

11-4-1909

The New Mexican Review, 11-04-1909

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THE NEW MEXICAN REVIEW.

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR

SANTA FE, N. M., THURSDAY NOVEMBER 4, 1909

NO 34

BALLINGER IS WITH CURRY

Associated Press Affirms Statements Made by Him

RESIGNATION NOT ASKED

Nor Had It Been Received in Washington up to Last Night.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 27.—Secretary of the Interior Ballinger said last night that he had received no official notification of the resignation of Governor Curry of New Mexico and decided emphatically that the governor had been asked to resign. While in the west, the secretary said, charges of some kind of a character had been made against the governor, but he indicated that no serious attention had been paid to them and that no official attention of any kind had been given to them. The secretary, in addition to making it plain that there had been no official notification as yet of the governor's decision to retire from the office, reiterated that he had not been asked to resign and it was made apparent that the charges which have been placed before the department of the interior are not considered serious and that they have had no connection whatever with the announcement from New Mexico that the governor has determined to quit the office.

Regret at Duke City. Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 28.—In political circles in Albuquerque yesterday the final announcement of Governor Curry's determination to leave the office in the spring brought forth expressions of surprise and regret. The expressions came not only from men who have been closely associated with the governor, but from others who have not at all times been in close accord with him in matters of policy and administration. But all agreed that his determination to retire was unfortunate for the territory and to be regretted.

Delegate William H. Andrews expressed the general feeling when he said: "The governor's announced determination to retire from office in the spring is a surprise to me and a course that is to be deeply regretted from every point of view. Governor Curry's administration has been satisfactory to the people of New Mexico. He has been very faithful in his attention to the exacting duties of the office and it is to be regretted that he feels it necessary to retire. I sincerely hope that the announcement is not final and that the governor may be induced to remain in the office, at least until the territory is admitted to the union."

Banquet for Curry. Special to the New Mexican. Las Vegas, Oct. 28.—Governor Curry was today tendered a banquet at the Chautauqui by Hon. J. M. Cunningham president of the San Miguel Bank. Those who were present were Governor Curry, J. M. Cunningham, H. W. Kelly, M. M. Padgett, Postmaster F. O. Blood, Charles A. Spiess, and D. T. Hoskins.

The governor when seen by a reporter of a Las Vegas paper only reiterated what he had said before regarding his resignation, stating that it would be effective sometime in the spring and that under no circumstances would he change his mind and reconsider. He intimated very strongly that he preferred that his successor be a citizen of New Mexico in preference to an outsider. He stated that he desired very much that a thorough business man succeed him and carry out the policies already begun.

There is a rumor current that political leaders are desirous of having no appointment made at present but believing that statehood will speedily be granted prefer that Secretary Nathan Jaffa be permitted to serve as governor pro tem as was done by J. W. Reynolds during the period between the resignation of Governor Hagerman and the coming of Governor Curry from the Philippines.

A strong boom has been started backing J. M. Cunningham, president of the San Miguel bank for governor to succeed Curry. A rumor is also afloat mentioning Chief Justice W. J. Mills.

FILINGS ON WHITE SANDS NEAR ALAMOGORDO.

More Than Twenty-Five Thousand Acres Have Been Taken Up Under Mining Laws.

Alamogordo, N. M., Oct. 29.—During the last few weeks the probate clerk has recorded 160 gypsum mining filings in the White Sands hills near Alamogordo. This number of filings embraces 25,000 acres of the gypsum deposits and yet there are miles and miles of the sands left for others. Some weeks ago a gentleman came out from St. Louis to look into the White Sands deposits and after he had made examinations he reported that if his company could make use of the sands that they could use one hundred cars of the stuff every day. This report is no doubt responsible for the many filings being made on the gypsum hills.

A. L. LAWSEHE MENTIONED FOR GOVERNORSHIP.

Will Probably Spend the Winter at Las Cruces With His Family—Will Come Next Week.

Special to The New Mexican. Washington, D. C., Oct. 29.—Hon. A. L. Lawshe, assistant postmaster general, who is being urged by his Indiana and New Mexico friends for governor of New Mexico to succeed Governor Curry, is not an avowed candidate for the place. He is at his home at Wash, Ind., just now packing up for his removal to New Mexico, which he will make his home in the future. He will leave there next week with Mrs. Lawshe and daughter for Las Cruces in the Mesilla valley, where they are likely to spend the winter. Mr. Lawshe is an old newspaper man and is one of the most popular officials in the post-office department. One of his sons is also a journalist and after graduation from Ann Arbor, Mich., may also make his home in New Mexico. Mr. Lawshe is an enthusiastic statehood advocate and expects to take an interest in public movements in the future Sunshine state. He enjoys the confidence and friendship of President Taft and Postmaster General Hitchcock to a great degree, is recognized as a skillful political organizer and a good mixer who makes friends wherever he goes. President Taft and Postmaster General Hitchcock recently withdrew his resignation as third assistant postmaster general and will doubtless offer him a good berth if he desires such politically. Mr. Lawshe's friendships extend from ocean to ocean, but he is particularly strong in Indiana and Michigan.

KENTUCKY BACK IN DEMOCRATIC FOLD.

Two-thirds Legislative Majority Can Overrule Veto of Republican Governor.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 2.—Today finds the Democratic party in possession of nearly all its ancient heritage in Kentucky. The next legislature will be Democratic by more than two-thirds majority and will be able to pass any measure over the veto of the Republican governor. Louisville is restored to the Democratic fold by the election of W. O. Hend, to be mayor, by nearly 2700 majority. With two exceptions nearly all of the important cities in the state followed suit.

In Democratic Kentucky. Jackson, Ky., Nov. 2.—Although a dynamite bomb was exploded and thousands of shots were fired last night, only the walls and plaster were damaged at the court house. Several persons in their homes had a narrow escape as bullets plowed through the walls and windows. D. B. Redwine, Democrat, apparently carried the county by 350 votes for circuit judge over J. P. Adams. The other Democratic candidates for all offices are also apparently elected. The militia here is reinforced today by the arrival of the Lexington soldiers. The band of celebrating mountaineers also has been reinforced and tonight they undoubtedly will follow the usual custom of firing hundreds of reckless shots.

JUDGE COOLEY MAKING GOOD ON BENCH.

Will Be Terror to Convicted Gamblers and Other Gentry of That ilk.

Special to the New Mexican. Alamogordo, N. M., Oct. 29.—The report that Judge A. W. Cooley is making it hard for convicted gamblers at the Tucumcari court, has brought out much favorable comment. It is claimed by those who are there that a number of gamblers in Alamogordo who are constantly violating the law, and the news from Tucumcari that Judge Cooley isn't mincing matters with this class of law breakers would indicate that if there is gambling at Alamogordo that Judge Cooley will make it warm for those convicted under the law. District Court convenes here on November 22, and it is anticipated that an extra effort will be made to put a stop to several species of law breaking, gambling and other forms of petty violations.

Mrs. E. L. Reynolds, who owns a dairy at this place, reports a carrier pigeon at her place. It arrived early this morning and breakfasted with the other pigeons. It is a very gentle bird and was easily picked up by some member of the Reynolds family and placed in a cage. On one leg was a brass band marked C X and on the other leg was a white metal band marked "1 15418." Mrs. Reynolds will hold the bird a few days to see if any one claims it.

NEW MEXICO HAS LOWEST RATE OF MARRIAGES.

Most Divorces Occur in Fifth Year of Connubial Life According to Statistics.

New York, Nov. 3.—New Mexico has the lowest marriage rate of any commonwealth in the Union while Nevada has the highest. Drunkenness was the direct or indirect cause in twenty per cent of divorces in the country. To describe 38.5 per cent of the divorces were due. Actors and musicians show the largest per cent of divorces and agricultural laborers the fewest. It is in the fifth year of married life that most of the divorces take place but the average of married life before divorce is almost ten years. These are some of the statistics made public by the National League for the Protection of the Family.

BAD SETBACK FOR TAMMANY

Gaynor Alone Elected on the Democratic Ticket in New York.

HEARST RUNS WEAK THIRD

Expenditure of Billion Dollars of Public Money Involved in Fight.

New York, Nov. 3.—Complete returns for mayor show that Gaynor received 250,678 votes, Bannard 177,062, Hearst 153,843, Gaynor's plurality being 73,016. The forces of fusion however, will be in practical control of New York's city government after January 1, although the Democratic mayor, William J. Gaynor, was elected. With that exception the fusion sweep is complete. Not another Democratic candidate on the city or county tickets won. The fusion forces by electing their candidates for comptroller and president of the board of aldermen, together with the victory of fusion and anti-Tammany candidates for the presidencies in all five boroughs, will give the opposition to Tammany thirteen out of sixteen votes in the important board of estimates. This board will have in its hands during its term of office the expenditure practically of a billion dollars. On the county ticket, the fusionists elected their candidates for district attorney, sheriff, county clerk, register and city court judge, which will place nearly every bit of patronage in the greater city in their hands. The board of aldermen will be composed of 42 Democrats and 36 fusionists. Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany hall, would not discuss the report that he is going to resign as Tammany's leader.

Later, when Mr. Murphy was pressed for a statement regarding his reported resignation he said: "I have no intention of resigning."

HEINOUS CRIME REPORTED FROM GALLUP.

Fiend Drags Girl into Deep Arroyo and Commits Criminal Assault Arrest Follows.

Says a dispatch to the Albuquerque Morning Journal from Gallup: Charged with a criminal assault upon a girl named Catherine Corbett, Val Dalton, the youngest brother known as the Dalton gang, which terrorized northern New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory years ago, is in jail here awaiting the action of the grand jury in default of \$3,500 bail. Dalton came here a few days ago from the mining country of southern Utah and has been camping with a freight outfit a few miles from Gallup.

At 10 o'clock Saturday night Deputy Marshal Tom Ransom heard cries for help coming from the north side of town. He followed the cries and on reaching a deep arroyo he suddenly found himself looking into the barrel of a six shooter held by a man who was dimly seen in the darkness. Ransom being unarmed, turned and ran for aid. Returning at a double-quick with Sheriff T. P. Talle and the city marshal they found the girl in a semi-conscious condition in the bottom of the arroyo. When she was able to talk she told the officers she had been dragged there by some unknown man, whom she described pretty accurately. The description tallied with that of Dalton, and a search was at once begun. Securing an automobile the officers went at once to the freight camp, to find Dalton missing. Several men were left on watch and early Sunday morning he was found in the hut of an Indian near where the crime was committed. After a preliminary hearing the man was held for the grand jury, as stated, on the charge of criminal assault. The girl is in a precarious condition but will recover.

PROHIBITIONISTS MADE NOTABLE GAINS.

More Counties, Towns and Precincts Than Ever in Illinois Voted to Be Dry Yesterday.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—The drys win another victory in Illinois today, gaining four precincts and thirty-three in which the liquor question was an issue. Of the thirty-three precincts in the state where the liquor question was dominant at the polls the anti-liquor interests carried twenty-eight and the liquor interest five, the latter losing in four precincts that they had won in the fight two years ago.

Five Counties Dry.

East St. Louis, Nov. 3.—Local option elections in central and southern Illinois showed the drys in the majority. Morgan, Menard, Scott, Union and Pope counties are now dry throughout. In the thirty-three precincts reported only five towns or villages returned wet victories.

CONVICT LABOR ON COLORADO HIGHWAYS.

Colorado Springs, Oct. 28.—Convict labor is being employed to build Colorado roads. South of Colorado Springs a force of nearly 100 convicts is now at work on the state boulevard to be built between that city and Canon City. The convicts are placed on their honor and only a few guards are required. The highway is expected to be one of the finest in the west.

REPUBLICANS SWEEP PENNSYLVANIA

Reform Element Defeated Ignominiously in Philadelphia.

SENATOR PENROSE ON TOP

Majority in City Exceeds 40,000 and in State 150,000

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 3.—Pennsylvania elected the Republican candidate for state treasurer, the auditor general and judge of the supreme court yesterday and Philadelphia overwhelmed the reform element. The Republicans elected the entire county ticket. The majority of more than 43,000, is one of the heaviest ever polled in the city. The majority for the victorious state ticket is about 150,000. This is a splendid victory for Senator Boies Penrose.

COLORADO TO PUNISH WIFE DESERTERS.

Judge Ben Lindsey Heads a Movement to Make Public Funds Available for That Purpose.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 3.—Judge Ben B. Lindsey of the juvenile court wants the governor of Colorado to follow the example of other states and bring back for punishment men who flee from their wives beyond the limits of the commonwealth. Colorado has never brought back such a refugee. The crime of non-support is a misdemeanor in this state, but Judge Lindsey believes that men who desert their wives should be brought back and made to pay the penalty, and he thinks that the law should so direct.

An unusually pitiful tale of desertion and privation was told to Judge Lindsey yesterday by a woman who is the mother of four young children, and who has been deserted by her husband. He is now in Utah. Judge Lindsey had asked Chairman John P. Lindzey of the board of county commissioners to be present while the woman gave her testimony, and the board will take up the matter to providing funds for the prosecution. If they decide to furnish the money, the matter then goes up to the governor on the question of issuing requisition papers.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS/ WINS LIBEL SUIT.

Colorado Supreme Court Holds That Malice Must Be Proved in Order to Convict.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 3.—The supreme court, in an opinion delivered by Justice White, Chief Justice Steele and Justice Bailey concurring, reversed the judgment for \$1,250 obtained several years ago in the district court by Florence Fridborn against the News-Times Publishing Company in a suit for libel.

The higher court held that, while the statement published in the News, which furnished the basis for the suit, was incorrect, it was not libelous, since it conveyed no imputation against the virtue or good name of the plaintiff, and was published wholly without malice.

On July 24, 1908, the News, upon what it believed was reliable authority, published the following: "Florence Fridborn, the girl who was assaulted by unknown man in North Denver last New Year's eve, being a mother yesterday."

It was learned soon after the article appeared that it was incorrect, and the following day a retraction was printed. Miss Fridborn at once filed suit against the News, however, charging that she had been libeled, and asking \$10,000 damages.

MARYLAND DEFEATS NEGRO DISFRANCHISEMENT.

Democrats Claim Legislature Thus Assuring Re-election of Senator Raynor.

Baltimore, Nov. 3.—Returns, though very incomplete indicate that the proposed amendment to the constitution, designed to disfranchise the negroes, was defeated by 12,000 to 14,000. The Democrats claim the legislature, insuring the re-election of Senator Raynor.

ESCAPED CONVICT CAUGHT IN ARIZONA BY RUSE.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 3.—Longing for a "good time" in a live American convict, John J. McEachern, escaped convict, yesterday stepped into a trap laid for him by Warden Tynan of the Colorado penitentiary, and was arrested in Bisbee, Ariz., after he had been lured across the boundary to old Mexico by some fellow miners, who were in the scheme to apprehend him. A requisition was issued for McEachern yesterday by Lieutenant Governor Fitzgerald and he will be brought back to this state to serve the remainder of a ten year sentence imposed upon him for attempting to defraud life insurance companies.

BIGGEST REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN YEARS.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 3.—The plurality for Bothell the Republican candidate for governor is 11,834, on of the largest in the history of the state. The legislature remains unchanged on joint ballot.

SENATE COMMITTEE CUTS SANTA FE

Will Visit Engle and Carlsbad Projects This Month.

SENTENCES ARE COMMUTED

Four Boys Sent From Territorial Penitentiary to Reform School.

Governor Curry today received the official itinerary of the Senate Irrigation Committee, according to which the committee has given up its first plan to visit Santa Fe. The committee expects to arrive at El Paso, Texas, on Wednesday noon, November 17, and will there meet people interested in the Elephant Butte dam project. Early Thursday morning, the committee will leave on a special train for Las Cruces to meet the people of the Mesilla valley there. From there, the train will proceed to Rincon where luncheon will be served and thence to Engle. Here carriages will be taken to the Engle dam site. From Engle, the party will proceed to Belton and thence across the cut-off to Roswell, arriving there Friday morning, November 19. After meeting the people there, the party will leave in time for luncheon at Carlsbad where the afternoon and evening will be spent in meeting the people and viewing the Carlsbad project. Governor Curry will go to El Paso to meet the committee and will accompany it while in New Mexico. From Carlsbad, Senator Carter and his committee will proceed east.

Will Visit Lincoln. Governor Curry has planned to leave tonight or tomorrow for Lincoln, expecting to spend a few hours at Carlsbad where court is being held.

Divorce Suit Filed. William J. Preston of this city today filed suit for divorce in the district court for Santa Fe county, against Eva L. Preston. The petition says that the couple were married in 1886 at the Christian church at Louisiana, Mo., that it has two children both more than 21 years old, and that the defendant abandoned and deserted the plaintiff in February, 1906.

Notary Public Appointed. Governor Curry today appointed P. J. Pickering of Mills, Mora county, a notary public.

Sentences Commuted. Governor Curry today commuted the sentences of four young men in the penitentiary to the Reform School at Springdale. They are: George S. Kelley, aged 18 years, from Grant county, serving a three years sentence; John E. Ballou, 17 years, of Roosevelt county, serving two years; Cesarito Rascon, aged 15 years, from Grant county, serving four years; and Petrolino Alexander from San Miguel county, aged 16, serving eighteen months.

Offices Moved.

Superintendent of Public Instruction J. E. Clark today moved his offices from the first floor of the Capitol to the offices in the southeast corner of the third floor.

Laborers for Albuquerque Road. Good Roads Engineer C. H. Neal, has returned from the Estancia valley where he went to hire men to work on the Santa Fe-Albuquerque scenic highway, giving employment to men in the valley who had suffered by reason of the drought and short crops.

Irrigation Map of Territory. Good Roads Engineer C. H. Neal is at work drawing an irrigation map of the Territory.

Notaries Appointed. Governor Curry today appointed the following notaries: Sidney M. Parker, Alamogordo, Otero county; Arthur W. Cameron of Cameron, Quay county.

Corporation Charter Change. The Philadelphia Copper Mines Company today filed papers with Territorial Secretary Nathan Jaffa changing its by-laws so as to permit of the election of ten directors. The company's headquarters are at Hanover, Grant county, and the New Mexico agent is R. F. Baker.

District Court. Suit for divorce was filed today in the district court for Torrance county, by Joseph C. Terry vs. Nanny Terry, on the ground of abandonment.

Classification of Taxable Property. Territorial Traveling Auditor C. V. Safford has completed the following statement of the assessment of different classes of property of the Territory in 1909 for the Bureau of Immigration:

Agricultural lands	\$ 5,000,728.24
Improvements	2,126,511.00
Grazing lands	7,094,431.00
Improvements	1,432,463.25
City or Town lots	4,512,376.50
Improvements	6,886,821.25
Timber lands	316,184.75
Improvements	860.00
Coal lands	372,255.00
Improvements	322,600.00
Mineral lands, other than coal	922,197.00
Electric Light Plants	165,478.00
Water Plants	245,494.00
Toll Bridges and Roads	6,950.00
Telegraph and Telephone Lines	233,088.20
Ditches for Irrigation	27,195.00
Water Reservoirs	30,900.00
Mine, surface improvement	185,039.00
Mines, value of products	39,610.00

Railroads, standard gauge	14,747,579.73
Railroads, narrow gauge	685,962.00
Mills, flouring	34,171.00
Mills, saw	93,001.00
Horses	1,694,418.50
Mules	310,173.00
Cattle	4,487,202.00
Sheep	2,584,894.90
Goats	237,335.25
Burros	44,875.50
Swine	11,950.00
Carriages, Wagons, of all kinds	450,975.50
Sewing Machines	94,928.20
Saddles and Harness	148,571.50
Merchandise	2,384,537.00
Capital in manufacturing	58,322.00
Farming Implements	192,045.00
Fixtures, Saloon and Office	232,638.00
Money	143,747.00
Bonds, Warrants and Coupons	217,922.00
Watches and Clocks	35,961.50
Books, Law and Medical	52,842.00
Jewelry	14,187.00
Gold and Silver Plate	2,595.00
Musical Instruments	124,780.00
Household Goods	896,229.50
Shares of Stock in Banks	1,296,076.00
Hay and Alfalfa	11,823.00
Wool	1,515.00
Lumber	80,744.00
Tools, Blacksmith, Carpenter, etc.	72,934.00
Honey Bees	7,812.00
Other Property	1,284,616.00
Total returned	\$67,724,838.67
Total exemptions	4,269,527.25
Total subject to taxation	\$63,455,311.42
Net gain over 1908	\$ 6,938,016.41

DROGGED HUSBAND FROM SALOON TO SHOOT HIM.

Man Had Been Drinking Heavily and Was in Stupor From Whisky When Wife Shot Him.

Silverton, Colo., Nov. 2.—Inflamed with jealousy over attentions which her husband is alleged to have made to other women, Mrs. Harry Ousley a beautiful young matron of twenty summers, after dragging her husband out of a saloon, took him to their home, and shot him through the head with a revolver. The bullet struck the man in the chin and passed through the back of the neck. Although for a time it was feared that the wound would prove fatal, doctors finally decided that the injured man would recover.

Ousley is a gambler, about 35 years of age, and came here with his wife from Telluride about two months ago. Business paying poorly, the couple decided to remove to Salt Lake City, and the wife left Wednesday, Ousley intending to follow as soon as she had secured rooms. As soon as she left word was sent to her at Fruita that her husband was drinking heavily. She took the next train back and arrived here today.

After finding her husband in a saloon the woman secured assistance, and had him carried to their home. She waited until her helpers had left, and then, with the man lying in a semi-conscious condition on the bed, took a revolver from the dresser and fired. Only the prompt interference of neighbors, who rushed to the scene immediately upon hearing the shot, prevented the woman from shooting herself. She was taken in charge by the police, and while not placed in jail has been kept in close surveillance by the officers.

WHERE BANK GUARANTY PLAN FAILS.

Oklahoma Exhausts Its Fund Although Paying Only One-half of Claims of Depositors.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Nov. 2.—More than \$500,000 contributed by the state banks under the deposit guaranty law has been used in protecting depositors of the insolvent Columbia Bank & Trust Company, which failed more than a month ago, and there remains more than \$400,000 in deposits to be paid with only \$1,123 in cash on hand to pay them, though sufficient assets apparently are available to provide for the remaining deposits. This condition is shown in a preliminary statement issued yesterday by A. M. Young, state bank commissioner.

When the bank failed it had \$1,165,717 of individual deposits and \$1,294,385 of deposits of other banks. Liabilities remaining amount to \$1,123,000 and for this purpose the bank commissioner has total assets of \$1,763,000 including \$503,000 assigned after the failure by W. L. Norton, the bank's president and others. Apparently no money has been received from the assessment of 100 per cent on the \$200,000 of capital stock of the bank.

TWO MEN CREMATED IN LORDSBURG JAIL.

Two Armenian Peddlers Die Terrible Death in Frame Baited in Grant County Town.

A dispatch from Lordsburg, Grant county, says: "Two young Armenians, arrested this afternoon at Lordsburg, for peddling lemons alleged to have been stolen from a Southern Pacific train, were cremated in the wooden jail building here tonight in a fire the prisoners are believed to have started with the hope of liberating themselves. Five hundred people who answered the fire alarm heard the awful cries of the prisoners for relief. The building burned like tinder. After the fire was extinguished the two charred bodies were removed from the ruins. Identification is impossible."

GUADALUPE SANDOVAL FATALLY INJURED.

Trinidad, Colo., Oct. 28.—Guadalupe Sandoval a widely known resident of this section, 70 years old, was struck and probably fatally injured by a Santa Fe freight train near Starkville, five miles west of here. He is at the local hospital. The old man was walking with his back to the oncoming train, and the trainmen did not see him in time to stop.

NO NIGHT RIDERS IN NEW MEXICO

Kentucky's Loss Will Be Territory's Gain

DISGUSTED TOBACCO GROWER

Will Leave His Home State to Live in Law Abiding Commonwealth.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 28.—G. A. Simpson, the Grant county tobacco grower whom soldiers aided in shipping his 75,000 pounds of 1909 crop a few days ago, declared today he would remove to New Mexico, he feared violence at the hands of "night riders."

Hats Off to This Kentucky Girl. Lexington, Ky., Oct. 28.—When night riders battered down the door of George Kreitz in Mason county last night they met Kreitz' daughter with a double barreled shotgun. She fired both barrels and the night riders fled after several had been recognized.

CONDEMNATION PAPERS TO BE FILED TOMORROW.

U. S. Attorney David J. Leahy Has Examined Them and They Meet His Approval.

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 2.—Condemnation proceedings to be instituted by the United States government for reservoir site and right-of-way to the Elephant Butte dam will probably be filed Wednesday at Socorro, N. M.

District Engineer W. M. Reed, of the reclamation service, met United States Attorney Leahy at Las Vegas Saturday and, with examiners for the reclamation service, went over the papers to be filed.

Those papers will be returned to El Paso Tuesday for the signature of the reclamation service engineer and will reach Socorro, by Wednesday.

The action to be brought will be against the Victorio Land and Cattle Company of which Henry A. Jastro of Bakersfield, Cal., is the representative.

Engineer Reed has received information that Mr. Jastro is seriously ill at his California home.

After the filing of the condemnation suit the defendants name therein will have five days in which to enter an appearance. When the action is set for trial appraisers will be appointed and they will have 10 days in which to make a report. Upon receipt of the appraisers' report and by repositing the money the government, if it sees fit, can start work on the Elephant Butte dam.

WHERE COLORADO DERIVES REVENUE.

Executors of Palmer Estate Pay More Than \$75,000 Inheritance Tax.

Colorado Springs, Oct. 28.—The executors of the estate of the late William J. Palmer, founder of the city of Colorado Springs, have paid to the state of Colorado an inheritance tax of \$75,410.89. This is the second largest inheritance tax ever paid in Colorado, the largest being that of the estate of Winfield S. Stratton, the Colorado Springs mining king, amounting to \$254,000. The Palmer estate was appraised at \$3,165,270.67.

ROSWELL BOY KILLED BY VICIOUS HORSE.

Twelve Year Old Youth Killed By Brute—First Blow Broke Child's Neck.

A dispatch from Roswell says that Leroy Basil Maxwell, the twelve year old son of Mrs. Arthur Crosson of Roswell, was instantly killed by the kick of a vicious horse at the home of a playmate on Sunday afternoon. The brute kicked the boy repeatedly, the first blow from the hoofs breaking the child's neck so that death ensued almost instantly.

ELEPHANT BUTTE CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS.

El Paso, Texas, Oct. 28.—With United States Attorney David J. Leahy, District Engineer W. M. Reed and examiners for the reclamation service will take up the condemnation proceedings Monday. Leahy is now busy in the court at Roswell, but will be back in Las Vegas by Monday and there he will be met by representatives of the reclamation service, who will have maps and descriptions of property to be involved in the condemnation proceedings for the reservoir site and right of way for the railroad to the Elephant Butte dam.

GUADALUPE SANDOVAL FATALLY INJURED.

Trinidad, Colo., Oct. 28.—Guadalupe Sandoval a widely known resident of this section, 70 years old, was struck and probably fatally injured by a Santa Fe freight train near Starkville, five miles west of here. He is at the local hospital. The old man was walking with his back to the oncoming train, and the trainmen did not see him in time to

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NEW MEXICAN PRINTING COMPANY.

PAUL A. F. WALTER,
Editor and President.
FRANK P. STURGES,
Vice-President.

JOHN K. STAUFFER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Entered as Second Class Matter at
the Santa Fe Postoffice.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily, per week, by carrier..... \$ 25
Daily, per month, by carrier..... 1.00
Daily, per month, by mail..... .75
Daily, three months, by mail..... 2.00
Daily, six months, by mail..... 4.00
Daily, one year, by mail..... 7.50
Weekly, per month..... .25
Weekly, per quarter..... .75
Weekly, six months..... 1.50
Weekly, per year..... 3.00

The Weekly New Mexican Review
is the oldest newspaper in New Mex-
ico. It is sent to every postoffice in
the Territory and has a large and
growing circulation among the intel-
ligent and progressive people of the
Southwest.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1909.



WHAT IS DONE WITH TAX PAYERS' MONEY?

From the report of Governor W. T. Thornton for the year 1895, the following significant lines are culled:

"Expenditures of the territorial treasury from March 3, 1895, to July 25, 1895, (that is a period of less than five months) \$413,111.26." The same report lists as territorial institutions at that time: The University; the School of Mines; the Normal Schools at Silver City, and Las Vegas; the Agricultural College; the Military Institute and the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

But these institutions, in greater part existed only on paper. Of the Military Institute the report says: "This institution will probably not be ready to open before next year." As a matter of fact, it was not opened until Governor Otero succeeded Governor Thornton. Of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind School at Santa Fe, and every resident of more than four years should remember the old ramshackle structure it occupied. Governor Thornton says that it "has not received the support of the Territory which its importance demands." It was at the time under the management of Lars M. Larson who somehow managed to exist without territorial support of consequence. It was not until the Republican administration, that New Mexico really had a creditable deaf and dumb school and maintained it. In 1896 to 1897 the school was closed for lack of funds. Of the normal school at Las Vegas, it is said: "The normal school at Las Vegas has not yet opened and the building therefore will not be completed in time for school the present year. As a matter of fact, the main building was not dedicated until Governor Otero's time. Of the School of Mines, the report of Governor Thornton says: "Owing to the financial condition of the Territory it was deemed best that this institution should be closed during the past year." Of the University, the report said: "The board of regents found it advisable owing to the sparse population from which to draw, to receive students many of whom properly belong in the high school." In other words, it was a mere high school for the city of Albuquerque. Such then was the state of the educational institutions in the Thornton administration.

The Territory maintained besides the Insane Asylum at Las Vegas, of which Governor Thornton says: "Owing to the smallness of the building, the institution is now very much crowded," and the New Mexico penitentiary of whose superintendent the report says admiringly that he received "a military education in the German army." The report mentions four charitable institutions receiving support from the Territory, two at Santa Fe and two at Silver City.

And yet, the same report says that the disbursements by the territorial treasurer for less than five months were \$314,311.26, or fully as much and more than the expenditures of the territorial treasurer today in a similar length of time.

And what does the Territory get for these expenditures today as compared with what it received in 1895 according to Governor Thornton's own report? Today there are seven institutions of higher learning; seven other territorial institutions and hospitals; six National Guard armories; territorial mounted police, sheep and cattle sanitary boards and fifteen boards and commissions looking after various public and semi-public affairs, from a board of osteopathy to a territorial conservation commission; it contributes toward about a dozen hospitals, orphan schools and other charitable institutions, thus relieving the taxpayers of various counties and cities of duties which in other commonwealths fall upon county and city governments. Besides the capitol there are today the following territorial institutions and buildings maintained creditably by the Territory:

University, Military Institute, Agricultural College, School of Mines, Normal University, Normal School, Spanish-American Normal School, Reform School, School for the Blind, School for the Deaf Dumb, Penitentiary, Hospital for the Insane, Miners' Hospital, Executive Mansion.

Armories at Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Las Vegas, Roswell, Silver City and Las Cruces.

It appropriates money for orphan's homes at Santa Fe, and Albuquerque, hospitals and aid societies at Santa

Fe, Albuquerque, Las Vegas, Silver City, Deming, Carlsbad and Roswell. It pays annually from various sources thousands of dollars into the public school fund. It is building good roads; dykes for protection against floods; making stream measurements and is otherwise engaged in working for the good of the commonwealth in directions of which the Thornton administration knew nothing whatever.

But why carry this comparison further? In fact can there be any comparison between the few moribund institutions of the Thornton administration with buildings scarcely worth \$175,000 and the splendid institutions of today with property worth almost a million and a half, and land endowments worth many millions? Do not old timers remember with startling vividness the "financial depression and business stagnation" of which Governor Thornton speaks on the first page of his report for 1895, and to which he attributes the fact that "there has been no material increase in the population of New Mexico during the last fiscal year." It is a wonder that any Democrat who has the welfare of his party at heart would want to recall those lamentable days or have the temerity to compare conditions then with conditions now after thirteen years of able Republican administration of the commonwealth.

WHAT IS TAX INCOME?

Internal Revenue Collector H. P. Bardshar and his deputies are busy preparing lists of corporations in New Mexico and Arizona. Every corporation filed with the territorial secretary the past fifty years is listed, although ninety per cent of these have gone out of business. After sifting down, it will be found that very few corporations in the two territories will be subject to the tax at all.

As the end of the year approaches discussion is renewed as to the difficulty of calculating the new corporation income tax. The bureau of internal revenue has been slow in preparing regulations and providing blanks for returns on account of the complications it has encountered, and accountants have been waiting impatiently for these in order to know how accounts for the calendar year are to be made up to show the income subject to tax. The return must cover the year ending December 31, and it must be made in "true and accurate" form under oath on or before March 1. All assessments must be made and all the corporations notified of the amounts on or before June 1, and collections must be made on or before the 15th of June or 5 per cent will be added to the return with one per cent a month interest so long as payment is delayed.

Notwithstanding the apparently plain language of the law the most puzzling question still seems to be how to reckon the taxable income for a calendar year so that it will be equitable, or even according to the actual intent of the law. The act imposes an "excise tax" upon "the entire net income over and above \$5,000 received from all sources" during the year, exclusive of dividends from other corporations also subject to the act. Corporations have a way of calculating net receipts and net profits from business, but the real net income may be different from either, and accountants are still puzzling over just what the law intends. Net receipts are ascertained by deducting from gross receipts expenses of operation and various other charges that have to be met before the profits to be divided for the year can be calculated. In determining profits there is not only a cash balance to be considered, but an increase or decrease in stocks of merchandise, accounts receivable, and variations in outstanding liabilities. It is difficult in a continuous business to determine exactly what belongs to one complete year from January 1 to December 31. There may be a shrinkage in value denoting actual loss when there is a balance of receipts over expenditures for the year.

The tax provision as construed by the attorney general takes account only of revenues actually received, not those earned, and expenses, etc., actually paid, not those incurred, during the year, and this gives a chance for no end of variation from what really belongs to the year. This may be unavoidable or it may be managed so as to reduce the tax, and the task of detecting evasions will be impossible, except in gross and clumsy instances. The questions liable to arise in assessing and collecting the tax are endless.

NOT IF NEW MEXICO CAN HELP IT

A strange, in fact an outrageous proposition, is advanced by the Denver Republican in that it asks that western New Mexico be annexed to Arizona under the specious plea that all streams flowing into the Colorado and its tributaries should be in one territory from source to mouth so as to avoid water rights conflicts. If that plan was followed in Colorado, eastern Colorado would be annexed to Kansas and Nebraska, western Colorado to Utah, and southern Colorado to New Mexico, a proposition which the Denver Republican would hardly view with equanimity. Says the Republican:

"It would be no great loss to New Mexico and yet a notable advantage to Arizona if before either is admitted into the Union, the eastern boundary of the latter should be established along the crest of the continental divide, thus taking in the sources of all streams which flow from New Mexico across the present artificial boundary into Arizona."

"The territory thus taken from New Mexico and added to Arizona is not of such great value that the former would have reason to make serious objection, and of course the advantage of Arizona would not lie merely in this territorial addition."

"The reason for the suggested change is found in the fact that there by all possibility of contest over the water of an interstate stream would be eliminated. Arizona will have occasion to draw upon the Gila river and

its tributaries for water to be used in irrigation; and the Gila rises in New Mexico on the western slope of the continental divide. By placing the entire watershed of that stream within the boundaries of Arizona, irrigation rights dependent upon it would be determined exclusively by Arizona law, free from any conflict with the laws of New Mexico."

The Denver Republican should know better than to say: "It would be no great loss." It would mean the loss of San Juan county, the best watered corner of the territory; it would mean the loss of McKinley county rich in coal, timber and possessing mineral possibilities; it would mean the loss of western Valencia and Socorro counties with their fine grazing lands, rich gold, silver and lead mines and heavy timber; it would mean the loss of the greater part of Grant county and of western Rio Arriba and Sandoval counties. It would mean the loss of 50,000 in population, of \$5,000,000 in assessment, of \$50,000,000 in wealth, of 400,000 square miles. Nay, nay Pauline, New Mexico would never consent to any arrangement of that kind.

IRRIGATION POSSIBILITIES UNLIMITED.

Because a stream has a flow of a hundred second feet only, it does not follow as a natural consequence that only a hundred second feet of water are available for irrigation. The one hundred second feet may be used over and over again where seepage has been established, or the one hundred second feet at the head of the stream may not be the same hundred second feet flowing in the middle course or at the mouth of the river. The reclamation service certainly knows this to be a fact, especially along such rivers as the Rio Grande. The position, that because a reservoir is being built by the government on the Rio Grande, near El Paso, that the waters of its tributaries in Texas should not be used for additional irrigation, is untenable and absurd and the reclamation service would do well to retreat from that position. Says the Pueblo Chieftain of irrigation in the Arkansas valley, Colorado:

"Irrigation in the Arkansas valley some time ago reached the point where the appropriation of water from the streams greatly exceeded the normal summer flow of those streams. If there were no means of improvement in the use of water it would not be too much to say that the area of cultivated land in this valley will never be much greater than it is at the present time."

"Fortunately that is not the case. Already there is a marked change in pioneer conditions and so many ways of saving water and of using it to better advantage have been discovered that it is not possible to set a limit to the area that may be profitably irrigated."

"The construction of reservoirs for the purpose of storing the flood waters was one of the first methods of supplementing the summer flow of the streams, and even yet in spite of all that has been done, and in spite of the fact that the present storage of water in the Arkansas valley is greater than ever before, the reservoirs are not yet large enough to take care of all the water that flows in such a season as this."

"Great progress is also being made in the matter of a more economical use of water in irrigation, so that the same volume of water suffices for a much larger area than it served a few years ago, and improvement is also being made along the lines of decreasing the loss from seepage and irrigation."

"In this connection it is interesting to note that the actual loss of water in such districts as the Arkansas valley is much less than is commonly supposed. All the water that is brought into the valley must come from the rainfall, that is to say from the passing clouds. Most of the water that leaves the valley goes out by the clouds as the result of evaporation, some of it flows out in the river channel, and a smaller part escapes in underground courses. The amount that is actually used up—that is transformed into organic materials, is comparatively small, and to a considerable extent that is used over and over again. Irrigation does not change the climate of a region, the scientists say, but it is undoubtedly a fact that the amount of water available for irrigation in such a district as the Arkansas valley is much larger than the volume of the water that comes into the district from the outside. In other words there is a repeated use of water in irrigation processes. There is the great round of evaporation and precipitation from sea to cloud and from cloud to sea, and there is a varied round of short circuiting by which the local water supply is used again and again for beneficent purposes. And some of the most interesting problems of the economical use of water have to do with the variations of these circuits."

"Irrigation in the Arkansas valley is far from its most extensive development, and with improved methods of storage, distribution and use there is bound to come an expansion of the irrigated area far beyond the apparent possibilities of today."

A NEW METHOD OF TAXATION.
Germany expects to collect \$50,000,000 annually from the so-called "unearned increment" tax on lands. In that tax, the United States and New Mexico will some day find the solution of the tax problem. It is a tax upon unimproved lands which are held awaiting the time when the improvements that progressive men are making will have increased the value of the unimproved land without any effort or enterprise on the part of the owner. The greater this unearned increment, the greater the tax is the rule. In Santa Fe, for instance, an enterprising, progressive citizen builds a fine mansion on a lot. His taxes are immediately increased manifold, as a penalty for his progressiveness. His neighbor, who has been holding a

weed-overgrown, unfenced lot without pavement and without trees, finds that the value of his lot has been doubled by the building of the mansion, but his taxes are not increased in proportion under present methods. Under the unearned increment tax, he would have to pay in the public treasury, one-fourth to three-fourths of the unearned increment. That is, if the value of his lot has increased a thousand dollars by his neighbor's progressiveness, he pays \$250 to \$750 of that sum to the tax collector. Such a tax is a great inducement to land owners to improve their holdings. New Mexico has millions of acres that are being held idly awaiting the benefit of the unearned increment brought by other men who are enterprising and are building up the commonwealth, but strange to say, those unimproved lands escape taxation altogether, while the most logical method would be to put the burden of taxation upon such lands so as to hasten their exploitation and improvement.

The Socorro Chieftain shows up the awkwardness of the Democratic position on territorial finances as follows:

"The position of the Democratic papers is that the cost of the administration of the affairs of the territory has been considerably greater under recent Republican administrations than it was under the last Democratic administration, and that, by inference at least, it is thus proven that recent Republican administrations have been guilty of all manner of political wrongdoing."

"Granting that recent Republican administrations have spent more money than the last Democratic administration did, a part of that increased expenditure has been for the payment of a large debt left unpaid by that same last Democratic administration. Do the Democratic papers object? If not, their position is untenable and ridiculous."

"Granting the same thing again, a part of the increased expenditure has been for the better maintenance of the public schools and the institutions of higher education in the territory, for the improvement of the public roads, for the erection of additional and better public buildings, for establishing more and better charitable institutions, and for very many other things that go to distinguish the modern New Mexico that existed under the last, unimproved Democratic administration. Do the Democratic papers object to these things? If not, their position is untenable and ridiculous."

Two years ago, Judge W. H. Pope expressed himself to the writer as preferring a place on the bench to the governorship or any other office. The New Mexican believes that Judge Pope still holds the same view and would prefer to remain associate justice of the supreme court to having any executive, administrative or legislative office within the gift of the President. This statement is made in view of the fact that the Albuquerque Morning Journal, the Carlsbad Argus and other newspapers are speaking very favorably and kindly of Judge Pope for the governorship. There is no denying that Judge Pope would make a splendid chief executive; that he is exceptionally well fitted by temperament, experience and character for such a position and that it would be very agreeable to people and party to have him appointed. President Taft knows personally of the sterling qualities of Judge Pope and if the latter really would accept the place, it is very likely that he would be named if the appointment is suggested to the President, but it is only a short time ago that Judge Pope declined a more important, a more lucrative position, one of national importance and opportunity, so that he might remain on the bench. However, the New Mexican is not authorized to speak for the learned Judge and his hope is that if Judge Pope is not appointed that the President will make a choice that will measure up as nearly as possible to that suggested by the Journal and the Argus.

WHO PAYS THE TAXES?
One-quarter of the taxes of the Territory are paid by the railroads. Making allowance for delinquent taxes that are not paid by others, it may be said that one-third of the entire tax income of the Territory comes from the railroads. That certainly is proof that railroads are not especially favored in New Mexico. The tax returns however, show that if any class of property or citizens is especially favored it is the businessmen and capitalists who are apt to complain most of taxation. Merchandise pays less than one twentieth of the tax burden. Bonds, warrants, coupons, and capital in manufacturing pay less than three-quarters of one per cent of the taxes and thus along the entire classification, it is the owner of city real estate, the railroads and the stockmen who pay the largest proportion of taxes. In fact, the railroads, city real estate and grazing lands pay more than one-half of all the taxes, and if you add to this the taxes on cattle, sheep, horses, mules, goats and burros and make allowance for delinquent taxes that are mostly due on land grants and other classes of properties and it will be found that those three interests, the railroads, city real estate and the stockmen pay almost three-quarters of all taxes. And yet not one of those interests is over assessed. The bureau of the census says that the railroads of New Mexico have a minimum commercial value of more than \$100,000,000 while on the assessment rolls they appear valued at about \$15,000,000. Similarly, the livestock and grazing lands of the Territory are today worth ten times as much as they are assessed and the city real estate in

Albuquerque alone could scarcely be bought for the entire assessment of that class of property in the entire Territory.

Every once in a while a newspaper editor comes into his own and attains high political honors. President Taft, at one time did reporting for Cincinnati papers, and there is a long list of men who have tried newspaper work down to territorial officials, but it is certain that no newspaper editor feels quite so happy holding down office as he does in editing his paper. In Minnesota they seem to be especially appreciative of the work of the country editor for the Publishers' Auxiliary says:

"The late Governor Johnson of Minnesota was a conspicuous example of the newspaper man who continued to be a newspaper man after he was governor, and took a peculiar pride in emphasizing the fact. In an article in the Youth's Companion on 'The Country Editor,' not long ago, he said: 'It has often been said that Minnesota is governed by the country editor. This may not be strictly true, but certainly the fourth estate is more numerous represented there in public place than in any other commonwealth. The governor, his private secretary and executive clerk, are country newspaper men; so are the labor commissioner, the executive agent of the game and fish commission, the state oil inspector, the state librarian, the secretary and assistant secretary of state, the assistant labor commissioner, the state fire warden, the assistant fire marshal, the deputy public examiner, the secretary of the dairy and food commission, the assistant clerk of the supreme court, the secretary of the board of control.'"

Those who are progressive in Santa Fe are at times discouraged by the want of a proper public spirit and point to other progressive towns as an example of the spirit that should exist. But upon investigation it will be found that other towns too have those who are ultra conservative, who are parsimonious, who are holding back and before movements for advancement with extraneous arguments. The Roswell Register Tribune, for instance, cites such an example when it says of its own home town:

"Of course Roswell is the best town, but it is not clear of the same want of valley spirit. Take the New Mexico Military Institute for example. It is the greatest school for boys west of the Missouri river. Roswell people believe in it, and stop at that. Some day it is going to be the greatest military school in the world, with a thousand pupils where it now has hundreds. Unless there is a change it will not be because the people of Roswell helped in the advance, it will be because the rest of the Territory and the country recognizes the splendid work of the institution, its ideal location, and all of the rest of its claims for greatness. We all believe in the institute, don't mind backing it up with our guarantee in the matter of rebuilding, but how often do you hear of a boost from the citizen body? Just about as often as you hear an active push for the new high school building, although some of the rooms are stacked seven-five feet deep with kids, and unless there is a way found out, hundreds must be shut out of schooling altogether next year. Funny, ain't it?"

District Attorney E. R. Wright of Guadalupe county and Sheriff Ward of Quay county, are the type of officers that every county in the Territory should have. Despite the attitude of saloonmen and gamblers they secured sufficient evidence to convict six prominent men at the Tucuman court of gambling and Judge Cooley, determined to do his part to stamp out the evil, fined each man \$100 and costs and gave notice that jail sentence was suspended only because of the unsanitary condition of the county jail. District Attorney Wright said that he had received many complaints that gambling was going on and instead of waiting for evidence to be brought to him on a gold platter took it upon himself to get evidence and enforce the law. Too often it is the attitude of law officers from sheriffs to district attorneys to say: "We'll prosecute if you get us evidence to convict," but it is their duty if they are morally certain that unlawful conditions exist to do their part to secure evidence that will convict and not to sit by supinely expecting Mr. Grocer or Mr. Printer, or some one else to organize themselves into a detective bureau or district attorney's office so that evidence might be presented to the grand jury that the sheriff and the district attorney should have secured.

The Carlsbad Argus gives the following mead of praise to Judge W. H. Pope and the court officers at the recent term of court at Carlsbad:

"The term of court just closed in Carlsbad like other terms in other parts of the Fifth district, has been conducted with a proper regard for the rights of the taxpayers, and much business has been transacted that has not been made public. The officers of the court have seen fit to accept the plea of guilty of several transgressors and give the minimum penalty, in preference to going to the expense of jury trials, and thereby have served the ends of justice without the great cost attendant upon trials which go to juries."

"The editor of the Argus was present in court, Saturday, when Judge Pope was meting out justice to culprits for petty offenses and was struck with the fact that, out of the big batch of prisoners who lined up for sentence, only three had been tried by jury; and yet the result was the same. The judge tempered justice with mercy, yet it is safe to say that no man escaped without getting what was coming to him."

It is not merely a pun that unites Senator Beveridge and the liquor question as the two important issues that are being fought out at the polls in Indiana today.

The city of Roswell for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, had an income of \$37,712.15. Of that amount, \$12,000 came from saloon licenses, and since Santa Fe has a greater population than Roswell, there is no reason why Santa Fe saloons should not contribute that much to the municipal revenues. Roswell in the same year collected \$4,550.65 in occupation taxes from its businessmen; the regular tax levy yielded \$18,721.28. There were collected and turned into the city treasury \$1,783.25 from fines and \$167 from dog taxes while miscellaneous receipts amounted to \$720. The last school census showed that Santa Fe has a greater population than has Roswell and yet, it manages to get along with one-third of the income of Roswell. The fact that Roswell's per capita expenses are three times as great as those of Santa Fe, has nothing to do with the fact that Roswell is Democratic, while Santa Fe is Republican, for Santa Fe would spend \$37,742.18 if it had that amount to spend, and it certainly should derive \$12,000 from its saloons the same as Roswell is doing.

The crop of candidates for the governorship of New Mexico will be full grown in a few days. Every one is willing to acknowledge that no Governor of New Mexico ever had a bed of roses but thus far the man who wouldn't take the job if it were offered to him has not been heard from. The rivalry will grow intense until March 1 of next year and President Taft would really be performing an act of mercy if he were to announce tomorrow whom he will pick out to take the load from the shoulders of George Curry.

It is understood that Secretary of the Interior Ballinger and Postmaster General Hitchcock will be in New Mexico in about another month and that then they will discuss with New Mexico Republican leaders the appointment of a successor for Governor Curry, although there is also strong sentiment in favor of leaving the place vacant, in case early statehood is assured, and permitting Territorial Secretary Nathan Jaffa to officiate as Governor pro tem, just as Territorial Secretary Reynolds filled the interim between the Hagerman and Curry administrations.

The Western Liberal at Lordsburg cites an instance of the foolishness of ordering groceries from distant wholesale houses. Last August, a Lordsburg grocer who thought he had struck a good thing ordered a long bill of groceries from a Chicago house and enclosed a check. A month passed without a sign of the groceries and the Lordsburg grocer wrote a strong letter of complaint in response to which he received a finely typewritten statement and a bill of lading showing ostensibly that the goods had been shipped. Another month passed by and another letter was written which was returned by the postoffice at Chicago a few days ago, stamped "fraudulent." This is not an uncommon experience, but people will buy from those who advertise and local merchants are much to blame for occurrences of that kind and for much of the money that it sent to the cities for supplies, because they do not advertise as fully as do the city houses, in fact, some local merchants do not advertise at all to their own loss and that of the community.

It is no doubt due to the influence of Judge Ira A. Abbott that Albuquerque observed the Sunday and saloon laws last Sunday as they are observed at Santa Fe. It is true, that the district judge cannot initiate prosecutions, still the public blames or praises the judge for lawlessness or law observance in the district under his jurisdiction, and generally, the judge finds a way to make his influence felt if he has a mind to do so. In most instances, the district attorney, the sheriff and other law officers, will work with a judge if they know his desires and intentions on the enforcement of such laws as the Sunday closing and saloon regulation and anti-gambling laws and here in Santa Fe, at least, these laws are well enforced for which credit is due Judge McFie, just as credit is due Judge Abbott at Albuquerque.

The humility of some of the brethren of the press is so colossal, in fact, it is so persistently brought to the fore as to be almost vanity. Says the Des Moines Swastika for instance:

"To the charge of ignorance which the Clayton Citizen makes against the editor of this paper, we are compelled to enter a prompt plea of guilty. Ignorance has been the crowning misfortune of this writer all his days. He can see a thousand different ways in which he could better the condition of himself and family if he only had more sense. It is a self-evident fact that if he were a man of very much ability he wouldn't be running a one-hoss country newspaper."

The Socorro Chieftain pays the following tribute to Governor Curry:

"Governor George Curry has announced his intention of resigning his position next spring and everybody is sorry. The Governor assumed the duties of his office at a time when it was especially difficult to perform these duties to the satisfaction of even a considerable part of all concerned, but he has succeeded admirably in harmonizing the factions in the Republican party and in disarming the criticism of the Democratic party. George Curry has made a most excellent Governor at a trying time, hence the general sorrow at the prospect of his resignation."

Convicts in the Lone Star state are being treated as was the custom in the Middle Ages. They are forced to work in coal mines in which the mud and water reaches to their knees. A dispatch says that the task of mining seven tons a day which was required of each convict meant superhuman labor. It is for conditions of that kind that some of the old Democrats in New Mexico are sighing when they refer to the blessings of Democratic domination.

The Illinois Medical Association is out with the statement that the baby is of more value to the farm than the calf or the colt. But one would not think so in New Mexico, for there is no Cattle Sanitary Board to look after the health of the calves, a sheep sanitary board looking after the lambs, but there is not even medical supervision of the public schools to protect children against contagious or epidemic diseases. Even the Indian child has such supervision but the average white pupil has to take his chances of contagion or else go without an education.

"No forests, no rivers," said Forester Pinchot at New Orleans yesterday. New Mexico believes the former. It is reconciled to the establishment of national forests within its boundaries to protect its water sheds and preserve its timber, although it may object here and there to the over boundaries being extended to cover possibly grazing lands or will persist in asking that fees for grazing be reduced to a minimum until they are merely nominal.

The preparation of an irrigation map of the Territory by the office of the territorial engineer is timely and a great service to the commonwealth. Territorial Engineer Vernon L. Sullivan is setting a record for work accomplished and useful ideas put into practice, that will benefit the commonwealth for all time to come. He is making precedents and laying foundations that are solid, sensible and broad.

A vigorous effort should be made to collect the delinquent taxes due the municipality, the schools, the county and the territory. The New Mexican can not see at all that there is any difference between the official who steals a hundred dollars out of the public treasury and the property owner who does not pay his taxes when they are due. Both are robbing the public and both should feel the rigor of the law.

Secretary of the Interior Ballinger emphasized in an official interview to the Associated Press at Washington, that no attention has been paid to the puerile and slanderous charges made against Governor Curry and that nothing on the part of the Department of the Interior had prompted Governor Curry's resignation which up to Thursday evening had not yet been received by the department.

A Tucuman item says that certain offenders were not given a jail sentence because of the unsanitary condition of the county jail. A county jail has no business to be unsanitary these enlightened days and it is evident that the board of county commissioners of Democratic Quay county has been neglectful of its duty, if the report is true.

New Mexico is doing well. Just listen to this from the Tucuman News: "Tucuman is not so slow. Our banks have done a clearing house business of over \$12,000,000 during the hard times of the past twelve months. What will they do when kaffir corn hits on every acre of the county's two million acres of agricultural lands?"

The school population of New Mexico in 1902, was 61,789. This year it exceeds 100,000, a gain of more than 40,000 or 66 per cent in seven years. That is a good healthy growth and fairly indicative that New Mexico has almost doubled in population in the decennial census period.

Santa Fe will get a good bit of advertising out of the El Paso fair next week. The Midway of the fair will be called the Santa Fe Trail and there will be few visitors in the Pass City next week who will not hit the trail during the week.

The public official who collects an illegal fee harms one or two persons in so doing. He should be promptly punished. The man who does not pay his taxes justly deprives an entire community or an entire commonwealth of funds that belong in the public treasury. What should be done with him?

It's quite dry in some parts of New Mexico. At White Oaks, Lincoln county, for instance, says the Carlsbad Outlook:

"They are finding some valuable ore and lots of it down about the 1,500 foot level in the old Abie mine, and still they are not bothered by water at the bottom. Indications now are that they will strike the fire works first."

While New Mexico's ambition is to have all the rights and privileges of the states and that includes voting for President and Congressmen, it is quite a relief to know that the Territory is not having an election today although battles of the ballots are being fought in many of the states of the Union.

The people of the Estancia valley cannot complain that opportunity to work for wages is not given them this winter, for employment has been offered them both on the Arroyo Honda dam construction and on the Santa Fe-Albuquerque road.

The President's personal acquaintance among New Mexico men is sufficiently varied and wide to enable him to pick for chief executive some one whom he knows personally and in whom he has confidence.

Conditions in Kentucky continue more lawless than they have ever been in New Mexico. Yet, Kentucky was one of the first states to be admitted after the republic was founded.

The El Paso Herald says that there are almost one hundred divorces on file in court at Tombstone, Arizona. Sort of a graveyard of matrimonial happiness, it seems.

Among the many statesmen who expect gubernatorial lightning to strike them, one A. B. Fall is not to be found.

CONGRESSMAN FROM WYOMING SPEAKS

Discusses Legislation Affecting Dry Farming

AUTHOR 320 ACRE ACT

Says It Is No Longer Necessary to Make Elaborate Arguments.

Hon. F. W. Mondell, member of Congress from Wyoming and author of the 320-acre homestead act, discussed federal legislation affecting dry farming. He said:

"The bountiful growth of agricultural crops in many and widely separated regions of our country, with an amount of annual precipitation which a few years ago was considered entirely inadequate, has so abundantly demonstrated the success of what we call dry farming that it is no longer necessary to make elaborate arguments as to the possibility and practicability of profitable agriculture under conditions of limited rainfall. If any one had lingering doubts on that subject they would be quickly dispelled by the splendid exhibit of dry grown products on exhibition here.

"While dry farming is as old as history, and has developed a large field of experience and information, as well as a wide range of drought-resisting crops, it is only recently that the necessity of providing for our increasing population has brought this system of agriculture to prominent attention in the United States and developed a class of men who have with characteristic American energy and intelligence evolved dry farming from a mere or less makeshift and slipshod policy into real science.

"The development of methodical and scientific dry farming has not only demonstrated the possibility of utilizing successfully, advantageously, and to the benefit of mankind, large areas of lands in the United States formerly held to have no higher value or usefulness than that of permanent dry pasture lands, but has made clear the conditions under which dry farming is most successful. It has also pointed out the necessity for a larger area for the energetic and successful dry farmer than is required either under artificial irrigation or in regions of plentiful rainfall.

Land Laws and Administration.
"The spread of dry farming has brought about some changes in our land legislation and will probably necessitate some further legislation in the future. The dry farmer who seeks the national domain for his opportunity is interested not only in legislation which directly affects the lands which he proposes to develop but he is also vitally concerned in all legislation affecting lands of the public domain. His first interest is to have good land laws, his second, though no less important, interest is to have all the land laws administered fairly and in accordance with their letter and spirit.

"Of late years we have witnessed in certain departments of the government service a disposition to interpret laws not as they are written and intended, but as the public officials, temporarily charged with their administration, think they ought to be interpreted. In some cases the views of administrative officers go even further than the report of a recent secretary of the interior the very amazing statement that in the administration of the public land laws the executive authorities have full discretion to prevent the acquisition of the public domain as provided by law if in their opinion such acquisition is detrimental to the public welfare, and that with regard to the public lands the secretary may take any action which he deems wise unless such action is specifically prohibited either by legislation or by the constitution, even though such action may have the effect of annulling, setting aside, and virtually repealing the laws of Congress.

"More recently we have heard from an ambitious bureau official the remarkable doctrine that the law is not absolute and should be modified by interpretation so as to accomplish what the official temporarily charged with its administration thinks it ought to accomplish. In other words that the law is not what it seems to be but what some bureau chief conceives it ought to be.

"It is not strange perhaps that those who are not directly affected by acts of administration in excess of authority, or in violation of law, should have viewed these acts either with indifference or with mistaken approval when we take into consideration the fact that these acts are invariably performed with much sounding of trumpets, under the claim and pretense of safeguarding the public property.

"In this respect the claims and excuses put forward in defense of these acts have been no different from those which have been put forth in defense and extenuation of every administrative usurpation of the people's rights since the beginning of history.

"Quite recently the country has been stirred over a controversy as to whether the secretary of the interior shall be allowed, and is expected, to administer the laws as they pertain to public lands according to their letter and intent, and it has seemed at times that many well-meaning people who do not understand the merits of the controversy were inclined to the view that a public officer who con-

ceived it to be his duty to follow the law must necessarily be wrong.

"Fortunately we have a chief executive who believes in the law, who has not lost sight of the fact that this is a government of law and who insists that under his administration the law shall be respected as consistently and persistently as it shall be enforced.

"As one whose official duties have necessitated a fairly thorough knowledge of the conditions on the public domain, I believe that I can say truthfully, and I feel it my duty to say, in the interest of respect and regard for the law, that the sweeping withdrawal of public lands from appropriate entry, which have been made in recent times under various pretenses without warrant of law and without sufficient reason or excuse if warranted by law, have not tended to the proper conservation of the nation's resources in a degree worthy of consideration.

"These withdrawals have, on the other hand, entailed a heavy expense upon the government and have resulted in annoyance, vexation, hardship and actual loss to settlers which cannot be reckoned. They have made good citizens doubtful of both the wisdom and justice of their government and resentful at what they rightfully considered a breach of faith and contract.

"The land withdrawals over which we have recently had such a furor were not only without warrant of law but were in the nature of an administrative fraud inasmuch as they were attempted and made under pretended color of statutes for purposes which the officers promoting them must have known were entirely foreign to the intent of the said statutes. And in case of the so-called 'administrative site' withdrawals, in certain states, were in violation of the plain prohibition of the law.

"In the state of Wyoming a withdrawal was made of approximately three miles in width and over one hundred and fifty miles in length on both sides of and following the sinuosities of the Big Horn river, ostensibly under the reclamation law but with no expectation of utilizing the land for reclamation purposes. Nobody in official station gave a clear or definite statement as to why the land was withdrawn from settlement, though there was considerable vague talk about water power conservation. "Development including railroad building was interfered with all along that stretch of river; irrigation reclamation was delayed; settlers were denied the right of entry and final proof. Finally the land was restored to appropriate entry and still no evil disposed person has even threatened, much less attempted, to develop water power along the Big Horn since that restoration.

"I am in hopes we may soon reach a time when it will not be fashionable for administrative officers to attempt to set aside the law even temporarily, and when their claim that such acts are in the public interest will not be accepted without question and investigation. If the laws are inadequate in any particular they should be amended. It is for the people of the country, through their representatives, to say what the laws shall be rather than for some bureaucratic, paternalistic, state socialist individual, temporarily in a position of power, to set himself up as being superior to the statutes, and as more keenly alive to the interests of the people and more disinterested in their behalf than they are themselves.

Laws for the Dry Farmer.
"The dry farmer upon the public domain needs more than the historic quarter section homestead hence Congress provided, after some hesitation, and against a good deal of opposition, in certain quarters, a 320-acre homestead. A very energetic dry farmer can successfully farm even a larger area than this successfully, but the 320-acre homestead offers sufficient inducement to encourage the dry farming of many millions of acres of the still unoccupied public domain.

"Approximately 170,000,000 acres have been designated by the secretary of the interior as being, in his opinion, not susceptible of irrigation from any known source of water supply and, therefore, if otherwise within the terms of the act, enterable under the enlarged homestead law. By no means are all the lands included in the designations fit for dry farming purposes. Lands valuable for mineral or containing merchantable timber though included in the designations are not enterable under the law. There are, however, millions of acres of land suitable for dry farming in various public land states, which have not yet been designated.

"At present the interior department is not, if I am rightly informed, making any considerable designations on its own initiative. The small force of men whose duty it is to make examinations with a view to designations are busy with investigation of territory and designation of which has been requested by petition and otherwise. Anyone acquainted with public lands fit for dry farming, and not susceptible of irrigation at a reasonable cost from any known source of water supply, may have such areas designated, after investigation or examination, by addressing a petition on the subject to the secretary of the interior.

"The enlarged or dry farming homestead is in fact our first real homestead law in that it requires residence for five years and a certain definite amount of cultivation before patent. Entries under this law therefore mean substantial improvements and permanent homes. Though the law has been in operation but a short time all the landowners in districts in which designations have been made report a very considerable and rapidly increasing number of entries under the law. In the six months ending Sept. 1, 1936, entries, embracing 1,412,283 acres, have been made.

"The last Congress passed an act more clearly defining than heretofore, what constitutes coal lands; declaring the rights of those who had made

proof on lands which subsequent to entry had been claimed, classified, or reported as being valuable for coal, and giving the agricultural entryman in good faith, upon lands which subsequent to entry and prior to proof was clearly shown to be valuable for coal, the opportunity to take his patent reserving the coal in the land to the government.

"I regret that the first circular, and the administration of the department under this law, was not in accordance with either the letter or the spirit of its provisions and many entrymen were led to believe that what had been intended to be an election on their part was in fact legislation coercion to accept a limited patent. Many did accept limited patents who were clearly entitled, under the law, to a patent without reservation, including numbers upon whose lands there was no trace or probability of the existence of coal that suffer annoying and vexatious delays and expensive hearings.

"I refer to this fact because those who were affected by these departmental acts are largely dry farmers or those in the region of limited rainfall. Fortunately the department has by the circular of September 7, modified its practice under this law in a way which, if faithfully adhered to, will relieve entrymen from delay and protect both them and the government in their rights.

New Land Laws.
"In a number of public land states where dry farming is practiced there are very extensive areas of coal lands grading all the way from the lowest grade and least valuable brown lignite up to and including high grade coals. These areas are gradually being examined and classified and a coal land price placed upon them. They are so extensive that the coal beneath them cannot be utilized, much of it, for hundreds of years to come. The coal land price is too high to justify the purchase of these lands for agricultural purposes, hence some legislation must be had whereby the surface of such of these lands as are fit for agricultural purposes may be acquired, otherwise they will remain unproductive and unoccupied for an indefinite period except as utilized or occupied for grazing purposes.

"The law for the sale of isolated tracts should be amended so that in regions subject to the enlarged homestead law a tract of any size less than the enlarged tract unit can be sold. The isolated tract unit should also be more liberally administered than at present so that settlers can acquire at a reasonable price, for pasture purposes, tracts which may adjoin their farms which have not been considered worth homesteading. This will also have the effect of increasing the reclamation fund now greatly depleted.

"In the midst of the splendid display of dry farm products which we see here, in the presence of so many dry farming enthusiasts I feel that it is not necessary to do any considerable amount of dry farm boosting. On the contrary as a dry farming optimist I feel that this is a good occasion for a little conservative advice.

Caution to the Dry Farmer.
"Because crops are grown successfully on the right kind of soil by thorough tillage, with a limited rainfall, no one should get the idea that crops can be grown on all sorts of land with any sort of tillage and no moisture to speak of. It cannot be done successfully. On the other hand there are, in the aggregate millions of acres including some extensive and many limited areas where dry farming may be carried on with satisfaction, success and profit which are now utilized only for grazing.

"If I were going to advise those who are seeking lands for dry farming on the public domain, in general terms, I would say take to the hills, seek the high lands, do not file on lands where you can make adobe brick, and as between the east and west slope of a range or divide select the west slope. "I am a believer in the policy of biennial cropping. It is not essential to success in all dry farming regions but I believe in the long run it will be found to be the most economical and altogether satisfactory system in every region with less than twenty inches of annual precipitation, and in many regions of even greater precipitation.

"Above all things the dry farmer to be successful must farm well. With plentiful rain fall the slipshod farmer may get along in a way, the dry farmer has no place for him. Of course, you will find doubting Thomases. I dry farm extensively and successfully in Wyoming as long ago as 1892. There are men who saw the results of that farming who are not yet convinced that you can raise crops west of the 90th meridian without irrigation. There are lots of such people in the country. Do not spend your time trying to convert them. It is a waste of effort, but go right on raising crops and developing the country.

"There are irrigationalists who are short sighted enough to imagine that in some way dry farming is a reflection on, or interference with, reclamation development. The fact is that dry farming always has been, and always will be, the companion and hand maiden of irrigation development. Two methods are practiced almost universally in the same general region, the world over. With the increasing value of irrigated lands and the dedication of such lands to the growth of special crops of high acre value the encouragement of the dry land growth of cereals and of certain classes of fruits and vegetables is constantly augmented.

"No fallacy is more prevalent than the notion that the amount of precipitation is approximately the same throughout an arid or semi-arid region. The fact is that there is a wide range in the amount of precipitation, owing to differences in elevation and other topographical conditions and comparatively arid and semi-arid territory.

"Regions which are practically desert until reclaimed by irrigation often lie within a few miles of bench lands with fertile loam soil and sufficient precipitation for profitable dry farm-

ing. These conditions occur all over the mountainous and hilly portion of the intermountain country and afford many opportunities for comfortable homes.

"I hail the dry farmer as one of the most potent factors in the development of our western states. He is entitled to all the credit and will reap all the rewards of him who makes fields of grain to wave where only stunted grasses grew before. He will not find all of our unoccupied public domain suited to his purposes by any means. Many millions of acres will remain permanent grazing lands. He should select his location as carefully as must the intending irrigator. If he does he will find abundant opportunities for the establishment of prosperous dry farm homes in the land of sunshine and sufficient showers."

Many school children suffer from constipation which is often the case of seeming stupidity at lessons. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets are an ideal medicine to give a child, for they are mild and gentle in their effect, and will cure even chronic constipation. Sold by all druggists.

VISIT TO HUBBELL'S INDIAN TRADING POST.

(Taos Valley News.)
Overland many dusty miles the tired ponies are urged, long after night fall into the very heart of Navajo land; camp fire in front of the haggan come into view and are left far behind while the chilled traveler strains his eyes looking into the darkness ahead for the light of the trading post, a last dash down a sandy hill into the bed of the river and on the opposite shore the huge warehouse looms against the starlit sky and welcoming lights shine from the store and dwelling windows, such is the usual approach to Hubbell's Trading Post. This seems at first glance a far cry from the Taos Art Colony news to which this column is devoted, but once inside the wide door of the trading post and the hearty greeting of the trader ended, one stands in front of the broad fire place and gazes about at many paintings in familiar styles; and then again in the large living room, in fact in every room one is privileged to enter, the walls are covered; no need to be told that the Indians riding like mad across the dusty prairie before a rising storm in a Sauerwein or that the charming head of a pretty squaw in red blanket against a background of green is a Burbank or that the hundred and more neatly framed beautiful drawings in red chalk of Indians from every tribe are by the same artist. There is a fine head by Sharp, another and still another, all his best work, and one of his little gems on a panel painted a year ago in Taos. "The Painter of Sky," that wizard of color, light and atmosphere, Groll, is represented, and so is Phillips. Charming bits by Lewis Aiken, splendid sun and oil by the Wachter's who were expected in Taos this year and whom we hope will join our colony. "The Snake Dance at Walpi" by Norton, fine bits by Judy and a splendid little painting of a Pueblo interior with figure by Langren. Scattered among the paintings are numerous examples of the art of our co-workers who by temperament, association and actual work among us are members of the Art Colony. I refer to those artists—photographers so well known in the art world, E. S. Curtis, Kare Moon and H. P. Robinson; their beautiful photographs add greatly to Mr. Hubbell's splendid collection and not strange to say, the most beautiful are Indian types and scenes from Taos. This finding of a collection of their works gathered together in a strange and out of the way place of the world suggests the thought that the time is now at hand for this little band of painters to so organize that they can hold exhibitions of their works in the Art Colony where their various interpretations of the spirit and beauty of the southwest can make a presentation as a whole which may be of value to American Art.

Poley's Kidney Remedy will cure any case of kidney or bladder trouble that is not beyond the reach of medicine. Cures backache and irregularities that if neglected might result in Bright's Disease or diabetes. Sold by all druggists.

BEST CLASS OF CANDIDATES EVER EXAMINED.

Supervisor Stewart of the Pecos forest yesterday finished examining the class of candidates who took the civil service examination of the forest service. All examination papers will be sent at once to headquarters at Washington and later the result will be announced. Stewart states that it is the very best class of men who have ever taken the examination. Those who took the examination are J. A. Blatherwick, land examiner on the Jemez, Santa Fe; W. R. Carter, forest guard, Jemez, Pines; George A. Viles, forest guard, Pecos, Cleveland; Horace D. Johns, forest guard, Pecos, Santa Fe; Arthur J. Wells, forest guard, Jemez, Cuba; Clarence H. Wilson, forest guard, Senorita; Robert W. Nourse, forest guard, Co-yote; Harry H. Pooler, forest agent, Santa Fe; Harold Green, land examiner, Santa Fe; Charles A. Beard, forest guard, Santa Fe; Rufus H. Tidwell, forest guard, Pecos, Santa Fe; George J. Bohn, timber cruiser, Albuquerque; Harmon N. Johnson, expert miner, Albuquerque; Ralph H. Stoll, Santa Fe; James C. Berthelson, Gallinas; C. Martin, Pines, and Irving C. Stewart, Cerrillos. The last four named have never been in the service in any capacity whatsoever.

Read the pain formula on a box of Pink Pain Tablets. Then ask your doctor if there is a better one. Pain means congestion—blood pressure somewhere. Dr. Shoop's Pink Pain Tablets check head pain, womanly pains, pain anywhere. Try one, and see! 20 for 25c. Sold by Stripling Burrows Co.

TRIPS PLANNED BY GOVERNOR

He Will Visit Albuquerque, Tularosa and Taos

TWO INCORPORATION FILINGS

District Attorney Alfredo Ruiz of Gallup Withdraws Resignation.

Governor Curry returned last evening from Las Vegas where he was much pleased with the hearty reception given him. He will go to Albuquerque tomorrow to spend Sunday with friends and early in November will visit Tularosa. About November 15, he expects to go to Taos and Rio Arriba counties. While in Taos he will take up the matter of filling the vacancy on the board of county commissioners. In his early days Governor Curry visited Rio River but otherwise has never been in Taos county.

Ruiz Withdraws Resignation.
District Attorney Alfredo Ruiz of Gallup, has withdrawn his resignation upon request of Governor Curry and will continue to act as district attorney for McKinley county.

Incorporations.
Incorporation papers were filed today in the office of Territorial Secretary Nathan Jaffa by The Bruesmann & Doyle Cattle Company of Taos. The New Mexico agent is George Doyle. The incorporators and directors are: Fred Bruesmann, 249 shares; George Doyle, 51 shares, and William Bruesmann, 20 shares.

Also by the Co-Operative Supply Company of Roswell, Chaves county. The capitalization is \$200,000, divided into 40,000 shares. The incorporators and directors are: William J. Wilson, Joshua K. LeCroy, Bedford S. Thomas, John W. Alvis, William C. Lanham, Nathan J. Maddox and Enoch F. Reynolds.

Banker Taken to Albuquerque.
Banker N. S. Broyles of Santa Marcial, who is serving a sentence in the penitentiary was taken to Albuquerque to testify in a pending suit over a note. Captain Fred Norfoll, of the mounted police, went to Albuquerque last evening to bring Broyles back with him.

A clergyman writes: "Preventives, those little Candy Cold Cure Tablets are working wonders in my parish. Preventives surely will check a cold, or the Grippe, in a very few hours. And Preventives are so safe and harmless. No Quinine, nothing harsh nor sickening. Fine for feverish, restless children. Box of 48 at 25c. Sold by Stripling-Burrows Co.

OCTOBER WAS A SUNNY MONTH.

Temperature Was Equable, Precipitation Light, Winds Moderate, Sunshine 82 Per Cent.

October this year was a sunny month. The sunshine per centage according to the weather bureau was 82 per cent. There was not a day with less than ten per cent of sunshine and there were only three days with less than 55 per cent. There were eleven days with a hundred per cent. Two of the days were classified as cloudy, seven as partly cloudy and 22 as clear. The average temperature was 50 degrees. The highest was 74 degrees on October 1, and the lowest 25 degrees on October 31. The greatest daily range was 34 degrees on October 27, and the least 13 degrees on October 18. Since New Year there has been a deficiency in temperature of 232 degrees. The mean barometer was 30.05, the highest reading 30.48 on October 23, and the lowest 29.77 on October 30. The precipitation was .63 of an inch, the snowfall one inch, the greatest precipitation in any 24 consecutive hours .44 of an inch on October 6. The deficiency in precipitation since New Year has been 2.39 inches. The prevailing direction of the wind has been from the northeast; the total movement 6125 miles; the average hourly velocity 82 miles; the maximum velocity 37 miles an hour on October 17 from the east on October 17. Killing frosts occurred on October 9, and heavy frosts on October 7 and 8. There were thunderstorms on October 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 17; hail on October 6 and 7. The mean relative humidity for the month was 48 per cent; at 4 p. m. 40 per cent, and at 6 p. m. 55 per cent. The mean maximum temperature was 63.5 degrees, the mean minimum 36.5 degrees.

When a cold becomes settled in the system, it will take several days' treatment to cure it, and the best remedy to use is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will cure quicker than any other, and also leaves the system in a natural and healthy condition. Sold by all druggists.

SEWING MACHINES FOR FLOOD SUFFERERS

San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 2.—Got any old sewing machines that you can spare? If so, write to the United States consul general, Philip C. Haman, of Monterey, Mexico. He has made an appeal for sewing machines for the flood stricken poor of that Mexican city. Anything that will sew will do.

In view of the fact that the frosts have done much damage to the Mexican corn crops that had not been swept away by the flood, shipments of that cereal are now being made from this city on behalf of northern philanthropists. There is still much need for clothing and blankets.

TELEPHONE EXTENSION TO ROSWELL AND EL PASO.

Will Make Santa Fe Commercial Center of Southwest of Local Merchants.

That Santa Fe is naturally and geographically the commercial center and metropolis of New Mexico and that it would always, in his opinion, be the center of telephone communication with territorial and other outside points, was the interesting statement made yesterday by E. M. Burgess, president of the Colorado Telephone Company, who was in Albuquerque several hours yesterday, the guest of Manager A. D. Graham, of the local Colorado office. Mr. Burgess left last evening for Denver, after having spent some time in New Mexico. During his stay in the Territory, Mr. Burgess made a thorough inspection of the extension work now in progress in eastern and southeastern New Mexico and expressed himself as being well pleased with the outlook. "Santa Fe will be able to talk to El Paso, via Alamogordo, within the next sixty days," said Mr. Burgess, "and Roswell, and other Pecos valley points will be in direct communication with that city before spring. Construction work on these two enterprises are progressing very satisfactorily. Gangs are working both ways and the extension is being rushed as rapidly as possible.

"Santa Fe is the center from which all these lines are radiating and Santa Fe merchants should not overlook their opportunity to reach out and control the business of these towns and cities which will soon be in touch with this city by long distance communication.

Regarding the actual route being followed for the El Paso line, Mr. Burgess said that Santa Fe would have to talk to the Pass City in a round-about way for a short time, but that the company was contemplating running a direct wire from Santa Fe to El Paso which would afford more efficient service.

"Gangs are now at work between Albuquerque and Socorro stringing two large heavy copper wires," said Mr. Burgess. "Temporarily these wires will be connected with the line now being constructed between Socorro and Oscura. At Oscura, which will be a junction point, the wire will branch off to Alamogordo and thence connect up with the Alamo Telephone Company's service to El Paso. The other wire will branch from Oscura to Carrizozo, Lincoln, Roswell and other Pecos valley towns. It will only be a question of time, however, until we start another outfit from Albuquerque to Santa Fe with two No. 8 copper wires, weighing 466 pounds to the mile. These wires will connect with the two heavy wires now being strung from Albuquerque to Socorro and will eventually form a part of the big trunk line which is contemplated from Denver to El Paso. Work on the extension to Santa Fe will be commenced within thirty days. The Pecos valley wires will be run into Roswell within the next four months and Santa Fe should be able to say 'hello' to Roswell before spring. El Paso and Santa Fe should be in communication within sixty days.

Asked as to the probability of Santa Fe talking to Chicago and New York within the near future, Mr. Burgess declared that it was his opinion that Kansas City would be as far as the telephone would operate satisfactorily.

"We could connect Santa Fe with New York right now," said Mr. Burgess. "We have the wires all right, but I am afraid the human voice would fail to carry that distance. The present development of the art does not afford such long distance communication. However, I would not be surprised at any time to hear of an invention that would carry the voice over the telephone wire for three thousand miles. Inventors are at work on these instruments all the time and some day some of them will strike the right combination. The wire works fairly satisfactorily from Santa Fe to Kansas City and we have frequent calls from here for Denver. The service between Santa Fe and Denver is very satisfactory and is proving quite popular.

"Santa Fe is destined to be the commercial center of the Territory," said Mr. Burgess. "It is at present the center of outside telephone communication. The Colorado Telephone Company is developing its service and extending its lines just as rapidly as the Territory is developing. The merchants of Santa Fe should not let the opportunity slip by to keep up with the progress and should at all times be in touch with towns and cities all over New Mexico. The merchants in Denver watch new development work very closely and are always extending their trade territory. They are getting to be quite expert at this line of work and are even reaching out into other states and territories, letting the people know through liberal newspaper advertising that Denver has no rival as a commercial center."

SHERIFF'S SON WEDS BANKER'S DAUGHTER.

N. D. Meyers of Estancia, United in Marriage to Miss Iva Green.

This morning at six thirty a nuptial mass was celebrated at the Cathedral during which N. D. Meyers, son of Sheriff Julius Meyers of Estancia, was joined in wedlock to Miss Iva Green, the daughter of A. J. Green, president of the Estancia Savings bank. The marriage contract was witnessed by Clarence Hamble and Mrs. S. C. McCrimmon. After the services the bridal party repaired to the Palace hotel where breakfast was served.

The young couple left this afternoon for their home at Estancia where they will be given a reception by their many friends.

Lane back comes on suddenly and is extremely painful. It is caused by rheumatism of the muscles. Quick relief is afforded by applying Chamberlain's Liniment. Sold by all druggists.

CITIZENS PETITION FOR MANDAMUS

Ask That Bridge be Built Across San Juan

GOVERNOR IS KEPT BUSY

Judge McFie Hands Down Decision in Mining Matter.

A Washington dispatch says: "The resignation of Governor George Curry of New Mexico, which was announced several days ago, was received Saturday by Secretary of the Interior Ballinger, to take effect the last of February. Governor Curry gives as the reason for leaving the government service, the rehabilitation of his private business affairs, which have greatly suffered during his incumbency. Secretary Ballinger said that he had not yet given any consideration to the matter of Governor Curry's successor."

Arrested by Mounted Police.
Mounted Policeman J. B. Rusk reported to headquarters today that he had arrested D. Martinez, E. Copeland, Bud McDonald and Carl Serkey at Chama, Rio Arriba county, for assault. The first two were fined \$10 and costs and the latter two were dismissed.

Notaries Public Appointed.
Governor Curry today appointed the following notaries public: George W. Moreland, Texico, Curry county; Wesley M. Hall, Clovis, Curry county; Elmer W. Marsh, Santa Fe, Santa Fe county; Samuel Bushman, Gallup, McKinley county.

Governor Kept Busy.
Governor Curry did not get away to Albuquerque on Saturday evening as he had hoped on account of the press of business.

District Court.
A petition for mandamus was filed today in the district court for San Juan county by E. R. Chambers, C. H. Alger, H. Dunlap, G. E. Kentner and other citizens of Fruitland, San Juan county, against the Board of County Commissioners of that county, to compel the board to build a bridge across the San Juan river at Fruitland. The petition sets forth that bonds for that purpose had been voted two years ago and that material for the bridge had been hauled to the site by several of the petitioners, but that the board has taken no further steps to build the bridge.

The following two cases from Rio Arriba county have been appealed to the U. S. supreme court: Territory vs. Reynold Garcia, convicted of assault with intent to kill, and Wirt Gomez & Company vs. George W. Kutz Company, involving 500 head of sheep that had been replevined.

Judge McFie this forenoon handed down his decision in the case of M. O'Neill vs. Fred J. Otero, master, involving title to a number of mining claims in the Cerrillos mining district in Santa Fe county.

The decision was in favor of the defendant and will permit him to proceed with the sale of the company's property at Cerrillos. The court held that O'Neill was trustee for the company and that the assessment work done under the name of DeLallo incurred to the benefit of the company, because performed by trustee. The amount of labor done is to be a preferred claim against the property of the company. The DeLallo location is ruled not to have been a valid location as it was not made in good faith but for the purpose of compelling the company to pay some back indebtedness. O'Neill's claims may be adjusted in the receivership.

If you desire a clear complexion take Foley's Orino Laxative for constipation and liver trouble as it will stimulate these organs and thoroughly cleanse your system, which is what every one needs in order to feel well. Sold by all druggists.

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT FOR GROWING CITY.

Spokane, Wash., Nov. 2.—Every surface indication is that with a change in the city charter will come the commission form of government in the municipality of Spokane. Mayor Nelson S. Pratt has just named a citizens' committee of 17 representative business and professional men, including three members of the present city council, to make a public report on the advisability of a change in the form of government. The plan calls for a new charter, upon which a city vote may be taken next April, so that the commission of five can assume office the following month. The change is welcomed generally by the people, who see that the present system is an utter failure. Mayor Pratt has received several hundred letters and thousands of personal visits from men in both parties, complimenting him upon the stand he has taken to place the city upon a thorough business basis. While he has been in office only six months, he declares his administration has been weakened by an opposition council and an antiquated system of government.

THOUSANDS OF TRAINMEN NEEDED BY RAILROADS.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 2.—Increase in railroad freight business through the demand for grain cars and men to handle them has caused a dearth of trainmen. Reports given out at the office of President Lee of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen indicate that thousands more of brakemen and switchmen are needed than can be supplied.

The New Mexican Review

NEW MEXICAN PRINTING COMPANY.

PAUL A. F. WALTER,
Editor and President.
FRANK P. STURGES,
Vice-President.

JOHN K. STAUFFER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Santa Fe Postoffice.

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The Weekly New Mexican Review is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every postoffice in the Territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the Southwest.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1909.



MONEY IN IRRIGATION.

The American Review of Reviews puts the wonders wrought by irrigation concisely when it says:

"Traveling west of the Missouri, the easterner wonders why so many of the men he meets seem 'land crazy' until he realizes what irrigation means and the difference between an irrigated farm and any other kind of farm.

"Take the unirrigated sugar beet crop in Colorado last year. There was too much sun and not enough rain. The crop was short. This year there were floods, and the crop was short again.

"Now on irrigated land crop failures are unknown. This is a broad statement, to be qualified only by somebody's rank incompetence.

"With a supply of sunshine that is almost equable and a supply of water which can be controlled absolutely, the farmer is no longer the plaything of the elements. He can manufacture crops about as scientifically as a mill turns out cotton cloth.

"Hence, one finds 60,000 people added to the population of Idaho through irrigation companies working under the ' Carey act.' The Twin Falls country, in the southern part of the state, contains the largest private irrigation enterprise in the world. In Montana more than a million acres are now under irrigation. In Utah the watering of about 700,000 acres is under way. In Colorado the work has received a strong impetus from the opening of the Gunnison tunnel by President Taft on September 23. On this water-distributing system alone the government is spending some \$5,000,000. The lands affected will support about 25,000 citizens. As far off as California a couple of hundred thousand acres are being reclaimed—in this case by private interests, instead of by the government.

"Among the eight thousand and more corporations whose affairs are interesting enough to the public to be treated in the 'Moody Manual,' the inventor looks in vain for stocks and bonds that are backed by agriculture the greatest industry of all.

"American farmers this year are taking in some \$8,750,000,000—some 16 per cent on their capital. For example, the Argus-Leader, that lively newspaper out in Sioux Falls, points with pride to the \$200,000,000 new wealth produced by South Dakota alone this year. 'Analysis of the figures shows that the farmers are getting most of it. A hog today brings as good a price as a steer a number of years ago. Corn and wheat and oats and barley are selling at the top price. Hence, the Argus-Leader cannot be called in pity for the poor farmer. He does not need it.'

"Now suppose one wishes to invest with these most prosperous business men and has already one-third or so of his capital in farm mortgages, or something similar, and wishes to enjoy for the other two-thirds the advantages that a responsible corporation offers.

"One can purchase stocks and bonds of companies that buy farm products, such as American Beet Sugar, Corn Products, American Woolen and American Cotton Oil, or others that the farmer buys from, such as the International Harvester Company, the fertilizer manufacturers, the American Agricultural Chemical Company and the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company.

"But when it comes to putting \$100 or \$1000, or multiples thereof, into widely known corporations that are based on agriculture directly and primarily, one must turn to the irrigation companies, which have become so numerous and active during the last fifteen years."

NEW MEXICO'S FITNESS.

The Washington Post admits that New Mexico is fit for statehood and yet, doubts whether the territory will be admitted at the coming session of Congress. The Post says that "with the exception of Oklahoma, it is doubtful if any state admitted to the Union since the ratification of the federal constitution by the last of the original thirteen was better equipped for statehood, in citizenship or material advancement, than Arizona or New Mexico," but even that one exception neither New Mexico nor President Taft will admit for the latter especially has his own ideas about Oklahoma's fitness. The Washington Post, says further:

"While Stephen B. Elkins was a del-

egate in Congress—1873-77—by the narrow margin he failed to persuade and to shame the national legislature into the honor of common honesty to redeem a solemn treaty pledge to make New Mexico, whose delegate he was, a state of the Union. That was a generation ago, as the mortuary statistics show in our country.

"At that very time, when Mr. Elkins was delegate, a third of a century ago or more, New Mexico was better fitted for statehood in the matters of manhood, of civilization and of wealth than some of the acknowledged sisters who make the republic, and since then several sisters have been added that could not compete with New Mexico in things that go to make a state.

"There has not been a day when Congress was in session the past dozen years that a majority of both houses, if the matter had been permitted, would not have lined up for statehood for both New Mexico and Arizona. To escape the responsibility, it was provided that they might come in as one state, if they ratified it in a referendum. To their honor, the insult was repulsed."

THOSE ASSESSMENT ROLLS.

Territorial Traveling Auditor C. V. Safford, who by the way, is better posted on the finances of the Territory than any other man and whose work has proved invaluable to three administrations, has figured out that of the \$90,000,000 worth of assessed property in New Mexico, more than \$15,000,000 belongs to the railroad companies. Of the remaining \$45,000,000, more than \$11,000,000 are assessed against city real estate and improvements. Of the less than \$34,000,000 that remain after deducting the railroad and city real estate valuation, almost \$8,000,000 are assessed against agricultural lands and improvements; \$3,500,000 against grazing lands and improvements; and more than \$9,000,000 against livestock. That leaves less than \$9,000,000 to charge up against all other interests including mining, business, banking, manufacturing, professions, wage earners and capitalists, who have their money invested in stocks and bonds. Of those remaining \$9,000,000 there are \$3,000,000 assessed against merchandise and \$1,300,000 against bank stock so that less than \$5,000,000 is the assessment against the thirty or more remaining classifications. More than a million dollars represents the assessed value of household goods and musical instruments. The twenty-six assessors found only \$143,000 in cash, although the New Mexican might name fifty New Mexico banks which each had more than that on deposit at the time the assessor made the rounds. There are half a million dollars almost in carriages and wagons and at least \$150,000 in harness, but only \$2,500 in silver and gold plate and \$1,500 in wool. New Mexico ladies altogether have only \$14,000 worth of jewelry but have almost \$100,000 in sewing machines, which speaks eloquently for their industry and modesty. Only \$53,000 are invested in manufacturing but there are \$200,000 in farming implements. All the timberlands are worth less than \$500,000, according to the assessors, although several million dollars were paid the other day for one timber tract alone. Coal lands are worth less than \$375,000, although the lying newspapers told of a coal land sale in one county not so long ago that involved \$12,000,000, but you can't believe these reports, the assessors know much better and are in position to get at the facts. The mineral lands other than coal are valued at almost \$1,000,000 although the Phelps-Dodge people are reported to have paid more than \$2,000,000 this year for non-producing properties in the Burros and there was another million dollar deal in the same county a few weeks before that. All the ditches and water rights of the Territory are assessed at only \$27,000, which should be a bid for capital to cobble up every second foot for in the right hands those ditches and rights are worth \$9,000,000 if they are worth a cent. To the man with a sense of humor, the assessment rolls of each county, as dry as the figures appear on the surface, may furnish considerable amusement. Not that the assessment roll of New Mexico differs from those of Colorado or Kansas or New York, but they approach the type with which the student of tax matters is familiar wherever he goes.

GOVERNOR CURRY'S SUCCESSOR.

The successor of Governor Curry will be a frequent topic of discussion in the newspapers and among politicians from now on until next spring unless the powers that are see fit to make an announcement of their intentions in the near future, which it is hoped will be the case. The New Mexican has no personal preferences in the choice to be made. It believes the man selected for the honor should measure up to the importance of the office, should be clean, honorable, competent, command respect and be a loyal Republican acceptable to the rank and file of the party as well as to the leaders. The Republican party in the Territory should be consulted in the matter and if it suggests a man against whom the national administration can make no objection on account of his record, fitness, connections and ability, that man should be appointed.

The editor of the New Mexican believes that Hon. Nathan Jaffa would be such a man. He believes there are others equally as worthy, but to whoever the honor is awarded, it should not go to any one who is an avowed candidate, who is pulling wires for the place, for the governorship is an office that should see the man. It went to Governor Otero thirteen years ago without his seeking for it. He was a candidate for U. S. senator at that time. It came unsought to Herbert J. Hagerman. It was not asked for by George Curry and it is very likely that it will go this time to a man who is not making an active canvass for the place.

The character of the man who will be New Mexico's last territorial executive is a very important matter. The commonwealth as well as the Republican party would suffer severely if a mistake is made in the selection of the man to fill the place, and unless the first state election is to go to the Democratic hosts, the right selection must be made irrespective of personal or factional considerations.

It is violating no confidences to say that Governor Curry would like Jaffa to succeed him. Governor Curry has said that he hoped to see a businessman, a New Mexico man, a man who is sound, a man who is a loyal Republican, a man who is well liked and commands public confidence a man of experience in public affairs, appointed to succeed him and there is no doubt when he uttered these words he had in mind Hon. Nathan Jaffa.

A PROGRESSIVE CITY.

The commission form of government is making rapid progress in progressive states. New Mexico will get around to it some day and the pity is that it cannot be in the lead but prefers to adopt good things long after everybody else has tried them. Says the Kansas City Star of the action of Parsons, Kansas, in adopting that form of simplified, non-partisan government:

"Parsons, Kansas, adopted commission government yesterday by a vote of four to one, and the result is gratifying not only to a revealing rapidly growing sentiment for good government in the cities of Kansas, but as giving to one of the most prosperous, enterprising cities of that state the advantage of a municipal rule that will help in the development of the plans of its ambitious citizens to make it one of the great cities of the southwest.

"Parsons occupies an influential position in Kansas because of its prominence as a railroad center for southern Kansas and Oklahoma. It possesses a fine type of the Kansas civic spirit. It is metropolitan in appearance and up-to-date in every feature of its municipal life. It was this enterprising characteristic that gave to the new rule yesterday such an overwhelming vote. For Parsons found in its attempt to follow a progressive policy the real handicap of a retrogressive plan of government. It was hindered in its growth by the inefficiency of its municipal rule, and was confronted in every movement for civic progress by the inadequate provisions of the old ward system in the administration of its affairs.

"Such cities naturally turn to the modern plan of municipal rule provided in the commission form of government.

"That the city of Parsons has investigated the new rule, adopted it and abolished the old, worn-out ward plan is certain to afford an illuminating object lesson to such cities as Pittsburg, Fort Scott and Chanute, that are still laboring to build up modern municipalities through an out-of-date municipal governmental scheme."

IMMEDIATE ADMISSION.

The Taunton, Mass., Herald-News has the following to say as to the immediate admission of New Mexico and Arizona as states and its editorial should be a rebuke to those eastern papers that are already beginning to hedge on the statehood question and insist that the coming session of Congress will have enough to do without tithering with the statehood problem and that statehood should be postponed until after the census returns are compiled:

"We favor the immediate admission of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona as separate states in the Union.

"This is as definite and positive as language can make it. The admission to be 'immediate' and the territories are to come in as 'separate states,' and not as consolidated into one state, as proposed in Congress several years ago—a proposition which will be remembered as encountering bitter opposition on the part of the territories. No pledge could be more specific, and if the Republican party continues in power as it probably will, it is bound in honor to fulfill the pledge. In area they are large enough for small empires, and they have a larger population than several of the existing states had when admitted. Maine had nearly 300,000 when she became a state, Colorado had about 194,000, Nebraska 122,000, Nevada 45,000, Montana 32,000, Utah 26,000, Wyoming 60,000 and Idaho 41,000. So it seems that in comparison the new states will pass muster in point of population."

The fact that eight boys were arrested lately at Albuquerque for burglary, that similar arrests have been made the past week at Las Vegas, brings forcibly to public attention the "boy" problem, which is becoming a very serious one in towns where saloons and red light establishments throw out their lure to youngsters as much as they do to grown men. Many a mother's heart is heavy over the waywardness of a son in whom she had pride and hope and expected to have comfort and honor. The vigorous enforcement of the compulsory school law, of the laws prohibiting the loitering of minors in saloons, proper home training and church influence, are some of the means to prevent boys from going to the dogs, but there is also work for men and women, for Young Men's Christian Associations to rescue boys and young men who are on the downward path, a fact which may be obvious to scores around them, but not to themselves.

The scenes that accompanied the election in Kentucky yesterday and the celebration of the Democratic victory today would be a disgrace to a South American republic. Just as in Indiana, the saloon element combined with the Democrats and won for them a victory that cannot but reflect upon the prosperity of the commonwealth and the esteem in which the state ought to be held. Similar scenes enacted in New Mexico, where however, they would have been impossible, would have stamped the Territory as unfit for statehood in the eyes of decent people.

Stockton, Calif., continues to have a glorious time over the discovery of gold in California in 1849, which didn't happen at Stockton at all. It does not take much of an excuse to get up a historical festival these days when historic, civic and military pageants mean thousands of visitors and yards upon yards of free advertising. If any of these enterprising towns had the history that has come to Santa Fe, they would have such pageants without end, year in and year out. It would be a continuous Oberammergau, Bayreuth, Chautauqua performance which would keep the railroads busy running special trains. Santa Fe simply does not know what a gold mine it possesses in its history; it is even apt to be sarcastic about it and savor at the antiquities and archaeology and dead things which to another community would mean more than a dozen steel mills and packing plants. But it is human nature to hurr for the things that are unattainable, while neglecting the prizes near at hand.

Here are two thoughts for Santa Fe citizens who wish their town well that come from two different sources but which each of them contain good suggestions:

The mayor of Cincinnati has set apart one day in the week as "kick-er's day." All citizens with kicks to kick much prepare to kick them then, or forever after hold their heels. It is a most happy thought, and should spread. Kickers have their rights in every municipality, but in the nature of things there should be order in the presentation of complaints. Otherwise the official head of a city is unnecessary pestered.

"You should never forget that you are living in the best country in the world and that your home is the best place in that country; if you will always bear that in mind you will always be happy." This happy sentiment was uttered by President Taft in an address to public school children at a point on his western trip. The point to be emphasized is that it is the duty of every person to be proud and speak well of his or her home town. "If you can't praise, don't knock."

Speaking of taxes, Caruso who has made a fortune in the United States singing in grand opera, tells of the following illuminating incident in the Strand magazine, and which happened to him at London:

"My future movements, my earnings, my prospects, my health, my welfare, can be of no particular general interest, though speaking of earnings reminds me that I had a most terrifying experience on a recent visit to London. I was dressing for 'Pagliacci,' when a man walked into my room, tapped me on the shoulder, and said, 'Give me one hundred and forty pounds.' I looked at him and asked, 'What for?' He replied, 'Income-tax.' I was already late and said, 'Come again. I have not got the money here.' Whereupon, with the rapidity of a conjurer he produced from his pocket a paper, apparently a warrant for my arrest. This seemed to me to be carrying a joke too far, and so I asked the manager to be kind enough to pay the man the money. He did so at once, and the good income-tax collector replied, 'And now may I have a seat to see the show?' And he got it. 'That's London.'"

If England can profit thus by an income tax, why should not such a system of tax collecting be in vogue in the United States?

Almost \$70,000 were expended by the forest service the past fiscal year for road works and other improvements on the national forests in this district. One-fourth of the revenues of the forests are paid back into the territorial treasury for distribution among the counties in which national forests are located to be expended either for the schools or good roads. The other three-quarters do not cover the amount expended for improvements made by the forestry service itself and the cost of administration, for Congress appropriates a large sum out of the general treasury for that purpose. The contention of the Democratic papers therefore that New Mexico receives no returns for the grazing fees its stockmen pay or for the mature lumber sold in the forests is as untrue as most of the other contentions of the Democratic press when it attacks the Republican administration of affairs. Every penny comes back to New Mexico and then some.

To the Denver Post and the Albuquerque Tribune Citizen who are bragging that they announced ever so long ago that Governor Curry had resigned, the following from the St. Louis Times might appeal:

"The chief aim of true journalism is to give all the news, and to give it first. However, this extends only so far as the news is news. It does not cover what may in time become news, nor to make the public believe that what was at one time news may still be called by that name.

"In other words, the recording of the day's happenings, as recognized by all reputable publications, does not concern itself with the tricking of the public into the belief that it is reading an accurate account, or viewing bona fide pictures, of an event which has not yet taken place."

Governor Curry's resignation had not been sent up to Tuesday forenoon of this week, in fact had not been even written at that time, nor had it been received at Washington up to Thursday evening of this week.

Colorado received more than \$75,000 inheritance tax from the estate of the late General William J. Palmer which is valued at \$3,165,000. At Roswell an estate that is reported to be even larger is being administered and the Territory gets nothing. That is the beauty of living in and dying a citizen of this much maligned Territory.

The Baltimore, Maryland, American editorials to the extent of half a column on the "Comanche" war dance that President Taft witnessed at the pueblo of Laguna. It says "the very name 'Comanche' raised visions of swinging tomahawks and whirling scalping knives." One almost wishes that Presidents and other notables whose travels get into the press dispatches would pass New Mexico by or travel through by night, until the day that United States geography and United States history are more familiar in newspaper offices than they seem to be today.

Colorado has learned the same lesson that New Mexico has been taught, that it does not pay to employ convicts on road work unless it be on roads leading out of the town in which the penitentiary is located. The cost of transportation of men, materials, machinery and supplies, the increased cost of guarding the prisoners adequately, all make free labor cheaper on roads some distance from the penitentiary. In consequence, Colorado has withdrawn the convicts at work on the road from Trinidad to Eaton and has placed one hundred at work on the road from Canon City, where the penitentiary is located, to Colorado Springs and will employ free labor on road work elsewhere. In New Mexico, convict labor can be employed to advantage only on the streets and roads of Santa Fe and on the scenic highway from Santa Fe to the Pecos and Las Vegas. Beyond that, it is unwise to send any convict gang and not only unwise but costly and unsatisfactory.

The great state of Pennsylvania, to which some of the New Mexican's Democratic friends refer to sneeringly occasionally, is practically out of debt. The bonds outstanding aggregate \$2,643,917, a large part of which are due in 1912. The sinking fund on November 1, will contain enough money to pay every cent of that indebtedness. New Mexico is in almost as good financial condition, but in Pennsylvania, the state does not need to tax real estate and personal property at all, for state purposes, the revenues from corporations being sufficient not only to pay the state's running expenses but also to enable the commonwealth to give \$6,000,000 annually to the public schools. In this as in many other respects, New Mexico can safely and profitably model after the Keystone State.

Mayor Sosa has taken the right step in employing thirty special policemen to keep down lawlessness on Halloween night which this year will be celebrated, Saturday, Sunday and Monday evenings. It is alright for young and old to have lots of fun, but it is all wrong to deface and destroy property and there should be no mercy shown any youngster or any old one who is caught doing damage to property. There is as little excuse for stealing a gate or breaking down a tree as there is for breaking into a bank and cracking the safe. The excuse that it was done in fun is no justification for the one or the other. Parents should see to it that their children are off the streets by nine o'clock. It may save them annoyance and expense.

The Tribune Citizen in order to bolster up characteristic Democratic argument says that "The only zinc mines in the Territory that have ever produced zinc ore in any considerable quantity are located in Grant county. The Magdalena-Kelly mines in Socorro county produced over a million dollars of zinc ore in the past few years and are still shipping zinc. A large zinc deposit has been developed on the upper Pecos. In the Cerillos district, Santa Fe county, negotiations are now pending to make available the zinc contents of the large ore deposits, and in other mining counties, the day of profit has arrived for idle ore deposits, simply because protection and the new tariff bill is making the mining of zinc ore profitable.

The fact that two men were burned in the ramshackle prison at Lordsburg, Grant county, has caused a thrill of horror, but two men incarcerated in a village jail are of no greater consequence than two children that have died of scarlet fever because of lack of medical inspection of schools, or because pig pens are tolerated in cities, or two persons that may die of typhoid fever because the community fails to be as clean as it ought to be. Death, in whatever form it may come on account of public neglect, whether it be negligence in the erection of fire traps for jails or absence of cleanliness in public schools or lack of sanitation by city authorities, is manslaughter and the authorities responsible for it should be punished.

Cardinal Gibbons and Senator Elihu Root do not approve of woman's suffrage, but their wholesome opinion will hardly deter the militant suffragettes from insisting in their propaganda. A cartoonist recently put the eternal craving of some women for that which they haven't got, very forcibly when he drew the militant suffragette of the next decade on her knees begging man to give her back her petticoats.

It was an off day in Massachusetts but nevertheless, the Republicans retained control of the old Bay State. Massachusetts has had a habit of wobbling in off years and several years ago elected a Democratic governor, its loyalty to the Republican party at this time is therefore a significant feature of yesterday's election.

The retirement of Francis J. Heney by the voters of San Francisco yesterday relieves that city of the greatest nuisance in its history.

Hurray for Little "Rhody."

MAYOR TOM JOHNSON DEFEATED

The Republicans Have City Council by a Large Majority.

WEARY OF MERE PROMISES

Voters Therefore Put in Candidates of Party That Does Things.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 3.—Practically complete returns show that Mayor Tom Johnson was defeated for the fourth term, the majority for Baehr, Republican, being about 3700. The new council will be strongly Republican. The weariness of the public over the long delay in getting a defined and satisfactory settlement of the traction question probably is largely responsible for Johnson's defeat.

Brand Whitlock Wins in Toledo, Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 3.—Brand Whitlock, author and political successor of the late "Golden Rule" Mayor Samuel M. Jones, was elected mayor for a third time. Practically the entire independent ticket was elected with him, including the council. Fairly complete returns show that Whitlock's plurality over David E. Davies, Republican, is about 4,500, compared

FOUR RECRUITS FOR TERRITORIAL PENITENTIARY.

District Court at Tucuman adjourned last week and Judge A. W. Cooley went to Carrizozo to hold court there this week.

The following cases were disposed of: Thomas Webb was sentenced to pay \$50 fine and costs for selling merchandise without a license.

Pedro Romero, Hank L. Thurman, Phil McDowell and Pablo Gomez were fined \$10 and costs each, and given ten days in jail.

Walter Cecil was given 90 days in jail and \$100 fine and costs for assault.

Rafael Padilla and Mariano Arguello were sentenced from one to two years in the penitentiary for larceny of cattle.

Roque Arguello and Susano Padilla were given six months in jail and sentenced to pay costs for abetting the concealment of stolen cattle.

Al. Highdill, Silas May and others, sentenced to nine months in jail and \$200 fine; James Langman and Edward Mullet, fined \$100 and costs; Steve Kilmer and Frank Record \$100 and costs.

Cleudio Ulibarri, sentenced to one year, larceny from dwelling. Harry Smith \$50 for carrying concealed weapon; Guadalupe Montoya, \$50 and costs for assault with deadly weapon. W. B. McNeely acquitted of charge of larceny of cattle; Leonard McDonald, burglary, from one to two years in the penitentiary; Will Davis, fined \$150 and costs for selling liquor without a license.

Owing to the unsanitary condition of the Quay county jail, all jail sentences were suspended pending good behavior.

HEAVY LADEN STREET CAR TURNS TURTLE.

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 3.—Sixty-eight people were hurt, three of them seriously this morning, when a heavily laden street car on the university line, jumped the track at the foot of Nineteenth street hill. The car turned upside down, and the passengers were hurled in all directions.

Among the seriously injured is Elbert Warren, captain of the Drake University foot ball team.

INDIANAPOLIS CARRIED BY REPUBLICANS.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 3.—Returns of the municipal elections yesterday show that the majority of contests were won by the Democrats although the Republicans were victorious in some of the larger cities notably Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, and Evansville. The campaigns in the four cities were waged on the liquor issue the more liberal saloon element supporting the Democratic tickets in most cases.

NEW JERSEY MAN KILLED IN DENVER.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 2.—After lying for two days in a semi-conscious condition in the county hospital, the result of having been run down by a motor car at Fifteenth and Curtis streets, John F. Colton, a resident of Newark, N. J., died. The motor car was driven by William Dollison, a special officer in the office of the district attorney. Colton had no relatives in Denver. He came here several months ago for his health.

CHARGES FILED AGAINST WASHINGTON OFFICIAL.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The removal of Richard Campbell, chief of the division of naturalization of the department of commerce and labor is the avowed object of charges involving "certain conduct" of Mr. Campbell which were filed with Secretary Nagel by Dr. Justice S. Kirrh, of New York. Copies of the charge were sent to the White House and the state department.

POST CARD CRAZE ON THE WANE.

London, Nov. 3.—The postoffice annual report shows that the picture post card craze is rapidly declining and that fewer telegrams are sent, due to an increase in the use of telephones. Over \$3,000,000 has been found in letters undelivered because wrongly addressed.

Rockefeller has given a million dollars to fight the hook or lazy worm. There are some people in Santa Fe who would object strenuously to taking any medicine for the disease.

SUSTAINS CLAIMS OF ROBERT PEARY

National Geographical Society Votes Him Gold Medal.

UNANIMOUS ACCEPTANCE

Sub-Committee Finds Commander's Proofs Corroborative of His Story.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 3.—Commander Robert E. Peary was today voted a gold medal by the National Geographical Society for reaching the north pole. The board of managers secretly at a meeting today accepted unanimously the report of the sub-committee of scientists, who had examined the explorer's records and proofs and found them corroborative of his claims.

The society adopted a resolution that the question whether or not any explorer reached the pole prior to 1909 be referred to a sub-committee of experts. This indicates that the society proposes as soon as possible to pass upon the records of Dr. Cook.

SOUTHWESTERN PRESS ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED.

S. M. Wharton, Tucuman, President, and W. P. LaPointe, Las Cruces, Secretary.

At El Paso, Tex., yesterday a Southwestern Press Association was organized. L. L. Klinefelter of the Obar Progress, presided and Will P. LaPointe of the Las Cruces Citizen, was secretary, and made an interesting and patriotic address. S. M. Wharton of the Tucuman News was elected president of the association, and Editor LaPointe the permanent secretary-treasurer. Three vice-presidents were chosen from each territory and state represented:

From New Mexico were elected Don Kedzie, of the Western Liberal; A. J. Papan, of Las Cruces Rio Grande Republican, and W. J. Walton, of the Silver City Independent.

From Arizona were chosen George H. Kelly, of Douglas; Harry C. Holdsworth, editor of the Globe Silver Bell, and Editor Cleveland of the Morencio Leader.

The Texas vice presidents chosen are H. H. Kilpatrick, of the Maria New Era; J. T. Yates, editor of the Alpine Avalanche, and the editor of the Pecos City paper.

The committee on constitution is composed of the president, J. D. Pondor, of the Times; G. A. Martin, of the Herald; Henry M. Walker, of the El Paso Labor Advocate, and Editor Shakespeare, of the Deming Headlight.

PROMINENT POLITICIAN FOUND GUILTY.

San Francisco, Nov. 2.—Dr. C. W. Dwinelle, a prominent business man of Northern California, and a Republican presidential elector at the last election, was found guilty last night of making fraudulent entry of timber lands by a jury in the federal court. John Gilpin, jointly charged with Dr. Dwinelle, was also convicted but Rex F. Dexter the third defendant was found not guilty. Dr. Dwinelle and Gilpin will be sentenced Wednesday morning when attorneys for the defendants assert an appeal will be taken.

LIABLE TO SENTENCE OF 240 YEARS.

Pittsburg, Nov. 2.—A federal jury in the trial of David J. Richardson, former cashier of the now defunct Cosmopolitan National bank, late yesterday brought in a verdict of guilty on twenty-four of the twenty-six counts in the indictment. Richardson was charged with misapplication of bank funds, making false reports to the comptroller of currency and making false entries in the bank books. Ten years on each of the twenty-four counts is the maximum sentence.

COMMERCIALISM DOMINATES REVIVALISTS SAYS MINISTER.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 2.—"Commercialism has so taken possession of evangelists that not one of the tribe may ever cackle from my pulpit, and if by any chance one should be called to inaugurate and carry on a revival at Broadway Christian church I shall go out."

So asserted the Rev. B. B. Tyler, pastor of the aforementioned church, in his address on "Revivals and Revivalists," delivered before the Ministerial Alliance.

PRESIDENT TAFT AT BIRMINGHAM

Visits Alabama Metropolis on His Way to Washington

BREAKFAST AT COUNTRY CLUB

Largest Parade in History of the City in Honor of the Visitor.

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 3.—President Taft began the day here by taking breakfast at the country club. At noon the largest parade ever seen here marched in honor of the President. This afternoon, the President delivered an address at Capital park.

A DAY SPENT WITH A SHEEP HERDER.

His Responsibilities, Privations and
Compensations Told by Arthur
Chapman.

(From the Great Southwest Magazine.)

The first glimpse I caught of the herder was across miles and miles of rolling brown plains, a shimmer in the hot sun of September. The white top of his wagon shone like a tiny sail on the vast sea of hills. Nearer approach showed a gray blotch against the brown of the plains. This blotch was composed of the dusty backs of three thousand sheep. Around the feeding flock raced two black specks—the shepherd's dogs; and soon the breeze brought a faint sound, monotonous and plaintive. It was the endless calling of the sheep.

Leaping on a horse, the herder came to meet his visitor. By the man's bearing in the saddle it was easy to tell he had been a cowboy. Only a range rider could have that easy, natural grace. Later I found that this surmise was correct, and that the herder had spent most of his life on the Wyoming range as a cowboy. So fast have the sheep crowded out the cattle, however, that many cowpunchers have turned sheepherders, and find the new and easier employment much to their liking.

The stranger who visits a western sheep camp is always welcome. There is bed and board at his disposal as long as he cares to accept the rude hospitality of the range. Visitors, where the ranch houses are miles apart, are few, and company of any sort is accordingly prized.

Friendly relations were soon struck up with the herder, a tall, well-built young fellow who answered to the name of Sandy. It developed that he intended to change camp right after dinner.

"I think there's poison weed somewhere around this feeding ground," he said. "I found four dead sheep this morning. I'm going to change camp to the bottom of Crazy Woman's creek. You're welcome to throw in with us if you want to."

In camp we were greeted by another ex-cowboy who had taken up the undespised calling of sheepherder—a calling that pays more money, by the way, than cowpunching, and that exposes the individual to few of the cowboy's hardships. Sandy's comrade was the camp-tender, Ed, who had just arrived the day before with supplies for the herder. The big sheep outfit of the west take the best care of their men, and camp tenders are always on the move, taking orders for supplies and seeing that the camp larders are well filled. Sandy gave his order for the next load of supplies, and everything he called for was the top of the market and was allowed without protest.

Dinner was cooked on the stove in the sheep wagon—the traveling home of the range.

"This beats a camp fire to death," said Sandy, as he took the steaming kettle of young lamb off the stove. "It's all right for campers to talk about the joys of camp fires, but the fellow who lives out in the open all the time will take a little more comfort every time he can get it, and you bet these sheep wagons are a God-send to us herders. They're puttin' 'em out with new improvements every year, and before long they'll be havin' 'em with porcelain bathtubs, and nickel-plated plumbin' and electric bells."

The home of the herder merited all of Sandy's enthusiasm. Lockers were arranged on both sides of the broad, roomy floor, containing bedding, supplies, and even books. By an ingenious arrangement a shelf could be lowered, making an ideal bed. The heavy canvas cover afforded fine protection against winter wind, and the little stove in one corner meant comfort all the year round.

Dinner over, preparations were begun for changing the feeding ground. The dogs, two full-grown shepherds, with the handsome intelligent faces of their breed, were sent out to start the flock in motion. The far-ranging sheep were quickly bunched together and were headed for the creek, a few miles away, the line of the stream across the plain being easily traced by the cottonwoods on its banks. The herder trudged behind the band of sheep now and then giving directions to his dogs, while Ed hitched a team to the wagon and followed a short distance behind.

On the march Sandy enlightened the way with many tales of the life of the herders, and of sheep nature.

"We've been up in the Big Horn all summer," he said, "and we're bringin' the bunch down here to 'em dipped. It's fine up there in the hills, but we have to hike for the plains as soon as it begins to cold up. One of them mountain snow storms'd wipe out a hull bunch of sheep. It's bad enough down here on the plains when a good old blizzard hits us, but as a rule we can bring 'em through here. The worst storms are those along in March and April, when the sheep ain't over-strong anyway. And one blizzard in lambin' time in May will clean out many a sheep owner. Sheep ain't hard to handle as a rule, though they have their peculiarities same as cattle. They act a good deal the same at night. Sometimes the fooliest thing'll start 'em stampedin'. Any little unusual noise'll set the hull bunch off the bed ground. I remember one night a fool sheep got a nose bag over his head. He'd been trying to get out a few grains of oats the horse had left in the bag. When he went chargin' in to the bunch, with that bag over his head, the hull band scrambled up and lit out in the dark. Sheep don't run, far, like stampeded cattle, though. They just hike a few rods and then they stop and stand bawling. Sometimes they run far enough for the coyotes to get 'em, though. The coyotes are always hangin' around, lookin' for a chance to run off a little bunch into some arroyo or behind a hill. And they kill 'em mighty quick. If you're herdin' bucks, instead of ewes and lambs, there ain't so much danger from coyotes, though. A buck will fight a coy-

ote sometimes, but a ewe never will. There's where we have to depend a lot on the dogs, though we often get sight of the coyotes and manage to kill 'em with our rifles. But a good sheep dog'll tackle a coyote and lick him to a finish. Some of the sheep dogs are part wolf, and that makes 'em better fighters and gives 'em better feet. A wolf is never bothered with cactus, and that's the rule of most of the collies. Every night the dogs set around the fire whirin' and pickin' the cactus out of their feet. Sometimes they get so crippled they can't hobble, and it is a long time before they get right again.

"A good sheep dog is about the smartest thing on four legs," went on Sandy. "There are dogs around here that'll herd a hen and her chicks into a coop. They mostly belong to the outfit and not to the herders. They will work for anybody who is in charge of the bunch. In fact, they ain't stuck on individuals, but on their duty. It's the work, not the herder, that appeals to them. Lots o' times, if a herder dies out here in the open—struck by lightning, for 'em are—the dogs go right on keeping the sheep from starvin' and working just as if the herder was givin' 'em orders."

In such strain the herder continued until the bottom of Crazy Woman's creek was reached. Crazy Woman is a branch of Powder river. There is a tradition that the Indians gave it that name from the fact that in early days a massacre of an immigrant train occurred on the bank of the creek, and one woman escaped, later being found, demented, by white soldiers. It is a small stream, lined with beautiful cottonwoods, and its banks white with alkali. In fact so impregnated is the water with alkali that the herders fear it like poison. They drink but sparingly from the stream, and then always "cut" the alkali with vinegar and soda and sugar, making a drink that is unpleasant to the taste. A hearty drink of the pure-alkali water will put the strongest man hors du combat for days.

There is a sheep dipping station on the bank of the creek, and it was here that Sandy and Ed were ending the flock. In order to conform to state and national law, all sheep must be dipped twice a year in a mixture of sulphur and tobacco. A force of sheep dippers is kept at work at this station. As the sheep are brought up, they are driven single file down a long runway. Each sheep is dipped by a sturdy "sheep washer" and thrown into the tank containing this mixture. The sheep must swim through the dipping mixture to the other side of the tank, where it scrambles out. The solution is a preventive against the dread disease, scabies, which, if allowed to range unchecked, would cost the flockmaster millions every year.

Few realize what a tremendous change has taken place in western range conditions in recent years, and how completely the sheep has usurped the place of the cattle baron, and other parts of the country that were once the domain of the cattle baron, are now controlled largely by sheep interests. The sheep men have advanced in spite of "dead lines" drawn by cattle interests, and in spite of the slaughter of thousands of sheep and the killing of herders when these deadlines were crossed. Now there are few places in the west where they are not dominant.

Yet the change has been perfectly logical. The sheep market has been a rising one for the past decade, while the cattle market has been declining. As the homesteaders flocked to the west, taking up ranches on unfenced lands that had been in undisturbed possession of the cattlemen, the latter saw his great grazing ground being steadily diminished. Cattle are not close feeders and require large grazing areas, while sheep nibble off every scrap of grass as they advance, and even find sustenance in the tops of the sage brush. The sheep proved themselves adapted to new conditions in the west, and the wise cattlemen trimmed his sails accordingly, and in stead of fighting the sheep man, went into the business for himself. Today, there are hundreds of wealthy stock owners in western states who run both sheep and cattle, just as there are many ex-cowboys who are finding the life of the herder much to their taste.

A day with such men as Sandy and Ed will dispel many popular notions about the shepherd. The herder's job is not turned over to every "lo-cod" individual who wants it. A herder has from 2,500 to 3,000 sheep under his charge, representing a value of about \$15,000. No business man would put so much responsibility in the hands of a "lo-cod" individual. Consequently the average herder is trustworthy and capable. Herders and camp tenders revel in from \$60 a month upward, and not a few of them run sheep of their own "on shares," thus forming the nucleus of an independent fortune. Lambing time, early in the spring, is the busiest time of the year, and it is then the flock requires the greatest care. A little later comes shearing time, when the flock is driven from the range to the nearest sheds and the wool removed. These events and the dipping twice a year, are about all that break into the herder's well-ordered existence. But there is plenty of change of scenery, as new feeding grounds must be chosen every few days. In the summer the sheep are worked toward the mountains and as winter approaches they are brought down to the plains.

Many of the richest flockmasters in the west made their start as herders; and perhaps it is the fascination of the game—the promise of sudden wealth, or the threat of an sudden misfortune—that are inducing so many to take it up and that have brought the sheep industry to such a commanding position in the west.

Aged Man Hurt in Sand Storm.—An aged man, name unknown, was seriously injured thirty miles west of Clovis, by a sandstorm upturning his frame shack just as he opened the door, and falling on him.

CURRY GOES TO CARRIZOZO

Conservation Congress at
New Orleans Adopts State-
hood Resolutions.

CONVICTS FOR TUCUMCARI SENATOR ROOT WITH HIM

War Department Details Non-
Commissioned Officer for
New Mexico.

Governor Curry left this afternoon over the New Mexico Central for Carrizozo, Lincoln county, where he will meet Judge Alfred W. Cooley. Governor Curry expects to return to Santa Fe on Friday evening.

Details to National Guard.—Sergeant W. H. Shallowater of the First U. S. Infantry, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., has arrived in Santa Fe and has taken an office with Captain Brooks at the capital. Sergeant Shallowater has been detailed to the New Mexico National Guard by the war department.

Conservation Congress Favors State- hood.

W. A. Fleming Jones of Las Cruces, who is attending the Southern Conservation Congress at New Orleans, as delegate from New Mexico and as secretary of the New Mexico Conservation Commission, secured the adoption of a resolution in favor of statehood for the territory by the congress.

Landed Prisoners in Penitentiary.—Sheriff J. F. Ward of Tucumcari, today landed four prisoners in the penitentiary. They were sentenced at Tucumcari by Judge A. W. Cooley. The prisoners are: Rafael Padilla and Susana Padilla, one to two years for larceny of cattle; Claudio Ulbarri, one year for larceny from dwelling and Leonard McDonald, one to two years for burglary.

NO WONDER EDITOR S. ZUMOTO IS ANGRY.

Washington Barber Through Misunderstanding Cut Off His Beautiful Imperial.

Washington, Nov. 3.—Lack of complete mastery of the English language was responsible for the loss of a carefully cultivated beard that graced the chin of S. Zumoto, editor of the Japanese Times of Tokyo and member of the commercial association now touring the country. Mr. Zumoto visited the barber shop yesterday. "I would like to be shaved," he said in halting English. "Not all together but conservatively." He caressed his Van Dyke lovingly as he spoke. The barber, a taciturn workman, said nothing, but tucked towels and apron around the Japanese and then he began. The Americans in the shop were startled when they heard a fluent flow of what undoubtedly was acrid language in Japanese. The barber had encroached on the Japanese imperial with the result that half of it fell beneath the keen blade before the agitated editor could protest. It was necessary then to cut it all off. The members of the Japanese party enjoyed the situation but Mr. Zumoto declined to see it in the humorous light.

LIGHT FINE FOR MISSOURI AFFINITIES IN COLORADO.

Port Morgan, Colo., Nov. 3.—Mrs. Myrtle Newman, wife of Pike Newman of Louisiana, Mo., and Charles Newman, a barber from the same place, who came here three weeks ago as affiliates, were fined \$150 and \$200 respectively. Mrs. Newman's fine was made less than \$100 on her promise to return to her home and family. Neighbors also promised to be good. Judge Burke in the case of Newman said he was sorry he could not make the fine heavier.

PHYSICIANS ASSEMBLE TO STUDY PELLAGRA.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 3.—For the purpose of throwing light on "Pellagra," the most mysterious disease with which medical science ever has been confronted, experts on the disease in this and other countries assembled here today in a national Pellagra conference. Every effort will be made to ascertain the cause of the peculiar disease and seek a method of treatment.

MAKES RAPID HEADWAY.

Add This Fact to Your Store of Knowledge.

Kidney disease advances so rapidly that many a person is firmly in its grasp before aware of its progress. Prompt attention should be given the slightest symptom of kidney disorder. If there is a dull pain in the back, headache, dizzy spells or a tired, worn-out feeling, or if the urine is dark, foul-smelling, irregular and attended with pain, procure a good kidney remedy at once.

Your townspeople recommend Doan's Kidney Pills. Read the statement of this Santa Fe citizen: Jose Ortiz y Baca, Alto street, Santa Fe, N. M., says: "In 1907 I procured Doan's Kidney Pills at Stripling Burrows & Co.'s drug store and used them for pains in my back which had troubled me at intervals for three years. Doan's Kidney Pills brought prompt relief and proved so satisfactory that I willingly gave a public statement in their favor. Now, after two and a half years have passed, I gladly confirm every word of that testimonial. I can add that I have since used Doan's Kidney Pills, giving the more thorough trial and have received the greatest possible benefit. I know that this remedy is a sure cure for backache and kidney complaint."

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

CARDINAL AGAINST EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Writes Strong Letter to Na-
tional Woman's
League

Declares It Would Be Death Blow to Domestic Life and Happiness.

New York, Nov. 2.—Cardinal Gibbons does not approve of woman's suffrage, neither does Senator Elihu Root. Both say so in letters to the National League for the Civic Education of Women and Anti-Suffragette organization, which met here today. The aged Catholic prelate says in his letter: "I beg to assure you that I most heartily sympathize with the aims of your league and I approve most strongly the stand it has taken in opposition to woman's suffrage, which if realized would be a death blow to domestic life and happiness."

PRETTY COLORADO ACTRESS SUES FOR DIVORCE.

Mrs. Louise Tanner Claims She Was
Deserted By Well-To-Do Mine
Operator.

Colorado Springs, Nov. 3.—When pretty Louise Tanner quit the choir of the First Methodist church, the wealthiest congregation in this city, a few days ago, to go on the vaudeville stage, there was a hubbub in church circles, and now she has set ten cups clatter again by going into the divorce court. She asks a divorce from A. S. Tanner on the grounds of desertion.

From all accounts Mrs. Tanner's courtship was brief. She met her husband in Corsicana, Texas, in 1903. They were married shortly afterwards. Tanner is a mining man and reputed to be wealthy. Incidentally Mrs. Tanner makes no prayer for alimony. So far she has been unable to get service on Tanner. He is supposed to be in Mexico, but Mrs. Tanner does not know where. She is living with her sister, Mrs. Charles Arnold Logan, in this city.

Mrs. Tanner is well known in Denver as a vaudeville singer.

AGED WOMAN PREDICTS CORRECTLY HER DEATH.

Died of Heart Failure Within an Hour
After Saying that God was
Calling Her.

Fort Collins, Colo., Nov. 3.—"God is calling me; He is calling me to day."

With these words Mrs. Helen M. Ellis, foretold her own death, which occurred an hour after she made the prophecy. She attended revival services at the First Methodist Episcopal church. The revivalist exhorted sinners that God was calling them, and that they should respond to the call before it became too late.

At the close of the sermon a testimonial meeting was held. Mrs. Ellis had been a devout Methodist all her life, arose and delivered the prophecy of death.

She walked home with her son, the Rev. J. A. Ellis, a retired minister, and on reaching the doorway of her domicile dropped dead of heart disease.

MINERAL APPLICATION NO. 011958

United States Land Office, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Notice is hereby given that Oro Quay Gold Mining and Reduction Company, a corporation created, existing and organized under the laws of the Territory of New Mexico, for mining purposes, and whose postoffice address is Santa Fe, New Mexico, has made application for a patent for the Oro Quay group of lode mining claims, consisting of the Oro Quay, Iron Chief, Success, Portland, Hazel, Gleason, Iron Band, Long Chance, Bob Ingersoll, Iron Reef, Iron Prince, Iron Princess, Iron King and Erie Southwestern No. 7, lode mining claims, situate in the New Placers Mining District and Territory of New Mexico, in township 12 N., R. 7 E., mineral survey No. 1261 as to the said lodes, Hazel, Portland, Success, Bob Ingersoll, Oro Quay, Iron Chief, Iron Band, Erie Southwestern No. 7, Long Chance, Iron Reef and Gleason lodes, and as to the Iron King lode survey No. 887a, and as to the Iron Prince lode survey No. 887b, and as to the Iron Princess lode survey No. 887c, to-wit:

THE HAZEL LODGE. Covering 1499 feet thereof, through the center, between end lines; beginning at corner No. 1, a porphyry stone 24x16x8 ins., chiseled H-1361, where the corner of sections 13, 18, 19 and 24 on the east boundary of township 12 N., R. 7 E., bears south 81 degrees 43 minutes E., 317.2 feet distant; thence N. 45 degrees 15 minutes W., 180 feet to corner No. 2; thence south 44 degrees 40 minutes W., 1499 feet to corner No. 3; thence south 45 degrees 15 minutes E., 595.5 feet to corner No. 4; thence north 46 degrees 40 minutes E., 1500 feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, bounded on the north and south by the Gleason claim of this survey and on the east and west by the Iron Band claims of this survey, containing 19,366 acres in the ground, containing 19,366 acres in the ground, exclusive of conflict with the Gleason lode.

The said claim was located July 1, 1908, and the notice of its location was recorded August 27, 1908, in book 5, p. 241, of the mining records of Santa Fe county.

THE PORTLAND LODGE. Covering 1499 feet thereof, through the center, between end lines; beginning

at corner No. 1, identical with corner No. 2 of the Hazel lode of this survey, whence the corner of sections 13, 18, 19 and 24, on the east boundary of township 12 N., R. 7 E., bears south 78 degrees 49 minutes E., 3647.91 feet distant; thence south 44 degrees 40 minutes W., 1499 feet to corner No. 2; thence north 45 degrees 15 minutes W., 595.5 feet, to corner No. 3, whence a pinon tree, 6 ins. in diameter, bears south 67 degrees W., 3 feet distant, and a pinon tree 6 ins., in diameter bears east 10 feet distant, both scribed 1-1361 BT; thence north 44 degrees 40 minutes E., 1499 feet to corner No. 4; thence south 45 degrees 15 minutes E., 595.5 feet, to corner No. 1, the place of beginning.

This claim is bounded on the north by the Success of this survey, on the south by the Hazel of this survey, and on the west by the Oro Quay and Iron Band of this survey. It contains 20.63 acres.

This lode was located May 4, 1907, and the certificate of its location was recorded August 30, 1907, in book 4, at page 241, of the Mining Records of Santa Fe County, New Mexico, and thereafter the location was amended, on May 30, 1908, and the certificate of amended location was recorded on the 27th of August, 1908, in book 4, at page 125, of the Mining Records of the said County of Santa Fe.

THE SUCCESS LODGE. Covering 1257.2 feet thereof, through the center, between end lines; beginning at corner No. 1, a porphyry stone 24x12x3 ins., chiseled S-1361, where the corner of sections 13, 18, 19 and 24, on the east boundary of township 12 N., R. 7 E., bears south 78 degrees 45 minutes E., 4268.13 feet distant; thence south 44 degrees 40 minutes W., 1257.2 feet, to corner No. 2, identical with corner No. 3 of the Portland lode; thence north 45 degrees, 50 minutes west, 595 feet to corner No. 3; thence north 44 degrees 40 minutes, 1257.2 feet to corner No. 4; thence south 45 degrees 15 minutes E., 595 feet, to corner No. 1, the place of beginning.

This claim is bounded on the north by the Perry Well Placer, owned by Oro Quay Gold Mining and Reduction Company, on the south by the Portland of this survey, and on the west by the Oro Quay of this survey.

This claim contains 17.311 acres, and was located on the 10th of January, 1908, and the certificate of its location was recorded on the 18th of March, 1908, in book 4, at page 408 of the Mining Records of the said County of Santa Fe.

THE GLEASON LODGE. Covering 1299.8 feet thereof, through the center, between end lines; beginning at corner No. 1, a porphyry stone, 24x3x3 ins., chiseled G-1361, where the corner of sections 13, 18, 19 and 24, on the east boundary of township 12 N., R. 7 E., bears north 80 degrees 07 minutes E., 5906.63 feet distant; thence south 89 degrees 50 minutes W., 600 feet to corner No. 2; thence south 89 degrees 50 minutes E., 580.8 feet, to corner No. 4; thence north 0 degrees 10 minutes E., 1500 feet, to corner No. 1, the place of beginning.

This claim is bounded on the north by the Iron Band, the Erie Southwestern, the Iron Chief, Iron Prince, Iron Princess, Iron King, Iron Reef, Iron Band, and the Long Chance of this survey, and on the east by the Iron Prince, Iron Princess, Iron King, Iron Reef, Iron Band, and the Long Chance of this survey, and on the west by the Iron Prince, Iron Princess, Iron King, Iron Reef, Iron Band, and the Long Chance of this survey.

THE ERIE SOUTHWESTERN NO. 7 LODGE. Covering 1333 feet thereof, through the center, between end lines; beginning at corner No. 1, the place of beginning, at a point for which falls in shaft, 365 feet, 49 feet deep; whence the corner of sections 13, 18, 19 and 24 on the east boundary of township 12 N., R. 7 E., bears north 82 degrees 17 minutes E., 5544.75 feet distant; thence south 15 degrees 51 minutes E., 596.2 feet to corner No. 2; thence south 72 degrees 50 minutes W., 1397 feet to corner No. 3; thence north 15 degrees 51 minutes W., 596.2 feet to corner No. 4; thence north 72 degrees 30 minutes W., 1397 feet to the point for corner No. 1, the place of beginning.

On a line south 15 degrees 51 minutes E., 5.3 feet distant from the point for corner No. 1, is a porphyry stone 24x12x3 ins., set 12 ins. in the ground, chiseled WC E-1361, for witness corner to corner No. 1.

This claim is bounded on the north by the Iron Chief, on the south by the Iron Queen, patented, survey No. 605, and on the east by the Iron Chief and the Bob Ingersoll, and conflicts with the said Iron Chief and Bob Ingersoll. It contains, disregarding conflicts, 12.658 acres, and was located on the 1st of January, 1907, and the certificate of its location was recorded on the 18th of January, 1907, in book 3, at page 88, of the Mining Records of the said County of Santa Fe. Its true name is the Erie Southwestern No. 7 lode, and is so-called in the application for survey, but on the plat and field notes is called simply Erie Southwestern.

THE IRON REEF LODGE. Covering 1019.2 feet thereof, through the center, between end lines; beginning at corner No. 1, a porphyry stone, 24x10x6 ins., chiseled IR-1361; whence the corner of sections 13, 18, 19 and 24 on the east boundary of township 12 N., R. 7 E., bears north 70 degrees 48 minutes E., 5846.78 feet distant; a pinon tree, 7 ins. in diameter, bears south 61 degrees 20 minutes W., 45 feet distant, and a pinon tree 14 ins. in diameter bears north 1 degree 30 minutes E., 24 feet distant, both scribed 1-1361 BT; thence south 89 degrees 50 minutes W., 360.1 feet to corner No. 2; thence south 9 degrees 25 minutes W., 1019.2 feet to corner No. 3; (U. S. Mineral Monument No. 82, bears south 31 degrees 20 minutes W., 96 feet distant, a boulder, 23x11 feet, set in a mound of stone, properly marked); thence north 89 degrees 50 minutes E., 308 feet to corner No. 4; thence north 21 degrees 30 minutes E., 600 feet, to corner No. 5; thence north 0 degrees 34 minutes W., 430 feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning.

This claim is bounded on the north by the Iron King, survey No. 887a, on the east by the said Bob Ingersoll, on the west by the Iron Prince, survey No. 887b, and on the south by the Jennie, survey No. 278, claimant unknown. It conflicts with the said Iron King, Iron Prince and Jennie, and contains, disregarding conflicts, 8.860 acres. It was located February 12,

1907, and the certificate of its location was duly recorded May 16, 1907, in book 4, at page 322, of the Mining Records of the said County of Santa Fe, and thereafter, on June 9, 1908, the location thereof was amended, and the certificate of amended location was recorded August 27, 1908, in book 4, at page 427, of the said Mining Records.

THE LONG CHANCE LODGE. Covering 1126.6 feet thereof, through the center, between end lines; beginning at corner No. 1, a porphyry stone 24x10x6 ins., chiseled LC-1361; whence the corner of sections 13, 18, 19 and 24, on the east boundary of township 12 N., R. 7 E., bears north 74 degrees 12 minutes E., 4521.18 feet distant; thence south 0 degrees 41 minutes E., 1126.6 feet, to corner No. 2; thence south 89 degrees 50 minutes W., 600 feet to corner No. 3; thence north 0 degrees 10 minutes E., 1126.6 feet, to corner No. 4; thence north 89 degrees 50 minutes E., 583.2 feet, to corner No. 1, the place of beginning.

This claim is bounded on the north by the Gleason aforesaid, with which it conflicts, and on the west by the Bob Ingersoll, and contains, disregarding conflicts, 13.3 acres. It was located January 10, 1908, and the certificate of its location was duly recorded March 18, 1908, in book 4, at page 409, of the Mining Records of the said County of Santa Fe.

THE IRON KING LODGE. Covering 1437 feet thereof, through the center, between end lines; beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone, 20x13x3 ins., with 4405 chiseled upon its northern side, and on its eastern face 1-887A; U. S. locating mineral monument No. 82, bears south 33 degrees 35 minutes E., 1196 feet distant; discovery point, a mound of stones bears north 84 1/2 degrees E., 640 feet distant; a biased pine tree, 12 ins. in diameter, marked BT-1887A bears north 89 degrees 46 minutes E., 117 feet distant; a high peak bears north 11 degrees 55 minutes E., a high peak bears south 36 degrees 18 minutes E.; thence south 13 degrees 45 minutes E., 274 feet, to corner No. 2; thence north 72 degrees 21 minutes E., 13 degrees E., 1438 feet, to corner No. 3; thence north 13 degrees 45 minutes W., 11 degrees 39 minutes E., 244 feet, to corner No. 4; thence south 72 degrees 21 minutes W., 12 degrees 39 minutes E., 1436 feet, to corner No. 1, the place of beginning; containing .852 acres.

This claim is bounded on the north by the Iron Queen, survey No. 605, on the south by the Iron Prince, survey No. 887b, and also the Iron Reef claim survey No. 1361, on the east by the Bob Ingersoll, survey No. 1361, and on the west by the Iron Princess, survey No. 887C. It conflicts with the said Iron Reef and the said Bob Ingersoll, and was located January 1, 1907, and the certificate of its location was recorded on the 17th of February, 1907, in book 3, at page 59, of the Mining Records of the County of Santa Fe aforesaid. It was surveyed for patent May 27, 1891, and is known in the Surveyor General's office at Santa Fe, New Mexico, as survey No. 887A. All adjoining and abutting claims belong to the Oro Quay Gold Mining and Reduction Company.

THE IRON PRINCESS. Covering 1455 feet thereof, through the center, between end lines; beginning at corner No. 1, a biased pinon tree, 4 ins. in diameter, marked 1-887B, whence U. S. locating monument No. 82 bears south 41 minutes W., 992 feet distant; a high peak bears north 13 degrees 15 minutes E.; a high mountain south of Dolores bears north 35 degrees E., 13 degrees E., 298 feet, to corner No. 2; thence south 74 degrees 27 minutes W., 12 degrees 33 minutes E., 1168 feet, to corner No. 3; thence north 26 degrees 15 minutes W., 13 degrees E., 260 feet, to corner No. 4; thence north 72 degrees E., 13 degrees E., 831 feet to corner No. 5; thence north 74 degrees 11 minutes E., 13 degrees E., 631 feet, to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing a total area of 9.44 acres, from which is to be excluded 4.44 acres in conflict with the Jennie, survey No. 278.

This claim is bounded on the north by the Iron Princess, survey No. 887C and the Iron King, survey No. 887A, and on the east by the Iron Reef, survey No. 1361, and, in part, on the south, by the Jennie, survey No. 278, with which it conflicts.

This claim was surveyed May 29, 1891, and is survey No. 887B. It was located July 3, 1899, and the certificate of its location was recorded July 10, 1899, in book 3, at page 302, of the Mining Records of the said County of Santa Fe. Except as to the Jennie the adjoining claims are owned by the applicant company.

THE IRON PRINCESS LODGE. Covering 1454 feet thereof, through the center, between end lines; beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone, 20x13x3 ins., chiseled 4405 on the northern side, and 1-887C, on the southern side, and 1-887A on the eastern side; U. S. locating monument No. 82 bears south 33 degrees 35 minutes E., 1196 feet distant; a high peak bears north 26 degrees 12 ins. in diameter, marked BT-1887C, bears north 87 degrees 55 minutes E., 122 feet distant; thence south 13 degrees 45 minutes E., 274 feet, to corner No. 2; thence south 72 degrees W., 13 degrees E., 1484 feet, to corner No. 3; thence north 13 degrees 45 minutes W., 11 degrees 39 minutes E., 244 feet, to corner No. 4; thence north 71 degrees 45 minutes E., 1436 feet, to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing 9.19 acres.

This claim is bounded on the south by the Iron Prince and on the east by the Iron King aforesaid; no other adjoining claims known. It was located January 1, 1907, and the certificate of its location was duly recorded on the 17th of February, 1907, in book 3, at page 57, of the Mining Records of the said County of Santa Fe. It was surveyed May 28, 1891, as No. 887C.

The area of the Iron Reef lode in conflict with the Jennie lode, survey No. 278—is 3.765 acres, and is hereby excluded.

MANUEL R. OTERO,

Register.

Personal Mention.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1909.

U. S. Attorney for the Pueblo Indians F. G. Wilson spent yesterday at Albuquerque on official business.

District Attorney E. C. Abbott has returned from a visit to Estancia, where he had gone on official business. J. H. B. Gilmour, a rancher near Cowles, who has been in the city on court business left today for his home.

W. R. Strasser, mining man from Cerrillos, who has been in the city the past two weeks on business, left today for home.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Burt, who were married yesterday at Las Vegas, arrived last night on their honeymoon trip, taking quarters at the Claire.

Miss Sarah Burchard of McIntosh, Miss Tillie Brennecke of St. Louis, and Miss Jennie H. O'Leary of Cambridge, Scotland, were among last night's arrivals at the Claire, coming on sightseeing trip.

Mrs. Henry G. Goldsmith of St. Louis, who has been spending several months here with her husband who is seeking to regain his health, left this morning for home. She was accompanied by her brother, Henry Wachtel.

Mrs. Mathilde Cox Stevenson arrived yesterday from her ranch near Espanola. She has taken quarters at the residence of Simon Nushbaum, on Washington avenue. On Friday she will leave for a two months' visit to Taos.

J. B. Melville, of Denver, treasurer of the Union Lake, Land and Water Company, was in Santa Fe today in conference with ex-Governor M. A. Otero, Hon. J. W. Reynolds and Colonel G. W. Prichard, in reference to affairs of the company.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1909.

G. C. Davis, a shoe salesman from Chicago, is registered at the Palace. Ex-Governor Charles N. Reynolds of the Philippines is a visitor in Santa Fe.

W. J. Farrell, a New York traveling man, is among the guests at the Palace.

District Attorney Frank W. Glancy returned this afternoon to his home at Albuquerque.

J. J. Owens, of Los Angeles, arrived at noon on a business trip. He is registered at the Claire.

Rev. J. Marra, a Jesuit priest of Las Vegas, editor of La Revista Catolica, is in town on a visit.

Attorney M. C. de Baca, a well known citizen of Las Vegas, is in town a guest at the Coronado.

C. Miera and family of San Antonio arrived at noon coming on a visit. They are quartered at the Claire.

Leon A. Pinstein, a New York traveling man, is in town selling perfume. He is a guest at the Palace.

E. Y. Park and Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Lasswell came up from Stanley, southern Santa Fe county, last evening.

A. L. Sailors, a Kansas City traveling man, is calling on the merchants today. He is quartered at the Palace.

A. J. Watt, a traveling man from Kansas City, is here selling a line of floor coverings. He is stopping at the Palace.

A. Slinger, a commercial man from Albuquerque, is in town with a line of dry goods. He is stopping at the Claire.

George S. Varden, a traveling man from Delaware, is in town representing a shoe firm. He is registered at the Claire.

W. E. Gillham, a traveling man from Los Angeles, is in town selling a line of shoes. He is making headquarters at the Palace.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Simons left today for Moriarty, and from there they will proceed to Albuquerque, where they will make their future home.

Charles Atkinson and O. N. Frank, commercial men from Denver, are in town selling cigars. They are making headquarters at the Palace.

Miss Pauline Kinsell will tomorrow evening entertain her young friends at a Halloween party at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Kinsell.

J. E. Sullivan, the well known traveling man from Denver, is here on one of his regular visits selling plumbers' supplies. He is a guest at the Palace.

C. F. Spader, the Bernallillo merchant, and John W. Sullivan, of the Hagan coal mines, are in Santa Fe, having registered at the Palace as from Placitas, Sandoval.

L. B. Vick Roy, who recently purchased the Santa Fe Hardware and Supply Company, returned with his "life last night from Denver and will now take up his permanent residence in this city.

The following were among the traveling men registering at the Claire last night: H. H. McCormick of Kansas City; S. M. Fieldberg of San Francisco; G. R. Patterson of Philadelphia; C. N. Robinson of Chicago, and George E. Koyl of Kansas City.

Paul A. F. Walter, editor of the New Mexican, went to Albuquerque this afternoon to consult with General Superintendent Black of the Postal Telegraph Company regarding the Associated Press Service given the New Mexico evening circuit papers. Orders have been issued by the Associated Press that after November 1, the report is to be sent from Denver over the Western Union wires, but it is believed that most of the New Mexico papers would prefer to receive the report over the Postal which has given excellent service during the past nine months.

County School Superintendent John V. Conway will leave in the morning for Agua Fria where he will install the teachers at school district No. 30, lower Agua Fria, school district No. 5, upper Agua Fria, and school district No. 25, Cieneguilla. Next Sunday morning he leaves for the northern school districts where on Monday next he will install the teachers at Upper Nambie, school district No. 14, Lower Nambie, school district No. 15, Upper Pajarito, school district No. 1, and at Upper San Ildefonso, school

district No. 9. On Tuesday morning the superintendent will install the teachers at Santa Cruz, school district No. 18, and returning Tuesday evening will leave Wednesday morning for the southern school districts where he will install the teachers at Fairview, school district No. 31, and Bachelder, school district No. 32.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1909.

S. Hirsch, a Denver traveling man, is among the guests at the Claire. A. A. Stratford, a Wichita commercial man, is registered at the Palace. J. N. Ivers of Chicago, is among the traveling men registered at the Palace.

A. D. Waldren, a traveling man from Denver, is in town stopping at the Claire.

A. A. Ball and wife, of Duran, Colo., are visitors in Santa Fe, stopping at the Claire.

Attorney F. F. Jennings, of Willard, is in on a business trip. He is stopping at the Claire.

J. E. McMahon, trainmaster at Las Vegas, came in last night. He is stopping at the Claire.

Mrs. J. E. Wood has returned from a visit to Iowa. She will leave shortly on a trip to California.

Miss M. Daley of San Diego, California, is among the tourists and sightseers registered at the Palace.

John T. Potts, a traveling man from Denver, is today making the rounds. He is a guest at the Palace.

M. W. Potach, a traveling man from Las Vegas, is in town selling dry goods. He is a guest at the Claire.

S. T. Schell, a Denver commercial man, is in on a business trip representing a typewriter firm. He is registered at the Claire.

W. L. Burton, the hardware salesman from Louisville, is in town calling on the merchants. He is making headquarters at the Palace.

E. B. McArthur, a Denver traveling man, is in town representing the Studebaker wagon manufacturing company. He is quartered at the Palace.

M. Maltravoff of New York, arrived in town yesterday coming as a sightseer and tourist and left this morning. While here he was a guest at the Claire.

C. W. Patterson, owner of a livery stable at Albuquerque, passed through Santa Fe today on his way home from Silverton, Colorado, where he was visiting his son.

Mrs. E. W. Sweeney and daughter, Helen, arrived last night from their home at St. Joseph, Mo., coming on a vacation and sightseeing trip. They have taken quarters at the Palace.

Ernest Little of Cripple Creek, who this week was married in Santa Fe to Miss Rosa McMillen, also of Cripple Creek, has returned to his Colorado home accompanied by his bride.

B. P. Cheney, one of the directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system, arrived this noon on his private car accompanied by his family, and are visiting the points of interest. They leave this evening for the Grand Canyon.

Mrs. Paul A. F. Walter and her two daughters, Constance and Dorothy, will arrive home tonight from California, where they have been spending several months' vacation. Mr. Walter will meet his wife at Albuquerque and will accompany her to Santa Fe.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1909.

Hon. T. B. Catron is still at Albuquerque on court business.

Sheriff Julius Meyer of Estancia, is in town a guest at the Palace.

J. W. Martin, a Los Angeles traveling man, is registered at the Claire.

Judge M. C. Mechem of Socorro, spent the past week at Albuquerque.

Lee Reinhardt of St. Louis, is among the traveling men registered at the Palace.

J. F. Kirkendall, a commercial man from Philadelphia, is a guest at the Palace.

Ex-Sheriff H. C. Kinsell of Stanley is in on a visit today, stopping at the Coronado.

M. A. Ross, civil engineer of Albuquerque, came in at noon stopping at the Claire.

Mr. and Mrs. Rupert F. Asplund have returned home from a visit to eastern points.

George J. Diamond and wife of St. Paul, are among the sightseers registered at the Claire.

Phil M. Bradbury, a traveling man from Denver, selling typewriters, is stopping at the Claire.

M. O'Neill, the mining man from Cerrillos, is in town on business. He is a guest at the Claire.

H. J. Noll, a Denver traveling man, is in town selling a line of pickles. He is a guest at the Claire.

J. W. Ridge, a Louisville hardware salesman, arrived on the noon train, registering at the Claire.

F. U. Nelson, a traveling man from El Paso, is calling on the merchants. He is a guest at the Claire.

M. J. Doyle, a traveling man from Denver, was among Saturday's arrivals, registering at the Claire.

County Treasurer Eugenio Romero of Las Vegas, is in town on business. He is stopping at the Palace.

Game and Fish Warden and Mrs. Thomas P. Gable returned last evening from a visit to Kansas City.

Rev. A. Haselmann has returned to Puerto de Luna from a four months' visit to his old home in Belgium.

F. J. Otero, business man of Albuquerque, is in town on a business trip. He is quartered at the Palace.

F. W. Adelfinger, a commercial man from Des Moines, Ia., is registered at the Claire. He is accompanied by his wife.

F. E. Andrews, recently appointed supervisor of the Jemez forest, arrived today from Silver City to begin his duties.

Attorney E. W. Johnson of Albuquerque, arrived on last night's train, coming on legal business. He is a guest at the Palace.

N. A. Hardeman, the hardware salesman from St. Louis, is in town accompanied by his wife. He is a guest at the Claire.

companied by his wife. He is a guest at the Claire.

James McPherson and wife of Richland, Utah, are among the sightseers in Santa Fe. They are quartered at the Claire.

Judge A. J. Abbott came in from his ranch in the Frijoles canon on Saturday and spent Sunday. He was a guest at the Normandie.

A. B. McGaffey, president of the Santa Barbara Tie and Pole Company, is here on a business trip. He is stopping at the Palace.

Elías Clarke, the popular merchant of Alameda, Rio Arriba county, came in Saturday with his wife to attend the Elks masquerade ball.

Mrs. Frank N. Thompson and Miss Anita Delgado left last night for El Paso where they will attend the fair. They will also visit Juarez, Mexico.

H. G. Calkins of Silver City, arrived today to assume his duties as assistant supervisor of the Pecos forest under Supervisor Thomas R. Stewart.

Lou Weil, the well known commercial man from Kansas City, is here on one of his regular visits selling a line of dry goods. He is quartered at the Claire.

Mr. and Mrs. Bean and daughter, Miss Virginia Bean, arrived home at noon today, having enjoyed a very pleasant trip through Iowa and other eastern points.

Captain Fred Fornoff of the mounted police, expects to return from Albuquerque on Wednesday or Saturday with Banker J. N. Broyles, who is a court witness in the Duke City.

Dr. W. R. Dye, former pastor of the Church of the Holy Faith, Episcopal, will leave tonight accompanied by his wife, for Lincoln, North Carolina, where he will make his future home. Dr. Dye is still unable to walk, being compelled to use a wheel chair.

Misses T. Gray, T. Hone, Block and P. Gray, the first two from London, and the other two from Paris, arrived in Santa Fe Saturday night, being on a touring and sightseeing trip. They have taken quarters at the Palace.

E. E. VanHorn, inspector for the territorial cattle sanitary board was called to Estancia today to inspect a shipment of cattle. On November 5, he will inspect another shipment from Lamy and after that will probably go to Taos to visit his ranch.

W. R. Reed, the popular and well known piano salesman who travels out of Albuquerque, arrived last night in Santa Fe, coming on a honeymoon trip. Reed was married on last Friday to an Albuquerque girl. From Santa Fe the couple will make a trip to the Grand Canyon, Yellowstone National Park, Portland, Oregon, and other points on the Pacific coast.

Judge John R. McFie was in Albuquerque Saturday to witness the game of football between the University of New Mexico and the Military Academy of El Paso. John McFie, Judge McFie's son, played on the victorious varsity eleven. In the evening Judge McFie had as guests at dinner at the Alvarado, his son, Dr. McQueen Gray, president of the University, and Paul A. F. Walter.

Judge and Mrs. Force and daughter, Mary, at one time residents of Santa Fe are here from Kentucky, having come to Santa Fe after a brief visit in Arizona. Judge Force will leave for Nevada where he has become interested in a mining venture, and Mrs. Force and daughter will remain in Santa Fe for the winter. Judge Force was very successful in a Globe, Ariz., mining enterprise, and may make Santa Fe his home permanently.

Colonel George W. Prichard left today for Carrizozo to attend court.

Dr. T. A. McCarthy, federal sheep inspector, left today for Cienega on official business.

Cashier John H. Vaughn spent yesterday at Albuquerque.

Col. W. S. Hopewell of Albuquerque, has gone east on a business trip.

Traveling Auditor Charles V. Sanford is at Albuquerque on official business.

A. J. Green, president of the Estancia Savings Bank at Estancia, is a guest at the Claire.

Ira M. Bond of Washington, D. C., who spent the past few weeks with friends at Albuquerque has left for Washington, D. C.

W. P. Garalde, traveling auditor of the El Paso and Southwestern, was among last evening's arrivals, taking quarters at the Palace.

H. E. Hecker and Frank Ivis, assistants U. S. survey examiners, left yesterday on a surveying trip through western New Mexico.

Adjutant General R. A. Ford is at the hospital at Fort Bayard, Grant county, and is expected to speed the winter months there for his health.

Harry C. Hall, forest service man from Antelope, Colo., formerly located at Santa Fe, is here on official business. He is registered at the Palace.

Donaciano Angei and Crescencio Anaya of Galisteo, arrived in town last night coming to place their sons in school. They are guests at the Coronado.

Francis C. Wilson, C. E. Michaels, Sten Lund and H. A. Hart left this afternoon for the Canon Pueblo, southern Santa Fe county, on a two days' hunting trip.

William T. Griffin and wife of Leavenworth, Kansas, are in the city guests of Mrs. John Hamble at 227 Agua Fria street. Mr. Griffin is a brother of Mrs. Hamble and is here because of ill health.

Mrs. John Hamble, who has been spending the past three months in California with her daughter Clara on account of the latter's health, returned home yesterday. Miss Hamble's health was greatly improved by the trip.

Dr. W. H. Harrison who was in charge of the cases of trachoma at the U. S. Indian School in this city, has gone to the pueblo of Taos to the pueblo of Pleuris treating the Indians for the eye disease which is spreading so rapidly in the southwest.

Charles B. Runney and wife, formerly of Santa Fe, will winter in Taos. Being a member of the forestry service, he moves on orders and Supervisor McMillan has stationed him with headquarters here. They will be welcomed as Taos residents.

Taos Valley News.

CONSTRUCTIVE FORESIGHT GREAT NEED OF EVER-GROWING NATION

U. S. Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot Delivers Address Before Deep Waterways Convention at New Orleans
--Shows Connection Between Forests and Streams.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 1.—Mr. Gifford Pinchot said:

The connection between forests and rivers is like that between father and son. No forests, no rivers. So a forest may not be wholly beyond his depth when he talks about streams. The conquest of our rivers is one of the largest commercial questions now before us.

The commercial consequences of river development are incalculable. Its results cannot be measured by the yard stick of present commercial needs. River improvement means better conditions of transportation than we have now, but it means development too. We cannot see this problem clearly and see it whole in the light of the past alone.

The actual problems of river development are not less worthy of our best attention than their commercial results. Every river is a unit from its source to its mouth. If it is to be given its highest usefulness to all the people, and serve them for all the uses they can make of it, it must be developed with that idea clearly in mind. To develop a river for navigation alone, or irrigation alone, is often like using a sheep for mutton, or a steer for beef, and throwing away the leather and the wool. A river is a unit, but its uses are many, and with our present knowledge there can be no excuse for sacrificing one use to another if both can be subserved.

A progressive plan for the development of our waterways is essential. Pending the completion of that plan, which should neither be weakened by excessive haste nor drowned in excessive deliberation, work should proceed at once on some of the greater projects which we know already will be essential under any plan that may be devised. First and foremost of these by unanimous consent is the improvement of the Mississippi river.

A comprehensive and progressive plan of the kind we need can be made in one way only, and that is by a commission of the best men in the United States appointed directly by the President of the United States.

Such a plan must consider every use to which our rivers can be put, and every means available for their control. It must deal with such great questions as the relation of the states and the nation in the construction and control of the work, and the coordination of rail and river transportation. The engineering difficulties may be larger than any we have yet solved. The adjustment of opposite demands between conflicting interests and localities, and other questions of large reach, and often of great legal complexity, will tax the powers of the best men we have. No part of the work will require greater temperance, wisdom and foresight than certain questions of policy and law.

I have observed in the course of some experience that difficulties originating with the law are peculiarly apt to foster misconceptions. It happens that the service with which I have the honor to be connected supplies just now a typical example.

Certain newspapers have said of late that the forest service has gone beyond the law in carrying out its work. This assertion has been repeated so persistently that there is danger that it may be believed. The friends of conservation must not be led to think that before the forest service can proceed legally with its present work all the hazards and compromises of new legislation must be faced.

Fortunately, the charge of illegality is absolutely false. The forest service has had ample legal authority for everything it has done. Not once since it was created has any charge of illegality, despite the most searching investigation and the bitterest attack, ever led to reversal or reproof by either House of Congress or by any Congressional committee. Since the creation of the forest service the expenditures of more than \$11,000,000 have passed successfully through the treasury of the United States.

Most significant of all, not once has the forest service been defeated as to any vital legal principle underlying its work in nay court or administrative tribunal of last resort. Those who make the law and those who interpret it seem to agree that our work has been legal.

But it is not enough to say that the forest service has kept within the law. Other qualifications go to make efficiency in a government bureau. A bureau may keep within the law and yet fail to get results.

When action is needed for the public good there are two opposite points of view regarding the duty of an administrative officer in enforcing the law. One point of view asks, "Is there any express and specific law authorizing or directing such action?" and having found such action, nothing but thought and force can be done. The other asks, "Is there any justification in law for doing this desirable thing?" and having found that, and found a legal justification, what the public good demands is done. I hold it to be the duty of a public officer to obey the law. But I hold it to be his second duty, and a close second, to do everything the law will let him do for the public good, and not merely what the law compels or directs him to do.

It is the right as well as the duty of a public officer to be zealous in the public service. That is why the public service is worth while. To every public officer the law should be, not a good to drive him to his duty, but a tool to help him in his work. And I maintain that it is likewise his right and duty to seek by every proper means from the legal authorities set over him such interpretations of the law as will best help him to serve his country.

Let the public officer take every lawful chance to use the law for the public good. The better use he makes of it the better public servant he becomes. One man with a jack-knife will build a ladder. Another with a full tool chest cannot make a footstool. The man with the jack-knife will often reach the higher level. I am for the man with the jack-knife. I believe in the man who does all he can, and the best he can, with the means at his command. That is precisely what the forest service has been trying to do with the money and the law Congress has placed in its hands.

President's Taft's recent utterances in favor of conservation have gone far to increase the public appreciation of its national importance. Every public officer responsible for any part of the conservation of national resources is a trustee of the public property. If conservation is vital to the welfare of this nation now and hereafter, as the President has so wisely declared, then few positions of public trust are so important, and few opportunities for constructive work so large. Such officers are concerned with the greatest issues which have come before this nation since the civil war. They may hope to serve the nation as few men ever can. Their care for our forests, waters, lands and minerals is often the only thing that stands between the public good and the something-for-nothing men, who, like the daughters of the horse leech, are forever crying, Give, Give. The intelligence, initiative, and steadfastness that can withstand the unrelenting pressure of the special interests are worth having, and I am proud to belong to a service which has given proof of all three. But we need the counter pressure from the people in their own interest far more often than we get it.

The public welfare cannot be subserved merely by walking blindly in the old ruts. Times change, and the public needs change with them. The man who would serve the public to the level of its needs must look ahead, and one of his most difficult problems will be to make old tools answer new uses—uses some of which at least were never imagined when the tools were made. That is one reason why constructive foresight is one of the greatest common needs of every growing nation.

The forest service proposes to use the tools—obey the law—made by the representatives of the people. But the law cannot give specific directions in advance to meet every need and detail of administration. The law cannot make brains nor supply conscience.

Therefore, the forest service proposes also to serve the people by the intelligent and purposeful use of the law and every lawful means at its command for the public good. And for that intention it makes no apology.

Fortunately for the forest service, the point of view which it worked out for itself under the pressure of its responsibilities was found to be that of the supreme court.

In the case of the U. S. vs. MacDaniel (7 Pet., 13-14), involving the administrative powers of the head of a department, the supreme court of the United States said:

"He is limited in the exercise of his powers by the law; but it does not follow, that he must show statutory provision for everything he does. No government could be administered on such principles. To attempt to regulate, by law, the minute movements of every part of the complicated machinery of government, would evince a most unparadoxical ignorance of the subject. Whilst the great outlines of its movements may be marked out, and limitations imposed on the exercise of its powers, there are numberless things which must be done, that can neither be anticipated nor defined, and which are essential to the proper action of the government."

Congress has given to the secretary of agriculture, acting through the forest service, the specific task of administering the national forests, with full power to perform it, and has provided that he "may make such rules and regulations and establish such service as will insure the objects of said reservations, namely, to regulate their occupancy and use and to preserve the forests thereon from destruction."

Every exercise of the powers granted to the secretary of agriculture by statute has been in accordance with the principles laid down by Chief Justice Marshall ninety years ago in the case of McCulloch vs. Maryland, (4 Wheat., 421), when he said as to powers delegated by the federal constitution to Congress:

"Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, which are not prohibited, but consist with the letter and spirit of the constitution, are constitutional."

After the transfer of the national forests from the interior department to the forest service in 1905, some things were done that had never been

done before, such as initiating government control over water power monopoly in the national forests, giving preference to the public over commercial corporations in the use of the forests, and trying to help the small man make a living rather than the big man make a profit (but always with the effort to be just to both). Always and everywhere we have set the public welfare above the advantage of the special interests.

Because it did these things the forest service has made enemies, of some of whom it is justly proud. It has been easy for these enemies to raise the cry of illegality, novelty, and excess of zeal. But in every instance the service is fortified either by express statutes, or by decisions of the supreme court and other courts, or by the secretary of the interior, of the comptroller, or the attorney general, or by general principles of law which are beyond dispute. If there is novelty, it consists simply in the way these statutes, decisions, and principles have been used to protect the public. The law officers of the forest service have been proud to work as zealously for the public as they would in private practice for a fee.

So I think the ghost of illegality in the forest service may fairly be laid at rest. But it is not the only one which is clouding the issues of conservation in the public mind. Another misconception is that the friends of conservation are trying to prevent the development of water power by private capital. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The friends of conservation were the first to call public attention to the enormous saving to the nation which follows the substitution of the power of falling water, which is constantly renewed, for our coal, which can never be renewed. They favor development by private capital and not by the government, but they also favor attaching such reasonable conditions to the right to develop as will protect the public and control water power monopoly in the public interest, while at the same time giving to enterprising capital its just and full reward.

They believe that to grant rights to water power in perpetuity is a wrong mortgage of the welfare of our descendants, and to grant them without insisting on some return for value received is to rob ourselves.

I believe in dividends for the people as well as taxes. Fifty years is long enough for the certainty of profitable investment in water power, and to fix on the amount of return that will be fair to the people and the corporation is not impossible. What city does not regret some ill-considered franchise? And why should not the nation profit by the experience of its citizens?

There is no reason why the water power interests should be given the people's property freely and forever except that they would like to have it that way. I suspect that the mere wishes of the special interests, although they have been the mainspring of much public action for many years, have begun to lose their compelling power. A good way to begin to regulate corporations would be to stop them from regulating us.

The sober fact is that here is the imminent battle ground in the endless contest for the rights of the people. Nothing can be said or done will suffice to postpone longer the active phases of this fight; and that is why I attach so great importance to the attitude of administrative officers in protecting the public welfare in the enforcement of the law.

From time to time a few strong leaders have tried to unite the people in the fight of the many for the equal opportunities to which they are entitled. But the people have only just begun to take this fight in earnest. They have not realized until recently the vital importance and far-reaching consequences of their own passive position.

Now that the fight is passing into an acute stage it is easily seen that the special interests have used the period of public indifference to maneuver themselves into a position of exceeding strength. In the first place, the constitutional position of property in the United States is stronger than in any other nation. In the second place, it is well understood that the influence is usually excessive, not seldom to the point of defeating the will of the people steadily and with ease. In the third place, cases are not unknown in which the special interests, not satisfied with making the laws, have assumed also to interpret them, through that worst of evils in the body politic, an unjust judge.

When an interest or an enemy is entrenched in a position rendered impregnable against an expected mode of attack, there is but on remedy, to shift the ground and follow lines against which no preparation has been made.

Fortunately for us, the special interests, with a blindness which naturally follows from their wholly commercialized point of view, have failed to see the essential fact in this great conflict. They do not understand that this is far more than an economic question, that in its

BRING IN VERDICT MURDER IN THIRD DEGREE.

Interesting Ante Mortem Statement
Formed Part of the
Evidence.

Raton, N. M., Oct. 30.—After being out two hours the jury in the district court at 8 o'clock last night brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the third degree against John Barium, arraigned on the charge of killing Napoleon Cantou on May 12 last. Attorney Clarence J. Roberts represented the defense and District Attorney Studley prosecuted the case. Among the witnesses were Sheriff Abe Hixenbaugh, Salem Rahy, Attorney Jerry Leahy, George P. Martin and many others. Perhaps the most interesting bit of evidence was the ante mortem statement of Napoleon Cantou, which was as follows:

Territory of New Mexico, County of Colfax, as:

I, Napoleon P. Cantou, believing in a God and in the divinity of Jesus Christ and being in fear of death within a short time, being first duly sworn, according to law, upon my oath depose and say:

My name is Napoleon Cantou. I am 24 years of age. I reside in east Raton, New Mexico. The way I got shot was: I was standing in front of the store and Steve Cantou was standing there, too. He was getting ready to go to the ranch, when John Barium came up to him and told him he was under arrest. Then Steve asked him to bring him a warrant, which he did not have. Then and there I told him to produce a warrant and the boy would go. John Barium then grabbed me and I told him to turn me loose, and I also ordered him away from our premises. This was at half past 5 p. m., the 11th day of May, A. D. 1909. And at about 5:30 a. m., the next morning I went out to saddle a horse for my little brother, who was going to the ranch, and I met John Barium in the yard. Lewis Martinez was with him. When I got in the yard I asked him what he wanted and he answered—John Barium answered—that he wanted Steve and that he was going to get him. Then I told him he could not come into the house unless he had a search warrant or a written warrant from Judge Bayne or Judge Thompson. He, John Barium, then took his gun out and shot at me and the shot struck me. And then cross-eyed Lewis Martinez pulled out a gun and started to shoot. Bailed one, both John Barium and Lewis Martinez, shot twice. I did not have any gun. Isaac Sandoval and Alfonso Sandoval and Emilio Cantou, my brother, were present at the time of the shooting. I was close to the back door of my house at the time John Barium shot me. I was inside the house when he shot me. I gave John Barium no occasion to shoot me. I made no threats to or at him. I was inside the door when I was shot, and I had no idea that he was going to shoot, although he made the statement the night before that he was going to kill either Steve or myself. I had no gun either in my hands or about my person.

Dated at Raton, Colfax county, Territory of New Mexico, this twelfth day of May, A. D. 1909. (Signed):
NAPOLEON C. CANTOU.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 12th day of May, A. D. 1909.

ROBERT C. ALFORD,
Notary Public.

There were present at the time of the making of the above statement and declaration, John Morrow, Estevan Cantou and R. C. Alford.

It isn't so difficult to strengthen a weak stomach if one goes at it correctly. And this is true of the Heart and Kidneys. The old fashioned way of dosing the stomach or stimulating the Heart or Kidneys is surely wrong! Dr. Shoop first pointed out this error, "Go to the weak or ailing nerves of these organs," said he. Each inside organ has its controlling or "inside nerve." When these nerves fail then those organs must surely falter. This vital truth is leading druggists everywhere to dispense and recommend Dr. Shoop's Restorative. A few days will surely tell! Sold by Stripling-Burrows Co.

TERRITORIAL WHOLESALE GROCERS AT ALBUQUERQUE.

Freight Rates and Other Matters of
Interest to Grocers Being
Taken Up.

Albuquerque, Oct. 30.—A meeting of the New Mexico Wholesale Grocers' Association will be held in the Alvarado hotel parlors at 10 o'clock this morning. Among those who arrived last night to attend the session were H. W. Kelly of Gross, Kelly & Co., of Las Vegas; C. F. Remsburg, of the Remsburg Mercantile Co., of Raton; C. N. Cotton, of the C. N. Cotton Co., of Gallup; H. B. Cartwright, of H. B. Cartwright & Bro., of Santa Fe, and others. J. P. Downes of the Jones, Downes Co., of Silver City, is expected to arrive this morning. Members of the local wholesale houses, including Gross, Kelly & Co., L. B. Putney and the Charles Hild Company will also attend the meeting.

It is understood that freight rates and similar matters will form one of the chief topics of conversation during the session.

NOTICE.
L. Dionicio attached the property of R. M. Moke for debt and the same will be sold at San Pedro, N. M., on the 15th of November, 1909, by the justice of the peace of precinct No. 20.
DAVID SEGURA,
Justice of the Peace.

GOT NEARLY EVERYTHING SHE ASKED FOR.

Interesting Side Light Appears in Filing of Darden Divorce Decree.

Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 30.—An interesting sidelight in the recent sensational Darden divorce suit which was heard before Judge Frank W. Parker, at Las Cruces some ten days ago, developed yesterday afternoon, when there was filed for record in the office of the probate clerk of Bernalillo county the decree of divorce issued by the court. The chief inference drawn from the decree, is that Mrs. Darden, now Mrs. Van Riper, got pretty nearly everything she asked for. The stipulations were evidently prepared by Mrs. Darden's attorneys following several consultations among counsel and later placed in proper form and issued as a decree by Judge Parker. The decree first of all states that the plaintiff desires to dissolve the complaint asking for a divorce from Mrs. Darden. The defendant then states that she desires to dismiss that part of her answer and counter claim wherein it is alleged that the plaintiff treated her cruelly and inhumanly. That part of the defendant's answer alleging that she had been abandoned by the plaintiff, however, was not stricken out, and it is presumed that the divorce was granted to Mrs. Darden largely upon this ground. The decree states that all property rights between the plaintiff and defendant have been settled and compromised. Some days ago several gift deeds of trust were filed for record in Bernalillo county, which were made by Darden to Mrs. Van Riper-Darden, all the property owned by Darden in Albuquerque and Bernalillo county. The decree filed yesterday, however, contains a clause inserted by the court which orders that lots nine, ten, eleven and twelve in block No. 25 of the original townsite of the city of Albuquerque, vested in Mildred Alexander, be deeded over to Mrs. Van Riper-Darden. The court states in the decree that Miss Alexander held the property in trust for the beneficial interest of Darden. The lots were conveyed to Miss Alexander on May 3, 1907. It is alleged by the court that she received the same as a grantee to be held in trust for Darden and that Darden held the equitable title as trustee under operation of law. The four lots, which accordingly revert to Mrs. Van Riper-Darden are located on the corner of Fifth street and Gold avenue, opposite the east front of the Elks' theatre. Two of the lots contain buildings, which are also deeded back to Mrs. Darden. The property is quite valuable, the lots being among the best in the business district.

ENGINEERSULLIVAN MAKES APPEAL

Court Decisions Affect Irrigation Matters

MINING CO. INCORPORATES

Insurance Commissioner Notifies Company of Intention to Revoke License.

The El Porvenir Copper Mining Company has filed with Territorial Secretary Nathan Jaffa, incorporation papers. The capital is \$100,000 divided into one thousand shares. Business will be started with a paid in capital of \$2,100. The incorporators who are all from Las Vegas are as follows: Pablo Gallegos, Andres Polack, Marguerito Romero, Rafael Benavides, Ruperto Arechuleta, Eulogio Duran and Nicanor Rodriguez.

May Revoke License.
Territorial Superintendent of Insurance Jacobo Chavez has sent official notice to the Bankers Reserve Life Company, of Omaha, Nebraska, informing them that he has given them until November 1 to show cause why their certificate of authority to transact business in this Territory should not be revoked. The superintendent of insurance claims that the company has violated a ruling of the department against transferring special inducements in the sale of life insurance. The company was previously notified of the situation but failed to make a satisfactory reply. As a result final notice has been sent. H. C. Keley, territorial manager of the company with headquarters at Las Vegas has informed the superintendent of insurance that he has wired his company to send a representative to come here and adjust matters.

Addresses Bar Association.
Territorial Engineer Vernon L. Sullivan has sent out the following letter to all members of the New Mexico Bar Association:

To the Members of the New Mexico Bar Association.
Gentlemen—As the territorial engineer of New Mexico, I feel that it is my duty as such official to discuss with you freely the question of adjudication of water rights. The time has come when New Mexico must take its place in the advancement of irrigation and the conservative use of its waters in order to realize the greatest returns from its natural resources.

The points that I wish to discuss with you, from an engineering standpoint, are as follows:
First. What the value of water is or will be in order to impress upon you the importance of this subject.
Second. What the duty of water is and what it should be.
Third. What beneficial use is made in many places and what it should be, and
Fourth. The effect court decisions will have on the development of the Territory.

In the first place it must be remembered that our agricultural development is limited by our water supply, our agricultural areas being several times larger than our water supply will cover.

First. The value of water depends upon how and for what it is used and its value for irrigation is small when compared with more up-to-date irrigated countries and also when compared with what it will eventually be here as the use of water for the growth of crops with small returns will eventually be abandoned.

I have in mind several apple orchards in the Territory that have netted over a thousand dollars per acre. These same orchards, without the aid of irrigation and under the most favorable season conditions, would not have netted one-quarter of the above. For, with the aid of irrigation you can not only get a maximum yield but also a better quality. In these particular instances, there is \$750 per acre that can be attributed to the aid of irrigation, the amount of water used was approximately one-hundredth part of one second foot, bringing the increased results due to irrigation and the proper handling of the crop to \$75,000 per second foot in this one season. The above are actual results obtained in the Territory, but are way above the average, however, they are cited to give an idea of what can be done in the Territory when the water is properly applied to the best paying crops.

It is not necessary for me to discuss the necessity of the doctrine of appropriation through beneficial use for in an arid country that can only be recognized because our water is our greatest resource and must be applied to beneficial use in order to derive beneficial results and also the inherent right to that doctrine as the Mexican government recognized this doctrine prior to the time this Territory was ceded to the United States. The time has come when New Mexico cannot afford to allow her greatest resource to be carelessly and heedlessly wasted and it will soon be up to the courts of our Territory in many places to make these important decisions.

Under separate cover, I am forwarding to you Articles on Irrigation.
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Under separate cover, I am forwarding to you Articles on Irrigation.
Yours very truly,
VERNON L. SULLIVAN,
Territorial Engineer.

one year 712 acre feet, thus a second fact running continuously for eight months would cover 237 acres two feet deep, 475 acres one foot deep, and 950 acres six inches deep allowing nothing for waste.

The duty or amount of water used by the farmer today varies enormously by some using at the rate of forty or fifty acres per second foot, while others are irrigating 150 to 400 acres per second foot. It is gratifying to note that where the duty of water has been the highest, generally speaking the greater the results.

The best of cotton has been raised on nine inches of water near Carlsbad, corn has been repeatedly raised on one foot of water, and good crops of corn, vegetables, alfalfa, and orchards, averaging 216.5 acres to the second foot and the project is in a section where the rainfall is light and evaporation is great. In California they raise cultivated crops on six inches of water and in places where they have very little rain.

The conditions affecting the duty of water are many. The most important one is the conservation of the moisture by cultivation. The soil, kind of crop raised, rainfall, etc., however, affect the duty of water. Upon this subject I will quote some of the experiments of the United States agricultural department, in which the tests showed an evaporation in four teen days of 23 per cent of the water applied to the soil where there was no cultivation, 6.6 per cent when protected by four inches of cultivated mulch, and only 1 per cent under a ten inch soil mulch.

Third. I have heretofore mentioned the highest beneficial use of water made in the Territory which was above the average, however, there are many orchards where they are properly cared for that are netting over one hundred dollars per acre. Alfalfa fields when properly fertilized and sown for are producing from four to seven tons per acre and alfalfa is selling for such prices that it is netting from five to eight dollars per ton. Without irrigation it would be impossible to grow alfalfa at all. Corn and cane fields, uncultivated, over irrigated, and improperly cared for, in many places do not pay for the cost of water and seed. Thus it is seen that when water and soil is neglected and improperly cared for very little, if any, beneficial results are obtained.

In the arid parts of California the standard beneficial use of water is far higher than in our own Territory.

In consideration of the beneficial use of water we must not forget that we have an estimated water power development of over half a million horse power and that in many places the fall is so great that one cubic foot of water will develop enough power to pump several times that amount from the underflow. The water power possibilities have not as yet been fully appreciated. Water for power purposes can, in places where the grade is sufficient, be used over and over again without consuming or diminishing its quantity and can afterwards be used for irrigation.

Fourth. Upon the decision of the various courts depend largely the future development of our Territory, if the courts are going to hold that the filings made by the parties in the past are going to determine the amounts of water such parties are entitled to, then there will be very little chance for future development as filings are generally made way in excess of the parties needs or use, and it will be found here as in other states that the filings will cover many times more water than the entire flow of the stream. It will be seen that old filings only really prove that at the time the claimant filed he either had a ditch or was planning the construction of one, thus the filings will assist largely in determining priorities, therefore, the question solves itself down to the merits of each individual case as to whether he has had a reasonable time to complete his appropriation and if so what beneficial use has been made, in other words, to determine what amount of water he is entitled to.

The developer and capitalist must have ample protection during the construction of a large project, as the actual bona fide builder who places his money in the construction and real development should be encouraged, but such protection should not be so broad as to cover the speculator.

The question as to what constitutes a beneficial use of water must then be determined and it appears to me that the mere application of water to the soil without following it up with the seeding or planting to some variety of crop and making efforts to properly care for same, would not constitute a beneficial use as no beneficial results are obtained, and where rights have been acquired, they should be limited to that amount of water really needed when conservatively and properly used.

It is not necessary for me to discuss the necessity of the doctrine of appropriation through beneficial use for in an arid country that can only be recognized because our water is our greatest resource and must be applied to beneficial use in order to derive beneficial results and also the inherent right to that doctrine as the Mexican government recognized this doctrine prior to the time this Territory was ceded to the United States. The time has come when New Mexico cannot afford to allow her greatest resource to be carelessly and heedlessly wasted and it will soon be up to the courts of our Territory in many places to make these important decisions.

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Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 1.—Andres Medano, a Mexican, who died at the age of 107 years, was buried here today. He had lived at Los Angeles seventy years. During the Mexican war he served as private soldier in the army of the republic.

**LOS ANGELES VETERAN
DIES 107 YEARS OLD.**

ORMSBY M'HARG OUT OF OFFICIAL LIFE.

Secretary of Commerce and Labor Discusses With President Matter of Successor.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Important changes in office and a new swing in the administration work of the treasury occurred today.

Ormsby McHarg, assistant secretary of commerce and labor, left last night for New York, where he will become a member of the law firm of Noble, Jackson and Hubbard. Solicitor Earl of the department took Mr. McHarg's place temporarily.

The retirement of James B. Reynolds as assistant secretary of the treasury becomes effective today. He will sit with the new tariff commission, of which he is a member.

The change in the office of United States treasurer takes effect today. Lee McCharg, once conspicuous as a college gridiron star, taking the oath of office as successor to Charles H. Treat.

Strenuous efforts were made to have Mr. Treat retained. Hundreds of letters are on file in the department asking in this retention. Five state banking associations petitioned the President to keep Mr. Treat in office.

A. Platt Andrews will take the oath as director of the mint today.

Nagel Goes to Texas.
New Orleans, Nov. 1.—Secretary Nagel, left last night for Port Arthur, Texas. From there he goes to Galveston and Houston. He took up with the President on the voyage down the Mississippi river the question of a successor to Ormsby McHarg, assistant secretary of commerce and labor but no decision was reached.

Tickling, tight Coughs, can be surely and quickly loosened with a prescription druggists are dispensing everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Cough Remedy. And it is so very different than common cough medicines. No Opium, no Chloroform, absolutely nothing harsh or unsafe. The tender leaves of a harmless, long healing mountainous shrub, gives the curative properties, Dr. Shoop's Cough Remedy. Those leaves have the power to claim the most distressing Cough and to soothe and heal the most sensitive bronchial membrane. Mothers should, for safety's sake alone, always demand Dr. Shoop's. It can with perfect freedom be given to even the youngest babies. Test it yourself and see! Sold by Stripling-Burrows Co.

HALF MILLION DOLLAR CATTLE RANCH SALE.

Dr. J. M. Cunningham and Frank and Frank Springer of Las Vegas Dispose of Interests.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 1.—Henry M. Porter, the well known Denver capitalist, and Dr. J. M. Cunningham and Frank Springer, of Las Vegas, N. M., his partners in the Red River Cattle Company, in New Mexico, have disposed of their interests in that concern, including both cattle and ranches, for something like \$500,000.

The cattle have been purchased by the firm of Richard & Comstock of western Nebraska, and about one-half the cattle, 15,500 head, have already been delivered to them. It will take another year to gather and deliver the other half. Pollock & Company, were the purchasers of the Red River ranches, comprising about 10,000 acres.

Porter became interested in the concern which was disposed of back in 1881, and it has yielded him large returns ever since. This deal by no means marks his retirement from business, however, as he is still heavily interested in both land and cattle in the vicinity of Springer, Colfax county, New Mexico.

A CARD

This is to certify that all druggists are authorized to refund your money if Foley's Honey and Tar fails to cure your cough or cold. It stops the cough, heals the lungs and prevents serious results from a cold, prevents pneumonia and consumption. Contains no opiates. The genuine is in a yellow package. Refuse substitutes. Sold by all druggists.

WILL TRAIN IN CALIFORNIA MOUNTAINS.

During November, However, Jeffries Will Remain in Vicinity of New York.

New York, Nov. 1.—James J. Jeffries will remain in the vicinity of New York until after December first, when it will be decided where he will fight Jack Johnson. His plan is to walk from five to ten miles daily, and to work in the local gymnasium about three hours each day. As soon as it is decided where he is to be held, Jeffries will go to the mountains in California and will begin hard training.

Johnson in Chicago.
Chicago, Nov. 1.—Jack Johnson, the colored champion, returned to Chicago today after his conference with Jeffries. As to the proposed fight with Jeffries, Johnson said he thought it would take place next July.

Croup is most prevalent during the dry cold weather of the early winter months. Parents of young children should be prepared for it. All that is needed is a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Many mothers are never without it in their homes and it has never disappointed them. Sold by all druggists.

THREE HUNDRED MINERS ENTOMBED.

Waters Rushing Into Tarni Coal Pit Great Britain, Cause Terrible Disaster.

London, Nov. 1.—Three hundred miners were imprisoned this afternoon by water rushing into the Tarni coal pit at Yalaly-Fera, Glamorgan. Three bodies were recovered. A hundred and fifty miners were rescued alive but others are still held prisoners and the waters are rising.

S.S.S. BEST TREATMENT FOR CATARRH

There is no way to cure Catarrh except to purify the blood, and thus do away with the cause. The symptoms may be benefited by the use of washes, inhalations, sprays, medicated tobacco, etc., and through the use of such treatment catarrh suffers no real temporary relief and comfort. External and local measures however cannot have any effect on the blood, and therefore their use alone is of no real curative value. Catarrh is a deep-seated blood disease, and comes as the result of catarrhal matter and other impurities in the circulation. These morbid matters in the blood cause an inflammatory and irritated condition of the mucous membrane of the cavities of the body, producing an unhealthy secretion, ringing noises in the ears, stuffy feeling in the head and nose, headaches, hoarseness, bronchial affections, watery eyes, etc. S.S.S. is the best treatment for Catarrh because it is the greatest of all blood purifiers. This medicine removes every particle of the catarrhal impurity from the circulation, making this vital fluid pure, fresh and healthy. Then the inflamed membranes begin to heal, because they are nourished with pure, health-giving blood, every symptom disappears, and soon S.S.S. produces a perfect cure. S.S.S. does not contain any habit-forming drugs, which really never can cure Catarrh, but often ruin the health. Book on Catarrh and any medical advice free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

LID WAS TIGHT IN ALBUQUERQUE.

Saloon Men Obey Order of Sheriff Romero and the Law in Duke City.

According to the Albuquerque Journal, the lid was on tight in the Duke City yesterday and not one saloon sold any strong drink. The Journal goes so far as to say that most of the saloon employees liked it and some of them went hunting while others went to church. Concludes the Journal:

"Considerable speculation was heard yesterday and last night as to the length of time the lid could be expected to stay on. Some seemed to consider it only a spasm of virtue from which the officers would recover and these predicted an early return to the back door and wide open policy. The general opinion, however, was that the lid is on this time to stay and there were even those who expressed the opinion, in some cases hope, in others fear, that in a few brief months, saloon doors would not only be closed. On the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, but on the other days of the week commonly called Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday."

DRAWN SALARY FOR FIVE POSITIONS.

U. S. District Clerk Joseph C. Fennell Given Allowances for Several Jobs.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1.—How would you like to draw the salaries for five jobs? Joseph C. Fennell, clerk of the United States circuit court of London, Richmond, Chattanooga, Jackson and Covington, Kentucky, does. The point came up when Mr. Fennell turned in his mileage account. The comptroller of the treasury has solemnly declared: "This man is officially five individuals, where upon are based his mileage allowance and he gets the salaries and allowances of all five offices."

The comptroller admitted that if he "were a separate and independent clerk at each place of holding court," he would not be entitled to mileage, but was entitled to the emoluments and his appointment to all five offices, contrary to court practices elsewhere, is held valid.

Dr. Shoop's Health Coffee is created from pure parched grains, malt, nuts, etc.—no real coffee in it. Fine in flavor—is "made in a minute." No 20 or 30 minutes tedious boiling. Sample free. Frank Andrews.

STATISTICS PROVE GENERAL PROSPERITY.

General Car Shortage Feared on Account of Remarkable Revival in Business.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1.—Prosperity has arrived, according to a statement issued today by the bureau of statistics, department of commerce and labor. During September the business of the country and the volume of freight cars used reached proportions which exceeded those of the same month last year. In fact, there are indications of car shortage soon developing. The improved conditions are most pronounced in the coal and iron trades. The movement in lumber is also heavier.

PRISON CONDITIONS IN DEMOCRATIC STATE.

San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 1.—The state convicts are forced to mine coal under most terrible conditions have been established by the committee now investigating the Texas state penitentiary system and the penal settlements. They have found that at the Calvery coal mine the prisoners were required to work in water and mud reaching in many instances, to their knees. To mine seven tons per day, the task imposed, under these conditions is a superhuman labor, but was excused nevertheless.

WILL CONTEST DRAGGED ALONG 21 YEARS.

San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 1.—According to an opinion handed down by the fourth court of civil appeals, the will of John W. Harris, who died at Galveston 21 years ago, will be probated in the near future. The deceased was a well known pioneer and left a large estate. The delay is due to the existence of two wills claimed to have been executed on the same day, July 10, 1889. To the widow and other heirs it was unknown that Mr. Harris had adopted Annie W. Dallam of Matagorda county and thus made her one of his heirs. The legal actions ensuing are the cause of the delay.

NO CASE ON RECORD.

There is no case on record of a cough or cold resulting in pneumonia or consumption after Foley's Honey and Tar has been taken, as it will stop your cough and break up the cold quickly. Refuse any but the genuine. Contains no opiates and is safe and sure. Sold by all druggists.

MILITARY ACADEMY IN MOURNING.

Officially Announced That No More Foot Ball Games Would Be Played This Season.

West Point, Nov. 1.—The military academy is in mourning today over the loss of Cadet Byrne, who died yesterday, the result of a broken neck, sustained in Saturday's foot ball game with Harvard. It was officially announced today that West Point would play no more foot ball game this season.

ANOTHER NATIONAL CALAMITY THREATENED.

Mexico City, Nov. 2.—Grief appears in store for American gum chewers according to Franklin Canning, an official of the American Chicle Company. The gum chewers' delicacy is threatened with extinction, unless new chicle forests are discovered. Owing to the great demand and consequent high prices, the chicle growers of Yucatan have been tapping their trees too often, and as a result the trees are dying and are being destroyed rapidly.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

CONTAINS NO
HARMFUL
DRUGS

Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, La Grippe, Asthma, Throat
and Lung Trouble. Prevents Pneumonia and Consumption

THE GENUINE IS IN THE
YELLOW PACKAGE

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Wayside Jottings.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1909.

Death of Young Man—Perfecto Padilla, aged nineteen years, died a few days ago at Puerto de Luna.

Murder Trial at Raton—John Barnum is on trial at Raton for the killing of Napoleon Canton on May 12 of this year.

Woman Thrown by Horse—Mrs. George Moore was seriously injured at Las Vegas yesterday by being thrown by her horse.

Wanted for Forgery—A warrant has been issued at Las Vegas for the arrest of Tomas Romero on the charge of having forged the name of Solomon Luna to a check for \$55.

Will Give Up Auto Mail Line—G. J. Fredericks has decided to abandon his recently established auto mail and stage line from Las Vegas to Santa Rosa and that the horse and wagon will succeed the auto.

Eight Boy Burglars—The cases of eight boys accused of burglary were taken up this afternoon before Judge Ira A. Abbott at Albuquerque. If the boys are found guilty they will probably be sent to the territorial reformatory at Springer.

Stage Driver Succumbs—B. H. Gifford, owner of the Leopold and Pinos Altos stage line, died at Silver City of tuberculosis.

Hagerman Will Probated—The will of the late James J. Hagerman has been probated at Roswell. His estate is left to the widow and his sons Herbert J. and Percy are appointed executors without bond.

Verdict by Coroner's Jury—A coroner's jury at Baza, Chaves county, returned the verdict that Robert L. Banks came to his death by a blow with some blunt instrument in the hands of Tobias Stewart and Roy Woolf of Roswell.

Shipped Car of Onions—The Mesilla Valley Produce Exchange has shipped a car of onions to Chicago from Las Cruces and after paying all expenses, the growers get one and a quarter cents per pound, the yield having been from 40,000 to 60,000 pounds an acre.

Indicted on Serious Charge—In federal court at Roswell, Edward C. Slocum was indicted and pleaded guilty to sending obscene matter through the mails. Slocum who is from Artesia, was fined \$250 and costs. Squire T. Ford is charged in the same court with intimidating a settler but pleaded not guilty.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1909.

Death of Child—The 18-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Hoover, died at Estancia on Wednesday.

Wedded at Estancia—Frank G. McCabe and Lillie M. King were married at Estancia on Wednesday by Rev. J. M. Tuttle.

Died of Malignant Fever—Agripina, aged ten years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adelaida Tofia, died of malignant fever at Las Vegas yesterday.

Montana Couple Married—Miss Kathryn Hanly of Bozeman, Montana, and Ralph G. McComb of Montana, were married at Albuquerque yesterday by Rev. Mr. Warren.

Socorro School House Destroyed by Fire—A four room brick school house at Socorro was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. The loss is \$4,000 covered by insurance.

Held for Theft of Horse—Liberato Montoya, a good herder, has been arrested at Albuquerque on the charge of stealing a colt valued at \$100, which has been since recovered by its owner.

Sentenced to Penitentiary—Charles Buckman, aged 24 years, was sentenced to the penitentiary yesterday by Judge Ira A. Abbott, for inducing thirteen year old Margarita Chavez to run away from home.

It's Up to Jaramillo—Tomas Romero was arrested at Las Vegas yesterday on the charge of having forged the name of Solomon Luna to a check but he had little difficulty to clear himself. As a consequence, Lucio Jaramillo was bound over to the grand jury in \$1,000 bond.

Will Have to Postpone Trial—Mike Weil has returned to Roswell from Seattle to face trial on the charge of using the mails to defraud, but since his principal prosecuting witness is ill in Chicago, the trial will have to be postponed again although the case has been pending two years.

Sentenced to Reform School—Judge Ira A. Abbott at Albuquerque, yesterday sentenced the following boys to the Reform School at Springer for one year: Simon and Eli Mondragon, Freddie Morris, Ambrosio Salazar, Federico Luna, Rogind Wagner, Leo Luna, and Florencio Apodaca, eight in all, but in all except the first three cases, sentence was suspended pending good behavior.

He Shook the Whisky Jug—A man whose name is not given, while standing on a Santa Fe track near Raton, shaking a whisky jug at the crew of a passing freight train, was struck by passenger No. 1 from the east and was thrown several feet, but he escaped with one broken arm, one broken leg and bruises all over his body. He was placed on a helper engine and hurried to the Trinidad hospital.

Wedding Announcement—Mrs. H. W. Warner, for several years manager of the Postal Telegraph Company in this city, and T. H. Jones of Pallas, Colorado, formerly in the telegraph service of the New Mexico Central at Santa Fe, were married at Salt Lake, Utah, on October 17, and have established their home at Grand Junction, Colorado. The good wishes of their many friends in Santa Fe are given Mr. and Mrs. Jones.

Federal Court Takes Recess—Federal court at Roswell has taken recess to December 16.

Will Increase Shop Force—President Ripley announces that 500 men will be added to the shop force of 500 men at Topeka, Kan.

Horse for City Delivery—Roswell has been given another mounted let-

ter carrier and no whas two mounted carriers and one foot carrier.

Engineer Dies Suddenly—Martin Easton Moore, a young railroad engineer, died suddenly at Roswell on Wednesday, of heart failure brought on by tonsillitis.

Given Ten Years For Murder—Juan Rodriguez was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary at Solomonsville, Ariz., for the murder of Conrad Sullivan.

Plenty of Venison at Silver City—Hunting parties on the Gila reserve are having good luck and venison is getting to be a common dish in almost every home.

Her Fourth Husband—Henrietta A. Hegia was granted a divorce for the third time, at Solomonsville, Ariz., yesterday and two hours later was married to her fourth husband, Leonard Smith. The woman has three children, one from each of her former husbands.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1909.

Successful Hunters—A. T. Rogers, Sr., and E. P. Havens, of Las Vegas, each returned yesterday with a deer. Rogers killed his buck on Elk mountain and Havens bagged his back of Hermit's peak.

Bound Over to Grand Jury—At Las Vegas yesterday Justice Murray bound over to the grand jury, Joaquin Labrador and Geronimo Ascarate, both charged with having broken the seal of a box car at Watrous.

Big Initiation Planned—At a meeting of Council No. 804, Knights of Columbus, at Las Vegas, held last night, it was decided to have a big initiation and the next three degrees of the order the last week in November. Fully forty candidates will be initiated into the mysteries of the order.

Convicts on Scenic Highway—Yesterday afternoon a gang of twenty-six convicts from the territorial penitentiary arrived at Las Vegas, coming overland from Watrous for the purpose of working on the scenic highway on Gallinas canon. It is expected that the work will require a month's time, as that part of the scenic route is badly in need of fixing.

On Inspection Tour—General Superintendent T. W. Carroll of Chicago, and W. C. Black of Denver, leading officials of the Postal Telegraph Company were in Las Vegas yesterday inspecting the Postal lines at that place. They are on a tour of inspection of the Postal lines in the southwest. They are reported to be making investigations with a view of extending the company's line in New Mexico, Arizona and Texas.

Marriage License—The probate court clerk, George W. Arniño, has issued a marriage license to the following: Charles Bell and Gregoria Rivera; Ephraim B. Mosher and Harriet Colbreth.

Started on Work—Dirt is now flying on the Phelps Dodge railroad extension to the Rio Puerco mountains in Grant county. A permanent camp has been established by the construction crew near Tyrone, not far from Silver City.

Mullen Case Postponed—The case at Corydon, Iowa, against R. G. Mullen of Alamogordo and R. M. Nichols of Kansas City, on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses has been postponed until Monday, November 1st. Mullen is to be tried first.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1909.

Death of Old Settler—Juan de Jesus Garcia, aged 76 years, died at Roswell last week of mountain fever.

Bought Spanish American—Eugene J. H. Roy has bought out the interest of A. S. Bushkewitz in the Roy American.

Another Distinguished Visitor—Secretary of War Dickinson has promised to visit Fort Bayard, Grant county, in the near future.

Deaths of Old Timer—John A. Walters, one of the old timers in Lincoln county, died at Lincoln last week of pneumonia of the heart.

Dentist's Home Destroyed—The home of Dr. E. P. Brown, a dentist living a mile west of Roswell, Mora county, was destroyed by fire last week.

Big Ranch Deal—Wayne Brazel, W. D. Buck and A. M. Shoemaker have purchased the Baird & Gould and the Z. F. Keene ranches and cattle near Lordsburg, Grant county.

Another Death From Scarlet Fever—Durn, Torrance county, reports another death from scarlet fever. The three year old child of Transito Santos died after an illness of only one day.

Will Rebuild School House—The board of education of Socorro has decided to rebuild the school house recently burned down. The new school house will be a one story brick structure.

Hunter Fined for Trespass—Two men were fined \$50 and costs and one man \$75 and costs at Cimarron last week for trespassing on the lands of Frederick Whitney. Colfax county, while hunting.

Attempted to Rob Maxwell Post Office—An attempt was made last week to force an entrance into the postoffice and store at Maxwell City, Colfax county, but the would-be burglar was frightened away.

Burglary at Clovis—The White House Bar at Clovis was robbed last week of \$14.30 taken from the cash till. Otto Cramer was arrested and confessed. He returned the money claiming it was only a joke.

New Mexico Team Won—The University of New Mexico football team at Albuquerque on Saturday defeated the El Paso Military Academy team by a score of 15 to 6. The University team will play the University of Colorado at Boulder next Saturday.

Shot a Big Grizzly—Joseph Canham while out hunting in Colfax county last week with W. J. Tate and J. E. Hunt, brought down the big grizzly known as "Clubfoot" who had been a terror to farmers and stockmen since he lost one of his paws some years ago in a trap.

Convicts of Scenic Highway—Twenty-six convicts from the territorial penitentiary under charge of J. D. McWhorter, good roads engineer, have moved their camp from Watrous where they worked on the Santa Fe trail in Box canon, to Las Vegas, where they will repair the Scenic Highway from Las Vegas up the Gallinas canon near El Porvenir.

Attempted Jail Break at Mora—Jose Esquivel, confessed murderer, and Porfirio Cordova, in jail in default of bonds, were thwarted in a desperate attempt to break jail at Mora Saturday night. They had sawed two bars from the outside window, when discovered by the jailer, Cordova, in some manner had secured a key to Esquivel's cell and had released him. Had the break been successful, a number of other prisoners would have escaped also.

Fatal Injury to Workman—Last week at the Roberts ranch in the San Simon valley, Grant county, a workman named Johnson was fatally injured while repairing a pump. Johnson and a workman Dick Mays were struck on the head with a flying piece of scum while in the well and appeared to have escaped serious injury. In about an hour Johnson lapsed into unconsciousness and he was taken to Lordsburg for medical treatment. He was suffering from oedema of the brain and will probably die.

Fire at Portales—Fire on Friday destroyed five buildings at Portales. The loss was \$12,000, the insurance about one-third of that amount.

Veteran Dies at Hotel—Isaac Price, an old veteran, who was on his way from Floyd, N. M., to Oklahoma, died of apoplexy in a Croy's hotel. He was traveling overland.

Temperance Rally at Albuquerque—Albuquerque will have a temperance rally on November 28. It will be held in Ellis' hall and a fine program is being prepared for the meeting.

Chamber of Commerce Elect Directors—The Clovis Chamber of Commerce has elected the following directors: B. D. Oldham, Cash; Ramey, O. A. Owen, M. Boyle and C. M. Stead.

Western Union Makes Change—The Western Union Telegraph Company has again made a change at its local office. M. J. Brennan who has been in charge of the office today left for Durango, Colorado, and is succeeded by F. R. Plunkett of Colorado.

Court at the County Seat—Court convened today for the first time at Carrizozo which is the new county seat of Lincoln county. As court has not been held in Lincoln county for the past eighteen months the docket is exceptionally large and a great amount of work on hand. Judge A. W. Cooley will preside.

Two Cattle Slaughtered—The five hundred head of cattle sold some time ago by T. W. Hanna of the Onderdonk ranch at Lamy, Santa Fe county, to E. A. Miera, have been transferred to the Rio Puerco ranch of the latter. Kinderman & Howes have sold their cattle, some 2,000 head ranging in southern Santa Fe county, to Kansas parties.

Automobile Loan to Vaughn—Vaughn has given the Roswell-Torrance Automobile Company a right of way and terminal facilities and work has been started on the road which will cost \$2,500, following in greater part the Roswell-Torrance road which will be abandoned. About \$2,500 will be spent on the road and it is to be completed by November 20. Except three quarters of a mile of sand, the road offers no difficulties.

Draining the Bogs—"Water was let out of the lower bog yesterday and the folks who love to fish with a scoop shovel or a pitch fork had their day of sport. Fish is a drug on the Artesia market today as about a carload was picked up. The upper bog was tapped this morning and will run out in about a week when another haul of fish will be taken.

The bogs are being drained by a company of farmers recently organized for that purpose by Martin Yates who has a large farm in that part of the valley a portion of which was covered by the water."—Artesia Advocate.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1909.

Penty of Water in Rio Grande—Old timers say that there is more water flowing down the Rio Grande at Embudo than at any time at this season since 1862.

Death of Infant—The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Rivera died at Las Vegas on Saturday night.

Indian Wedding—Taos had an Indian wedding last week when Pedro Lujan and Miss Lucero were married.

Fruit Nursery at Clovis—George Appel, an expert forester, will start a forest and fruit tree nursery near Clovis, Curry county.

Death of Infant—The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Demosthenes Martinez died at Taos a few days ago.

Died of Pneumonia—Mrs. Agapita M. de Manzanera died of pneumonia on Saturday afternoon at the age of 55 years.

Big Sheep Shipment—Justin H. McCarthy has rounded up 15,000 head of sheep in Taos and is shipping them from Servitola.

Candidates for Asylum—Ralph Vigil of Rancho de Taos, and Gabriel Ortega of Costilla, Taos county, are at Taos to be taken to the asylum at Las Vegas.

Thrown Down by Gas Explosion—Cecilio Rosenwald, a business man of Las Vegas, was thrown down and rendered unconscious by an explosion of gas in the heater at his residence. Rosenwald was soon revived but mourns the loss of his whiskers and mustache which were singed off.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder, Relieves painful, smarting, nervous feet and ingrowing nails, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is certain cure for sweating, callous, swollen, tired, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores. By mail for 25c. In stamps. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

BRYAN'S MAJORITY IS WIPED OUT

Nebraska Again Safely Moored in Republican Column

GOVERNOR DRAPER RE-ELECTED

Massachusetts, the Old Bay State, Gives Him 8,000 Majority.

Omaha, Nov. 2.—Meager returns indicate that the majority given W. J. Bryan a year ago has been practically wiped out and that the Republicans have elected their three candidates to the supreme bench, making the court solidly Republican. The Republicans also made a clean sweep in this (Douglas) county and Lancaster county (Lincoln), both of which went Democratic a year ago.

Massachusetts Stays Republican. Boston, Nov. 2.—The Democrats of Massachusetts are far more gratified at the result of yesterday's election than the Republicans for while the latter re-elected their ticket headed by Governor Draper, the majorities were cut to a minimum. Last year they won a plurality of 60,000, this year it is a bare 8,000. The Democrats also made gains in the legislature and today some of them even predict the defeat two years hence of Henry Cabot Lodge for Senator.

RECORD YEAR FOR LIFE CERTIFICATES.

Territorial Board of Education Grants Licenses to a Large Number of Teachers.

At the meeting of the territorial board of education last Friday more life certificates to teach were granted than at any meeting heretofore. Those who received life certificates were:

Jennie Adair, Clovis; Lulu Brigrum, Tucuman; Mrs. Iva Blaise, Rodeo; Mrs. J. M. Blazer, Alamogordo; Mrs. Nora Brumback, Belen; Frank Carson, East Las Vegas; Ruth Dona Idson, Hondale; Anna Elizabeth Dyrart, Santa Fe; Mrs. Cora A. Garber, Dunlap; Stanley; E. F. Edgerton, Clinton, N. Y.; Jeanette T. Ferguson, Tucuman; Charles D. George, Alamogordo; P. A. Grove, Melrose; L. M. Garrett, Farmington; Miss Virginia Hendren, Carlsbad; Anna C. Krohn, Taos; Arthur Ralph Kent, Lenapah, Okla.; Rosa Lowdon, Santa Fe; Lulu B. Lackey, Tucuman; Clarence B. Link, Central; A. E. McMillan, Lenapah, Okla.; Mrs. Florence Harrell Oliver, Raton; Lillian Schacht, Stanley; Mrs. L. W. Wallace, Hatchita. The following were granted certificates as follows:

Mary Adams, Corona, first grade certificate extended to 1911; Neil E. Blichentaff, Las Cruces, first grade three years; Jose G. Borrego, Chamita, first grade three years; Edith Burke, Agricultural College, first grade three years; Miss Artless Brown, Las Vegas, first grade five years; May Buell, Roswell, first grade three years; Annabel Cushman, Huntville, Tex., first grade; Nancy Crossland, Mayfield, Ky., first grade, renewable; Emma C. Curtis, Raton, first grade one year extended to 1911; Joseph Daley, Magdalena, first grade extended three years; Henry G. Erett, Clayton, first grade extended to 1910; Eva Felton, Alamogordo, first grade; John T. Foster, Peniel, Tex., one year first grade; Grace Forbes, Watanga, Okla., first grade three years; James I. Ferguson, Willard, first grade three years; Doris Foster, Mesilla Park, first grade three years, renewable; Ola D. Gilbert, Española, first grade extended to 1911; Mrs. Lila B. Glesler, Moriarty, first grade three years; Emily Hewitt, Lake Wood, first grade three years; Miss Iva Tyson Hall, Elida, five years; Beulah Martinez, East Las Vegas, five years; Inis Hoff, Silver City, first grade three years; T. P. Kelly, Dyer, Tenn., three years; Edith K. Mar, Carrizozo, five years; Edith K. Mar, Wellington, Kan., three years; Frank Morris, Alamogordo, five years; Mae Nairn, Ranger Lake, three years; Adie Malt, Las Vegas, first grade extended to 1911; Bertha Panen, East Las Vegas, five years; Mrs. Maude R. Las Vegas, five years; William Patterson, Lucia, five years; Arthur Poore, Portales, five years; Alle J. Powers, Farmington, first grade extended 1910; Carson A. Rube, Clayton, three years; Mrs. A. E. Ruddle, Elida, three years; Mary Rodgers, Nell, Aztec, five years; 1912; Boyd Clayton, first expiring 1912; Vivian Rose, Silver City, three years; Vivian Redding, Lamy, first year extended three years; Mary E. Strunk, Artesia, county first one year; H. C. Smith, Hance, county first one year; Blanche Strasser, Carrizozo, extended 1911, five years; Marie Schaeffer, East Las Vegas, three years; Sarah Schaeffer, Raton, three years; E. T. Stanley, Artesia, three years; Pearl Startton, Clayton, three years; Matilda Thompson, Farmington, county first one year; C. A. VanBuren, Raton, three years; Gertrude Webb, five years; Fannie Lou Yager, Dallas, Tex., county first one year; Mrs. Fannie G. Medbury, Silver City, three years.

GRAND MASTER OF MEXICAN MASONS DEAD. Mexico City, Nov. 2.—John C. Morehead, grand master of the grand lodge, Valle de Mexico, A. F. and A. M., died here. He was born in Ireland in 1876 and came to Mexico 15 years ago from Wisconsin. Stomach trouble aggravated by the excitement incident to an earthquake Sunday morning caused his death.

LAST DAY OF WATERWAYS CONVENTION.

New Orleans, Nov. 2.—The closing session today of the Deep Waterways Convention was marked by enthusiastic expressions of faith in the attainment of the "fourteen feet through the valley."

HENEY GIVEN DESERVED LICKING

Turned Down by San Francisco by 13,000 Majority

Its Candidate for Mayor Voted in by Plurality of 8,000.

San Francisco, Nov. 2.—San Francisco retired Francis J. Heney, who has won national fame as a prosecutor or of graft cases here, and gave union labor another chance at running the city administration. Charles M. Fickler's majority over Heney for district attorney will reach 13,000, while P. H. McCarty, union labor candidate for mayor, was elected by a plurality of about 8,000. "I shall do all in my power to vindicate the name of union labor and give the city the best administration it ever had," said Mr. McCarthy, when his election was assured. Mr. Heney said: "The election shows that the people do not appreciate the fight I have made for them, and the present situation, but they will appreciate it two years from now. I have been fighting for principle but this is not the time to quote."

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PUBLIC SCHOOLS DOING WELL IN COUNTY. Superintendent of County Public Schools John V. Conway returned last evening from an extended trip to the northern school districts. While there he installed the teachers at Upper Nambé, school district number 14; Lower Nambé, school district number 15; Upper Pojoaque, school district number 1; Upper San Ildefonso, school district number 9; and Lower Santa Cruz, school district number 18. At Upper Nambé, school district number 14, Leandro M. Ortiz was installed as the teacher with an enrollment of 43. It is expected that this number shall be increased to 65. At Lower Nambé, school district number 15, Cesar Ortiz was installed as the teacher with an enrollment of 23, and this number will be increased to about 55. At Upper Pojoaque, school district number 1, Mrs. Emma Gonzales, was installed as the teacher with an enrollment of 24, and this number will be increased to about 50. At Upper San Ildefonso, school district number 9, Frank Ortiz was installed as the teacher with an enrollment of 31, the total enrollment will be about 55. At Lower Santa Cruz, school district number 18, Jose Teofilo Ortega was installed as teacher with an enrollment of 30, and within another week this number will reach about 60. The superintendent addressed meetings of the parents at every school district, and emphasized his intention to enforce the new compulsory education law, and reports that there is an inclination on the part of the parents and all those concerned, to abide by its provisions.

Superintendent Conway writes the New Mexican as follows:

Santa Fe, N. M.
I am enclosing a report of my last visit to the northern school districts, and you will not that I am trying to infuse interest in our schools, and endeavoring to organize our county schools in such a manner as to enable us to secure absolute supervision by the county superintendent, believing that it is the only way by which we can expect good results.

The parents of the children in the different school districts are notified and invited in plenty of time to come to the school house and hear what the county superintendent has to say, and to witness the organization of the school. After talking to the parents upon provisions of the education law, and their duties to the children, I proceed to organize the schools according to our new methods, and after thorough organization, I turn over the same to the teacher, who publicly announces his intention to do his very best, providing he has the help of the parents. The understanding which we have whereby the superintendent must be present to organize the school before same can be legally opened, takes splendidly with the people, who seem infused with a new interest in school affairs, and I believe that about two terms like this one, will bring about a thorough organization of our county schools in this county similar to the organization of our city schools.

Our people in the northern part of the county seem to be fairly fired by the coming winter, nearly every one raised good crops, and chile and alfalfa are in great abundance, the farmers having raised more of these products on account of their ready market. Most of the people are disposing of their alfalfa to Colorado markets.

In another week I shall have opened every public school in Santa Fe county.

Sincerely yours,
J. V. CONWAY,
County School Superintendent.

Beware of Ointment for Catarrh That Contains Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surface. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists. Price, 75c per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SANTA FE, N. M., OCT. 26, 1909, NO. 012009.

NOTICE OF THE APPLICATION OF EVALINE M. BENNETT, ALBERT I. BENNETT, CLARENCE C. BENNETT, JOHN W. BENNETT, ARTHUR M. BENNETT, ED. C. BENNETT AND DON A. E. BENNETT FOR A UNITED STATES PATENT.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of Chapter Six of Title Thirty-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States, Hattie E. Bennett, Evaline M. Bennett, John W. Bennett, Arthur M. Bennett and Don A. E. Bennett, by John L. Zimmerman, Attorney in fact for claimants, have made application to the United States for a patent to the Axtor Lode mining claim, lying and being situated within the Los Cerrillos Mining District, County of Santa Fe and Territory of New Mexico, which is more fully described as to metes and bounds by the official plat herewith posted and by the field notes of survey thereof, now filed in the office of the Register and Receiver, of the United States Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M., which field notes of survey describe the boundaries and extent of said claim on the surface, with magnetic variation at 9 deg. 54 minutes to 13 deg. 42 min. E., as follows, to-wit:

Survey No. 1461 Vera "M" Lode. Beginning at Cor. No. 1. Identical with NW location Cor. and with Cor. No. 1 survey No. 1402. A porphyry stone 24x14x4 ins. set in a mound of stones on stony ground, with a mound of stone, 1 1/2 ft. high, 2 ft. base alongside, chiseled 1402-1; whence, a plumb 7 ins. diam. bears S. 61 deg. 22 minutes 8 ft. dist. and a plumb 7 ins. diam. bears 37 degrees, 22 minutes E. 15.6 ft. dist. each blazed and scribed BT 1401-1. The Cor. of Secs. 19, 20, 25 and 30, T. 15 N. R. 8 E. N. M. P. M., bears S. O. deg. 13 minutes W. 33.08 ft. dist., which is a porphyry stone 18x15x6 ins. set in a mound of stones, marked with 2 grooves on E. face. Thence S. O. deg. 13 min. W. 12 deg. 41 E. On line bet. Secs. 19 and 20, a flag on the 1-4 Sec. Cor. being visible, 33.08 ft. The Cor. of Secs. 19, 20, 25 and 30, previously described, 1327.00. Junction of arroyo 10 ft. wide, course E. SE. with arroyo 40 ft. wide, course SE; road bears E. SE. and W. NW. 1402-60. Arroyo 5 ft. wide, course E. 1497.24. To Cor. No. 2. A granite stone 24x19x9 ins. set in the ground with a mound of stone 1 1/2 ft. high, 2 ft. base, alongside, chiseled 1401-2; whence, a plumb 4 ins. diam. bears N. 48 deg. 46 minutes E. 53.4 ft. dist. and a cedar 4 ins. diam. bears N. 11 deg. 50 minutes E. 59.8 ft. dist. each blazed and scribed BT 1401-2. The SW. location Cor. bears S. 51 deg. 53 minutes W. 11.8 ft. dist. A plumb stump 6 ins. diam. surrounded by a mound of stones marked SW. Cor. Vera M. Thence N. 51 deg. 53 minutes E. Va. 10 deg. 31 min. E. 101.00. Arroyo 5 ft. wide, course E. NE. 200.00. Road bears E. and W. 345.48, the S. end center; whence, the S. end center of the location, bears S. 64 deg. 16 min. E. 49.1 ft. dist. a porphyry stone 18x10x5 ins. set in a mound of stones marked S. end Mid Vera M., 727.93 to Cor. No. 2. A granite stone 24x9x7 ins. set in the ground with a mound of stones 1 1/2 ft. high, 2 ft. base alongside, chiseled 1401-3; whence, a plumb 5 ins. diam. bears N. 45 deg. 35 min. W. 88 ft. dist. and a plumb 4 ins. diam. bears S. 68 deg. 55 W. 61 ft. dist. each blazed and scribed BT 1401-3. The SE. location cor. bears S. 65 deg. 18 E. 93 ft. dist. a plumb post 4 ins. square, set in a mound of stones, marked SE. Cor. Vera M. Thence N. O. deg. 13 min. E. Va. 9 deg. 54 min. E. 1017.00. Intersection bet.