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AMERICANS IN DANGER; WARSHIP IS ORDERED TO MEXICAN WATERS

THE "DENVER" SAILS TOMORROW FROM SAN DIEGO WITH 270 "JACKIES" FOR PORT OF ACAPULCO—WILL PROTECT UNITED STATES CITIZENS FROM REBELS UNDER JULIO RADILLO.

STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS ALARMED OVER REPORTS RECEIVED

ACAPULCO. Acapulco, port in Guerrero, Mexico, is on the Pacific ocean, 230 miles southwest of the City of Mexico. It is one of the best harbors in the country. Exports are hides, cedar and fruits. Its climate is hot and unhealthy and it is subject to earthquakes. Population, 4,932.

AMERICANS IN DANGER. Washington, D. C. Jan. 15.—The cruiser Denver has been ordered from San Diego, Calif., to Acapulco, Mexico, where the lives of Americans are said to be in danger. She will sail tomorrow and should arrive at the Mexican port in about four days. Commander Washington has about 270 "jackies" aboard and a company of marines.

The decision to send a warship to protect Americans was reached early today after alarming reports of the activity of rebels under Julio Radillo had been received through Ambassador Wilson at Mexico City.

Consul Edwards at Acapulco had suggested that inasmuch as the Mexican commander of the town had admitted his inability to reinforce the garrison, a warship should be sent.

The last report from Acapulco said Radillo was operating in the country about there and refugees from every direction were pouring into the town, which is one of the most important Mexican ports on the Pacific. Depredations and atrocities by the approaching rebels were reported.

WILL BE TAKEN ABOARD. Americans and other foreigners will be taken aboard the Denver when she reaches there if so desired. The Denver is the nearest ship to the danger point.

SENATORS VOTE IN COLORADO CANVASED

Denver, Colo., Jan. 15.—The senate and house met in joint session at noon today, canvassed and certified yesterday's vote by which C. S. Thomas and J. F. Shafroth were elected to the U. S. senate from Colorado for the short and long term respectively.

Senator Thomas, in his speech of acceptance declared in favor of tariff reduction and explained that under the democratic theory, it should be a general downward revision. He said that it was not in accordance with democratic principles to demand downward revision on all products except those of a particular state. He favored stronger federal control of corporations and prohibition of interlocking directorates. He also favored more effective banking laws.

This year the Colorado legislature spent 20 minutes electing two U. S. senators, where previously from two to three weeks were occupied, declared Senator-elect Shafroth in his speech of acceptance. This was mentioned as one of the "benefits of the direct election system for choosing U. S. senators." The speaker congratulated Colorado on the inauguration of this system and thanked the republican members of the legislature who, under pledge number 1, voted for the successful democratic candidate. He characterized conservatism as the most vital problem of

COURT DISAPPROVES BONDS OFFERED BY DYNAMITERS

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 15.—Bonds submitted for the release of Frank M. Ryan, F. H. Houlihan and William Schupe, sentenced to terms in prison for conspiracy in the illegal transportation of dynamite, were disapproved by District Attorney Charles W. Miller, of Indianapolis, in the United States circuit court of appeals here today. Bonds of \$30,000 for the release of Charles N. Beum, of Minneapolis, were approved by the court. District Attorney Miller declared that the property scheduled for the bonds of Ryan, Houlihan and Schupe did not aggregate more than \$37,500, while \$30,000 should have been scheduled.

Attorneys for the Chicago labor leaders said they would make another effort to obtain sureties.

Later the court declined to approve a bond for \$30,000 offered for the release of William E. Reddin, of Milwaukee, because of the insufficiency of the surety.

The court also declined to issue a

Although the number of Americans in the city of Acapulco proper is not large, there are large numbers in the surrounding country engaged in ranching and mining. Grave fears were entertained for their safety by state department officials, as soon as it was learned that refugees from the outlying country were seeking safety in Acapulco and also at Casas Grandes, where they have forced the suspension of operations on the railroads.

Reports to the state department today were more optimistic concerning conditions along the border in Sonora and Chihuahua, but the situation is said to be bad in San Luis Potosi, some 1200 miles north of Mexico City.

REBELS ARE DISPERSED. El Paso, Texas, Jan. 15.—Rebels numbering fifty, who were burning bridges on the Mexico Northwestern railroad, were dispersed by a command of one hundred federals a short distance below Juarez, according to advices received in Juarez this morning.

The rebels were moving north toward the border city, destroying all bridges as they proceeded. A sharp fight occurred when the federals met them and the rebels retreated after making brief resistance to the federal advance.

COMPLETED TARGET PRACTICE. San Diego, Jan. 15.—Hurried preparations are being made on board the cruiser Denver to sail tomorrow for Acapulco. The Denver has completed target practice and except for docking is ready to sail. The cruiser has been out of dry dock and in service in Central American waters for some time and the bottom is believed to be foul.

The Denver was to have sailed for the Nicaraguan station Friday, consequently preparations for departure were well under way when the orders were received.

LOOKS LIKE BIG RAILROAD DEAL

New York, Jan. 15.—Fifty thousand flaming red posters, distributed in 600 girls' dress and shirt waist factories today, turned nearly 40,000 workers into the ranks of the strikers in the garment making trades, now numbering nearly 200,000. The posters were the official call for a strike among the dress and waist makers, who had previously sanctioned such action by an overwhelming vote. All of those employees are girls, some of them under 14 years old, and their organization have appointed a committee to guard the idle workers against agents of the white slave trade. The first demand of the dress and waist makers is "no locked doors." They declare that the lesson taught by the Asch building fire in which 146 girls lost their lives, has not been heeded, and that they are forced to work in unsafe and unsanitary shops.

CONGRESSMAN TAYLOR HAS FULLY RECOVERED. Denver, Colo., Jan. 15.—Congressman E. T. Taylor, who has just recovered from an operation of appendicitis, expects to leave for Washington tomorrow.

PROGRESSIVE BILLS IN IOWA

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 15.—Bills providing for a non-partisan judiciary in the state, mothers' pensions, and for a constitutional amendment for income and occupation taxes were among nineteen bills introduced in the lower house of the Iowa legislature today.

Both houses held short sessions and announced until tomorrow when Governor-elect Clarke will be inaugurated.

SUFFRAGE CARRIES IN SOUTH DAKOTA. Pierre, S. Dak., Jan. 15.—The equal suffrage constitutional amendment carried in the senate today with but two opposing votes. This was the first time it has gone through without a fight.

SMOKER AND LUNCH. Do not forget to attend the Smoker and Lunch at the Palace hotel tonight at 8 o'clock, given in honor of the members of the legislature, the press association, and boosters and municipal league delegates.

Arrangements have been made to care for 250, sure, and a most enjoyable time is expected, one that will be memorable in the history of Santa Fe. Admission is by ticket only.



STATES BALLOT FOR SENATOR

Augusta, Me., Jan. 15.—Former Congressman Edward C. Burleigh, republican, was elected United States senator by the Maine legislature in joint session today.

The vote was as follows: Burleigh, (Rep.), 91; Gardner, (Dem.), 82; Thompson, (Prog.), 7. Ninety-one were necessary for a choice.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 15.—The official proclamation of the election of Congressman John W. Weeks as senator from Massachusetts, was made today by President Greenwood of the senate before a joint session of the legislature.

Concord, N. H., Jan. 15.—The legislature failed today to elect a U. S. senator. The joint ballot follows: Henry P. Hollis, (Dem.), 199; Henry B. Quimby, (Rep.), 108; R. W. Pillsbury, (Rep.), 58; Sherman E. Burroughs, (Rep.), 22; Robert P. Bass, (Prog.), 17, scattering, 12.

LOOKS LIKE BIG RAILROAD DEAL

New York, Jan. 15.—It was learned from an authoritative source in New York today that the Union Pacific Railroad company plans to take over the Central Pacific Railway company by lease from the Southern Pacific company, and this way meet the requirements imposed by the supreme court in its decree ordering the dissolution of the Union and Southern Pacific.

Just now the Union Pacific is to assume the Central's obligations to the Southern Pacific has not yet been determined, but it is supposed the transfer of the lease, if consummated, will involve the transfer of some of the \$126,000,000 Southern Pacific stock now owned by the Union Pacific.

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HARD RAPS FOR STAND PATS TODAY

GOVERNOR McDONALD READS PROGRESSIVE MESSAGE THAT IS STARTLING TO THE OLD GUARD—EXPOSES THEIR METHODS.

TAXATION SYSTEM IS SCORED TOO

"I move that a vote of thanks be extended to the governor for his able and instructive message."

This was the formal way in which H. B. Holt, leader of the senate stand-pat majority so badly discredited by his gyrations during the first session of the first state legislature, today, on behalf of the first joint assembly, replied to the message of the chief executive of the state, William C. McDonald, following the reading by the governor of his message to the legislature.

Whether it got to Mr. Holt or to his stand-pat friends, it was a message both "able" and "instructive" in the opinion of the progressive members of the legislature and while there were many points on which full concurrence with the governor was not expressed, the message on the whole was a remarkable one in the history of New Mexico, for its candor, its fearless dealing with problems and its earnest and convincing language.

Those who heard the message, as Governor McDonald, standing beside the lieutenant governor, slowly but distinctly read it, could not but be impressed with the fact that the chief executive of the state was endeavoring to discharge the duty of his high office, as he saw it and without fear and without favor. That fact alone made the message a singularly progressive one in the new state.

Governor McDonald spoke plainly, even bluntly, on subjects not touched before by the public men of New Mexico.

Especially did he lay stress upon the deplorable conditions in New Mexico resulting from the outrageous taxation system, a matter which this newspaper made its chief issue in the last campaign. The governor's language was plain and to the point as he showed up clearly and fearlessly what this newspaper asserted, that as long as dishonest business set the tax rate, honest business could not make an honest return on property valuation and live.

That section alone of the governor's message was a stinging rebuke to the old gang politicians, land grabbers and their clique of attorneys who have been so prominent before legislative assemblies in the past. The governor was applauded by the anti-saloon element when he declared for either a local option or a "daylight saloon law," such as the Nebraska law. He received an ovation as he closed.

Before beginning his message, the governor spoke a few words informally in which he asserted that he desired the members of the legislature to forget partisanship in their endeavors to pass good laws for the people and to unite for the good of the new state.

(Continued on page eight).

SECRETARY NAGEL WILL DECIDE IT

Washington, Jan. 15.—The fate of General Cipriano Castro's attempt to enter the United States is now largely in the hands of Secretary Nagel, who today received a report from the special board of inquiry at New York.

It is understood that the board did not announce its conclusions as to the admissibility of Castro, but submitted the record for Secretary Nagel's perusal before determining whether Castro should be deported or admitted.

The board must make a decision and if it authorizes Castro's admission it would be beyond the power of Secretary Nagel to consider the case unless some member of the board of inquiry should appeal to him.

New York, Jan. 15.—The special board of inquiry at Ellis Island today decided that Cipriano Castro, ex-president of Venezuela, should be excluded from entering the United States.

Castro's attorneys immediately announced that the decision of the local immigration authorities would be appealed to the department of commerce and labor.

TWO REPUBLICANS UPSET PARTY

Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 15.—Upon the convening of the two houses of the Wyoming legislature this afternoon, there was no indication that the two republican house members who flocked with the democrats yesterday to perfect the organization of the house had any intentions of retreating from the stand they took at the first session. Republican leaders have been unable to get either of them to divulge their purposes and both have published statements in which they justify their action upon the ground of breaking up "machine rule."

Senator F. E. Warren, whose prospect of re-election is jeopardized by the present situation, is not in the city as the vote for senator does not take place until January 28.

EXPLOSION IN WINDY CITY INJURES SEVERAL

Chicago, Jan. 15.—One man was killed, another is reported to have perished and five were seriously injured by an explosion in a city water tunnel at East Seventy-second street and Cottage Grove avenue today.

Abraham Beerian's body was taken from the tunnel several hours after the explosion.

RECEPTION WILL BE HELD TOMORROW NIGHT. Governor and Mrs. William C. McDonald will hold a public reception at the executive mansion from 8 to 11 tomorrow night. Legislators and their wives and relatives, visitors in the city and Santa Feans will be welcomed by the chief executive and the first lady of New Mexico. It will be an excellent opportunity "to get acquainted" and it is safe to say that in point of attendance the reception will surpass all others ever held. Moreover it promises to be a most enjoyable affair.

No cards have been issued as the reception is public.

(Continued on page eight).

BURRAGE TELLS MONEY TRUST COMMITTEE HE CAN'T RECALL GAINS

WHETHER HE MADE MORE OR LESS THAN \$5,000,000 WITH ROCKEFELLER, DALY AND ROGERS, ASSISTING HIM IN ORGANIZING AMALGAMATED COPPER, IS NOW BEYOND HIS MEMORY.

GIGANTIC DEAL PUT THROUGH WITHOUT SCRATCH OF THE PEN

Washington, Jan. 15.—Albert C. Perkins was the first to take the stand when the committee resumed the hearing. Burrage, of Boston, was a witness before the house money trust investigating committee today. He testified he was an organizer of the Amalgamated Copper company in 1906. He named as his assistant William Rockefeller, Marcus Daly, H. H. Rogers and others. Mr. Burrage could not remember how much was made by the organizers in turning over the various properties to the Amalgamated.

"Were the profits \$31,000,000," asked Mr. Undermyer.

"I could not say," answered Burrage.

He could not remember his own profits nor those of Thomas Lawson, William Rockefeller and Mr. Rogers. Mr. Burrage said he got his profit in securities so far as he could remember, and did not get any Butte or Boston or Boston-Montana.

"Will you say that your profit was not more than \$5,000,000?" asked Mr. Undermyer.

"I could not say," answered Mr. Burrage. He knew of no records of the deal.

"Then this entire deal, involving \$5,000,000 was accomplished without the scratch of a pen?" asked the counsel.

"Yes, so far as I know."

"The public came in shoals, didn't it?" asked Mr. Undermyer.

"Yes, you might say that," said Mr. Burrage.

About \$375,000,000 of offers were received for the \$75,000,000 of stock.

FORGETS OTHER DETAILS. Mr. Burrage could not remember details of operation by which Amalgamated took over Boston and Montana and Butte and Boston. Boston and Butte, Mr. Burrage said, was accumulated on his advice. Later, he said, the Globe Bank of Boston, failed, holding a large block of Boston and Montana stock. Just prior to the failure, he said, Mr. Lawson conducted a vigorous campaign, "baiting Butte and Boston and 'bearing' Boston and Montana."

Mr. Burrage said he had taken no part in the negotiations by which the Amalgamated organizers secured the Boston and Montana stock held by the Globe bank. He did not believe the Lawson advertising campaign had any relation to the Globe failure.

Mr. Burrage said that Butte and Boston stock was exchanged for Amalgamated, at a rate of four shares of Amalgamated for one of Butte and Boston, which, with Amalgamated at 120, made a price of 520. Butte-Montana, he said, was exchanged share for share with Amalgamated in the merger.

Mr. Undermyer asked if Mr. Rogers and Mr. Rockefeller had not acquired Butte and Boston and Butte and Montana and had then as directors of the Amalgamated voted to buy this stock for themselves. But Mr. Burrage did not remember.

HUGE PROFITS. "But you know that the value of these stocks increased from \$20,000,000 to \$104,000,000 when they were transferred to the Amalgamated?"

"Yes—a profit for those who held the shares," answered Mr. Burrage.

Mr. Burrage said that in 1904 he ordered all his papers and accounts destroyed because Mr. Lawson and Mr. Rogers were engaged in an altercation.

"They were both friends of mine and I did not wish to become involved," said Mr. Burrage.

With the conclusion of his examination the committee recessed for lunch.

BIG MEN TO BE CALLED.

With Dr. Richardson and Albert C. Burrage, who was concerned in the re-organization of the Amalgamated Copper company testified, a list of financial leaders waited to be called. They were President Hines of the National City Bank of New York, George W. Perkins, Thomas W. Lamont, H. P. Davison and George F. Baker, Jr., the latter a son of the leading figure in the First National bank.

The committee will take up the question of whether Mr. Rockefeller is to be examined at an executive meeting late today.

ROCKEFELLER HAS PALSY. Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—Although suffering from "shaking palsy" and unable to speak above a whisper, William Rockefeller would be able to undergo a "brief examination" before the house money trust committee, if his testimony is of "paramount importance." So Dr. C. W. Richardson told the committee today.

He said that to submit the old magnate to prolonged questioning might cause a hemorrhage or a swelling of the larynx which would stop his breathing.

Washington, D. C. Jan. 15.—Mr. Perkins was the first to take the stand when the committee resumed the hearing.

(Continued on page eight).

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Everything Good to Eat in
SOLITAIRE CANNED GOODS
Try Our Mocha and Java Coffee
Fresh Cream in Pint Bottles Daily.

WINTER GROCERY CO.

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WITH ALL CASH PURCHASES WE GIVE REGISTER TICKETS

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Flour Hay, Grain, Potatoes and Salt.
Sole Agents For INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD.

ALFALFA SEED. All kinds of flowers, garden & field seeds in bulk and packages

The only exclusive grain house in Santa Fe

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Coal Wood

SAWED WOOD

DAWSON COAL

Domestic Lump Fancy Lump Fancy Egg

"BUY IT OF CRICHTON."

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ELECTRICIAN,
ELECTRICAL LIGHTING and FIXTURE WORK
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

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HAVE IT DONE AT COST.

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Irons, Etc.

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work throughout the entire ses-
sion. Conditions for physical
and mental development are
IDEAL, such as cannot be found
elsewhere in America. Four-
teen officers and instructors, all
graduates from standard Eastern
colleges. Ten buildings,
modern in every respect.

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E. A. CARBON, President.
J. E. RUEA, Vice-President.
J. P. WHITE, Treasurer.
JOHN W. D. E. Secretary.
W. A. FINLAY

For particulars and illustrated cata-
logue, address,

COL. JAS. W. WILLSON, Supt.

STOMACH MISERY JUST VANISHES

No indigestion, Gas or Sour-
ness After Taking "Pape's
Diapepsin."

If what you just ate is souring on
your stomach or lies like a lump of
lead, refusing to digest, or you belch
gas and eructate sour, undigested
food, or have a feeling of dizziness,
heartburn, fullness, nausea, bad taste
in mouth and stomach, headache—this
is indigestion.

A full case of Pape's Diapepsin
costs only fifty cents and will thor-
oughly cure your out-of-order stomach,
and leave sufficient about the house
in case some one else in the family
may suffer from stomach trouble or
indigestion.

Ask your pharmacist to show you
the formula plainly printed on these
fifty-cent cases, then you will under-
stand why dyspeptic trouble of all
kinds must go, and why they usually
relieve sour, out-of-order stomachs
or indigestion in five minutes. Dia-
pepsin is harmless and tastes like
candy, though each dose contains
power sufficient to digest and "pre-
pare for assimilation into the blood
all the food you eat; besides, it makes
you go to the table with a healthy ap-
petite; but, what will please you
most, is that you will feel that your
stomach and intestines are clean and
fresh, and you will not need to resort
to laxatives or liver pills for bilious-
ness or constipation.

This city will have many Diapep-
sin cranks, as some people will call
them, but you will be cranky about
this splendid stomach preparation,
too, if you ever try a little for indig-
estion or gastritis or any other stom-
ach misery.

Get some now, this minute, and for-
ever rid yourself of stomach trouble
and indigestion.

THE HUSTLERS AT DEMING

Deming, N. M., Jan. 15.—E. H. Bick-
ford, manager of the Rio Minabres Ir-
rigation company, stated Monday
morning that it was the intention of
his company to develop five thousand
acres of land in the Spaulding-Fisher
tract ten miles northeast of Deming.
Advices come from the Pacific coast
that the company will put on a large
advertising campaign in that section
to sell out their entire holdings here
in developed condition, amounting to
100,000 acres. However, Mr. Bickford
states that the company will confine
its attention to five thousand acres
for the present. A short time ago
George J. Bach and George Burnham,
both of San Diego, were here for sev-
eral days and were shown over the
entire property of the Rio Minabres
irrigation company. These gentlemen
are connected with the San Diego
Securities company, of which A. G.
Spaulding is president, and it is sup-
posed that this company may take a
hand in either the development or
sale of this tract.

John S. Waddill, Charles B. Spencer,
A. M. Davis and Major James R. Wad-
dill have several excellent opal claims
about a mile this side of Ft. Bayard
which they are developing. John Wad-
dill spent Sunday in Deming and re-
turned to the mine Monday morning.
He stated while here that the claim
showed a two foot ledge of opal at
eleven feet from the surface, and the
best gem experts in the country had
declared the quality of the opal to be
equal, if not better, than the regular
Australian opal. Several specimens
have been sent to Tiffany, New York,
upon which excellent reports have
been received. It is the opinion of
experts that have visited the prop-
erty that when water level is reached,
the opal will contain much more
fire, though it can hardly be of finer
texture than the specimens now shown.

The Agricultural College demon-
stration train on the El Paso & South-
western lines will arrive in Deming at
4:30 p. m. the 17th, Friday. Dr. Garri-
son, president of the college, will de-
liver an illustrated lecture at the
Crystal theater beginning at 7 o'clock
in the evening. Manager Shaker-
pearle has kindly given the use of the
hall free of charge for this purpose.
Immediately after the close of the
lecture, Ellen Beach Yaw will begin
her concert. The two entertainments
so widely different in character will
furnish an excellent diversion for the
evening.

E. E. Burdick has sold his ranch,
cattle, leases and everything con-
nected with his ranches in the southern
part of the county to his former
partner, G. A. Gibson, the deal includ-
ing 400 acres of deeded land. The
consideration is \$75,000.00.

Christmas brothers and J. E. Dieud-
onne are shipping a carload of beans
today to the El Paso market. The
price is \$3.30 per hundred f. o. b. Dem-
ing.

Charles E. Stokes lectured at the
Methodist church last evening.
The election of constable and jus-
tice of the peace took place Monday.
C. C. Rogers had no opposition for
justice of the peace, and W. C. Simp-
son had no opposition in his candidacy
for constable.

THE SAME OLD SPEECH.

Brussels, Jan. 15.—M. D. Audrimony
who is a member of the Belgian cham-
ber, celebrated for his speeches on his
questions of the consular service, was
appearing eloquently for a re-organi-
zation of the service yesterday when
the foreign minister said: "That is
the same speech you made last year."
"Just so," replied the deputy calm-
ly. "I have made it annually word
for word, for 13 years. Nobody no-
ticed it before."

DEMOCRAT ANTICS AMUSE TAFT

THE REORGANIZATION OF CUSTOMS DIS-
TRICTS AND THEIR CONSOLIDATION IS
NOT WHAT DEMOCRATS WANT...THEY
ARE TRYING TO BLOCK DOWN REFORMS.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—Of all
the funny things in political and legis-
lative history, one of the funniest is
the attitude of democratic legislators
who, at the last session of congress,
put through a bill permitting consoli-
dation of customs districts and are
now fighting vigorously to prevent
those consolidations in their respec-
tive states.

There are strong suspicions that
President Taft and Secretary Mac-
Veagh are having much quiet enjoy-
ment over the whole thing, and that
they will have more before the af-
fair is ended. It has been notorious
for years that the customs service has
had a number of ports and sub-ports
of entry where practically nothing
ever was entered, but where certain
collectors of customs drew regular
salaries and conducted whatever pri-
vate business they saw fit on the side.
Some of these ports cost the govern-
ment thousands of dollars a year and
paid nothing in return. The sub-ports
were equally expensive.

Repeated attempts to get through
congress bills providing for reorgani-
zation of the system and the saving to
the government of thousands of dol-
lars failed because it meant a loss of
patronage. When "Jim" Tawney was
chairman of the appropriations com-
mittee of the house he twice got
through a bill for consolidation, but it
died in the senate. At the last session
of congress the democrats, eager to
make a record for economy and good
government, rushed through a bill
authorizing revolutionary changes in
the boundaries of customs districts,
so as to shut up some of these orna-
mental ports and sub-ports and save
the salaries.

It certainly looked like business
then! The treasury department was
delighted, and Secretary MacVeagh
and Assistant Secretary Curtis have
been working hard to get a plan in
shape for the approval of President
Taft. The plan is nearing completion
and will, according to information,
save nearly \$1,000,000 a year to the
government and give a more efficient
service. It provides for a reduction
of customs districts from something
like 150 to 50 and wipes out a number
of sub-ports and smaller ports of
entry. When signed by President
Taft it will become effective July 1
next.

For a month democratic senators
and representatives have hot footed
it to the White House and treasury to
object to the plan as they have found
it out. They are protesting vigor-
ously, declaring that business is likely
to suffer. No mention is made, of
course, of the loss of jobs to many
and the shortage of vacancies there
will be caused in some of these dis-
tricts.

LOOK GOOD FOR 1913

New York, Jan. 15.—Henry Clews
sums up the financial and stock mar-
ket situation:

"The unfavorable effects of tariff
and trust agitation have been pretty
thoroughly discounted. So, too, has
the lessened activity of business, gold
exports and the Balkan war. Prices
for many of the best stocks and bonds
are at a figure that yield very attrac-
tive returns, especially when com-
pared with the recent fall in money
rates. Cheap money usually means
better prices for stocks and in view
of the sharp decline, from 5 to 20
points in the best shares during De-
cember, the market is now entitled
to a reasonable recovery.

"There is a steadily improving de-
mand for investments which will be-
come more marked as the month ad-
vances. Bonds are already improv-
ing. January disbursements were
much larger than usual, and in spite
of the increased cost of living, a good
portion of these funds will seek
reinvestments. Taking the situation
as a whole, we are still inclined to
the more hopeful views expressed in
these advices a week ago.

"The situation is by no means an
optimistic one, but the business mind
as well as the political mind has been
over-impressed with pessimistic views
and it is time to assume a more cheer-
ful attitude in order to get back to
the normal and recover our balance
financially as well as politically. For
the time being at least the market will
most likely have the support of pow-
erful banking interests who have un-
derwritten the new flotations."

BILL FOR AN IOWA BUILDING.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 15.—State
Senator Charles H. Thomas of Kent,
today completed a bill appropriating
\$175,000 for an Iowa building and ex-
hibit for the Panama Pacific expositi-
on at San Francisco in 1915. The
bill will be presented at the present
session of the legislature and its
friends say it will be passed.

SHEEP SLAUGHTERED IN WRECK

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 15.—Two hun-
dred sheep and hogs were killed in a
wreck in the Lake Shore railroad
yards here. In the fog a west-bound
train of 10 cars, loaded with live
stock, backed into a dead string of
40 cars loaded with coal and oil.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS

Your druggist will refund money if
PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any
case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or
Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Cough, Cold Sore Throat

Sloan's Liniment gives
quick relief for cough, cold,
hoarseness, sore throat,
croup, asthma, hay fever
and bronchitis.

HERE'S PROOF.
MR. ALBERT W. FARMER, of Fredonia,
Kan., writes: "We use Sloan's Liniment
in the family and find it an ex-
cellent relief for colds and hay fever
attacks. It stops coughing and suc-
ceeds almost instantly."

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

RELIEVED SORE THROAT.
MR. J. L. BURGER, of Moline, Ill.,
writes: "I bought one bottle of your
Liniment and it did me the good in
the world. My throat was very sore,
and I cured it of my trouble."

GOOD FOR COLD AND CROUP.
MR. W. H. STRANGE, 321 Elmwood
Avenue, Chicago, Ill., writes: "A lit-
tle of your next door had croup. I gave
the mother Sloan's Liniment to try.
She gave him three drops on sugar
before going to bed, and he got up
without the croup in the morning."
Price, 25c., 50c., \$1.00



TREASURY OFFICIAL LATE;
JANITOR REPRIMANDS HIM.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Sherman Al-
len, assistant secretary of the treas-
ury, was three minutes late in re-
porting for duty, and was sharply cal-
led to account by a watchman of the
treasury department.

Appearing leisurely at a side door
of the building, the tardy official
was commanded to produce his "card."
In order that it might be marked
"late." He endeavored to appease the
government's monitor with the state-
ment: "I am Assistant Secretary Al-
len."

"Oh, they all say that," was the
impatient retort. "You may make
your explanation at the main door of
the building."

The assistant secretary was forced
to enlist the influence of a watchman
of wider acquaintance and was finally
permitted to reach his desk.

HOW'S THIS?
We Offer One Hundred Dollars Re-
ward for any Case of Catarrh That
Cannot be Cured by Hall's Catarrh
Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F.
J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and
believe him perfectly honorable in all
business transactions and financially
able to carry out any obligations made
by him.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken inter-
nally, acting directly upon the blood
and mucous surfaces of the system.
Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents
per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
Take Hall's Family Pills for consti-
pation.

DID YOU READ THE "BYSTANDER'S"

ARTICLE ON
"PURE FOOD"

In the New Mexican of Jan. 13?

WE HAVE THE

Westfield Board of Health

"Pure Food Book"

on file in our office for the
inspection of our customers,
in order that they may see
whether they are buying
PURE GOODS or not. Our
goods are all!

"PURE FOOD", GOODS

Ask to see the book and
KNOW what you are
buying!

HAVE YOU tried our Bread?

It's certainly great!

Angler's

CANDIES

Modern Grocery Co.

OUR HARDWARE SAVES LABOR and MONEY and TEMPER



OUR AXES, HATCHETS, SAWS AND CUTLERY WILL SAVE YOUR
TEMPER, BECAUSE THEY ARE WELL TEMPERED AND WILL HOLD
THEIR SHARPNESS.

OUR PRICES TOO ARE TEMPERATE, BECAUSE WE KNOW THAT
GIVING YOU A SQUARE DEAL WILL PAY US.

WHEN HUNTING FOR HARDWARE COME TO US.

WOOD-DAVIS HARDWARE COMPANY.

Phone 14. If Its Hardware We Have It. Phone 14.

LIGHT

IN THESE DAYS OF MODERN METH-
ODS, Electricity plays a most impor-
tant part. The grandfather would
be amazed at the radiance of the mod-
ern home—and why all this light? To
make the home more homelike—to make
the home the most pleasant spot on earth
for father, mother and children. Good light
that is easy on the eyes is very much to be
desired.

POWER

NOTHING IS QUITE SO CONVEN-
IENT as to touch the button and
your stove is ready to cook—your
iron ready to use, your toaster
ready for the hurried breakfast, your vacu-
um cleaner ready for the fray, your washer
ready to cleanse, fan ready to cool the heat-
ed rooms. Electricity will do every thing
for you. We furnish it at reasonable rates,
day and night. Estimates and full infor-
mation cheerfully given.

SANTA FE WATER & LIGHT CO.

CAPITAL COAL YARD

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Coal WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Wood

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STEAM COAL FACTORY WOOD
ANTHRACITE COAL, ALL SIZES. SAWED WOOD
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"Elastic" Bookcase
and Desk combined.

A Desk Unit with few or
many Book Units as desired.
The only perfect combination
desk and bookcase ever made.
Roomy, convenient, attrac-
tive. We want to show you
its advantages and possi-
bilities. Call, write or phone
us about it.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S.

Land Office at Santa Fe, New Mexico,

Dec. 6, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that Felipa
Lucero, heir to Maria Lucero, Deced-
ent of Galisteo, N. M., who, on May 29th,
1906, made Homestead Entry No.
9482-07500 for Lots 3 and 4, Sec. 2, and
Lots 1 and 2, Section 3, Township 9 N.,
Range 13 E. N. M. P. Meridian, has
filed notice of intention to make Five
year proof, to establish claim to the
above described, before Register and
Receiver, U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe,
New Mexico, on January 16, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Agustín Ramirez, Galisteo, N. M.;

Emilio Chavez, Palma, N. M.; Fran-

cisco Chavez, Palma, N. M.; Faustín

Salazar, Palma, N. M.

MANUEL R. OTERO,

Register.

It will not pay you to waste your
time writing out your legal forms
when you can get them already print-
ed at the New Mexican Printing com-
pany.

New Mexican want ads. always
bring returns.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS

.. OF THE ..

INTERSTATE CASUALTY COMPANY

OF SANTA FE, N. M.

PROPOSED CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, - \$400,000.00

A. B. Renchan Attorney and Banker. Santa Fe, N. M.	Esquipula Baca Rancher. Pena Blanca, N. M.	C. B. Burton Rancher. Magdalena, N. M.	S. S. Hilliard Stockman. Luna, N. M.
J. A. Massie Physician and Surgeon. Santa Fe, N. M.	Felix Martinez Capitalist. El Paso, Texas	Mrs. M. A. Herbert Barry Magdalena, N. M.	C. C. Cooper Stockman. Reserve, N. M.
J. H. Vaughn Banker. Santa Fe, N. M.	M. M. Padgett Publisher. Las Vegas, N. M.	Eugenio Romero Merchant. Mora, N. M.	W. D. Murray Silver City, N. M. President Silver City National Bank.
C. A. Bishop Real Estate and Insurance. Santa Fe, N. M.	E. V. Miramon Taos, N. M.	Rafael Romero Farmer. Mora, N. M.	D. H. Tulloch Silver City, N. M.
R. P. Ervien Commissioner of Public Lands. Santa Fe, N. M.	Onesimo G. Martinez Merchant. Arroyo Hondo, N. M.	Blas Sanchez Wagon Mound, N. M.	J. B. Gilchrist Fierro, N. M.
P. Lienau Deputy Superintendent of Insurance. Santa Fe, N. M.	M. P. Manzanares Publisher. Fort Sumner, N. M.	Alfredo Lucero Santa Cruz, N. M.	R. P. Boone Silver City, N. M.
Mrs. R. Hersch Merchant. Santa Fe, N. M.	Miss Anna Mugler Merchant. Santa Fe, N. M.	W. H. Willeox Roy, N. M.	H. H. Kelly Deming, N. M.
Wood-Davis Hardware Co. Merchants. Santa Fe, N. M.	Christine Wientge Santa Fe, N. M.	D. B. Sorrells Fairview, N. M.	E. M. Valdez Tierra Amarilla, N. M.
Fred Muller Former Receiver U. S. Land Office. Santa Fe, N. M.	Eva Wientge Santa Fe, N. M.	B. A. Candelaria Rosa, N. M.	Editor and Proprietor, El Nuevo Estado.
Mrs. Evelyn Castle Stenographer, Corporation Commission. Santa Fe, N. M.	Alex Gusdorf Capitalist. Taos, N. M.	Sabino D. Olivas Parkview, N. M.	David Maestas & Co. Merchants. Parkview, N. M.
Jose D. Sena Clerk, Supreme Court. Santa Fe, N. M.	Gerson Gusdorf Merchant. Taos, N. M.	J. R. Martinez Tierra Amarilla, N. M.	T. C. Hilliard Luna, N. M.
H. C. Yontz Merchant, Jeweler. Santa Fe, N. M.	M. A. Gonzales Abiquiu, N. M.	Enrique A. Abeytia Parkview, N. M.	Max Duran Ortiz, Colo.
C. J. Bacon Merchant, Ice. Santa Fe, N. M.	County Clerk and Stock Raiser.	Francisco D. Luna, Sr. Tierra Amarilla, N. M.	Roque Ulibarri Tierra Amarilla, N. M.
Frank Owen Manager Santa Fe Water and Light Co. Santa Fe, N. M.	J. A. Martinez Capitalist. Santa Fe, N. M.	Roque Ulibarri Tierra Amarilla, N. M.	Willard E. Holt Deming, N. M.
N. Salmon Merchant, Dry Goods. Santa Fe, N. M.	E. C. Crampton Attorney and State Senator. Batou, N. M.	Harris Miller Springerville, Ariz.	H. O. Bursam Socorro, N. M.
E. C. Abbott District Judge. Santa Fe, N. M.	Boon, Wasson & Sisney Insurance. Tucumcari, N. M.	Mrs. Cora B. Moore Raton, N. M.	M. Boyle Clovis, N. M.
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Paul Wunschmann Insurance. Cuba, N. M.	A. J. Griffin Santa Fe Water and Light Co. Santa Fe, N. M.	Colin Noblett Silver City, N. M.	Clement L. Saffell Springerville, Ariz.
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Malaquias Martinez Rancher. San Diego, Cal.	Gregory Page State Senator and Banker. Gallup, N. M.	Asa Johnson Luna, N. M.	W. H. Lloyd Santa Fe, N. M.
Frank M. Kolb Banker.	Jas. W. Norment Banker. Magdalena, N. M.	P. S. Higgins Reserve, N. M.	S. F. Miller Carrizozo, N. M.
	H. C. Medley Rancher. Magdalena, N. M.	Emil Kiehne Farmer and Stockman.	Mrs. Elizabeth A. Gumm Carrizozo, N. M.
	J. W. Medley Rancher.		County School Superintendent.
			Eduardo M. Otero Los Lunas, N. M.
			Manager Solomon Luna Estate.

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We are now preparing to complete the organization of this, New Mexico's strongest home company. We invite every citizen to call at our offices and subscribe for a few shares of stock before our books are closed. It is your opportunity to MAKE A SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT

B. F. McNULTY & CO., Fiscal Agents

OUR BOOKS ARE PUBLIC PROPERTY:

SPORTING NEWS

MRS. M'CARTY WON'T HAVE TO PEEL SPUDS IN SALOON RESTAURANT ANY MORE: SHE'S PROUD OF HAVING WORKED FOR HERSELF AND BABY UNTIL LUTE MADE GOOD

Cartoonist Cory Harks Back to "Them Happy Days" and Tells Us a Corner Lot Yarn. In Words and Pictures. Under His Official Nickname—"Uncle Dud."

Curve pitching was a great innovation in its day and caused almost as great a commotion as the advent of the aeroplane or the wireless telegraph.

"I think it was back in the '80's or thereabouts that I first saw it uncocked and experienced the bitter humiliation of being repeatedly whiffed out by a youngster several years my junior and for whom I had theretofore entertained that feeling of contempt with which the haughty captain of a crack team is wont to view a fresh kid who wears glasses and doesn't approve of slang.

I was a battle-scarred backstop, approaching the mature and seasoned age of 17, had been the hero of the local diamond for several seasons and had, by careful cultivation, acquired the swagger and gruffness of voice which I conceived to be proper attributes of men like Pop Anson, Silver Flint and myself. My broken and distorted fingers were the admiration of the entire village and a source of no small satisfaction to myself, although I would gladly trade them for straight ones today.

Catching was no snap in those days, although we stood back for all but the third strike, except when there was a base runner to take care of. It was some time later that the pneumatic protector, the padded mitt and the wire muzzle came into general vogue, and as effective pitching depended entirely upon speed and control, it required good nerve to face the sizzling delivery of "Budge" Morchant, and I am inclined to wince and pinch as I write about it.

"Clabby" Williams was a pale and ladylike sort of a boy who flocked

mostly with the girls and made himself still more obnoxious by studying hard and showing us older ginks up at examinations. He looked as much like a ball player as a jack-rabbit, resembling a bull terrier.

Of course, we had heard of curve



"CLABBY" ON THE MOUND.

pitching, but it sounded like a josh to us wise ones and we passed it up—all but Clabby. It had a scientific sound to him and he began to take an interest in baseball and to work out the curve problem all by himself with his father's barn for a back-



CATCHING WAS NO SNAP IN THOSE DAYS.

stop. Well, it was along late in the season and we were up against our traditional enemies, a scrappy team from Kenosha. "Budge" had developed a badly lamed wing and I was trying out a substitute who was being merely hammered for a sickening procession of runs. At the end of the fourth inning it looked to be all over when Clabby Williams came to me with the astounding suggestion that I give him a tryout on the mound.

Had he offered himself for a finish fight with Peter Jackson I couldn't have been more amazed. There were hoofs of derision when little Clabby Williams, pale and nervous, but with a gleam in his eye and a turn to his

jaw that had never been seen there before, entered the box and faced a big, grinning southpaw who had already handed on the pill for two three-baggers and a home run. He didn't use any wind-up and he didn't have much speed, but he fanned every Kenosha gink that came to the bat for five straight innings and pulled the game out of the fire.

And ever since that time when I have met up with very proper small persons who are pale and delicate and wear glasses and rock with the skirts a bit, I remember little Clabby, and I say to myself, "Well, by thunder! You never can tell!"

And speaking of pitchers I am going to spill a short line of chatter upon that topic in my next—"Uncle Dud."

BACK IN THE 80'S A FUNNY INCIDENT IN MY KID BASEBALL DAYS BY "UNCLE DUD"

Heavyweight Champion Who Married at Age of 16, Is at Last Able to Support Family Properly.

Fargo, N. D., Jan. 15.—Within a stone's throw of where the Red River of the North separates Fargo from Moorhead, Minn., stands a flatiron building, called "The House of Lords."

It is a saloon. It is in Moorhead because Fargo is as dry as a kiln dried chip. Next door is "Fatty" Howard's cafe, famous for its steaks and chops.

In the kitchen of this unassuming restaurant, which occupies a one-story building, Mrs. Luther McCarty, wife of the holder of the heavyweight title, worked as second cook, from last June until January 1, when she quit to return to her home, at Sidney, O.

The story that Mrs. McCarty was "peeling potatoes in a restaurant here," is not an exaggeration, despite the denials of her relatives in Ohio. Not only was she employed in Howard's, but she is proud that she is a good enough cook to earn \$10 a week and her board, because her earning capacity permitted her to support Cornelia Alberta, her 26-month-old daughter, when husband and father was unable to earn the price of coffee and sinkers in Chicago.

Day in and day out, from 10 in the morning until 10 at night Mrs. McCarty worked in the restaurant kitchen. Short and buxom, a decided blonde, Mrs. McCarty has been a royal mother and her hands, with their short, powerful fingers, are the best evidence of her hard work.

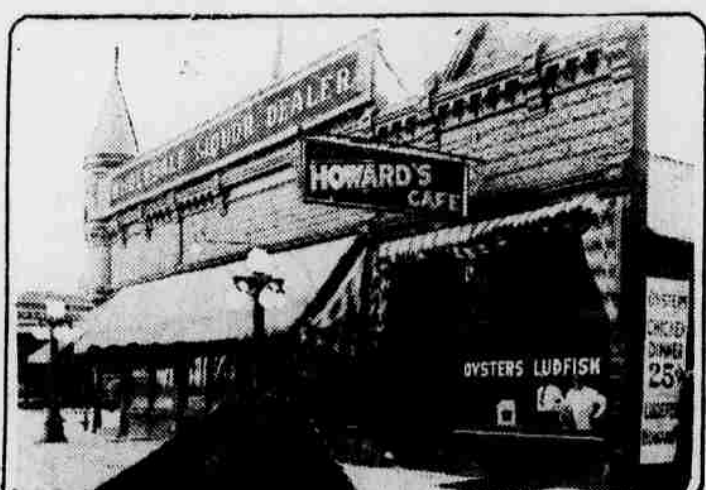
Mrs. McCarty left here January 5, to visit her parents and those of her husbands, who reside in Sidney and Piqua, O., respectively. Her whole life revolves around her baby girl, who has not seen her now noted daddy since October, 1911.

This does not signify that Luther McCarty has not contributed to the support of his wife and baby.

Ever since he began earning real money in the ring, McCarty has sent large sums to his wife, and she insists that the story that McCarty deserted her and the baby is false. He left them here to seek a chance in the fighting game and earn money for them.

Mrs. McCarty was Rhoda White, of Sidney, O. Five years ago, on May 28, she married McCarty, then but 16. From Sidney the young couple went to Ludington, Mich., and then to Saskatoon, Can., where McCarty punched cattle.

While McCarty was on the Saskatoon ranch, Mrs. McCarty returned to



MRS. LUTHER MCCARTY AND BABY AND "FATTY" HOWLAND'S CAFE, MOOREHEAD, MINN., WHERE SHE HAS BEEN WORKING TO SUPPORT HERSELF AND INFANT.

Sidney, to visit her parents, and Luther came to Fargo, where he secured employment in the Orpheum pressing parlors. It was about this time that Mrs. McCarty caused his arrest for non-support, but the charge was dropped.

McCarty left Fargo for Chicago, where he spent most of his time with boxers. Until two months ago he sent money in small amounts to his wife, and after he defeated Flynn, he remembered her generously.

"Lute" is good natured and not a bit vicious," said Mrs. McCarty. "He always gave me money when he had it, but he had no trade, and until he made good as a fighter he didn't earn

much. He was always certain he would be champion if he could get started, and I am proud and glad that he has succeeded.

"I know he will be generous with baby and me now that he has money, and I expect to see him soon. Won't he be surprised when he sees how Cornelia has grown?"

After visiting Sidney and Piqua, Mrs. McCarty's movements will depend upon her husband's plans. She does not care to travel about the country and will probably remain in Ohio until McCarty's theatrical engagements are concluded, although she plans to see him as soon as he goes east.

The telegram was in the mastery style of Jack Hayden, manager of the Colonels. When he visited these parts in mid-December he reached an agreement with Manager Doolin, whereby the Phillies were to purchase Schneider. No papers were signed. Hayden deferring this important part of the sale until his return to Louisville. Now he refuses to sign them and declares the sale off.

The reason is that at least one other National League team decided to go

RIVERS OUTPOINTS CROSS IN 10 ROUNDS

New York, Jan. 15.—Joe Rivers, the Mexican lightweight, outpointed Leach Cross, of this city, in a 10-round bout here last night.

Cross had the better of the first two rounds. While the New Yorker was showering rights and lefts to the head in the first, the Mexican slipped to one knee at the ropes, but was up in an instant. He blocked cleverly, and proved Cross' superior at infighting. In the second round Cross scored the only real knockdown of the bout with a left hook to the jaw. From that time on, Rivers fought cleverly and was so fast that Cross missed frequently, becoming wild at some stages. Rivers, showing in the last eight rounds earned him a victory by a comfortable margin.

Rivers tore in with left to the neck and staggered Cross with a right uppercut in the third. Cross retaliated with a hard right to the head. The Mexican missed a swing a minute later and fell to the floor but was up again immediately. A left jab brought blood from the Mexican's nose, but he immediately rushed Cross to a neutral corner, sending rights to the body and lefts to the face.

Rivers became steadier as the fighting progressed, while Cross grew wild and became worried under Rivers' constant shower of left and right uppercuts. Cross backed away from the assault at times. In the eighth the Mexican fell again, tripping over Cross' foot in breaking from a clinch. Rivers then landed four rights and left to the face and head without a return and followed up with hard right shifts to the body.

In the last two rounds Rivers did practically all the fighting. In the tenth he rocked the local man's head with a hook to the jaw which almost knocked him down. Cross staggered to the ropes. The final bell found the men in a fast mixup of which Rivers had the better.

The men weighed a fraction more than 132 pounds at 9:15 o'clock. They were to weigh in at 133 pounds ring-side.

QUAKERS SLOW IN SIGNING

Philadelphia, Penn., Jan. 15.—Manager Doolin received a telegram late this afternoon to the effect that Charlie Schneider, right-handed pitcher of the Phillies, would not be sold to the Phillies by Louisville as expected three weeks ago. Louisville has reconsidered.

The telegram was in the mastery style of Jack Hayden, manager of the Colonels. When he visited these parts in mid-December he reached an agreement with Manager Doolin, whereby the Phillies were to purchase Schneider. No papers were signed. Hayden deferring this important part of the sale until his return to Louisville. Now he refuses to sign them and declares the sale off.

The reason is that at least one other National League team decided to go

after Schneider and made such attractive offers to the Louisville manager that he decided to accept its terms. The name of the team he kept to himself, but said he has a great chance to barter Schneider for a good pitcher from the fast set, too great a chance to pass up.

Charles Kilbiter is the latest addition to the roll of hold-outs. He wants a raise, although he is now getting the largest salary ever paid to a Phillie catcher since Ed McFarland was drawing envelopes.

Zimmer and Doolin have drawn higher stipends, but only after they had assumed the managerial scepter.

The hold-out list now includes Kilbiter, Schultz, Dodge and Finerman. Manager Doolin will not reply to their demands until after some definite disposition is made of the club.

Doolin has received no signed contracts for over a week, but expects little or no difficulty from those from whom he has not heard. Walsh, Cravath, Brennan, Rixey and Boyle are the most prominent of those who are not signed up.

Rixey will not join the team until June, the end of his college year at the University of Virginia and Boyle will probably wait until the end of the Chicago University semester before coming east.

The others are not regarded as likely hold-outs.

HARRY DAVIS WILL SCOUT FOR ATHLETICS

Philadelphia, Penn., January 14.—Harry Davis, former captain of the Athletics and last season manager of the Cleveland team, will again join forces with Connie Mack, it was announced at the White Elephant Headquarters. Exactly what Davis' duties will be was not announced, but it is understood that he will do considerably scouting for the club and also coach the players.

It is not believed that his employment will in any way interfere with Davis' Murphy's captaincy of the team, even though the latter does not play on account of the injury to his knee.

Davis is expected to go south with the Athletics in February, and it is probable that he will have charge of the second string of players when they leave San Antonio, Texas, on March 5, to make a barnstorming trip on their way north. This will enable Manager Mack to remain with his regulars, and Davis can keep his eye on the youngsters and discover possible major league qualifications in them.

During former spring training trips of the Athletics Manager Mack usually turned things over to Davis, while he had charge of the youngsters. Now this order is likely to be reversed. It was during the season of 1910 that Mack succeeded Davis as the regular first baseman of the team. Davis thought Mack was all that he could think of regarding the playing of the position, and it was largely to his painstaking coaching that "Stuffy" developed into such a star at the initial sack.

WOULD OUTLAW BOXING IN IDAHO

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 15.—A bill making the promotion of boxing matches in Idaho a felony, punishable by imprisonment for not less than one year in the state penitentiary was introduced in the house of representatives today.

The bill was referred to committee.

POISON IN WELL 49 YEARS. Tarrytown, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Abraham D. Tompkins died here today, indirectly the victim of a poisoning, plot 49 years ago.

In February, 1864, Tompkins' sister Theresa received a letter from a jealous lover, warning her not to keep company with a certain young man. She did not heed the warning and poison was placed in a well.



A. T. & S. F. R. R. TIME TABLE

Effective January 1st, 1913.

Leave Santa Fe 8:10 a. m. to connect with No. 3 westbound and No. 10 eastbound.

Returning, arrive Santa Fe 12:10 p. m.

No. 3 carries passengers to Albuquerque, locally, and to Pacific Coast points.

Leave Santa Fe 3:30 p. m. to connect with No. 1 westbound, and No. 2 eastbound, connecting at Albuquerque with "Cut-off" train for Clovis and Pecos Valley points.

Returning, arrive Santa Fe 6:05 p. m.

Leave Santa Fe 6:20 p. m. to connect with No. 7 westbound carrying El Paso sleeper, also No. 4 eastbound.

Returning, arrive Santa Fe 8:35 p. m.

Leave Santa Fe 8:50 p. m. to connect with No. 8 eastbound, and No. 9 westbound.

Returning, arrive Santa Fe 12:30 a. m.

Call "Central" for Train Reports.

ONE OF BEST PLAYS IS THAT BUNTY

EVERYWHERE THAT "BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS" HAS BEEN PLAYED, IT HAS HAD WONDERFUL SUCCESS-AT THE ELKS FRIDAY NIGHT.

Most notable, perhaps, of the forthcoming theatrical events announced for the near future is the engagement of Graham Moffat's "Bunty Pulls The Strings," the three-act play of Scotch life and manners that swept London and New York off its now and now, en tour, is captivating the entire country. "Bunty" will be at the Elks theatre the night of Friday, January 17.

The theatre-goers of this city have manifested keen interest in the coming of "Bunty" and a capacity audience undoubtedly will greet the famous play. "Bunty Pulls The Strings" began its career in London more than two years ago, and is still being presented at the Haymarket theatre there. Hearing of its tremendous success, the Messrs. Shubert and William A. Brady secured the American rights and with the assistance of Graham Moffat, the author, gathered a company of the best Scotch players obtainable for the American production of the play. "Bunty" surprised even her producers, however, for when the Scotch players arrived in New York to present "Bunty" there was no advance heralding nor any theatrical announcements foretelling the success that was in store for the production. To those who are familiar with the ups and downs of the theatrical speculations, this fact, seems incredible, but it is the exception that proves the rule. The rule for success in the theatrical business is a skillful selection of plays, adapted to the mood of the public at the time of their presentation. There was no way of telling whether the play-going public of New York was in a mood for "Bunty," for the simple reason that "Bunty" was so different from all other plays that had preceded it in the metropolis.

Mr. Brady had seen to play in London and, of course, his trained eye and ear immediately recognized its cleverness, its freshness, and its ability to reach down to the very taproots of the heart, whether in New York or anywhere else. And so, he produced the play in New York. There were other American managers who also were after the play and there were many regretful congratulations on Broadway among those who had hesitated and lost.

CAT PUTS OUT THE LIGHTS. Winsted, Conn., Jan. 15.—A Maffese cat put Winsted in darkness for three hours Tuesday night, but paid the death penalty by doing so.

All street lights went out simultaneously and as a result pedestrians who were out in the rain stumbled and fell in dark streets, and many broke New Year resolutions.

Supt. Henry Skinner of the Winsted Gas company, which also owns the electric light plant, and the linemen were called out to find the cause of the trouble, but three hours elapsed before they found it. In the extreme north end of the town a cat had climbed a lamp pole and fallen or jumped on the terminals, causing a short circuit.

BABE IN INCUBATOR. Browns Mills, N. Y., Jan. 15.—In the largest incubator in the world, along with 50,000 or more infant chickens and ducks, reposes a two-pound baby boy, the first born to Superintendent Joyce, of the Ramocas poultry farm.

In some way the stork, expected in

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April, mixed its darts, and when the little stranger arrived he weighed just 31 ounces.

His only hope was in the incubator, and a costly sitting of pedigreed eggs was unceremoniously dumped out to make room for him.

Today his doctor said he had gained the additional ounce needed to make an even two pounds, and that he would be sure to live.

HOW TO PUT BRAKE ON.

London, Jan. 15.—Today's meeting of the ambassadors of the powers was devoted chiefly to a discussion of the means of putting a brake on the threatened resumption of the war in the Balkans. Breathing time was given for efforts in this direction by the decision of the Balkan plenipotentiaries today to delay further action until the Turkish government has had full opportunity for the discussion of the ambassadors' note, which will be presented this week.

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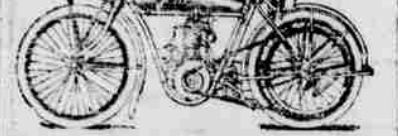
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LOCKE BUYS PHILA. LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 15.—W. H. Locke, of Pittsburg, announced this afternoon that he had purchased the Philadelphia National League club.

The purchase price was not announced. Mr. Locke announced that the club is owned entirely by Philadelphia with the exception of a block purchased by himself and his uncle, W. S. Baker, a former police commissioner of New York.

The following were elected: President, Mr. Locke; secretary and treasurer, Daniel C. Snyder, Pittsburgh, father-in-law of Mr. Locke.

Mr. Locke the new head of the "Phillies" is well known in baseball circles, having been for years secretary of the Pittsburgh club.

JACK JOHNSON EXPLAINS: HE IS RELEASED.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 15.—Jack Johnson, who was intercepted at Battle Creek, Mich., yesterday, while on his way to Toronto, Canada, despite the terms of a bail bond holding him within the jurisdiction of the United States district court at Chicago, gave a satisfactory explanation to Judge Carpenter today. He was not sur-

rendered on the \$30,000 bonds covering his appearance to answer charges of violating the Mann act, but was released.

The \$30,000 bond was allowed to stand, and the prize fighter was given time to secure a new bond on the smuggling charge. Johnson said that he shipped his automobile to Toronto to enjoy a few days vacation before returning to Chicago.

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PERSONALS

(Owing to the great interest manifested in the Personal Column, the New Mexican requests its readers to send in by mail (a postcard will do) or by telephone (call "31 J") items for this column. By doing so the readers will confer a favor on the New Mexican and on their friends. Communications sent by mail should bear the signature of the writer.)

Attorney M. W. Mills arrived yesterday from Springer.

Attorney Howard S. Bickley is here from Raton on legal business.

J. D. Mulligan has gone to Denver to attend to some business matters.

M. A. Ross, the well known lumberman of Albuquerque, is here on business.

Attorney Charles A. Spiess is here from Las Vegas on business. He is at the Palace.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Parsons are visitors here from Des Moines, Ia. They are at the Palace.

J. C. Taylor is out again after a bad attack of la grippe with which he was laid up for some days.

Attorney E. C. Wade arrived yesterday from Las Cruces and is registered at the Palace hotel.

Senator A. J. Evans is here from Roosevelt county and attended the sessions of the senate today.

Representative Robert H. Boulware arrived yesterday from Silver City to attend the legislative sessions. He is at the Palace.

Representative A. S. Goodell arrived yesterday from Gallup, McKinley county, and registered at the Palace. He has come to attend the legislative sessions.

Judge T. D. Lehl is here from Raton and yesterday sat on the supreme bench, repudiating Mr. Justice Hanna who was disqualified to hear a certain case.

C. F. Wadsworth, a Denver newspaper man, has wired friends here that he will be here this afternoon to attend the meeting of the State Press association.

Attorney Francis E. Wood, of Albuquerque, arrived in the city yesterday on legal business before the supreme court. He is stopping at St. Vincent's sanitarium.

Isidoro Armijo, member of the constitutional convention and well known here, arrived yesterday from Las Cruces. He has been named chief clerk of the senate.

The Rev. Emil Barrat, a popular young priest of the Cathedral, has gone to Costilla, Taos county, where he will be in charge of the parish. He succeeds the Rev. Father Garnier, deceased.

Mrs. W. C. McDonald extends to the members of the State Press association, which is holding its meetings here, an invitation to attend the reception given at the executive mansion tomorrow, Thursday night.

Mayor J. J. Shuler, of Raton, Colfax county, a member of the New Mexico commission to the exposition on the Pacific coast in 1915, arrived here yesterday on business matters. The mayor has many friends here.

The Right Reverend Cameron Mann bishop of North Dakota, and now in charge of the Episcopal church in New Mexico, will arrive on the 6 o'clock train this evening. Accompanied by Mrs. Mann he will stop at the Sanitarium for several days. On Sunday the bishop will administer confirmation at the Church of the Holy Faith.

The Rev. A. M. Mandalari, S. J., well known throughout the state is in the city today attending the meeting of the New Mexico Press association. Father Mandalari represents "La Revista Cattolica," the noted Catholic weekly publication which is printed in Las Vegas and which is edited by the Jesuits. It is one of the oldest weeklies in the state.

Harry C. Fincke, editor of the Mor-

nington Messenger, U. S. Commissioner, and a booster, a live, continuous booster for the Estancia valley, is in the city to attend the press association meeting and attend to some business. Mr. Fincke made a call at the New Mexican office and spoke in enthusiastic terms of the future of New Mexico. He is a firm believer in the future of the "Sunshine State."

COUNTY ROAD BOARD IN SESSION

The county road board held its regular meeting yesterday at the court house and Arthur Seligman, chairman, and Samuel Romero, secretary, were in attendance; the other members, Mr. Niek Montoya, of Golden, being absent. The board is taking up first the financial conditions of the county road and bridge funds. Petitions on file for the improvement of the several highways in the county were deferred until the chairman will report to the state highway commission as to the financial status. In this way a determination will be reached as to what work may be done this year.

The work on the Galisteo bridge at Galisteo was ordered discontinued for the present, pending further investigation.

The road overseers' accounts for 1912 were examined and one-half of the amount asked for was allowed, as the county road board did not consider the county had received full value for the amount presented.

Petitions are on file with the road board to improve the road to Santa Cruz, the road to the Frijoles canon and to Cerrillos (owned by over 200 taxpayers) and there is also a petition to fix the road to Galisteo and to the Pecos.

In other words, the road commission will have its hands full. The board intends to improve first the road which will serve the most people and will secure data for that purpose.

The board decided to ask the mayor to appoint a special policeman to stand on guard at the Agua Fria street bridge now in process of construction because the board does not believe that bridge is in shape for use.

SUGAR COMPANY OPPOSES "FREE SUGAR"

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—The American Sugar Refining company went on record at the outset of today's tariff hearing in favor of a reduced tariff upon sugar, retention of the small differential duty upon refined sugar, "if protection is to be accorded to any industry" and the continuance of the present color standard as the most practicable distinction between raw and refined sugars for customs house classifications.

It opposed the abolition of all duty upon sugar on the ground that it would destroy at once one of the largest sources of revenue. The American company's position was presented by Edwin F. Atkins, vice president and acting head of the company, who was accompanied by several other officials. Mr. Atkins contended that abolition of all duty on all sugar would cause the termination of the Cuban reciprocity treaty under which Cuban sugars get a preferential rate of 20 per cent and Cuba gives preferential rates of 20 to 40 per cent upon goods coming from the United States. He also declared that free sugar would open the United States markets to the importation of refined beet sugars from Europe upon the same terms as raw sugars in competition with domestic refined.

"Free sugars, while present production is maintained," he said, "would drop prices here so low as to destroy the Louisiana industry, the beet sugar industry, particularly east of the Mississippi river; would depress Porto Rico and Philippine sugars far below the production cost and make Hawaiian production unprofitable, thus largely curtailing our present sources of supply."

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—The beet sugar industry had its innings after arguments against the tariff had been heard. Francis K. Carey, vice-president of the National Sugar Manufacturing company, of Colorado, warned the committee against "throwing beet sugar like a bone to hungry dogs." He declared sugar has never been "anything but the football of American politics" and suggested a non-partisan commission to consider economic features of the sugar tariff.

The prospect of a free sugar bill in the house, he said had been privately admitted by many leading democrats that "such a monstrous measure would not have received their support if they had not felt sure it would be throttled in the Senate."

New York, Jan. 15.—Movements of stocks were confused, and speculative sentiment was upset today as a result of the severe declines of the last two days. Foreign markets gave an unexpected exhibition of strength and prices of Americans rose in some instances as much as a point in London. Assisted by this influence and by some investment buying induced by the lower level of quotations, bull traders bought stocks liberally at the outset, with resultant sharp gains. Hasty realizing and concentrated pressure against the coalters undermined the list, however, and subsequent movements were variable. The market timidly improved in tone, despite a sharp attack on Southern Pacific, and before noon reached a level well above yesterday's close.

Bonds were steady. Dullness and lower prices followed the morning advance. The recessions were limited to fractions and seemed

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to be rather more in the nature of profit taking sales and bear selling. American Telephone was fed out constantly and lost two points. New York, Chicago and St. Louis jumped five points on the increase in its annual dividend of four per cent.

Weakness cropped out again at various points. The general list was not much disturbed, although the trend was lower. Reading and Lehigh Valley returned to their early lowest, and there was also a severe fall in the Rock Island issues. The market closed strong.

Support was extended when the market gave signs of yielding under the cumulative effect of scattered liquidation in various stocks. Best prices of the day were registered for the important issues in the final dealings, and some of the early weak features made up considerable portion of their loss.

WITNESS CHANGED FORMER STORY

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—William Winkfield, the former Standard Oil negro messenger, who has told the senate committee investigating campaign funds of his participation in the sale of the "Archbold letters" made material alterations in his testimony when he reappeared today before the committee.

Winkfield told the senators he had "stage fright" and a bad headache yesterday, but that he later remembered that one telegram, two letter copybooks and three parcels of letters were taken by himself and Stump, another messenger, and for his share he got \$1500 which he believed to be one third of the price paid. He said he understood they were sold to the New York American.

NEW YORK FAVORS POPULAR ELECTIONS.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 15.—New York's legislature went on record today as favoring the proposed amendment to the federal constitution providing for election of U. S. senators by the people.

The resolution adopted by the assembly yesterday was approved today by the senate.

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WELCOME TO SANTA FE

Santa Fe feels a little natural pride in being selected for the meeting of three state associations, and to those who come here as our guests, we extend the most cordial welcome possible.

We want you to feel at home, and that you are among your friends who are with you heart and soul for the advancement of our state, dear to us all, whose destinies are in our hands.

It is, to a certain extent, a crisis in New Mexico. We are just starting out, and though we are aged in the history of the nation, it is only recently that we have been thrown directly upon our own resources to make our own way.

Heretofore, Uncle Sam has looked us around, giving us rulers not of our choosing, keeping us out of his big legislature that meets in his town, down by the seaboard, only giving us one representative, who was permitted to use his voice, but not the right of even saying yes or may at roll call. We were hampered by rules, laws and regulations not of our own making.

But now, we are emancipated.

We may be a factor in the life of the nation. We may become recognized as one of the leading states in the big sisterhood. We have been given our chance, and while we may start out in a manner a little crude compared with those states longer in service, yet, by combining efforts, as we are doing this week, we can secure a unity of action and we can counsel together, all with a view to advancing the interests of New Mexico, making the state better known, exploiting her possibilities and placing her where she really belongs, in the very front rank of American states.

So, we greet the boosters of the Sunshine state—the editors, ever ready to do their part with unswerving fervor; the members of the various chambers of commerce, who are always men with progress as a watchword; the members of the municipal league, looking toward development and improvement of our municipalities, and we bid you welcome to your capital.

We all have the same desire; we are fighting for the same cause; we are aiming toward the same purpose. That is, to show New Mexico to the world.

MODERN CAPTAIN KIDS

A typical little game in high finance has been going on in connection with an electric railroad between Chicago and Milwaukee.

For years the steam roads have fought the plan to haul people between these cities by electricity at cut rates. At last, the electric line was forced into a receivership, followed by a reorganization committee, at the head of which is Chicago's most powerful banker. The reorganization bought in the property for \$6,700,000, paying a rival interest a bonus of \$300,000 not to kite the bidding; and then set forth to recapitalize so as to put forth securities amounting to \$20,000,000 or four to one!

And this torrent of water, representing not a penny of real investment, might have got by, as in so many instances such raids on the public have got by, had not the federal bench in Chicago had on it one vigilant, people's judge—Kensley Mountain Landis. He put his foot down flat, as in the \$29,000,000 Standard Oil fine; but, of course, the inflaters are appealing.

In the same city pretty much the same crowd is trying to get \$40,000,000 of water injected into a merger of elevated and surface lines, to become for 40 years an excuse for surtaxing the people.

Were you to steal one ride on one of these pirated railroads and get caught, the law is rigged so as to rush you to jail. What are we to do with our artists in high finance?

THEY ALL HAVE IT

Everybody coming into Santa Fe for the meetings here is imbued with the spirit of boost. It has caught the people and means much to the state. The general expression, as well, is, "Give us a business session of the legislature."

It is known, only too well, that the last session was not so much a business session as it was a political session. The big senatorial fight overshadowed everything until it was finally concluded. Even after that there was too much politics.

Since then we have had an election, and the people have been heard from.

They have expressed themselves very pointedly in favor of a change. They are tired of having their interests made secondary to private interests. They want more business and less politics.

There are very important questions to consider at this session—questions which touch the rock bottom of New Mexico's upbuilding. The state can be made to get into the procession or to stand looking on.

The people want to move. What do the members of the legislature want in this particular crisis?

JUST AN EQUITABLE BILL

The county salaries bill will be one of the first, and one of the most important questions to come before the legislature.

The members can make a record on this bill. There is no call for extravagant action in connection with it, nor do the people of the state ask for parsimonious consideration.

The laborer is worthy of his hire. The man who occupies a public position and gives his time to it is entitled to a fair and equitable compensation for service, just as much as he would be in filling a position under any other employer than the state.

There is no need for niggardliness any more than prodigality with the state monies, and what is wanted is an equitable measure that will fix salaries at a figure high enough to remove the temptation of dishonesty, and low enough not to squander the money which the people have to pay.

The action on this bill should be early, in justice to all concerned.

AN EDITOR SET FREE

An unusual confession has been made by an editor in Altoona, Pa.—not an owning editor, but a hired man, trained to obey orders. He admits that for 15 years he was required to grind an organ for the Quay and Penrose gang, often ransacking his soul, but, thanks to a friend who has bought the paper, he is now set free.

This confession is unusual because shackled editors rarely have the candor to confess. Our congratulations to the Altoona brother; first, because he has been candid, and secondly because he has got a better boss—though you can't be sure how long even a good boss will stay good in Pennsylvania. There are plenty of proofs that a newspaper can be both free, courageous and successful. When Pennsylvania gets a few vivid examples of that kind of public service journalism, we'll begin to believe that its conversion is genuine.

WANT A BUSINESS SESSION

The legislature is now in session and the general expression among members seems to be favorable to a business session, taking up and passing those bills covering matters of moment to the state.

There will be obstructionists, of course—those tied to the old methods and not yet free from the influence of outside manipulators who come each legislative session to oversee and dictate and superintend. The result of the work will depend upon which element is the stronger—the element in favor of legislation beneficial to the state, or that controlled by other ideas and not entirely free agents, but bound by prejudice or allegiance to the men and issues that were, but are left behind.

An eastern physician says that no couple is perfectly mated. That may be, doctor, but what's the remedy?

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REMARKS FROM THE SIDE LINE

Cheer up! the worst is yet to come. It's fifty-eight more days until the legislature adjourns.

The police in El Paso arrested a couple of men for holding up a poker game. Still there is no gambling in El Paso.

We will now all join in the chorus of that grand old hymn entitled: "If They'd Only Put a Few More Keepers on the Doors."

We have with us the legislature. The congregation will now arise, while the late republican party is carried down the aisle.

Senator Catron says that Senator Fall is absent from the senate on the business of the senate. That being the case its nobody else's business.

There is nothing like harmony; harmony is the most beautiful thing on earth and when judiciously applied, can make even a stand patter feel good.

A Denver man has refused appointment to a place on the bench because he does not believe in that sort of law. He ought to be presented with a medal without delay.

Joe Rivers may not be much of a scrapper but he is able to break into pretty fair class in New York and that is a great deal more than some of his detractors have been able to do.



"I was over to see the legislator git together," says the Old Coder, "but I hev got a bill what I wud like to git passed. It air a bill that makes it a kriminal offense for nobody to steal chickens. I air a gittin' sore over this yere situation. I hev had too chickens gone on while I hev got a namin' nobody, got darn ed, I hev got a idee who got them thur chickens, ens thet's a fac', too, by heck."

Representative James W. Chaves introduced House Bill Number 1. That's alright James, but now ago was the first is the last—even in this plebeian age and on this mundane sphere.

Mr. Wilson says he will consider only progressives for appointment. That will make some quick converts to the progressive faith among the standpatters who want only jobs from Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Speaker, your committee, to whom was referred Mr. Common Gink desires to report that he is waiting at the door and we respectfully ask to be discharged from further consideration of this matter.

Everybody wants a county salary, two or three assistant clerks, three or four rooms in the state capital, contingent expense funds, office expense funds, more pay—and anything else that can be put over. Mr. Common Gink will now address you, gents, upon the question of the canals on Mars and their relations to the present taxation system.

THE STATESMAN.

Bill Brogan.
For he had been a statesman in the days when statesmen paid and he had championed many bills that long in dust had laid. He'd cheered the old flag many times and downed iron tyranny; his voice had echoed through the halls where e'er he chanced to be. For he had been a statesman and his had been the hand that rose before the people's bar their rights there to demand. He wore a coat of solemn black and on his head a hat, that long ago had seen its day and a long time too, at that. A lock of hair adorned his brow through which his fingers strayed and often when in want of thought aloud of it he laid. He'd been a war horse in the front at every party deed but somehow thought he worked it hard, he never did succeed. For he had been a statesman in the

AS THE BYSTANDER SEES IT

SPRUCE UP.
Ordinarily, when persons invite guests they make a little preparation. They spruce up. Even when they are expecting "company," without special invitation they make a little difference in appearance.

This city has invited guests to come here and enjoy its hospitality and have a good time; but we did not spruce up.

The crossings on some of the main thoroughfares look badly. They are muddy and unpleasant.

The two places most sought, aside from the hotels, by our visitors will be the capitol building and the Old Palace, yet the crossings on Don Gaspar street, near the capitol are in very bad condition for foot passengers.

The crossing on corner of Lincoln and Palace is quite unfit for use. Tomorrow night is the governor's reception.

Of course many will go by auto and hack routes, but many will walk, and the walking ought to be good, as far as the city can make it, by keeping the crossings free from mud and slush. Most of the chaps who go will have their shoes blacked tomorrow, you know, and they want their pedal extremities to look as well as possible in the governor's parlor, so let us clean up a little, at least one of our meeting days, and look as well as we can.

These meetings are for progress and advancement you know to boost and help make things better in every way. One way to do this is to be clean and neat and make the old city look its best.

So let us clean the crosswalks for one thing.

THOSE VISITORS.

Washington residents are now getting what the country cousin gets along toward summertime when the city begins to swelter. Just about that time the city cousins invite themselves out to the farm.

They dream of the shady wood near by, the rippling brook, the glassy pond, the drives over country roads, and of the farm table with its luxuries.

In the Washington case, the editors get in the mixup and are requested to find lost friends in the big city, who may be utilized, for it is approaching inauguration time.

Here is a sample of communication received by the Washington Post, which is an index of the way things go:

"I was told by the editor of the Philadelphia Record to write to you for an address of a friend of mine in Washington. Her name is _____ and her address a year ago was _____ and before that it was _____, and at one time it was _____ I sent two letters to her and both were returned, wrong address. You will do me a big favor if you could find her address. Her brother's name is _____ and I want to go to Washington in March for the inauguration."

This relationship business is a little strenuous at other times than Christmas, and it surely is brought home at that time that it is not always the most delightful thing to be a relative.

It works all right at times, too. One likes to see relatives—some relatives, but too often it gets down to something far from relatives and it is just a friend who would like so much to see you, and maybe it is one whom you have not seen for twenty years.

But you live in a city where something is doing and your friend has found out that you live there. Fine! The friend writes that she or he has been thinking so much of you, of late—yes sure, and as she or he would be in _____ on a certain date—the date, of course, it would be such an unexpected delight to be at your house.

It would be so pleasant to recall old times and all that sort of bunk.

And so your friend becomes your guest.

THE DIFFERENCE.
There is some difference between absence and abundance, you may have noticed, and it is especially so when applied to cyclones. The former application is more pleasant to contemplate, as well.

That is what made J. Edward Young almost throw a duck fit when he read the copy of the New Mexican on Monday night. Mr. Young is interested deeply in the great county of San Juan. He wanted his friends to know more about it and submitted to an interview on the subject. He spoke of the wonderful resources of the big, rich county, the remarkable possibilities.

ties. He talked fully of the irrigation projects and the beautiful and yet exhilarating climate. Among other things favorable to life in this section he spoke of the "absence" of cyclones, but when it came out in print, it had passed the linotype men the proof reader and all under whose eye it had gone, and the astounding announcement was made that in San Juan county there is "an abundance of cyclones."

It is a case where explanations, apologies, regrets, all go for naught. Like so many things, it had been done. Out to the world had gone the information that cyclones are "abundant" in San Juan. As a matter of fact there is, as Mr. Young declared, an "absence" of these horrors. Cyclones do not frisk and gambol and get gay among the beautiful valleys and over the mountain ranges of old San Juan.

It offers a great inducement for the settler and the homeseeker, and some future day, when the shriek of the locomotive echoes among the hills, and the great coal fields are developed—the greatest coal fields on the continent, and when the rich farm lands are under cultivation, the county of San Juan, New Mexico, will be unrivaled in the whole west. It will then be well known that cyclones are not abundant, but absent.

THE OLD TIMER'S ADVICE.

(By Charles S. Rawles.)

I bin thinkin' 'bout the effort to change the new state's name.

And it appears reedicklus—this "whereasin'" on the same.

Here's how the Deming folks have ultimatumed it of late:

"New Mexico's a misnomer for this, the Sunshine State."

But if these new-fad geezers some "whereasin'" would uncork

They'd better go back east and start "whereasin'" in New York.

New Hampshire and New Jersey and in fairest Maryland.

Virginia and in Georgia let Miss Nomer take her stand;

For these and other commonwealths that should be on the list

Accordin' to the Deming folks the namin' mark have missed.

And then to cap the climax, a new name's wanted so

Because some tenderfoot may think we're in Old Mexico!

The self same class of people think an eagle is a stork

Would think Old Yorkshire, England, the empire of New York

And those who ape the English upon Fifth avenue.

Would think that Albuquerque was in Sunny Spain land too;

That Chihuahua and that Yucatan so far away

Were merely voting precincts in dear old Santa Fe!

The new state of New Mexico's traditions are best

So I think Deming's whereas better resolve into rest.

A STOCKING FOR BASKET

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 15.—Whether the high cost of living or the fact that she did not want to be seen carrying bundles along the street caused Mrs. Anna Miller, of the North Side, to place two pounds of bacon and three supposed fresh eggs in her silken hose, is trying to be ascertained by detectives.

She is being held a prisoner under a technical charge of being a suspicious person. She refuses to tell the reason for making a market basket out of a well-filled pair of hose.

When the woman attempted to get on a Perryville avenue car she was unable to do so owing to the height of the steps and evident fear of breaking the eggs by too much of a strain. After the car had gone the woman walked around the corner of the market house and lifted her dress.

Policeman Schendal, who had quietly followed her, noted the big lump on her limb, and suspecting all was not right questioned her. When she laughably refused to explain Schendal placed her under arrest. At the station house the foodstuffs were found by the matron who searched the prisoner. Officer Schendal later said that his reason for arresting the woman was because the lumps on her leg "didn't look natural."

Marion, Ohio, Jan. 15.—A great meteor sweeping across the sky and illuminating the night almost bright as day was witnessed by many here before sunrise today.

That the gigantic ball of fire was traveling quite close to the earth is the belief of those who saw it, because they profess to have heard a low, sizzling sound as it shot out of the southwest into the northeast.

Suddenly the huge ball of flame disappeared and streaks of greenish blue were seen shooting in every direction. At the same instant a dull explosion was heard. Buildings were shaken and scores of sleepers awakened by the jar.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND NET PROFITS, \$250,000

R. J. PALEN, President. L. A. HUGHES, Vice-President.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SANTA FE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.
The Oldest Bank in the State. Organized in 1870.

Time is the test of a bank's endurance and strength. Growth determines its adaptability to changing conditions. This bank has successfully withstood all the country's financial and commercial disasters for over forty years. Its management has regarded safety as of the first importance in banking, a tradition that still rules its policy, but the bank is not living on its history but depends for its prosperity upon adaptability to present-day needs.

Commercial Bills discounted. Credit and Deposit Accounts opened. Letters of Credit and Drafts issued on all Countries. Coupons collected and cashed. Stock Exchange Sales and Purchases effected. Telegraphic transfers of money made.

It is important for every business house to establish banking relations with a strong, service-giving bank where credit can be had when required.

Exchange your inactive funds for our time Certificates of Deposit.

Confer with our officers in regard to your banking business.

J. B. READ, Cashier. FRANK McKANE, Assistant Cashier.

FOUR PER CENT (4%) Per Annum Interest Paid on TIME DEPOSITS

ZARAPERIA MEXICANA,

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MANUFACTURER OF
Balleta Blankets, Rugs, Scarfs, Pillow Tops with Navajo and Mexican Designs, Heavy Rugs made of Native Wool with Navajo Designs. Lettering, Etc.

Both Native and Germantown Wool Used.
Send for Price List and Full Information.
119 Don Gaspar Avenue.

THE PALACE SANTA FE, N. M.

MABSON & MENDENHALL, Proprietors.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT. AMERICAN PLAN.

LEADING COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

American Plan, \$2.50 and up.

Meals, 50 Cents.

Rooms en suite with or without private bath.
Local and Long Distance Telephones in rooms. Hot and cold running water, steam heat, electric lights.

LARGE, FREE SAMPLE ROOMS IN CONNECTION.

The Montezuma Hotel SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

THE TRAVELING MAN'S HOME

Cuisine and Table Service Unexcelled. Rooms en suite with private baths. Electric light, Steam Heat, Central Location.

Large Sample Rooms. THOS. DORAN, Proprietor.

How About That Fire Insurance?

IS YOUR PROPERTY FULLY PROTECTED?

Think About It!—Then Act

THE MOULTON-ESPE COMPANY

GENERAL AGENTS. : : : SANTA FE, N. M.

A WONDERFUL INSURANCE CONTRACT!

TEN DOLLARS ANNUAL PREMIUM BUYS A LIFE AND ACCIDENT COMBINATION POLICY

Read what is offered:

\$ 250.00 Paid for death from any cause	\$1,250.00 Paid for death from ordinary accident
1,000.00 Paid for dismemberment or loss of sight	500.00 Paid for accidental loss of one hand, one eye
2,000.00 Paid for accidental death, dismemberment or loss of sight travel by accident	1,000.00 Paid for accidental loss of one hand, one foot or one eye by travel accident
\$ 5.00 Weekly indemnity for total disability accidental injuries	\$10.00 Weekly indemnity for total disability from travel accident

For partial disability one-half weekly indemnity. No Medical Examination Required.

GENERAL AGENTS HALL & HALL ROOM 21, CAPITAL CITY BANK BLDG.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

La Salle Restaurant

CHAS. GANN, Prop.

Telephone 11.

Two Doors Below F. Andrews Store.

Regular Meals, 25 cents.

Rooms for Rent, 25c and 50c.

Short Orders at All Hours.

BOARD BY THE WEEK \$5.00

French Noodle Order, 20c a dish.
New York Chop Suey, 50c.

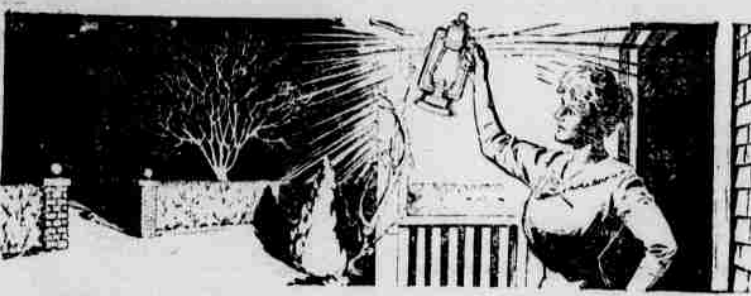
WOODY'S STAGE LINE

From BARRANCA TO TAOS

Meets Both North South BOUND Trains.

Leaves Barranca on the arrival of the north bound train and arrives at Taos at 7 p. m.

Ten miles shorter than any other way. Good covered hacks and good teams. Fare \$5.00 round trip. Teams furnished commercial men to take in the surrounding towns. Wire Embudo station.



Rayo The Reliable Household Lantern

There is always need for a good lantern around the home—in the yard, in the cellar, in the attic—wherever a lamp is inconvenient or unsafe.

The RAYO is ideal for home use. It gives a clear, bright light—like sunlight on tap. It is strong, durable, compact, handy. Doesn't leak. Doesn't smoke. Easy to light and rewick. Will last for years. Ask for the RAYO.

At Dealers Everywhere

CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY
Denver, Pueblo, Albuquerque,
Cheyenne, Butte, Boise, Salt Lake City.

NEWS OF THE STATE

QUESTA GOT IT, TOO.

A storm of considerable severity came up Saturday night and filled most houses with snow. A high wind prevailed all night, and everything loose was blown away. The roof was blown off the warehouse of the Youngs Emporium and scattered in the adjoining street. All stock unsheltered must have suffered. Snow lies in heavy drifts.—*Questa Gazette.*

FATALLY SCALDED.

The little two-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Taylor was buried Monday in the cemetery by the Kilburn undertaking establishment.

While Mrs. Taylor was going out for a pail of water the little one reached for a dishpan full of scalding water and pulled it over on his head. It died Sunday afternoon from the burns.—*Clayton Citizen.*

SPECIAL AGENT MAKES ARREST.
Engine Inspector Henry Buckholz, of the Santa Fe shops here, who owns a ranch at Capeline, was apprehended Monday by a special agent of the company and made to disgorge some \$100 worth of tools, brass, and other material which had found their way, piece by piece, to the ranch.

Buckholz pleaded guilty recently to a charge of petit larceny before Justice Bayne and was fined \$25 and costs.

The special agent gave the Reporter the story and advised that similar petty thefts were now being run down by the company, and that no one guilty of carrying away company property would be spared in the prosecution to come.—*Raton Reporter.*

ANOTHER MURDER.

Enraged with jealousy, George Swan, a negro well known about town, and employed at the depot as janitor, shot Pearl, a colored woman of whom he was enamored Saturday afternoon last, in the Summit saloon.

She died from the effects of the wound two days later. After a short chase, Swan was taken up and now rests in jail. The woman was lunching with another man in the restaurant in the rear of the saloon when Swan came in. A scene ensued and the woman in attempting to escape ran into the saloon pursued by Swan, with the result indicated. The saloon was quickly emptied of its occupants as the shots began to fly and one innocent bystander, in the person of the proprietor, had a bullet narrowly miss his head.—*Gallup Republican.*

SETTLER KILLED.

M. O. Birch, a homesteader, was shot and killed near Wagon Mound last Saturday night by a sheepman named Toribio Garcia.

According to the story told the officers, Birch claimed the ownership of some land upon which Garcia was grazing his sheep. He went to Garcia's herder and ordered him off the land. Garcia appeared about this time and argued with Birch, later going away and began driving the herd away, stating to the herder he intended to take the animals to Stanley Foutz, an attorney here. Garcia overtook Birch upon the road. He alleges that Birch flourished a gun and that he (Garcia) seized it. In the struggle which followed, Birch was shot twice, expiring almost instantly.—*Roy Spanish-American.*

A TOUGH EXPERIENCE.

Ordinarily an old timer is not caught in camp without fuel in a sudden change of weather, but the season so far has been pretty fair, and last Friday was so warm and nice when they started from town, G. Wilson, with four others, having three loads of lumber and three of grain, failed to take fuel for a camp fire with them when

them. A search of his person revealed a number of Chinese lottery tickets and in disgust because of his mistake, Welsh coughed up the electric light bill. He is being held as a lottery agent.

DEMOCRATS GIVE SUPPORT TO "REPUBLICAN" SPEAKER.
Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 15.—M. L. Pratt, republican, who refused to enter the republican caucus, today was elected temporary speaker of the house, receiving the solid support of the democratic members.

W. J. Woods was chosen temporary secretary. The democrats declare that they will vote to make the temporary organization permanent and will endeavor to prevent the re-election of United States Senator F. E. Warren.

M. L. Manson, republican, also voted with the democrats.

PATROLMAN PROVES HERO.
Detroit, Mich., Jan. 15.—Patrolman Harold Roughley proved a hero Thursday morning when he carried Mrs. Frank Reinhardt from her burning home at 76 Harmon avenue.

The fire badly damaged the house at 7678 Harmon avenue, the other part of which was occupied by Douglass Warren.

Mrs. Reinhardt fainted and probably would have been suffocated. Roughley came into the public eye two or three times through his strenuous methods, but has kept his place on the force because it was realized that he had the making of a good officer.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

PALACE.
E. C. Wade, Jr., Las Cruces.
S. Hillen, San Antonio.
R. H. Boulware, Silver City.
J. Porter Jones, City.
E. E. Young, Aztec.
J. S. Hunter, Kansas City.
G. J. Butler, Denver.
John Olsen, Denver.
M. W. Mills, Springfield.
H. M. DeWitt, Denver.
Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Parsons, Des Moines, Ia.
George T. Gilbert, Denver.
J. J. Shuler, Raton.
Howard Biekey, Raton.
W. H. Wickham, Las Vegas.
J. A. Snedden, Gallup.
J. A. Young, Gallup.

MONTEZUMA.
Mrs. A. L. Calter, Osceola.
John L. Zimmerman, Las Vegas.
Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Osburn, Artesia.
Louis Arnekar, Albuquerque.
M. A. Ross, Albuquerque.
John Lee Clark, Albuquerque.
H. D. Benisch, Denver.
Jesus Romero, Albuquerque.
L. Manheimer, Chicago.
E. A. Davis, Albuquerque.
H. R. Martin, Los Angeles.
J. R. Skidmore, Raton.
Judge and Mrs. E. R. Wright, City.

Dr. Joiner, City.
Charles A. Spiess, City.
B. Thomas Cooney, Glenwood.
A. S. Goodell, Silver City.
Robert Boulware, Silver City.
W. B. Walton, Silver City.
J. L. House, House.
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Ginsburg, Milwaukee.

F. B. Farnsworth, Iowa.
M. H. Lloyd, Los Angeles.
L. C. Ammons, Denver.
T. J. Mabry, Clovis.
Dr. H. T. Joyner, Roswell.
Dr. A. J. Evans, Elida.
A. L. Nisbett, Albuquerque.
C. S. Collins, Harrington.
L. Clark, San Antonio.
Zacarias Padilla and son, San Rafael.

C. S. Lucero, City.
I. Armijo, Las Cruces.
William L. Stewart, Hawatha, Kas.
CORONADO.
Frank A. Chavez, Estancia.
A. A. Gurule, Glorieta.
Manuel L. Salazar, Chama.
F. L. Sosa, Tierra Amarilla.
T. P. Garcia, Galisteo.
Nicolas Baca, Encino.
Jose Baca, Encino.

EUROPEAN.
Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Ginsburg, Milwaukee.
S. Pinard, Clayton.
D. A. Burch, Chama.
J. Horace Harper, El Paso.

CADET GIVES UP HIS CHEVRONS FOR A GIRL.
West Point, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Elmer E. Adler, of Billings, Montana, the cadet who ran away a week ago to marry Florence T. Davis, is under arrest here, having voluntarily returned to face charges of absence without leave. He has been stripped of his rank as sergeant, but the military academy authorities have refused to accept the letter of resignation which he submitted, as he is not of age. He will be allowed to continue with his classes until Commanded Sladen learns from the office at Washington just what action should be taken in his case.

WORST OF FLOOD IS OVER.
Cincinnati, O., Jan. 15.—The Ohio river continued to rise slowly here early today, but it was believed that the worst of the flood was over. The rise in the last 12 hours was only three-tenths of a foot. The local weather forecaster Devereaux predicted that the crest would be reached some time during today or tomorrow.

Everything possible is being done for the 3,000 or more families driven from their homes. They are being looked after by the city authorities and citizens relief committees.

TRYING TO GET BONDS FOR FRANK M. RYAN.
Chicago, Ill., Jan. 15.—Schedules of property valued at \$500,000 were filed today with U. S. Commissioner Foote, preliminary to obtaining bonds for the release of Frank M. Ryan, president of the Ironworkers union.

R. H. Houlihan and Wm. Schupe, who were convicted in the Indianapolis dynamite conspiracy trial. The bonds are Ryan \$70,000; Houlihan \$50,000 and Schupe \$10,000.

SPECIAL BATH TUB INSTALLED FOR TAFT.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 15.—President Taft will make his home for a time at least, next spring, at the hotel here bearing his name. It was said today that the entire sixth floor front was being set apart for Mr. Taft, where he would have nine rooms. The only remodeling of the apartments is the installation of a special bath, which will be three feet wide, 6 feet long and 4 feet deep. Mr. Taft is expected here about April 1, as he plans to go south for a few weeks after leaving the White House.

NO ELECTION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Concord, N. H., Jan. 15.—Neither branch of the legislature was able to reach an agreement on the choice of U. S. senator today. In the senate the vote was divided among five candidates, three democrats and two republicans; and in the house the names of fifteen candidates were presented. The democrats in the lower house nearly all voted for Henry F. Hollis and the progressives for former Governor Robert P. Bass.

WORDS FROM HOME.

When a Santa Fe citizen comes to the front, telling his friends and neighbors of his experience, you can rely on his sincerity. The statements of people residing in far away places do not command your confidence. Home endorsement is the kind that backs Doan's Kidney Pills. Such testimony is convincing. Investigation proves it true. Below is a statement of a Santa Fe resident. No stronger proof of merit can be had.

Manuel Deigo, 140 Canon St., Santa Fe, N. Mex., says: "The public statement I gave in praise of Doan's Kidney Pills in 1902 still holds good. For four or five years I was subject to attacks of backache, often so severe that I was unable to work. I tried various remedies said to be cures for such troubles, but nothing benefited me until I used Doan's Kidney Pills. They promptly proved their worth and effected a cure which has been permanent up to the present time. My experience with Doan's Kidney Pills has been so gratifying that I gladly recommend them."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

HONEYMOON CAMPAIGN ELECTED THE YOUNGEST CONGRESSMAN.



MR. AND MRS. CLYDE A. TAVENNER.

Of course, "Tav" says that he did it; good speaking, warm handshaking and all that, but Washington knows better. It was Mrs. Tav who did it—elected her husband to the house of representatives as the baby member of the next congress.

At the capital, where Mrs. Clyde H. Tavenner used to be one of Senator Bob La Follette's secretaries, everybody just perfectly says that she did the most towards turning an erstwhile strongly republican majority into a democratic majority of 129.

To be sure, Clyde H. Tavenner helped the movement along with some mighty argumentative speeches and hobnobbing with the sons of toil back in the fourteenth Illinois district.

But if Tav hadn't been married to the then Miss Isabel Martin on the 17th of July last the chances are that he would spend the next two years press-agenting the democratic majority in the house and drawing pay as assistant sergeant-at-arms.

When the young bridegroom, young congressman-elect, was in the newspaper game he was just plain Tav and pounded copy out of a typewriter, and once he wrote a gem of a story about how young men should remain single until they get a strangle hold on fame.

Then he met Miss Martin. And the wedding followed. But the bride had started Tav upward, politically speaking, during their late courting hours.

Instead of saying sweet nothings to each other, as is the wont of most engaged folks, Tav and his "best girl that ever lived" planned a political campaign. The bridegroom-to-be was told to hurry back to Cordova, Ill., and take a democratic nomination that nobody else wanted, because the district was always republican.

With the nomination in one hand and a wedding ring in the other, Tav hustled back to Washington. After the ceremony the young couple packed a trunk and made a bee-line for Rock Island, Ill., where they opened headquarters, of which Mrs. Tav took charge.

Tav wasn't allowed to dilly-dally around making love. Oh, no. The young bride marched him right out and sent him through the rural districts to garner the votes while she supplemented his arguments with some of her own mailed to voters.

And the Rock Island district will have the youngest member of the next congress and the youngest inatron in the congressional set, the same being Congressman Tavenner and Mrs. Tavenner, age 20.

RHEUMATISM

URIC ACID CAUSES IT—S.S.S. CURES IT

Every variety of Rheumatism is caused by an excess of uric acid in the blood; the different forms of the disease depending on whether this uric acid settles in the nerves, muscles or joints. In Sciatica it is the nerves which are attacked, the muscular form shows the muscles to be the seat of trouble, while manifestations of articular Rheumatism are evidence that the joints are being diseased. To cure Rheumatism the uric acid must be removed from the blood; the circulation must be made pure. This cannot be accomplished with external applications; such treatment may furnish temporary relief from the pain, but it does not reach the producing cause, S. S. S. cures Rheumatism of every variety and form because it purifies the blood. It goes down into the circulation, neutralizes the acids and dissolves the irritating deposits which are pressing on the sensitive nerves and tissues, and producing pain. Whether your case of Rheumatism be acute or chronic S. S. S. is the medicine you need; it will cure you and at the same time build up the entire system by its fine vegetable tonic effects. Book on Rheumatism and any medical advice free to all who write.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

LIGHTNING DOES STRIKE

TWICE IN SAME PLACE.

San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 15.—Lightning does strike twice in the same place. Early this morning two massive bolts wrecked the Point Bonita Live Saving Station on the Marion county shore of the Golden Gate. The thunderstorm was the first here since January 26, 1912.

Just after midnight the first bolt splintered the station signal staff. Not long after a second bolt struck and demolished the station signal tower, burned out the office telephone, played mischief with the plumbing and left the station open to the weather. Heavy rain prevented a fire and no body was injured.

OPPOSITION TO HOWARD.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—Opposition to the appointment of Clinton W. Howard, as a federal judge for the state of Washington was renewed before the senate committee on judiciary today by Senator Poinsette. Behind closed doors, former Senator Piles appeared to defend Mr. Howard against charges alleging unfitness for the federal bench. President Taft nominated Mr. Howard last summer after Judge Hanford resigned, while impeachment proceedings against him were pending in the house.

EIGHT INCHES OF SNOW IN NEVADA CAPITAL.

Reno, Nov., Jan. 15.—Snow was eight inches on the level in Reno this morning and it is still snowing. Indications are that Nevada is facing the

heaviest snow storm in several years. The snow started falling shortly after midnight and shows no sign of cessation. Street car traffic was at a standstill for several hours and snow shovellers appeared on the streets for the first time in three years.

RICH PIONEER DIES.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 15.—J. S. Brown, head of the J. S. Brown & Co. Mercantile company, fell dead of heart disease at 8 o'clock this morning while dressing. He had been apparently in perfect health. Mr. Brown was a multi-millionaire and a pioneer of Colorado. He was born at Conneaut, Ohio, in 1832 and came to Denver in 1861, driving an ox team.

WASHINGTON SEATS FIRST DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR.

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 15.—Governor Ernest Lister was inaugurated today with the simplest of ceremonies but with a great concourse of people present from all parts of the state. He is the first democratic governor of the state.

WOULD LEGALIZE BOXING.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 15.—Representative W. H. Andrew, of Denver, introduced a bill in the legislature today to legalize boxing contests in Colorado under the supervision of a state commission.

State of New Mexico,
County of Santa Fe.

In the Probate Court for and in the County of Santa Fe.

In the Matter of the Estate of Christina L. Grimshaw, deceased.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT—PRESENTATION OF CLAIMS.
To Whom It May Concern:

The undersigned was duly appointed as administrator of the estate of Christina L. Grimshaw, deceased, on the 6th day of January, 1913, and duly qualified as such on the 7th day of January, 1913. All persons having claims against the estate of Christina L. Grimshaw, deceased, shall present them to the undersigned administrator within the time prescribed by law.

FRANCIS C. WILSON,
Administrator.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M., January 14th, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that Juan Gonzales, of Galisteo, N. M., who, on January 14th, 1908, made Homestead Entry No. 65429, for N 1/2 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, SW 1/4 NE 1/4, Section 9, Township 10 N., Range 12 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Santa Fe, N. M., on the 21st day of February, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Teodoro Tapia, Teodoro Baca, Juan Gonzales, Albino Baca, all of Santa Fe, N. M.

Witnesses:
B. C. Hernandez,
Urbano D. Ortiz.

MANUEL R. OTERO,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 19, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that Fernando Gonzales, of Pecos, N. M., who, on Dec. 28, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 67119, for NW 1/4, Section 22, Township 14 N., Range 12 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year

proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Santa Fe, N. M., on Feb. 12, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Jose Barola, Enrique Barola, Abelino Valencia, all of Kennedy, N. M., and Pedro Ortiz y Pino, of Galisteo, N. M.

Witnesses:
MANUEL R. OTERO,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 19, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that Marcos Gonzales, of Kennedy, N. M., who, on March 7, 1907, made Homestead Entry 64065, No. 19836, for NE 1/4, Section 13, Township 13 N., Range 8 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year

proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Santa Fe, N. M., on Feb. 12, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses:
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Witnesses:
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WANTS

FOR RENT—Large furnished room, 216 Grant avenue.

FOR RENT—Furnished room, 192 Chapelle street.

FOR SALE—Two good wood houses, cheap. Apply 365 Galisteo street.

FOR RENT—Large, sunny rooms, hot water, heat. Mrs. Robinson, 291 Grant.

FOR RENT—Five room house, with bath. Inquire at Plummer's Shoe Store.

FOR RENT—Two clean unfurnished rooms. Cheap rent. Mrs. Speake, Hillside home.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, \$8 and \$10 per month. Mrs. F. W. Duddy, 298 Jefferson street.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for housekeeping, also single furnished room; bath. 208 Azumi Eria.

For Sale, one of the oldest established mercantile businesses in Santa Fe. A profitable proposition from the start. For further particulars address P. O. Box 418.

NON-IRRIGATED Western Grown Alfalfa Seed, Genuine Dwarf Milo Maize, Egyptian Wheat, and other seeds for the West, produced in this section. Write for prices stating quantities wanted. M. Horzstein & Co.

DOES this cold weather remind you that you have a little rheumatism? The water at the famous Ojo Caliente Hot Springs, New Mexico, is still hot. A comfortable covered stage meets all trains at Barranca Station. D. & R. G. R. R.

TYPEWRITERS
Cleaned, adjusted and repaired. New platens furnished. Ribbons and supplies. Typewriters sold, exchanged and rented. Standard makes handled. All repair work and typewriters guaranteed. Santa Fe Typewriter Exchange, Phone 271 W.

proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Santa Fe, N. M., on Feb. 13, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Encarnacion Gonzales, Antonio Barola, Antonio Gonzales and Manuel Barola, all of Pecos, N. M.

Witnesses:
MANUEL R. OTERO,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 16, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that Manuel Gonzales, Sr., of Santa Fe, N. M., who, on Jan. 6, 1906, made Homestead Entry 65357-12762, for W 1/2 SE 1/4 and E 1/2 SW 1/4, Section 21, Township 10 N., Range 12 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Santa Fe, N. M., on the 22nd day of January, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Teodoro Tapia, Teodoro Baca, Juan Gonzales, Albino Baca, all of Santa Fe, N. M.

Witnesses:
B. C. Hernandez,
Urbano D. Ortiz.

MANUEL R. OTERO,
Register.

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Register.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

The capitol was alive with legislators and visitors this morning in view of the interest excited in the message of the governor. Most of the officials, however, spent the early forenoon in their offices, attending to correspondence and receiving callers.

ROAD COMMISSIONERS. The county road commissioners appointed by the governor are meeting today at the court house.

MEDICAL BOARD. The state board of health and medical examiners met yesterday at the court house to examine applicants.

BARTELDES' SEEDS
WESTERN SEEDS FOR WESTERN PLANTERS
ONCE USED, ALWAYS USED!
If not at your Dealers We Will Supply Direct
OUR 1913 CATALOGUE FREE.
Our Specialty — Dry Farming Seeds
THE BARTELDES SEED CO.,
Box 1804, Department G., Denver, Colorado.

IF IT IS
FLOWERS
You Want, Call Phone 12,
THE CLARENDON GARDEN

Two Cars
CANNED GOODS
Just Received.

AND

Two Cars
CANNED GOODS
Just Received.

AND

One Car
EASTERN VEGETABLES AND FRUITS

AND

One Car
CALIFORNIA FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLES

AND

ANDREWS

S. SPITZ, THE JEWELER
HEADQUARTERS FOR
HIGH-GRADE
WATCHES AND CLOCKS
Time Pieces That Are Reliable!
HAVE YOUR WATCH CLEANED OCCASIONALLY.

Hear the Windows Rattle!
That is because they are not trimmed with the proper hardware. Our Sash Fasteners will draw the two sash so closely together that they move as a single piece, and our Window Stop Adjusters take up any looseness at the side of the window, shutting out draughts and stopping the noise. Both devices are inexpensive. We sell them.

Santa Fe Hardware & Supply Co.,
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE WEATHER.
Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 15.—For New Mexico: Tonight and Thursday fair, not much change in temperature.

IN TELEPHONING
The New Mexican, if your business is about advertising, subscriptions, or job work, please call up "31 W." If you wish to speak to the editor or give any news, please phone "31 J."

GOLDEN STATE LIMITED.—When you take that trip "back east" try the New Mexico Central in connection with the Rock Island Golden State Limited. Superb equipment, club observation car. Excellent dining car service. No trouble to secure Pullman reservations.

A full line of Eastman Kodaks and Kodak supplies. Zook's Pharmacy. Tonight at the Elks vaudeville and pictures.

Feast of St. Paul.—Today the Catholic church observes the feast of St. Paul the Hermit.

"Townend" has 15 more days in which to vacate store. Pictures as well as merchandise will be sold at slaughter prices.

List your rooms "for rent" or place your orders for rooms, etc., with Mrs. Summers, rooms 11 and 12 Laughlin block. Saves you expense, time and trouble.

Effective Sunday, January 12th. New Mexico Central train will leave at 12:35 p. m. instead of 12:15 p. m. as heretofore.

Elegantly Furnished Rooms for rent. The finest rooms in the city, having electric light, steam heat and baths. The European Hotel, centrally located. State Progressive Headquarters in the hotel.

Buried Today.—Mrs. Dick Romero, who died Sunday night, was buried this morning in Guadalupe cemetery. Services were held in the church of Our Lady of Guadalupe, the Rev. A. Basset officiating. Mrs. Romero's family express their thanks to those who attended the services.

Measuring chart for piece goods or ribbons. All modern stores must have. Cost \$12.50, for \$7.00. Townsend.

New Pictures at the Elks' tonight. Don't miss it.

Preparing Papers.—District Attorney Alexander Read was busy this morning preparing the papers in the case of Gumisendo Garcia who is charged with the murder of Enrique Rivera at Glorieta. The case will probably be taken this afternoon before Justice Garcia.

Vocal Class.—Pupils wishing to join Mrs. Winchester's vocal class will please communicate with her. Mrs. R. V. Winchester, 702 W. Coal Ave., Albuquerque, N. M.

Marriage License.—Manuel Barbero and Miss Guadalupe Abeyta took out a marriage license. They will be married tomorrow morning by the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Fourchegon, vicar general of the archdiocese. Ramon Segura and Miss Maria Rael Garcia, of San Pedro, also took out a marriage license today.

The Capital Hotel. Furnished rooms for rent, the best in the city, within a block of the State Capitol. Electric light and heat in every room. Public office with telephone service. A Pathe Weekly at the Elks' tonight.

A Complaint.—Pedestrians have been calling up the New Mexican to know why the snow or slush is not removed from the pavement in front of and leading to the post office. It is remarked that the approach to any post office is an advertisement for or against a city—especially when hundreds of visitors are in town.

Does your nose feel badly? Is your throat stopped up? Take Zook's Cold Tablets at once; they afford relief and a speedy cure.

From 26 to 43 degrees was the range in temperature yesterday and the average relative humidity was 60 per cent. At 6 a. m. today the mercury was at the 28 degree notch. Says the weather man of yesterday: "The day was partly cloudy (with upper clouds) and was warm and pleasant. The mean temperature of 35 degrees was 7 degrees above the normal."

Two modern revolving clothing counters. cost \$75.00 for quick sale \$40. Townsend.

Adjustment Board.—The board of adjustment of the Santa Fe railroad system will meet in Los Angeles January 23. This board consists of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railroad, the Santa Fe coast lines and the A. T. & S. F. proper. J. R. Skidmore, who is here as a representative in the legislature from Raton, Colfax county, has been appointed to represent the A. T. & S. F. proper at this conference.

New vaudeville and pictures at the Elks' tonight.

Now is the time of the year when coughs are roaming around. Don't let one attack you. Zook's Syrup of White Pine is quick, safe and reliable.

Circular Letter.—County School Superintendent John V. Conway has issued a certificate apportioning the school funds of the county, the amount subject to apportionment being \$5,145.90. The total number of persons of school age is 6,054 and the rate per scholar is \$8.55. Mr. Conway has also issued a circular letter to the teachers of the county in reference to the same.

MILLINERY BARGAINS
WINTER STOCK MUST BE SOLD
Prices Made in Order to Induce the Purchaser to Buy
MISS A. MUGLER
SOUTHEAST CORNER PLAZA.

TO DISCUSS LAWS

MAYORS MEET TO DISCUSS LAWS
MUNICIPAL LEAGUE OF NEW MEXICO OPENS ITS SESSION AT COURT HOUSE WITH ADDRESS BY MAYOR SHULER OF RATON.

Declaring that municipalities are corporations and that they must seek legislation for the good of the entire community so that "the city beautiful" may be a reality instead of a glittering assertion, Dr. J. J. Shuler, mayor of Raton, N. M., today opened the meeting of the Municipal League.

The sessions are being held at the Santa Fe court house and are well attended by mayors, ex-mayors, city attorneys and representatives from city councils.

The following cities sent delegates or lengthy communications, encouraging the league: Artesia, Raton, Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Carlsbad, Farmington, Silver City, Clayton, Clovis, Alamogordo, and Roswell.

Representatives from these different places include some prominent men. Mr. Osborn represents Artesia; Mayor Sellers and two others are here for the Duke City's interests; Mayor Lopez and former Mayor Sparks stood for Santa Fe; Frank Staplin came from Farmington; Senator W. B. Walton from Silver City; Mr. Easterwood from Clayton; State Engineer T. J. Mabry from Clovis; State Senator Bowman from Alamogordo; and W. A. Atkinson, represented Roswell.

H. L. Hickley of Raton, served as secretary and read numerous letters and telegrams from all over the state congratulating the league on its session in the ancient capital in which legislation is to be enacted during the next sixty days.

MAYOR SHULER'S ADDRESS.
In his opening address Mayor Shuler said: "I congratulate this league on having so many cities of New Mexico represented here today. It is true that several places were not able to have delegates come here at this time, but the letters of encouragement and advice they sent instead cannot be but an inspiration to us in our deliberations."

"Much has been said in recent months about planning of cities and the 'ideal' every city maker should have in view."

"We are all in favor of a city beautiful but we want also a city practical and to carry out our ideas we must not neglect helpful legislation. Banded together, the head and officers of cities can do much toward procuring helpful legislation and I am convinced that the legislation such a league as ours will ask will be for the best of the communities we represent." (Applause.)

Other mayors followed the representative of Raton. Mayor Sellers offered a motion that the minutes of the league be sent to all the cities represented in order to show the work of the league and keep the various cities of the Sunshine State in touch with the movement.

The session adjourned at noon but will be resumed this afternoon and tomorrow.

A live paper makes a live town. We are making a live paper. Read it.

HARD RAPS FOR STAND PATS TODAY.
(Continued from page one).

asserting that it was because they as representatives of the people, were naturally closer to the people, that he so addressed them before reading his message.

There was a large attendance of spectators in the hall, among them being many ladies who listened attentively to the governor. The governor briefly but plainly advocated a law that would wipe out gambling and prize fighting and he placed them both in the same category.

He discussed the various departments of the government at length, especially the finances of the new state, the penal system and the public roads. He declared that the mounted police was a non-political organization and that it should be maintained for the good of the state.

The message of the governor complete, will be found elsewhere in this newspaper.

THE SENATE.
That the senate will again set a "style" for keeping its journal was indicated today when Mr. Holt asked that it be referred to the committee on revision. Hon. Billy Walton of Silver City, officiates on that committee.

The first senate bill came in today. It was by Mr. Holt and was labeled an act to permit municipal corporations to care for their sick and indigent. It went to the committee on private county and municipal corporations. The senate, after meeting in joint session with the house, recessed until ten o'clock tomorrow morning.

THE HOUSE.
The house met just in time to enter a joint session with the senate to hear the message of the governor. It then recessed until this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

EMPLOYEES OF THE HOUSE.
Chaplain—Rev. Father Antonio Forchegue, \$3.00.

Chief Clerk—Frank Staplin, \$5.00.

Assistant Chief Clerk—Andres Romero, \$5.00.

Sgt.-at-Arms—Martin Serrano, \$5.00.

Assistant Sgt.-at-Arms—Lee Sanchez, \$5.00.

Enrolling Clerk—G. D. Vargas, \$5.00.

Enrolling Clerk—Timoteo Baca, \$5.00.

Reading Clerk—George W. Armijo, \$5.00.

Reading Clerk—Ed. Lujan, \$5.00.

Stenographers—Albert H. Clancy, E. Wallace, Ida Smith, Miss Winders, Grace Smith, Will Llewellyn, \$6.00.

Postmistresses—Misses Henriquez, Jennie Stevenson, \$4.00.

Translator—Crescenciano Gallegos, \$4.00.

Clerks—D. Quintana, C. Trujillo, D. Griego, M. Salazar, L. Lucero, H. Otero, \$3.00 each.

Pages—Willie Thayer, Dalio Martinez, Pablo Labadie.

At the afternoon session, the house received the first flood of bills, indicating that this house, as at the last session, will be flooded with all sorts of measures of all descriptions and that it will have to sit daily to handle the work. In fact, one of the house members said that it was the intention of the house to proceed at once to business, pass what measures it could and keep busy until adjournment. Mr. Chavez announced a meeting of the finance committee just prior to adjournment for tomorrow at 9 o'clock. The chief measure of interest at the afternoon session, was the first of what may prove an avalanche of county salary bills. It was by Messrs. Llewellyn and Moreno and was a county salary measure. As there will be many conferences and debates before a county salary bill will be finally passed by both branches of the legislature, its provisions are of secondary importance.

The bills during the afternoon session were: H. B. No. 4, by Manzanares—the famous Ft. Sumner county bill of last session which met its fate in the shuffle. H. B. No. 5, by M. C. de Baca, an income tax bill. H. B. No. 5, by M. C. de Baca—for the listing of mining properties and an output tax. H. B. No. 7, Llewellyn and Moreno—district attorney bill. H. B. No. 8, by Llewellyn and Moreno—requiring state officers to render itemized statements and verify same. H. B. No. 9, by Llewellyn and Moreno—county salary bill. H. B. No. 10, by Llewellyn and Moreno—defining embezzlement. H. B. No. 11, relating to the crime of bigamy. House Joint Resolution No. 1, by Carter and Smith—Initiative and referendum amendment to the constitution.

These measures were referred to the various standing committees and a recess was taken until 3 p. m. Thursday. It is said the finance committee tomorrow will start work on a finance bill and on a county salaries bill and submit a draft of same to the governor.

NO REFORM CAN COME.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—No effective currency reform can be accomplished without a central control exercised through the medium of central reserves and a uniform rate of discount, declared Edmund D. Fisher, deputy comptroller of New York City, today before the house currency reform investigation committee.

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THE WARREN COMPANY HAD TOO MUCH FENCE

Washington, Jan. 15.—A report holding that the Warren Livestock company of which Senator F. E. Warren of Wyoming, was the head, had more than 40,000 acres of public land inclosed by fence in Wyoming in 1906, was adopted by the democratic member of the house on expenditures in the interior department today against the opposition of republican members of that committee. No recommendation of action was made by the committee. Papers from the interior department made public with the report showed that inspectors had charged Senator Warren in 1906 with having the land under fence, but that a subsequent investigation by special Attorney General M. D. Purdy, at President Roosevelt's request, resulted in a decision by the department of justice that it had not been proven that any illegal inclosures were then maintained.

The house committee based its findings today on the information contained in representations to the interior department.

JOINT CAUCUS DID NOT ELECT

Paris, Jan. 15.—A vote taken this afternoon at a joint caucus of the parties making up the majorities in the senate and chamber of deputies to nominate a candidate for the presidency of the republic, resulted as follows:

Raymond Poincaré, premier, 180; Jules Pam, minister of agriculture, 174; Antonio Dubost, president of the senate, 107; Paul Deschanel, president of the chamber of deputies, 83; Felix Ribot, ex-premier, 52. Another ballot was then begun.

RELIEF WORK TO CONTINUE

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 15.—The Ohio river remained stationary here at 62.2 feet fall of last night and is expected to begin to recede late today.

Relief work by the different committees will be continued until the flood sufferers are able to return to their homes.

THIRD TRIAL OF HYDE.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 15.—After several postponements the third trial of Dr. B. Clarke Hyde for the murder of Col. Thomas H. Swope, began today when the selection of 47 veniremen from whom the jury will be chosen, started.

The physician is accused of administering typhoid germs cyanide, and other poisons to Col. Swope who died in October, 1900.

Dr. Hyde, whose wife was Col. Swope's niece, was indicted on the murder charge March 6, 1910, and at his first trial was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The state supreme court reversed the case. The second trial was halted by the escape of Harry Waldron, a juror, from the custody of the marshal. Judge Porterfield declared a mistrial and discharged the jury.

AMERICANS IN DANGER; WARSHIP IS ORDERED TO MEXICAN WATERS.

(Continued from page one).

"but I am not sufficiently familiar with conditions today to say."

Mr. Perkins said he believed that minority stockholders of corporations should have a proportionate representation of the board of directors.

Mr. Perkins declared he did not believe persons ought to have the power to go out and buy one or two shares of stock and then demand representation on a board of directors and "falsely" with the institution.

Mr. Perkins said he knew nothing personally about manipulation of stocks.

Dr. Richardson testified that in his opinion Wm. Rockefeller would be able to testify for an hour or two. He added, however, that were he Mr. Rockefeller's physician, he would endeavor to protect him against such a strain. Chairman Puleo announced the committee would decide later whether to insist on the testimony.

Dr. Richardson said that the affidavit presented by Dr. Chappelle, Mr. Rockefeller's physician, did not fully state the case.



IT WILL BE YOUR FAULT, SIR!

IF YOU DON'T WEAR THE BEST SHOES IN TOWN!

We're selling them and we offer them to you. About what's your figure?

\$3.00, \$3.50 or \$4.00

We've better shoes than these prices have ever brought before. Do you care to go as high as

\$4.50, \$5.00 ?

\$6.00 or \$6.50!

If you do, here's perfection in Men's Shoes! Leathers of Dull Calf, Vici Kid or Patent Calf and the New Winter Tans. Shoes for comfort, Shoes for Style and Shoes for Durability—Shoes with all three of these features combined.

PFLUEGER'S
Santa Fe's Exclusive Shoe Store

A Progressive Modern Business must be Progressive about Carbon Paper.

MULTIKOPY CARBON PAPER

YOU have approved filing systems, good typewriters, good paper and careful stenographers, but many are unaware of the need for good carbon paper—of the troubles poor copies may later bring.

Be fortified against any possible disadvantage occurring from the use of wrong material. Take advantage of the example set by thousands of progressive business houses and look into

The copies made are clean, neat, appearing and distinct. The inks (black, blue, purple, green and red) do not rub or blur. Multikopy is clean to handle and wonderfully long-lived. Made in six varieties. The following list names the varieties and gives manufacturing power of each:

REGULAR FINISH
Multikopy, L. & W., 20; Medium, 8; Buline, 6

HARD FINISH
Multikopy, L. & W., 16; Medium, 6; Buline, 4

Write for Free Sample Sheet
—Use it for 100 letters. Mention your name, firm's name (for school) and dealer's name in writing for sample.

Star Brand Typewriter Ribbons guaranteed to make 75,000 impressions of the letters "a" and "e" without clogging the type so as to show on the paper.

NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO., AGENTS,
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR WILLIAM C. McDONALD

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Good government, like good business, requires attention to and careful consideration of the revenues and expenditures relating to carrying on of the same in an honest, intelligent, economical manner for the general good of those who contribute to its maintenance.

Under our state constitution we are limited in our taxing power by the following:

ARTICLE VIII, SEC. 4.

"There shall be levied annually for state revenue, a tax not to exceed four mills on each dollar of the assessed valuation of the property in the state, except for the support of the educational, penal and charitable institutions of the state, payment of the state debt and interest thereon. For the first two years after this constitution goes into effect the total annual tax levy for all state purposes, exclusive of necessary levies for the state debt, shall not exceed twelve mills; and thereafter it shall not exceed ten mills."

We may as well estimate on a basis of four mills for State Purposes and six mills for Institutions after 1913.

For the year 1912, the total assessed valuation of all state property was \$72,357,454.09.

The revenue that will be provided for the various purposes, based upon a probable 90 per cent collection of all taxes for the year 1912, will be as follows:

For Institutions	\$463,002.00
For Interest and Sinking Fund	123,904.00
For State purposes	195,635.00
For Roads	65,211.00
For Schools	32,606.00

Total \$880,358.00
The other revenues of the state, available for appropriations, are as follows:

From Interest on State Deposits	\$ 14,000.00
From Corporations and Insurance	60,000.00
From Secretary of State	2,000.00
From Bank Examinations	500.00
From Pullman and Express Companies	2,000.00
From Supreme Court Fees	1,000.00

Total \$ 79,500.00
Total available for all appropriations 959,858.00

The regular appropriations for the year beginning December 1st, 1912, are as follows:

Educational institutions	\$201,165.21
Penitentiary, Reform School, Insane Asylum and Miners' Hospital	141,160.87
Charitable institutions	32,000.00
Interest	30,000.00
Salaries and expenses of officers	226,950.00
Miscellaneous	32,710.00

Total \$664,286.08

From the above will readily be seen the situation as at present existing. Increased appropriations will probably be asked for, and in some instances will be necessary, for the proper conduct of the State's business in order to obtain the best results. If our revenues are not sufficient to meet such increased appropriations, we must either obtain more revenue or curtail our appropriations. Aside from direct taxes, there will probably be some increase from various ordinary sources as now provided. The subject of taxation will be considered in another place.

Under our constitution, Art. IX, Sec. 7, we have power to borrow \$200,000.00 for "Casual Deficits," etc. We have already borrowed \$200,000.00 and reached the limit. No more can be borrowed in this manner.

Under Art. IX, Sec. 8, the Legislature may authorize a bond issue for "some specific work or project," but such a loan shall not take effect until it shall have been approved by the votes of the people of the State. The recent vote on road bonds was an instance of this kind. The interest in this was state-wide and it carried. The fate of any proposed bond issue for a local purpose is not difficult to predict now.

Therefore, hereafter we shall have to rely on our regular levies on the property of the state, for nearly all of the revenues for regular and special appropriations, unless the law-making power shall provide other methods of raising revenue as contemplated in Art. VIII, Sec. 2 of the State Constitution.

I wish, particularly, to call your attention to the totals for appropriations and revenue. It would seem that the surplus revenue under the levy will be sufficient to have paid all of these so-called deficiencies during the year 1913.

FINANCIAL.

Summary of State Finances as per report of State Auditor, 63rd Fiscal Year.

Balances to credit of all funds Nov. 30, 1911	\$ 542,945.35
Receipts from all sources	1,197,899.85
Total receipts	\$1,740,845.20
Disbursements	1,174,101.30

Balance to credit of all funds Nov. 30, 1912 \$ 566,753.90

STATE DEBT.

Bonded Debt of State, of November 30, 1912.

Amount.	Rate.	Interest
Insane Asylum	\$ 25,000.00	6 % \$ 1,500.00
Insane Asylum	30,000.00	5 % 1,500.00
Insane Asylum	25,000.00	5 % 1,250.00
Refunding	104,000.00	6 % 6,240.00
Penitentiary Ref.	71,000.00	6 % 4,260.00
Penitentiary Ref.	10,000.00	6 % 600.00
Capitol Rebuilding	25,000.00	5 % 1,250.00
Capitol Rebuilding	50,000.00	5 % 2,500.00

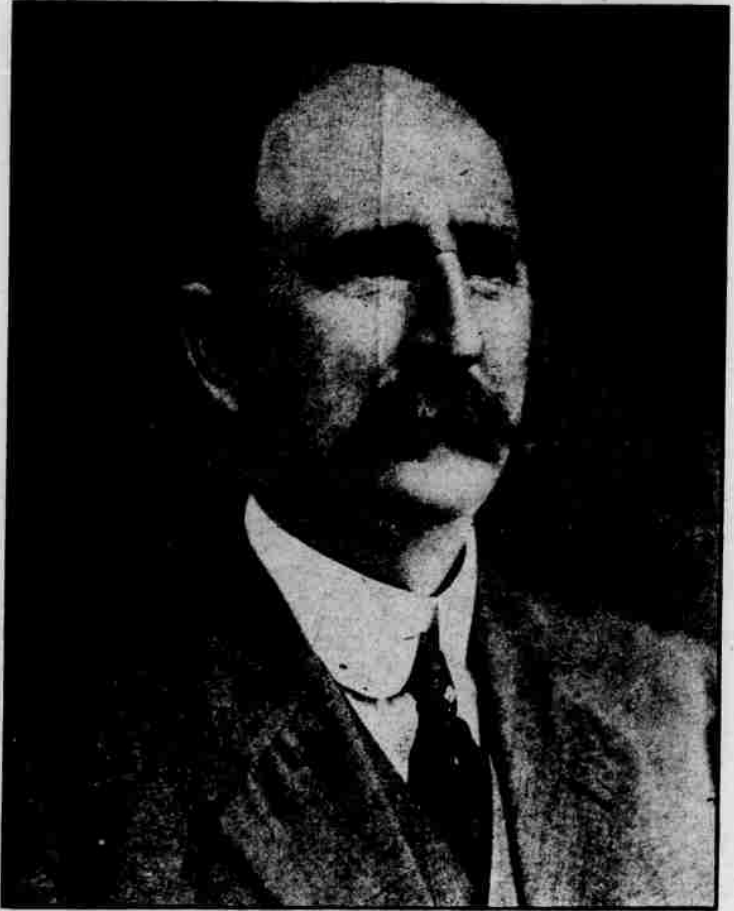
Capitol Rebuilding, 2nd	60,000.00	4 %	2,400.00
Agricultural College	25,000.00	5 %	1,250.00
Military Institute	25,000.00	5 %	1,250.00
General Refunding	101,000.00	4 %	4,040.00
General Refunding	128,000.00	4 %	5,120.00
Armory Building	15,000.00	4 %	600.00
Armory Building	40,000.00	4 %	1,600.00
Capitol Improvement	25,000.00	4 %	1,000.00
Capitol Improvement	25,000.00	4 %	1,000.00
Territorial Institutions	125,000.00	4 %	5,000.00
Certificates of Indebtedness	22,500.00	6 %	1,350.00
Certificates of Indebtedness	16,500.00	6 %	900.00
Certificates of Indebtedness	200,000.00	6 %	12,000.00
Totals	\$1,148,000.00		\$ 56,610.00

In addition to the above there has recently been issued \$1,058,000.00 in bonds to pay the old debts of Grant and Santa Fe counties, assumed by the State under the requirements of the Enabling Act. The State obtained 1,000,000 acres of land for paying these debts. This will add over \$47,000.00 annually to our interest charge.

Statements of county finances, December 1st, 1911, to November 30th, 1912:

RECEIPTS.

Balance December 1st, 1911	\$1,219,250.41
Taxes	\$2,804,379.69
Liquor and Merchandise Licenses	157,527.12
Poll Tax	39,844.71
Fines	13,261.66
Pullman and Express Company Tax	1,591.68
Common School	52,955.64
Sale of Bonds	30,880.70
Forest Reserve	20,374.22
Other sources	111,364.84
	\$3,232,380.26
	\$4,451,630.67



WILLIAM C. McDONALD Governor of New Mexico

DISBURSEMENTS.

General County	\$ 328,355.12
Boarding Prisoners	13,730.19
Court	160,682.62
Interest and Sinking	148,036.94
Wild Animal Bounty	35,051.50
Roads and Bridges	217,540.68
Court House & Jail (Bldgs. & Reprs.)	116,838.32
State Treasurer	556,312.07
Treasurer's Commissions	65,901.40
Assessor's Commissions	14,715.61
Municipal Taxes	247,138.36
Schools	913,892.07
Other Accounts	14,522.61
	\$2,952,917.82
	\$1,498,712.85

Balance November 30th, 1912 in fund as follows:

General County	\$ 133,580.34
Boarding Prisoners	8,744.40
Court	133,262.99
Interest and Sinking	148,348.62
Wild Animal Bounty	20,026.06
Roads and Bridges	92,626.31
Court House & Jail (Bldgs. & Reprs.)	91,658.53
State Treasurer	185,931.29
Treasurer's Commissions	58,664.10
Assessor's Commissions	41,814.10
Municipal Taxes	69,062.98
Schools	470,444.97
Other Accounts	44,548.16
	\$1,498,712.85

I wish again to call attention to the fact that some of the counties of the state are probably failing to receive such interest as they are justly entitled to for the public funds in the hands of County Treasurers, and I again recommend the enactment of a law that will enable the counties, with certainty, to receive reasonable interest on their own funds.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

There is no doubt that conditions existing in our common schools are improving every year. Superintendent of Public Instruction A. N. White has furnished me a complete and exhaustive report, covering all phases of our common schools, a copy of which will be furnished for your consideration. In this public document you will find much that ought to be interesting and instructive. The common schools are so closely related to the welfare of

our state, that careful thought should be given to them and liberal assistance extended where possible and practicable. According to reports at hand, there were, during 1911, about 100,000 children of school age and 1912 shows an increase of 1,600. In 1911 there were about 30,000 children of school age in districts where less than five months of school were taught. For the year 1912 there were only about 24,000. This is a good showing for the year. In 1913, it is confidently expected that there will be very few school districts that will not have the benefit of five months of school.

Article XII, Section 4, of the Constitution provides that:

"A public school shall be maintained for at least five months in each year in every school district in the state."

Funds have been provided to take care of the schools that will fail to take care of themselves, and this will be done in most cases. Some districts may not receive special state aid through failure to comply with the requirements of the law making it available.

November 30, 1911.

Balance of Funds in School Districts	\$ 315,505.85
Received from State Levy	73,329.86
Received From all Other Sources	935,501.33

\$1,384,337.04

Disbursed for all purposes from Nov. 30, 1911 to Nov. 30, 1912	\$ 913,892.07
Balance on hand November 30, 1912	470,444.97
Of the total paid out there was paid to teachers	\$ 622,902.10
And for buildings, repairs, janitor, etc.	290,989.97
	\$ 913,892.07

Superintendent White makes a number of recommendations for legislation, in his report, all of which seem desirable, though all are not practicable at the present time.

1st. The County superintendents should be taken care of in a separate salary bill, which should specify their powers and duties and provide for holding them strictly accountable for performance of same.

2nd. An attempt was made to revise our school laws at the last session of the legislature, but failed. Another attempt should be made in this direction even though we fail again.

3rd. I again recommend free text books for our public schools.

4th. Some provision should be made for training teachers for Spanish-American communities in accordance with Article XII, Section 8, of the State Constitution.

You will be prepared to judge whether the increase in clerical force is desirable and practicable. It will probably not be practicable to furnish more room for offices for some time to come.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

There are nine schools designated by the Constitution as educational institutions, namely:

- University of New Mexico
- New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts
- School of Mines
- Military Institute
- Normal University
- Normal School
- Spanish-American Normal
- Institute for the Blind
- Deaf and Dumb Asylum

These institutions are governed each by a board of five regents.

Whether it is the fault of the management of these institutions or of the people of New Mexico, I am not prepared to say, but the fact is the results obtained are not commensurate in all cases with the money expended by the tax-payers of the state for their maintenance. A careful study of the reports showing the outlay for salaries and other expenses, and the number of pupils in attendance, leads one to believe that the expenses in these institutions are either greater than they ought to be in some cases, or that the interest in them does not justify very great expense for their limited usefulness.

There is no doubt in my mind that we should have better results. If we could amend Article XII, Section 13, of the Constitution, so that one board would have the control and management of all of these educational institutions, the results would, undoubtedly, be more satisfactory. This Board should be under salary, though the salary need not be very large. We should then get better service from the regents and better results from the schools. We could prevent or avoid overlapping and duplicating work in the different schools and might possibly be able to get along with a less number of institutions, and accomplish better work than is now done by all.

I have attempted to keep in touch with these institutions by requiring copies of minutes of all meetings, and reports showing expenditures, attendance, residence of pupils, age, etc. While I have been able to obtain some of the information that I desire, I have never yet been able to get all of what I wanted from them. I have never been able to ascertain the AVERAGE ATTENDANCE for the school year. The total enrollment is given, but this does not give the desired information, as there might be a large number at one time during the year and very few at another, and I am inclined to think this is true at some of the schools.

The expenses for maintenance of these various institutions, as I have it, are as follows for the 63rd fiscal year:

University of New Mexico	\$ 42,444.37
School of Mines	20,504.50
Military Institute	47,809.21
Normal University	33,810.40
Normal School	23,679.29
Spanish-American Normal	5,167.95
Institute for Blind	13,087.05
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	10,473.21
Agricultural College	41,862.26
do Not including salaries which appear to be	77,208.24
Total	\$316,046.48

The appropriations for the first fiscal year beginning December 1st, 1912, are as follows:

University of New Mexico	\$ 42,000.00
Agricultural College	25,000.00
School of Mines	22,500.00
Military Institute	25,000.00

Normal University	30,000.00
Normal School	28,000.00
Spanish-American Normal	8,000.00
Institute for Blind	10,000.00
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	10,000.00

Total\$200,500.00

If I had the average number of pupils I should be pleased to give you the per capita expense. I will mention, however, that this in some cases exceeds \$400.00. The Agricultural College gets a large appropriation from the United States.

All of these institutions except one, ask for increased facilities, such as new buildings, etc., and of course, for increased appropriations. Some of these requests are reasonable and proper and should be granted. Others should be scrutinized carefully, and you should be well informed before taking any action to grant something that may be of very little benefit to the State.

On November 6, 1912, the Spanish-American Normal building at El Rito was so damaged by fire that it is now useless and the school is occupying another building. There was an insurance of \$10,000.00 on the building which has not yet been paid to the board of regents. The result of this fire has been to raise several questions relating to the future of this school and the purposes for which it was established. Shall we rebuild at El Rito, or shall we build at another town? Or shall the pupils of this school be taken care of by another institution of the state? It is not difficult to answer the first question. The building occupied by the school was never built for ordinary school purposes. It was built for a reform school and when that school was removed to Springer, the Spanish-American Normal was established for the local benefit of a few people who very much desired it at that time. It is now possible to correct the error which was then made and avoid the difficulties which prevented any great attendance at this institution where it is located. It will cost as much now to rebuild and equip a building for this school as it would to create a new institution. This extra expense would take money that is sorely needed for educational work in our public and other schools.

Some of the objections to rebuilding at El Rito are equally as strong against building anywhere for this school. The expense at this time would not, in my opinion, be justified anywhere. Therefore, the most practicable and reasonable solution of the problem is to decide to combine and consolidate the work of this school with one of the other state schools where the purposes for which it was founded can be better subserved than has ever been the case at El Rito.

There is now a general movement throughout the nation to combine and even to abolish schools for the greater efficiency of the educational system. Oklahoma has nineteen schools and Governor Cruce has recommended that the legislature, by elimination and consolidation, reduce this number to six. Oregon abolished all of her normal schools and then created one first-class normal.

Article XII, Section 8, of the Constitution provides as follows:

"The legislature shall provide for the training of teachers in the normal schools or otherwise so that they may become proficient in both the English and Spanish languages, to qualify them to teach Spanish-speaking pupils and students in the public schools and educational institutions of the state; and shall provide proper means and methods to facilitate the teaching of the English language and other branches of learning to such pupils and students."

Article XXI, Section 4, requires that all public schools be conducted in English.

The law creating the Spanish-American Normal School gave as its purpose the education of Spanish-speaking natives of New Mexico for the vocation of teachers in the public schools of the counties and districts where the Spanish language is prevalent.

The favorable social and business relations existing at Las Vegas, the accessibility of the town, the strength of the faculty and their kindly interest in the problems presented, cause me to recommend that the work done by the Spanish-American Normal be transferred from El Rito to the Normal University at Las Vegas. That institution understands the needs and desires of the Spanish-speaking young people and is anxious to serve these needs is indicated by the following, taken from the report made by its board of regents:

"If the request of the board of regents be granted and proper funds be appropriated to organize a department to prepare rural teachers, this, without question, will be the greatest forward step in the educational affairs of the state and the greatest need of the state will be met. Because of the greater age of these students they should be separated from the ordinary grade pupil and permitted to go more rapidly than the younger students can. And, in addition to the regularly required studies, they should receive instruction in the elementary principles of gardening, poultry-raising, dairying, home-conveniences, problems of rural life, pedagogy and school management.

It must be recognized that many of these students are Spanish-American and, in addition to the other necessary training, a facility in the use of English is absolutely necessary and this community is a nideal place for this training."

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

We have on our statute books, laws providing for a Bureau of Immigration, the organization, management, etc., of the business properly coming under its control.

No attempt was made at the last session of the legislature to modify or repeal these laws. No such bill was introduced, nor was there any discussion so far as I know indicating a desire on the part of the people who pay the taxes and are chiefly interested in legislation, for a change of any sort.

No appropriation was made to maintain this bureau and its activities, though not its legal existence, ceased November 30th, 1912. No change has been made by me in the board or its management. No report of the transactions of the old board has come to me, so my knowledge is limited to newspaper reports, and the natural conclusion is that, while we have a board in law, there is none in fact that can accomplish anything at the present time.

There is no need at this time to go into a discussion of what occurred the last day of the first session of our first state legislature. An appropriation of \$6,500 was made—

"to be expended under the direction of the commissioner of public lands for disseminating information as to the soil, mineral and other natural resources."

This I disapproved.

I believe in the right sort of publicity and hope that I shall be ever ready to make known to the outside world the advantages which New Mexico possesses in the way of valuable developed and undeveloped resources, beautiful scenery and a climate surpassed nowhere and equalled in few localities in the world.

I am heartily in favor of a fair and reasonable appropriation for the Bureau of Immigration, or I will co-operate to create the office of Immigration Commissioner with powers and for purposes similar to those provided in some other western states.

Hundreds of letters are coming to the old bureau of immigration and others, from homeseekers, investors and all sorts of people who desire to add to their limited knowledge of our new state. There is, to my mind, no question of the advisability of making an appropriation as soon as possible to revive the bureau and put it in working order temporarily at least, until you shall have had time to decide what may be deemed most advisable for the future.

GETTYSBURG CELEBRATION.

The Veterans of the Civil War in Pennsylvania originated the plan to celebrate the battle of Gettysburg in July, 1913. This plan was first brought before the Pennsylvania legislature which passed an act creating the Pennsylvania Commission to have charge of this undertaking, and appropriated \$250,000 to be used as that Commission might deem best. This movement was started with the intention of having all the states of the Union join and the veterans of both sides participate. The Pennsylvania Commission in 1910 requested all the states to take part and in a comparatively short time all had signified the intention of so doing. There was appointed in each state a representative to a conference which was held at Gettysburg in October, 1910. The Congress of the United States has also appropriated \$250,000 for this celebration, which will be expended with the other money to establish a great camp to shelter the veterans while at Gettysburg, and to keep and entertain them while attending the celebration. Some of the states have provided for transporting all the veterans from both sides; other states have provided to send only such veterans as participated at the battle of Gettysburg, and some have appropriated a sum which shall be apportioned among the veterans who do go to the celebration, and other states are providing only for the presence of their governor and commission.

I recommend that a sum be appropriated to pay the expenses of the governor and a small commission to be provided, and a lump sum to be apportioned among the veterans who may attend the celebration from New Mexico. There would, of course, be some who would not need any assistance and others who would need considerable. A bill will probably be presented to the legislature covering the ground in this recommendation, which I trust you will see your way clear to approve.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT TABLET.

I wish to call attention to the following resolution, adopted by the Washington National Monument Society January 2, 1911:

"Resolved, that the Society recommend to the Honorable the Secretary of War, in whose care and custody the monument is by law placed, that the states of Colorado, Washington, Idaho, Oklahoma, Texas and the States of New Mexico and Arizona, upon their admission into the Union, respectively, be invited through the Governor of each state to furnish a suitable tablet for insertion in the inner walls of the Washington National Monument, to the end that the representation of the States of the Union as a memorial therein to Washington may be finally completed."

The Honorable Secretary of War concurred in the object of the resolution. The States above mentioned are the only ones that do not now have tablets in the Monument. This is something that will cost very little, and should appeal to the state pride of every legislator. Therefore, I trust that you will see fit to take appropriate action without undue delay. This action is necessary by the State as no tablet can be received as the gift of private persons. The act must be the sovereign act of the state as a member of the Union.

I recommend that you provide for a commission of three to be appointed by the Governor to serve without pay, and that you appropriate whatever you may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this recommendation.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

During the first session of your honorable body in 1912, I submitted to you two resolutions for amending the constitution of the United States, the first to be known as

"Article 16. The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on income, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration."

I now recommend and urge that you take prompt action on this, as it requires only two more states to make this amendment a part of the Constitution of the United States. If you approve it we ought to be one of these states. If you do not approve, you, of course, have the privilege of making this one of the few states that have opposed it.

The second resolution is known as the Amendment for the "direct election of United States Senators." In other words, it provides that the voters of a state shall vote directly for their United States senators instead of electing them by the legislative bodies as is now provided by the constitution.

When this resolution was submitted to you in May, 1912, I also presented in connection therewith the following communication:

"In accordance with the request of the Secretary of State, I beg to submit for the consideration of the legislature a copy of a resolution of congress, entitled 'Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing that Senators shall be elected by the people of the several states,' for such action as may be deemed proper by the legislature.

In this connection I am also furnishing for your information a copy of a letter, etc., from Secretary Knox relating to this subject.

This resolution is in the form of an amendment to the Constitution providing for the direct election of United States Senators by the people. It seems to me of the greatest importance that prompt action be taken upon this resolution. The question of the direct election of United States Senators has been before Congress for many years and is one which, in my opinion, is familiar to all and well understood by the members of this state legislature as well as by the people generally of our state.

While there may be a difference of opinion as to the action to be taken relative to this resolution, it seems to me only reasonable that the people of our state should have a prompt expression from the legislative body.

I believe that it is the desire of the citizens of our state that the amendment to the constitution of the United States

be promptly adopted, and I respectfully urge that you take favorable action as soon as the same is practicable in the wisdom and judgment of your honorable body."

I now again urge prompt and favorable action on this resolution.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

There are four of what are known as State Institutions under our constitution, viz.: Miners' Hospital, Reform School, Insane Asylum and the Penitentiary, and each of these is under the control and management of a board composed of five members.

These, like all others known as State Institutions of any kind, should be in fact institutions of the whole state, serving the interests of the state as a whole, and not in any sense local or under control of local interests. For this reason I have been of the opinion that they should all be under the control and management of a single board, the members of which should receive some compensation for their services. Thus would the state be entitled to receive better service for the payment made rather than have to depend, in some cases, on the gratuitous services of those who might prove indifferent or careless in taking care of its interests. To change the management and put these institutions under the control of a single board would require a constitutional amendment. And I believe that this should be adopted as soon as practicable.

MINERS' HOSPITAL.

The Miners' Hospital at Raton seems to have had a comparatively harmonious existence, and now appears to be managed in a manner satisfactory to the interests which it is intended to serve, though such interests as are and will be served are largely local and belonging to Colfax county. The appropriation for this institution is \$10,000. The expenses for maintenance are given in the report of the board as \$21,270.20.

INSANE ASYLUM.

The board of trustees of the insane asylum recommends that the name be changed to the "New Mexico State Hospital," representing that "Hospital" is the name usually used in other states and that it would be more appropriate and satisfactory here.

There are now 255 patients in that institution, 98 new ones having come in during the year and 101 have been discharged, died, etc., during the same time.

The total receipts from all sources for the institution from November 30, 1911 to November 30, 1912, were \$69,880.66, disbursements \$55,340.90, balance on hand being \$14,539.76. The regular appropriation that has formerly been made will be sufficient, in all probability, for sometime to come, for the maintenance of this institution.

The board recommends the construction of a building for women, which they think would cost something like \$100,000.00, though I am inclined to think that such a building could be built for less money. The advisability of constructing such a building will depend upon several conditions.

First: Is the state in a position at the present time to meet such an expense? And second, are the necessities of the institution such as to require this building immediately? Provision might be made for constructing such a building in the near future with an appropriation for its partial completion, and looking for the remainder to an appropriation from the next legislature.

REFORM SCHOOL.

The Reform School at Springer, when properly considered, is a very important institution. Here is where, under proper control and discipline, young minds that have obtained the wrong bent should be readjusted and set in the way of becoming good citizens, useful and honorable to the state.

The appropriation for this institution has been \$5,000.00 per annum, and receipts from other sources, as shown by the report, are about \$500.00 more, a total of about \$5,500.00. It is undoubtedly true that, under present conditions, this is not sufficient to maintain and manage this institution in the manner that it should be, to obtain satisfactory results.

The school has a small quantity of land which the inmates cultivate, but it is not sufficient to keep them busy or to produce sufficiently to be an important factor in maintaining the school.

The board of trustees recommends the securing by purchase or lease of a tract of irrigable land with sufficient water for irrigating the same, say about 200 acres, which shall be sufficient to give employment to the boys in the school, where all kinds of crops can be planted and cultivated and also utilized for raising hogs, chickens and keeping cows for the use of the institution. This would not only help to pay the expenses by the sale of stuff produced and used in the school, but would also be of great benefit to the inmates of the school by reason of the useful training and the knowledge obtained in performing the work necessary to be done to make the farm a success. The board also recommends some equipment for industrial training, which I believe would be of great advantage in properly training those who should in fact, receive a reformatory education during their confinement in the reform school.

PENITENTIARY.

The superintendent of the state penitentiary has prepared and submitted a report that covers every detail in and about the institution, and is as full and complete and up-to-date as could possibly be expected or desired. He goes into details, shows the condition as it was in and about the penitentiary, states what has been done to remedy these conditions and recommends for further consideration what he believes ought to be done by this legislature, to put that institution in the best shape for its proper and economical management, so that it may not only subserve the best interests of the state, but shall be a home for the inmates, as free from harsh and unseemly conditions as can reasonably be expected in an institution of that character.

In the superintendent's report he asks for increased appropriations for maintenance, and I presume will undertake to show you that this is necessary for the proper care and management of the institution. He also asks for an increased appropriation to pay the penitentiary board, and this request is undoubtedly warranted from the fact that the salaries for the board, provided by law, exceed the appropriation made last year.

The superintendent also asks for a new cell-house, which though not absolutely necessary at the present time, will probably be needed in a year or two, and it might be well to consider the advisability of preparing ahead for what seems to be inevitable. With prison labor, the cell-house could probably be built for fifteen thousand dollars. He also recommends new quarters for women, which would probably be better than where they are taken care of at the present time, though that work is not absolutely necessary now and can be postponed until some future date.

The repairs of and additions to the hospital building, including the completion of the new bath house, certainly ought to be done as soon as practicable. The appropriation for the same need not be large and the results will far more than offset any outlay

that will be required at this time. A carpenter shop is recommended, which would undoubtedly be a good thing for the prisoners, for some of them at least would be able to learn a trade, which would be valuable when they are released.

The question of employees' salaries is something that is worthy of careful consideration. I doubt whether just the sort of men that are needed to be on guard duty at the penitentiary and have the care of the prisoners can be obtained for the salary now provided.

The two things of the greatest importance at the present time are: First, track scales by means of which all the coal purchased at the penitentiary will be weighed, so that a check can be kept upon those who are furnishing this article to the State; and Second, a convict farm where the inmates of the penitentiary can be employed advantageously for the state, and with great benefit to themselves. We probably ought to have not less than 500 acres, a large part of which should be irrigable land with sufficient water for its use. Upon this farm, convicts could be employed usefully in various ways, not only in raising crops, which would be consumed at the penitentiary, but also in raising poultry and hogs and caring for cattle for the use of that institution. This work properly managed, would undoubtedly enable these men to become better citizens at the time of their release than they can possibly be if kept in idleness, or inside of the walls at any occupation. I believe that it is the general opinion of prison authorities that the farm is the most satisfactory method for employing and caring for convicts. This farm ought to be obtained at the earliest possible moment, as the institution has been sadly in need of something of this sort ever since it was established. Results obtained from the farm would unquestionably reduce and possibly at some time wipe out all expense relative to the maintenance and management of the penitentiary.

The penitentiary board might be authorized to contract for such a farm as might be thought to be desirable, and an appropriation made to cover at least a part of the purchase price of such a place at the present time, with a continuing appropriation for the future to meet the further necessities.

There have been about 75 convicts, on an average, employed on the roads during the past year, and the results, as I am informed, are much more satisfactory than they formerly were. These men are worked without armed guards, and have shown a keen appreciation of the confidence placed in them. The escapes are probably not as great in number as when they were handled with guards. I believe the number on the road work can be increased with great advantage to the State and the men themselves.

REVISION OF THE STATUTES.

At your first session I mentioned the condition of our statutes in the following language:

"I call your attention to the deplorable condition of our state laws. In 1897 a compilation of the statutes was made, which was not entirely satisfactory, but was intended to cover all statutes then in force. Since that time there have been six sessions of the Legislature, at each of which there have been numerous changes, amendments and repeals of the earlier statutes. In consequence there is a great uncertainty and confusion as to the condition of our statutes on many different subjects.

"An attempt was made between 1907 and 1909 to revise the statutes by means of a commission created by the legislature. I am informed that the results of the labors of this commission were laid before the legislature of 1909 and received but little attention. Because of a few faults having been discovered, a spirit of opposition was created to the work.

"I recommend that the work of preparing a revision of the statutes be submitted to the next legislature, be put in charge of the Attorney General of the state with a sufficiently large appropriation to enable him to employ all assistance necessary to complete the work and have the revision as reported put in type so that it will be easy of examination by the members of the legislature, by all public officers interested and by the members of the bar. Unless this course is taken, there is great danger that the present unfortunate condition of affairs will continue indefinitely.

"I would recommend that the Attorney General be given two assistants, as requested in his report. The increase of the work of his office due to the new conditions created by the constitution and particularly should the revision of our laws be placed in his hands, seems to make this not only desirable but necessary."

What I stated then seems to me to apply now with equal force, and is more pertinent than it was last year. Should the work be entrusted to the Attorney General, as herein suggested, it could be completed and ready for examination long before the next legislature at whose hands it could receive careful consideration and final action.

STATE BANKS.

At your first session, I stated the situation as it seemed to me to exist relating to state banks and their management under the laws as then existing. During that session there was introduced what I believe to be a complete, safe and satisfactory bill, practically covering the ground as treated in my former message. I would re-state what I recommended at that time and urge the necessity of the enactment of the bill that you then had before you, or something similar that would meet the demand and provide safety and security for both investors and depositors, in all banks organized under the authority and by virtue of the laws of this state.

LIQUOR.

The time seems to me to have come when the public demands more strict regulation of the liquor traffic, with the privilege of deciding for themselves whether, within any given locality, which may be as prescribed by law, intoxicating liquors shall be permitted to be sold or handled.

The question of the good or evil resulting from the liquor traffic seems to me to require very little discussion to determine what the proper course shall be. A law modeled something after the Nebraska law, providing for what are known as "daylight saloons," so arranged that the front shall be clear, enabling anyone to get an unobstructed view of the interior from the outside, also providing that no game whatsoever shall be permitted in any room where intoxicants are sold, and absolutely forbidding the serving of drinks outside of the saloon proper. Anyone who is ashamed of being seen should never enter a saloon.

The daylight saloon is reasonable and for the best interest of any community where liquor is sold. Any man who has been around saloons very early in the morning and late at night, knows well the reasons why the hours provided for the sale of intoxicants should not begin too early or continue too late.

The games usually played in saloons for drinks and cigars never have and never will be of any benefit to anyone. They en-

courage idleness and cause a loss of both time and money to people who usually need the use of both to maintain the family which is dependent upon them. The serving of drinks outside of and in adjoining or connecting rooms to the saloons is perhaps the greatest evil of all. Here is where you find your wine rooms and the consequent ruin and degradation that follow in their wake.

Local option is only the right of the majority to determine what sort of an atmosphere they shall have in the community in which they live, and is in no manner subversive of the rights and liberties of, either those who confound the meaning of liberty with that of license, or those who are willing to be governed by the will of the majority.

In this connection, I recommend that Section 1372 of the Compiled Laws of 1897 be amended to read as follows:

"Sunday for the purposes of this act shall be regarded as the time between midnight Saturday night and midnight Sunday night."

It seems to me that there should be twenty-four hours in Sunday the same as every other day, and there is no good reason for eliminating any of that time in the interest of anyone.

I would further recommend that the sale of intoxicating liquors be forbidden in communities of less than 500 inhabitants, the boundaries of such communities or villages not to exceed one mile square.

The saloon problem can be much better handled in large towns where there is police protection than at cross-roads and small villages where there is usually no one authorized to check the excesses that arise from too much drinking.

EXPOSITION.

Preparations are now being made for two great expositions to be held on the Pacific coast in the State of California, in the year 1915. The one at San Francisco will be of world-wide importance, and will, in all probability, surpass in magnitude and splendor anything of this kind that has ever been attempted in the United States or any other country. The other, proposed for San Diego, while not so extensive or so universal in its character, will be more distinctively a fair for the display and advertising of the products, civilization and desirable features of the west and southwest, and the countries lying south of us.

At your last session you provided for a commission of five to be appointed by the Governor to visit San Francisco and San Diego. That commission, or some of its members, have visited both places, though they have not yet made a report to me. When this shall be done, I will submit the same to you with such comments as I may deem it advisable to make. I believe that New Mexico should be represented at one of these expositions, and that a reasonable appropriation should be made and commission provided to handle the same, for the proper presentation to the world of the advantages that we possess.

LAND.

At your last session you passed a land bill that, while open to some criticism, in the main is as good a law as could be expected to be obtained, considering the restrictions made necessary by the Enabling Act of Congress and our State Constitution.

Some fair provision should now be made in the way of an amendment to that law, providing for compensation for improvements formerly placed upon school sections by persons acting in good faith and expecting in some way to get the land, or be reimbursed for their actual expenditures on these public lands made for their own benefit, but resulting, in some cases, to the great advantage of the State in increased values.

The Land Commissioner's report shows as follows:

Actual cash receipts of State Land Office for the period from January 1, 1912, to November 30, 1912:	
Applications, all sources	\$ 70,403.38
Deferred notes and interest for leases	76,345.97
Deferred contracts and interest on sales	6,501.07
5 per cent proceeds U. S. sales	10,587.31
Miscellaneous receipts	13,048.45
	\$176,916.18

One hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred and nineteen dollars and twenty-seven cents was transferred to the State treasurer, being \$107,536.89 for common schools, and the remainder to educational and state institutions, water reservoirs, Rio Grande improvement and public buildings.

The expenses of the Land office were \$17,776.18, which is well within the limit of 20 per cent of receipts, provided by law, which was \$35,393.43.

The total of lands granted by Congress to the State is 12,159,102.05 acres. Total selected and all vested in State, November 30, 1912, 8,166,177.05 acres, which includes all school section 2, 16, 32 and 36. Selected but not approved, 575,121.15 acres. Not selected, 3,417,803.85 acres.

In addition, the Commissioner estimates that there will be 1,295,545.68 acres to be selected in lieu of school sections in Indian Reservations, Land Grants, Military Reservations or patented lands.

The land problem and its proper solution are of tremendous and far-reaching importance to the future welfare and greatness of the state.

These lands are of inestimable value as the certain and safe foundation for our public schools, and for the upbuilding of our educational and other state institutions.

TAXATION.

In a recent bulletin issued by the National Tax Association, this statement is found at the head of the first page:

"In no field of Governmental activity is there more confusion, more inefficiency or more class feeling than in taxation."

That statement emphasized and enlarged would fit present conditions in New Mexico. We have never had a definite tax system that has been capable of dealing with personal greed and prejudice, and local envy and discrimination.

Our tax law says that property shall be assessed at its cash value and the county assessors and county commissioners take an oath to enforce the law. Besides this, the assessor swears that "he will make diligent inquiry," during the time he is serving the people, to obtain all possible information relating to property in his county. Each tax payer is expected to make a list of his property and swear to it, or be liable to an extra 25 per cent to be added to the value of his property. What do the officers do in such cases?

The assessments of property of individuals and corporations vary from a very small per cent, in some cases, to nearly full valuation in others. The full measure tax payers are usually new in this business, or are small property holders who are too honest to falsify to obtain such small benefit, or have property where it can all be seen by the assessor and is easily found. There is no doubt that the large property holder, as a rule, pays on a much smaller percentage of the real value of his property than the small owner who can be readily found and seen.

There does not seem to be so much objection to paying taxes as there is to paying an unequal share. This phase of human nature is so dominant that today, in New Mexico, we have conditions where a large number of the tax payers are simply trying to keep from paying more than their neighbors, who are avoiding all they can. This has come to influence the administration of county affairs, and the officers of many counties are anxious to have their citizens profit to the full extent from tax dodging of every variety.

Instead of an assessment of \$400,000,000 and a tax levy of two mills for state, and an average of ten mills or less for county, we have an assessment of less than \$73,000,000, a levy of 13 1-2 mills for the state and three to four per cent in the counties. This does not include special levies on particular industries nor district school tax levies. Then in incorporated towns the levy for city tax has to be added.

Is it any wonder that the would-be investor hesitates about New Mexico when he faces such a tax situation? Of course, it can be explained that our methods are such as to mislead, and that he may be protected from unreasonable taxes. Naturally, an honest man will still hesitate, and a level-headed man will wonder whether he is to be the subject of special favor, or be the target for unjust discrimination.

A fair valuation and lower rate of taxation is what we must have, if we intend to make our state attractive to capitalists and homeseekers.

We must have better enforcement of the law, or some method must be provided by our law makers to compel officers to perform their duty, subject to severe penalties for failure.

There is a great deal of talk about taxation by people who are not well informed as to our actual condition, and some who base their argument more on prejudice than facts. It will be well for all to examine carefully our state constitution and see for what it provides. The Board of Equalization has powers and duties relating to taxation, fixed by the constitution, and I believe that our first step in reform must come through that Board. In my first message I recommended that this Board "be given power to inquire into the assessment of property, in the various counties" and that provision be made for the removal from office of assessors who fail to perform their duties as required by law. I now again and more particularly recommend that the Board of Equalization be given power to change individual and corporate assessments, and that an appropriation be made for the use of the Board, to employ competent men to go into the counties and obtain such information for the Board as may be necessary, to enable it to make a better and fairer assessment.

The question has been raised in our courts as to the power of the Board to change and equalize land values under Chapter 124, Laws of 1909. I now recommend and urge the repeal of this law immediately.

The constitution provides that the legislature may exempt from taxation property of each head of a family to the amount of two hundred dollars. Opinions differ as to whether this provision repeals the law giving such exemption its force when the constitution was adopted and makes necessary an act of the legislature exempting such property, or whether the old law is still in force. This question can be easily settled by a legislative expression, and I therefore recommend that you enact a new exemption law, setting forth the specific kinds of property upon which exemptions may be claimed, and requiring the assessor to take the personal statement under oath of the person claiming the same, if you believe this to be reasonable and a proper subject of legislation at this time.

In my first message, I recommended an inheritance tax law and I again make the same recommendation. No form of taxation is more just and fair and reasonable.

Article VIII, Section 2, gives you great power and latitude in selecting subjects for taxation and provides methods for reaching the same. You might find something to be obtained from public franchises and kindred subjects, and could readily provide considerable revenue from a tax on the output of mines, both coal and mineral.

Our laws should be so amended as to compel the payment of heavy penalties by those who delay the payment of taxes, by legal proceedings. They may now delay payment a year or more without costing anything except the ordinary penalty of five per cent. This subject is worthy of your careful consideration.

I most urgently recommend that you provide for a temporary tax commission, with power to investigate the whole tax situation in New Mexico, and make report at the next session of the state legislature. An appropriation to pay all necessary expenses should be made, though first-class men can probably be persuaded to serve the state without pay, for the purpose named, under the extraordinary conditions existing in New Mexico today.

STATE ENGINEER.

Under the heading of State Engineer will be considered the following subjects, which belong to and are in charge of the Engineer's Office: Stream Gauging, Hydrography, Carey Act Law, Highways, Rio Grande Improvement, Drainage, Power and Irrigation.

STREAM GAUGING.

The State Engineer has made arrangements for co-operation with the United States under the authority given him in Section 19, of Chapter 49, Session Laws of 1907. The results of the work under this arrangement are quite satisfactory.

The purposes for which these investigations are required are water power, domestic water supply, flood prevention and irrigation. The thing of most importance to the people of New Mexico, which this work aids in properly developing, is irrigation.

At this time 65 stations are in active operation and others are being arranged for. Thirty-three automatic gauges have been installed.

In view of the fact that this work has only been well started, it is very desirable that the co-operative agreement with the Federal Government be continued. I recommend the appropriations, requested for the work, necessary to be done in conjunction with the stream gauging.

IRRIGATION.

From November 29, 1910, to October 29, 1912, there were filed 185 applications for permits to appropriate the public waters of New Mexico, 103 of which were approved. The area sought to be irrigated is 595,920 acres, of which 320,518 acres are covered by 57 applications not yet acted upon. A large part of the work done under these projects has been by small holders or private projects. Several large operators have been, and are now, doing good work toward the completion of enterprises which will be of great value to the state.

There has been a great deal of delay, much of it seemingly unnecessary, and extensions for permits are frequently requested and insisted upon for no other purpose than delay, and the hope of speculating in the water rights of New Mexico. This unsatisfactory way of attempting to not develop water rights must be

checked, and I believe that the State Engineer has in mind a plan by which this will be accomplished.

In the Pecos, Portales, Estancia and Rio Grande Valleys large areas are being reclaimed by pumping. There is no record in the Engineer's office of the acreage so to be reclaimed, though it has been estimated that there are something like 320,000 acres.

POWER.

Power projects have not been developed to any particular extent, although extensive investigation is being made on the Upper Gila, Rio Grande and Pecos Rivers, looking to the installation of large power plants, should it be found that such power can be generated and marketed at a price cheaper than it can be produced otherwise.

In this connection, in relation to power and irrigation, I recommend, in accordance with the suggestion of the State Engineer, that all claimants to waters by reason of beneficial use, be required to file in the State Engineer's office a statement, or plat, of both, showing the point of diversion accurately located and tied to some natural or permanent object, showing the amount of water appropriated and the purposes for, and locality in which the same is being used. This seems to be the only way in which accurate information can be obtained, in regard to the water appropriated prior to March 19, 1907. The time for filing these statements should be limited to one year.

The State Engineer has submitted the draft of a bill to govern the control and appropriation to be made from interstate streams. This bill probably will be presented to you in some form and for this I ask your careful consideration.

CAREY ACT.

Under the Carey Act there has been but little accomplished. Two filings with request for segregation have been made, one at Fort Sumner on the Pecos River and one on the Lake Charette project on the Ocate and Sweetwater Drainage. Neither one of these projects has yet reached the stage where anything definite can be reported in regard to it.

RIO GRANDE IMPROVEMENT.

There was appropriated by the last legislature \$18,000.00 for Rio Grande improvement in counties adjacent to the river, and a special appropriation for protection at San Antonio bridge in Socorro County, of \$1,400.00. This amount is entirely inadequate to perform the work that ought to be done for the protection of the people on the Rio Grande. There were many applications for assistance that had to be rejected because only the most pressing could be considered. The people on the river and the railroad companies have assisted liberally in supplementing the work of the Engineer in trying to take care of the waters of this treacherous and uncertain stream.

Levees at Socorro, San Marcial, and Sile have been completed and those at Espanola, Blackmar, Algodones and Albuquerque are under construction. Requests and proposals have been made for work at Los Lunas, Belen, Garfield, Leesburg, Dona Ana, Mesquite and others are now under consideration. It is estimated that all the present work planned will be completed before high water or by April 15, 1913.

DRAINAGE.

At the last session of the legislature what was supposed to have been a comprehensive drainage law was enacted. This law has not been in operation long enough to have obtained even experimental results up to date. There is no doubt as to the importance of the proper drainage of our Rio Grande and Pecos Valley lands. This subject is quite fully discussed by the Engineer in his report, to which I invite your attention.

HIGHWAYS.

The public roads of New Mexico, like those of every other state in the Union, are just now receiving unusual attention. At the November election a bond issue of \$500,000 was approved by the voters, such bonds to be printed, and sold upon the order of the governor, in such amounts as he may deem advisable. None of these bonds will probably be sold until July 1913, as no provision has been made for the payment of interest prior to July.

The State Highway Commission, provided for under an act of the last legislature, has appointed road boards in the various counties as provided by law, and is making preparations to do thorough and systematic work on the state highways, when the operations shall have been thoroughly organized, so that the best results possible can be obtained for the expenditures that may be made.

All convicts that can be furnished by the state penitentiary for road work, will be placed upon such roads as may be designated by the Highway Commission as state highways. This convict labor has proven quite satisfactory during the past year, and in my opinion can be made much more efficient than it is now. The policy will be to concentrate these camps, and keep the convicts steadily employed without the necessity of moving them from place to place, thus avoiding unnecessary delays and expenses.

The State Highway Commission proposes to work in conjunction with the county road boards, and keep thoroughly in touch with all the road operations throughout the whole state. In this manner we shall undoubtedly be able to accomplish more, and obtain better results, than were ever obtained under the old methods by the County Commissioners, working haphazard and piecemeal wherever the local employees might see fit to have the work done.

Road building has progressed well during the year directly under the State Highway Commission, and in co-operation with several counties. The work has been done on the following roads, some of which have been completed and others are under construction at the present time, and some where work has been discontinued to be taken up in the future: Alamogordo-Highrolls, Otero County; Agua Fria, Santa Fe County; Carlsbad Monument, Eddy County; Chama-El Rito, Rio Arriba County; Clayton-Folsom, Union County; Deming-South, Luna County; Magdalena-Springerville, Socorro County; The Mora Lane, Mora County; Roswell Sands, Chaves County; Santa Rosa-Puerto de Luna, Guadalupe County; Santa Fe-Vegas, San Miguel and Santa Fe Counties; Silver City-Redrock, Grant County; Villanueva, San Miguel County.

The following work has been done on the Camino Real: Socorro-San Antonio, Socorro County; Rincon-Las Cruces, Dona Ana County; Dona Ana-Anthony, Dona Ana County; and repairs have been made upon the Camino Real from Santa Fe to the Pecos and South from Santa Fe to Algodones.

There are now convict camps at Albuquerque, near San Antonio, in Socorro County, and between Santa Rosa and Puerto de Luna, in Guadalupe County. Work has been begun on the Camino Real between Algodones and Albuquerque. On such roads will be concentrated the convict camps, and the work of constructing the Camino Real and the Ocean to Ocean Highway, will be pushed as rapidly as possible, in accordance with the best methods and a thoroughly organized system of up-to-date highway construction.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, under this head, I wish to call the attention of your honorable body to the fact that the State Engineer's office has become one of the most important in the state, and that the work required of him has rapidly increased and is now of such magnitude that nothing but a strong and capable man is able to handle it at all satisfactorily. I recommend and urge, as a matter of justice to the engineer and good policy for the state, that his salary be increased to \$3,600 per annum forthwith.

GAMBLING AND PRIZE FIGHTS.

These are kindred subjects, so I have taken them together. While we may properly spend thousands of dollars for advertising the resources of our state, we ought not to forget for one moment that our conduct and laws are advertising us favorably or adversely all the time. If you can pass laws that will prohibit prize fighting and blot out gambling, you will give New Mexico the greatest advertisement that it has had for sometime. I am inclined to think that my views are too well known on these subjects to make it necessary for me to elaborate to any great extent.

TRAVELING AUDITOR.

The situation in the office of the Traveling Auditor is such that it is impossible, with the force now provided, to do one-third of the work that is contemplated under our laws. This was particularly mentioned last year, and a determined effort was made to get an appropriation for an increase of help for this office. No one seemed to doubt that this was needed, though it was impossible to get anything done to relieve the situation. The work to be done by the Traveling Auditor and his assistants, is of the greatest importance to the people of the whole state, not only to protect what they have, but, if possible, to force return of funds wrongfully appropriated by county officers. A thorough knowledge of the conditions existing in the various counties of the state, convinces me that an appropriation for the Traveling Auditor's office should be made sufficiently large, to enable him to bring all of the work of the various county and state officials up to date, by the first of next January.

It takes very little investigation to convince anyone, that the work required of the Traveling Auditor, has about doubled during the past year. The results of investigations made during the year 1912, have convinced me that there is the greatest need of investigation throughout the state. Where there has been no criminal intent, gross carelessness often results in losses that will not be found except through the Traveling Auditor's office. The results of investigations in four counties are shown in the following statement of shortages as given in reports of the Traveling Auditor's office:

	Shortage	Repaid	Due
Socorro County.....	\$13,064.37		\$13,064.37
Roosevelt County.....	4,660.67	\$4,660.67	None
Rio Arriba County.....	2,914.80	1,654.80	1,260.00
Dona Ana County.....	23,439.80	None	23,439.80
		does not include penalty of \$823.16	
	\$44,079.64	\$6,315.47	\$37,764.17

If the legislature will make a sufficient appropriation to meet the requirements of this office, as herein recommended, I think that the investigations before January 1st, 1914, will be entirely convincing of the wisdom of such a course.

In examining accounts of county officers, cases have been found where money had been wrongfully withheld, and there is no law for the adequate punishment of the guilty parties. I particularly recommend that the laws covering the official conduct of county officers, be carefully examined and amended, so as to make it extremely dangerous for all persons who misappropriate public funds.

SALARIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

In my last message I used the following language in regard to this subject:

"This will require as careful consideration and as patient application as any subject of legislation that will come before you. You should make a fair adjustment, having due regard to the rights of the officers as well as those of the tax payers, providing reasonable compensation for services to be performed and without imposing excessive burdens on the people."

An effort should be made immediately to get a bill that will be satisfactory, if possible, to all concerned. On account of the delays, and your failure to present any bill at all until you were practically ready to adjourn, caused the salary bill to fail of becoming a law because of my disapproval, and there being no opportunity for further consideration by that legislature. This ought not to occur again. The county officers are entitled to their pay, and at the present time this ought to be about the first thing to be considered. In my judgment there is no reasonable, equitable way of combining all county officers in the same classification. They should be paid like other people, according to the work that they have to do.

In the first place, the office of District Clerk should be taken up in a separate bill and its adjustment have no connection whatever with the remainder of the county officers. It will require a separate bill for sheriffs. The real first-class counties under such a law would not necessarily be those that showed the greatest assessed value. It will require another law for county clerks, as the value of the services in the different counties can be determined only by the services performed. At your last session there was a bill introduced covering the office of superintendent of schools, which, in my opinion, was a very good one, and I would suggest a similar bill providing for salaries for these officers. Then the county commissioners, probate judges, assessors, treasurers, and possibly surveyors can fairly be classed together on the basis of the assessed valuation, or some other method, which may possibly be deemed more satisfactory.

I have given this subject a great deal of thought. It was a matter of much regret that I had to disapprove a bill providing for salaries of county officers, which I knew would result in serious hardship to those officers. I am very anxious to see prompt action on this subject, to the end that a vexed question may be settled, and the officers receive their just dues.

MOUNTED POLICE.

In 1905, before any mounted police law had been passed, Governor Otero in his message voiced what was then the general impression: That such a law would be for the special benefit of the livestock interests. This impression has continued with some people to the present time.

From a year's experience with the force and its work, knowing well the work done and also what has had to be left undone because of not having sufficient men to give it proper attention, I am now in a position to say, from my own knowledge, that such ideas as above indicated are very erroneous. Calls for assistance come from all classes of people, engaged in every sort of business, and from every county in the state. Anyone who will consider for a minute, will see why this is so. The mounted police force is an absolutely non-partisan body of men, organized for the protection of life and property throughout the state. This force has been used solely for such purposes, and to properly maintain the peace and dignity of the state. The appropriation for this year is \$12,000 and is no more than the expenses of the sheriff's office in one of our first class counties. Conditions in New Mexico warrant and demand an increase in this force, for the protection of the legitimate interests of the state. Crime must be checked and so far as possible stamped out. It is time to make a more determined attempt now to eliminate the assassin, the robber and every other kind of a man who may be a violator of the law.

ELECTIONS.

The Corrupt Practices Act passed by the last session would, in my opinion, be greatly strengthened and made more efficient, to prevent corrupt elections, by the enactment of a provision, making it a crime to pay workers to influence voters at the polls or any other place. The practice of having workers is merely a subterfuge to buy votes and should not be tolerated.

In this connection I again call attention to the recommendations made in my first message for a personal registration law, and that some provision to protect the right of the voter to secrecy in casting his ballot be made.

PUBLICATION LAWS.

The publication laws passed at the last session should, in my opinion, be changed. It imposes much unnecessary expense upon the people. For instance, it requires two publications of notice that the state intends to proceed to collect delinquent taxes according to law. One publication would seem to be sufficient. It requires two publications of incorporation papers. More than one can serve no useful purpose. The provision that publication of delinquent tax lists shall commence on January 2nd, raises questions of the legality of such publication in weekly newspapers, published at regular intervals, as that date must necessarily fall on different days of the week each year.

In these and other particulars this law should be amended in my opinion, and I therefore recommend such amendments.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Secretary of State in his report, calls attention to the facts that, by reason of the insufficiency of the appropriation to print the laws and journals of the First State Legislature, he has been compelled to leave unprinted the journals of that legislature as well as the Governor's message thereto, and to the further fact, that no appropriation was made to pay for the cost of the publication of the proposed amendment to the constitution; and he requests that immediate appropriations be made to cover these expenses. I earnestly recommend that these appropriations be made without unnecessary delay.

Some dissatisfaction seems to exist in different parts of the state with certain provisions of the automobile law passed at the last session, as pointed out by the Secretary in his report, and I respectfully invite your attention to the Secretary's suggestion on this subject.

STATE SEAL.

No state seal was adopted by the legislature at its first session and the state is still using the seal of the territory. I respectfully suggest that the matter be given prompt attention.

TREASURER.

The Treasurer's report shows fully the financial transactions of the state during the past year. His recommendation that the law requiring paid obligations of the state to be burned, should be changed so as to provide that such obligations should be cancelled and perforated, and preserved for the records, should receive special attention.

GAME WARDEN.

The Game Warden in his report recommends the establishment of a fish hatchery. I am of the opinion that the hatchery should be established if the revenue of the office are sufficient to pay for the expense thereof. I also approve his recommendations for an increase in salary of himself and clerk of the department to be paid out of its revenues.

ADDITIONAL JUDGE IN FIFTH DISTRICT.

Under Section 16, Article VI of the Constitution, the legislature may increase the number of district judges. I am informed from reliable sources that the business of the district court of the 5th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Chaves, Eddy, Roosevelt and Curry, has reached such proportions that it is impossible for one judge to perform the duties of the office. I therefore recommend that an additional judge be provided for that district.

CORPORATION COMMISSION.

I call your attention to the several recommendations contained in the corporation commissioner's report. One of these, a change in the law which requires two publications of corporation papers, I have already mentioned. Another to which I call particular attention is that which recommends that the office of the Insurance Commissioner be abolished and the Insurance Department placed under the commission.

Many things have been suggested to me, but I may have already made too many recommendations. Now, I wish to emphasize the desirability of a thorough primary law, that will take the power of nomination as far away from the politician and bosses as possible. Reform in our election laws is of the utmost importance to the welfare of the voter.

This is a progressive age. He who lags may be lost. The initiative and referendum are being demanded from one end of the country to the other. You should propose amendments to the constitution improving the referendum provision, and providing for an initiative on a fair basis. The people of our state have decided that they will rule. Their will must eventually be controlling in the laws they desire.

You have sixty days within which to place on our statute books laws that may be beneficial to the state and her people. The interests of all the people are first to be considered, before party advantage, factional strife or personal ambition and jealousy.

The record to be made will endure long after your session ends. You will be judged by the results of your work, and I shall be glad if you merit from the people whom you represent, the full measure of "Well done, good and faithful servants."