencias reumáticas son indicaciones de desajuste de los Riñones. Las píldoras de Foley para los Riñones me alivian de todas mis dolencias. Tráman pronto alivio. Doventa en la Capital Pharmacy."

Allies United on Peace Terms Submitted To Germany Says Lloyd George to Commons

America and Europe Not At Daggers Points, Premier Avers

FRANCE'S CLAIMS NOT IGNORED

Will Be Secured Against German Attacks In The Future

Peace Terms Fulfillment of Pledges Made By Allies

(By Leased Wire to New Mexican.) London, April 16.—The allied representatives in Paris arrived at a complete understanding on the great fundamental questions that would effect peace with Germany, Premier Lloyd George declared in addressing the house of commons today. The allies had formulated their demands, and he hoped that by the end of next week they would be presented.

The premier made a vigorous attack upon those who had "attempted to sow dissension, distrust and suspicion between the nations whose cordiality and good will toward each other was essential." He could not conceive of a worse crime, he declared, at a time when nothing could save the world but keeping the nations together.

"It is not true that the United States and Europe have been at variance," Mr. Lloyd George declared, adding that no one could have treated more sympathetically the peculiar problems and special susceptibility of Europe than President Wilson. The delegates had never forgotten what France had gone through and they had not forgotten to what she was entitled, not merely security against a repetition of German attack, but to feel a sense of security against it. The conference had come to a unanimous conclusion on all the points before it, including a decision that to publish the peace terms before they were discussed with the enemy would be a first class blunder. Their premature publication, he contended, could only serve to encourage the resistance of the enemy.

Mr. Lloyd George denied that he was trying to escape the declarations he made during the general election campaign. The declaration regarding making Germany pay has not been concurred in by party leaders. The premier said he had not come to the house of commons to ask release for any pledge he had given. "I am here to say that the pledge we have given is incorporated in the demands put forth by the allies," he asserted.

Questions that have never been heard of before the war nearly produced a conflict between two of the allied delegates, Mr. Lloyd George continued, and there were a number of such questions. But, he added, after all it was quarrels over small states which had made the great war. He spoke of the difficulties in the Balkans and added:

"One of the features of the present situation, owing to the breaking up of the central empires, is that Central Europe has been Balkanized into small states. Care must be taken lest causes of future unrest be created by the settlement made."

The question of Russia was one of the most complex problems ever dealt with by any body of men, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out. One difficulty was that there was no Russia.

"There is an organization controlling Central Russia, but there is nobody who can say it is even a de facto government for the whole of Russia," he declared. "Even if we could under the circumstances recognize the Bolshevik government, we can not recognize it as the de facto government of Russia. It is just like a volcano which is still in eruption and the best we can do is to provide security for those dwelling on its remotest and most accessible slopes, and arrest the flow of lava so that it shall not scorch other lands."

Russia Russian Affairs. After saying that there was no question of recognizing the Russian soviet government, that such a proposition had never been discussed or even proposed, the premier said it was a fundamental principle of British foreign policy never to interfere with the internal affairs of other countries. The government of Russia was a matter for the Russian people. "It was at this point that the premier

Human Race About to be Redeemed From Scourge and Agony of War; Premier Pleads for Patience



LLOYD-GEORGE

WHAT PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE TOLD HOUSE OF COMMONS ABOUT PEACE.

The Allies agreed absolutely on peace terms to be submitted to Germany next week.

"It is not true that the United States and Europe have been at variance."

To publish the peace terms before discussion with the enemy would be "a first class blunder."

"The delegates have never forgotten what France went through or what she is entitled to."

"The league of nations instead of wasting time has saved time."

Russia is to be left to the Russians, but every effort is being made to prevent Bolshevism spreading beyond her borders.

The peace conference has fulfilled the pledges made by Lloyd George to England.

Wilson showed a sympathetic understanding of Europe's problems.

The great danger now is that "the world may go to pieces;" the "gaunt specter of hunger" is the greatest peril.

Denounces those who endeavor to sow dissension between countries. "Don't soil this triumph of right by indulging in angry passions. Consecrate the confidence of millions to the redemption of the human race from the scourge and agony of war."

declared that it was not the duty of the British government to commit the country to gigantic enterprises in order to improve Russian conditions, such as the government deplored those conditions, pointing out that Russia was a country very easy of invasion but a very difficult one from which to withdraw.

Leave Her Bolshevism. "I would rather leave Russia Bolshevism until they see their way out of it rather than see Great Britain landed in bankruptcy," explained the premier, who added that this would be the surest road to the spread of Bolshevism in England.

"My earnest conviction is that military intervention in Russia would be an act of the greatest stupidity," he declared.

The premier said he might be asked why he supported Admiral Koltchak and General Denikin. He would tell the house frankly, he said. When the treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed, he explained, large parts of Russia had no hand in the shameful act and were in revolt against the government which signed it.

"They raised arms at our invitation and largely at our expense," he added, "but that was absolutely sound military policy, because without those organizations the Germans would have secured all the resources which would have enabled them to break the blockade."

"Bolshevism," continued the premier, "had threatened to impress by force of arms its domination over those populations which had revolted against it and it would have been an act thoroughly unworthy of any great land to say to those populations, 'we are exceedingly obliged to you; you have served your purpose and we need you no longer, and have left them to the Bolshevik troops. It is our duty, since we asked them to take this step, to promise them support. We are not sending troops, because every Russian thought that if Russia were to be redeemed she must be redeemed by her own sons, and they asked that they be supplied with the necessary arms."

No Change in Policy. The premier said he did not consider that this was a departure from the fundamental policy of Great Britain of not interfering in the internal affairs of any land. He continued: "Our policy is to arrest the flood of present forcible eruption of Bolshevism into allied lands and for that reason we are organizing all the forces in allied countries bordering on Russian territory from the Black Sea to the Baltic. If the Bolshevik attack on any of our allies, it is our business to defend them."

"This is our policy, but we want peace in Europe. The world will not be passive as long as Russia is torn and rent by civil war.

"It is our policy to make peace among the warring nations not by recognizing one party, but by inducing them to come together with a view to setting up some authority in Russia which would be acceptable to the whole Russian people and that the allies could recognize as their government."

He did not despair, he said, of a solution being found.

After declaring that reliable information showed that although the Bolshevik armed force was apparently growing, Bolshevism itself was gradually waning and breaking down be-

fore the relentless force of economic factors." The premier said that when Bolshevism disappears then would come the time to reestablish peace with Russia.

Have Patience. "We must have patience," he warned, "because we are dealing with a people misgoverned for centuries. There are unmistakable signs that Russia is emerging and when she is one more sane and normal the allies should make peace with her."

In answering a question propounded by John R. Clynes, labor leader, whether approaches for peace had come from Russia, the premier said: "We have had no approaches of any sort or kind. None have been put before the conference. I have only heard reports that others have proposed which they assume come from authentic quarters."

TREMENDOUS PROBLEMS BEFORE PEACE CONFERENCE. "No conference in history," said the premier, "has been faced with problems of such variety, complexity, magnitude and gravity. The congress of Vienna, which was the nearest approach to it, took eleven months for its work, but that congress, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out, sank into insignificance as compared with what had been settled by this conference."

After referring to the world-wide extent of the war, the premier said that new states had sprung into existence, some of them independent, some semi-independent, some that might be protectorates. And although their boundaries might not be defined, some indication of them must be given.

The time spent by the peace conference in framing the league of nations plan saved time instead of wasting it. Mr. Lloyd George declared, as the league would provide a means of adjustment of possible errors.

Questions have cropped up at the peace conference which imperiled the peace of Europe, but the premier said he believed that the conference had surmounted those difficulties.

"It is not true that the United States and Europe have been at variance," the premier declared. He repeated attempts to sow dissensions among the delegates. In his reference to his league of nations deliberations, Mr. Lloyd George said the conference might have taken more time, but for the fact that it was setting up a machinery capable of readjustment and correcting of peoples mistakes.

"And that is why the league of nations, instead of wasting time, saved time," he added.

NO QUESTION YET OF RECOGNIZING RUSSIA. In answer to a question from John R. Clynes, a labor leader, whether approaches for peace had come from the Russian government, the premier said: "We have had no approaches of any sort or kind. None have been put before the conference."

Much as the British government deplored conditions in Russia, the premier continued, it is not its duty to commit England to a gigantic enterprise in order to "prove conditions in Russia. Russia is a country very easy to

invade and very difficult to get out of.

There is no question, he continued or recognizing Russia. It had never been postponed and had never been discussed. The premier said reliable information showed that while the Bolshevik force was apparently growing, Bolshevism itself was gradually waning—breaking down before the relentless force of economic factors.

REAL DANGER IS THAT WORLD MAY GO TO PIECES. Referring to the necessity of returning to paths of peace and of reducing armaments, the premier said the forces of the countries which had kept Europe in arms for 40 years were to be reduced to an army which would be adequate enough only to police and protect her commerce. There were suggestions that there might be a war recrudescence in Germany. That was not a danger, Mr. Lloyd George asserted, because only with difficulty could Germany raise 500,000 men to preserve order. The danger, he said, was of the world going to pieces; adding: "A real danger—the gaunt specter of hunger—is stalking through the land." Premier Lloyd George concluded by playing to all "not to soil this triumph of right by indulging in the angry passions of mankind, but to consecrate the confidence of millions to the redemption of the human race from the scourge and agony of war."

In the course of his remarks on the Russian situation, Premier Lloyd George referring to the report that Americans had visited Russia had brought back peace offers from that government said:

"If President Wilson attached any value to them he would have brought them before the conference and he certainly did not."

U. S. Navy to Bust Up Harbor Strike. Washington, April 16.—Transports will be operated in and out of New York harbor, "if it requires the entire United States Navy." It was stated officially today in connection with plans of harbor workers to start a strike tomorrow with the announced intention of tying up traffic completely.

205 U-BOATS AT BOTTOM OF SEA, ADMIRAL SAYS. New York, April 16.—Rear Admiral Sims, who commanded the American fleet during its war time activities in European waters, said today that he believed there were "255 German submarines at the bottom of the sea." In a speech at the Bond club, a Victory Loan organization, he said the fleet "found many submarines stuck on the bottom with indications showing that many of the men caught inside either committed suicide or were killed."

NEW ZEALAND WET. London, April 16.—The vote of New Zealand soldiers has wiped out the majority for prohibition which was rolled up in that commonwealth on April 11, according to a dispatch to the Centre News from Christchurch.

GENERAL ANGELES WENT TO MEXICO TO FILL A VERY LARGE ORDER

Enterprising Adventurer Would Make Villa "Civilized"

ACTUALLY DID IT, WITNESS SAYS

(By Leased Wire to New Mexican.) El Paso, Texas, April 16.—General Felipe Angeles's purpose in Mexico is to get Francisco Villa and all of the other revolutionary chieftains to subordinate themselves to the principles of the Mexican Liberal Alliance, of which Angeles is the head, Colonel Federico Cervantes, Angeles chief of staff, stated on the witness stand in federal court here today in the trial of himself and 11 others charged with setting on foot a military expedition to Mexico. General Angeles went to Mexico to make Francisco Villa a civilized man, Cervantes testified.

"He sought to have Villa respect the lives and properties of foreigners and to cease killing prisoners. That he has succeeded is evidenced by the fact that no more prisoners have been killed by Villa since Angeles joined him and the lives and property of Mexicans have been respected," the witness said.

He denied Angeles's mission to Mexico was a military one, claiming he went there from New York to propagate the reform program of the Liberal Alliance.

Phoenix I. W. W. Office Center for New Mexico

Propaganda Station For Five States, Sheriff Says

(By Leased Wire to New Mexican.) Phoenix, Arizona, April 16.—Sheriff John Montgomery of Maricopa county was summoned to appear before the federal grand jury this morning and it was reported at a late hour this afternoon his examination still was in progress.

Sheriff Montgomery recently submitted to a committee of Phoenix citizens what he designed as the results of his investigation of I. W. W. activities in this neighborhood, with the information that, so far as he could learn, the Phoenix office of the I. W. W. was headquarters for the distribution of the organization's propaganda for Arizona and New Mexico, and in part for Colorado, Nevada and California.

In his possession the sheriff held a mass of documents and papers together with what purported to be the verbatim statement of a former I. W. W. secretary on incendiaryism in the Salt River valley. The other papers were said to have come from the central committee, who decided that publicity was necessary to inform residents of the Salt River valley of the activities of the organization and to impress upon the federal authorities, the need for some action.

Telephone Employees Threaten Big Strike

Louisville, Ky., April 16.—Harry Henderson, business agent of the telephone operators' union of Louisville, today announced that a vote to be finished May 11 is being taken throughout the country by telephone union employees with a nationwide strike as the alternative. He said the votes of 250,000 telephone employees already have been received and that a great majority favor a strike if the demands are not granted.

Washington, April 16.—Postmaster General Burleson, in a statement today said the striking telephone employees in New England should return to work at once upon the assurance that their demands would be carefully investigated to determine whether increased wages could be granted without impairment of the financial stability of the companies.

Mrs. Phoebe Hearst's Funeral Held Today

El Paso, Texas, April 16.—Offices of the Babcoera Land and Cattle company, which owns large ranch and cattle interests in northern Mexico, were closed here today during the funeral of Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, who owned the Babcoera properties. The Babcoera ranches have been raided and looted many times during the six years of revolutions in Mexico, been stolen from the ranches during hundreds of head of cattle having the revolutionary period by troops and bandits. The Porshing punitive expedition passed over these ranches in pursuit of Francisco Villa.

ANARCHY RULES IN MUNICH; HOT FIGHTING WITH SOVIET TROOPS

Bolsheviki Credited with A Temporary Victory

CLASH ALONG POLISH FRONTIER

(Leased Wire to New Mexican.) Violent fighting has occurred at Munich between German government and soviet troops, the latter seeming to have won at least a temporary victory. It is probable, however, that the battle will be renewed, the government forces having been reinforced. Government troops also have been engaged in quite serious encounters at Magdeburg, where radical elements which have been in control for the last few days are reported to have been defeated. Labor troubles are still prevalent throughout western Germany.

Czech forces are reported in dispatches from Warsaw to have crossed the line of demarcation fixed by the allied mission in Silesia where the Czechs and Poles claim territory. The clash along the Polish frontier is said to have resulted in casualties. Meanwhile the first detachment of General Haller's Polish troops has started from France on its way across Germany to Poland in accordance with the recent agreement with the Germans for the forwarding of this force.

COMPLETE ANARCHY REIGNS IN MUNICH

London, April 16.—Complete anarchy reigns in Munich, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company. All work has ceased, trains are not running and robbers are looting houses and threatening the banks, the dispatch states. The first infantry regiment is said to have joined the Spartacists.

Hughes Denies He's Retained by Big Traction Interests

Washington, April 16.—Charles F. Hughes, in a statement here today, denied flatly that he had been retained by New York traction interests or had received money from them, as has been asserted in testimony before the New York legislative inquiry now in progress.

"I have read the preposterous story published in the report of the Albany hearing," said Mr. Hughes, "that I had been paid \$50,000 by the traction interests to appear at the legislative hearing on the Carson-Martin bill. There is not a word of truth in it. I have not been retained by the traction interests and I have not received a dollar from them."

KOREANS ASK RECOGNITION OF INDEPENDENCE

Philadelphia, Pa., April 16.—A petition for the recognition of the provisional government of the Korean republic was sent today to President Wilson and the associated governments at Paris by the Korean congress in session here. It is the hope of the Koreans that the peace conference will take action on their claims in the near future.

Czar Burleson Is Supreme in Alabama

Montgomery, Ala., April 16.—Chief Anderson of the Alabama supreme court today denied the injunction sought by state attorney general Smith against Postmaster General Burleson to prevent application of increased telegraph and telephone rates in Alabama, the court held the state had no authority in the matter.

U. S. HASN'T ANY FIGHT WITH JAPAN

(By Leased Wire to New Mexican.) Washington, April 16.—Acting secretary of state Polk today authorized the statement that no serious questions were pending between the United States and Japan, and that the indications were that minor issues arising from the situation in Siberia and the recent trouble at Tien Tsin as well as peace conference problems soon would be amicably settled without any straining of relations between the two countries.

SUFF IS DEPORTED.

London, April 16.—The deportation from the United Kingdom of Miss Lilian Scott Troy of San Francisco, an American suffragette, is announced. Miss Troy was a friend of Barbara Von Horst, former secretary of San Francisco, who was interned by the British government in August 1914.

WORLD TO BE KEPT IN THE DARK

With Sole Exception of 23 Allied Nations and Germany

PEACE PACT THEN TO BE PUBLIC

Secret Plenary Session of Conference Before April 25th

Italian - Jugo - Slavian Problems Wrestled With Now

(By Leased Wire to New Mexican.) Details of the procedure to be observed at the historic meeting of allied and German representatives at Versailles a week from Friday are being worked out by the allied delegations to the peace conference. It is improbable that the world will know the exact demands of the associated governments until after the Teutons have been formally appraised of the terms of peace.

It seems however, that not only all the allied governments, but the governments of all countries which severed relations with Germany will be informed as to the details of the proposed treaty.

For this purpose, a secret plenary session of the peace conference may be held before April 25. The council of four is at present devoting itself to efforts to settle the controversy between Italy and Jugo Slavia relative to the eastern shore of the Adriatic. In addition, it is declared in a semi-official French news agency dispatch that the Schleswig-Holstein problems, in which Denmark and Germany are at odds, has been adjusted by the arrangements of a referendum to the people of the province.

DELEGATES OF EIGHTEEN NATIONS MEET ALLIES

Paris, April 16.—Delegates of the 18 states which declared war against Germany, exclusive of the five great powers, were called to meet at 3 p. m. at the French foreign office, with representatives of the five powers. The matters for discussion included the question of calling in the German plenipotentiaries, and making known of the peace preliminaries to these 18 states.

DISTINCT IMPROVEMENT IN PEACE SITUATION

Washington, April 16.—Distinct improvement in the general peace conference situation was reported to the White House today from Paris. It was indicated that excellent progress was being made toward concluding the negotiations.

NEGOTIATIONS WERE FINISHED ON TUESDAY

Paris, April 16.—(Havas)—The negotiations between the representatives of the allied and associated governments were virtually finished Tuesday, the Echo De Paris says. It learns from an authoritative source. The newspaper adds that at no time has the understanding between France and the United States been closer and that the French government is completely satisfied with the attitude of President Wilson. The Gaulois says that the final agreement on the frontiers between Jugo Slavia and Italy will be incorporated in the preliminary peace treaty with Germany.

An agreement was reached today by the associated powers to send food to Russia under neutral control, but French representatives made several reservations which will be considered tomorrow. It seems likely, however, that the objections will be overcome and that the relief work will be pressed rapidly.

The agreement stipulates that the Bolshevik must cease hostilities. It is understood that a policy concerning the manner of dealing with conditions in Russia has been formulated by the allied and associated governments. Announcement of this policy, it was thought, would be made before the day's close.

The council of four decided definitively yesterday that military occupation of the left bank of the Rhine shall continue for 15 years, the newspaper says. At first inter-allied forces would be used, but they would be withdrawn progressively in proportion as Germany met her financial obligations and be replaced by French and Belgian soldiers. The journal says that the central territorial commission of the peace conference has decided the Teschen problem in favor of Bohemia as against Poland.

SANTA FE NEW MEXICAN

Published every Thursday by the SANTA FE NEW MEXICAN PUBLISHING CORPORATION.

ADVERTISING RATES: Display, per inch, Single Column, per insertion, 25c

enough of this metal to make one like large enough to hold his weight. A healthy man contains a ounce of phosphorus.

Aha! He Cried; Milady Nicotine Is Reported Safe

(New York Tribune.) John Barleycorn having been laid out in black clothes and white cravat and the mourners having been summoned for the funeral, the friends of Lady Nicotine are a little nervous.

Nevertheless, it wasgers are to be laid, it is well to back the lady and her relatives—Father Pipe, Black Cigar, her brother, and the slim young princess, Demolition Cigarette, Plug and Pinocot, the least respected members of the family, it also, might be in some danger, but they will escape on account of their kinship. King James, who wrote the "Counterblaste to Tobacco," was the greatest fool.

It was not fanciful alone or a desire to sacrifice the normal for the protection of the abnormal that brought trouble to John Barleycorn. The old chap it may be confessed, fell into bad company. He was too constantly seen in the company of the Saloon, a scurvy waster, a vice and crime center, whose carrying-on incensed decent persons. The trade in intoxicating beverages had become corrupting, even though the beverages in themselves did little harm.

And when the rounding-up of rum occurred the public, its mind engrossed in other things, took little notice of the drive. It deemed it utterly impossible for the country to go bare dry. Had it not been long said that the Constitution was practically unamendable? No similar still hunt against tobacco is possible.

So the tobacco jar and the humorist are not likely to become antagonistic along with the decenter beauty of Kentucky and the blonde of the Carolinas, and even the fuliginous product of Pennsylvania, scarcely need life insurance. As for the heavenly compound manufactured by the sun out of the essence of Cuba the only thing asked of it is that it increase its volume.

How Felix Diaz Fled From Mexico



FELIX DIAZ

(Fred J. Spillstone, in Leslie's.) EVERYBODY well regulated revolution should have a romance and a hero. General Felix Diaz is the hero of this one and his return to Mexico to rally his countrymen against the Carrancista needs no garlanding by the imagination of the fictionist.

General Diaz was, as all the world knows, destined jointly with General Huerta to govern Mexico when the Madero administration collapsed in 1913. But Diaz was no match in ambition and strength for his associate and within a few days Huerta found a legal way to place himself in the presidential office. Defeated political rivals have not found continued residence in Mexico palatable and General Diaz went abroad, remaining in Cuba and the United States until February 17, 1915.

In preparation for his adventure Diaz had exposed himself to the sun until he was burned as brown as an Indian; had let his hair and beard grow long, and had injected into his eyelids a solution that caused them to swell and become inflamed. In this unkempt mood, Francisco Sanchez, a small wonder that no one recognized the debonair Felix Diaz, the petted favorite of the capital in its golden days, then and his companion, under suspicion of being revolutionists, spent some time in jail at Manzanillo and were later sent to Monterey for further examination, where they pleaded at liberty.

No evidence being found against them the prosecutor prepared a recommendation that they be released, which had to be sent to Mexico City for approval. Don Felix, knowing that the moment would, perhaps months, longer in the Monterey penitentiary, boldly demanded an immediate trial for himself and his companions, with the result that on April 20 the five were acquitted.

Asked where he wanted to go, Diaz replied that he preferred to stay in Monterey, since, as he had once been arrested and confined in prison for no other offense than being a poor, shipwrecked sailor, he did not care to again venture where he was not known. This convinced the judge that the five should have passports, and Don Felix countered by demanding railroad tickets as well, which point being conceded, he and three companions decided to go to Mexico City, while the fifth of the party started for the United States to report the fortunes of his chief to friends there.

Diaz found refuge in the home of a friend in Mexico City, where he remained from May 4 to May 14, busying himself secretly with political matters. Carranza's spies in New Orleans picked up some indignant remarks of his courier and flashed the word to Mexico City to look out for Diaz. General Obregon, then minister of war, put the police on the trail and soon located Don Felix who escaped on horseback with no moment to spare. Amador Carranza, the friend who sheltered him, spent several months in prison and barely missed being executed.

Worst is Over; New Mexico Paper Solves World-Peace

Think goodness, a ray has come out from behind the "Big Dark" who have worried with the question of how to solve peace and create a league of nations. Their difficulties will all vanish if they will just wait until the "New Mexico Tribune-Progress" can cable them a sane, comprehensive and sound solution of all their perplexities. Though the "New Mexico Tribune-Progress" is a little late with it, it comes out this week with complete plan for reconstructing the world which the "Labyrinth" and which is as follows: "The Tribune-Progress offers a solution to the peace party as a way out of the difficulties threatening to disrupt the amicable relations confronting the delegates at the start of discussion for world peace. The aggravating part of the affair at present developed in the narrow view of many and the petty ambition displayed by representatives. To overcome this and satisfy all nations a world republic established with Woodrow Wilson the first president for a term of ten years. After that period his successor chosen by all the people, the same as voted for president in the United States, the electoral college eliminated. Each country to send delegates to the country where the president was last chosen. A year before the inauguration the office of president, the delegates to meet in a conveniently large town and nominate one candidate for president from each country represented, also a vice president from every nation. If the world elects a candidate from France, the seat of government of the world located in that country. If the world next elects a German, the seat of government transferred to Germany, and so on. Delegates to the world's congress chosen in a similar manner as now in this country, except that delegates chosen from the country as a whole instead of by states—his states. In a sense, wiped out but with a legislature as now, except that each 100,000 population or more constitute a state and entitled to one delegate in the legislature, with the senate eliminated.

Cities of France To Rise Again

M. K. Wiselharj, in Leslie's. The cities of France shall rise again. From exile the refugees are returning to their "own parts," to windowless, roofless houses, seeking shelter in one room in the skeleton of a house or in what was once a cellar. In the Somme—from Acheux to Montdidier, from Amiens to Reims—in the Alsace, the Rhine, the Meuse, the home fires are rekindling. Throughout the 6,000 square miles of devastated France one sees here and there refugees digging in the ruins or, how that spring approach, plowing some bit of unsheltered ground. For these returning refugees the French have a more vivid term than any we use in English. They are the "strangers," those who have suffered. And they are the pioneers of new France. They are returning by the thousands, without waiting permission from the authorities, but they must "make a harvest for our children." Often they come in canvas-covered wagons, drawn by three horses in single file, but otherwise not unlike the prairie schooner that crossed our plains in pioneer days. The strangers are the sturdy folk of their time, with the courage to face and conquer barrenness, desolation, poverty. One sees the strangers resorting from the ruins perhaps a wooden machine, perhaps a piece of furniture. Ask them what they need as I did an old man and his grandson at Lens, a polli at Arras, and some women at Douai. Invariably the answer is: "Everything." "What do you want?" "What we had before the war." The strangers are not waiting for help, though help is coming to them. They are working toward such reconstruction as the materials on the spot afford; toward such a harvest as the ruined land can give. When help is offered they are pathetically grateful. Top often there is nothing to offer but encouragement, but they are grateful even for a few moments cheerful conversation. Not since through this pioneering to the individual will be given, will the cities of France be restored, of sturdy, loyal, individual initiative and what is still more significant for the quick revival of France, for the beauty and healthfulness of the land, the cities, towns and villages will be rebuilt according to plan. These cities shall rise again with the characteristics of their original charm, but lovelier and healthier than before. The destroyed towns, rebuilt according to carefully prepared improvement plans, will have broad ways around them. While these towns were once notably lacking in open squares, the tourist in days to come will find them plentiful—every town will have its Place de la Concorde, though on somewhat different proportions. The school and town hall, instead of being built tight-in, will stand in the midst of trees and playgrounds. Hygienic improvements will be many. The narrow streets will have been widened, narrow courtyards will have been opened up to afford better light and air. Windows will be larger than formerly and better proportioned to the size of the houses and placed nearer the ceiling to give better ventilation. French villages are tenacious of old customs, but even in the Meuse and the rest of the Lorraine district, where it has been traditional for the cows to use the same entrance as the children and other members of the family, it will be no longer necessary to pass through the barn to enter the house. From 2000 to 2500 towns of France have been partially or totally destroyed. There are 500,000 damaged buildings, of which at least 250,000 have been totally destroyed. More than 1500 schools, 1300 churches and 1000 town halls must be rebuilt.

Helping Ourselves

The Lord, it is stated, helps those who help themselves. T. Roosevelt also said something about the wisdom of "leading your own part." And Judge Holloman "said a mouthful" last night when he declared that the best way to get the people of New Mexico interested in a beautiful capital at Santa Fe is to get busy and make it a beautiful capital ourselves. The court uttered some rather plain and specific and unpalatable remarks about conditions in the aforesaid capital during the past winter, hotel accommodations, mudholes, et cetera and while the medicine is not sweet to the taste it will have most beneficial effects. It is a first class plan to stop once in a while and look ourselves squarely in the face if Santa Fe is to get out of the rut. When we say rut we have reference to rut, and the term is used advisedly; not only one rut, but a few thousand of them, on nearly every street in our fair but too inert city. Tables, all precautions to protect Uncle Tom from going bankrupt in aid of public improvement—a fear which he expressed last night—let us keep the ball rolling, which the Rosario Boulevard Improvement Committee started last night and something is due to occur in this city during the coming year and its successor.

That meeting last night was an inspiring one to the community. It is time we take things into our hands and do our own stint before we call upon the state for aid. The people of New Mexico have not yet learned the right attitude toward their state capital—some of them have, but not the public at large, and it is largely our own fault. Once we demonstrate to New Mexico that we are determined to give her a beautiful and attractive capital city and to make her comfortable when she calls on us, she will not be slow about meeting us half way and matching our efforts on the fifty-fifty basis. We must make our ambition to build up the state capital a feeling of proud proprietorship with regard to the capital city. The beauty of the thing is that Santa Fe does not need to try to rival her sister New Mexico cities in their own particular fields, and they can not rival us in the things which we peculiarly possess.

Santa Fe in realizing her manifest destiny as the state capital, is excelling of the west, labors under the handicap of a relatively small population and financial ability that is less than we should desire. This does not excuse us from doing our best so far as it will go. This we have never done. We have made spasmodic straits at it but have always fallen by the wayside. We must absolutely kill the impression that Santa Fe is sitting around waiting for the state taxpayers through the legislature to pull us out of the rut. An energetic, persistent campaign of city improvement here will help much to popularize Santa Fe throughout the state; we shall be doing something not only for ourselves but for the people of New Mexico and the reaction is bound to be one that will help us immeasurably.

The Bond Probe

While too free comment on the present status of the judicial proceedings relative to the alleged misuse of old county bonds, the latter a heritage from territory days, would not be desirable, it is certainly in order to say it has been demonstrated that something is rotten in Denmark and that the active investigation will have a tremendously wholesome effect on public affairs in New Mexico. Already a statewide sentiment is making its self felt, for the fact that the probe should be thorough and complete and it doesn't make any difference where the chips fall.

Incidentally there is one thing that should be remembered, and that is that former Governor Washington B. Lindsay is the gentleman who started things in this inquiry and who should give him full credit for his service. Merely the attitude of Governor Larrazolo, Acting Governor Fankler, the Attorney General and Judge Brice and Holloman has been such as to assure they are in full sympathy with the plan of making the investigation searching and complete.

What Is Man?

A man weighing 150 pounds will contain approximately 3,500 cubic feet of gas—oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen—in his constitution, which at 30 cents a thousand cubic feet would be worth \$2.50 for illuminating purposes. He also contains, according to an electrical engineer, all the necessary parts to make a fifteen pound candle, and thus, together with his 3,500 cubic feet of gas, he proposes considerable illuminating possibilities. His system contains 22 pounds and six ounces of carbon, or enough to make 780 dozen, of 150 candle pencils. There are about 500 grains of iron in his blood and the rest of the body would supply

Capitalize It.

Santa Fe has a treasure trove of history, romance and tradition. By incorporating into city improvement the idea of commemorating historic events and personages we can capitalize this heritage which no other city possesses; this glamor of antiquity which makes the old capital a living story book full of things that are much stranger and more stirring than fiction.

For France

There is no doubt the vast majority of American sentiment back France in her demands for protection and justice. The Kansas City Star says: "The news of friction in the peace conference is so vague that it is difficult to pass judgment on it. But this much may be said: There is no disposition in this country to sanction a soft peace for Germany. This President went before the Nation on that issue in the congressional elections last November and was overwhelmingly defeated.

"France has been the chief sufferer from the war conquest which Germany provoked, and France lives under German guns. There is no English Channel, no Atlantic Ocean, to protect her. It is easy for the President, from behind the Atlantic barrier, to say to France: 'We must be too good to Germany in going to be good from this time on, and you needn't fear any more.' But a nation that has been the flower of her youth destroyed and her industries blotted out by German aggression can take no such complacent view.

"The Star believes American sentiment is strongly behind France in her insistence on reparation and guarantees.

SUNSHINE STATE

REAL BOOKWORM HAS BEEN DISCOVERED (Silver City Enterprise)

That a bookworm is a reality and no more figure of speech can be proven at the Enterprise, where one of these—the real thing—was captured last week. The worm, which was about three-quarters of an inch long and the diameter of a match, established headquarters by tunneling into a team of high-grade bond paper. Mr. Worm was in a comatose condition when discovered, to malnutrition. He was tried on a copy of the congressional Record but it was found out that it wasn't hot air that he needed. Something meaty like one of Tat's speeches on the League of nations would have been better but in the meantime the worm had turned up its toes.

COL. SELLERS STARTS INDIAN UPRISING.

(Farmington Times-Hurster.) Colonel D. K. B. Sellers, who was in the vicinity of the village ago, is peddling a junker story of an Indian uprising in this section. He is reported to have stated that he saw armed men with sixshooters everywhere here, and in one kitchen he saw a woman making bread with two revolvers handy upon the table. We are inclined to believe this latter statement partially true, only the guns were there because the colonel was in the vicinity. D. K. B. evidently hasn't turned teetotaler yet!

Re-Invest Liberty Loan Interest in War Savings

The Treasury Department today advised every holder of bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan to reinvest the half-year interest which is due tomorrow, April 15, in Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps. The Government's thrift campaign offers Liberty Bond holders, particularly the holders of single bonds and small lots, an opportunity to place their Liberty Bond interest rate. Liberty Bond interest coupons, in such, do not earn interest. They are the interest, invested in War Savings Stamps, the interest will earn four percent compounded quarterly.

The bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan, which pay six months interest tomorrow, earn at the rate of 4-1/2 percent. Two coupons from \$100 bonds of this issue will more than buy a War Savings Stamp, costing this month \$4.15. In five years the War Savings Stamps will be worth \$5.50—a single coupon from a hundred dollar bond of the Fourth issue will more than purchase eight Thrift Stamps, or half the number necessary for exchange into a War Savings Stamp. Through the Postoffice Department the Treasury Department has arranged that Liberty Bond interest coupons will be accepted as cash in the purchase of Thrift Stamps or War Savings Stamps at any postoffice.

ANVIL CHORUS

IMPROVING OLD PLACE. Anconada Standard: As compared with the old democratic manse, the new house won't have quite so much southern exposure and its kitchen will be a less prominent feature of the architecture.

MAKE HIM PRESIDENT. St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Now, if Mr. Root can propose six amendments to the eighteenth amendment as desirable as those for the peace covenant a great many people will be pleased.

LOGICAL CANDIDATE. Washington Post: If the United States is to recognize Lenin, it would be a graceful thing to pardon Gen. Debs and make him ambassador to Russia.

QUEER OLD WORLD. Columbia State: We kept food out of Germany to make the Hunns quit fighting. Now we are to pour food into Germany to keep 'em from fighting.

ASKING TOO MUCH. Philadelphia Press: Eugene Debs wants the government to pardon him, without once indicating his willingness to pardon the government.

NIGHTMARE. Minneapolis Tribune: Socialism is said to be a dream. Wouldn't wonder; there are some mighty bad dreams.

INVALUABLE MAN. Washington Star: The president's illness has called on Admiral Grayson for some highly important shore duty.

DOUBLE CROSS. Boston Herald: But General Wood's real decoration came with his enrollment by the public in the Order of Good Loaves.

ISHKA BIBBLE. Dallas News: Of course, it is none of our business, but to whom does the president of the Irish republic go for his salary?

TELL REFORMERS. Toledo Blade: Cigarettes may have given some of the soldiers yellow fingers, but they didn't develop any yellow streaks.

NEW. Mrs. Flatbush—What new step was that you were trying last night? Mr. Flatbush—That's the goose. Didn't you ever see it? Mrs. Flatbush—I never saw a goose do it before. —From the Yonkers Statesman.

BREAKING THE NOOSE. The Warrier—You're in luck, Scrip. There's a reprieve for you come along from the Home Office. The Convicted One (rising to the occasion)—'H! No noose is good noose! —From the London Mail.

Some Wheezes From The Movie Folks

(From "Film Fan") THE MOVIE METROPOLIS Some say it with a sort of wheeze And long draws out: Loss Angeles.

Some others end it with a hiss, As though to ask: Loss Angeles! While cultured ones, by two and threes, Affect it thus: Lohm Onnycees.

For those whose time is on the fit, Los Anglis shortens it a bit. But for myself, I've found a way: To play it safe, just say L. A.!

As a positive cure for insomnia, I advise the reading of an interflow with a film star in which she disconcerts upon the heterogeneous pathos of the ultimate homogeneous physiology. Especially if it happens that you attended school with the lady, back some years, and know just how strong she was for that stuff!

A certain film star says she wears gowns to match her soul. Strifling along this psychological pathway, we pump into Patsy Arbuckle. Now, if his trousers are any criterion, Romeo must have a soul as large as a barrel. But isn't this line of reasoning rather rough on Mack Sennett's bathing girls?

THE MOVING PICTURE FAN. With face expressive of delight, The moving picture fan Seeks out his special place each night. The moving picture fan Has got the habit: No mistake! A habit naught on earth can break! He'll stare until his eyeballs ache— The moving picture fan!

He's seated when the show begins— The moving picture fan! At one-reel comedies he grins— The moving picture fan! Heart-fate Weekly holds his fast; The special feature, all-star cast. Enthralled him from the first to last— The moving picture fan!

But hark to what I tell about— The moving picture fan! He's wise, as you need never doubt The moving picture fan! A little lady, sweet and shy, With clinging hand and soulful eye, Is always sitting close up by— The moving picture fan!

TOUGH LUCK. There was sadness among the boys of the neighborhood, for the motion picture theater had burned down during the night. "Why couldn't it be the school?" they wailed.

THE LIMIT. "There is no such word as impossible," remarked the person fond of platitudes. "Oh, yes, there is," responded the theater manager, "it's impossible to imagine William S. Hart as a chorus man."

NEW UNIT OF MEASUREMENT. The youth, a cigarette fiend of the worst type, was testifying before a coroner at an inquest over a suicide in an Eastern Indiana town, and was being questioned as to what he knew about the shooting that ended in the man's death. "Now about how far were you away from the deceased when you heard the shots?" asked the coroner. "As near as I can remember," replied the youth, "I was about two cigarettes away."

"What do you mean by two cigarettes away?" he was further questioned. "Why, I mean I could probably smoke about two cigarettes in the time I was going from the place where I was when I heard the shots to the place where this fellow shot himself," was the lucid explanation.

Feminine Proverbs Of Modern Japan

(Saito-Man in the Continental Edition of the London Mail.) Many foreigners have been pleased to call my country, Japan, the land of proverbs. A large percentage of our proverbs, it is needless to say, concern women.

Most of the old, widely known ones have been freely translated, or stolen, by foreign writers. But we are not worried. New and clever proverbs are fast being created by the new generation of men and women.

I translate below some of the proverbs which have recently come under my notice. They do not necessarily represent the opinion of the present-day Japanese people, but they are, at any rate, a contribution to the abundant world wisdom on the immortal problem:

"New women are created to replace good women." "If you want to love women, begin by loving money." "Women who remember shop signs and trade marks make good wives." "Very jealous women are easy to control." "Pride goes before a fall, especially in beautiful women." "Women and mountains should be looked on at a distance." "When a man falls in love with his protector, men with women." "Men who can neither brag nor flatter need not fear being loved by women."

"Rather than make love in clumsy language, bite your tongue out." "Plain women bewail their misfortune in proportion to their learning." "When marriage agents praise a woman for her virtues, you may be certain that it is another way saying that she is ugly." "Women who seek liberty too often lose it." "A wife who does not know how to please her husband makes him commit no end of blunders." "When a man who likes to take photos with his wives are hespected." "Thin slipped women tell lies; thick slipped women are lazy and jealous." "The women who know they are ugly that powder their faces." "Women admire women of their own type." "The secret of winning the woman who hits you is—perseverance." "Women understand men; those who understand women are also women." "Poisonous flies carry shiny wings but women pretty faces."

"Men laugh with their hearts; women only with their mouths." "Women who habitually hit their husbands are seldom loved." "War makes men strong and women lovely."

Gold Medals Given Workers for Blind French War Victims

New York, April 3.—A cablegram received from Paris at the headquarters of the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, 590 Fifth Avenue, announced that the French Government had conferred gold medals upon Mrs. George A. Keeler, one of the founders and an honorary secretary of the fund, and Mrs. H. Valentine Webster, also an honorary secretary, in recognition of their personal efforts in Paris on behalf of the French blind soldiers and as a token of France's gratitude to the Fund for its great work of rehabilitation. The Permanent Blind Relief War Fund now that the war has ended and the toll of heroes it has left priceless is known, is faced by the problem of helping to train to earn their own living no fewer than 1,500 in France alone.

Civic Obsequies and Official Mourners

(After-Lake Tribune.) A town that never has anything to do in a public way, is on the way to the cemetery. Any citizen who will do nothing for his town is helping to dig the grave. A man that cannot for the town furnishes the coffin. The man who is so selfish as to have no time from his business to give to city affairs, is making the shroud. The man who will not advertise is giving the hearse. The man who is always pulling back from any public enterprise throws bouquets on the grave. The man who is so stingy as to be howling hard times, preaches the funeral, sings the doxology, and thus the town lies buried from all sorrow and care.

BREEZY BUBBLES.

(Philadelphia Bulletin.) After all, it is hard cash that makes it easy street. The milliners are not so particular about trimming their prices.

It's not always the woman who is dressed to kill that looks perfectly killing. No matter how full some rooming houses may be, there is always room for more rumors. It's fifty-fifty that a job of men will soon be wholly lost without their half-and-half.

There is likely to be a come-down when a fellow who is a high-flier marries a girl that is flighty.

TOUGH. Clerk—We can't pay you the twenty-five dollars on this money order until you are identified. Man—That's tough! There's only one man in town who can identify me and I live fifty-aways! —From the Boston Transcript.

CIVIL WAR VET WHO WAS FOUND DEAD AT GALILEO MURDER VICTIM?

Queer Circumstances Surround Killing of Leander Shafer

CLOTHES FOUND FAR FROM BODY

District Attorney Has Ordered Probe of Soldier's Fate

District Attorney Alexander Reed announced today that an investigation will be made of the circumstances surrounding the death of Leander S. Shafer, civil war veteran, whose body was discovered on the A. T. & S. F. tracks at Galileo by conductor Rhodes on train No. 2 at midnight Monday, April 7.

The district attorney has the clothes and papers of the dead man locked in the vault of the district attorney's office at the court house here. It is rumored that two of the Santa Fe railway detectives have been investigating the mysterious death of the veteran.

The first report received in this city was to the effect that Shafer had been riding on train No. 2 and had "fallen" from that train Monday night, and had been run over by No. 4, the limited, which was due to arrive an hour and a half afterward.

The theory now is advanced that Shafer may have been murdered and thrown off train No. 2, the object being robbery, as the old man may have had several hundred dollars in his pockets besides \$324 discovered sewed up in the sleeve of his undershirt.

Shafer is not only dead but buried, in the meantime the people who were on train No. 2 Monday, April 7, may be located who will recall the civil war veteran, who had a bright blue overcoat with brass buttons, and who walked with a crutch.

Leading Facts of Case This following are the leading facts of the case, as gleaned from reports received from Los Alamos, from papers found in the civil war veteran's pockets and from other sources:

Leander S. Shafer was probably 75 years of age, weighed perhaps not over 150 pounds, and was perhaps 5 feet and 3 inches tall. He was a thin, thin man, with a few strands of white hair in the temples.

Shafer's home was in Mound City, Kansas, but he lived at the Soldier's Home, at Sawtelle, California, and was on a furlough lasting until July, 1919. This appears from a card in his pocket. It also was discovered that he was granted a furlough last fall to visit relatives in Mound City, Kansas.

Shafer apparently carried no baggage, for in his overcoat pocket was found a tooth brush, some soap, a china mug, which was unbroken, a wooden crutch, stained with blood, was found near the body on the tracks at Galileo.

The identification of Shafer was made easily, for in his pocket was found a slip of paper bearing this announcement, which apparently was written by the ticket agent in Los Angeles on April 5, 1919:

"My name is Leander Shafer, from Soldiers Home, Los Angeles county, California, bound for Mound City, Kansas, in case of accident or trouble inform W. J. Shafer, Soldier Home, California, Box 116."

Had Money in Bank A bank book found on the dead man showed that Shafer had deposited \$500 in the bank of Santa Monica, California, on December 31, 1917, and had drawn it out on one check on April 4, 1918. It appears a strange coincidence that Shafer drew out this money exactly one year before starting for Mound City, and the theory has been advanced that "1918" appearing on the rubber stamp in the book should have been "1919." If Shafer brought \$500 with him from Santa Monica, when he started for Mound City, and had but \$284 on him when his body was found, the theory of robbery as a motive for murder is strengthened.

Shafer had a railway ticket in his pocket, and it was bought April 6, 1919. But the veteran apparently started from Los Angeles at 10 o'clock on the morning of the following day, April 6, as he was permitted to do, and arrived in Albuquerque the afternoon of April 7.

Watch Stopped at 7:40 It is thought likely that Shafer was killed or fell on the tracks at 7:50 p. m., Monday, April 7, because an Ingersoll watch found in his pocket had stopped at that time, from a broken crystal.

Train No. 2 on which Shafer fell Albuquerque the afternoon of April 7, was due to pass Galileo at 7:12 p. m., and may have been late. The time Shafer's watch stopped, therefore, is fairly close to the time Shafer is supposed to have fallen or been thrown from train No. 2.

Train No. 4, the limited, was due at Galileo at 8:40 p. m. and train No. 8, the conductor of which discovered Shafer's body, was due there at 11:57 p. m. It is considered impossible that

Shafer met his death on the night of April 6, or Sunday night, and that it was not discovered for 24 hours with so many trains going east and west. It is therefore assumed that Shafer's body was found on April 5, but that he began his journey from Los Angeles April 6.

The theory has been advanced that Shafer alighted from train No. 2 at Galileo, but no stop is made at Galileo by No. 2. Even if a stop was made, how a man could alight from a vestibuled train without attracting attention is not explained, especially a civil war veteran, in uniform and carrying a crutch.

The theory also has been advanced that Shafer jumped or fell off, or was thrown off the rear of train No. 2. He would have had to walk through the entire train to do this, and opened the steel wicket which protects the rear door of the vestibule car. Shafer was evidently riding in the day coach, or chair car, as his ticket in his pocket showed.

The official report of the finding of Shafer's body is in District Attorney Reed's possession. It is as follows:

"April 8, 1919. Train No. 8, conductor Rhodes, found body of a white man, about 60 years old, between rails of main line at Galileo when meeting No. 9 at 12:01 a. m.

"Body had one foot, one arm and head severed and was cold when found. Apparently struck by east bound train as body lay about 40 feet west of where foot was found and no feet east of where head was cut off.

"Inspection of engine at Las Vegas shows pilot of engine No. 1210 slightly splintered and a few drops of blood on it. Apparently was struck by No. 3, conductor J. Quinn and Engineer F. V. Hansen."

Post Mortem Held The district attorney has also received the report of the coroner's jury at Lamy, headed by Felipe Salazar, justice of the peace, which viewed the body at Lamy shortly after it was brought there.

The jurors had thought that Shafer met his death by being struck by a train. Dr. Charles J. Dabrhine, chief physician of Santa Fe, who went to Lamy, reported to the coroner's jury the results of examination of the body. He stated that the head of the body had been severed at the mouth and his right arm and his right foot had been cut off.

Shafer Was Expected From letters found in the black coat Shafer had worn, it appeared that the old veteran was expected to visit his relatives in Mound City, Kansas for one letter signed "M. A. Colbert" and dated February 20, 1919, and mailed at Mound City, mentions: "When you come" she addresses the veteran as "Lee. She appears to be the veteran's sister.

A gold locket was found among Shafer's effects. It was a little kodak picture of a young woman, who was perhaps the veteran's daughter-in-law, Edith Shafer, of Dubuque, Iowa, from whom a letter also was found in his pocket. The picture was apparently cut out of a group photo for the veteran's niece in the lower left hand corner and was identified by both J. H. Watt and Mr. Haynes, of Watt & Co., as that of Shafer.

Efforts are being made to ascertain from the Santa Monica bank, in California whether Shafer drew any money out of that bank just before starting for Kansas. The officials of the Farmers and Merchants bank in Mound City, Kansas, also are interested in the mystery. It is said, and will be communicated with.

An effort also will be made to ascertain from the officials of the Soldiers Home in California whether Shafer was in good health and whether he started from California alone or not.

Stock Loss Only 15 Percent, is Pankey's Guess

Responsive to a telegraphic appeal from one of the big trade journals of the east asking for an expression of his views as to the business outlook in New Mexico for 1919, Acting Governor Pankey yesterday afternoon answered substantially as follows:

"That the record breaking rains of the past winter and the snows that followed them were the most money making proposition the state had ever encountered and that it looks for the best livestock year known in New Mexico in two decades.

"That he believes the general ideas as to ranges, among live stock interests by the drought of the past two years and the severe winter have been grossly over-estimated and that they will not exceed 15 per cent, running higher to the north and east but being close to nominal in the south-west.

"That the coal industry is going to have a good year as there will be a big construction era, with plenty of labor at hand to do the work.

"That the prospects for oil and the almost certainty that it will be found in the state will add another element of prosperity."

I. C. C. WRONGS STOCK SHIPPERS, GROWERS KICK

Albuquerque, N. M., April 15.—Alleging that an "unjust" burden has been placed upon livestock shippers by the recent ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which requires the shippers of stock to be responsible for the loading and unloading of animals when shipped, the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' association has telegraphed a protest to the commission. It was announced at the association's headquarters here today. Before the recent decision of the commission, the loading responsibilities were on the carriers.

LEGISLATURE PROVIDES FOR TWO ISSUES OF ROAD BONDS OF TWO MILLION EACH, OTHER ROAD LAWS

In order to clear up some confusion as to measures adopted by the last state legislature to meet the Federal stimulus for road building, the Taxpayers' Association will publish the principal laws, in full, in the April "Tax Review." It appears that provisions were made for two issues of bonds of \$2,000,000 each. Whether both of these issues are necessary is a matter for the taxpayers to determine.

The important measures passed by the last legislature involving revenues for road purposes were H. B. No. 23, H. B. No. 30, H. B. No. 31, H. B. No. 32, H. B. No. 33, H. B. No. 34, H. B. No. 35, H. B. No. 36, H. B. No. 37, H. B. No. 38, H. B. No. 39, H. B. No. 40, H. B. No. 41, H. B. No. 42, H. B. No. 43, H. B. No. 44, H. B. No. 45, H. B. No. 46, H. B. No. 47, H. B. No. 48, H. B. No. 49, H. B. No. 50, H. B. No. 51, H. B. No. 52, H. B. No. 53, H. B. No. 54, H. B. No. 55, H. B. No. 56, H. B. No. 57, H. B. No. 58, H. B. No. 59, H. B. No. 60, H. B. No. 61, H. B. No. 62, H. B. No. 63, H. B. No. 64, H. B. No. 65, H. B. No. 66, H. B. No. 67, H. B. No. 68, H. B. No. 69, H. B. No. 70, H. B. No. 71, H. B. No. 72, H. B. No. 73, H. B. No. 74, H. B. No. 75, H. B. No. 76, H. B. No. 77, H. B. No. 78, H. B. No. 79, H. B. No. 80, H. B. No. 81, H. B. No. 82, H. B. No. 83, H. B. No. 84, H. B. No. 85, H. B. No. 86, H. B. No. 87, H. B. No. 88, H. B. No. 89, H. B. No. 90, H. B. No. 91, H. B. No. 92, H. B. No. 93, H. B. No. 94, H. B. No. 95, H. B. No. 96, H. B. No. 97, H. B. No. 98, H. B. No. 99, H. B. No. 100.

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In addition to the foregoing, 17 bills were passed designating state highways, Senate Bills Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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CONWAY TO GIVE SANTA FE COUNTY QUOTA OF VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN IS PLACED AT \$93,000

A telegram was received at the state department of education from Bert A. Douglas, County School Superintendent of Santa Fe county, asking for the quota of the Victory Liberty Loan for the county. The quota is \$93,000.

Mr. Douglas is the county school superintendent and is in charge of the county schools. He is a native of Santa Fe and has been in the county for many years.

The quota of the Victory Liberty Loan for Santa Fe county is \$93,000. This is the amount that the county must contribute to the national loan.

The county school superintendent is responsible for the collection of the quota. He will be working with the various school districts to raise the money.

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UNCLE ABSOLUTELY HASN'T BEEN BIT BY GUBERNATORIAL BUG

PANKEY VIGOROUSLY DENIES STORY IN VARIOUS PAPERS FOR RENOMINATION OF GOVERNOR LARRAZOLO AND WOULD NOT ACCEPT IT HIMSELF.

"I am very glad you have called my attention to this," said Acting Governor Pankey when his notice was directed to an article which has appeared in the past week in a number of state papers, all proposing him as a candidate for the republican nomination for governor in 1920.

"I wish you would permit me to deny it most emphatically," he said. "I do not know who the author of this is and did not know it was to be written or published or anything about it. My first impression was that it was written by a friend of mine in a kindly way, but when I observe that it has appeared mainly in the democratic press and always in exactly the same language, I believe it to be pure democratic propaganda, sent out perhaps by the democratic state central committee in an effort to create a contest in the republican party."

"The story is absolutely without authorization. In the first place, I am unambiguously and whole heartedly for the renomination of Governor Larrazolo. He has made good and will be renominated and reelected for a second term. I would never consider for a minute being a candidate against him for the nomination.

"Moreover, if he were not a candidate, I would not accept the nomination for governor in 1920. My ambition is to enlarge and make a success of my business and I am not and will not be a candidate for governor."

"Newspapers which print this piece of propaganda misrepresent me and are simply aiding the democrats in a campaign effort to start something. The only office which I would consider at all would be that of a member of congress and I am in no sense a candidate for that. But as far as this gubernatorial movement goes, it is all moonshine and has no foundation whatever and should be thoroughly discredited by every friend of mine in the state."

THREE THOUSAND MORE FOR SOUTHERN HIGHWAY; NORTHERN ONE TO BE COMPLETED THIS SEASON.

The road between Deming and Silver City is one that is very convenient these days and begins to look as though it would be a real road before very many months. Supplementing its approval by the state highway commission and various other sums which have come in from Grant and other counties interested, this morning the office of the state highway engineer received a plethoric draft for \$3,000 which is to be applied on the project.

The state highway engineer announced also that the commission at its recent session had acted favorably on a communication from the former agency in reference to the road between Taos and Cimarron, which is a cooperative project between the forest service, the state and the county. The original plan had been to build the road in two years but the forestry officials are anxious to have it completed and asked the state to take up the matter in putting up all the funds in 1919. This was ordered and as the estimate of the cost of the project has been reduced the road will be completed this season.

DEMING-SILVER CITY AND TAOS-CIMARRON ROADS EXPEDITED

OWEN ASSISTANT STATE CHAIRMAN

Santa Fe County's quota of the Victory Loan the campaign for which is about to start, is announced as \$93,000.

This is just half of the quota asked in the last Liberty Loan, due to the strict restrictions made by Judge Reed Holloman, state chairman for the ten northern New Mexico counties in the Tenth Federal Reserve district.

Judge Holloman has announced the appointment of Frank Owen of this city, assistant state chairman for the tenth district.

The Kansas City director, in writing Owen the amount of the loan, specifies that the Victory Liberty Loan notes bear four and three tenths per cent, and mature in four years. The notes will be dated May 20th, payments required being ten percent with application on or before May 10, ten percent July 15, and 20 percent August 12, Sept. 9, Oct. 7 and Nov. 11 with accrued interest on deferred installments. Payments in full can be made on May 20th. Payments in full will also be allowed at time of application on the maximum amount of notes upon which such full payments will be accepted. Payment can also be completed on any installment date with accrued interest, but on completion of payments can be made except on installment dates. The denomination of the notes will be the same as heretofore.

CONFIRMATION OF THE ACTUAL DISCOVERY OF OIL NEAR FLORA VISTA IN SAN JUAN COUNTY WAS RECEIVED THIS MORNING BY WALTER M. DUNBAR, SECRETARY OF THE STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE, WHOSE HOME IS THERE, IN A LETTER FROM HIS MOTHER. THE LETTER STATED THAT A GROUP OF OIL EXPERTS HAD BEEN RUSHED TO THE FIELD WHEN THE OIL WAS FOUND IN THE HALLERS AND THAT THEY WERE EXAMINING THE SITUATION TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE WELL SHOULD BE SHOT OR NOT. THE PRESUMPTION IS THAT IT WILL BE SHOT IN REFERENCE TO THE ROAD BETWEEN TAOS AND CIMARRON, WHICH IS A COOPERATIVE PROJECT BETWEEN THE FOREST SERVICE, THE STATE AND THE COUNTY. THE ORIGINAL PLAN HAD BEEN TO BUILD THE ROAD IN TWO YEARS BUT THE FORESTRY OFFICIALS ARE ANXIOUS TO HAVE IT COMPLETED AND ASKED THE STATE TO TAKE UP THE MATTER IN PUTTING UP ALL THE FUNDS IN 1919. THIS WAS ORDERED AND AS THE ESTIMATE OF THE COST OF THE PROJECT HAS BEEN REDUCED THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED THIS SEASON.

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E. E. YOUNG NEWEST POSSIBILITY FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL PLUM

UNSETTLED SOLDIER SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER LIKELY TO BE CALLED FOR STAR OVER PANKEY'S HEAD.

To the more or less general discussion of the congressional appointment of Senator Holliburgh of Iowa, Anaconda county and Judge P. Smith of Bernillo, prevalent while the legislature was in session, and the growing evidence that there is a more or less general crystallization among the leaders in favor of running Lieutenant Governor Pankey for the place, there is a new possibility of a somewhat unanticipated line of gossip which is swinging its way around the corridors of the state house to the effect that Edward Everett Young of San Juan county, chief commissioner of the soldier's settlement board, is not averse to any mention of his name in connection with the place.

Young realizes that the inset character of legislation which created his board and then assembly gave it neither power, duties nor funds, requires congressional legislation to slip some life into the thing. In common with attorneys who have examined the situation, he believes that either the Lane bill, if that is passed, or perhaps some specific act relating to New Mexico, there must be congressional sanction for a more liberal infusion of freedom into the method, manner and uses to which the state lands can be put.

There is reason to think that the present congress may be so busy with reconstruction problems that it will have little time to concern itself with isolated or individual state matters and so that the relief sorely needed to make soldier settlement feasible in this state may go over until after 1921.

In that event Young is said to wonder who might go to the lower house of congress from this state more equipped by the political situation and the familiarity required with the soldier's settlement situation than a chief commissioner who will by that time have put in 20 months on the job. Friends of Young, too, are said to have whispered in his ear that there has been a lot of loose talk in this state about getting into touch with San Juan county and making her feel at home and that the sending of the congressional nomination up there would be a proof of sincerity.

Young is in no sense of the word an av



La Estacion Veredera Sera La Mas Grande Para Las Deportistas del Agua Entre las Mujeres



Creciente Interés en Deportes del agua Muestran las Mujeres en Todo Estados Unidos. Se Esperan Competiciones de Nado entre ellas, este sera uno de los eventos mas grandes en el año Atletico que se acaba de abrir. Es practicamente agradable notar las hermosas constataciones acuaticas, por el progreso que recientemente han mostrado igual que por el interés de ganarse los laureles Nacionales del Campeonato.

Variedades y Noticias Generales

FORO PUBLICO

EL MUNDO. El mundo parece ser un vastísimo templo dedicado a la discordia. El mundo hoy encausa por el placer, y nos desentana por el dolor. El mundo es un golfo profundo, quien no sabe nadar se va al fondo. El mundo es un libro, cuyos caracteres no son legibles para muchos. El mundo es un baile de máscaras en que cada uno procura disfrazarse. El mundo es un teatro de sus cosas y reservado solo concede la que no puede negar. Los más amables, en el mundo, son los que menos irritan al amor propio de los otros. El mundo es un verdadero fétil que renace de sus cenizas y se renueva por la muerte. En la gran feria del mundo, todas las mercancías son engañosas o por lo menos sospechosas. El mundo es un corrupto cuyo no lo contacto altera la pureza de las costumbres más inocentes. El mundo está tan corrompido que no adquiere la reputación de hombre de bien sólo con no hacer mal. El mundo es un vasto mercado en que los errores se venden por verdades y los vicios por virtudes. En el teatro del mundo somos actores mientras somos jóvenes; viejos, sólo debemos ser espectadores. El cable pasa por el mundo como por una enfermería y a quienes pretende curar con su ejemplo. En el escenario del mundo, como en el de los teatros, los que representan no son los que más se divierten.

LOS MOJADOS ESFORZANDOSE POR PONER EL REFERENDUM EN NUEVO MEX.

Jake Levy Principal Instigador del Movimiento y Una Campaña Vigorosa Sera Emprendida; Petición para Tumbiar la Ratificación Legislativa de la Enmienda Nacional Circulada.

La pelea seca y mojada en cuanto a lo que concierne al estado de Nuevo México está lejos de haberse arreglado. Aunque ningún esfuerzo ha sido hecho por atacar la ley de prohibición del estado, pasada por los votantes del estado, la ratificación nacional por la curia legislativa del estado está bajo fuego.

Jake Levy, a resultas de conferencias con los cabecillas del movimiento por toda los Estados Unidos por los distilladores y cerveceros para no sólo atacar la prohibición por medio de las cortes sino también por medio del referendun en cosa de veinte estados. Ha convenido tomar cargo del esfuerzo para forjar un referendun en Nuevo México y ya ha trabajado por una semana preparando los preliminares de la materia para entrar en una campaña activa. Aunque ninguna legislación de estado ha pasado un proyecto creando cualquier maquinaria bajo la cual el referendun ha de funcionar, la comisión del estado expresamente provee un referendun en actos legislativos cuando quiera que diez por ciento de los votantes de veinticuatro condados del estado peticionaron por una oportunidad para votar por todo el estado y si la petición es somida dentro de cuatro meses antes de la elección general.

Es bajo este provisto constitucional que Levy está perfeccionando su organización. Examinación del voto del estado en la prohibición de estado suena más de diez por ciento de sus votos entronca de la pugnacia y Levy está cierto que podrá conseguir las firmas necesarias para sus peticiones.

Ya están en circulación en un gran número de condados y él dice que están firmando liberalmente. Una petición se está circulando en el condado de Santa Fe y ya tiene varios firmantes.

El Sr. Levy es cauteloso en indicar que este no es un esfuerzo para hacer un estado mojado de Nuevo México desahuciendo la ley de prohibición del estado. Mas bien es un esfuerzo para desahuciar la acción de la legislatura en ratificar la implementación de prohibición nacional. El acuerdo del estado es que en la ratificación del estado debería tener una oportunidad de votar sobre la prohibición, después de que hayan votado los soldados a sus hogares y que una ratificación de tanto alcance en las leyes de la nación debería ser sometida a la voluntad del pueblo y una expresión directa obtenida de ellos. En cuanto a lo que respecta al voto especial sobre esta proposición el Sr. Levy no tiene comanto que hacer.

Se entiende que el movimiento aquí está suficientemente apoyado financieramente para asegurar que si hay los requeridos seiscientos cincuenta firmantes en Nuevo México, las peticiones no serán por falda de fondos para ver que las peticiones sean circuladas satisfactoriamente. Un despacho del oriente dice que hay disponibles como \$25,000 para hacer el trabajo necesario para procurar el referendun en Nuevo México.

Bajo los términos de la constitucón, Levy dice tiene bastante material del vezas que viene para obtener los seis mil quinientos nombres pero está seguro de que los tendrá y en el número requerido en los veinticuatro condados antes de la mediación del verano.

El referendun en Nuevo México es parte de un plan general de los

unque faltas de detalles, nos participan del suato que llevaron las personas que componian el cortejo fúnebre de un vecino de aquel lugar que volvió a la vida poco antes de bajar a la tumba.

Alejandro Ortiz es el nombre del protagonista, el que padecía desde hace tiempo del corazón, pero con frecuencia era presa de ataques que lo postraban dejándolo en un estado lastimoso; refieren sus parientes que el miércoles de la semana pasada, después de un ataque más fuerte que los que con frecuencia padecía, "muerto" al menos todas las apariciones de la muerte se presentaron; el médico del lugar extendió el certificado correspondiente y los dolientes mortajaron al frío cuerpo de Ortiz, que fue llevado durante toda la noche entre cuatro chisporrotesos ciertos, rezos y lágrimas de sus dolientes. Mientras tanto, se tomaban providencias para acompañar al difunto a la última morada; se abrió una puerta, fue en el paritorio y todos los preparativos necesarios quedaron terminados para dar cristiana sepultura al finado. Por un señal al atán de la casa del duelo llevado en hombros de cuatro de sus amigos, encaminándose al triste camposanto del lugar, ya cerca de las veijas de la ciudad de los muertos, los que llevaban el atán sintieron que, sin embargo, se erizan de espanto al notar que el difunto trataba de librarse de su estrecha cárcel; fué aquello una escena indescribible de pavor, todo el mundo huyó espantado, viendo resucitar al muerto.

Entre los que formaban el cortejo hubo uno a quien tanto afectó aquella resurrección que murió resucitadamente. Pasados los primeros momentos de asusto, se le dieron los auxilios necesarios al pseudo cadáver, que sólo padecía un ataque de catalepsia. Ortiz volvió a la ciudad de los vivos, tocándole acompañar al paritorio al pobre amigo que murió del suato, que llevaron con la inesperada resurrección.

MISTERIOSO ASESINATO.

Don Francisco Vigil, de Taos, N. Mex., nos visitó a fines de la semana pasada, iba de paso para la ciudad del Duque. En su corta visita al Sr. Vigil nos relató la misteriosa muerte de su hermano el Sr. Rafael L. Vigil. Según el Sr. Vigil la muerte de su hermano es misteriosa, nosotros damos crédito a sus palabras, puesto que han transcurrido varios meses y hasta la presente no se descubre rastro de la misma.

El finado salió el 25 de Octubre, 1918, de Taos para su rancho en el Valle de los Yutas, condado de Colfax, iba a aquel lugar con el fin de ver sus intereses y de traer algo para el consumo de su casa. En el rancho tenía el Sr. Vigil (finado) un fuerte y según se supone, él fué asaltado en el fuerte, después de haber sido asesiinado, se le condujo en su propio caballo hasta el lugar donde fué encontrado; uno de los pastores del cual echo menos a su amo, y matándolo que algo le había sucedido, dió noticias a la familia, miembros de ella se pusieron en busca del Sr. Vigil el cual fué encontrado el día 24 de Octubre entre unos palos, en lo más fragoroso del bosque, el cadáver había recibido una herida de arma de fuego en el brazo derecho atrápandole y penetrando en la cara del cuerpo, la cual se cree le causó la muerte, también tenía otra herida en la cabeza, siendo esta hecha con una arma desconocida y difícil de poder identificar, pues la dicha herida le abrió el cráneo como dos pulgadas. Después de hallado el cadáver, un médico alrededor del finado, le examinó, le puso un médico, ambo, el jurado y el médico dieron el fallo de que había sido asesinado. A consecuencia de tan triste y misterioso fin la esposa del finado falleció, dejando a dos niños, uno de tres años de edad y el otro de cuatro. Don Francisco nos dice que dará una recompensa de \$500 a la persona que informe o que de fección cierto de quienes fueron los matadores, y nos pide hagamos público lo anterior.

REV. CAMILO VAROS

De El Prado de Taos, Taos, N. M., nos comunica el Sr. Moises Varos, lo siguiente: Señor Editor de El Nuevo Mexicano, Santa Fe, N. Mex. Muy señor mío:—La quedará muy agradecido por un pequeño espacio en su periódico para dar publicidad a lo siguiente, por lo cual le anticipo mi humilde gratitud. El Rev. Camilo Varos de esta localidad falleció en su hogar a las 9 de la noche del día 4 de Abril 1919. Se informó ya van 6 años pasados de una afección del corazón y después se cambió en una complicación de todos los órganos internos, contra la cual todos los doctores de la localidad muy bondadosamente hicieron el mayor esfuerzo para combatir sin buen efecto. Nació en el condado de Rio Arriba, N. Mex. el día 19 de Abril de 1858. Se casó con Agracia Chavez, en Nov. 11 de 1879, y de su matrimonio sobrevivieron 5 hijos y 5 hijas. Fué miembro digno de la Iglesia Metodista Episcopal en Octubre 18 de 1891 fué ordenado ministro de dicha iglesia por el obispo Willard P. Mallieu en la conferencia teida en esa fecha en Peralta, N. Mex. En el desempeño de su oficio suplió varios lugares en los Circuitos de Rio Grande, Taos, Valencio, Mora, N. Mex., y San Pedro, Colorado, muy estimado por sus compañeros-obreros por su afable compañerismo, muy admirado por su sinceridad y fidelidad en su trabajo misionero. Sus vecinos y conocidos lo respetaban por su amabilidad y cordialidad. Los servicios fúnebres tanto en la noche, como en el entierro, donde fué sepultado solemnemente el día 6 de Abril, a las 3 p. m., fueron dirigidos por el Rev. E. A. Basista, D. D. Supt. del Northwestern District de la Iglesia M. E. y fueron muy numerosamente atendidos por amigos y conocidos que así demostraron su respeto y estimación por el difunto y su familia.

Difuntos

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UN PURGANTE BUENO, Y DE ESTILO ANTICUADO

Las Tablitas Catárticas de Foley, un salubre purgante, que enteramente limpia los intestinos, equilibra el sistema nervioso, mejora el apetito, alivia el dolor, alivia el estómago, alivia el hígado. Para un diagnóstico más exacto, adjúntese, como constatación, ningún remedio es más altamente recomendado. Wm. O. F. Biele, Hancock, Mich. Escriba: "He dado a las Tablitas Catárticas de Foley una entera prueba y puedo honestamente recomendarlas como un moderado pero seguro laxante. Obra sin molestia". De a las personas rubias, las y corpulentas agradables y libro perceptivas. De venta en la Capital Pharmacy.

LA RESURRECCION DE UN MUERTO MATA A UN VIVO.

(de El Independiente) Un suceso de esos que de cuando en cuando constituyen la trama de un capítulo espeluznante en las novelas escritas para crispar los nervios, tuvo lugar hace pocos días en Mandalona, según noticias que han llegado de Nogales, Sonora, las que

Como bien se aplican las impresas palabras de San Pablo a este venerable Moisés de Dios, "He peleado la buena batalla, he acabado la carrera, no guardaré la fe. Por lo demás, me está guardada la corona de justicia, la cual me dará el Señor, las veces, es aquel día; y no sólo a mí sino también a todos los que aman su vida". Sirva esta también, para expresar de parte de la Sra. Agapita C. de Vargas, la apesadumada esposa, y de toda la familia, el sincero agradecimiento de ellos, a todas las personas que de diversos modos y tan entusiásticamente han manifestado su simpatía y cordialidad. Muy respetuosamente quedo de usted humilde servidor.

JOSE ANTONIO M. Y MARTINEZ

De Rodarte, N. Mex., nos comunica el Sr. Don Juan C. Mondaragon lo siguiente: El día 26 de Marzo a las 10 p. m. dejó de existir en el seno de su familia en Llano San Juan Nopomecón el respetable anciano Don José Antonio Martia y Martínez, a la avanzada edad de 103 años, seis meses, el extinto fué esposo de Doña María Juana Albina Vigil y Martínez, ya finada; entre su numerosa familia se contaron Elena, Juliana y Marcos, los tres finados. Quedan para lamentar su separación tres hijos, Serafin, Damacia y Telesforo; su numerosa parentela del apellido Martínez, y dos hijas políticas, Juana L. Martínez y Juana M. Martínez; un gran número de nietos, nietas, bisnietos, tataranietos, parientes y amistades. El finado sufrió con resignación cristiana su penosa enfermedad; él fué en vida un señor de altos meritos, y siempre supo conducir en el camino de la virtud y de la prosperidad a cuando ha dejado un rastro difícil de llenar no tan sólo en el seno de su familia, sino que también en la vecindad donde era altamente apreciado y admirado por sus actos de virtud. Fué velado dos noches, siendo la segunda asistido por la fraternidad piadosa de Nuestro Padre Jesús Nazareno, hasta conducir el cadáver a la Iglesia de San Juan Nopomecón, donde se le dio misa de cuerpo presente, celebrada por el Rev. Leon Delavalle, de Peñasco, N. Mex. y de allí un grande acompañamiento a su última morada. Los deudos extendieron las más sinceras gracias a todas aquellas personas que se dignaron acompañar tanto en el velorio como en el funeral.

BARBARITA LEAL DE GARCIA

De Sandoval, N. Mex., nos comunica la Sra. Leonides Leal de Rael, la sentida defunción de su hija la Sr. Barbarita Leal de Garcia, acaecida en aquel lugar el día 23 de Marzo a las cuatro de la tarde, después de haber sido confortada con todos los auxilios de la Iglesia Católica. La finada contaba a la hora de su muerte la edad de 57 años. Dejó para su eterno esposo Don Melitón Garcia, una hija, la Sr. Leonides Leal de Rael, y tres hijos, los señores Valentin Leal y Amadita Leal de Martínez; un gran número de sobrinas, sobrinos, parientes y amistades. El funeral tuvo lugar el día 30 a las 2 de la mañana en la capilla del lugar, y fué acompañado por un grande acompañamiento. El día 5 del presente se le dió una misa cantada de honras por el descanso de su alma. Q. E. P. D.

ROMOLO CARRILLO.

De Lamey, N. Mex., nos comunica la Sr. Cirilia Montoya, la sentida defunción de su padrino el Sr. Romolo Carrillo, de Lamey, N. Mex. Según la noticia que nos envía la Sr. Montoya, un lamentable accidente fué la causa de la muerte del finado. El finado era obrero de la compañía del ferrocarril y se hallaba trabajando en Albuquerque, accidentalmente fué cojido por el tren Núm. 9, el día 2 de Marzo recibiendo serias lastimadas, de allí fué conducido al hospital, en donde murió al siguiente día. Fué traído el día 4 del mismo mes a Lamey, lugar de su residencia por tren Núm. 8, y sepultado el día 5 en el Campo Santo del lugar. Dejó el Sr. Carrillo para lamentar su eterna despedida a su esposa Doña Juliana G. Carrillo; tres hijos y tres hijas, Donaciana, Trinidad, Alfredo, Sofía, Lashinda y Juanito, a su amada madre, Doña Onofre de Gonzalez; a su padrastro, Don Luis Gonzalez; un hermano que está en Francia en el servicio militar, el joven Juan Carrillo; dos hermanas, Margarita C. Montoya y Josefina C. de Montoya; dos hermanos políticos, Rafael Montoya y Manuel R. Montoya, y un sinnúmero de sobrinas, sobrinos, parientes y amigos. Lo acompañaron desde Albuquerque a Lamey los señores, Luis Gonzalez, Julian Carrillo, Frank Larvín y Manuel R. Montoya. El finado a la hora de su muerte contaba la edad de 33 años.

PAÑO ¿Está Su Cutis Manchado? ¡Alegrese! El "Paño-Sana" Ha Resuelto El Problema. Paño-Sana es una composición absolutamente inofensiva para el cutis, que hace desaparecer el paño más rebelde en 5 días. No hay que tomar nada—Solamente se aplica al acostarse y a las cinco aplicaciones NO HAY MAS PAÑO. Escriba hoy mismo remitiendo \$1.00 y a vuelta de correo recibirá esta maravillosa composición que pondrá su cara limpia de toda mancha. Dinero devuelto si no produce resultados satisfactorios. THE NERVIANA COMPANY 55 W. Washington Street, Desk D. Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

"El Nuevo Mexicano" Es el periódico del pueblo. No obstante que en estos tiempos todo ha subido de precio, el precio de suscripción es el mismo: UN PESO (\$1.) Los comerciantes haran bien en anunciarse en nuestro semanario, pues por su grande circulación en todo el estado y fuera de él garantiza que sus anuncios seran leidos y tendran buen resultado de ellos. ANUNCIENSE SI QUIEREN TENER BUENAS VENTAS.

Se me caia el pelo continuamente. Y tenía la Caspa tan gruesa, que todo el Pelo estaba Blanco. La Caspa era tan terrible que me hacía desesperar. Probé toda clase de Tónicos, pero ninguno me ayudó, hasta que una de mis amigas me dió que me lavara el pelo con "VERVENA DANDRUFF DESTROYER" y con la primera lavada, se me quitó la coqueción. Después de lavarme cuatro veces, no me quedaron ni sebas de caspa. Al mismo tiempo he usado el "VERVENA TONIC" para que me crezca el pelo. No se me ha vuelto a caer pelo, y ahora tengo un pelo hermoso, que me hago dos trenzas, gruesas y sedosas. Este es el modo de que una mujer haga sobre el cuidado que debe darse al pelo, y quien ha usado regularmente la "VERVENA DANDRUFF DESTROYER" y el "VERVENA HAIR TONIC". Señoras, tanto las de edad, como las jóvenes, si desean tener el pelo largo y hermoso, si desean restaurarlo a su color natural, y guardarlo su pelo siempre sedoso, para que se pueda peinar del modo que quieran, envíen hoy mismo por "VERVENA DANDRUFF DESTROYER" y "VERVENA TONIC" para hacer crecer el pelo, ambos garantizados completamente—no contienen ingredientes dañinos—restauran su pelo a su color natural, impiden la caspa, y fortalecen las raíces de su pelo, y le dan vida y crecimiento. El precio por ambos "VERVENA DANDRUFF DESTROYER" y "VERVENA TONIC" para hacer crecer el pelo es únicamente \$2.25 y lo duran por más de un mes. Mandamos ordenes a todas partes en los Estados Unidos, libros de franqueo. Manda nos únicamente 25 centavos en estampillas o en moneda y el balance lo pagaran cuando se les entregue el paquete. Vervena Laboratory, 15 HOME BANK BUILDING 1225 N. ASHLAND AVE. CHICAGO, ILL. EL SECRETO DE UN PELO LARGO y hermoso—Contienen estas dos botellas.

Lea Nuestros Anuncios DR. BARAKAT SPECIALIST ESTÁ permanentemente establecido en Santa Fe, Nuevo México. Tratamiento Medicinal de las OJOS, OÍDOS, NARIZ, GARGANTA. Cuidadosa atención para curar la Baza y arreglar anteojos. No cobro nada por la examinación. Horas de oficina—de 9 a 11 y de 1 a 3 h. No la oficina del Dr. Tanzi, Laughlin Bldg. Santa Fe, N. M.

NOTICIAS LOCALES.

Don Manuel R. Salazar, de Abiquiu, N. M. visitó la Capital durante la semana.

El Sr. T. A. Salazar, de Taos, N. M., fué uno de los visitantes de Santa Fe, durante la semana.

Don Alfredo Lucero, escribano del condado, ha regresado de una corta visita que hizo a Santa Cruz.

Don Juan D. Kavanaugh, de Las Vegas, N. M., se halla en la Capital con negocios importantes ante la corte.

Prueba la Crema de Almond y Quince. Es una maravilla. Se vende por Weltmer-Burrows Drug Co.

Don Paz Valverde, de Clayton, N. M., estuvo en la Capital durante la semana con negocios importantes.

El Sr. Fabian Garcia, del Colegio del Estado se halla en la Capital con negocios ante los oficiales de educación.

Entre los Hispanos visitantes de la Capital, registrados en los hoteles de la ciudad durante la semana se hallan los siguientes: P. J. Gurilo, de Albuquerque; E. M. Facheo, Tierra Amarilla; G. E. Baca, San Marcial; J. A. Padilla, San Rafael.

La Sra. Eva T. Herrera, esposa de nuestro amigo Herman Herrera de esta Capital, se halla en Las Vegas, a donde fué a ver a su mamá la Srta. Alejandra Torres, que se halla gravemente enferma.

La Sra. María G. de Hernandez, de esta Capital regresó el jueves pasado de Las Vegas, N. M., a donde fué a la muerte de su hermano el Sr. Volpe R. Guerra. Le acompañaron su dos niñas y su hijo Carlitos.

El Sargento O. A. Larrazo, Jr., hijo del Gobernador Larrazo, que se hallaba con las fuerzas expedicionarias al frente de las tropas, se halla de regreso; el joven Larrazo llegó a esta Capital el sábado. Encontró al Sr. y Srta. Larrazo en El Paso y estuvo con ellos unos días. Le damos la bienvenida al valiente joven.

El viernes tuvimos el placer de ver en nuestro despacho al Hon. Eulterio D. Armijo, ex-representante del condado de Torrence, de Duran, N. Méx. El Sr. Armijo iba de paso para Taos, a donde va a tomar cargo de la redacción del nuevo periódico que en breve verá la luz pública en aquel lugar. Nuestros deseos son que en ese sentido por el cual van todos los periodistas, halla tan sólo flores, en vez de espinas; y sobre todo le deseamos, mejor que laureles, muchos dólares.

El viernes por la tarde tuvimos el gusto de estrechar la mano a tres jóvenes soldados, encontrándose entre ellos un veterano de la guerra mundial. Los tres jóvenes son de Truchas, N. Méx., dos de ellos habiendo sido licenciados recientemente del campo Cody, en Deming; y el otro del campo Travis, en Texas. Los nombres de los jóvenes son Pedro B. Romero, Mariano Roybal, y Crenciano Romero. El joven Crenciano pasó el océano, y tiene el orgullo de haber tomado parte en los combates de la guerra mundial.

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CORTE ESTE AVISO. VALE DINERO. NO MIERDA ESTO. Corte este aviso, mándelo con fe y envíelo por correo a Foley and Co., 2335 Sheffield Ave., Chicago, Ill., escribiendo su nombre y dirección claramente. Recibirá en cambio un paquete de prueba conteniendo el Compendio de Miller y Alguirra de Foley, para tosas restruidas y el crup; Pildoras de Foley para los ríñones, para dolores de estómago y de espalda; reumatismo y enfermedades de los ríñones y de la vejiga; y las Tabletas Catárticas de Foley, un catártico que limpia completamente el sistema, para la constipación, hinchazón, dolor de cabeza, y los intestinos resacaídos. De venta en la Capital Pharmacy.

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LOS AGUJOS E IRRITANTES DOLORES CIATICOS. Hace años me quedé malamente lesionado un hueso. Los médicos me dijeron que la única esperanza de curación sería el operario. Los médicos me hicieron pagar mucho dinero. Finalmente me quedé peor. Pero he aquí que he encontrado un remedio que me curó prontamente. Han pasado varios años y la quebradura jamás a vuelto a aparecer a pesar de estar trabajando fuertemente en mi carpintería. No hubo necesidad de operarme, ni pagar tiempo al molestoso. De tiempo nada a la vista. Pero le puedo dar a usted una completa información acerca de como puede usted encontrar su cura completa sin necesidad de operarse, con tal que usted me escriba. Eugene M. Fuller, Carpenter, 6828, Marcellus Avenue, Minneapolis, N. Y. U. S. A. Sería muy conveniente para usted si que recopiera este aviso y se lo enseñara a todos aquellos que están quebrados. Tal vez Ud. pueda salvar una vida o al menos evitar el sufrimiento de aquebradura y el tormento y molestia de una operación. HA ESCAPADO INFLUENZA. "La primavera pasada tuve un terrible resacaído de gripe, y temí que iba a sufrir la Influenza," escribe A. A. Monesse, High Point, Ga. "Probé muchas clases de medicina, pero permanecí cargado de resacaído. Luego como el Compendio de Miller y Alguirra de Foley, sintiendo alivio desde el principio. Usé 7 botellas pequeñas. Era terrible el ver la flama que desaparecía. Estoy convencido de que el Compendio de Miller y Alguirra de Foley me salvó de la Influenza." Curado la tos, resacaídos, el crup y la ronquera. De venta en la Capital Pharmacy. Ninguna cuenta es muy grande para que este segura; y ninguna es muy chica para que no le demos atención. El Banco y su Plaza. El Prestigio es un factor potente en la formación de las poblaciones, bancos e individuos. El estado financiero y la prosperidad de su ciudad se miden por la solidez de su banco mas grande. Ustedes tienen todas las razones para estar orgullosos del Banco mas antiguo en el Estado y el mas grande en la capital. Usted puede hacer que ese credito sea mayor y a la vez ayudarse así mismo, a la comunidad y a todos los negocios, depositando su dinero con nosotros. Pienselo bien, y obre luego. El PRIMER BANCO NACIONAL DE SANTA FE (El activo excede \$1,000,000.) EL BANCO MAS ANTIGUO EN EL ESTADO, EL MAS GRANDE DE LA CAPITAL, MIEMBRO DEL SISTEMA FEDERAL DE RESERVAS, BANCO DE TERRENOS FEDERALES Y DEPOSITARIO DEL ESTADO Y CONDADO, CAJAS DE ACERO DE DEPOSITA, A UN NICKEL POR SEMANA, DE REN TA, VEANLAS. Oficiales—Levy A. Hughes presidente; Arthur Seligman, vicepresidente; James R. Reed, cajero; Charles J. Eckert, cajero asistente. Directores—Levi A. Hughes, Arthur Seligman, G. Spitz, Paul A. F. Walter, Benjamin F. Pankey. Escriba a este Establecimiento de Sastrería pidiendo un Muestrario Gratuito. Contestaran a Ud. en el Idioma Español Dandole todos los Particulares necesarios. Para probar nuestra Buena Calidad ofrecemos estos pantalones finos para hombre o para niño, muchos estilos hermosos, de material de estambre genuino, tejido antiguo y hermoso, pulido suave y sedoso, garantizados por 3 años, y satisfactorios y un valor regular de \$5.00 o le devolvemos su dinero. Estos pantalones de estambre del valor de \$5.00, mientras que duran, valen más que \$1.25 porte pagado. Ganas de Dinero. Usted puede ganar mucho dinero extrordinario mandándonos ordenes para sus parientes y vecinos. Young Grant Case hizo \$7.00 el primer mes y más de \$500.00 por el primer año. Obtengan su libro en cuanto a esto gratis—también un libro de muestras de ropa de pana y direcciones simples. Todo le va a usted gratis con la primera carta. Mandenos su nombre solamente—HOY. CHICAGO TAILORS ASS'N 515 S. FRANKLIN St., CHICAGO, ILL. DEPT. K456

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