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The New Mexican Review, 01-12-1911

New Mexican Printing Co.

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NO. 51

APPORTIONMENT OF HOUSE

Crumpacker Bill Is Favorably Reported Today by Census Committee

BOUNDARY DISPUTE SETTLED

**There Will Be No Fight on Part
of New Mexico Against
Texas Claim.**

Washington, Jan. 11.—The Crump-backed congressional reapportionment bill, fixing the House membership at 433, exclusive of New Mexico and Arizona, was ordered favorably reported to the House today by the census committee.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The movement to require 240,000 population to each member of Congress would have cut New Mexico down to one member. Delegate Andrews worked hard to have the number fixed at 212,000, giving New Mexico two Congressmen.

Boundary Dispute Settled.
Washington, Jan. 11.—The House committee on judiciary presented a favorable report on the resolution to fix the boundary line between Texas and New Mexico. This resolution was the result of a special message from President Taft and has already been favorably acted upon by the Senate. Its effect will be to set at rest a dispute of many years standing with reference to the ownership of a strip of land 310 miles long and varying in width from three miles to half a mile and over which Texas has exercised jurisdiction for many years. The land is said to be worth from \$10 to \$25 per acre. The adoption of the resolution will have the effect of confirming the title of Texas to the land. The controversy was recently revived by the incorporation of a provision in the New Mexico constitution which fixes the eastern boundary of that state at the 103rd meridian, which it is claimed, is a considerable distance east of the present recognized line between New Mexico and Texas.

PORTUGAL HAS BIG
RAILROAD STRIKE ON HAND.

**Employees of Business Houses Also
Walk Out Because Government
Falls In Its Promises.**

Lisbon, Jan. 11.—The majority of the railroad employes of Portugal struck today. The government has long been warned of the movement, and took active measures to maintain the service, with partial success. Following the example of railwaymen the employes of business houses went to work on the ground that the government had failed to issue a decree fixing the limit of the day's work at twelve hours and providing one day's rest in seven. As the result many business houses are closed.

**BOMB HURLED AGAINST
HOME OF JUDGE.**

**Attempted Dynamite Outrage in Chi-
cago Discovered Early This
Morning.**

Chicago, Jan. 11.—A dynamite bomb was found early today at the home of County Judge John E. Owens, recently elected head of the county election machinery. It was about seven inches long and an inch in diameter, lead covered and the fuse ap-

...ared to have been ignited but burned out. The bomb was beside the wall of Judge Owen's library where he is accustomed to spend part of his evenings.

**TWO OF UNCLE SAM'S
WARSHIPS DISABLED.**

Michigan and South Carolina Lose
Port Propellers and Proceed to
Hampton Roads for Repairs.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.—The battleship Michigan of the Atlantic fleet was partially disabled yesterday by losing her port propeller and tail shaft according to a wireless to the navy department today. She was detached from the fleet and is proceeding to Hampton Roads, where the

little opposition to the constitution that section. Tomorrow noon he speaks at Placitas and in the evening at Albuquerque.

Where Spell Binders Go.
Hon. Jose D. Sena, secretary of the territorial central committee of the republican party stated this morning

at the constitution continues to arouse enthusiasm throughout the Territory for the adoption of the constitution and the following itineraries for speakers have been planned:

Judge Edward A. Mann, district attorney of Bernalillo county, and Hon. M. Compton, delegate in the constitutional convention, from Pecos, Roosevelt county, to Fort Sumner, January 13. Mr. Compton will speak at Vaughn on January 14.

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.

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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, JANUARY 12, 1911.

THE REWARD OF THE EDITOR

The Topeka Capital at Topeka, Kansas, was sold in 1896 for \$55,000, payment being made in notes. The other day \$200,000 was refused for it, and a declaration made that it could not be bought for \$250,000. Occasionally, a newspaperman gets into his own, even though he does not make money as rapidly as the bank at Dexter, Kansas county, which amounts to that during the past year its profits amounted to 36 per cent on the capital stock. However, there are other rewards for the editor, which will Robinson of Roswell, "The Tenderfoot" sums up as follows: "Ed Howe retired the other day as editor and owner of the Atchison Globe and after a service of thirty-three years.

"Not everybody recognizes this as one of the most important events of the history of the state of Kansas, but it is.

"In that thirty-three years, Ed Howe has done more good for his town and the state of Kansas than all of the politicians and captains of industry combined.

"There were greater editors, more brilliant writers, they flashed across the horizon as a meteor—and were gone. Through an ordinary lifetime, Ed Howe stood on the works, and had a powerful hand in everything that helped make life worth living on the prairies, to build up the vacant places, to make possible the present condition of society. His was the long stroke.

"The work he has left behind is his greatest monument.

"This is not an obituary by a darned sight. Ed Howe has gone back to the soil, and keeping busy enough to keep off the dry rot, should last at least, thirty-three years longer, every minute of which he will be worth while.

"He began his work as a country editor, in the good old days when the personal element counted, before the individuality of the brain behind the paper was swallowed up in the domination of the business office. To the last he heaved a clean chip, and the people of Kansas came to consider the Globe as a perpetual reflection of the real Ed Howe.

"There are disadvantages about this system of course. Human nature is so constituted that it is grateful for good service, but it is also forgetful and to a degree fickle. With many people the editor is all right as long as he agrees with the individual's mental governor. When he radically departs from it, the faithful and valuable services of years are sometimes forgotten in a moment, and the editor is branded a rascal by a man whom he has benefited in countless ways. Subsequent developments may prove that the editor was right, and the man with the iron may admit it to himself, but there is not one case in a million where he has the manhood to say so as publicly as he made the denouncement in the first place. Every editor of any time in the harness has had this experience many times, and expects it as part of the human game.

"It doesn't make any difference. The editor of character expects to make enemies. If he doesn't he is becoming impotent, and the friends so far outnumber the enemies that they serve merely as a healthful counter-irritant."

Help often comes from an unexpected quarter. T. J. Mabry, editor of the Democratic Clovis Journal, and one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the initiative in the constitutional convention, was at Blackwater, Curry county, last week and addressed a meeting of Socialists in favor of the constitution. He comes back with the following findings:

"When we say that nearly all of the Blackwater Socialists are going to vote for early statehood through the present constitution, not caring to return to office men who have failed to obey the demands of the people once already, it will be an endorsement to what we have already said many times, which is that the fellows who think that the Socialists are against everything, the country in general, just to be 'fermal' are going to wake up to find that here is a great army of people who think for themselves and who can act without prejudice."

DEMOCRATIC MUSIC.

The Democratic press of eastern New Mexico is playing a pleasing tune. It is patriotic songs that it is rendering and credit must be given it for the energy and practical unanimity with which it urges the approval of the constitution.

Sings the Democratic Melrose Enterprise, for instance:

"The constitution absolutely guarantees the limit on taxes which will make them lower than today. Why not statehood? We know there are a lot of good things that will come to us when the outside world learns that we are big enough to rule ourselves.

"From the present indications it might be figured that Curry county is going to give a big majority for the constitution. The people are going to forget politics this time and be patriots. It's our country we want to save!"

"It should be remembered that we don't care a rap for the politician's wishes in this matter but that we want that which is best for all the people. We all have to live under the proposed constitution—not just one party."

The Clovis Journal carols the same tune in Curry county and the Democratic Roswell Daily Democrat declares editorially:

"As the days go by it becomes more and more evident that the constitution will receive a large majority of the votes cast. The people of the territory, irrespective of politics, are determined to have statehood, and they will take the best and quickest way to get it—Vote for it."

"New Mexico has less than ten people to the square mile of area. The way to help to fill out that area with more people is to vote for statehood. The admission of New Mexico as a state in the Union will do more to bring people to New Mexico than anything else that can be named. Our people deserve statehood and now is the time to get it. Vote for the constitution."

The Democratic Otero County Advertiser announces:

"In next week's issue of the Advertiser we will publish a letter from W. K. Stalcup, giving his reasons why he will vote for the adoption of the constitution. Mr. Stalcup is a thinker as well as a politician, and while the constitution does not present a purely political question Mr. Stalcup will vote for the adoption of the document. Mr. Stalcup, as ALL KNOW, is a Democrat, and his letter will be read with interest."

For once, Democracy in New Mexico is singing in tune, and there is not a discordant note of any consequence in the chorus of progress, prosperity and patriotism.

No recent indorsement will strengthen the cause of the constitution more effectively in the quarter where it needs strengthening than the unqualified approval expressed by Judge Pope, than whom none stands higher as private citizen, jurist and lawyer, consistent and unvarying advocate of temperance, and a keen and active thinker on public questions."

Listen to what the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, Judge W. H. Pope, says:

"The constitution insures us in a reasonable degree the blessings of self government.

"I am especially impressed with the safeguards put about legislation and of the superiority which this state will give us over present conditions."

"It is difficult to conceive of more complete safeguards against oppressive legislation."

"I do not believe that eight trial judges are too many. I can hardly view as serious the claim that the judicial salaries are excessive. It is impossible to more than pay expenses upon the present judicial income."

"I cannot but believe illogical and ill-advised the position of those who think the constitution should be rejected because some good things have been omitted. It drops the substance in seeking the shadow."

"I cannot believe that the Anti-Saloon League should by aiding to defeat the constitution, place upon the cause of temperance the partial burden for such a result. We should not refuse to erect the house because we cannot just yet have all the rooms in it we should like to have."

Judge Pope is a strong prohibition advocate. He is learned in the law, knows this constitution and knows New Mexico conditions.

What do you think of his opinion?

The recall received a severe jolt in Seattle, Washington, when United States District Judge Cornelius H. Hanford enjoined the members of the city council from appropriating money for a special election to recall the mayor of Seattle. He said: "It is the opinion of the court that any taxpayer, resident or non-resident, is entitled to all the relief which a court of equity has power to grant in a suit intended to frustrate efforts of a minority of citizens to reverse the result of a general election, by ousting the choice of the majority." It is there where the evil and viciousness of the recall and similar expedients lies. A small but militant minority can continually disturb the peace of the community and may even triumph over a quiescent majority which had previously expressed its will at the polls. Under the present system, the system of the Fathers and of the Constitution, a political issue is settled for the time being by an election, but under the recall and initiative, it is never settled.

The man who fails to vote on Saturday of next week, is in the same class with the father who willfully neglects his children. The constitution will confer even greater benefits on our children than on us.

NEW MEXICO IS FOR STATEHOOD.

The constitution will carry on Saturday two weeks from today and it will carry big. There is no longer any doubt about it. The opposition has practically buried its flag and surrendered. Says the New Mexico Democrat:

"It is one thing to assert, or even to claim, but the proof of the pudding is the eating thereof. The opponents of the constitution have sat up and labored over times at night, asserting and swearing that the lower Rio Grande valley is utterly and unalterably opposed to the constitution, and that on January 21, the vote for the constitution from Rincon down to Anthony will be virtually too small to count."

"The speakers who left here last week and made a speaking tour through the valley, were received at every point by large crowds. They were enthusiastic, intelligent, and they were thoroughly in earnest for the constitution. The chairman of the Democratic county committee, Numa Fremmer, had been counted on for good work for the anti. He opened the meeting for Messrs. Mills, Larrazolo, Bursum and Montoya, and in doing so declared himself unconditionally for the constitution. He said that he had read the document carefully and that he is convinced it is to the best interest of every citizen of the territory, regardless of party prejudice to vote for the constitution and so secure immediate statehood."

"The speakers, wherever they addressed the people, received marked and intelligent attention, and their approval was too marked and sincere to leave the speakers in doubt. Their opinion is unanimous and emphatic that there is little opposition to the constitution in Dona Ana county and that little is getting small by degrees and beautifully less."

"The best of all is that these speaking tours, which are being pushed into every county, are awakening enthusiasm, which was the real want. All along the majority has favored the constitution, but there was little interest manifested, as the general opinion was that it would carry without trouble. Now the enthusiasm is boiling over and the determination is to everlastingly snow under the opposition, whose whole line of argument has been a defamation of the people of New Mexico."

MINING DISTRICTS

IN FOREST RESERVES.

Jarbridge, Nevada, is an example of a mining camp that is located in the midst of a forest reserve. While the forestry service is sometimes said to throw obstructions in the way of prospecting and the locating of mineral claims, it has no authority to do either, the prospector's right being legally paramount. That which is necessary to the establishment of one's right to a claim is the discovery of mineral in place, and the effect of the forestry regulations, aside from the unnecessary annoyances which they are sometimes said to create, is to insure the validity of a discovery, which does not invariably precede the location of mineral claims. In the case of Jarbridge, the existence of mineral land is too generally known to admit of dispute, if there were any disposition to question this in the interest of the "conservation" policy of the government.

According to report from Nevada, forestry officers are preparing to yield to the establishment of a townsite, which is of natural importance to the development of a mining district. In such a case, the locators of a townsite are not so legally independent of the forestry service as a mineral claimant may be. While the duly appointed conservators of the public forests have never presumed to overthrow the law of 1872, supplanting previous acts, which declares valuable mineral deposits in government lands to be "free and open to exploration and purchase," they have made a good deal of headway in preserving the forests against other claims. It falls to their lot to restore the area of a proposed townsite to the public and to permit it to be taken up through the land office in the usual way. Let it be hoped that the instance of the Jarbridge townsite is indicative of a favorable attitude, upon the part of the government, toward the development of bona fide mining districts.

CHANGES IN JOURNALISM.

The third newspaper change in New Mexico to be chronicled in one week, is the retirement of George Shakespeare as the editor of the Deming Headlight. Like John D. Whelan of the Artesia Advocate, who also retires, Shakespeare was a veteran newspaper man, who believed in the picturesque, personal, vigorous style of journalism that prevailed in the early days. For twenty-five years or more, Shakespeare has been filling the columns of the Headlight with onslaughts on the Republicans and Republicanism but now he retires to make way for a younger man, Roy Bedichek, a veritable western cyclone when it comes to writing and working for the Windmill City of whose Commercial Club he has been the secretary. He has been the New Mexican's correspondent at Deming and this paper will testify that he has a genius for journalism and the industry to make it count. With statehood at the door there is an eager scramble for New Mexico newspapers, as every old, well-established paper is bound to be a power in the new state.

The New Mexico Mounted Police are more successful in apprehending robbers than are the authorities of Kansas where thirty bank robberies occurred the last three months and not one of the hold-ups has been arrested. The mounted police have this week put behind the bars three of the most dangerous crooks in the country who have successfully turned many a "trick," but escaped until they ran up against the New Mexico authorities.

DO NOT CHANGE TEXT BOOKS.

This is not the time to change text books for the public schools. In many districts, the new books adopted a few years ago, are just finding their way. In others, they are first being understood and put to the best use. Parents in Spanish speaking communities as well as in the dry farming sections, are as a rule, not so oppressed with wealth at present that they view with equanimity expenditures for school books when there are already text books in the family that would serve their purpose for several years to come. The New Mexican knows of one family in Santa Fe, that at the beginning of the term had to borrow \$25 to equip its children with all the necessary text books and supplies, and that has not yet been able to pay the entire sum. The books stores in every town will show many open accounts incurred for text books, and now, because a few publishing houses demand it, the territory, or rather its people, are to be saddled with the expense of introducing a series of new text books. It must not be done and no change should be made until a state government has been fully inaugurated. By that time the New Mexican hopes and will advocate, that the income which the state will derive from its magnificent public land endowment will be used in part to supplying the children with their text books and supplies as well as in name. To change text books now, would be a mistake in economy and in politics as well, for the man unmoved by the greater questions of government, is apt to be an inane when his pocketbook is stung.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

The protection of home industry has been not only an accepted principle of the Republican party, but in practice, it has found national acceptance. The nation, each state, each city have sought to carry into effect as a vital requirement for growth and prosperity the maxim: "Patronize home industries." The New Mexican is therefore grieved to learn that several New Mexico institutions, supported by New Mexico taxpayers, are in the habit of buying their supplies outside of the territory when these same supplies can be bought in the open market right in the town or city in which those institutions are located. This is a mistake of policy that should not be permitted to continue. It is true, that at times the custodians of public property get so far away from the truth that they are the servants of the people and not the people owned such institutions, but the territorial administration, especially if it is Republican, should do all in its power to have its appointees patronize and encourage home industries. You can be sure that neither Colorado, nor Arizona, nor Texas, nor Kansas institutions will send into Mexico for any supplies that they can buy at home and why should New Mexico pursue a different policy?

One of the gratifying results of the census of 1910 for New Mexico is that it assures the new state the same number of representatives in Congress under the new apportionment as the Enabling Act gives it. A few thousand less inhabitants than were counted would have put New Mexico down in the same rank with Delaware, Wyoming, Nevada and Arizona, which will have only one Congressman each under the new apportionment. As it is, New Mexico is in the same class with Utah, Idaho, Montana, Vermont and New Hampshire, which will have two congressmen each. Of course, in the Senate, New Mexico will have as great representation as either New York or Pennsylvania. This alone should induce every patriotic New Mexican to vote for the constitution on January 21, and thus hasten the day when New Mexico will have two votes in the Senate, two votes in the house of representatives at Washington and four votes in the electoral college for the presidential election.

THE MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Only on Saturday, the New Mexican spoke of the problem of the boy, your boy, our boy, in discussing the Boy Scout movement. Today, another phase is presented in the article on the New Mexico Military School at Roswell, the finest school of its kind in the west. As stated in its kind, its aim has been and is to "educate boys and young men to be self-reliant, manly, courteous, of strong character, sound body and courage to do right, enabling them in business and in the professions to conduct themselves without reproach." Thus is laid the foundation not only for worldly success but also for that content and happiness which come to those strong in mind and body. The school has been eminently successful during the twelve years of its existence. Santa Fe has had a large number of its boys at the institute and there is not one but who has been better for it. The Territory is proud of the school and will always strain a point to support it as far as means at hand will permit.

The Fort Sumner Review rises to remark that "New Mexico has had too much hot atmosphere, soothing syrup and other poor nourishment from Uncle Sam. What we want now is a statehood sandwich, buttered on both sides." Still there are some people who prefer to live on an Indian reservation because it saves them a few cents in paying taxes. If the men of '76 had been that kind of spineless creatures, the union jack would still be waving over this country. They were willing to give wealth, blood and life for the prerogatives that are now offered to New Mexico on a gold platter with an eight million acre land gift attached.

IN STRANGE COMPANY.

A former Republican in Lincoln county announces that he has left his party to become a Democrat because of the constitution formulated by 71 Republicans and 29 Democrats at Santa Fe. He is a rare avis and will find himself in strange company. Says the Outlook of Carrizozo of this phase:

"If opposition to the constitution recently drafted at Santa Fe is the sole cause of his abjuring the G. O. P. he will certainly find himself in strange company in his new found political family. He will find himself in a divided household, where one part of the family is denouncing the constitution and a larger number of members declaring their allegiance to this much discussed document. True he will have the satisfaction of knowing that the recent ramp convention of his party at Santa Fe passed resolutions condemning thirteen articles of the said constitution but at the same time declared that a man could still be a good Democrat and work and vote for the organic law. He will find in that organization some of the wheel horses of the party in the front ranks fighting the battle of statehood for New Mexico. He will find the three times candidate of his party for Delegate to Congress, the Hon. O. A. Larrazolo, stumping the state for the constitution, he will find two of the ex-Chairmen of his party, Messrs. Walton and Hopewell actively working for statehood, he will find such prominent Democrats from the very strongholds of Democracy in this state as Chavez, Eddy, Grant, and Roosevelt counties, men like G. A. Richardson, Jno. F. Hinkle, C. R. Brice, M. P. Skeen, C. R. Compton, J. T. Mabry, H. M. Dougherty, Samuel Eldred, and a host of other prominent Democrats from all over the state, men who have been honored by their party, who have been members of the legislature, and of the constitutional convention, and who have made a careful study of the question, and who are eminently fitted to say if this document is made in the interests of the masses or of the classes. No doubt there are many things in the constitution that some of these men object to and many matters omitted that they would like to see incorporated, but they are patriotic enough to think that what it lacks we will ultimately get, and in the meantime the greater question of statehood in 1911 means considerable to them."

The Non-Partisan League of Albuquerque is putting Santa Fe to shame. The Duke City is making a vigorous campaign for the adoption of the constitution. It is not only a few political leaders, but the business men who are aroused and working for statehood. In Santa Fe, the work is left to half a dozen office-holders who despite their own interests are in the other direction, are loyally and energetically working to get out a full vote in favor of the fundamental law. The businessmen of Santa Fe will be greater beneficiaries under statehood than the people or interests of any other section of New Mexico. They should arouse themselves and should see to it that Santa Fe county gives a heavier majority for the constitution than any other of the twenty-six counties of the territory. In fact, in this county, the vote should be unanimous and every registered voter should cast his ballot.

A call has been issued for a grand rally at the court house on Monday evening. There should be such an outpouring of people as Santa Fe has never before witnessed. Every businessman and property owner should make it a point to be in attendance. The issue to be discussed from a non-partisan standpoint is of the most vital consequence to New Mexico, but Santa Fe county especially. The man who lags in his enthusiasm and loyalty at such a crisis is nothing short of a traitor to the best interests of the community. Santa Fe should not stand one whit behind Albuquerque in the work it will do to get out the vote on January 21 in favor of the constitution, or is it true that Albuquerque deserves the praise that it is more energetic and more public spirited than Santa Fe? The call for the meeting is signed by Mayor Arthur Seligman, Democrat, and Hon. Thomas B. Catron, Republican, and its non-partisan character lifts it above the plane of ordinary politics.

The objection to the constitution declares that while a tax of five cents on each ton of coal mined by the coal barons in New Mexico would yield revenue of \$200,000, yet, the ultimate consumer must pay the cost. Who is the ultimate consumer of the coal mined in New Mexico? Is it not the railroads to a large extent? The big industries? Does not the ultimate consumer pay the taxes levied on the railroads and on the banks? Would you therefore exempt these from taxation? Does not all this cry against corporations and wealth resolve itself into the same argument that the ultimate consumer pays the freight and suffers for whatever injury is inflicted on the producer, be that producer a trust or an individual? Find an argument merely leads around a circle. The truth is that a tax of five cents a ton on coal will be a much less onerous tax than a direct levy on all property.

Three different straw votes taken at Albuquerque recently show a remarkable unanimity in favor of the constitution. One vote of 63 showed twelve votes against it, another vote of 76 showed five against it and a vote of 72 had only 3 votes against the constitution. The vigorous campaign inaugurated by Chairman H. O. Bursum of the territorial central committee is bringing results and there is now every indication that the majority for the constitution on January 21 will be 30,000 or more.

The man who fails to register for the constitutional election is not what Theodore Roosevelt would call a desirable citizen.

A TWO EDGED SWORD.

The initiative was a beautiful thing if it could be used to initiate only salutary legislation and would initiate it in the most perfect form possible. But it isn't. The men who would take advantage of it are those who have a "scheme" to put through; the interests that want to hoodwink the people; the demagogues who have no motive or aim except to achieve power and hold office. Says the Arizona Republican:

The people of Colorado at the recent election adopted a constitutional amendment providing for the initiative and referendum method of legislation. It was largely because of the enthusiastic support given the amendment by the women voters of the state that it was adopted. Chiefly because it was "something new and progressive" it appealed to them.

Too late for the knowledge to do them any good, the voting women of Colorado are learning that they have been led into a trap. There is already on foot a movement for another amendment to the constitution—this amendment proposing to disfranchise women. About one-half of the women of the Centennial state refrain from voting as a rule, because they did not care for the ballot and because they do not "believe in" woman suffrage. This element, it is said, will sign the initiative petitions for the new amendment, and will go to the polls, for the once, to vote it into effect. The proposed disfranchisement of women will also be supported by a heavy vote from the men, so that the prospects are that the very first measure of importance put through in Colorado by the initiative will be the disfranchisement of women voters—the very voters who were mainly instrumental in adopting the new scheme of legislation.

That is one of the beauties of the "direct legislation" scheme, it works both ways. It is a fine thing to vote against the "other crowd," but until too late the fact is overlooked that the "other crowd" can also do some legislating on its own hook by the initiative process.

NOTHING VICIOUS, MUCH GOOD.

At a statehood meeting held in church on Sunday evening at Roswell, the pastor, the Rev. P. T. Ramsey, declared:

"If I were to characterize the constitution proposed for the incoming state, after careful reading in preparation for this occasion, I would say that in that reading I discovered nothing vicious, little objectionable, much good. It is my opinion, my Christian friends, that we as a class should support the constitution."

Judge G. A. Richardson, who was one of the twenty-nine Democratic delegates to the constitutional convention, said at the same session:

"The reason Roswell and New Mexico does not get what she wants is because in the game of politics we have nothing in the way of favors to return; do you think Congress would have turned down the plea for financial assistance in the Hondo or Carlsbad projects, or the discontinuance of the Roswell-Vaughn automobile service, if we had four votes in Washington? No; nothing but statehood will give us this prestige. I am in favor of statehood and shall vote for the adoption of the submitted constitution."

SAVING BY GOOD ROADS.

What the territorial government and the Good Roads Commission are doing for the territory by building substantial highways, can be gauged from the report of the only government investigation ever made into the cost of haulage over wagon roads in this country and which shows that the average cost is 26.6 cents per ton per mile, ranging from 32 cents in eastern states to 21 cents in the Pacific states. In England and France, where first-class roads are constructed and constantly maintained, the cost is reduced to 10 cents per ton per mile. The cost of hauling by horses in the United States is more than \$1,000,000,000 per year, at least half of which could be saved by a complete system of internal roads of the first class. Against the enormous waste incident to bad roads, the cost of constructing good roads should be considered only incidental for this cost may be distributed over a number of years.

In El Paso, Texas, which does some bragging as a health resort, there were 302 deaths last year from tuberculosis, of which 125 deaths were those of old or native residents. There were 204 deaths from pneumonia, most startling of all, 236 deaths from intestinal diseases, many of them typhoid or allied enteric troubles. This seems to indicate poor sanitation and bad water. So rich and populous a municipality as the Pass City should insist upon being the cleanest town in the southwest and having the best kind of a water supply, even if it should take millions of dollars to procure it. El Paso annually spends thirty times as much for municipal purposes as does Santa Fe and yet is not as clean or healthy a city as Santa Fe, nor has it as good a water supply, but it does have a death rate of 36 per thousand.

The number of those opposed to the constitution who are already laying wires for office under that name constitution, is surprisingly large. These fellows will not vote for the constitution, they say, but they are willing to subscribe to it and swear to obey it when they take the oath of office necessary before they can fill the particular job they desire.

The sheepgrowers must arouse themselves to action for the entire industry is threatened by proposed tariff changes. To New Mexico, the industry is of great importance and there ought not to be a voter in the Territory who would endorse free trade or even a reduction of the tariff on wool.

THE BOY SCOUTS.

Santa Fe has no Young Men's Christian Association. It is too poor at present to think of erecting a building for such an organization, and even if it had the building, could hardly spare the funds to maintain it. In its place, the American Boy Scouts have organized and are already doing splendid work. On another page, Rev. James Gratian Mythen to whom the local organization owes its existence, tells of the principles that underlie the Boy Scout movement that is spreading like wild fire over Great Britain, Canada and the United States. It seems, that soon there will not be a town in the English-speaking world without its Boy Scouts. It is a movement that grips the heart and the imagination, that appeals to boys and their parents, that is filling a distinct need and want. The problem of the boy is the most serious one of the day and whatever helps towards the successful solution of the problem must be welcomed, encouraged and energetically supported. The appeal for the Boy Scouts should not fall on deaf ears and the response should be generous and continuing, for the work if properly prosecuted will accomplish splendid results for the boys of Santa Fe.

ALL WILL BENEFIT.

Pinned down on one proposition after another, the few opponents of statehood, as a last resort, declare that they are against the constitution because under it the territory must assume the railroad bond indebtedness of Santa Fe and Grant counties and that all taxpayers must contribute toward the relief of those two counties.

In the first place, the constitutional convention had no discretion in the matter of the railroad bond indebtedness of those two counties, for the Enabling Act makes provision for the payment of the debt. Not a cent will be contributed by any taxpayer in New Mexico, not even in Santa Fe or Grant counties. The state is to assume the debt only for the purpose of paying it from proceeds of a million-acre public land donation. These lands even at the minimum price of \$3.00 an acre would more than pay three times the debt, thus leaving \$2,000,000 at the lowest estimate for the public schools, not only of Santa Fe and Grant counties but of the entire territory. The tax payers of the territory will benefit, instead of lose, therefore, by the arrangement made in the Enabling Act for liquidating that debt, which was imposed unjustly by Congress upon Santa Fe and Grant counties.

Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic governor-elect of New Jersey, who has his lightning rod up for the Presidency, is playing palpably to the galleries when he shouts: "God defend us against compromise! I would rather be a knave than a coward." There are many crimes in the calendar, of which the coward is not capable, but it is the feeling that the strong man has for the coward, while the train robber, the murderer, the political highwayman are condemned, not pitied, though they are far from being cowards. As to compromise, politics is a game of compromise almost altogether and no government can exist any length of time without compromise. The admirers of Woodrow Wilson, and he has many among the Republicans, hope that he has been misquoted. The sentiment expressed belittles an ex-President of Princeton University.

Turn out to the non-partisan statehood meeting at the court house on Monday evening. Show your colors! Statehood means the lifting of a million dollar debt from Santa Fe county; statehood will mean renewed activity in Santa Fe county mines, irrigation works, industries, real estate. Statehood means that by 1920, Santa Fe will be a city of more than 10,000 and, perhaps, the metropolis of the new state. Who is there in Santa Fe who can afford to be against the constitution and statehood at this time? It is the psychological moment to give Santa Fe a boost that will lift it out of its rut. There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.

Omitted, all the voyage of their life is bound in shallows, and in miseries. At Santa Fe during the month of December just past, there was not a day without sunshine and the average for each day was 76 per cent. Only one day was classed as cloudy while at El Paso six days were classed as cloudy and only eleven as clear. At El Paso, December 11, according to the El Paso Herald, was a "regular London fog day" and on the 28th fell. On the last day of the year, the wind blew 51 miles an hour in the Pass City while the maximum velocity recorded in Santa Fe during December was only 36 miles an hour. El Paso, too, was short in rainfall, a total of 5.51 inches during last year, the total amount of precipitation having been 4.03 inches or less than one-half that of Santa Fe. Even in unfavorable years, Santa Fe's climate beats that of every other place in the southwest.

It seems so much easier to obtain riches by holding up trains, banks, street cars now-a-days, that the old prejudice against honest toil is being strengthened in the minds of many young men who are inclined to fast living and cannot make ends meet on the small stipends they receive. It is time that a concerted and vigorous move is made to bring crooks to justice with such severity that the lesson will prove a lasting and salutary one.

Eight thousand tailors of Vienna, Austria, have gone on a strike for higher wages. Their wages are \$4 to \$5 a week, for sixteen to eighteen hours work a day. And yet, there are some people in the United States, and even in New Mexico, who advocate free trade.

BIG CASE IN SUPREME COURT

Judges Listen to Arguments in Important Railroad Controversy

REHEARING HAS BEEN DENIED

In Sacramento Valley Company and Other Appeals Before Tribunal.

In the supreme court yesterday: Case No. 1248. The Bank of Commerce, appellee, vs. J. A. Butler, executor, appellant, appeal from district court, Socorro county, a motion for rehearing was argued and submitted.

Case No. 1254. In the matter of the last will and testament of Sarah Ellen Dye, deceased, Isiah Dye, executor, appellee, vs. Ora Butler Melce, appellant, appeal from district court, The court overruled the motion for rehearing the appeal was argued and submitted.

Case No. 1261. Puritan Manufacturing company, appellee, vs. Toti & Gradi, appellant, appeal from district court, Bernalillo county, the motion to dismiss appeal was argued and submitted.

The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning. Chief Justice Pope and all of the associate justices were present when court convened. The court overruled the motion for rehearing in all of the following five cases:

No. 1234. Michael O'Neill, appellant vs. Fred J. Otero, special master, appellee, appeal from district court, Santa Fe county.

No. 1256. The Sacramento Valley Irrigation Co., plaintiff in error vs. Oliver M. Lee, defendant in error; error to district court, Otero county. This case involves important water rights in the Sacramento Mountains in Otero county.

Case No. 1259. Eagle Mining and Improvement Co., plaintiff in error vs. R. E. Land, defendant in error; error to district court, Chaves county.

Case No. 1269. Territory of New Mexico, appellee vs. Carlos Cecil Ayer, appellant, appeal from district court, Bernalillo county.

Case No. 1367. P. H. Coesling et al., appellees vs. Gross Kelley & Co., appellant, appeal from district court, Bernalillo county.

Mining Company Loses. Case No. 1277. Eagle Mining and Improvement Company vs. Mary R. Hamilton et al., a mandate from the United States supreme court affirming the judgment of the supreme court of New Mexico was filed and judgment entered against the Eagle Mining company for \$12,500 and costs.

Case No. 1358. Territory of New Mexico, appellee vs. Malcom Trapp, appellant, appeal from district court, Lincoln county. Submitted on briefs; the appellant gets 60 days and the appellee 30 days thereafter to file briefs.

Case No. 1237. The Arizona and Colorado Railroad Company of New Mexico, appellee, vs. the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company, appellant, appeal from district court, Santa Fe county. Argued and submitted. This case is an interesting one and it occupied the attention of the court all day. The brief and argument of the appellee gives the following statement of the case:

The action was brought by the plaintiff to restrain and enjoin the defendant from interfering with, destroying, occupying, encroaching on, or crossing with its road the right-of-way of plaintiffs located road in the manner indicated in the complaint at eight different points of crossing and two points of encroachment in San Juan county, New Mexico. An injunction was granted May 12, 1905, which afterwards, on a demurrer to the complaint by defendant, being sustained, and the complaint dismissed, was necessarily terminated. From the judgment of the court sustaining said demurrer an appeal was taken to this court and the judgment reversed and the cause reinstated and the injunction renewed with leave to defendant to give an indemnifying bond and have the injunction stayed with leave to defendant to proceed with the construction of its road, which defendant proceeded to do. The defendant then answered the complaint to which plaintiff replied, and the cause was referred to a referee to take proofs. The cause was later argued before the court, its venue having been changed to Bernalillo county, and both parties asked for specific findings of facts and conclusions of law.

After the finding of facts and conclusions of law the court entered a decree in said cause which did not require the immediate surrender by the defendant of its constructed road.

It required that it vacate and surrender to plaintiff the possession thereof when the said plaintiff shall have constructed at least twenty miles of railroad substantially complete for use within the territory of New Mexico and shall actually enter upon the grading of its line of railroad between Farmington, N. M., and Durango, Colo. The controversy in the case involves several points of the location of a railroad line extending from a point in the Animas Valley on the land between Colorado and New Mexico, down the valleys of the Animas and San Juan rivers to the town of Farmington, eight crossings and two encroachments are involved.

The appellee declares that "it must be remembered that our line was laid out at a time when the defend-

ant had given indication of its intention to build and long before it had determined to build; that on the other hand, the defendant's line was laid out AFTER our's had been located for the entire length of the valley. As we shall see hereafter, the evidence shows that the defendant's line could have been built without any extraordinary difficulty or expenditure from its terminus in Durango to its terminus in Farmington, without crossing or interfering with the located line of plaintiff at any point."

In the brief for appellant the assignment of errors covers twenty-eight printed pages. In the statement of the case it is declared that at first glance a very unusual case seems presented, in which the 'adjudgment' of the court is against a railroad company which has actually constructed, maintained and operated for a long time a much needed railroad which tends to develop and promote the prosperity of an important part of our territory and in favor of another corporation which has never built any railroad at all, nor purchased land to build a road, nor shown ability or intention to build one.

Points made by the appellant's attorneys are first, that the plaintiff has never been in possession of its alleged right of way; second, that the evidence fails to show that the plaintiff ever adopted the surveyed line to protect which this suit was brought; third, the plaintiff's line as located is not the best obtainable line; fourth, the evidence shows that the plaintiff can get, at small expense, a better line than the one it now claims; fifth, interference with plaintiff's surveyed line could not be avoided; sixth, the allegations of good faith and ability of plaintiff are not sustained by the testimony; seventh, no sufficient notice to defendant of plaintiff's location has been shown; eighth, the rulings of the court below, on evidence, are such as to require a reversal of the judgment; ninth, plaintiff has lost any rights it might have had by its laches. The court is asked to vacate and set aside the judgment of the court below and here enter a decree dismissing the complaint.

Admitted to the Bar. The following were admitted this afternoon to the practice of law after a successful examination: Frank Heron of Las Cruces; Raymond R. Ryan of Albuquerque; Claudius J. Nies of Santa Fe; Abner Baldwin Robertson, of Albuquerque; Edward D. Tittman of Hillaboro; Leo M. Tipton of Las Vegas; James E. Pardue of Fort Sumner.

JOHN MANGO IS WANTED AT HOME.

Aged Father is Moping for His Boy—Left Home and Has Not Been Heard From Since.

If there is a boy named Mango in Santa Fe—or anywhere this newspaper reaches, for that matter—and the boy is the son of John Mango, who lives in the town of Emporia, Kan., he had better sit right down and write a letter to his old father, who is grieving for him. Worse, the old man is ill and perhaps has only a few more weeks or months to remain with his friends and neighbors back in the town of Emporia, Kansas.

The information above comes to the editor of the New Mexican in a roundabout way from William Allen White, editor of the Emporia Gazette. White is the man who wrote the editorial, "What's the Matter With Kansas?" No less famous are his "Tales of Boyville." William Allen White loves boys. His friends say he is a great big overgrown boy himself—a boy with the heart and soul of a great man. He is interested in this Mango boy. He says the father wishes to leave the boy some money, but does not wish to tie up his estate unless he knows his son is alive. "It is a sad case of a kid going away and leaving his father and not knowing how much the old man grieves for him and thinks about him," says the creator of delightful "Boyville."

TREMENDOUS AVALANCHES OVERWHELM VILLAGES.

Snow Slides in Italy Fill Valleys, Cover Settlements and Isolate Homes.

Turin, Italy, Jan. 9.—Tremendous avalanches in the Alps are reported, particularly in the province of Cuneo. Between the villages of Lomone and Verzante two snow slides, estimated at half a million of cubic feet, have obstructed the railway. Near Magdalena Hill, many homes are isolated. In one valley, the only things appearing above the snow are the chimney tops and the upper ends of the telegraph poles.

MEXICO WILL GREATLY INCREASE STANDING ARMY.

United States May Have to Follow Suit to Maintain Proper Balance.

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 9.—An important increase in the standing army of Mexico has resulted from the present revolution in the northern part of that country, according to the Mexican Herald of Mexico City. The paper says that four regiments of cavalry and two regiments of artillery are now being organized to be added to the regular army of the republic.

MEAT PACKERS GIVEN ANOTHER JUDICIAL JOLT.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—Judge Carpenter in the U. S. district court today denied the motion of the indicted meat packers that criminal proceedings against them be forbidden. Contempt proceedings, argued the packers, were the proper method of attack by the government.

When buying a cough medicine for children bear in mind that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is most effective for colds, croup and whooping cough and that it contains no harmful drug. For sale by all dealers.

BOOSTING FOR THE CONSTITUTION

County School Superintendent John V. Conway Issues Circular

STATEHOOD AND SCHOOLS

Apportionment Is Made and Amounts to One Dollar for Each Child.

Lists must be posted in the most conspicuous places, in the respective districts, on or before the first Monday in February, 1911. Don't fail to do this, as we must endeavor to make a thorough collection during the present year.

On the 12th of February is Linty Gentlemen: I herewith enclose the amount credited to the different school districts in Santa Fe county, from special taxes, liquor licenses, and general apportionment. You will also find the standing and balances up to date.

I hope that you will be careful not to run the school any longer than the amount credited to your districts justifies.

It is now time to be preparing four copies of the list of persons in your district liable to the payment of the (\$1.00) one dollar poll tax. These coins birthday, and on the 22nd of February is Washington's birthday. Both these days are legal holidays. See to it that they are observed at the school house, as legal holidays. If possible have the proper exercises.

Be careful not to issue the Teacher's last warrant for salary, until you are assured that the Teacher's Term Report has been delivered to the county school superintendent. This is most important, and a penalty is attached for non-compliance with the law in this particular.

Manifest an interest in the school

When given as soon as the croupy

cough appears Chamberlain's Cough

Remedy will ward off an attack of

croup and prevent all danger and

cause of anxiety. Thousands of moth-

ers use it successfully. Sold by all

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4.	110	110.00
5.	102	102.00
6.	96	96.00
7.	177	177.00
8.	174	174.00
9.	107	107.00
10.	93	93.00
11.	84	84.00
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15.	102	102.00
16.	84	84.00
17.	81	81.00
18.	231	231.00
19.	96	96.00
20.	100	100.00
21.	58	58.00
22.	56	56.00
23.	103	103.00
24.	77	77.00
25.	89	89.00
26.	81	81.00
27.	166	166.00
28.	91	91.00
29.	92	92.00
30.	75	75.00
31.	63	63.00
32.	52	52.00
33.	46	46.00
34.	57	57.00
35.	53	53.00
Total.	3730	\$3,730.00
Sta Fe City, W 1914		1914.00
Total	5644	\$5,644.00

I hereby certify that the above is correct.

J. W. CONWAY,

County School Superintendent.

HARMON INAUGURATED WITH SIMPLICITY.

Takes Gubernatorial Chair of Buckeye State for the Second Time—No Address.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 9.—Judson Harmon was inaugurated governor of Ohio today for the second time with the severest Jeffersonian simplicity.

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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.

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Weekly, per quarter95
Weekly, six months, by mail 2.00
Weekly, per year 3.00
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, JANUARY 12, 1911.

THE CITY FINANCES.

For the first time in its history, probably, the municipality of Santa Fe has more than \$11,000 in its treasury. To be exact, the sum is \$11,745.67. It is an excellent financial condition, the more remarkable, because it is well known that Santa Fe has only one half the income that the city of Las Vegas with less population has; or only one third the income of Roswell or one sixth the income of Albuquerque. Certainly, credit must be given for this to the present city administration. If there had been a deficit, the administration would be blamed, and justly, and therefore praise should be just as unreserved. The finances have been well handled, for much has been accomplished the past ten months. The busiest part of San Francisco street has been paved; Montezuma avenue has been macadamized; several new streets have been opened and older streets straightened and widened. There has been more regular and effective street sprinkling; a better enforcement of law by the police; better sanitation; better lighting of the streets and little by little, Santa Fe has been forced into more progressive municipal lines by Mayor Seligman and the city council. It is a record of which any administration might be proud.

There was a balance in the general fund of the city treasury on the first of last month of \$4,012.95. Since then \$2,823.40 have been added in direct taxes of which almost \$2,200 came from delinquent taxes, which but for the vigilance of the mayor, would have been lost to the city. The receipts from licenses were almost \$2,800 and from fines \$20. There was a transfer of \$166 to the road fund and \$13 paid out on warrants, so that the balance in the road general fund on January 5 was \$9,337.35.

In the interest fund there is \$685.65 after \$497.53 was paid for all interest due on the bonded indebtedness. The road fund has a balance of \$885.10; the sewer fund of \$75 and the city bridge fund of \$41.57, the sum total of all balances being \$11,745.67.

Truly, this is a good financial showing, and with the coming of statehood and the lifting of the burden of the railroad bonded indebtedness, Santa Fe will be able to catch up to other progressive cities, in public improvements, without burdening the tax payers to an onerous extent. The city debt ought to be refunded for the present favorable financial condition will enable the city to secure a lower rate of interest on its bonded indebtedness and at least \$150 if not \$170 a year in interest charges alone might be saved by refunding the debt at this time and thus clearing the way for a bond issue in the near future for a modern sewer system and improvements that will make Santa Fe a veritable City Beautiful and Healthful.

Of course, previous city administrations have been progressive too. Men like ex-Mayor Jose D. Sena accomplished wonders with but little means at their command and it was almost a miracle that they made bricks without straw. The present healthful and progressive condition, is merely a reflection of the uplift, of the greater prosperity that is coming to the capital, and of which the present city administration is taking such good advantage.

JUDGING BY THE FRUIT

The saddest spectacle in this age, is the man willing to work who cannot find work. The following dispatch from Denver is but a repetition of similar events the world over: "Becoming weary of daily taking his place in the line of unemployed in the employment bureau district, Thomas Speakman, 55 years old, intelligent, honest and sober, attempted to end his life yesterday afternoon by severing the radial artery of his left wrist." The mitigating circumstance in this case was the fact that he had no family.

The number of men out of work, however, in the United States, is unfortunately large. In many instances, the men are to blame, in others local conditions, but it is also a fact, that despite the great prosperity, many factories and mills are closed, many railroads have reduced forces and have suspended improvements, sim-

ply because of the radical agitation against wealth, against capital, against corporations, against business, by Socialists and shallow thinkers who seek to cure incidental evils that must attend national development and the exploitation of resources.

It is like curing an earache by cutting off the head, to place onerous and unjust restrictions and burdens upon corporate wealth simply because here and there men have abused the power and privilege that wealth has given them. In the end, it is the ultimate consumer who suffers, and the man valuing looking for work and finally despairing, is the direct product of the work of the radical agitator.

THE CONSTITUTION IS GOOD.

The Cimarron News agrees with the New Mexican that the constitution itself is the best refutation of the lies of its opponents. Says the News: "The copies of the constitution that are being sent out to the voters will do more to prove its worth than any other one thing. The average New Mexico citizen has enough intelligence to read it and see that it was not written for the interest of any special class. The 'jokers' alleged to have been found have proven to be false alarms, raised mainly for the purpose of scare heads and space fillers, served their purpose and now the people can see for themselves just what the constitution contains."

To this the Socorro Chieftain adds a warning and a thrust at the opponents who mistrust the ability of the people to govern themselves and their fitness for a state government: "One of the Democratic papers of the territory opposing the constitution says of those about to vote upon the question of adoption, 'many of them will read the document carefully, and will make up their minds intelligently, but a large part of the voting population will listen to the opinions of others.' And yet this same paper is one of the most frantic of the advocates of the referendum!"

"People whom it is very desirable to attract to New Mexico have already pronounced our proposed constitution a good one, a better one, in fact, than a majority of the states already possess. Now what would be the effect upon our reputation for intelligence and for safe and sane business conditions if by 'any evil chance' this constitution should be rejected? As far as any increased prosperity would be concerned, New Mexico might just as well be abandoned to that fortunately diminishing class of citizens who resent the fact that conditions in the territory have changed at all for the better in the last quarter of a century."

EASILY AMENDED.

The constitution of New Mexico will be easier of amendment than that of Texas and most of the other states. To clinch the matter, two methods of amendment are provided and the Albuquerque Morning Journal is right when it says:

"It seems almost like reflecting on the intelligence of the voters of New Mexico, who have read the constitution, to explain again the amendment provision. 'It is hard to see how the English language could convey a meaning more clearly than does the constitutional provision on this point. It would seem that a high school freshman could grasp it. But in view of the fact that opponents of statehood are absolutely misrepresenting the facts; putting words into the constitution that are not there; deliberately or ignorantly saying that the act is impossible of amendment; that it cannot be amended for 'fifty years'; that it is an ironclad, brass bound, double riveted, immovable and unchangeable barrier to the expression of public sentiment and an obstacle to popular rule; we again call attention to what the constitution itself says on the amendment matter."

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Manager Frank Owen of the Santa Fe Water and Light company is to be commended for leaving nothing undone to safeguard the water supply of Santa Fe. He is on the right track when he recommends to his company that an additional reservoir or some other means of water conservation be provided. Santa Fe will look with great favor upon the public utility corporation if it solves successfully the problem of an ample, pure water supply for the growing city. It will countenance any reasonable steps that will assure greater economy on the part of those accustomed to waste water and that will make every drop count. Santa Fe is fortunately situated in that its water supply has its origin in a watershed absolutely uncontaminated by human habitations and within a forest reserve protected by the federal government. Thus far, too, its supply has been ample for a city of 5,000 and should be ample for 10,000 people even in years of drought, but wisdom and forethought command that this supply be conserved, be not wasted and be kept pure. A pure and sufficient water supply is vital to the future growth and the present health of the capital.

There are two reasons that underlie the main opposition to the constitution. One is the fond hope of a few discarded Democratic leaders that two years hence may bring a Democratic national administration and with it distribution of many, many territorial offices among hungry Democratic patriots. The other reason is expressed by the Fort Sumner Republican as follows:

"The reasons given by some of our local politicians for being opposed to the constitution are about as logical as that of the Irish miller, cast upon an uninhabited island: 'I don't know where I am, but whatever the government is I am agin' it.'"

IT'S THE MAN AND THE METHOD

That some farmers are making a success of dry farming, even though their neighbors fail, seems to indicate that it is not the drought nor the soil that are to blame, but the farmer, his methods, the seed he selects and the crops he tries to raise. The following letter, for instance, published in the Dry Farming Congress Bulletin, indicates nothing short of phenomenal success in a year of extraordinary dryness:

"The precipitation last year was below normal, and we had light spring rains. We plowed deep—from six to twelve inches—and all in the fall. I had about 800 acres in wheat, 200 acres in oats, 112 acres in vetch and oats, 300 acres in corn, four acres in beans, four acres in Victoria peas, four acres in lentils, ten acres in vetch-horse peas, sixty acres alfalfa, thirty-two acres in barley-peas for silage, and a lot of hay, sorghum, rye and forage. I follow fall plowing, discing in the spring for spring crops and harrowing sometimes twice. I use a packer, disc and weeder. My cropping results approximated: Wheat thirty-six bushels, oats forty-eight bushels, vetch and oats forty-two bushels, beans thirty bushels, peas forty-eight bushels, vetch and horse peas fifty bushels. My neighbors, who use old methods, accomplished far less. I find dry farming methods good, and I work the soil under the Campbell system and have earlier crops than my neighbors, and better. I harvested most of my crops five days ahead of others this year."

SMALLPOX.

The New Mexican has called attention to the fact before that smallpox exists all over the United States at this season of the year. The reports of health officers in New York, Pennsylvania, Colorado, California, and in other states continue each time to include cases of smallpox. Ever since the war in Cuba, the disease has had a firm hold in every state of the Union, mostly because of lack of compulsory vaccination and lack of strict quarantine. New Mexico, probably, has had fewer cases than had Pennsylvania, and yet, at this time of year, the territorial board of health and the county and city health authorities should see to it that the compulsory vaccination law is enforced and that strict quarantine is maintained. Both Albuquerque and Santa Fe, reported a case of smallpox not so many weeks ago, and disquieting reports come from every portion of the Territory. Des Moines, Union county, reported eighteen cases and the disease is prevalent among the Pueblo Indians, even within fifteen miles of Santa Fe. In Rio Arriba and Taos counties are many cases, so mild, it is true, that some diagnose them as chickenpox, but still a menace. Action should be swift and thorough. New Mexico should not do less for its people than Uncle Sam is doing in the same premises for the Pueblo Indians.

A WATER FAMINE.

The waste and misuse of water by selfish residents of Santa Fe during the past summer and even at present, accounts for the fact that there is a shortage in the domestic supply at this time, entailing much suffering in many homes, especially those homes in which illness exists. In more than one home, at the present, spickets are running all night to keep them from freezing shut. The person who thus wastes water that another needs, is on the same par with the fellow who would rob the chicken roost of a poor widow. The Santa Fe Water and Light Company has a force working day and night at present to augment the water supply and restore the usual pressure. While there is considerable water in the reservoir, it is not being turned into the pipes but is being held for emergency use in case of a fire. The flow that goes into the pipes is direct from the river. Manager Owen is now taking steps to have the main reservoir thoroughly cleaned and will probably install a traveling crane for that purpose. In the meanwhile, every household should be economical in the use of water and no one should be so criminally forgetful as to permit spickets to run when the water is not used.

The general apathy that attended the justice of the peace elections yesterday, furnishes another sidelight on the impracticability of the initiative and other measures based on the theory that all voters will go to the polls to express their wishes and ideas. Yesterday, scarcely one voter in ten went to the trouble to vote and it has been the experience in other states, unless at a presidential election, that not one-half of the qualified voters cast their ballots. This general indifference to vital political issues may be caused by selfishness, the eagerness of every man working just for himself and thus losing sight of his relation to the community, or there may be other causes, but it exists and negatives all the theoretical good that is supposed to be gained by direct legislation. In fact, makes such legislation the opportunity for vicious interests to impose their yoke on the commonwealth.

Keep your eye on Portales and Fort Sumner in eastern New Mexico. These two towns are bound to forge to the front when other, more ambitious but less sturdy competitors are forgotten. The Portales Times says that the farmers of that vicinity have subscribed 21,000 acres for the raising of sugar beets and will soon have completed the required 32,000 acres pledged to secure a \$1,500,000 beet sugar factory. Imagine 32,000 acres in the immediate vicinity of Santa Fe under beet cultivation. It would mean the circulation of \$2,000,000 additional each year among the businessmen of Santa Fe. Yet, the advantage lies with Santa Fe, and it has had the opportunities knowing that its doors for many decades that encourage, even though poor towns, like Portales, are now grasping.

LOWER TAXES.

On another page, the sources of revenue that will be available to the state, but are not now open to the Territory, are pointed out. It is clearly shown, that although there will be a moderate increase of expenses, though not reaching \$100,000, caused by the state government, there will nevertheless be a reduction not only of the tax rate but the actual taxes paid by the average taxpayer. It is true that the Santa Fe Railway Company will have to pay \$40,000 more taxes on its railroad from Albuquerque to the Arizona boundary but no one is grieving on that account. It is true, that county officials will have to surrender their fees, which in some cases are enormous but that is not a cause for the taxpayer to weep. It is true, that eight million acres which come to New Mexico through the enabling act, will eventually yield ten times one hundred thousand dollars, but that is not a burden upon the taxpayer. It is also true, that the owners of large tracts of land will be compelled to pay as much per acre in taxes as the man who holds but a small plot, but that is only right and just. All in all, there is no reason why a few years from now that taxation should be more than one-half what it is today upon the average taxpayer. Whatever it is, it dare not be above ten mills on the dollar for state purposes, which is less than \$10 a day or than it has been for years.

A NEW WATER SUPPLY.

Santa Fe, if it intends to grow, must look around for an additional water supply. The regular flow of the Santa Fe river is not sufficient for the community and the reservoir depends upon spring floods to tide the city over its needs during the year. This has proved insufficient on more than one occasion. Additional reservoirs should be built; a pumping plant should be installed to lift the underground waters; or if feasible, part of the flow of the Pecos should be diverted into the Santa Fe watershed. Whatever is done, it should be done without delay, for the present situation is intolerable. It is true, the Water Company is not to blame, its revenues have been comparatively small, the waste of water by water users during the past summer and even up to the present time has been shameful and it might be well to install meters to restrain the indiscriminate use of water in a community in which the supply is so limited, but nevertheless, public utility corporations and municipal governments owe it to the people to provide such utilities as water and to look far ahead to supply the needs of the future.

OKLAHOMA WILL BE REPUBLICAN.

Times are growing harder and harder in Oklahoma and as a result the Democratic majority is dwindling right along. Hard times were to be expected in a new country that has experienced a speculative boom that brought thousands of people who thought of becoming wealthy, not by industry or the development of resources, but through speculation. Today, Oklahoma has more people to the square mile than the adjoining state of Kansas. At the present stage of development, Oklahoma can support a certain number of people in comfort and in years of drought like that just experienced, that number is not as large as in years of plenty. Oklahoma has half a million people in excess of that number and the support of that half million is the cause of hard times, of political dissatisfaction. The Democratic administration is not much to blame for this, although its rampant radicalism has prevented further railroad construction and improvement and has frightened away new capital, but the party in power must always bear the brunt of the blame for hard times. At such times, people do not reason very deeply but they strike in blind rage at those in power.

Those who are wedded to the initiative, the recall, the direct primary, certainly should be the first to vote for the constitution. As long as New Mexico is a Territory, they haven't the ghost of a chance to put their theories into practice but as soon as New Mexico is a state, their opportunity comes to make propaganda for their cause and having it triumph, by electing either two-thirds of the members of the legislature at once or a bare majority to its second session. Surely, if the majority of the people are for those measures, they will have no trouble in having them their own way under statehood, while under the territorial form of government they could not succeed unless they elected a President and Congress of the United States who would permit New Mexico to set aside accepted principles of government and the Organic Act.

President Taft approves the finding of the board of army engineers that visited every irrigation project of the reclamation service last summer. A little more than \$45,000,000 available for construction are divided among various projects. In New Mexico, the Elephant Buttes undertaking to receive more than \$6,000,000, which means that it can be rushed to completion as rapidly as the material and labor available permit. This big appropriation, no doubt, prevented the Carlsbad and Hondo projects from receiving consideration, although both should have had appropriations for necessary extensions.

In the death of Senator Elkins, New Mexico and particularly Santa Fe loses a warm friend. He had a warm attachment for his old domicile where he took the first steps that led to wealth, fame and power. In him, the Republican party loses one of its safest leaders and the senate a statesman whose place will be hard to fill. Unfortunately, West Virginia's legislature is Democratic and the Republicans will thus lose another of a majority that was slim enough.

HIGH COST OF LIVING AND LUXURIES.

The New York World is sending queries to every editor in the United States asking his opinion on the necessity of a special session of congress for the revision of the tariff. In its circular letter it intimates that the present tariff is responsible for the high cost of living, although, as an intelligent journal with rational opinions of its own, it knows the well that as a whole, the cost of high living cannot be reached by legislation. The nation is weary of the legislative fever which believes that a remedy for every human ill is to be found in a legislative statute. Men cannot be made good, or economical, or industrious by legislative fiat. If the nation is suffering from any evil it is from too many half-baked legislative efforts to bring on the millennium. The repeal of every tariff schedule would not be followed by more prosperity nor by a reduction in the cost of living. It might bring such destitution that perforce many people would have to reduce their expenses, but they would do it not through the lower cost of the necessities of life but by doing without many things that formerly were regarded as luxuries but today are counted as necessities.

That the year 1910 must have been a reasonably prosperous one in the United States is indicated by the figures of imports. In the past year articles usually termed "luxuries," No more satisfactory barometer of general business conditions is found than the figures representing the importation of articles purely or chiefly luxuries, including diamonds and other precious stones, lace, art works, waxes, tobacco and manufactures thereof, and other articles of this character. This is illustrated by a glance at the yearly record of imports as recorded by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor. In years of marked depression, 1894 and 1895, for example, the value of diamonds and other precious stones imported dropped—from 16 million dollars in 1893 to five and a half million in 1894, seven and a half million in 1895, and about six and three-fourths million in 1896; gradually moving upward again until 1899 and 1900 and reaching a total of 32 million in 1903 and 42 million in 1907. In the fiscal year 1908, a year of business depression, the total fell to 16 3/4 million dollars, returning to 89 million in 1909 and 48 million in the fiscal year 1910, while the figures of the calendar year will not materially differ from those of the fiscal year.

The figures of diamond importations above cited are merely an example of the evidences of prosperity supplied by the figures of imports in automobiles, art works, lace, feathers, furs, wines and liquors, tobacco, decorated chinaware and numerous importations of articles usually classed as "luxuries" will show a total of between 200 and 300 millions dollars value. Of lace and embroideries alone the value imported during the year just ended approximated 45 million dollars, a very large proportion of which was of cotton. This class of importations also show considerable fluctuations according to conditions of prosperity or otherwise, though the fluctuations are not as great as in the case of diamonds. The value of cotton lace, embroideries, etc., imported in the fiscal year 1893 was 12 3/4 million dollars and dropped in 1894 to eight million dollars. Again in the 1907-8 period of depression, the value of importations of this class dropped from 35 3/4 million dollars in the fiscal year 1907 to 33 3/4 million in 1908, returning to 34 1/3 million in 1909 and 36 3/4 million in 1910.

Among other articles of importation in 1910 which are usually classed as luxuries are: silk laces, four and one half million dollars; lace of flax and other similar fibers, four million; tobacco, cigars, etc., 33 million; furs and fur skins, 25 million; art works, 21 million; spirits, wines and liquors, 20 million; feathers and flowers, natural and artificial, 11 million; toys, eight million; mahogany, three and one half million; jewelry, two million; manufactures of gold and silver, two million; and beads and ornaments, perfumes, cosmetics, between one million and two million dollars each.

The principal sources from which these luxuries are drawn, are in the case of manufactures, Europe; in the case of tobacco, mahogany, and other articles of this class, the tropical sections; while the 25 million dollars' worth of furs and fur skins originate largely, of course, in the frigid or semi-frigid sections of the world. Most of the imported laces, whether of cotton, flax, or silk, are made in Switzerland, France, Germany, Belgium, England and Ireland; most of the tobacco and cigars come from Cuba; most of the art works, from various European countries, and most of the toys, from Germany.

It is true today, that despite the tariff, or rather on account of its inefficient protection of home industries, more and more people can afford at least some of the luxuries of life. It is not the millionaires who are the chief patrons of the jewelry stores nowadays; it is not the wealthy who crowd the moving picture shows and theaters; it is not merely the kings of industry who dash about in automobiles, and it is not from the well-to-do, that the tobacco and whiskey manufacturers draw their chief toll. The New York World will have to look to other causes than the tariff to explain why a man with a hundred dollars a month nowadays, deems himself poorer than did the man with a dollar a day thirty years ago.

Jersey justice was slow in the Gallagher case but when it struck it hit good and hard.

AN ECONOMICAL GOVERNMENT.

It has been stated that the cost of the government of the state of New Mexico as provided by the constitution will be extravagant.

On the contrary it will be economical all the way down the line. Take a look at the figures, says the Albuquerque Morning Journal: In Bernalillo county, roughly, seven offices cost us \$50,000, as follows, estimated, assessor \$4,500; treasurer \$4,500; probate clerk \$4,500; probate judge \$3,500; sheriff \$5,000; district attorney \$6,000; district clerk fees \$2,000.

With the fee system abolished by the constitution and with an average salary of \$3,000 each, the county offices will cost us \$21,000. Net saving under state government \$29,000 a year.

With the other three first-class counties, the saving in the four is \$38,000.

The eight second class counties will save at least \$6,000 each; total \$48,000.

Eight third class counties will save at least \$4,000 each; total \$32,000.

Six fourth class counties will save at least \$1,000 each; total \$6,000.

Grand total saved in all counties, \$122,000.

Be very conservative and call it \$100,000.

With the abolition of the fee system and side money, the roster of state officers will cost \$2,000 less than at present under territorial government.

The extra expense of the judiciary and corporation commission will not run over \$30,000.

Net saving to the people under constitution, \$70,000.

There are other economical things about this constitution. A referendum provision prevents legislative extravagance; the non-continuous office holding feature means economy; public moneys must be placed in bank to earn interest; the militia warrant body has been laid.

Looks like a pretty substantial saving all around doesn't it?

Of all the objections to this constitution, the one of "extravagance" is the flimsiest.

THE ROAD TO TAOS.

During the summer the New Mexican sought to arouse interest in the reconstruction of the wagon road to Taos, so that it might prove a popular continuation of the scenic highway from Trinidad, Colorado, to Kanton, Cimarron, Ute Park, and Taos, but like so many other suggestions for improvement it was met with the retort, that as long as Santa Fe has the railroad bonded indebtedness hanging over it, the county is too poor to think of improvement, for it takes close sailing to meet current expenses. But with the approval of the constitution and statehood, this load will be lifted and Santa Fe will be in position to entertain seriously the following suggestion in the Taos Valley News:

"A road once established in accordance with the letter published below would probably bring to Taos the automobile line with which Santa Fe has threatened us and which we should be delighted to see established. Pending the building of railroads which are preparing to run their lines into Taos an automobile line would be a source of pleasure, comfort and profit. Following is the letter:

"Raton, N. M., Jan. 11, 1911.
Dr. T. P. Martin,
Taos, New Mexico.

My dear Doctor:
We have made considerable improvement on the Taos Pass, but in the spring want to do some more on the Taos County side and possibly do some repairing between the top of the hill and Taos. I do not know who your county commissioners are, but as you are interested in matters of this kind, would like to have you take this up with them and ask if they will give us permission to do this work at our own expense, also whether they are willing to contribute anything towards it.

I think it would be of great importance to your town if the road from Taos to Santa Fe was fixed up so as to allow the passage of automobiles. Can't you take it up with your Santa Fe friends and have the work done. If you will, I will see that the matter is advertised and that a through route is established from Denver and Trinidad, via Taos, to Santa Fe.

Yours very truly,
J. Van Houten,
General Manager."

Something like \$75,000,000 dividends were distributed on New Year. That seems like an enormous sum but when it is considered that a large portion of this sum was paid out by the Steel Trust and that it is the returns upon an immense capitalization, then the figures shiver considerably in the imagination. It must be remembered that these dividends do not go altogether to a few nabobs but that there are thousands upon thousands of stockholders in the Steel Corporation, the Pennsylvania, Santa Fe and other railroads, and that these stockholders are not necessarily rich men. Vast sums in the aggregate are represented by the investment of estates, of life insurance companies, of trusts for colleges, universities and hospitals.

County Superintendent John V. Cony speaks with authority and by the card when he protests against a change of text books at this time. He has spoken with practically every parent in the county during the past few months, visited every school district and if any one knows the sentiment of the people on school matters, it is he, for he has gotten close to them. His communication on another page should be carefully pondered by the territorial board of education.

POST YOURSELF!

"An argument that Mr. So-and-So and Mr. Such-and-Such formed the constitution, therefore it should be defeated, is not logic, and should not impress anyone. Take the constitution, article by article, and consider what is there expressed, and make a decision from this. We understand the Commercial Club will discuss the constitution, and not the men who framed it, on Friday night, January 13."

Thus speaks a Democratic exchange. It repines true that the most vigorous opposition comes from those who have not read the constitution. A striking instance of "the blind leading the blind," is exposed by the Farmington Enterprise as follows:

"It is quite evident that the constitution to be voted upon on the 21st inst., has up to this time been very little read by most of its opponents. There is hardly a day but what we hear of the document being criticised for some alleged provision which it does not contain at all, or because something is alleged to have been left out which is there in plain English, and perhaps in the exact form the critics say it should be. This is childish in a way and shows that there are a lot of people who prefer to be fooled, rather than to use their brains even a very little. But this case of the 'blind leading the blind' reaches an absolutely ridiculous climax in one of the Socialist resolutions which appear in another column which condemn the document because it does not provide for an 'elective judiciary' when there isn't a judicial position from J. P. to Chief Justice that is anything else but elective. Herefore we had certainly given the Socialists credit for studying their grounds, but the resolutions adopted at a largely attended meeting would indicate that the whole bunch had followed a lost bell wether."

January opens well with elections. First the election for precinct officers held this week; then the vote for the constitution on January 21. But these elections are no circumstance to the big state election that will follow in June.

If it were not for the fact that the Democrats in Arizona had disfranchised the Spanish-Americans; that the Democrats in Oklahoma and the southern states have disfranchised the colored people, that the Irish have been oppressed by the English and the French are being crowded to the wall in Canada by the English, the New Mexican would give unqualified endorsement to the communication of Hon. B. M. Read on another page, but history shows that the more powerful race always absorbs or destroys the less numerous race or the race with less resistance. It is well therefore, that the constitution has put up the strongest guarantees and safeguards possible to prevent undue discrimination against the Spanish speaking people.

The Democratic Artesia Advocate calls attention editorially to a feature of the constitution that ought to appeal to every workman, when it says:

"New Mexico will be perhaps, the only state that ever entered the Union that provided in its organic law that eight hours should constitute a day's labor. Laboring men all over the United States are yet laboring for official recognition along this line, and yet they say the proposed constitution is not 'progressive.' Every man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow should vote for the constitution on the 21st, whether he be Socialist, Republican, Democrat or what not."

In El Paso, last year, the deaths numbered 1428 a rate of 36.3 per thousand which exceeds even the 30 per 1,000 which was shown by Albuquerque. There are cities in the United States, situated in much healthier climate than that of El Paso, which show a death rate of only twelve per thousand. Of course, it must be remembered, that any place which is sought by healthseekers is bound to have a high death rate, but the belief seems to be justified that a cleaner El Paso, cleaner physically and morally, would result in a material reduction of the death rate.

Twenty gallons of buttermilk were served as refreshments at the inaugural reception of Governor Lee Cruise of Oklahoma last evening. This is setting an example not only in temperance but also in economy, for at 20 cents a gallon, Lee is out only \$4. If it had been champagne, twenty gallons would not have sufficed, but even twenty gallons would have cost a dozen times as much as the buttermilk.

"In Colorado the use of the recall is being threatened against members of the legislature, if they do not sanction or oppose certain measures at the dictates of political agitators and it begins to look as though it was about the biggest political club yet invented. The beauty of it for the politician is that he only has to have a small percentage of the voters with him in order to have an election on recall ordered. The calling of the election is usually all that 'he desires.' This comments the Farmington Enterprise.

The constitution of New Mexico is more easily amended than that of Oregon, or Oklahoma, or Texas or 30 other states, and the San Juan Democrat will therefore come out in its favor, for it says editorially: "Were it not for the clause in our constitution making it almost an impossibility to amend or change, we would not so strenuously oppose its adoption, trusting to the common sense of the people to fight the wrongs of future change and amendment."

UNFAIR CRITICS ARE ANSWERED

L. S. Wilson of Raton Statehood League Points Out Fallacies

MILITIA AMENDMENTS TAXATION

Corporation Commission and Protection of Railroads and Miners.

There are a number of objections urged against the proposed constitution of New Mexico by its opponents. Most of these are of the most frivolous character. To any one acquainted with the constitutions of the various states these are absolutely ridiculous. Many of the exceptions soberly urged against it are provisions as old as constitutional history. Among the portions criticised is Sec. 13 of Art. 4, exempting members of the legislature from arrest and from being called in question for things said in debates. This provision can be found in practically every state constitution in the United States, and is a part of Sec. 6, Art. 2 of the National Constitution. It is also found in Sec. 16, Art. 5, of the constitution of Colorado; Sec. 22, Art. 5, of that of Oklahoma; Sec. 14, Art. 4, of Illinois; Sec. 22, Art. 2 of Kansas. It is sovery insisted by newspaper paragraphs that this is an innovation, a very dangerous provision, yet without it, in either constitution or statute, it would be almost impossible to carry on representative government. If members of this legislature should be called upon to respond in damages for charges made by them in debate every member would be afraid to speak things he knew to be true lest he should be compelled to face civil and criminal actions. It was in violation of this principle that Charles I attempted to arrest certain members of parliament.

The Militia.
Another criticism frequently heard is in regard to the militia provision, to-wit: Sec. 23, making every male citizen between the ages of 18 and 45 a member of the militia. This is supposed to be an innovation, yet it is found in a large majority of the constitutions of the other states and not only that but the same provision is found in the United States statute. Among the states which have the same constitutional provision are: Michigan, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Georgia. But independent of this section of the constitution every able-bodied man is by virtue of the United States Statutes a member of the United States Militia during that period of his life unless specially exempted by law. But this does not mean he is a member of the active militia.

Amendments.
Another claim made is that the constitution is impossible of amendment. This is, if anything, more absurd than the preceding. The men who make it are certainly unfamiliar with the constitutions of the other states. The New Mexico constitution provides for submitting amendments at all times by two-thirds of both houses concurring, and a majority of the electors voting thereon providing that at least forty per centum of all the votes cast at the election of at least one-half of the counties shall be for the proposed amendment. In addition the second legislature and every fourth legislature thereafter by a majority of both houses may submit constitutional amendments to the people. This makes the constitution one of the easiest to amend. Oklahoma requires not a majority of those voting on a proposed amendment, but a majority of all the votes cast at the election. Nebraska and a number of the other states have the same provision. Such constitutions are hard to amend because of the fact that the careless voter will not take the time to vote on the proposed amendments. Oklahoma in order to disfranchise the negro had printed on the ballot "for the amendment," so that if any one wanted to vote against the amendment it was necessary not only to write in "against the amendment," but also to scratch out the printed words "for the amendment." Thus, the careless voter cast his vote for the amendment. By such means the "Grandfather Clause" was adopted.

Many of the states require not only two-thirds of both houses of the legislature to submit an amendment, but a majority, and frequently two-thirds of two successive legislatures before the amendment can be submitted. Among these states are Oregon, which requires a majority of two legislatures. Connecticut requires the majority of the first legislature and two-thirds of the next. Florida requires two-thirds of two successive legislatures; likewise Georgia. Indiana requires a majority of two successive legislatures. A number of other states have similar requirements, but it is unnecessary to give further examples.

Taxation.
Another claim made is that the mineral lands cannot be taxed other than by a tax upon the output of the mines. There is no such provision in the constitution. There is nothing that prevents mineral lands being taxed. The constitution provides: Sec. 2, Art. 8: "The legislature shall have the power to provide for the levy and collection of license, and direct inheritance, legacy and succession taxes; also graduated in-

come, taxes, graduated collateral and direct inheritance taxes, graduated legacy and succession taxes and other specific taxes, INCLUDING TAXES UPON THE PRODUCTION AND OUTPUT OF MINES, OIL, LANDS, AND FORESTS; but no double taxation shall be permitted." This provision is found almost verbatim in the Oklahoma constitution. The land out of which the coal is taken is also taxable.

In addition, Sec. 12, Art. 8, is as follows: "Lands held in large tracts shall not be assessed for taxation at any lower value per acre than lands of the same character of quality and similarly situated held in smaller tracts. The plowing of land shall not be considered as adding value thereto for the purpose of taxation." This requires that the poor man's small farm shall be taxed at no higher rate than the rich man's great ranch. This will correct much of the present inequality of taxation.

The Corporation Commission.
It is also claimed that capital is given an undue degree of protection, yet none of these critics point out by just what provision this is accomplished. Sections 7, 9, 10 and 11 Art. 11, give the corporation commission authority to fix all rates for transportation and transmission companies and other common carriers and to make rules regarding the applying of cars and equipments, safety appliances, the fixing of rates and provides for hearing before the commission and appeals to the supreme court. The commission is also given the authority to prosecute unlawful discrimination and unjust rates on interstate commerce before the interstate commerce commission. Discrimination between different points is prohibited. The commission is also given power to inspect the records of all corporations doing business in the state and to require reports from them. In addition, Sec. 13, Art. 11, gives the legislature almost absolute power in making future laws for the control of corporations. In fact the corporation law and the power given the corporation commission is almost as full and complete as are the provisions of the Oklahoma constitution. It is difficult to conceive any provision essential to corporation control that is omitted. It contains all the essentials of the Oklahoma constitution in that respect. This may be verified by comparison. The Oklahoma provisions are found in Sections 13 to 22 of Art. 9, of the constitution of the state.

Railroads and Miners.
Among the many other excellent provisions of the constitution are ample protection given to employees of railroads and mines in case of accident. This is found in Sec. 16, Art. 22 and Secs. 2 and 3, Art. 22. By means of these provisions such employees and their families are protected in case of injury arising in the course of their employment. The proposed constitution is fair and equitable and protects the rights of every class. It contains none of the freak measures which are so objectionable in the Oklahoma constitution. Its adoption will bring about the rapid development of the state and great increase in wealth and population.

Statehood.
Statehood will mean much to New Mexico. The very fact that we have remained so long without being admitted to the equal rights with the other states has convinced the people of the east that we are devoid of resources, that the country is a desert, that we have no opportunities. Statehood means dispelling of this delusion, and means prosperity and better times for all classes of people. It means a thriving and growing community, an awakening and vivifying of every kind of enterprise. That the people of this territory will turn down such an opportunity is wholly inconceivable.

S. L. WILSON,
President Raton Statehood League.
Chairman McDonald Non-Committal.
That the Democratic party as an organization does not take the position of dictating to the voters of the party the way they should vote on the constitution is in effect a statement made last night by W. C. McDonald, chairman of the territorial Democratic central committee. Mr. McDonald indicated plainly, however, that the party, as an organization, had indicated to the voters the stand it holds with reference to the adoption of the constitution.

"We adopted resolutions in Santa Fe which showed the position we maintained then, and hold now," said Mr. McDonald. "It was our belief then that the Democratic voters should vote as they please on the constitution."

Mr. McDonald laughingly said that a Democrat may vote for the constitution, "without taking the risk of being called a public enemy, or an irresponsible demagogue."

Pressed for a declaration of his own views on the constitution, Mr. McDonald did not care to say which way he intends to vote on the constitution. Neither did he care to discriminate between his position as chairman of the territorial central committee, and as a prominent citizen of Carrizozo, with many business interests which will be developed by the coming of statehood.

Mr. McDonald is a member of the New Mexico Cattle Sanitary Board and attended a meeting of the organization at Albuquerque.

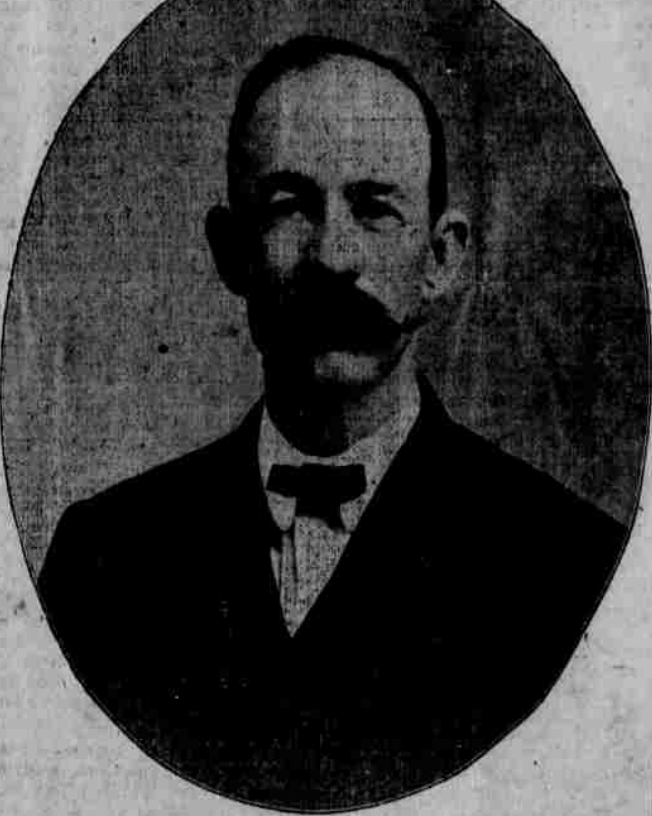
Southern Santa Fe County.
B. F. Pankey, of Galisteo, another member of the Cattle Sanitary Board who attended the meeting of that body at Albuquerque is a strong advocate of statehood. Mr. Pankey was one of the delegates representing Santa Fe in the recent constitutional convention. "In Santa Fe county," said Mr. Pankey last night, "it is difficult to find a man who is not going to vote for the ratification of the constitution. In recent years the people of Santa Fe county have been some-



HON. BENJAMIN F. PANKEY.

what badly divided along political lines, but on the ratification of the constitution they appear to be as one man. While in the northern portion of the county there may be a scattering of negative votes, in the southern portion the people are unanimous for the ratification of the document."

Three Counties Are Sold.
That Chaves, Eddy and Curry counties will ratify the constitution by larger majorities than the average person believes, was the statement made by Sheriff Charles L. Ballard



HON. CHARLES L. BALLARD.

of Chaves county, who was at Albuquerque from Roswell yesterday to attend a meeting of the New Mexico Cattle Sanitary Board, of which he is president.

Chaves, Eddy and Curry are for the constitution," said Mr. Ballard. "There is room for work in Roosevelt county, where there exists not any certain opposition, but an indifference on the part of some of the voters. Those who are indifferent, however, are generally newcomers from other states, who have not lived long enough in the territory to feel the contrast between a state and a territorial form of government."

Mr. Ballard, who is one of the cattle kings of the Pecos country, left last night for Fort Worth, Texas, where he will attend the cattlemen's convention. He will represent the sanitary board at the convention.

At Taos.
Hon. Jose D. Sena, secretary of the Republican central committee has received a wire from former Governor Otero stating that he and W. E. Martin have arrived at Taos where they will speak tonight. The governor is in the trim and will make a rousing speech for statehood tonight.

Statehood Meeting at Springer.
Springer, N. M., Jan. 11.—The people of Springer and vicinity turned out en masse Saturday night to attend a statehood meeting under the auspices of the Springer Statehood League. It was the regular weekly meeting of the league, made more interesting by the presence of Governor W. J. Mills, H. C. Abbott and others, who made rousing speeches which were vociferously applauded. It was decided that the league will hold a banquet in the near future in the Flossheim opera house at which Governor Mills, O. A. Larrazolo and others will be present and again address the people in the interest of

the proposed constitution and statehood for New Mexico.

Taos and Rio Arriba Alright.
Louis Rosenbach of Albuquerque, in a trip to the settlements in Taos and Rio Arriba counties. He felt the pulse in those sections and declares that there is practically no opposition to the constitution in those two counties and that they will give good majorities. Here and there is a sore spot that will vanish by election day. He is certain, from what he heard by

close contact with the people, that those two counties can be counted on for at least 1,500 majority. He will make a similar trip through Guadalupe and Torrance counties.

Fined for Furnishing Whiskey.
Carlos Banda was fined \$5 and costs at Roswell for furnishing whiskey to a countryman.

DON'T WAIT.
Take Advantage of a Santa Fe Citizen's Experience Before It's Too Late.

When the back begins to ache, Don't wait until backache becomes chronic.

Till serious kidney troubles develop; Till urinary troubles destroy night's rest.

Profit by a Santa Fe citizen's experience. Lino Romero, Palace Ave., Santa Fe, N. M., says: "I know that Doan's Kidney Pills live up to the claims made for them. If I were not confident of this fact, I could never have been induced to give this remedy my endorsement. There was a dull ache in the small of my back that bothered me and at times I was obliged to lay off from work for two or three days. Doan's Kidney Pills brought me entire relief, and the few slight attacks of backache I have had since then have quickly yielded to this remedy."

Mr. Romero gave the above testimonial in January, 1907, and when interviewed on June 26, 1909, he said: "I can speak as highly of Doan's Kidney Pills as when I publicly endorsed them two and a half years ago. This remedy always gives benefit when I use it."

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

SCHOOLS SHOULD HAVE LIBRARIES

Superintendent Clark Wants Good Books in Hands of All Pupils

EQUALIZATION BOARD BUSY

Railroads Are Making Property Valuation Returns for 1911.

Game and Fish Warden Thomas P. Gable has returned from a trip through Taos county where he found much snow but says that there is no frost toward the constitution; in fact Taos county is going to stand loyally by it.

Fined \$25.
The game warden has received word that Justice of the Peace E. F. Holmes of Chloride, Sierra county, fined Henry Herdich \$50 and costs for violation of the game laws on information received from Forest Ranger James Benton. Mr. Benton however declined to accept his share of 50 per cent of the fine and the fine was accordingly reduced to \$25.

Educational Matters.
Superintendent of Public Instruction J. E. Clark is sending out a circular list of books suited for school libraries in New Mexico, and approved by the territorial board of education. The list was prepared for the territorial department of education by Mrs. Rupert F. Asplund formerly instructor in the Drexel Institute library and formerly librarian of the University of New Mexico. The introduction to the list is of interest and is as follows:

"The accompanying list is issued in response to numerous requests for aid in the selection of books suitable for school libraries in New Mexico. The list has been purposely limited to a few of the best books in each class, and many excellent books are necessarily omitted, but no teacher will make a mistake in selecting any title included."

"The books have been chosen with especial reference to conditions in New Mexico, and are carefully graded; many of the books for the upper grades having been chosen because of their use as references in the 'Course of Study for Common Schools in New Mexico.'"

"Where there is a choice in editions of a work, the least expensive has usually been chosen, provided the print and binding were at least fair, but many of the best books are published under a copyright which prevents any cutting of the price, and teachers in selecting their school libraries will do well to include a few of these more expensive books in each order."

"The department strongly urges that any school which can raise as much as five dollars for the purpose of starting a school library should make a beginning at once, adding more books whenever more funds are available. The teacher should instruct the pupils in the proper care and preservation of the books and should have some simple system of organization of the library so that she will have a record of all the pupils who have read each book and each pupil will have a record of all books he has read. Further suggestions as to securing and managing a school library may be found in the New Mexico public school anniversary book recently issued by the department, a copy of which has been sent to each teacher."

"Through the kindness of the publishers, a copy of each book included in this list has been deposited at the territorial department of education where they form a complete model library for a small school, and can be inspected by all visitors."

"It is our hope that the list may be revised and enlarged from time to time and the department invites criticisms and suggestions from all interested in the growth and usefulness of our school libraries."

Wants Information.
The educational department is sending out a circular letter to secure information about public libraries and women's clubs in New Mexico. The object is to get track of all the clubs which do some kind of civic work or have an uplifting effect.

Notaries Appointed.
Governor Mills today appointed the following notaries public: James M. Alvey, Questa, Taos county; Andrew B. Stroup, Albuquerque, Bernalillo county; A. W. Pollard, Deming, Luna county; Belle Parker, Tucuman, Quay county; Henry J. Anderson, Elida, Roosevelt county; John Miller, Agricultural College, Dona Ana county.

Equalization Board Meets.
The Territorial Board of Equalization was in session this morning making up the tax rate for 1911. The board heard a number of railroad and other attorneys including Judge Waldo of the Santa Fe; Judge Israel of the Colorado and Southern, James Corey of the Denver & Rio Grande; Hugo Seaberg, the well-known attorney from Raton, Mr. Berger of the El Paso and Northeastern. The railroads are making railroad property valuation returns for 1911. The board was again in session this afternoon, going over this matter. Chairman John F. Hinkle of Roswell presided.

Land Entries.
The following homesteaders made entries at the local land office yesterday: Melvin E. Dwight, Moriarty, Torrance county; Rufina Gallegos y Alacere Progreso, Torrance county; Charles J. Reiland, Maria M. de Sanchez, Wagon Mound, Mora county; Charles Peterson, Estancia, Torrance county; Braillo Rivera, Santa Rosa, Guadalupe county; Benjamin P. Robinson, Shoemaker, Mora county; Mathias Frellinger, Joseph C. Peterson,

Estancia, Torrance county.
Money for the Treasury.
Territorial Treasurer Otero has received the following amounts for the treasury: C. V. Safford, bank examining fees, \$5; S. I. Roberts, clerk of the fifth district court, \$1,601.05; Secundino Romero, clerk of the fourth district, \$321.70; Cledes Romero, convict's earnings, \$1,154.25; Celso Lopez, treasurer of Santa Fe county, \$6,442.32; E. Pinney, treasurer of Bernalillo county, \$9,320.87; Game and Fish Warden Gable, \$4.75.

SANTA FE SHOULD GET ITS SHARE.

Travel to California Is Unusually Heavy Again This Winter.—Big Trains the Rule.

Albuquerque, N. M., Jan. 11.—Travel from the east to the west will be unusually heavy over the Santa Fe railroad during this month. According to the advance schedule received by local railroad men, there will be 19 extra number three trains during January. The extra limited trains, which will be used exclusively for high class travel, will consist of Raymond and Whitcomb specials and extra sections of the regular limited to accommodate the heavy traffic. In addition to the special trains, traffic is already heavy on the regular west-bound passenger trains and is expected to continue so during the next thirty days or more. A number of private cars are booked to pass through the city, hooked on to the various passenger trains.

The war scare in Old Mexico this year has diverted many travelers to the Pacific coast, and most of whom will go to the California resorts. People in the east are naturally desirous of going to a milder climate at this time of the year. Florida and the south, of course, attract many, but the claims of California as a winter resort are being pressed harder this year than ever before and the numerous publicity campaigns are bringing big results.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CANARIES FROM CERRILLOS.

Ohio Man Wants Carload and Can Get Them From Southern Santa Fe County.

Albuquerque, N. M., Jan. 11.—Following the announcement made in the papers several days ago that he would be glad to hear from any one who had a carload of burros for sale, Secretary T. J. Naylor, of the Commercial Club yesterday received a letter from a Cerrillos man offering to dispose of one full carload of the Rocky mountain canaries for a stipulated price. The stipulated price, however, is not mentioned. In fact the writer flatly asks Mr. Naylor the question: "How much will you pay for a carload of burros?"

Mr. Naylor was inquiring about the price of burros for a gentleman who resides in Columbus, Ohio, who called into requisition the services of the Commercial Club to negotiate a sale. Being unfamiliar with the market price of burros, Mr. Naylor is naturally stumped. He will communicate immediately with the Columbus man, however, and refer him to the Cerrillos man, and will do everything possible to negotiate a sale.

Last week Mr. Naylor was asking his friends where he could get a carload of burros. Yesterday he was asking the same friends how much a carload of burros are worth at present market price. The gentleman who can reply intelligently, please stand up.

TWO BIG FIRES IN NEW MEXICO TOWNS.

Clayton, Union county, Has a \$100,000 Conflagration.—In Roswell \$8,000 Worth of Hay.

Roswell, N. M., Jan. 11.—Eight thousand dollars' worth of baled hay, the property of the C. C. Slaughter Cattle company, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. A trash pile was set on fire by a farmer of the neighborhood and the high wind carried the flames over an area of fifty acres in a few minutes, setting fire to the haystack, a barn, and other property. The barn was saved. Nearly 600 tons of hay was burned, worth \$14 a ton, which was being held for \$15.

Clayton Has \$100,000 Fire.
Clayton, N. M., Jan. 11.—Fire destroyed a block of buildings in the center of the business district, causing a loss of \$100,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. A limited water supply handicapped the efforts of fire fighters.

COMMANDER W. L. SIMMS IS TO BE REPRIMANDED.

For Assuring Great Britain That the United States Would Help In Trouble.

Washington, Jan. 10.—President Taft today decided that Commander W. S. Simms, U. S. Navy officer, who at the recent dinner given at London by the mayor of that city, declared that if Great Britain ever were seriously threatened, he could depend on "every man, every dollar, every drop of blood," in this country should be publicly reprimanded.

Applications for Grazing Permits.
NOTICE: This hereby given that all applications for permits to graze cattle, horses, sheep, and goats within the GARDEN NATIONAL FOREST during the season of 1911, must be filed in my office at Antonito, Colorado, on or before FEBRUARY 23, 1911. Full information in regard to the grazing fees to be charged and blank forms to be filled in making applications will be furnished upon request. ROSS McMillan Supervisor.

NO MATERIAL CHANGE EXPECTED

Valuations and Classification for 1911 About Same as 1910

PRIZE DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Board of Equalization is Pleased With Collections of Taxes.

Declaring that the taxes levied for the year 1909, and collected in 1910, have been far above the average and praising the district attorneys of New Mexico for their activity in carrying out the recommendations made last January, the members of the territorial board of equalization made a report today showing the collections of taxes will amount almost to ninety per cent this year.

The board has come to the conclusion that there will be no material change in the valuation and classifications of property during the year 1911.

The following extract from the report which is being prepared was given out this afternoon:

Unfortunate Year.
"The taxes levied for the year 1909 and collected during the year 1910, have been far above the average which is very gratifying, all conditions being considered. The year has been one of almost unparalleled drought; the cattle and sheep men have been very heavy losers; the products of the farms have been very much curtailed."

Good Collections.
"Notwithstanding these unfortunate conditions the collections to date have been approximately 85 per cent on an average throughout the territory and with the delinquent taxes to come in will amount to something over 90 per cent (ninety per cent)."

Praises Attorneys.
"Our district attorneys have awakened to the situation and we heartily congratulate them on accepting the recommendations of this board made at the last year's session, that of January, 1910."

The board will probably adjourn to night or tomorrow forenoon.

TERRITORIAL WOOL CENTER OF INTEREST.

There Have Been Heavy Sales and the Demand Continues Fair—Foreign Neglected.

Boston, Jan. 10.—The interest in the local wool market continues to center about territory stock and some heavy sales of clothing wool, subject to a fair demand. Values hold fairly steady although there seems to be a tendency to shade prices. Fine Montana clothing sells at 29 cents, or 57 cents secured, while more or less inquiry for Texas wools with twelve months is selling at 21-22 cents. Full wool is very firm, but the demand is not extra brisk while the foreign product is neglected.

DRANK BUTTERMILK AT GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Jan. 10.—Out of deference to the well known prohibition scruples of Governor Lee Cruce who was inaugurated governor today, buttermilk was served at the reception held in his honor last night instead of the customary punch. Twenty gallons of the beverage were required to supply the crowd.

TONY MULLANE IS ON HIS DEATH BED.

Chicago, Jan. 10.—Anthony J. Mullane, better known to baseball fans as Tony Mullane, is in a serious condition in a hospital as the result of an operation for an abscess of the brain. He is not expected to live. Thirty years ago Mullane was one of the greatest pitchers of the National league.

DOUBLE TRACKING TWO RAILROADS IN COLORADO

The Denver & Rio Grande and the Colorado & Southern railroads have announced they will have twenty miles of their double track between Pueblo and Walsenburg, Colorado, completed and ready for use, January 25. This portion is at the Pueblo end of the route. The construction on the remaining twenty-four miles is much more difficult and will not be completed before September. The roads already have expended \$1,250,000 on the work and the entire cost will be \$3,000,000.

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Healthy Mothers
The bearing of children is frequently followed by poor health for the mother. This supreme crisis of life finding her physical system unprepared for the demands of nature, leaves her with weakened resistive powers and sometimes chronic ailments. This can be avoided if Mother's Friend is used before the coming of baby, and the healthy woman can remain a healthy mother. It is the only remedy that perfectly and thoroughly prepares the system for healthy motherhood, and brings about a natural and easy consummation of the term. Women who use Mother's Friend are always saved much suffering when the little one arrives, and recover more quickly, and with no ill effects, or chronic troubles. Every expectant mother should safeguard her health by using Mother's Friend, thus preparing her physical condition for the hour of motherhood. This medicine is for sale at drug stores. Write for free book for expectant mothers.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Mother's Friend

Personal Mention.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1911.

Col. Ralph E. Twitchell, attorney for the Santa Fe, is here on legal business.

Harry Lubers, Jr., son of the well known Denver attorney, of that name, is at the Palace hotel.

F. M. Hutsel, of Battle Creek, Mich., and Henry H. Clark, of Denver, are salesmen at the Palace hotel.

F. W. Farmer, head of the Brotherhood of American Yeomen in New Mexico, will leave tomorrow for Taos to institute a lodge there.

T. A. Pothoff of this city has opened a bakery at Tucuman, Quay county.

Miss Magdalena Delgado daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Delgado, formerly of this city, but now of Colfax county, has entered the Sisters of Loreto academy for the school term. Miss Delgado is staying at the house of her grandfather, Attorney B. M. Head.

Former Mayor F. H. Lester of Albuquerque, and who is a well known attorney here on legal business. He is at the Palace.

Hon. Charles A. Spiess, president of the constitutional convention, arrived in the city yesterday from Las Vegas on legal business.

Lou Well, formerly a salesman from Kansas City, and now in business at Taos, is at the Palace hotel.

Marcelino Ocas of Santa Rosa, Guadalupe county, is at the Coronado hotel.

Attorney Thomas N. Wilkinson of Albuquerque, and former member of the legislature, is here on legal business. He is at the Montezuma.

R. McDougall of the Ramon Vigil grant, is at the Montezuma.

Hon. James G. Fitch, delegate in the constitutional convention from Socorro county, is here on legal business.

Mrs. H. L. Hill is a New York visitor at the Montezuma.

H. E. Dougherty of Princeton, Ind., is at the Claire. He is on his way to the coast.

Attorney Francis E. Wood, of Albuquerque, member of the constitutional convention, is in attendance at the supreme court.

Mrs. Miguel Rodriguez left the city for Pueblo, Colorado, to visit her sister, Mrs. Sofia de Romero. On her return home she will stop at Walsenburg, Colorado, to visit her parents. Mrs. Rodriguez is accompanied by her daughter, Ada Moore Rodriguez and her baby son, Daniel.

Captain Clark M. Carr, accompanied by Mrs. Carr, has returned from Washington, where he was called by the death of his father. Albuquerque Tribune Citizen.

Will C. Barnes, of Washington, D. C., general grazing inspector for the forest service, is in Albuquerque. Mr. Barnes was at one time a member of the New Mexico legislature and secretary of the New Mexico Cattle Sanitary Board.

Mrs. M. C. Mechem arrived in the city last night to join her husband Judge Mechem, who is ill with a severe cold at the sanitarium.

Miss May McCarthy, a trained nurse formerly of this city but lately of Oklahoma, is registered at the Sanitarium.

Mrs. L. H. Gibson, after a couple of weeks visit with her husband at the Sanitarium, left this morning for home. She was accompanied as far as Torrance by her husband.

Attorney Charles R. Basley is up from Estancia.

M. R. Summers of Albuquerque, is a visitor in town.

Attorney A. B. McMillen is here from Albuquerque.

C. J. Dave, a grocery salesman of Denver, is at the Palace.

A. B. Woodman, a drug salesman of Denver, is at the Palace.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. McCune of Taos, are visitors at the Palace.

J. J. Burke, a traveling man from Lamar, Colo., is at the Palace.

M. O'Neill, the well-known mining man from Cerrillos, is at the Claire.

Mrs. T. McNamara of Frisco, Socorro county, is a visitor at the Montezuma hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Martinez of Pagosa Springs, Colorado, are visitors at the Coronado hotel.

George Fischer, a shoe salesman of St. Louis, is calling on the trade. He is at the Palace.

D. C. McElhinney, representing a twine manufacturing company of Denver, is at the Palace.

Attorney M. E. Hickey of Albuquerque, is here on legal business and is at the Palace hotel.

Dr. J. W. Cutler of Milwaukee, is at the Montezuma hotel. He is on his way to the coast.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Hall of Pontiac, Mich., are sightseers registered at the Montezuma hotel.

Mounted Policeman J. W. Collier arrived from Estancia last night, and

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When the tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

is at the Claire hotel.

C. F. Spader, merchant at Bernalillo, Sandoval county, came to the capital yesterday from Taos, Bernalillo county.

Engineer E. E. Meier in charge of the Arroyo Hondo project has just returned from Chicago and is at the Palace hotel.

Dr. Ada M. Chamberlin of Albuquerque, and who recently returned from a trip to Japan, is registered at the Palace hotel.

Miss Madeline Mills is out again after three months' absence with fever. She is looking very well and was a caller today at the governor's office.

Former District Attorney George S. Klock of Albuquerque, arrived in the city last night on legal business. He is at the Montezuma hotel.

E. H. Dodge, a few years ago city editor of the New Mexican, has resigned as editor of the Warsaw Daily Union, at Warsaw, Indiana, and has gone into the real estate and insurance business.

Miss Helen Papen is expected to return tomorrow from Santa Fe and Bernalillo where she has been visiting friends since last week. She will resume her work in the public schools Monday. Las Vegas Optic.

Hon. H. O. Bursam, mayor of Socorro and chairman of the territorial Republican central committee arrived in the capital this forenoon after a vigorous campaign tour of the southern counties. Tomorrow he expects to leave for Rio Arriba county with District Attorney Alexander Read and Hon. Nestor Montoya to campaign the northern precincts.

G. A. Richardson went to Artesia Tuesday morning to address a constitutional meeting there last night. Mr. McClure was called there on other business, also. Roswell Daily Record.

Mrs. Josephine Digneo, wife of the proprietor of the Claire hotel, has been ill all week with a severe cold.

Dr. J. H. Sloan who has been quite ill with what is thought to have been pneumonia poisoning, is able to be out again, but he is still very weak.

Hon. Charles A. Spiess, president of the constitutional convention, arrived to attend the session of the supreme court.

Monday, January 9, 1911.

J. H. McCutcheon of El Paso Times El Paso, is in the Capital.

Dr. J. F. Stone of Cuervo, Guadalupe county, is a visitor in town.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. McKinnon, of Denver, are registered at the Palace.

Miss True is here from Pajarito Ranch. She is at the Montezuma hotel.

James J. Brennan, a business man of San Antonio, Texas, is at the Claire.

H. C. Applegate, a well known traveling man from St. Louis, is at the Palace.

Judge H. L. Waldo, attorney for the Santa Fe, is here from Las Vegas on legal business.

Mrs. Laurie Brown of Durango, Colo., is a visitor in the city. She is stopping at the Capital hotel.

E. N. Burch, chairman of the board of county commissioners of Colfax county, is here from Raton.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Adasperger and Mr. George T. Murch of Marshallfield, Ohio, are tourists registered at the Palace hotel.

Hugo Seaberg, an attorney and a businessman who is a live booster for the Gate City, is at the Montezuma hotel.

James F. Hinkle, president of the Territorial Board of Equalization is here from Roswell, to attend the board's meeting.

Frank P. Jones, of Silver City, is here to attend the meeting of the Territorial Board of Equalization of which he is a member.

Dr. F. F. Deopp, of Carlsbad, is here to attend the meeting of the Board of Medical Examiners. He is at the Montezuma hotel.

Attorney W. G. Haydon of Las Vegas, who though a Democrat, is working for the adoption of the constitution, is a Santa Fe visitor.

Mrs. B. Romero left the city this morning for Las Vegas where she was called to the bedside of her mother who is seriously ill.

J. O. Wood, of Ramsey, W. Va., Young of Chicago, Ill., and David Porter of New York, are business men registered at the Capital hotel.

Mrs. William Bayard Cutting has received the news of the death of her father, Bronson Murray, who died in New York at the age of 94 years.

Henry Lutz, of Lincoln, Lincoln county, former county treasurer and member of the Territorial Board of Equalization, is at the Palace hotel.

W. F. Tallafiero, of Topeka, Kansas, tax agent for the Santa Fe, is in the capital to attend the sessions of the territorial Board of Equalization.

Attorney S. B. Davis of Las Vegas, delegate in the constitutional convention, from San Miguel county, arrived this afternoon and is at the Palace hotel.

Bishop John Mills Kendrick of Albuquerque, arrived last night for a few days' visit with the membership of St. Andrew's parish. Roswell Daily Record.

Dr. T. B. Hart, president of the Territorial Board of Health and Medical Examiners, is here from Raton to attend a meeting of the board. He is at the Palace hotel.

Colonel J. G. Albright, editor of the New Mexico State Democrat and a veteran newspaperman, was in the city yesterday and registered at the Montezuma hotel.

Attorneys Charles C. Catron and Frank J. Lavan returned this noon from a trip to Long Beach, California, where Mrs. Catron and Mrs. Lavan are visiting relatives.

Dr. J. G. Moir, of Deming, is here the supreme court.

SKIN AND SCALP TROUBLES YIELD TO ZEMO.

A CLEAR LIQUID PREPARATION FOR EXTERNAL USE.

The Capital Pharmacy drug store is so confident that ZEMO will rid the skin of scum, pimples, blackheads, dandruff, eczema, prickly heat, rashes, hives, itchy poison or any other form of skin or scalp eruption, that they will give you money back if you are not entirely satisfied with the results obtained from the use of ZEMO.

The first application will give prompt relief and show an improvement and in every instance where used persistently, will destroy the germ life, leaving the skin in a clean, healthy condition.

Let us show you proof of some remarkable cures made by Zemo and give you a 32 page booklet now to preserve the skin. The Capital Pharmacy Drug Store.

to attend the meeting of the Territorial Board of Health and Medical Examiners of which he is a member. He is at the Montezuma.

Garrow Throop Geer formerly of the New York Times and who spent several weeks here with Mrs. Geer, has gone to Los Angeles to enter newspaper work.

Chief Justice William H. Pope has gone to Roswell to hear a number of cases in chambers. Upon his return for the supreme court session on January 22, Mrs. Pope will probably accompany him.

Nestor Montoya, the well known editor of La Bandera Americana, is here from Albuquerque to accompany the statehood party to Rio Arriba county. He was a member of the constitutional convention.

Attorney A. T. Rogers, Jr., wife and baby, have returned from Kansas City, where they spent the holidays with the parents of Mrs. Rogers. Judge and Mrs. Henry L. Waldo. Las Vegas Optic.

Colonel W. S. Hopewell, vice president of the New Mexico Central railroad, and a prominent Democrat who is in favor of the constitution, arrived in the city at noon today from Albuquerque. He is at the Montezuma hotel.

Hon. L. Bradford Prince was booked for an address at the Missionary Council to be held at St. Louis, on January 17 and 18, but he has declined so as not to interfere with active participation in the Statehood Campaign.

Mrs. Max Nordhaus, who, with her children, has been visiting for some time with her father, A. Sloan, in Santa Fe, is expected to return Wednesday of next week, to her home in Las Vegas. Las Vegas Optic.

J. M. Cunningham, member of the territorial board of equalization and delegate in the constitutional convention, arrived at the Palace hotel this afternoon from Las Vegas. He will attend the meeting of the equalization board this afternoon and tomorrow.

Mrs. George Cabot Ward, who expected to leave Saturday night for New York City, has decided to remain over for a week or ten days. Her husband, Hon. George Cabot Ward, former acting governor of Porto Rico, who has been ill at his home in New York has nearly recovered.

Mrs. Benito Alarid and daughter Delina, went to Las Vegas yesterday morning for two weeks to visit his sister, Mrs. Ricardo Romero of the Meadow City. Mrs. Alarid is the wife of Benito Alarid the janitor of the courthouse in this city.

Mrs. Susan H. Bradley, a distinguished water color artist from Boston, and whose pictures have been in the international exhibition in London, has been spending two or three days here, seeing the sights and sketching some of them. While in Denver, before coming here, Mrs. Bradley was the recipient of much social attention.

Attorney H. M. Dougherty went up to Santa Fe Monday on important professional business before the supreme court. He was accompanied by his daughter Miss Marjorie, who was returning to the convent school after the holiday vacation at home. Mr. Dougherty returned home Thursday morning and left yesterday morning to boost for the constitution over in Sierra county. Socorro Chieftain.

Miss Lenita Baca, niece of Mrs. Chapman, has returned from Mora where she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Strong. Miss Lenita who is a pretty and talented girl, had a delightful time in Mora where she made many friends. She returned by motor to Las Vegas and thence to Santa Fe by train. The snow has been very deep around Mora and travel has been difficult.

Judge Harper S. Cunningham, inspector general of the 33d degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, from New Mexico, and a member of the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction, has arrived in Washington to attend the meeting of the directors of the "New Age," the official organ of the Rite, which will be held at the House of the Temple, in this city, January 16. Judge Harper will be joined shortly by the other members of the board, including inspectors General Charles E. Rosenbaum of Arkansas, John W. Morris of West Virginia, and the new members of the board, William Busby of Oklahoma and John S. Mayer of Virginia, who were elected to succeed inspectors General Pierce of California, and Nunn of Georgia, deceased. At the coming session of the board there will be a reorganization of that body. Washington Post.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1911.

Carl A. Bishop went to Espanola yesterday.

Dr. T. R. Whitmarsh of Parker, Ariz., is at the Montezuma hotel.

Attorney Stanley A. Fouts of Waggon Mound, is at the Montezuma hotel.

J. D. Chapman, representing the Armour Packing Company of Trinidad, is at the Palace.

Attorney John D. W. Veeder of Las Vegas, is here on business before the supreme court.

William Waterman and family of

A. R. Henderson of Concordia, Kas., is a visitor in the city and is registered at the Palace hotel.

Miss Ruth Laughlin will leave Monday for California to spend a part of the winter with relatives.

The Saturday Card club will not meet today but will probably hold its regular meeting next Saturday.

P. E. Timlin, a well known attorney of Scranton, Pa., is here on legal business and is registered at the Montezuma hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Brogan have returned from a visit of several months in San Antonio, Texas. Albuquerque Morning Journal.

Mrs. A. R. Renahan, who has had a long episode of sickness is able to be up and expects to be able to go out in a few days.

The Girl club will not meet for several weeks as many of its members are either out of town or will be in a few days.

"A. M. Bergere, a prominent insurance man of Santa Fe, arrived here this afternoon and will transact business in Las Vegas for a day or two." Las Vegas Optic.

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, president of the Normal University at Las Vegas, is in Santa Fe. Tomorrow forenoon he will preach in St. John's Methodist Episcopal church.

The Very Rev. Antonio Fourche, vicar general of the archdiocese, who has been indisposed for a few days, was out again today and will be able to preach tomorrow with his accustomed vigor.

Miss Florence Spitz will leave this evening for Notre Dame, Ind., where she is attending school and her sister Miss May Spitz will accompany her and then go to New York City to spend the winter.

The Wallace club is meeting this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Moulton on East Palace avenue. Besides the members of the club the guests are Mrs. Hayden and Mrs. Ruth Laughlin.

Mrs. George Cabot Ward, who has been spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting and her brother Bronson Cutting at his home on Buena Vista Heights will leave this evening for New York City.

The Rev. M. J. de Villareal, a member of a noble Spanish family which went to Paris at the time Eugene was made emperor, will arrive in the city Monday from the East. He will be the guest of the Rev. James Gratian Mythen.

Chairman H. O. Bursam, Hon. Nestor Montoya of Albuquerque, District Attorney E. C. Abbott, and Attorney Isaac Barth of Albuquerque, will leave Monday forenoon for Rio Arriba county on a campaign tour.

Attorney Isaac Barth, chairman of the Democratic county committee of Bernalillo county and a staunch advocate of the constitution, is here from Albuquerque on business before the supreme court. He is stopping at the Montezuma hotel.

The Woman's Guild of the Episcopal church held an election of officers yesterday as follows: Mrs. Harroun, president; Mrs. Hogle, first vice president; Mrs. Cartwright, second vice president; Mrs. Rivenburg, secretary and Mrs. Weltner, treasurer.

The high school pupils will hold a social tonight at the high school in honor of the Las Vegas basketball team. The hall has been decorated in truly tropical glory, with the aid of graceful palms and ferns of deepest green. The class colors, gold and blue are conspicuous.

A ball will be given for the benefit of the Santa Fe Boy Scouts at the armory Thursday, January 12, and will be followed by a supper served by the patronesses in the assembly room of the Woman's Board of Trade building. The patronesses are Mrs. William J. Mills, Mrs. R. J. Palen, Mrs. L. B. Prince, Mrs. Paul A. F. Walter, Mrs. S. G. Cartwright, Mrs. Arthur Seligman, Mrs. N. B. Laughlin, Mrs. W. S. Harroun, Mrs. B. M. Thomas, and Mrs. C. A. Bishop.

Governor William J. Mills arrived this afternoon from Santa Fe. Tonight he will be one of the principal speakers at the big statehood meeting at the Duncan opera house. The governor, ever since his residence in New Mexico, has been a consistent worker for statehood. Now that it is within reach he has been working hard in the interests of the constitution upon the adoption or rejection of which the people will vote on January 21. Las Vegas Optic.

The Woman's Aid Society of the First Presbyterian church met at the home of Mrs. J. A. Rolfs yesterday afternoon and elected the following officers for 1911: Mrs. Charles L. Bishop, president; Mrs. A. J. Fischer, first vice president; Mrs. Frank Andrews, second vice president; Mrs. L. Sparks, secretary; Mrs. F. E. Nuding, treasurer. Following the meeting of the guild there was a social hour during which refreshments were served.

James A. Carroll, superintendent of Indian schools at Mesalero, well known in Santa Fe, has gone to Washington City, taking with him Mesalero Apache Indian chiefs. Peao is the only one of the three who has been to Washington, and that was many years ago, when he visited the late president James A. Garfield. Capt. Samuel F. Miller goes with the party as interpreter.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1911.

George E. Morrison of Las Vegas, is registered at the Palace.

Perfecto Valdez, of Lynn, Colfax county, is at the Coronado.

Nick Medora of Glorieta, Mexico, is a visitor at the Coronado.

Colonel Ralph E. Twitchell of Las Vegas, is at the Palace hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Guadalupe Medora of Glorieta, are visitors in the city.

W. L. Burton, a hardware salesman of Louisville, is at the Palace.

Sheriff Silviano Robal of Chambi, Rio Arriba county, is at the Coronado.

Sheriff and Mrs. Secundino Romero of Las Vegas, are guests at the penitentiary.

William Waterman and family of

RHEUMATISM PAINFUL & DANGEROUS

Rheumatism is due to a diseased condition of the blood cells and corpuscles, brought about by an excess of uric acid in the circulation. It is not only a very painful disease but an extremely dangerous trouble. The briny, acid state of the blood gradually forms a coating over the muscles, and by depositing a cement-like substance in the joints frequently terminates fatally, or leaves its victim a hopeless cripple. It is natural to "doctor" the spot that hurts, and it is quite right to use liniments, hot applications, etc., to get temporary relief from a painful joint or swollen tendon; but Rheumatism is not a skin disease, and such things, when depended on alone make one careless, and the disease gets a firmer hold on the blood. S. S. S. cures the disease because it is the greatest of all blood purifiers. It goes into the circulation, and removes every particle of the irritating uric acid, builds up the blood, makes it rich and oily, and in this way prepares it for the proper nourishment of all joints, muscles, nerves and bones. If you have Rheumatism, get the uric acid out of the blood by taking S. S. S., a purely vegetable medicine, and enjoy freedom from its misery. Book on Rheumatism and any medical advice free to all who write.

SEE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Cincinnati are tourists at the Palace hotel.

Mrs. I. H. Rapp and adopted daughter Helen, have returned from a visit to Las Vegas.

Dr. P. B. James of Taos, is in town to attend the meeting of the territorial board of health.

Tito Melendez of Mora, treasurer and ex-officio collector of Mora county, is in Santa Fe today.

Antonio Romero and Felix Santestevan, prominent citizens of Taos, are at the Coronado hotel.

J. Correy and J. A. Ismail of Denver, railroad officials, are here to attend the meeting of the board of equalization.

Mrs. Marion L. Burrows of Farmington, San Juan county, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Weltmer.

E. N. Burch of Raton is a visitor in the city. He is chairman of the board of county commissioners of Colfax county.

Mrs. M. L. Wallace and her son R. L. Wallace of Richmond, Va., are visitors registered at St. Vincent's Sanitarium.

A. B. Martinez of Monte Vista, Cal., is at the Palace hotel. He has come to visit his boys who are at St. Michael's college.

Probate Clerk Lorenzo Delgado of Las Vegas, is a visitor in Santa Fe and is receiving the hearty handshake of his many friends.

Dr. A. Kellet of Tucuman, and Dr. N. W. Hilton of Endee, Quay county, are in Santa Fe to attend the Medical Board meeting.

Lorenzo Delgado, probate clerk of San Miguel county, was in the city this morning and called on Acting Secretary Edwin F. Coard.

Hon. Alejandro Sandoval of Corrales, Sandoval county, member of the territorial board of equalization which is in session, is a guest at the Claire.

H. B. Henning, secretary of the bureau of immigration arrived in the city today from Albuquerque on an official visit. He called on Governor Mills and the territorial engineer and other officials.

C. R. Foster, representing Benjamin H. Sanborn & Co., publishers, is here from San Francisco, and was one of the callers this morning on Superintendent of Public Instruction J. R. Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Aldredge, attorney of Charles Horsten and Attorney D. H. Hartley, all of Springer, Colfax county, are at the Montezuma hotel. They are interested in irrigation matters.

F. A. Sullivan, the world-famed embalmer, who embalmed such celebrities as Queen Victoria, is at the Palace hotel. Mr. Sullivan is traveling for an embalming supply company in which he is financially interested.

Mrs. Susan H. Bradley, the distinguished water color artist who has been spending a few days in Santa Fe sketching and sightseeing, left last night for Denver. She will later go to Philadelphia and finally to her home in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Lyon will remove tomorrow from the Max Nordhaus residence on Douglas avenue, where they have resided for nearly a year, to the home of R. J. Taupert, 408 National avenue. Mrs. Nordhaus and the children, who have been spending considerable time out of town for several months, will return this week and the Nordhaus family will again occupy their residence. Las Vegas Optic.

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, president of the New Mexico Normal University, has been asked to give his lecture "Humor and Pathos in Travel" before the students of St. Michael's college and Loretto academy in Santa Fe February 1. He has consented. Dr. Roberts will give the same lecture Friday evening of this week in Mackel's hall for the benefit of the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows. The lecture is an interesting one and is illustrated with stereoscopic slides. Las Vegas Optic.

Mr. Jaffa Homeward Bound, Acting Secretary of the Territory, Edwin F. Coard has received a letter from Territorial Secretary Nathaniel

IS HELD ON SERIOUS CHARGES

Elias Silva of Casaca is Arrested at Las Vegas by A. A. Sena

MR. JAFFA HOMEWARD BOUND

Medical and Equalization Boards Are Meeting at Capitol Today.

Elias Silva, son of a prominent resident of Casaca, was arrested yesterday

THOMAS W. CONWAY IS RE-APPOINTED

Governor Wishes Him to Continue as Member of Board of Education

TWO TEACHERS ARE WANTED

Vacancy at Belen and at Buchanan Must Be Filled Very Soon.

This was a quiet day at the capital although there was sufficient excitement for a few moments when some one spread the rumors that the steam heat would go out of commission owing to the scarcity of water for the boilers.

Notaries Public.
Governor Mills appointed the following notaries public: John T. Shipley, Texico, Curry county; Dan W. Vinson, Elida, Roosevelt county; J. Pablo Delgado, Raton, Colfax; William A. Standell, Hagerman, Chaves county; M. Balke, Alma, Socorro county.

Sending Out Queries.
Superintendent of Public Instruction J. E. Clark is sending out questions for the examination of teachers who wish certificates, the examination to be held Friday and Saturday, January 6 and 7 in every county in the territory.

Two Vacancies.
There are two vacancies for school teachers; one is at Belen and the other at Buchanan.

Mr. Conway Reappointed.
Governor Mills today reappointed Thomas W. Conway of Raton, a member of the territorial board of education, his term having expired January 1, 1911.

Big Clock Busy Again.
The big calendar clock in the office of Supreme Court Clerk Jose D. Sena, is again on duty, ticking merrily, and telling not only the time of day but also the day of the week, the month and the day of the month. For some weeks the clock has been on a vacation.

FEMALE TRAMP AT DURAN, TORRANCE COUNTY.

She Traveled and Worked as a Man Until Special Officer's Suspicion Was Aroused.

Duran, N. M., Jan. 9.—A young woman, dressed as a man, spent the last two weeks here before her sex was discovered. She was known by the name of Willard Payne, but when arrested said her name was Joe Payne. She was in company with a young man, who claimed his name was Charles H. Jones. The two worked a few days on N. H. Horn's ranch, about three miles east of here, and came into town about a week ago, and have been doing odd jobs about town since. They were getting out of town for the Duran eating house when arrested. Both claimed to be coal miners, and making their way to Dawson.

E. E. Bell, special officer for the E. P. & S. W. railroad here, and D. B. Grigsby, a merchant, noticing the slender hands and trim figure of the woman, after several days watching her, decided she was in disguise, and arrested the two while they were asleep in an out-house near the railroad yards here. The woman at first protested, but after a few minutes confessed. The man was lodged in jail and the woman turned loose on her own promise to appear the next morning, but some time during the night she left, and nothing has been heard of her. The man was vagued out of town.

The boy's story is that he went to El Paso about two months ago and worked at odd jobs for Louis Delaney's repair shop at 817 Magoffin avenue, until about two weeks ago, when he decided to go to Dawson to work at his trade as a coal miner. He came out of El Paso to catch the E. P. & S. W. train, and, while waiting, was approached by another hobo, who asked him where he was going and if he did not want a partner on the trip. They came on together, working up the line to here. He vigorously denied any knowledge of his partner being a woman which denial she confirmed.

Her story is that she was born in Dallas, Texas, 21 years ago. Her mother dying while she was an infant, she was taken by an old woman there, with whom she lived until she was old enough to work for herself. She worked as maid, waitress, etc., but, after a few years, decided she could not make a comfortable living in this manner, and, having a roving disposition, decided to become a "man," and see the world. Being large in form, this was easy, and since that time she has spent the greater part of her time in this guise, traveling over a large part of the country and doing a man's work all the time. She claims to have a girl chum who lives in Dallas, and who accompanied her on trips sometimes also dressed as a boy. The two of them made a trip across Oklahoma on horseback, she says, as cowboys.

She says she went to El Paso about a month ago and worked as a waiter in a restaurant on Overland street for about two weeks, and decided to go east on the E. P. & S. W. She quit and left town with about \$100 in money, and said that she went out on the railroad to catch a freight train where she struck in with the man she was with here. After that her story is about the same as his.

Do you know that fully nine out of every ten cases of rheumatism are simply rheumatism of the muscles due to cold or damp, or chronic rheumatism, and require no internal treatment whatever? Apply Chamberlain's Liniment freely and see how quickly it gives relief. For sale by all dealers.

ALL GOOD EDITORS LEND HELPING HAND.

No Worthy Cause Ever Appeals to Them in Vain for Space and a Boost.

(Obar Progress.)
Towns and communities, have their distinctive "dispositions" just as individuals have.

Some are naturally narrow and selfish while others are just as naturally broad and helpful.

They go on the principle that a pleasure shared is a pleasure doubled. What makes Obar such a good place to live is the fact that it is a good example of the broad and helpful kind of town.

The Obar spirit is to share the good things of life with your neighbor, thereby possibly conferring benefits indefinitely.

As an illustration of the way this works, we refer to a rather striking instance where the "Obar disposition" was the cause which set in motion a train of influences which, thanks to the kind and helpful help of the Santa Fe New Mexican, the Albuquerque Morning Journal, the Alamogordo News and perhaps other papers, may yet be of untold benefit to the blind in New Mexico.

The way it came about was like this:

C. U. Link of Obar and O. O. Graag of Nara Visa were taking in the sights of Alamogordo on Sunday afternoon during the recent term of federal court and one of the interesting "sights" was the school for those who have no sight—the New Mexico Institute for the Blind, about a mile out of town.

When they came back, Mr. Link insisted that we ought to go out and see what they are doing, and adding with the true Obar spirit: "I know you would enjoy it."

We objected saying that in our emaciated condition, we wouldn't walk that far to attend our own funeral.

Then he asked if we would go out if they sent a rig.

We said that was something else again, and riding was different from walking anyhow, and we would go.

So he telephoned out and made arrangements to have us go out Tuesday morning.

And when we found out what excellent work that is being done by Superintendent Pratt and his faithful assistants for those poor, helpless blind boys and girls, and which is done, not only one day but every day, Sundays and all, out here where nobody finds out about it except by accident, we made up our mind that here was something that the people of New Mexico ought to know about.

So when we got home we sat down one evening all by our lonesome out in Dove House, on Peaceful Valley Homestead, to write a story about the blind for the Progress.

But it soon got too long for our use and so we decided to send it to Editor Walter, of the Daily New Mexican, at Santa Fe.

We never have met Editor Walter, but we read his paper and have noticed that he has the Obar spirit and would be likely to print it for the good it might do and as the New Mexican is the oldest paper in New Mexico and all the most influential people read it, it might do a good deal.

He not only printed the story but wrote us a letter thanking us for the story. Now we never have met Editor Johnson of the Journal, either, and hitherto have not read his paper regularly because we couldn't get it on exchange, but we know that, as the biggest paper in the biggest city in the new state it is a regular metropolitan journal with full telegraph service, three-story scareheads and all that.

Editor Johnson and Editor Smith evidently have the "Obar spirit," also.

In fact, every good editor has it.

All good editors carry cards in the Order of the Helping Hand.

Foley's Kidney Remedy—An Appreciation.

L. McConnell, Catherine St., Elmir, N. Y., writes: "I wish to express my appreciation of the great good I derived from Foley's Kidney Remedy, which I used for a bad case of kidney trouble. Five bottles did the work most effectively and proved to me beyond doubt it is the most reliable kidney medicine I have ever taken." Sold at Capital Pharmacy.

THIEF CAUGHT IN ACT OF STEALING.

Albuquerque, N. M., Jan. 6.—There was about fifteen minutes of as class as impromptu wrestling match as one would wish to see yesterday morning shortly after 8 o'clock at the corner of Fourth and Central avenue near Schutte candy store when B. W. Rhea of the Thomas F. Keeler hardware store succeeded in landing a bold bad burglar and holding him until police assistance arrived.

Mr. Rhea had just opened the store on Central avenue near the corner when he noticed a suspicious looking man with his face pressed against the window looking into the store. Mr. Rhea sat quiet in the office and awaited developments. Presently, the intruder opened the door carefully, looked around and apparently satisfied that no one was in, went over behind the counter and commenced stuffing a lot of leather block material and other stuff under his overcoat.

Mr. Rhea waited until the visitor was pretty well loaded down and then jumped for him, just as he was going out the door. There was an explosive mixup with leather flying in all directions. The man got away and started to run but had Mr. Rhea on top of him after he slipped and fell at the corner. Mr. Rhea is a little out of practice but in pretty fair condition and although it took lively work he held his man until assistance arrived and he was taken to the county jail. The man had evidently prepared for the theft for he had his shoes carefully muffled in cloth to prevent making any noise. He will have a hearing tomorrow.

STATEHOOD FORCES MARCHING ON

Non-Partisan Whirlwind Campaign in Bernalillo County

VOTE IS ALMOST UNANIMOUS

Chaves, Eddy, Roosevelt, and Curry Counties Will Give Majorities.

Attorney E. D. Tittman, one of the twenty-nine Democratic delegates in the constitutional convention declares that Sierra county will give a majority for the constitution provided that the vote is gotten out, especially in



Hon. E. D. Tittman of Hillsboro.

the river precincts, where there is no opposition but a vast amount of indifference. Mr. Tittman left for home last evening.

Bursum is Confident.
Albuquerque, N. M., Jan. 6.—"Ninety-five out of a hundred people, on the average are in favor of the constitution after they read it," said Chairman H. O. Bursum of the territorial Republican central committee last night. Mr. Bursum as a result of his extended trip over the southern counties with Governor Mills, O. A. Larrazolo and Nestor Montoya is in a good position to say how things are going and he is highly optimistic over the outcome on January 21. Mr. Bursum leaves this morning for Santa Fe.

"The way people are coming around is most encouraging," said Mr. Bursum. "Communities in Socorro county which four weeks ago were ninety-five per cent against the constitution are now practically unanimous for it regardless of party. Such well known Democrats as Luciano Chaves and Benjamin Sanchez and others are strongly supporting statehood. The speeches of the governor, Mr. Larrazolo and Mr. Montoya have done everywhere good and the effects are everywhere apparent. The people are finding out what is in the constitution, and when they do that they are practically certain to vote for it."

"In Dona Ana county, I think now the chances are that the constitution will receive close to a thousand majority. The town of Dona Ana will go practically solid for it. Mesilla, a Democratic precinct will give a vote of eighty per cent for the constitution. Las Cruces will give a good majority the opposition there being confined entirely to a few persons disgruntled with the county organization who place personal preference



Hon. H. C. Bursum, Territorial Chairman.

and advantage above statehood for New Mexico. They are kickers troubled with political dyspepsia, like a man who finds fault with the boarding house bill of fare because he doesn't take any exercise and doesn't digest his food.

Meeting at Deming Tonight.
In Grant county the constitution will get a majority of from 400 to 500. Friday night there will be a Luna county meeting at Deming at which H. M. Dougherty of Socorro, will speak under the auspices of the Non-Partisan Statehood League. In Luna county the issue is statehood versus Uncle Jimmy Upton winning his \$1500 bet. Uncle Jimmy is naturally working hard to save his \$1500 but it looks as if he would lose as sentiment for statehood is growing. It is simply a question as to whether the people will get the most benefit from statehood or from Uncle Jimmy's winning his \$1500.

The result of the trip through the southern counties is most encouraging and as I said before, everywhere the constitution is proving its own best argument."

Dona Ana County is Safe.

Albuquerque, N. M., Jan. 6.—According to Hon. Nestor Montoya, the opposition to statehood in Dona Ana county is confined to two or three people whose combined influence will have but little effect on the vote.

"The statement that Dona Ana county will go against the constitution or that there is any considerable opposition there, is absurd," said Mr. Montoya yesterday morning at



Hon. Solomon Luna, National Committeeman.

the headquarters of the Statehood League. "Not only is the opposition slight, but it is fading away very rapidly and by election day I believe it will have almost entirely disappeared. I know that we can count on not less than 500 majority from the county and if the enthusiasm continues the majority may be bigger. Governor Mills, Mr. Bursum, Mr. Larrazolo and myself arrived in Las Cruces Monday evening and received the most enthusiastic reception I have ever seen accorded to a party of speakers in New Mexico on a campaign duty. The meeting there left nothing to be desired either in the way of attendance or enthusiasm. The fact is, the people of Las Cruces want statehood. There is no question how they are going to vote, and they are going to see that every voter gets out."

Democratic Chairman for Constitution.

"If any further evidence were needed as to how his county will stand, it was furnished by Mr. Numa Frenger, chairman of the Democratic county committee. Mr. Frenger has been an opponent of the constitution and had not declared himself for it up to the time of our meeting. When the meeting opened, however, he was elected chairman and in opening the meeting declared himself unconditionally for the constitution. He said that up to the time he talked with Mr. Larrazolo he had not given the constitution careful reading, but that he had now done so and was satisfied that it was to the best interest of every citizen of New Mexico regardless of political consideration, to vote for the constitution and for immediate statehood. Mr. Frenger urged on the people that our first duty is to insure immediate admission and that party supremacy can well afford to wait until afterward to be decided. The attention and applause accorded each speaker as well as our private talk with the people convinced us absolutely that Las Cruces is practically solid for the constitution."

Mesilla Turns Out en Masse.

"We had been led to expect some opposition to the constitution among the Spanish-speaking people. No such opposition exists. As we approached the town of Mesilla we were met by 150 men on horseback and as many more on foot. They marched back with us to the handsome new school house which has just been constructed and there we were greeted by 100 or more boys and girls. This was on Tuesday morning. More than 500 people attended the meeting at Mesilla, all of them enthusiastic for the constitution. The veteran leaders of the district, men whose names are historic, were all present and all in favor of the constitution."

"Tuesday afternoon the party accompanied by Judge A. B. Fall and Mr. Albert Fountain, visited the historic old town of Dona Ana. Practically every citizen of the precinct attended the meeting and there was no question of their determination to vote for the constitution."

"In a word, Dona Ana county is for statehood, first, last and all the time, and will help to swell the majority in a substantial way. The reports we received from other counties in southern New Mexico were most encouraging. The fact is that the people are aroused to the importance of giving our constitution a big majority. The opposition has been sufficiently blunted to arouse, the fighting blood of the people in the southern part of the new state and they are going to get the vote out."

"On the way south we held an early morning meeting at San Marcial. It was a holiday and the people, including many railway employees, attended the meeting. Their enthusiasm was on a par with that which we met as we continued south."

"I have now covered a considerable part of the territory. The only danger which has ever threatened our constitution has been indifference resulting from the assurance most of the people have felt that this constitution would carry without effort. This indifference is rapidly disappearing and by election day our people as a matter of pride and of loyal citizenship will be out in force at the polls."

"Governor Mills is to participate in a statehood meeting at Las Vegas Friday night. The governor, Mr. Bur-

sum, Mr. Larrazolo and myself will go into Rio Arriba county next week. Former Governor Otero, Judge Pritchard and George W. Armijo, are already in Taos county and within the next ten days campaign parties, composed of men of both political faiths will have been in every county in New Mexico. The majorities for the constitution are going to grow with every day. The non-partisan organization formed in this county will probably result in similar organizations elsewhere and an organized, systematic campaign to see that every vote is cast."

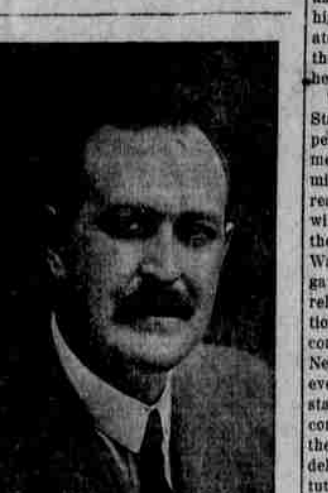
Work of Non-Partisan League.
Albuquerque, N. M., Jan. 6.—Reports received today at the headquarters of the Non-Partisan Statehood League from all counties of the territory show that everywhere the sentiment for the constitution is growing enthusiastic in supplanting indifference and the determined campaign in the few counties where opposition has been serious is rapidly bringing results. Chaves county, the Pecos valley Democratic stronghold, is believed, will give five hundred majority for statehood; Roosevelt and Curry counties, considered debatable ground, it is now almost certain will furnish big majorities for statehood.

The campaign started by the Non-Partisan Statehood League here is proving one of the most vigorous and picturesque ever begun in New Mexico. A series of whirlwind meetings are to be held in every precinct in the county; fences and rocks and barns are to be plastered with glaring type appealing for a big vote for statehood; and a committee of one hundred of the most prominent citizens of both parties has been formed to work at the polls on election day. A canvass is being taken of every man in the city who will be asked if he approves the constitution and if not why not. In this manner, the league will get an accurate list of all persons opposed and personal work is believed will make the vote for statehood in this city and county nearly unanimous.

There is no mistaking the growth of the sentiment throughout New Mexico. There is every reason to believe that by election day on January 21, the opposition will have so dwindled as to be practically negligible. The best omen of a big majority is the enthusiastic determination of every man who favors the constitution to convert every man who opposes it.

Mora County is Solid.

Democrats as well as Republicans in Mora county will support the constitution, according to District Attorney Charles W. G. Ward, who returned last evening from a several days' business visit to that county. Mr. Ward says the constitution will be given a big majority in Mora county. The people there show a great interest in the document. Mr. Ward made several addresses on the document in Mora and the smaller settlements near that city. Mora is preparing, say Mr. Ward, to turn out a large crowd to the statehood meeting that will be held there Saturday evening. Governor Mills, O. A. Larrazolo, Charles A. Spiess, Louis C. Hild and Charles A. Spiess, Louis C. Hild and Charles A. Spiess, Louis C. Hild are present and address the audience. On Sunday evening the same speakers will address a big meeting at Wagon Mound. Blas Sanchez, super-



Hon. Charles A. Spiess, Who Will Speak at Mora.

intendent of the Mora county schools, has charge of the arrangements for the meeting in that town. The speakers will leave here Saturday in an automobile."—Las Vegas Optic.

Lucius Dills Scores His Brethren.
Editor Register-Tribune: I note that my article in regard to the constitution has received far more attention than I expected or thought warranted, considering its hasty preparation.

Brother Mullane of the Carlsbad Current takes me to task for submitting anything to a Republican paper. I might retort that had I desired to suppress its publicity I would have sent it to the Current, but I won't.

Brother Wood of the Lakewood Progress sees only straight Republican doctrine in it. The enabling act specified that the constitution should be Republican in form; the constitution is Republican in just the same sense that the Congress intended and my article was Republican in the same sense. In fact everybody in this country is a Republican in that same sense except anarchists and those who have been patronizing the political spectacle factory at Lincoln, Neb.

I have taken some pains to discuss the constitution locally with those in opposition to its adoption and the more I investigate the more I am at a loss to understand where the delegates will be "at" in the event the present constitution is rejected and they assemble to draft another. One man objects because certain things are embodied in the organic law; another objects because certain things are left out; the third opposes be-

cause other things entirely different from No. 2 are not in it; and so it goes. There has been no concert of action and no general agreement as to what the constitution should contain or not contain. I suppose that if the one hundred strongest kickers against the pending constitution were sent to Santa Fe to draft an organic law that the famous convention of cats at Kilkenny would look like a Sunday school picnic in comparison.

One feature of the opposition strikes me as peculiar. I find that the old residents of New Mexico, those who have been here long enough to really appreciate (?) the beauties and conveniences of the paternalistic government which obtains in our territory, are almost to a man in favor of the adoption of the pending constitution as the best thing to do under the circumstances. I find that nearly all of the large property owners and taxpayers, the people who will have to shoulder the additional burdens, if any there be, are for the constitution.

I find most of the opposition to come from those who will be least affected by the constitution. By those who have not read it, but have taken their "dope" from garbled sources and in either ignorant or intentional mis-

our kickers will declare that they would rather live in a territory for ever than accept a constitution that does not exactly suit them.

Mr. Editor, after an experience of a quarter of a century of territorial bondage, I would be willing to accept the Book of Mormon as our organic law.

I would then at least have a say as to who would manage our state affairs, and I need not avail myself of the opportunity to assume any more communal responsibilities.

Yours for statehood, LUCIUS DILLS.

Campaign Schedule in Bernalillo County.

Padillas—At school house, Thursday, January 12.

Ranchos de Albuquerque—At school house, Thursday, January 12.

Pajarito—At school house, Friday, January 12.

Griegos—At school house, Friday, January 12.

Atrisco—At school house, Monday, January 16.

Martinez—At J. A. Perez's hall, Monday, January 16.

Duranes—At school house, Tuesday, January 17.

Ranchos de Atrisco—At school house, Tuesday, January 17.

Del Rio—At school house, Wednesday, January 18.

San Jose—At Armijo hall, Wednesday, January 18.

Barelas—At school house, Thursday, January 19.

Old Albuquerque—At court house, Thursday, January 19.

The foregoing is a schedule of the meetings to be held throughout Bernalillo county in the interest of statehood, by speakers for the Non-Partisan Statehood League which has inaugurated a vigorous telling county-wide campaign for a rousing big majority for the constitution on election day.

Business Men Take Hand.

Headed by Colonel M. L. Stern, and backed by an enthusiastic determination to get out every vote in Albuquerque on the constitutional election day, the committee of the Non-Partisan Statehood League started out yesterday afternoon to secure the members of a committee of fifty who will volunteer their services as workers on election day, to aid in getting out the vote. The committee is going after business men, and proprietors of the larger businesses, and the more the property holdings, the more anxious is the committee to place the citizen on the working force.

From the success they met with yesterday the committee is likely to make it a committee of one hundred instead of fifty. Every member of this committee on election day will be decorated with a large white ribbon, and on the ribbon will appear a legend calculated to make the voter sit up and take notice. The committee will be organized into squads who will take turns about working at the polls or hustling out tardy voters.

The committee from the league also proposes to organize an automobile brigade and a horse and carriage brigade so that while there will be no hired conveyances the voter who is disinclined to walk to the polls can ride in style just the same as if a collection of candidates was footing the bill. This same committee is now planning to issue a statehood button and to decorate every man in the county with one who favors the constitution. The idea will be to show the opponents of statehood how very lonesome they are.

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS

Are tonic in action, quick in results. A special medicine for all kidney and bladder disorders. Mary C. Abbott, Wolfboro, N. H., says: "I was afflicted with a bad case of rheumatism, due to uric acid that my kidneys failed to clear out of my blood. I was so lame in my feet, joints and back that it was agony for me to step. I used Foley Kidney Pills for three days when I was able to get up and move about and the pain were all gone. This great change in condition I owe to Foley Kidney Pills and recommend them to anyone suffering as I have."

Sold at Capital Pharmacy.

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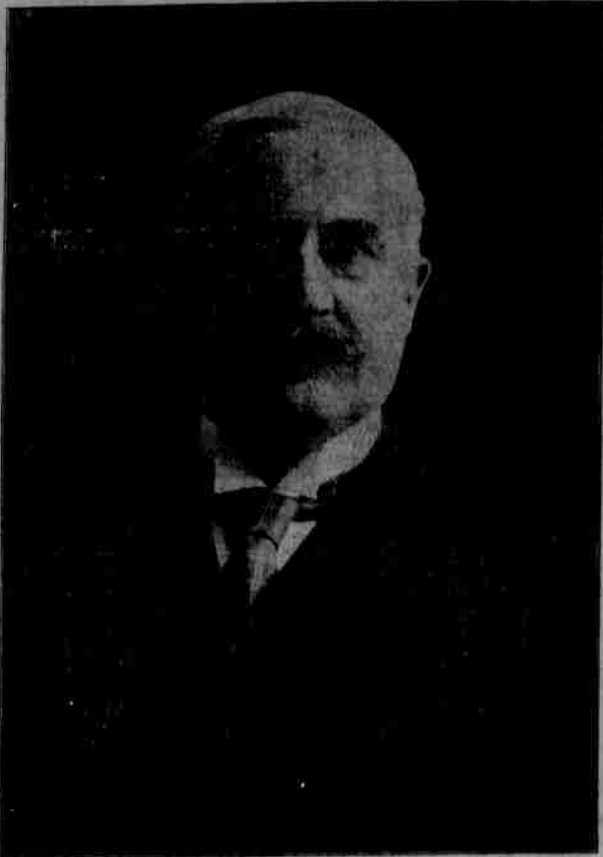
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GOVERNOR WILLIAM J. MILLS.

SANTA FE COUNTY'S PLAIN DUTY IS VOTE FOR CONSTITUTION.

Continued from Page One.

entire expense at the outside making \$70,000 in all extra each year under a state form of government.

"But there is something you are saying out now that you will not have to pay out then. What will you get for that land? At \$4 an acre you would have \$36,000,000, and at 5 per cent that would give you \$1,800,000 every year of income. That would be an interest for your schools. To build them up, to build up the pupils attending them and to make them find forth into honorable citizens the equal of those found in any part of God's green earth."

Mr. Catron then discussed present day taxation for schools and pointed out how under statehood these would be escaped. He continued:

"There are \$200,000 to \$400,000 saved to you from taxation. And remember when you take the state on yourself you take with it those nine million acres of land. If you can cut off from your expenses \$250,000 you would have \$200,000 of a surplus in your favor. Is there a soul in the whole territory who sees this and yet declines to become a citizen of the United States? Is there a man who desires to repudiate statehood? If there is a man willing to do that, he has no right to be a citizen anywhere; he should join the Navajo Indians. (Applause.) I ask you to go to your people and every man who can see and tell him that on January 21 he should gather to his side two or three men and see that they too walk to the polls. Show that the people of Santa Fe county are intelligent, are sensible, and have sufficient capacity to know that they can remove this mortgage and are willing to take the boon offered them. God knows that it is no crime to take it. It is your God-given right. Gentlemen, there is one here who would not put 50 cents in his pocket when he has but 50 cents? That is what they are all working for."

Does it Matter? "Is it true that it matters not whether we get statehood or not? Do you mean to say that you and your children should remain in poverty and want and become poorer than you are. The man who says that surely is not the spirit of the people of Santa Fe county. Statehood will put them in line to accumulate property, drive away want, and make them comfortable in their homes. And this comfortable will place it in your power."

"As I said a few minutes ago any one here who does not want this statehood and its blessings ought to go

away; he ought not to show himself; he ought to get away if he can find a place to go; he ought to hike to the seashore and drown himself (laughter) and tumble into a fiery pit and burn up. (More laughter.) That is what such a man ought to do. I do not believe any one here would occupy that position."

"I spoke of your duty of voting, but you have another duty and that is to take others to vote. There are some people who would not have you do this. They want you to wait on their matter until the territory is in their own control. They want another enabling act, and then they won't pay that debt. They will exact that pound of flesh you have read about. (Laughter.) You will be driven from this territory or left an object of poverty. Do you want to do that? You know there are laws here that will be swept away. You will be left in ignorance and not be allowed to manifest interest in any laws."

No Other Place. "There is no other place new left for you to go in the United States. Every state and territory is filling up. So you will have to stay here, live in rage and wretchedness all the days of your life. They would send you practically to the BURYING GROUND in poverty. You don't want that. Then on the day of election go to every man who is a voter and go to his house, his shop, his office, his counter and see that he votes and VOTES RIGHT. Of course there are plenty of people willing to vote but they should be reminded. I ask you to do this. I ask you as a fellow citizen, as a man who has lived with you for forty years; I ask it as a worker who has worked with you and for you, who has labored for your happiness in any way in my power; I ask you to help me make us all equal citizens without regard to race or color or any previous condition. (Applause and cheers.) Say to the world and say it loudly that you have a pride in you and that you love your state and that you will vote for this constitution if there is breath in you."

Cheers and applause greeted Mr. Catron as he took his seat and the band struck up a lively tune.

Governor Mills. Chairman Owen then called upon Governor Mills to address the meeting. Mr. Mills had entered the hall with Mrs. Mills and had listened attentively to the speech of Mr. Catron. Mr. Mills was in good voice and good humor. He had just returned from a strenuous statehood campaign and he talked vigorously on the issue of the day. He spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—I did not come to this meeting with the intention of making a speech. I simply came in order that you

might all know if you had any doubt that I myself and the administration of the Territory of New Mexico are very heartily in favor of the adoption of the constitution by the citizens on January 21. I hardly expected to be called on nor do I feel able to make a very lengthy address."

"For a week past I have been traveling over the territory from the northern counties to the Rio Grande valley, to help the passage of this constitution by the voters of the Territory of New Mexico. Now wherever you travel in the territory you hear 'stories' how people stand, how the voters feel on this question of the constitution. A little over a week ago I saw in the papers that Dona Ana county, that great county of great resources, was going to vote down the constitution. Yet I was more than surprised to find that the people there are SOLID for it, and will roll up a majority of 700 to 1,000 in favor of it. I attended a meeting on that cold Monday night in Las Cruces armory. There were several speakers, among them Mr. Larrazolo, who made a most eloquent address. Judge Fall, Judge Parker and others also spoke. The hall was packed to suffocation and the people of Las Cruces took a deep interest in the constitution. I inquired about this alleged opposition to it and the only thing I saw was a little paper which was described as a tempest in a tea pot (laughter) and one Democrat who opposed statehood."

"The next morning we went to Mesilla. Now Mesilla almost invariably gives a large Democratic majority but on Tuesday when we were a mile or two from the town we were met by a large procession on foot and 100 men on horseback and as we entered Mesilla we saw arches over the streets with the words 'VOTE FOR THE CONSTITUTION'."

"We went to the school house and there found the children so interested that on the walls were written in their childish handwriting 'Vote for the Constitution.' (Applause.) I was told that in Dona Ana county there are not a dozen men who oppose the constitution. (Applause.) Of course there are people who can raise all kinds of objections to the constitution. Some men who have not a single dollar in the world, not a cent either and probably never will have (laughter) will be heard saying that HE IS AGAINST the constitution because it will raise the taxes."

"Or take the matter of education. It is provided in the constitution that the school books must be changed not oftener than once in six years. It is now once in four years. I have a child in the public schools and I probably could afford to pay for these changes of books but we would all have reason to object to unnecessary changes of text books. It does seem reasonable to suppose that a board of education could pick books good for six years. Well, the only people I found opposed to this arrangement were those who complained that it did not say that the school board should buy books every year! (Laughter.)"

"A person who does not want statehood under any condition is a person to whom it is no use talking. But any fair minded man knows that the constitution is a wise constitution and a good one, a constitution under which both poor and rich can live, under which both labor and capital are protected—a constitution which will govern New Mexico today as well as it will twenty years from now when he will have a million and a half people, where as today we have a third of a million."

"Last Friday I was asked to attend a meeting at East Las Vegas. The meeting was in the Duncan opera house. The house was packed and the meeting was most enthusiastic. In Las Vegas the people are the same as here about this and they assured me that San Miguel county will give 2,000 majority for the constitution."

"Mora county was 'doubtful' I heard so last Saturday. I, myself, and Margarito Romero, Charles A. Spiess and several others went to Mora county. A meeting was held in the court house. It was one of the most disagreeable days in Mora county for years. It may be difficult to believe but it is none the less true, for I saw it—the board walk was blown away (laughter). That was a fact, yet hundreds of people were present at that meeting and they all couldn't get into the room if it had been three times as large as this one."

"Yet people have the courage to get up and say that Mora county is opposed to the constitution."

"The school house at Wagon Mound was packed with children, ladies and VOTERS. They were there and they assured me that they will give 300 majority for the constitution. (Applause.) THAT IS THE WAY ALL OVER THE COUNTRY! (Applause.)"

This County.

"Now every part of the territory is going to be benefited by this adoption of the constitution but no part will be more benefited than THIS county, because, as Mr. Catron just told you, there is a debt that hangs over you. If it is not settled, it may be this year or next year or five years hence but property is going to be laid down until that debt is paid. Do not FOOL yourself! You owe that money. You issued those bonds. And your property is subject to that debt and if it is not paid the owners will take steps to collect it in some way. It may be Mr. Catron's property and it may be some poor man's property. Who knows? I think they will take it all. Yet I believe that the people of Santa Fe county are a sensible, sound headed lot of men, ready to do what is thought best for the interests of the people of Santa Fe county. If any man does not do so, I must say that he does not appeal to me."

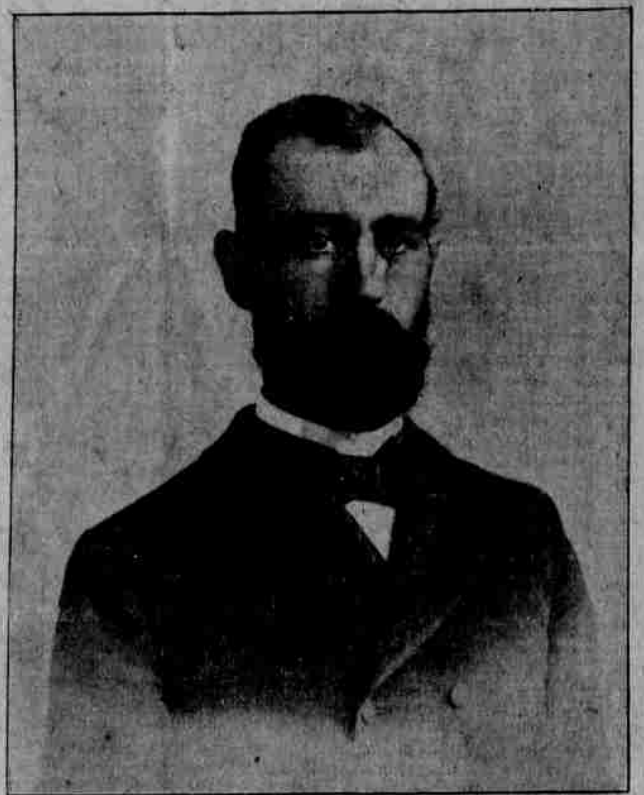
Too Green to Burn. The governor then, with gay good humor, told the "anecdote" of the man who had gone to badness and there saw some men on the gridiron and others suspended on lines or wires drying before the fire. Those suspended were men of New Mexico who had voted against the constitution and when the explorer of the

Mayor Arthur Seligman, Who With Hon. Thomas B. Catron Issued the Call for Meeting.

nether regions asked why they were thus put on wires and hung near the fire, his devilish majesty replied: "They are too green to burn."

The governor also told the story of the dogs that "got their eyes opened." He continued: "Your committee that will look after the election must go out and get voters to open their eyes so that on January 21 they will put in one ballot. I do not ask you to vote every hour as did your esteemed chairman (laughter) but every man should put in one ballot. If this is done I have no doubt that it will pass. I believe 50 per cent of the ballots will be for the constitution. (Applause.) But I cannot see why this constitution should not poll a unanimous vote. You know as well as I do that the chances are that the new citizens of this territory will not be so solicitous for the rights of the

man of exceedingly weak understanding or of incurable ignorance could work so against his own interests on the 21st day of January. "That 21st day of January, my friends, will be a great day. It will make a page of brilliant dates more brilliant; I do not believe the most brilliant event in the history of our territory will shine out as that date." Mr. Read then gave some of the history of New Mexico and referring to General Kearny in 1846 said: "The general entered Santa Fe, hoisted the American flag and in taking possession of the Territory said: 'We have come not as conquerors but as your friends to make you a part of the American Union.'" Mr. Read then said that since that time not a year had been passed in which an effort had not been made to get into that Union.



HON. B. M. READ.

Spanish speaking citizens as the last constitutional convention has been. Now even if this constitution were really a bad one, still the elective franchise of all Spanish-American blood is safeguarded and the rights of going to school are safeguarded and you should vote for the constitution if nothing else were in it. I thank you for your attention."

As the governor took his seat he was cheered. The band played another tune and former Mayor Jose D. Sena arose and offered a resolution for the appointment of a non-partisan committee of twelve citizens to take charge of the campaign in this county and see that a heavy vote is polled. Chairman Owen said he would appoint the committee after the speech of the next speaker, Hon. B. M. Read. Mr. Read spoke in Spanish and Probate Clerk Armijo interpreted his speech into English. Mr. Read referred feelingly to the history of New Mexico on which he is an authority and dwelt with great emphasis on the necessity of getting statehood, now or never. He said in part:

Mr. Read's Speech.

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—After having heard the speeches of Governor Mills and of Mr. Catron, so logical and so convincing and which covered so nicely the ground, it would be an impossibility for me to repeat their talks. But before beginning to say the little I have to say I wish to lay emphasis on one thing and that is the city of Santa Fe. If there is a single citizen in the boundary of Santa Fe county or in Santa Fe city, who, knowing the advantages which will come to him by statehood by voting for the constitution, knowingly and willingly votes AGAINST it, he should get a ticket for Las Vegas and enter the asylum there. (Cheers and much laughter.) "I say this, gentlemen, for only a dealers."

The speaker alluded to the election in 1850 and the recent passage of the enabling act. He continued with an appeal to the patriotic impulses of a people, saying:

"In all the nations of the world when the life of a nation is in jeopardy, the citizens burn with a desire to save their country and that desire is known as patriotism. When this burning desire makes itself felt, the soldier comes forward to battle for his land. So now the time has come when every patriotic citizen should come forward and put that ballot in the box on January 21."

"I do not fear the result. I believe the constitution will be carried by a vote of 4 or 5 to 1 but if possible we should make that vote still more overwhelming, we should make it unanimous. If you appreciate your own liberty you will support this constitution. If we had no other reason we have a mighty good one in removing this burdensome debt and keeping the capital here."

Mr. Read was greeted with prolonged applause and he concluded his speech saying:

"That \$200 exemption clause is a mighty good one and it is real. It is folly for people to say that a tax is going to be levied on your chickens, your burros, your small possessions. Pay no attention to misrepresentations and false statements but work hard, work earnestly to see that your ballot and that of your neighbor is deposited January 21 thus assuring your protection and that of your descendants."

Constipation is the cause of many ailments and disorders that make life so miserable. Take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, keep your bowels regular and you will avoid these diseases. For sale by all

WILL MOVE LAW LIBRARY

Big Task of Changing Location of 11,000 Volumes Begins Monday

BIDS ASKED FOR TEXTBOOKS

Game Warden Hurries to Rio Arriba County On Important Business.

Governor Mills is expected back from Las Vegas Monday.

Treasurer's Receipts. Territorial Treasurer Otero has received the following sums for the territorial treasury: From Charles P. Dees, clerk of the seventh district, clerk's fees, \$788.55; from Chris Rathel, treasurer of Luna county, \$1570.98; from Walter B. Wagner, treasurer of San Juan county, \$1381.29; from Game and Fish Warden Cable, \$38.

Game Warden Busy. Game and Fish Warden Thomas P. Cable has gone to Rio Arriba county on important business, the nature of which is not divulged and is not expected back for a week.

Call for Bids. Superintendent of Public Instruction J. E. Clark sent out a call for bids for text books and also formal contract forms.

Back Tomorrow. Land Commissioner Ervin is expected home tomorrow from Clovis, where he has been on important land matters.

Moving Library. The 11,000 volumes of the territorial law library in the capitol will be moved to the new library room in the addition to the capitol, Monday morning. That is, the work will then be commenced, for the task may require some time. Many book cases needed for the books have not yet arrived, and the books will probably be stacked up until they do. The new library room is splendidly lighted in day time by 16 windows, and at night by 13 chandeliers of 6 lights each. The room is 60 by 80 feet and will prove of great service to lawyers who wish to consult the books at their disposal.

Coal Lands Withdrawn From Settlement.

Register M. R. Otero and Receiver Fred Muller of the Santa Fe Land Office have received the following order of withdrawal of coal lands in the Santa Fe Land District from the General Land Office at Washington: "You are advised that by order of the president, dated December 23, 1910, the following described lands were withdrawn from settlement, location, sale or entry, and reserved for examination and classification with respect to coal value, subject to all of the provisions, limitations, exceptions and conditions contained in the Act of Congress entitled: 'An Act to authorize the president of the United States to make withdrawals of public lands in certain cases,' approved June 25, 1910, 36 Stat. 847, and the Act of Congress entitled 'An Act to provide for agricultural entries on coal lands,' approved June 22, 1910, 36 Stat. 583."

You will therefore make the following notation on your tract books opposite each of the tracts designated: "Coal land withdrawn, New Mexico No. 2, Executive Order, December 23, 1910," and give publicity to the order by furnishing copies to such newspapers in your district as may desire the same for publication."

New Mexico Principal Meridian. T. 14 N. R. 6 E., Sec. 3, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, E. 1-2 of S. W. 1-4, S. E. 1-4; Sec. 10, lots 1 and 2; Section 5, lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, S. 1-2 of S. W. 1-4; Sec. 7, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, E. 1-2 of S. W. 1-4; Sec. 8, all; Sec. 9, lots 1 and 2, W. 1-2 (S. E. 1-4 of N. E. 1-4; Sec. 10, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, S. W. 1-4 of N. W. 1-4, S. 1-2; Sec. 11, lots

1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, W. 1-2 of S. W. 1-4, S. E. 1-4 of S. W. 1-4, S. 1-2 of S. E. 1-4; Sec. 12, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, S. W. 1-4 of S. W. 1-4; Secs. 13 to 30 inclusive; Sec. 31, E. 1-2; Secs. 34 to 36 inclusive.

These coal lands lie in eastern Sandoval county, between Madrid Algodones and include part of the Villita and Coyote fields, being an extension of the Hagan coal fields.

The United States land office at Las Cruces, received today an executive order of the President of the United States, dated December 23, 1910, which is to be known as coal land withdrawal, New Mexico No. 2, which classifies as coal lands all of the following described land:

The proper officials will examine this land carefully and when report as to the coal there is received the various subdivisions will be classified and appraised. The classification and appraisement is done under the jurisdiction of the United States Geological Survey.

T. 3 S. R. 3 E., (unsurveyed) Secs. 1 to 30 inclusive; Sec. 32, N. 1-2; E. 1-2 of SW 1-4, SE 1-4; Secs. 33 to 36 inclusive.

T. 2 S. R. 3 E., (unsurveyed) Secs. 1 to 4 inclusive; Sec. 5, NE 1-4, E 1-2 of NW 1-4, SE 1-4, S. E. 1-2 Sec. 9 to 16 inclusive; Sec. 17, NE 1-4 S. 1-2 of NW 1-4, S. 1-2, Sec. 18, S. 1-2 of NE 1-4 NW 1-4, of NW 1-4, SE 1-4 of NW 1-4, S. 1-2, Secs. 19 to 36 inclusive.

The United States land office at land withdrawal, New Mexico No. 2. The land is in eastern Socorro county.

Supreme Court. In the supreme court yesterday: Case No. 1345, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, appellant, vs. The Citizens Traction & Power Company, appellee, appeal from district court, Bernalillo county, argued and submitted.

Case No. 1346, Citizens Traction & Power Company, appellee, vs. the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, appellant, on appeal from District Court, Bernalillo county. In court today:

No. 1353, Gustave Leusch, appellee, vs. Fred G. Nickel, et al., appellants; appeal from district court, Bernalillo county. Argued and submitted.

The brief of the appellants states that this is an action on a debt not yet due by Gustave Leusch against Fred G. Nickel, Milton H. Edwards, and Lena Edwards in the district court of the Second Judicial District of the county of Bernalillo, in which judgment was entered on the 27th day of May, 1910, against Fred G. Nickel, Milton H. Edwards and Lena Edwards, and also against their bondsmen, the appellants, Harry Carter, D. J. Rankin and J. E. Haines upon a bond filed by the appellants in the lower court by which the attachment was released.

Adjourn to January 23. The court will dispose of a number of motions this afternoon and then adjourn until Monday, January 23. Washington, D. C. Jan. 7.—The postoffice department has discontinued the special service to Roanoke, Chaves county, from Elkins, on and after January 31, 1911.

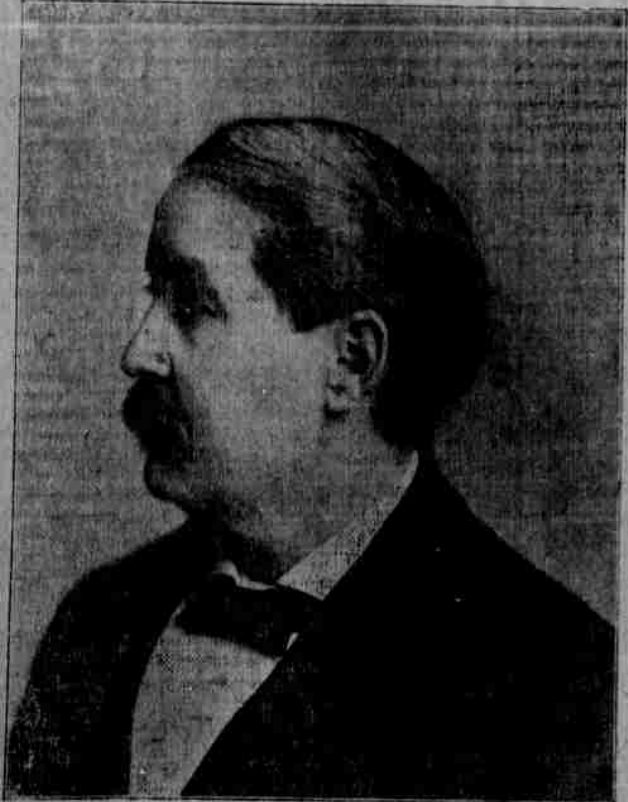
APPLICATIONS FOR GRAZING PERMITS.

NOTICE is hereby given that all applications for permits to graze cattle, horses, sheep and goats within the JEMEZ NATIONAL FOREST during the season of 1911 must be filed in my office at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on or before March 1, 1911. Full information in regard to live grazing fees to be charged and blank forms to be used in making application will be furnished upon request. FRANK E. ANDERSON, Supervisor.

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