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THE NEW MEXICAN REVIEW.

FORTY-EIGHTH YEAR

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY APRIL 27, 1911

NO. 8

GOVERNOR IN MEADOW CITY

Adjutant General Brookes Pleased With Inspection of National Guard

NEW COMPANY INCORPORATES

Balance in County Treasuries on April 1 Was \$1,019,035.01

Governor Mills returned from Albuquerque and left this morning for Las Vegas where he will deliver an address tonight before the Y. M. C. A. in the Meadow City.

Off for Maneuvers.

Colonel E. C. Abbott left Saturday for San Diego, California, to attend the maneuvers. Lieutenant Harold of Roswell, has gone to San Antonio.

Bureau of Immigration.

The New Mexico Bureau of Immigration at Albuquerque on Saturday re-elected George L. Brooks of Albuquerque, president; John A. Haley of Carlsbad, treasurer, and H. B. Henning, secretary.

Notaries.

Governor Mills has appointed the following notaries: James W. Bennett, Weed, Otero county; George W. Dexter, Albuquerque, Bernalillo county; Albert H. Harvey, Carlsbad, Lincoln county; William H. Higgins, Elephant Butte, Sierra county.

Lands Opened Under 320-Acre Act.

During March 227,574 acres were designated by the Secretary of the Interior as non-irrigable and subject to entry under the Enlarged or 320-Acre Homestead Act. The lands are in Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming. During February 152,412 acres were so designated and during January 235,200 acres.

Land Entries.

The following are the land entries made at the land office Saturday: Frank B. Neal, Moriarty; Caroline L. Olin, Raton; Cornelio Chavez, Halls Peak; Thomas J. Willmuth, Estancia; Dixie C. Howell, Willard; Newton Scott, Estancia; Andrew A. Zamora, Springer; Leonardo Trujillo, Santa Rosa; Brigid Segura, Colonias; Jose Feliciano Torres, Gonzales; Adolfo Gauna, Elvira; Cathie Zigeman, Willard.

New Company.

Articles of incorporation were filed in the territorial secretary's office Saturday by the Mimbre Valley Realty Company at Deming, Luna county, with John M. McTeer named as the statutory agent. The company is capitalized at \$30,000 and \$20,000 has been subscribed. The shares are \$100 each and the holders are Estill E. Sutton and Robert L. Thomas of Louisville, Ky., each 50; John M. McTeer and Oliver H. Cooper both of Deming, each 50. The company is incorporated for 50 years and will do a general real estate business.

Finishes Long Tour.

Adjutant General Brookes has returned to his desk at the capitol after a long tour of the territory, inspecting armories and the national guard at the various cities. The adjutant general states that the inspection was satisfactory in all cities except Alamogordo where the company will probably have to be mustered out owing to the lack of men. That place has suffered from the drought and the result has been a scarcity of men to drill. Mr. Brookes accompanied Col. W. S. Barlow of the New Mexico Military Institute.

Withdrawals of Coal Land.

Over 90,000 acres of public lands believed to be underlain with coal, in Nevada and New Mexico were withdrawn from entry in March, and in furtherance of the Government's policy of having the Geological Survey classify and value the public coal lands. In the same month as a result of detailed geologic examinations, 1,951,021 acres of land within the coal fields in Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming, found by the Geological Survey to be "noncoal" in character, were returned to the public domain. During March 1,250,748 acres were classified by the Survey as "coal" land, and prices placed thereon aggregating \$37,971,740. Had these coal lands been appraised at the old minimum rate of \$10 or \$20 an acre their valuation would have been \$21,295,141—a difference in favor of the government as the result of a single month's work of \$16,676,599.

Camino Real.

Work is progressing very rapidly upon the Camino Real between Dona and Anthony. About forty men and fifteen teams are at work between Las Cruces and Dona Ana and double that number in the neighborhood of Mesilla Park. From Mesilla Park to within two miles of Mesquite the road is graded and ready for the finishing touches. From there to about one mile north of Vado, about 100 men are at work clearing the right of way, considerable work having to be done in grubbing out mesquite and tamarillo brush. In this stretch of the road will come the greatest part of the hard work as there are a large number of sand hills and the right of way has been cut through where there had never been a highway. From two miles south of Vado on to the state line most of the road is graded and in condition to receive the top dressing. On the delinquent road tax list of Dona Ana county there are about two thousand names

and they are being called out for immediate labor on this road.

Application for Water Rights.

Application has been made to the Department of the Territorial Engineer, Charles D. Miller, through Herman Gerhardt of Tucumcari, as representative, for the water right of Pajarito Creek, west and north of Tucumcari, according to Section 26, Irrigation Law of 1907. The survey which has been made allows for a diversion and storage dams with a reservoir capacity of 60,000 acre-feet, the whole to supply water for 30,000 acres of fruit land, truck gardens and domestic use. It is estimated that the water will irrigate land for the support of from 500 to 750 families, thus giving this section of country a great advantage over the unirrigated sections. According to the survey the dam will average about 75 feet in height and will back up water to a distance of five miles. Two main ditches will lead from this, one following the south side of Tucumcari and the other passing on the north. These ditches will be 20 feet wide and five feet deep. The Territorial Engineer will pass on the application July 13, after which, if the right is granted to proceed, bonds will be placed upon the market for the completion of the project. It is estimated that the cost will be over \$750,000. Tucumcari merchants are the sole promoters of the plan. M. B. Goldenberg being president. The other holders of stock are Herman Gerhardt, Joseph Israel, T. A. Mulhead, C. C. Chapman, Stanley, Lawson, V. W. Moore, J. W. Corn, A. H. Carter and W. H. King and Son, contractors.

Financial Condition of Counties.

Territorial Traveling Auditor C. V. Sanford has issued a report showing the financial condition of the county treasuries at the close of business on March 31. Chaves county heads the list with a balance of \$94,848.61, Valencia county is second with \$84,297.28. Santa Fe county has \$36,636.37. The first figures that follow show the month; in the second, the disbursements, and finally the balance April 1:

Bernalillo \$4,977.49; \$1,016.37; \$77,063.06.	Chaves \$4,137.87; \$30,432.30; \$94,848.61.
Colefax \$2,396.87; \$10,698.06; \$27,763.71.	Curry \$4,578.31; \$5,967.12; \$25,258.41.
Dona Ana \$14,293.40; \$15,345.77; \$54,352.51.	Eddy \$6,787.86; \$11,194.35; \$24,497.18.
Grant \$5,012.62; \$14,412.92; \$76,657.57.	Guadalupe \$1,083.62; \$3,925.01; \$11,262.63.
Lincoln \$570.00; \$2,024.45; \$51,897.52.	Luna \$367.56; \$8,044.89; \$61,512.56.
McKinley \$984.50; \$1,706.87; \$12,324.06.	Mora \$1,585.21; \$5,475.87; \$32,343.27.
Otero \$6,718.50; \$5,271.25; \$22,064.15.	Quay \$7,474.85; \$7,850.99; 19,811.81.
Rio Arriba \$1,828.15; \$3,631.60; \$45,779.45.	Roosevelt \$3,215.52; \$7,914.11; \$19,418.50.
Sandoval \$449.23; \$1,402.67; \$21,151.57.	San Juan \$1,115.46; \$2,210.75; \$9,882.57.
Santa Fe \$12,181.89; \$5,302.72; \$36,636.37.	San Miguel \$5,208.70; \$10,312.67; \$53,898.45.
Sierra \$1,184.57; \$2,965.53; \$25,199.67.	Socorro \$3,729.07; \$9,076.13; \$70,194.26.
Taos \$821.25; \$1,978.83; \$24,725.24.	Torrance \$2,380.78; \$1,447.45; \$18,757.66.
Union \$3,389.78; \$7,012.54; \$19,640.42.	Valencia \$3,337.93; \$4,766.56; \$84,197.28.
Totals—Receipts \$98,912.08; disbursements \$188,456.74; balance \$1,019,035.01.	

Forest Pathologist.

The civil service commission announces an examination May 24 for the position of forest pathologist, in the bureau of plant industry, the salary being \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year. Men only will be admitted to the examination. Age limit, 30 years or over. For details those interested should apply to the secretary of the civil service board here.

FORGED NAME TO TWENTY-FOUR CHECKS.

One of Uncle Sam's Negro Soldiers Has Mania for Cashing Bogus Drafts.

San Antonio, Texas, April 24.—Willie Goodman, a negro connected with the Ninth cavalry, appears to have broken all records in the matter of forgeries. Goodman forged the name of Captain Herman A. Slevart to twenty-four different checks, in sums from \$5 to \$15 and succeeded in cashing all of these forged papers. He was in the very zenith of a big business when apprehended. If he should get the minimum sentence on all the charges, he would have to serve, were it possible to do so, more than 100 years in the penitentiary. It is said of Goodman that he had been exemplary and in every way an excellent soldier up to four weeks ago, when he began his series of forgeries. His work was so open and above board when he began to go wrong that many of his associates believe he is mentally out of poise. He continually talks about the spirit of his sweetheart prompting him to do those things and declares that if he does have to go to prison that she will constantly be with him.

FOUR MURDER CASES BOOKED

Docket for Taos Term of Court Is Rather an Interesting One

JUDGE ABBOTT TO PRESIDE

E. P. Davies Will Attend As Assistant District Attorney.

The May term of the Taos court opens Monday and will be presided over by Judge Ira A. Abbott and attended by Assistant District Attorney E. P. Davies. Clerk Edward S. Safford of the district court, Mrs. G. F. McNitt, court stenographer, and A. A. Rivera, interpreter.

The civil and criminal dockets are interesting. On the criminal docket there are no less than four murder cases and two cases of rape and one of seduction.

The criminal docket is as follows:

No. 354. Territory of New Mexico vs. Juan Florencio Chacon, on appeal; 738, vs. Robert C. Pooler, Sam Rising, selling liquor to Pueblo Indians; 986, vs. Juan Savala, larceny of horse; 991, vs. Jose Reiglo Lucero, murder; 992, vs. Jose Fresquez Abeyta, assault with a deadly weapon; 994, vs. Jesus Gomez, murder; 996, vs. Benjamin Madrid, assault with intent to kill; 997, vs. Juan Chiquito Trujillo, rape; 1008, vs. Epimeno Romero, Maximo Gurule, assault with a deadly weapon; 1009, vs. Epimeno Romero, assault with a deadly weapon; 1012, vs. Abel Lobato, Juan Lobato, Benito Lobato, murder; 1013, vs. Benito Lobato, murder; 1016, vs. Juan Trujillo, rape; 1017, vs. Quentin Amador Martinez, larceny of horse; 1021, vs. Ricardo Varela, forgery; 1022, vs. Donaciano Cordova, et al.; and 1023, vs. Eliseo Gonzales, seduction.

The civil docket.

The civil docket is a big one and contains suits to quiet title, injunction suits, suits on notes, divorce suits and attachments. The docket summarized is as follows:

No. 576. Jose Antonio Valdez, et al., vs. Jose de Jesus Cruz, et al.; 615, Vincente Fresquez, et al., vs. Jose G. Mirabel, et al.; 630, Arthur R. Manby, et al.; Daniel Martinez, et al.; 578, Jose Antonio Valdez, et al., vs. Jose de Jesus Cruz, et al.; 615, Vincente Fresquez, et al., vs. Jose G. Mirabel, et al.; 630, Arthur R. Manby, et al.; Daniel Martinez, et al.; 638, in re-assignment of Juan Santistevan to Arthur R. Manby, assignee, assignment; 645, Arthur R. Manby, vs. Nestor Martinez y Gonzales, et al.; 697, Arthur R. Manby, assignee, vs. Manuel Pacheco, M. H. S. de Pacheco, et al.; 702, Higinio Sanchez, et al., vs. Juan Santistevan, et al.; 726, The Territory vs. Higinio Sanchez, et al.; 727, The Territory vs. Higinio Sanchez, et al.; 729, vs. ex rel Bd. of Co. Com., vs. Higinio Sanchez, et al.; 730, vs. ex rel Bd. of Co. Com., vs. Higinio Sanchez, et al.; 746, C. A. Lahmers Bottling Company vs. Pooler and Mares, et al.; 754, Arthur R. Manby, assignee, vs. Donaciano Santistevan, et al.; 756, Arthur R. Manby, assignee, vs. Antonio C. Flores, Florencio Martinez, et al.; 789, Arthur R. Manby, assignee, vs. Peter M. Dolan, administrator, et al.; 790, Costilla Land and Improvement Company, vs. Robert Allen, et al.; 809, Rancho Orchard Land company, substituted plaintiff, T. P. Martin, vs. heirs of T. A. Oyosa and of Baltazar Trujillo, et al.; 816, Alexander Gundersdorf, N. B. Laughlin, vs. Mauricio Vargas, et al.; 818, Andres Vargas, et al., vs. unknown heirs of C. de la Serna, et al.; 822, Aniceto Martinez, vs. Catalina Q. de Martinez, divorce; 824, Humphrey P. Blackmore vs. unknown claimants, et al., to quiet title; 837, Clark & Brainard vs. Adolf Bentler, et al.; 839, Adolf Bentler vs. Harry Brainard, damage suit; 840, Las Trampas Lumber Co. vs. Juan B. Ortega, et al., quiet title; 841, Ferdinand Meyer vs. La Acquia Macho, et al., settlement of water rights Rio Costilla; 845, in reapplication Taos Valley Land Co. vs. Pueblo de Taos, et al., appeal decision Water Commissioners; 846, John H. Dunn vs. Annie M. Dunn divorce; 850, Alexander Gundersdorf vs. Ernest V. Ludlan; 859, Ezequiel Sandoval vs. Antonio Maestas, et al., quiet title; 860, Juanita M. Gonzales vs. Leandro Gonzales, divorce; 861, Martha S. Hue, et al., vs. Taos Valley Land Co., injunction; 865, Julian A. Martinez vs. E. E. Van Horn, quiet title; 872, Golden Barrett vs. Taos Valley Land Co., et al., injunction; 875, Mrs. Frank Bolton vs. V. Schafraha, et al.; 878, Juan P. Romero vs. Cayetano Sandoval, et al., et al.; 880, Isaac N. Woodman vs. Mary Margaret Young, et al.; 881, Joseph Samuel Young vs. Mary Margaret Young, et al.; 883, Chas. W. Bone vs. Mesa Irrigated Lands Co., et al.; 885, Luis Tabora vs. T. T. Holder & Co., appeal; 889, in reapplication, Abel Lobato, et al., habeas corpus; 890, Henry J. Arnold vs. Taos Valley Land Co., et al., action specific performance; 891, Lucia L. de Suazo vs. Tranquilino Suazo, divorce; 892, Teresina F. Mares vs. Carlos F. Mares, divorce.

No. 826, in re Estate of Alois Libert

civil; 893, Byrne & Hammer Dry Goods Co. vs. A. C. Probert, et al.; 894, Mary M. Young vs. Isaac N. Woodman, et al., et al.; 895, Edith S. Manby vs. Arthur R. Manby, et al., suit on note; 896, Taos Valley Land Co. vs. C. de la Serna, et al., et al.; 898, Kate C. Patterson vs. Taos Valley Land Co., et al.; 899, Joie T. Barnard vs. Taos Valley Land Co., et al.; 900, W. L. Crissman vs. Taos Valley Land Co., et al.; 901, B. G. Randall vs. South Ditch of Rio Don Fernandez, et al., et al.; 903, Mary M. Young vs. Domingo Gallegos, suit on account; 905, Jesus Coca, et al., vs. unknown claimants, quiet title; 908, Ross McMillan vs. Mary E. McMillan, divorce; 909, Taos Mercantile Co. vs. A. R. Manby, et al.; 910, Taos Mercantile Co. vs. Taos Valley Land Co., et al., et al.

No. 911, Frank Goff vs. Malagada

Martinez, et al., suit on note; 913, Joseph J. Peyer vs. Champion Cooper Co., attachment; 914, E. J. Cook vs. Wm. Fraser, et al., et al.; 916, Pueblo de Taos vs. Malagada Martinez, et al., damages quiet title; 917, Joseph B. Morris vs. Eleanor Morris, divorce; 918, Bernard Crockerly Co. vs. Squire Hart and Son, suit on account.

DELAY GAME IS WINNING

Not an Honest Election in Twenty Years Declares Magill

INVESTIGATION IS PLANNED

Congressional Committee May Be Sent to New Mexico to Probe People.

Special to the New Mexican.

Washington, April 26.—Through H. B. Ferguson, A. A. Jones and J. D. Hand, former Senator Henry S. Blair joins them in fighting for delay in statehood. The latter demands a committee to investigate the election for the constitution. The result is possibly ten years delay. Judge Magill of La Lande made a bitter attack in his speech against the people of New Mexico and said that there has not been a legal election held in New Mexico in twenty years. He also wants delay to investigate the statehood election. All are insisting on amendments to numerous provisions of the constitution including prohibition to be voted on at the time of election for state officers. Delegate W. H. Andrews, A. B. Fall, George Curry and Ralph C. Ely are fighting to prevent amendments and delay. Fall's speech was exhaustive and the most complete of any delivered, but sentiment now seems to favor sending a congressional committee to New Mexico to investigate the people of the territory.

New Court House for Rio Arriba.

W. H. Andrews introduced a pension bill for Gabino Bernal, late of Captain Jose Antonio Chavez company, New Mexico militia, for Louisa Pound, for the relief of the heirs of William LeBlanc, and also authorizing the commissioners of Rio Arriba county to issue bonds for a court house.

Not Yet But Soon.

Washington, D. C., April 26.—"Statehood occupies a definite place on the house program," said Chairman Floyd of the house committee on territories. "It will be taken up just as soon as the free list bill and reappointment bills are passed. These will not take over ten days. Then we will take up statehood. The only possible result of these hearings would be to affect resolution reported to the house. The Democrats have their way a vote will be taken when the state officers are elected, on the proposition to change article 19 of the constitution so as to make it more easily amendable."

COL. H. J. ANDERSON DEAD AT ALAMOGORDO.

Alamogordo, N. M., April 25.—Col. H. J. Anderson, president of the First National bank at Alamogordo, died at 1:30 this morning. He had been ill a few days. He was 66 years old. The body will be sent to New York City for burial in the family cemetery. Anderson was a native of New York City and was educated in public and private schools in the metropolis. After finishing a commercial education he commenced active business as a clerk in a bank conducted by his father on Wall street. During the Civil War he entered the Federal army and served meritoriously until its close; after the war he became connected with the civil service in the treasury department and was appointed bank examiner and receiver in the bureau of the comptroller of the treasury; he held this position for fifteen years and performed its duties satisfactorily and efficiently; during his term of service, he had charge of four national banks as receiver and brought the affairs of these institutions to a final close as expert examiner of the U. S. Pacific railway, commission to examine the books and accounts of the several Pacific railways. Upon severing his connection with the civil service, he engaged in banking in Scranton, Pennsylvania, until he came to New Mexico in 1899 to establish the First National bank of Alamogordo. Otero county. He became a citizen and property owner in the beautiful county seat of Otero county.

994, Mary M. Young vs. Isaac N.

Woodman, et al., et al.; 895, Edith S. Manby vs. Arthur R. Manby, et al., suit on note; 896, Taos Valley Land Co. vs. C. de la Serna, et al., et al.; 898, Kate C. Patterson vs. Taos Valley Land Co., et al.; 899, Joie T. Barnard vs. Taos Valley Land Co., et al.; 900, W. L. Crissman vs. Taos Valley Land Co., et al.; 901, B. G. Randall vs. South Ditch of Rio Don Fernandez, et al., et al.; 903, Mary M. Young vs. Domingo Gallegos, suit on account; 905, Jesus Coca, et al., vs. unknown claimants, quiet title; 908, Ross McMillan vs. Mary E. McMillan, divorce; 909, Taos Mercantile Co. vs. A. R. Manby, et al.; 910, Taos Mercantile Co. vs. Taos Valley Land Co., et al., et al.

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GENEROUS GIFT BY E. C. BURKE

Postmaster of Santa Fe Will Furnish Children's Reading Room

EVIDENCE OF CIVIC SPIRIT

Public Playground Made Possible By A. Staab and Dr. J. H. Sloan.

The public library built and maintained by the Woman's Board of Trade will have a children's reading room and that soon. This is owing to the generosity of Postmaster E. C. Burke, who without solicitation from the board, has offered to pay for the furniture, including a library table, and comfortable chairs for the young folks. The expenditure of \$100 will meet this expense and Santa Fe's public library will thus enlarge its sphere of usefulness in the community.

It is not only the idea of giving the

boys and girls a place in which to spend an afternoon or an evening in the best of company, that of books, but it is also to lend them to realize the usefulness of knowing where to find authorities and references. In school work, when writing essays and orations, when studying special subjects, teachers can refer to books to be found in the library and the pupils can broaden their knowledge and culture by learning how to use books, how to find authorities on special subjects. In the study of literature especially the children's reading room will become invaluable. It is one of the most important compensations in a life of toil that the things most worth while are to be had free: The sun, the air, the forests, meads, flowers, water, good friends, noble impulses and "books." The man or woman who has learned to make the best use of these, does not miss theinsel and tawdriness of most of the luxuries that wealth alone commands.

A Cozy Room.

The library committee has set aside a comfortable room in the library for the children's department. It will select the furniture at once and as soon as it can be placed, the room will be opened to the children. There is already a large selection of juvenile literature among the 3,500 volumes at the library. There is no doubt that some one or the other will freely donate toward filling up the shelves with the most modern productions in that line and also with reference works. The gift of another one hundred dollars by some person interested in the work, would prove very acceptable for that purpose, and give such satisfaction and do as much good. The book plates in each book would carry the name of the donor, just as a silver plate in the library table will commemorate the giver of the means to furnish the room. Perhaps, others, will give framed pictures worth while that will harmonize with the furnishings and the object of the room. Each such picture, too, would bear the name of the donor and at the same time have a perpetual educational value. In time, the children's room, will be the most beautiful, most attractive place in Santa Fe. It is the intention of the library committee, to have the school children instructed in the use of the library so that in time, children will seek their reading room as eagerly as they seek the playground or go to the moving picture show.

Civic spirit.

This gift of Postmaster Burke, is but another evidence of the awakened civic consciousness in Santa Fe, which manifests itself in the erection of fine public and parochial schools, in the introduction of manual training, in the organization of the American Boy Scouts, in such gifts as those of A. Staab and Dr. J. H. Sloan for a public playground in the city limits and the furnishing of a children's reading room in the library. Let this good work go on and Santa Fe will become more and more the best residence city in the United States, year in and the world.

Two Parks.

A 20 acre playground and park for the children of Santa Fe and a 40 acre park for the grown ups of the city—these are the twin problems which Mayor Seligman now is working on.

Discussing them today he said:

"Santa Fe needs more parks. Every body knows that and we have got to get them. Efforts now are being made to get ten to twenty acres for a city park for the children. The land lies south of Dr. J. H. Sloan's bungalow and ends on the north side of the penitentiary wall. The owners of this land are Dr. Sloan, A. Staab, Julius Gerdes, Chief Justice W. H. Pope and Max Bernstein. Dr. Sloan and Mr. Staab have already given theirs to the city for its children's park; and I do not think the other owners will hold back when they are acquainted with the plans.

"It is our idea to make this an ideal park and as it is within a mile of the plaza it ought to prove such. Swings, rings and other contrivances to amuse the children as well as give them healthful exercise will be installed. Trees will be planted, too, and in ten years the park will be a delight well worth the effort.

"There has been a complaint that there are too many children roller-skating on the streets. That may be

But the trouble is there is no place for the youngsters to play and childhood is the play time of life."

Gift of Five Hundred Dollars.

The mayor said a Santa Fean, whose name he will not now mention, has offered \$500 to aid the development of the park. As soon as the land is procured the city will have a park commission and go after the work in earnest.

Park on Tesuque Hill.

Discussing the other project the mayor said: "I shall recommend to the city council the laying aside of 40 acres of land north of the Welter residence for a park for adults. It is an ideal location commanding a sweep of all the mountain scenery of which this great city can boast. The grown ups need a park too and that looks like the place for it."

To Furnish a Room.

Territorial Auditor W. G. Sargent will furnish a room at St. Vincent's Sanitarium in memory of his mother, Mrs. Margaret Sargent who died in October last year.

There are many rooms in the new Sanitarium and the expense of furnishing them is enormous, hence assisting in furnishing them is not only a beautiful act in memory of the dead but is of real benefit to the living.

RAILROAD FROM ORGAN TO ORO GRANDE.

Negotiations are now under way in the Oro Grande camp, Otero county, which if completed should have an important effect on mining in the district. One of these combinations anticipates the consolidation of interests there with large mining interests of the Organ mountains, 25 miles west. The plan includes a railway or tram across the valley, connecting the mining district with the smelter. There would also be a number of properties worked in this district in connection with the deal.

Another deal of a somewhat similar nature includes the consolidation of some other mining interests in the Organ range with some extensive interests in the Oro Grande camp.

The 100 foot drift from the bottom of the 500 foot shaft on the Three Bears is progressing fairly well. The ore body has as yet not been cut, but there are some indications that it is being approached. This work is under the supervision of George E. Moffett.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron company is still prospecting for iron in the Oro Grande camp. The company has already proved large bodies but is still at work, hoping to prove up still greater tonnage.

The large reservoir which was almost empty a few weeks ago is again well filled. Heavy rains and snows in the Sacramento mountains the past two or three months assure a plentiful supply for the coming season's mining operations.

The general outlook for this district is more encouraging than it has been for the past two years. The Big Three Mining company is still sinking a shaft and is down over 100 feet. The shaft is all in ore. It is stated that some high grade silver and lead ore has already been taken out.

RUSHING OPERATIONS AT ENGLE DAM SITE.

Elephant Buttes, N. M., April 24.—Work has been started by the Midland Bridge Company on the bridge over the Rio Grande at the dam. All the piles and necessary lumber are on the ground. The "Farmers' Road" has been completed and from practical as well as scenic standpoint is a fine piece of work. Two "dinky" locomotives are being transferred across the Rio Grande and will handle twelve dump cars on 6,000 feet of new track. Much work is being done on the flume.

A stiffer derrick is being placed in operation. Four new hoisting engines and four derricks have been ordered and many cars of materials, equipment and supplies are arriving daily. A tri-weekly train service is to be inaugurated, this service to be for freight only. The new telephone exchange is being installed. The big office building is practically complete and the office force is moving in. Three new three room cottages have been finished at the lower town site and are being occupied. Storekeeper R. L. McElvaine had the distinction of killing the first rattlesnake of the season. It was 12 inches in length. Seven of the new officers' and engineers' cottages are now under roof, three of them being finished and work well on the way on the remainder. Two more will be started this week. Work is under way on the concrete foundation for the hospital. Septic tank No. 2 and sewerage system for same was completed. The new powder and canteen houses have both been completed. A new storage warehouse is being designed, and work on same will be started soon. Improvements and additions are being made to the corral to accommodate the large number of stock housed there.

FOLLOW EXAMPLE OF SANTA FE DEMOCRATS.

Clovis, N. M., April 21.—The leading Democrats and citizens of Clovis and Curry county are aroused over the effort on the part of a few self-appointed leaders, who claim to represent the democracy of New Mexico, in Washington to defeat statehood at this time by proposing amendments to the New Mexico constitution before the house committee on territories. Telegrams have been sent from Roswell, Portales, Tucumcari and other strongholds of the democracy of New Mexico, signed by leading Democrats, which denounce every effort which has been made to block or delay statehood.

Acres

Arizona	230,400
California	1,594,432
Colorado	87,474
Louisiana	414,720
New Mexico	419,901
Oregon	74,849
Utah	581,666
Wyoming	392,206
Total	5,975,548

EDWARD GARDNER FATALLY WOUNDED

Marshal and Constable At Taiban Roosevelt County Shot in Head

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S ORDERS

Three Officials Start For Raton Per Auto In Good Road's Cause.

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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THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1911.

THE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

There is no doubt that much of the credit for the growth of New Mexico in late years in population and wealth is due to the work of the Bureau of Immigration. Secretary H. B. Henning, in his annual report on Saturday, demonstrated very clearly that advertising pays just as well when it comes to securing settlers for a commonwealth as it does in the dry-goods or in the grocery business. Printer's ink performs marvels even in the matter of populating an arid state or in developing latent resources. Secretary Henning on behalf of the Bureau has offered to pay one-half of the expense of the printing of a new pamphlet descriptive of Santa Fe, which is very much needed as all available literature on the subject has been exhausted. At the meeting on Saturday the report of the secretary was a most complete and exhaustive one covering to the smallest detail every phase of the work during the past year, with complete exhibits showing all receipts and expenditures, including the Chicago Land Show account, the regular Bureau account, the Publicity association account, inventory of Bureau property and others, all being duly examined and approved by the board which complimented the secretary on the completeness of the document and the remarkably satisfactory results shown for the money expended. In making up this report the secretary was ably aided by John B. Dugger, assistant secretary, and expert stenographer, who has proven an invaluable adjunct of the office during the past year in handling the vast amount of correspondence, the accounts and other details of the Bureau.

The figures in the secretary's report are surprising and show plainly the wide scope that the advertising campaign for New Mexico's resources and opportunities has assumed. The inquiry correspondence alone for the past year shows an increase over the previous year of 7,027 letters, while the increase over the year 1908-09 is 9,055 letters. This is in addition to the routine correspondence of the office. The big increase in the correspondence is attributed by the secretary, first, to the extension of the Bureau's activity; second, to the fact that New Mexico is becoming better known to the immigration agencies in general, and the publicity association work; third, to the increased interest in New Mexico caused by the immminence of statehood; and, fourth, to the growing general national movement Westward.

The inquiries come from every state in the Union; from every country in England, South Africa and every country of Continental Europe, from Turkey, Asia, Australia, Cuba, Hawaii, the Philippines and Porto Rico, an especially notable interest having developed in the Canadian northwest. During the year 153,000 pieces of Bureau literature were printed, as against 142,000 of the preceding year and in addition 16,500 pieces of literature furnished by railroad and immigration agencies were distributed. The secretary was also instrumental in distributing 250,000 pieces of district and local literature making a total of 395,000 pieces distributed. There are now on hand 40,000 pieces of literature, all of the 1911 date.

Says the Albuquerque Journal: "The New Mexico Bureau of Immigration is to be congratulated on its decision to push the publicity work of the bureau as carried on in the past year by the New Mexico Publicity Association through the office of the secretary. The bureau takes this view of the reason that the report of the secretary for the year deals not in generalities but with actual demonstrated results. There is no doubt that the unique advertising campaign carried on has accomplished more for the development of the territory and the bringing in of desirable new citizens and investors than any plan hitherto tried. It is no longer an experiment and the results have proven of the utmost value to the whole territory. The bureau has carried on most effective and vigorous work and the results far outweigh the money expended. The year's report is one of which the bureau is justifiably proud and it is a report which will cause sincere satisfaction to every one interested in seeing New Mexico grow substantially and permanently."

A GHASTLY RECORD.

Three times as many murders in proportion to population in New Mexico than there are in Italy, the land of brigandage, assassins, Black Hand and Camorra. It is a terrible indictment of prevailing conditions. Since New Year, less than four months, the New Mexican has recorded in its columns more than a score of violent killings in this commonwealth, most of them in English speaking neighborhoods by English speaking people. The statistics gathered by Attorney General Frank W. Clancy as to the murder cases of the past five years that reached the district court dockets, and many murders never get that far toward punishment, were a horrible revelation of the lightness with which human life is valued in this commonwealth. Since New Mexico became a part and parcel of the United States, more people have met violent deaths in the territory than live in the city of Santa Fe this very day. Just imagine these bodies laid out in a row, a ghastly, bloody morgue, and they would reach from one city limit to the other, though they be crowded as tight as sardines in a box.

The Croix, a paper published at Paris, France, last week, gave statistics of murders in Europe, figures which caused the above comment. In Great Britain, the murders last year were one for each 330,000 inhabitants, while in this country the number of violent killings in the same period almost reached 80. In Germany, almost four times as many murders per 330,000 were committed as in Great Britain. In France five times as many, Belgium six times, Austria nine times, Italy 17 times, New Mexico 80 times.

It is not a record of which to be proud; it is a condition which must be remedied. As to the causes, two out of three of the killings were by persons who would not have thought of murder if it had not been for the strong drink in them; and nearly all were due to the revolver or the gun being too handy in a moment of passion or of anger. As to punishment, of the 20 murders since New Year, it is not likely that one will be punished with an execution, scarcely four will get a life sentence and fully one-half will escape all punishment. No one is to blame in particular, and all are to blame in part, but the condition cries to heaven for a remedy.

It must be remembered too, that this murder epidemic breaks out in spots. In the first judicial district over which Judge John R. McFie presides, and which has 50,000 Spanish American inhabitants, the New Mexican does not remember a single murder since New Year, while several of the so-called purely American counties have a particularly atrocious record.

ONLY IN FOR THE RIDE.

The United States in the exuberance of its youth has not yet cast aside the idea that a public office is a private snap and that civil service in government employ is a delusion and a snare. Public office is made the reward of merit only in exceptional cases and the man who desires election or appointment must, in most instances, resort to more or less doubtful expedients in order to win, and when in office does not feel that responsibility to the public which is a necessity in a well-governed community. It is different in some of the older countries like India and a writer in May Scribner's gives the following picture of the success of civil service in far away India:

"Many Englishmen whose fate and fortune and empire are dependent upon the success of their rule in India, seem to be interested in India as sympathetically and as intelligently as the Irishman in the funeral procession. The long line of carriages was obliged to halt at a certain street crossing. A passer-by near one of the carriages asked an Irishman sitting inside whose funeral it was. 'Shure an' I dunno,' was the reply, 'I'm only in for the ride.'"

"However, my host and others like him are not looking for sympathy and not stopping to think often whether their work is appreciated or not, so long as the British Babus in Parliament do not interfere with them. They probably realize, as do all men who do the hard work of the world, that the ladder on which the angels descend is usually set up in a stony place, as it was in the time of Jacob. I have no brief for this civil service of the British in India, and my praise will probably never reach their ears, but I cannot forbear the expression of my admiration for some of the residents, political agents, judges, commissioners and deputy commissioners I met and saw at work there. They are doing delicate, difficult and dangerous work, with a coolness, devotion, and unrighteousness unequalled and unapproached by anything I have ever seen elsewhere in the world, and without the slightest attempt to advertise themselves. If I were in such a position, I should be made cynical indeed, by some of the snap criticisms from travelers and politicians, and from the Oxford and Cambridge Babus from England and elsewhere."

It must be remembered that almost one-half of the taxes collected by the Territory go to the support of its educational, penal and charitable institutions, numbering more than a score. These institutions, on April 1, had balances of \$125,000 to their credit, showing wise and economical management. There is hardly a state in the Union that is not exempt from periodical scandals in connection with the conduct of their institutions, but New Mexico, under Republican administration has been remarkably free from them, although in proportion to population and wealth it supports more institutions and more generously than do great and rich states like New York and Pennsylvania.

INDISCRIMINATE BOOSTING.

It is a happy habit of newspapers and of boosters to persist that their particular community is adapted for any and every kind of industry and that its natural resources are limitless in quantity as well as variety. But real experience has taught that broadside boosting of that kind brings no results. People the world over have learned to discount it. When, however, science steps in and gives definite data as to resources and adaptability of any locality for certain industries, then a basis is established on which to build. For that reason, the systematic stream measurements that are being made under the direction of the Hydrographic Service and the Territorial Engineer's office are of such great value. For that reason, a definite survey of the resources of Santa Fe county would form a substantial basis for future development. For that reason, such assertion as that of Professor John D. Clark of the University of New Mexico, made at Santa Fe on Saturday evening, that the production of sulphuric acid, or the manufacture of soap, are commercial possibilities in New Mexico, should be heeded and followed up with inquiries and investigation. For the same reason the following from the Albuquerque Journal is also to the point:

"The increasing work of the office of the territorial engineer bears eloquent witness to the increasing growth of irrigation and the increasing interest in good roads which has been evident in New Mexico in the past two or three years. On the other hand, the work of the engineer's office has accomplished wonders in making possible irrigation development and in pushing the good roads propaganda systematically and effectively. This is undoubtedly one of the most important and valuable departments of the territorial government and the present engineer, Mr. Miller and his predecessor Mr. Sullivan are entitled to the warm appreciation of the people for their tireless and efficient work. Recent publications by the engineer's office form an invaluable part of the territorial records. The second biennial report of the engineer to the governor recently issued is one of the completest documents ever gotten out by a territorial officer and a reference work of inestimable utility. Bulletin No. 15 on 'Records of New Mexico Water Supply from October 1908, to October 1910,' contains an enormous amount of data of great value and another very useful bulletin is that which compiles the constitutional provisions and laws of New Mexico which relate to irrigation. A forthcoming bulletin on the good roads situation is announced which will be an important addition to the literature of the engineer's office. The new incumbent has taken up the work energetically and efficiently and gratifying progress along the same line is in prospect for the year. Especially valuable has been the work of the engineer in seeking to aid in clearing up the irrigation situation in San Juan county; the figures on stream flow and information on irrigation possibilities in all parts of the territory being of immense practical value while the activity of the office in pushing and encouraging the improvement of better highways will have a profound effect on the commercial advancement of every section."

OPEN AIR SCHOOLS.

The open air school has found much support even under such skies as those of New York and Ohio. Much more it ought to take a hold in New Mexico where blue skies and balmy zephyrs seem to make it a sacrifice to pen up the young in school rooms. It is believed, that regularly established open air schools serve to attract many well-to-do people from other sections, whose children anemic or with tubercular taint, would grow strong and well in New Mexico outdoor schools.

It is estimated that every year, in the United States, 6,400 children die of tuberculosis. The average age at which they die is 12 1/2 years, which means that for six years they have been receiving education from the state. Every year's education is computed to cost \$30; so that each child has cost for six years' teaching \$180, and the 6,400 children have cost considerably more than \$1,000,000. What community, the advocates of open-air schools demand, can afford to throw away such sum every year? For a child that dies at 12 years of age, before he has rendered any service to society through productive energy, must be estimated as a total loss to the community, says Munsey's Magazine.

"It is not sentiment, it is the thing farthest in the world removed from charity, say the open-air apostles, that such appalling waste of public money should be stopped. And if outdoor schools for normally healthy children will reduce the length of their school term and will simplify and cheapen the entire school apparatus, what vast economy there may be in the scheme, not to speak of its more appealing human feature—thousands of young lives saved for happiness and usefulness."

This is blossom time in Santa Fe. All the millions of a Rockefeller and a Carnegie can not buy for the Philistine the gratification, the joy, the peace that comes to those who love color, whose souls respond to the beautiful in nature, who are in ecstasy as they gaze upon the loveliness that nature has spread out freely in every direction so that one children of the poorest of men might feast their eyes and souls. How pitifully starved the man or woman who can walk through all this beauty as one who is blind!

The Raton Range ought to be satisfied now, for the New Mexico delegation at Washington outnumbers the Arizona representatives, but it were better for statehood, if some of the New Mexico fellows had stayed at home.

THE SPEAKER.

Champ Clark has already discovered that if the Democratic House is to do business, he must be as autocratic and high handed in his rule as Joseph Cannon ever was when in the chair; the Democratic majority is more difficult to handle even than was the Republican majority consisting in part of insurgents. George B. McClellan, Democrat, and former mayor of New York, in an article in the May Scribner's, indirectly vindicates Speaker Cannon and his predecessors by saying:

The speaker of the House of Representatives is not only the presiding officer of the House but he is the official head of his party. He has been described as "the mouth-piece of the majority, the responsible agent of party government." While his election is for the life of a Congress, it has always been assumed that a motion to declare the Speakership vacant would be in order at any time, and Mr. Cannon has so ruled and entertained such a motion during the last congress. In other words, the speaker holds only at the pleasure of the majority, who may by resolution depose him "at any hour on any day."

The management of the majority, and therefore of the House, is not, as often erroneously stated, in the hands of the chairman of the leading committees, but in those of a little group of men who may or may not be all committee chairmen, and who have found their way to the top by a process of natural selection. This group derives its authority from the expressed or unexpressed support of the party caucus, which speaks officially through the committee on rules. Of the House oligarchy the speaker is of course a member and the most important of all, not necessarily because of his office, but because the speakership has usually been given to the strongest members of the majority. The speaker never takes any important political action except after consultation with this unofficial cabinet.

The outcry against the oppression of the speaker is a new thing. It has endured almost as long as the speakership itself.

Speaker Cannon once said: "Yes, I know I am a Czar in Democratic parlance and in some of the moral-philosophical magazines, but only just so long as I have a majority behind me who like a Czar. There has been much said about Tom Reed and his rule, and he was the first Czar. Tom Reed led, but he would have stood naked before the minority, if he hadn't been clothed with a majority. That is what makes a Czar in this House, a majority, and it makes no difference whether it is on the Republican or Democratic side."

The Democratic outcry against "Czar Reed and his rule" was directed chiefly against the prevention of dilatory motions and the counting of a quorum. The Democratic party being in the minority and being human sought to pose before the country as the victims of oppression and ill usage.

As Mr. Crisp had been one of the loudest in denouncing the "tyranny" of the Reed rules, he was obliged on taking the chair, if he wished to preserve even the semblance of consistency, to find some other method of asserting his power. Accordingly, the rule that no dilatory motion should be entertained was omitted, but Mr. Crisp in conferring upon the committee on rules the power to prevent obstruction, endorsed the course followed by his predecessor.

While the fifty-second congress had no quorum rule, the fifty-third congress, because of Republican obstruction, was obliged to provide that before every roll-call the speaker should appoint two members, "one from each of the pending question, who should take their places at the clerk's desk and note those members present not responding to their names in order to make a quorum."

In other words, Speaker Crisp indirectly endorsed Speaker Reed's most criticised decision. Both parties are therefore on record in their rules as favoring the counting of a quorum, and being opposed to the use of dilatory motions.

When the fifty-fourth congress met, the House, having again elected Mr. Reed speaker, re-adopted the rules which bear his name. These rules have been in force ever since, modified during the last two years by the addition of clauses creating Calendar Wednesday and the Unanimous Consent Calendar, both changes designed to facilitate the consideration of bills in which individual members are interested.

If Democratic platform utterances on the subject of the House rules mean anything they mean that the Democratic party not only denounces the last eight Republican congresses, but includes in its denunciations the last two Democratic congresses as well.

President Taft has approved the New Mexico constitution. Any change in it or in the Enabling Act must again receive his approval. There is no getting away from it. No matter how desirable changes may seem to this or that man, it must be accepted as an axiom that any change will mean delay. The House committee on territories would have made a favorable report on New Mexico's constitution on Tuesday of this week had it not been for the delay by those who, unsuccessful in having their views adopted by the constitutional convention and the people of New Mexico, now seek to coerce the commonwealth into accepting their views through the power that congress still has over the territory. This conduct is unpatriotic and nefarious and no other construction can be put upon it. Let those who seek amendments and changes, lay their reasons before the people when New Mexico is a state and if their plan has any merit to it, the people can be depended upon to do their part, and such amendments and changes will be made in due time. It should be for the people of New Mexico to pass on this and not for congress.

Just a little slip on the part of the diplomats, and the Western hemisphere may be ablaze with war. There would be no telling when an armed conflict would stop and how many nations might become involved. The dispatches yesterday indicated that Uncle Sam may have to intervene at any moment in Mexico and that Great Britain and Germany and several other nations would not be altogether uninterested onlookers.

DANGER IN WELL WATER.

The U. S. Geological Survey in a bulletin on underground waters published today sounds especial warning against wells in limestone formation such as exist in and about Santa Fe and to which typhoid fever may be traced occasionally. Says the Survey: "In many of these underground channels from which wells are supplied, where the surface covering is a thin mantle of more or less porous material, the dangers of pollution, which may result in typhoid and other diseases, are very great, and there is practically no opportunity for natural purification. The danger is increased by the fact that persons using underground water are apt to rely on its general appearance and temperature as indications of purity. It is generally considered that water which is clear and cold is pure, but no such conclusion is warranted, for some of the most dangerously polluted waters are free from sediment and are deliciously cold."

The danger is multiplied manifold in a town like Santa Fe where soil pollution has been prevalent for three hundred and more years, where the sewerage even of official buildings is poured into running streams or into sink holes instead of being treated in septic tanks or carried away by sanitary sewers. Probably no other civilized community would tolerate that sort of thing, but as Grover Cleveland, once said in a famous tariff message, it is a condition and not a theory that confronts us.

Fortunately Santa Fe has a water supply from a watershed absolutely free from any kind of pollution and no matter how much vegetable matter or dirt may wash into that supply, it is at least free from typhoid fever and other human contamination which has polluted the soil and which seeps into the underground water passages and reservoirs which supply the wells.

CARPETS AND RUGS.

One of the industries that the free trade Democrats in their frenzy seek to destroy is that of the manufacture of carpets and rugs which utilizes a large amount of the wool produced in the United States. It is an industry that has assumed great proportions under protection and the value of those products in one year, according to a census bureau report issued today is \$72,000,000. The industry not only consumes domestic wool but also \$12,000,000 worth of imported wool during the year and also large quantities of cotton yarn and jute.

The total value of products increased from \$48,192,000 in 1899 to \$71,854,000 in 1909, or 49 per cent, showing a substantial growth for the industry during the decade. In 1899 the number of square yards of carpets and rugs was 76,410,000, compared with 91,829,000 in 1909. In 1899 rugs, woven whole, constituted only 16 per cent of the total, or 12,172,000 square yards, while in 1909 they constituted 39 per cent of the total, or 35,596,000 square yards. Although the census returns showed an increase in the manufacture of carpets from 1899 to 1904, the number of square yards manufactured in 1909 was nearly 10,000,000 less than in 1899.

Of the various kinds of carpets produced during the decade, Axminster and Moquette showed an increase of 43 per cent in quantity and 57 per cent in value, and tapestry Brussels increased 41 per cent in quantity and 69 per cent in value. The output of 2-ply Ingrain carpets decreased from 36,698,000 square yards in 1909, or 43 per cent, and the decrease in value was relatively greater. All of the various kinds of rugs showed remarkable increases except Smyrna, which decreased 62 per cent in quantity.

New Mexico seems to offer peculiar advantages for the manufacture of carpets and rugs and no doubt it will become one of the future important industries of the commonwealth if it escapes destruction by Democratic free trade.

COLORADO FARMS.

On another page, the New Mexican publishes the farm statistics for the neighboring state of Colorado, as announced today by the Census Bureau. Most significant is the fact that the value of farm lands in the Centennial State has increased three hundred per cent in the past ten years and that the 45,839 farms have under cultivation 4,291,000 acres, or an area equal to that of the entire state of Maryland. This was part of the American desert which prior to 1860 hardly had an acre under cultivation. Since then Colorado has forged ahead of New Mexico very considerably in the matter of agricultural development but lately this commonwealth is catching up again.

The value of farms and buildings in Colorado is given at \$407,015,000, or almost eight times the entire assessed valuation of New Mexico, and the average value per acre as \$28.85. Only one-fifth of the farms are encumbered by mortgage while less than one-fifth are tenant farms. Less than one-tenth of the farms are over 500 acres in extent while more than one-half of the entire number of farms are less than 160 acres, thus showing that the small farm is the rule and this accounts for the great prosperity that comes to Colorado for the farm products of Colorado are much larger than the production of its mines, although in the eyes of many people it is still a mere mining state.

MONEY FOR GOOD ROADS.

New Mexico as a territory spends directly \$50,000 a year for good roads. Its counties, this year, will contribute an equal amount for the purpose, and under its road-tax law, its 50,000 men of voting age and not exempt, must contribute fully as much as the territory and the twenty-six counties combined. Add to this the efforts and means expended in road making by private enterprises and the work of the forest service, and it is certain that New Mexico will this year expend a quarter million dollars for good roads, an amount which compares very favorably with the sums spent for the same purpose by other states even though New York, with twenty-five times the population and a hundred times the wealth spends \$8,000,000 a year for good roads, New Jersey \$2,000,000, and Pennsylvania \$1,000,000. It is California which has authorized an expenditure of \$18,000,000, and Texas which spends \$7,000,000, and Colorado whose expenditures total \$1,500,000, that are the real leaders in road building and whose example New Mexico should follow. Even Arizona is expending \$200,000 a year, while Vermont with about the same population as New Mexico, expends about the same amount as this territory for road building.

WHO WILL RESPOND?

The spirit of right giving has reached the people of the southwest. Not that they have ever failed to respond to any call for help or for civic improvement, but that voluntary gifts for such causes as endowments for schools, libraries, charitable institutions and churches have not been as plentiful as they have been in other sections of the country. But recently, a citizen of El Paso gave \$10,000 for a children's sanitarium at Cloudercroft, Otero county. Only today, it is announced that former Chief Justice Thomas Smith has given 200 rare volumes to the Las Vegas public library. Perhaps, some day, a Santa Fe citizen will see the propriety of furnishing a children's reading room at the public library, and some other citizen might give a sufficient sum to stock such a children's reading room with the proper up-to-date juvenile literature, and a third, might recognize the fitness of decorating such a room with beautiful pictures, real works of art, and thus establish a center of influence, that will exist for many years to come. There are other causes which appeal for permanent improvements or for endowments, thus offering channels for charity and benevolence that the men with the right kind of feeling of responsibility for their means and wealth, in other sections, are eager to seize.

GIVING THE RED MAN THE ADVANTAGE.

In one thing the government schools for the Indian are giving the Red Skin the advantage. They are turning him to the soil and teaching him the intelligent culture of farms. That is more than the white man's schools are doing, even in such agricultural commonwealths as New Mexico, where four-fifths of all the wealth produced comes from the soil and whose very existence depends upon the farms and farmers. Says an exchange:

Again Carlisle Indian students are being bound over to a number of farmers in the vicinity of Belvidere, N. J., and the Redskins are being given opportunity to learn agriculture. Too many hang an observation. They say of us that the Indian is retrograding, perhaps. But, instead, he is going back to the soil with the applied intelligence the white man supplied him by the pale-face's schooling, and by his experience on the farm. The Red Man has gotten hold of much that counts—and counts considerably in this day of veritable rushing to the cities on the part of so many young residents of the rural sections. May the Carlisle and other Indians keep on teaching their young pale-face brethren a few more such lessons as those which the few that have taken up farming are giving as most profitable instruction.

The Albuquerque City Council is investigating the complaint of saloonkeepers that Albuquerque Clubs are dispensing intoxicants on Sundays. The New Mexican believes that the saloonkeepers are morally and legally right when they insist that Clubs which are merely subterfuge to evade the payment of a retail liquor license, should be compelled to observe the same laws that saloons pay for a license for the privilege of doing business must obey. In fact, the New Mexican goes farther and advocates that clubs, whether social, fraternal or anything else, that dispense intoxicants to their members, should be compelled to take out a retail liquor license the same as saloons and should be under just as strict supervision.

At Denver, this week, 61 of the busiest businessmen, took off an hour to address the public school children on the glories of Denver and the resources of Colorado. It is a subject that was timely but is much neglected. The New Mexican has called attention again and again to the desirability of teaching local geography and local history in the public schools, and it hopes that by this time, the children of Santa Fe's public schools it stopped on the streets by a tourist can explain about the cliff dwellings, the Scenic Highway, the roads and principal attractions, resources and historic points of Santa Fe and its vicinity.

The Democrats are playing with statehood but there can only be one result of the gamble, they are losing whatever little foothold they have had in New Mexico for many years to come.

LETTING THE PEOPLE KNOW.

The New Mexican always gives credit where credit is due even though the officials who are praised are Democrats. The Democratic treasurers of Chaves and Grant counties, for instance, are setting a good example by publishing complete reports at regular periods. Jackson Agee, the collector and treasurer of Grant county, does so every month, his entire trial balance taking up a two column space in the Silver City Independent, the last report appearing in the issue which reached here yesterday. This gives the tax payer just the information to which he is entitled and which assures him that everything is all right as far as the county treasury is concerned. The statement in question shows that Grant county had in its treasury on April 1 the sum of \$76,657.57, it shows the fact that the money was kept in three approved depositories and also the distribution of that sum among the various funds. It shows the receipts for March and the different sources of receipts, and also shows the disbursements from each fund for the month. The total collections for March were \$5,113.69, and the disbursements \$14,412.92. And there is no reason in the world, why every one of the other twenty-five county treasurers of New Mexico, Democratic and Republican, should not take the public into their confidence in the same manner, for the public has a right to know.

The public should take more interest in school matters. County School Superintendent, John V. Conway believes in publicity and he has succeeded, in consequence, in improving to an almost marvellous extent, the organization of the public schools in the county school districts. On another page appears the program for the county institute which will be held in this city and which will be in the hands of competent educators, and it is due to county superintendent Conway's publicity campaign that the attendance will be larger than ever before and that the institute will prove to be a great success. The local public school attend the sessions as far as possible and seek to make it pleasant for the visiting teachers. In these annual normal institutes, Santa Fe may some day find the nucleus for a successful summer Chautauqua for which it is well adapted.

A glimpse of the untold archaeological wealth tributary to Santa Fe, is given today on another page, by a description of very little known ruins north of the so-called Pajarito Park and south of Ojo Caliente. These ruins indicate an extension of the Pajarito culture beyond the limits of what is known as the Pajarito region and which lies between the Santa Clara on the north and Cochiti on the south. A veritable land of wonders lies within twenty to a hundred miles of Santa Fe and there is work enough for several generations of archaeologists before the details of these prehistoric ruins are fully uncovered and described.

It is a subtle distinction with no apparent difference, that the secretary of the territorial Democratic central committee draws, when he says that the Democratic delegation from New Mexico at present at Washington, D. C., is not seeking to delay statehood but is merely urging the amendment of the constitution, or advocating the separate submission at the first state election, of amendments to the fundamental law. The effect is the same; it keeps New Mexico out indefinitely and what could not be possibly gained by direct efforts is won by indirection. What do the people think of that kind of a party and that kind of leaders?

The statehood situation is further complicated by the sharp cleavage between the Progressive and the Stand Pat Republicans in the United States Senate, a cleavage which is becoming more pronounced every day. In fact, the insurgents, have, on at least one occasion at this special session, allied themselves with the Democrats. They hold the balance of power and play politics to the limit for they can not lose either way. It is a difficult situation and New Mexico's chances of slipping in at the special session are a pure gamble.

To make an assessment return is an annual duty with which every citizen owning property must comply and that within a certain time limit if he desires to avoid the payment of a penalty. The time for making the return this year expires on the last day of next week and it is incumbent upon those who have not yet attended to their duty to take a bee-line for the assessor's office during the next few days and make the proper returns or else pay in increased taxes for the neglect of duty.

It is to be hoped that the forest service will this season build a trail to the head of the Santa Fe canon from the Scenic Highway above Monument Rock. Such a trail would open to tourists and pleasure seekers the grand scenery at the summit of the Lake Peaks and at the same time serve as a fire protection besides being of much utility to rangers and those interested in preserving and protecting the water supply of the Capital City. Such a trail is quite feasible and in part already exists and can be constructed at comparatively small outlay.

The University Extension lectures, the first of which is to be given to-night, should draw a large audience, as a testimonial to the efforts of the Woman's Board of Trade to demonstrate that Santa Fe deserves its reputation of being a center of culture in which progressive movements find adequate support. The lecture will not be dry as dust, but will deal with scientific and cultural development that must necessarily interest every thoughtful man and woman.

RUINS ON RIO CHAMA

One of These Supposed to Be Prehistoric Home of Nambé Pueblos

VILLAGES ON THE RIO OSO

Larger Than Communal House of Puye Nine Miles to the South.

(By J. A. Jeancon of Colorado Springs in the "Records of the Past.")

On the first day of October, 1910, I started in company with Mr. John Hart, of Colorado Springs and Aniceto Soussa, a Pueblo Indian from Santa Clara, New Mexico, to explore a portion of the Chama basin that is almost unknown. Branching off the main road about four miles above the confluence of the Rio Chama and Rio Grande, we turned almost due west into the mountains. Following this road we reached the chain of detached fragments of the Black Mesa (Mesa Canoa) which crosses to the south side of the river at about this point, and from there passed into the valley of the Rio Oso. In skirting the base of the line of bluffs forming the south side of the Rio Oso, we found potsherds, and by following these at last came to the foot of a mesa on top of which was a large pueblo ruin. This is the ruin of Kuingue (Tewa, meaning the place of stone, from Ku—meaning stone, and uing—meaning the place of villages). The first place explored, however, was the plain below this ruin, and I have called it Number One.

Number One.
An area of about one-half mile by three-quarters of a mile directly north of and beginning at the foot of the mesa on which is located Kuingue is covered with potsherds, broken stone implements, etc. There are no mounds or elevations on this plain, but in the sides of washes and arroyos are indications of what were possibly adobe walls; the traces of these are very plain, and appear the same as a modern adobe wall washed down today.

The whole area is covered with a heavy blanket of sand. I found the remains of a very fine corrugated pot imbedded in the side of an arroyo about three feet below the surface. This had been broken before its burial, as the pieces were carefully laid one inside of the other. The interior of the pot was covered with soot. The ware was the ordinary black corrugated with a wash of mica some of the pieces were missing. I found most of it in place, only taking enough for a sample.

The pottery scattered over the plain was mostly of the conventional black and white with an occasional small piece of red or glazed ware, although these were rare. All of the pottery is about the same as that found at Puye, though a trifle heavier and in some instances less carefully made. The markings are practically the same as those found all over the northern part of the Jemez Plateau. In one place only I found what might have been the base of foundation of a tower. This was oblong, about 6 by 8 feet and there is doubt in my mind as to whether it was anything more than a natural wash of the rocks.

Number One—B.
I have called this site Number One-B, as it seems to be an extension or part of Number One. In a deep arroyo about a quarter of a mile from the main part of Number One, was evidently a settlement and burial place, as there are many broken bones on the surface and along the bottom of the arroyo. This is about 300 yards from the bed of the Rio Oso, when travelling southwest.

In the side walls of the arroyo (both sides) are ashes, burned corn, broken pottery, and bones, human and animal, in great profusion. In one place I found the hoof of a deer, a white ceremonial stone and a small stone shaped very much like a key-stone, the edge of which had been smoothed and worked; this was probably a charm of some kind. There were no whole pots to be seen anywhere.

Directly southeast of this site is a shrine on the top of a low butte which is composed of the usual circle of stones, about 18 feet in diameter and now almost filled up with small broken stones. There were many large, white stones, and an article which I first thought was an image of some animal. This proved upon examination to be a piece of unbaked clay, such as is used for pottery making. The pottery of Number One-B is the same as Number One, excepting that it is of much finer quality and the decorations are more elaborate, more like the finer ware of Puye. In the corrugated ware, the coiling is more marked and in some cases extra indentations were made. One small piece of glazed ware was found. The grayish, yellow incised ware is also found in small quantities here.

There is only a very small break between the areas covered by Number One and Number One-B. Stone implements consisted of broken metates, grinding stones of different kinds, broken hammers, etc., the usual broken things found in ruins of this character. All these were in such shape as to not be worth carrying away.

Number Two—Kuingue.
Kuingue is located between 350 and 400 feet above the level of the river bed, and is about two miles south of the Rio Chama, and three-

quarters of a mile east of the Rio Oso. This ruin is in very bad shape, very little being left of the walls in the shape of mounds, in fact, we could only approximately determine the outlines. The main ruin ran about north and south, being one building, with wings at the north (almost obliterated) and at the south. The main part, as nearly as we could measure, is about 500 feet long, the north wing being so poorly defined we did not attempt to measure. The upper mound is joined at the southeast corner and is about 15 feet above the main level of the mesa. Here the walls can be faintly traced in places, but not enough to give any idea of the building. The whole surface of both these mounds is covered with potsherds, broken stone implements and flakes of obsidian, quartz and flint.

There is a kiva, the base of which is built of white quartz, and in fact the only stone in the immediate vicinity of this building is white quartz. This room was semi-subterranean, circular and about 30 feet in diameter.

Another kiva, southeast of the main ruin is built of basalt, walls are about one and one-half feet high. This kiva, lying southwest of the ruin, has the ceremonial entrance very plainly marked. There are remains of a shrine, about 3 feet in diameter, due north of the kiva and composed of twenty stones all of average size. There was nothing in this shrine. There are also the remains of what was undoubtedly a very imposing tower, overlooking the country south and east. This is about 34 feet in diameter and is built of both basalt and tufa brick nicely dressed. The walls are still about two feet in height. There are also two stone basins having artificial cups on the outside. The larger of these stones is 5 feet by 2 feet 9 inches and 4 feet in height, the other 4 feet by 2 feet and 2 inches in height. My Indian said that this was a shrine where the Indians went every morning to pray for strength the cups being made by the worshippers pounding on the rock to attract attention of the gods.

The main part of the pueblo was built of tufa. **Number Three—Pesede-uinge.**
Pesede-uinge (Tewa, the place of the sliding log) is a ruin located 5 miles west of the Rio Chama and is on the west bank of the Rio Oso, about 300 feet above the river bed. The main part of the ruin is on top of the mesa. This neighborhood is said to have been the first place occupied by the Lobatos, immediately after receiving the grant from the Spanish crown. There are a number of ruined Spanish adobe within a short distance of the ruins. The whole of the southeastern and portions of the southern walls are gone, owing to attempts by the early settlers to cultivate the top of the mesa. At the northern end of the pueblo is a tower which can plainly be seen from the right bank of the river. This tower is about 20 feet in diameter, and has been partly restored by the Spaniards. The lower part of the wall, however, to the height of about 2 feet, shows unmistakable signs of the prehistoric mason. The walls are from 4 to 6 feet in height, and are partly plastered inside, the remains of an old Spanish fireplace are still to be seen. There are two huge beams lying across the top of the tower, probably placed there by the Spaniards, as they show the marks of metal axes instead of the rough "chevied off" appearance of the work of stone tools. This tower may have been a kiva, as there is an opening in one of the walls of its base very much like the one in the restored kiva at Puye.

About 125 feet due east of this tower are the remains of a square tower. This was at the eastern corner of the pueblo and was a part of the main buildings. It is about 20 feet square and now forms a mound nearly 5 feet above the level of the mesa. About 2,000 feet south of the first tower mentioned are the remains of another tower. This is smaller, oval and about 4 by 6 feet, and may have been a shrine. About 500 yards south of the pueblo are the remains of a large reservoir with ditches leading in several directions. This part of the mesa is about 20 feet higher than the part on which the ruins stand.

Parts of the pueblo are very plain. As far as can be ascertained, the pueblo consisted of a huge oblong structure composed of buildings surrounding four courts. All were pointed together, the spaces forming courtyards varying in size. The outer wall running north and west was not less than 2,000 feet in length, perhaps more, as at the western end the Spaniards destroyed part of the buildings, and the exact termination of the walls cannot be determined. Running from north to east is a defensive wall about 125 feet long and terminating in a tower. This wall is only about 2 feet high now, but was probably 5 or 6 feet originally. Running due south from the tower for 300 feet is a line of rooms, the end of which is again lost by reason of early Spanish workings.

The pueblo was not more than one story high in most places, but about the center are stones and debris that would indicate two stories. If not more. A small excavation showed that the floor of the buildings were about 4 feet from the present surface of the mesa. The parallel walls forming the building are about 20 to 25 feet apart, whether this was subdivided into two rooms cannot be determined without further excavations.

Potsherds are not very plentiful, being mostly of the black and white type, although some red and some incised ware was found. Only one piece of the glazed ware was found, and no black or corrugated. The

black and white are very thick and inclined to be clumsy.

There are tons of broken metates and other stone implements covering the mesa top, also great quantities of quartz, flint, obsidian flakes and lumps; two pieces of copper were found in about the center of the ruin. These are very rich being about 75 per cent pure copper. A number of perfect arrow heads were found, white, red and obsidian, also a number of other articles. One broken axe was found on the trail leading to the river.

There are no signs or indications of kivas on the top of the mesa, unless tower A was used for that purpose. The early workings of the Spaniards may have effaced these as many of the probable location of kivas were used as agricultural areas by them.

Nearly a quarter of a mile to the northwest on the right bank of the Rio Oso were the fields of Pesede-uinge. These were from 600 to 1,000 feet long and from 200 to 300 feet wide. Walls were built across them forming terraces, and the ditches still remain in fairly good condition. There are indications of dwellings on this side of the river, but we were not able to determine any outlines. Pottery in small amounts is scattered all over these fields; at the western end is a trail, leading from a large cottonwood tree to the top of the mesa north of the ruin. The mesa on this side of the river is only about 100 feet high. Almost due north east of the cottonwood mentioned, and at the other end of the field, is a small group of cottonwoods. Water can be obtained at either of these places by digging in the river bed.

As far as we were able to determine, aside from the early Spanish workings, there has been no excavating done in Pesede-uinge.

Number Four.
This covers a large area of country; about a mile southwest of Pesede-uinge, in Rio Oso canon, in fact, almost in the river bed itself, are located extensive fields. There are remains of two long walls about 400 feet in length and about the same distance apart. These form terraces very much like those at Pesede-uinge and the place was undoubtedly an agricultural area, although at present we were unable to find any ditches for irrigation. This can probably be accounted for by the fact that at times when the river is high all these places are submerged, so that sand, stones and other debris could easily have filled up any ditches that existed in former times. It would have been an easy matter to get water on all of these places, as the western end of the field is only a couple of feet above the river bed.

On the south bank, and at a short distance from the river are the remains of two towers, about 400 feet apart. The one farthest west is 6 by 10 feet, the other 6 by 8 feet. The walls are now about 2 feet high, square and could not have been originally over 5 or 6 feet, at most, in height. They probably were nothing more than shelters used during the time the fields were being cultivated. There is no wall connecting them. No pottery or broken implements were found any place in site Number Four, excepting in the western tower. Here are a couple of good manos, and perhaps other things could be found by digging in the ruins. A member of a surveying party, who worked here last winter, told me that a number of fine arrow heads were found in these fields.

Additional Notes on Tsilpingue.
Tsilpingue (Tewa, the place of the pointed mountain, from tsil, meaning point, ping, meaning mountain and uing, the place or village). This ruin is partly described in Dr. Hewett's "Antiquities of the Jemez Plateau," under the name of Chipilpingue, and is on a mesa between the Conones and Polvadero Creek, four miles south of the Rio Chama.

Adjoining the mesa on which the ruin is located is a companion mesa almost equal in size and closely connected with it. These two are from 800 to 1,000 feet above the surrounding country, excepting on the south. The smaller one of the two I will call Number One and the one on which the ruin is located Number Two. Southeast of Number One is a chain of mesas, ranging from 700 to 800 feet higher than it. On the northwest side of this chain is a trail leading down the neck of land or causeway that connects Number One with it. This causeway is about 1,000 feet in length, and varies from 6 to 8 feet in width. It is impossible to scale either side, while in some places remains of walls are seen which were used as added protection. At the northwest end of this causeway are the remains of a tower, not quite oblong and about 15 to 18 feet in diameter. The walls are about 2 feet high. Just northwest of this about 25 to 30 feet is a sort of cave that has fallen down; in what is left are a number of little niches giving the whole the appearance of having been a sort of shrine. It faces due east.

Climbing the trail from here and crossing the top of Number One about 300 feet is a circle of stone which was either a shrine or tower for defense. It measured 60 feet in diameter and had two doors, northeast and southwest. The walls are now from 3 to 6 feet in height; in the center was a fireplace, but there is no evidence of an altar or anything of that kind. Few of the stones used in the walls are dressed, and some are so large that it would take three or four men to handle them. This place is very much like the stone enclosure at the Stone Lions of the Portero de Las Vacas, except the stones are laid on one another instead of being set on end. The distance from Number One to Number Two is about 300 feet. The trail leading up the left side of the draw from Number One to Number

Two joins the main one from the bottom of the canon at about 100 feet from the entrance to Number Two. There is another trail leading into the canon on the southeastern side of the rim, about the center of the cliff dwelling. This goes down to the spring at the foot of Number One, and was probably the means of obtaining water, as it was much more direct than the other trail, though much steeper.

The entrance to Number Two is a most remarkable defensive place. Wherever the natural walls of the mesa were too low for good defense, artificial walls were built, in fact, almost the entire southern end of the mesa is defended by walls built right at its edge.

To enter the gateway of Tsilpingue one has to climb up about 15 feet by hand before reaching the gateway itself which is a narrow passage not more than 5 feet in width. Alongside of this are the remains of some huge logs that were used to close this entrance. After passing through the gateway, you enter an immense court through which the trail leads. On both sides of this court are a large number of natural corals or smaller courts. Where nature has failed to make these impregnable the ancient Pueblos have built walls to make up the deficiency, and only small passages, just large enough to crawl through connect these different courts. There are at least 25 of these places on both sides of the trail. Even after obtaining a foothold in the first large court, an enemy could be held at bay for a long time, as the trail runs through a series of these courts, then out into an open space, lined on both sides with huge rocks and walls. In fact there would be at least 1,000 feet of hard fighting before anyone could approach close to the defensive wall that protects the Pueblo itself. This is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable defensive sites in all the prehistoric world.

The defensive wall is south of the middle of the mesa and cuts off the pueblo as well as the cliff ruins from the before mentioned defensive works. It is now only a few feet high but originally must have been at least 5 feet in height. The pueblo itself is one of the most beautiful and remarkable ruins in all the Jemez plateau. Comparatively little sand and rubbish has blown into the rooms, and in some cases one would only have to excavate a few feet to reach the floor. It is impossible, however, to determine the exact number of rooms as the fallen walls of the upper stories cover so much space that without removing the debris the outlines of the ruins cannot be established.

At one place we found a section of roof intact. It was composed first of floor beams about 6 to 8 feet in diameter, placed a few feet apart, then sticks, about 1 1/2 to 2 inches in diameter covered with twigs, then cedar bark, and over all adobe about 2 inches thick. This seems to have been the favorite method of building roofs and floors of the old pueblo. The tufa bricks are unusually large, some being, in fact, as much as 4 feet in length. This does not refer to door sills and lintels, some of which were from 4 1/2 to 5 feet in length, and wonderfully dressed. There has been some excavating in this ruin, and in the rooms thus treated we were able to see the doors and other openings in the walls which are the same as those at Puye. The walls were as nearly plumb as though they had been laid up by modern masons with modern tools. The corners are sharp and square, and in many cases the adobe mortar is still in place.

The round rooms are not true circles; some of the kivas are unusually large, one, in fact, measured about 40 feet in diameter. Some of them had the covered passageway, thought by some authorities to have been used as a ceremonial entrance, by others to have been used as air shafts. Besides this passage, in a number of cases, particularly those dug out of the solid rock of the mesa, were two or three other openings in the rock walls, running from the surface to about three-fourths of the depth of the room. These varied from 6 inches to 1 foot in diameter. In Dr. Hewett's "Antiquities of the Jemez Plateau" he speaks of all of the circular rooms being kivas. "This my Indian disapproved, saying that the ones dug in the solid rock of the mesa were used as reservoirs for storing water. In one case, at least, I remember steps leading down into the interior of the room, like those leading into Oriental wells. I am inclined to think that some of these subterranean rooms were used for the purpose of storing water. At the north end of the pueblo is a wall enclosing three of these, and forming an enclosed court.

It is impossible to estimate the number of rooms in the side of the cliff, as the debris from the pueblo has fallen over the face of the caves, and these can only be reached by removing the fallen masses. There is no doubt that the pueblo was one of the most important of the prehistoric ruins of the Jemez Plateau.

The admirable defensive site of Tsilpingue makes it one of the remarkable places in all the pueblo region. I cannot understand why the companion mesa Number One has been passed over in reports on this place, as it is very important to Number Two from a defensive standpoint. The narrow causeway from the main range of mesas, the defensive walls and towers all indicate that the inhabitants of Tsilpingue considered this point of attack as much as any other.

This ruin is on private land, at present owned by a lady in Philadelphia, whose name is unknown to me. Arrangements should be made with her to protect the ruins as much as possible, as I have been told that the Mexican boys who live in Canones, go up and dig there frequently. Of course, there is plenty of material left for study, but excavating by people who do not understand it and merely for commercial purposes, should be stopped here, as well as on government land.

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is enough to show, however, that the cliff-dwellings are of the regular cave type, such as is found all over the Jemez plateau. The cliff-dwellings and the pueblo must have formed practically one and the same building, as the pueblo is built at the extreme edge of the mesa overlooking the ruins and there are evidences that the cliff houses must have reached to the bottom of the pueblo and perhaps higher, very much like the upper and lower portions of the Casa Blanca ruins in Canon de Chelly. Granting that the cliff houses were only two stories high, and the pueblo three stories, this would give an immense building of five stories, covering a number of acres.

Remarks.
The newly discovered ruins in the Rio Oso seem to be a connecting link between Ojo Shufline and the ruins of Ojo Caliente. It has long been supposed that ruins existed in this locality but as yet no effort has been made to find them.

The ruin of Kuingue especially would be hard to find unless one were looking for and had some idea of its location. Whether the pueblo on top was occupied first, or whether an adobe village was first established on the plain below, is a matter that cannot be determined without further investigation. It is also questionable as to whether there really was an adobe village on the plain below. We did not have time to go into this matter to any great extent. The location of Kuingue is ideal from a defensive standpoint. From the north side only one trail leads to the top of the mesa. I was not able to find, in the limited time that we were there, any other trail to the top. The one spoken of is very steep and rough. The whole northern slope of the mesa is covered with broken pottery and implements.

The bones, broken pottery and other articles at Number One-B, indicate that a large settlement once existed at this place. The close proximity to water and large agricultural areas would be enough to induce to draw a good sized population to the spot. The whole area is now covered with several feet of sand and excavation would be very expensive, except in the sides of arroyos and draws.

From this point to Pesede-uinge the Rio Oso now carries no water, and its bed is one vast plain of sand, with immense bluffs on either side. In places these reach the height of several hundred feet and are pure sand; some very remarkable formations occur in them showing the effect of wind and erosion.

Pesede-uinge is not so well located for defense, but is much larger and roomier. It is to be regretted that the place was not explored before the Spanish occupation of the site. Undoubtedly many valuable things are now lost forever. The destroying of walls by the early settlers is also to be regretted, as one can only guess in a great many places as to the outlines of the buildings. I have gathered that at one time Pesede-uinge was a place of great prominence. The Santa Clara Indians whom I interviewed on the subject called it "El Capitan," and say that it was a sort of companion to Puye, which is only 9 miles away, but was of more importance. This information was given me by Aniceto Soussa and an old man by the name of Naranjo, not, however, the Naranjo known as "Santiago Jim."

The fields north and west of Pesede-uinge are remarkable examples of prehistoric agricultural works. The curious thing about the ditches is that they seem to end at the western line of the fields at an elevation about 20 feet higher than the eastern end, and all of 25 feet above the river bed. Whether the ditch ran on farther west or not we did not determine. If it extended farther west to the river, which is more than probable as that would be the only way that water could be run into it, the builders would have to go a long way as the fall in the river is comparatively slight at this place.

The agricultural site at Number Four is only a little higher than the river bed, so that there no difficulty would be found in obtaining water. Pottery and other things found in the new location indicate that these people were of Pajarito culture. I have heard some stories that the people of Nambé lived in Pesede-uinge at one time, but have not been able to corroborate them as I have not had the time.

A curious thing in connection with the pottery is the abundance of red and glazed ware at Puye, and the seeming scarcity of either of these at the newly located sites. Excavations may, however, prove this to be wrong. Pesede-uinge would make an ideal place to excavate, and I hope to be able next spring to make further research there, as the owners have given me permission to do so.

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SOUTHWESTERN PLAINS ARE COVERED WITH BLOSSOMS.

Fields of Floral Beauty Stretch in Every Direction as Far as Eyes Can See.

Farwell, Texas, April 24.—Much has been said and written of the productions of the soil of the southwest from a commercial point of view. Less utilitarian, but even more wonderful are the gifts of the fields and prairies from an artistic view point. For one who for the first time sees southwestern plain in spring attire, the experience is almost intoxicating. The marketable products are in response to man's care—skillful tillage and irrigation coax the money bringing growths from the earth, but the wealth and riot of color of the prairie flowers are the generous gifts of Mother Nature to all who will accept them.

To the tourist from the less favored portions of the country, the acres upon acres of flowers stretching away into the distance, the fern like hulsea trees, the ratamas like small pines suddenly laying aside their sombre garb and bursting into a mass of golden bloom, the mesquite with its dainty pendent catkins, the innumerable varieties of cacti with their vivid blooms of crimson or gold seem an illusion, for all combine to make a picture the most skilled artist could never copy. The name of these flowers is legion—primroses, white, pink, and yellow, blue-bonnets, verbenas, phloxes, nettles, coreopsis, and innumerable others all mingle in an indescribable panorama of color, with never a discordant note. The soldiers at Fort Sam Houston find compensation for the discomforts of camp life in the view stretching away from the post in every direction—on one side to the foot hills of the Rockies in the distance. The offering of the prairies in shadow or sunshine is an unending play of color, from the almost black purples of the stems and trunks of the chapparal growths, through every shade and tint of blues, pinks, yellows, and greens to the soft creams and whites which defy an artist's brush. Over the whole stretches the wonderful sky, generally of brilliant cobalt—but whether unclouded or misty, brilliant in effect and changing ever. Lowell must have had visions of southwest Texas when he wrote: "The heaven alone that is given away."

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PORTALES HAS A PUMPING SYSTEM

Some of Obvious Advantages Over Reservoir and Ditches Explained

VAST UNDERGROUND SUPPLY

Conditions Are Similar to Those That Exist Around Santa Fe.

The discovery of a vast underground supply of water at a short distance from the surface in Roosevelt county around Portales has opened up an elegant future for that country from the farmers' standpoint," said Ben W. Smith of Portales yesterday afternoon at Albuquerque.

"By dint of some effort we have succeeded in the organization of a cooperative power plant by which electric power is being supplied to the farmers at a minimum cost, and they are using the power for pumping water for irrigation purposes. This was done by floating a bond issue of \$350,000 and the farmers who went into the scheme mortgaged their land at the rate of \$35 per acre. This bond issue is payable in six years, so you see that really the incubus the farmers have put upon themselves is not so heavy as the rate that is setting on the farmers under the National Reclamation Act.

"Our soil in Roosevelt county is very productive and we have been making experiments in the cultivation of cotton, and have a gin at Portales. Last year we succeeded in raising some 125 bales of good clean cotton, and were enough enthused to contract for 600 acres for this year. "In addition to this there will be 700 acres of beans planted, a large additional acreage of alfalfa which is our main crop, so you can readily see that we have a good foundation for our rosy view of the future. "We calculate that the cost to the farmer under our plan for this system of irrigation will be about 88 cents per acre foot of water, and the assessment this year for the plant will run about \$1.50 per acre.

"This year so far we have 72 pumps installed, on the basis of one pump for every 160 acres. Some of these quarter sections of land have four or more farmers on them who have clubbed together on the pumping station. The advantage of pumping from one's own well is obvious. It is not necessary to communicate with a ditch boss in advance for your water, and you are never using anybody else's water. All a man has to do is to turn a button, the power is on and the irrigation begins. I believe it is without question the salvation of that section of the country and will make our community one of the most prosperous in New Mexico.

"We have a truly wonderful flow of water. It is first struck at a distance of 12 feet below the surface, and the second stratum is found from 50 to 80 feet, the water of which rises to the first level. Personally, I believe that there will later be developed an artesian flow.

"The question has been advanced, does not the lack of a stream with its corresponding silt which is of great fertility value and the dependence upon the pumping system of irrigation tend to deplete the soil and gradually render it unfit for cultivation? It may do, but we believe that by a scientific rotation of crops this can be successfully overcome. One thing we do know, that in a pumping system, without the long string of ditches that a gravity system of irrigation has, we are not confronted with the continuous influx of foreign seeds. When the land is once thoroughly cleared of weeds, it is cleared, and that's all there is to it, where with gravity system, after every irrigation you have to weed the ground in addition to cultivating it, which is a great labor.

"In conclusion let me say, I am for the Portales country and I believe that it is one of the coming prominent and prosperous sections of New Mexico."

Foley Kidney Pills contain in concentrated form ingredients of established therapeutic value for the relief and cure of all kidney and bladder ailments. Foley Kidney Pills are antiseptic, tonic and restorative. Refuse substitute. For sale by all druggists.

FREIGHTHANDLERS DISCHARGED FOR ENTERING SALOON.

Denver, April 25.—A strike of freight handlers on all the big roads entering Denver confront the officials as the result of the discharge of a number of employees in the various bill against Luis Martinez who was charged with shooting Juan Solano last night. It was shown that Solano had been in the saloon and that the men who were charged with the shooting of Solano were not in the saloon at the time. The strike is now being held by the men who were charged with the shooting of Solano.

Every woman's heart thrills at the cooing and prattling of a baby, and motherhood is her highest and purest joy. Yet the suffering incident to this great consummation of her life's desire, the anticipation of some of its sweetness. Most of this can be avoided by the use of Mother's Friend, which makes her comfortable during all the term. Mother's Friend assists nature in gradually expanding all tissues, muscles and tendons, it strengthens the ligaments, keeps the breasts in good condition, and brings the woman to the crisis in healthful physical condition. The regular use of Mother's Friend lessens the pain when baby comes, and assures a quick and natural recovery for the mother. For sale at drug stores. Write for free book for expectant mothers.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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 month \$25
Weekly, per quarter \$75
Weekly, six months, by mail \$100
Weekly, per year \$200

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, APRIL 27, 1911.



MAKE THEM STATE-WIDE.

New Mexico institutions of learning have been hampered by lack of means and by the fact that until recently they have served the purpose mostly of local schools. New Mexico parents are still sending their children to the state institutions of Colorado, or of Missouri or of California. The mistake, of course, in the first place, was their location at other points than the capital, where they should have been kept and welded into one great University instead of being a dozen small schools scattered over a territory larger than all of New England and New York. But it is too late to remedy this, and all efforts should now be made to strengthen such institutions as have been created, by liberal financial support, by insisting that they should each year raise their standard until they have reached the same high, statewide plane that the state institutions of other states occupy.

The New Mexico University Weekly, in its issue of last week, voices something of this need when it says:

"In a recent athletic contest in which a University team participated, the Varsity team was referred to as 'The University of Albuquerque' and the posters which had been conspicuously placed in the windows of the various business places also bore testimony to the fact that the game was to be played on a certain afternoon between a certain team and the University of Albuquerque."

"Now we are not criticizing those who made these slips, for, under the circumstances, they are not very much to be blamed. Also we do not wish to cast any reflections in any manner on the city of Albuquerque. We should be glad to have our institution called the University of Albuquerque, if that were the correct name and the status of the school. The point then is to determine what the exact fault is and where it lies."

"The University of New Mexico is a state institution by nature of organization. The following extracts of the act originating the institution show the intent of the founders. 'There is hereby created and established within and for the Territory of New Mexico, an institution of learning to be known as the University of New Mexico.' The University of New Mexico, hereby created and established, is intended to be the State University, when New Mexico shall be admitted as a state into the Union, and as such is entitled to all the donations and other benefits under all acts of Congress, now in force or hereafter to be enacted, for the benefit of such educational institutions in the future state."

"The question which to our mind deserves serious consideration is one of whether we are not being handicapped by being considered a local institution. Owing to the peculiar partition of educational institutions throughout the Territory, our situation is hardly analogous to that of any other state. Montana has a situation somewhat approaching ours, but still it is different. Under the present circumstances, here in New Mexico, the various educational institutions have a great tendency to become quite local in character. The Agricultural College at Mesilla Park is very much a Las Cruces institution, the School of Mines is spoken of as 'Socorro,' etc."

"It must be evident to all, however, that the University of New Mexico can never do its best work until it is generally recognized as THE leading and the superior educational institution of the state. As we stated at the outset, every one connected with the University thinks a great deal of the city of Albuquerque. No one would for a moment think of taking the school away. We desire it to mean as much to Albuquerque in the future as before, even more as we grow. On the other hand we desire that Albuquerque mean as much to the University in the future as it ever did. But over and above that all, we want the University to mean more to the entire state than it ever did before. In short it should be 'The University of New Mexico,' not merely an Albuquerque University and only the 'University of New Mexico,' in name."

"The University, of course, is young, and so to speak, in its swaddling clothes as yet. The fault, if such we desire to call it, is one of youth and circumstance, rather than

of policy. The efforts of the authorities are in the right direction, now and with the wholehearted assistance of every friend of the institution the school will be generally recognized as holding the position among the colleges of the Territory which it was originally intended to have."

"We do not doubt that this article may be viewed as rather presuming if it is considered in the light of criticism. As was said before, however, this is not for a moment meant to be criticism, but on the contrary merely a statement of one phase of our situation, and an honest endeavor to assist in laying plans for a successful future for 'The University of New Mexico.'"

AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY.

One of the most remarkable episodes in American industrial history in recent years was the rise and decline of the bicycle manufacturing industry which has been supplanted very lately by the manufacture of automobiles, whose growth within the last two years has been nothing short of marvelous. Today, the Census Bureau issued statistics which give some idea of that growth which has been accompanied by a development that has been watched with interest even on the streets of Santa Fe where two score and more automobiles are plying today. Says Census Director E. Dana Durand:

"The automobile industry has had a most remarkable development in recent years. The number of establishments increased from 57 in 1899 to 316 in 1909, an increase of 454 per cent in the ten-year period. Of the 316 establishments in 1909, 265 manufactured automobiles as a main product, while complete machines were a minor product, or 'side line' with 51 establishments."

"The total product of the automobile industry increased in value from \$4,748,000 in 1899 to \$194,722,600 in 1909, an increase of 4,091 per cent."

"A striking fact is the consistent development of the automobile industry in the states in which the carriage and wagon industry was of great importance. The inference is that, in a large measure, these states were equipped with the necessary skilled labor, thus giving the automobile industry an advantage and an impetus not enjoyed by other states."

"The number of automobiles manufactured increased from 3,723 in 1899 to 127,289 in 1909, or 3,319 per cent. Of these, 126,579 were built in establishments of which automobiles were the main product, and 719 in establishments of which such machines were merely minor products."

Michigan led by a great preponderance, \$30,350,000 and 64,921 machines, representing about 45 per cent of the total product. The industry was of importance also in the following states, arranged in ranking order: Ohio, \$29,659,500, with 14,439 machines; Indiana, \$21,817,600, with 17,484 machines; New York, \$20,996,700, with 8,108 machines; Connecticut, 2,995 machines, valued at \$7,465,500; Wisconsin, 5,641, valued at \$7,157,500; Massachusetts, 3,467, valued at \$6,232,700; Illinois, 3,453, valued at \$4,485,500; Pennsylvania, 2,001, valued at \$4,151,300; and Missouri, 728, valued at \$1,074,300. California, Maryland, Iowa, New Jersey, Minnesota, Colorado, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Georgia had a combined product of 4,092 machines of the value of \$4,997,600.

The machines listed as "business vehicles" number 3,285, while the total of pleasure and family vehicles is 122,503.

"There is a perceptible general trend in the automobile industry toward specialization, which is manifested in a marked degree in all branches of the manufacture of vehicles. Much of the manufacture of automobiles consists of assembling the finished parts made by other establishments either as chief or minor products. Of the latter, foundries, machine shops, wheel works, body builders, rubber goods manufacturers, tool makers, etc., will be found to furnish the greater values."

"Independent of the factories which produce complete machines and parts incidentally, there is another set of establishments which produce bodies and parts, which eventually are used as materials by the establishments noted in the main tables. There were in 1909, 476 such establishments reported, with a product valued at \$55,544,000. This does not exhaust all the establishments which contribute to the automobile industry, as there are others manufacturing such supplies in connection with other products, but for which separate statistics are not compiled. Thus the engines and parts of machinery are frequently manufactured in general machine shops."

TAKING THE TIDE AT ITS FLOOD.

Perhaps, never again, will come such an opportune time for advertising the resources of every particular part of New Mexico as at present. The statehood discussion in Congress and in the press, gives this territory greater publicity than that received by any other portion of the Union and this advantage should be followed up skillfully, and energetically. The latest bulletin of the Bureau of Immigration points out two methods which prove successful:

"The Bureau of Immigration desires to renew its collection of New Mexico agricultural and horticultural products during the coming season. This collection, now in the Secretary's office at Albuquerque, has been very useful at several expositions and also as an attraction for visitors and persons desiring practical information as to New Mexico's products. It is desirable to keep the collection fresh and attractive and to make it as representative as possible of the whole country. As the present season progresses samples of exceptionally good fruit, grain and truck will be very gratefully received by the Bureau of Immigration. Each sample sent will be preserved carefully and credit

given to the grower and the district where produced. Specimens considered desirable for this purpose may be expressed, charges collect, to the Bureau of Immigration, Albuquerque, New Mexico."

"Here is a suggestion for local and district advertising which may be found useful in some of those districts now actively pushing their advantages before the country. Last week a Tennessee newspaper man visited the Bureau of Immigration. In the course of his conversation, he mentioned more than one hundred men from Tennessee who had come to New Mexico within recent years and who have made successes here. Some of them came for health, some in search of business advantages. A number of them were prominent in business and professional life in Tennessee. They include ministers, doctors, lawyers, bankers and farmers. Almost without exception they are now in good health and prosperous."

"We asked the Tennessee man to write an article about these people. He did so, mentioning them by name and giving their former home residences in Tennessee. This article the Bureau of Immigration sent out to every daily newspaper in Tennessee. To a number of the newspapers were sent small advertisements at the same time. The article has been published already by some of the principal Tennessee newspapers. It seems likely to prove one of the most effective of the advertisements we have received. The same thing may be done in almost any New Mexico community with people from other states who have come to make their homes here. Illinois has hundreds of former citizens in New Mexico now who were prominent in their communities before coming here, or who have found prominence and prosperity in New Mexico. Stories about these people are readily acceptable to the smaller daily newspapers and will usually be printed readily. The same is true of New York's up-state communities, of Ohio and Indiana and a dozen other states. It is a plan worth trying."

"If you happen to be able to tell us a story of any considerable number of people from any given district or state 'back East' send it in and we will undertake to get some publicity for your district by using it."

SHAFROTH COMMENDED.

Governor Shafroth of Colorado is being commended on every side for vetoing the vicious measure passed by the Democratic legislature which would have legalized betting on horse races. Says the El Paso Herald:

"Colorado is not going to prove the haven of race-track gamblers as soon as they thought it would. That racing bill that got through both houses a couple of weeks ago permitting the gamblers to bet their money on the race-track, was quibbled by the governor so quickly that the gamblers didn't have time to take a long breath."

"The governor said very plainly that he did not propose to have his state legalize something that other states were fast outlawing. Some of the men in the legislature with fewer morals and more 'interests' threatened to pass it over his veto, but their threat vanished upon the thin air of Colorado's altitudinous atmosphere."

"Race-track gambling never did any state or city any good and the people of Colorado will doubtless show their appreciation of the action of their governor in exercising common sense and good judgment in killing the measure. Any industry that must thrive on money dishonestly earned can never benefit a community, and race-track gambling least of any."

"The men with the horses and the books come into a town not to drop money but to win it. They spend money while they are in the town, but whose money do they spend? They spend the money that the people of the town foolishly wager in the mad frenzy that they can 'pick the winners,' and what these gambling sharks do not have to spend for living they carry away with them."

"If the gamblers did not get the money, it would go into legitimate trade channels and the merchants would have fewer bad bills. The same money would stay in the town—more of it for the horse owners and bookies always take away some of their spoils—and it would go into legitimate channels instead of the channels into which the racing men put it. Races do not draw crowds of millions to a town; they merely take away the money that is there."

THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

The twenty-first annual report of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Mesilla Park, is just from the press of the New Mexican Printing Company. During the past fiscal year \$28,000 were expended by the Station in work and research of especial value and interest to the New Mexico farmer. As stated by the director, Professor Luther Foster:

"Taken as a whole, a large amount of work of a satisfactory character was accomplished, even though the departments were taxed to their full capacity by the increasing work both in the College and the Experiment Station. The time devoted to teaching was slightly increased, and the demands from different parts of the territory for assistance in almost every line connected with farming was much greater than ever before. In addition to this it was found necessary in some departments to start new lines of investigation, in order to meet the growing demands for information. Such investigations are being carried on for the purpose of assisting to solve problems of much importance to some particular district of the territory, or to give prompt relief to some special localities where crops are threatened with new pests or diseases; or where questions arise

relative to the character of the soil or the irrigation waters."

"The rapid settlement of large areas of the territory during the past few years where the agricultural possibilities were unknown, and by farmers who were not familiar with the special methods of soil management and cultivation necessary for success, nor with the kinds of crops that must be grown, taken in connection with the shortage of rainfall during these years, have created a demand for information with which the station has not been able to keep pace. Since the institution has no station located within the area where dry farming is possible and has not the funds to carry on either substations or demonstration work in those localities, it has not been fully prepared to give the needed assistance to help farmers to make a fair test of dry farming possibilities in the newly settled sections. The assistance undertaken through a special field agent, who by personal advice and through farmers' institutes and co-operative demonstration work, was accomplishing much good, it was found necessary to discontinue, because of the failure of the last Territorial legislature to make a suitable appropriation for keeping it up. This has proven a great disadvantage to both the settlers of the dry farming regions and the Experiment Station."

The report contains a synopsis of the work of the following specialists on the staff of the Station:

E. O. Wootton, Botanist.
Fabian Garcia, Horticulturist.
R. F. Hare, Chemist.
J. H. Squires, Agronomist.
F. L. Bixby, Irrigator.
H. H. Simpson, Animal Husbandry.

A number of valuable bulletins, summing up the results of experiments and observations were published during the year and may be had free upon application. The Station is performing invaluable work for the Southwest and is laying down the lines for the successful farming of the lands of the Southwest, both under irrigation and under scientific cultivation."

LETTING THE RAILROADS ALONE.

There is one relief in the Democratic starting the tariff agitation. It detracts attention from the railroads, which for the past few years have been the favorite subject of Democratic and Socialist legislation, much to the disturbance of business and prosperity. There is a lull now and the railroads are beginning to adjust themselves to the shackles which have been forged for them.

In the opinion of a Kansas politician who has been prominently identified with the reform movement, says the Topeka State Journal, the railroad question will not be so strong an issue in the future as in the past. "The railroads have been pretty thoroughly regulated," he said, "and it probably would be wise to give them an opportunity to do some business. We don't want to carry legislation to the extent of disturbing commercial conditions. The people, in assuming the duty of regulating the railroads, also must assume the responsibility of regulating them properly. The people realize this responsibility, and are going slowly."

"In the last session of the Kansas legislature," the politician continued, "there were 146 bills introduced which had to do with railroads directly or indirectly. About a dozen were enacted into law. The others were radical, and not needed, and a conservative legislature turned them down. It shows a change in public sentiment on the railroad question. The change is noticed all over the country. In the Oklahoma legislature more than 100 anti-railroad bills were introduced. Only three were enacted into law, and the Governor vetoed all of them. In Texas the governor has come out boldly against further railroad legislation."

"No railroad building has been done lately. The railroad people say it is because conditions are unsettled owing to adverse legislation. In many sections of the West there is a demand for more railroads, and the people say. Give the railroads a chance to build into undeveloped territory. That's why the railroads will be dropped as an issue, and something else taken up to fight about—reciprocity, or the war with Mexico, or the consolidation of state boards, or something of that sort. Future regulation of railroads will be left to the state and national commissions."

SANTA FE NEEDS A PARK.

Santa Fe needs a park and playground. The beautiful Plaza is a resting place in the center of the city but it is not a park in the full sense of the word. At present, Santa Fe has so many open spaces within its limits that the need is not so apparent as it will be in a few years, but even now there is a desire often for a shady place, not too far out where children might gambol, where adults might spend an afternoon, where swings, merry-go-rounds, tables and benches invited to picnics, where water could be had, in short, a public park and playground combined. At this stage of Santa Fe's existence, such acre might be acquired and set aside within the city limits at comparatively small figure, while a few years from now, it may be out of question to secure such a park at any price. Every progressive town and city makes provision for this particular need and Santa Fe should not lag behind these. Says the St. Louis Times:

"New York has one municipal organization which seems to us to prove clearly that this city which boasts of its swiftness and its magnitude is, after all, a very good place in which to reside."

"The organization's name is long and formidable, but we give it, in the hope that readers will grasp its meaning without being troubled by its verbosity—the Bureau of Recreation of the City Department of Parks. This organization has just taken a step which proves that its members are wise and humane individuals; a step which is worthy of being an-

nounced to the world, just as was the action of Mayor Gaynor, a year ago, when he decided that children might make chalk marks on the pavements—red, blue, green or any other color—without being regarded as of reproachable minds."

"The organization we have mentioned has decided that one of the urgent needs of New York is more room for the playing of baseball by little children. The prime interest of all boys more than six years old is baseball, announce the members of this organization; and we are inclined to believe this judgment is altogether conservative."

"It must be a pretty hard matter for New York to provide a place or places wherein all its children, over six years old, can play ball in the summer; but when it is recalled that half the ill of city childhood are due to cramped conditions, and that the other half are due to listlessness, it must be conceded that a great city has done a great thing in coming to what may seem to many a wholly unimportant conclusion."

GIVING THE WRONG REASON.

Santa Fe has three different railroad lines with their terminals in this city. Albuquerque, Las Vegas and Raton have only one railroad system, the Santa Fe. When any one asks why it is that those towns are outgrowing Santa Fe, the answer is that they are on the main line of a railroad, while Santa Fe is not. Yet, Lamy is on the main line and has a Harvey house besides. Cerrillos is on the main line and has a smelter in addition, and so there are hundreds of other facts on the map. If there is any virtue in being on the main line of a railroad, they should all be large cities. It takes something more than being on the main line of a railroad to establish a large, prosperous city. Santa Fe must seek for another reason to explain its lack of growth."

Denver is not on the main line of the railroads, and yet, the Rocky Mountain News declares that Denver's greatness is due to the fact that it is not on the main line but is the terminal of branch lines. It says: "The Burlington, the Rock Island and the Santa Fe railroads all come to Denver and end here. Their passengers must be transferred to other roads that start from Denver and run to Salt Lake and San Francisco. Haven't that fact had a great deal to do with Denver's growth?"

"Suppose that the Burlington, the Rock Island and Santa Fe roads had gone right through Denver to Salt Lake and on to San Francisco, ever since they were built, having Denver as a dining station or the end of a division at which engines were changed, and then the trains pushed right on to the Pacific, is it likely that Denver would be the great city it is today?"

"Take Omaha!"

"Omaha was before Denver" was thought of. It is in the midst of the greatest agricultural and stock-raising states in the Union. It became a wholesale center forty-five years ago. It has the Union Pacific, the Burlington, the Northwestern, the Rock Island and a half-dozen other trunk lines from north to south and intermediate; but they all run right through Omaha. It is on the map with a vengeance! And Omaha is a right smart city; but Denver, the water-tank station, that isn't on the map at all, that can't reach the Pacific except via the switch to Cheyenne or Pueblo, has gone far ahead of Omaha, not only in population, but in wealth and business also."

"Yet Denver hasn't one-fourth of the population tributary to it that Omaha has; nor one titheable acre of land that is tributary where Omaha has ten."

It behooves Santa Fe to quit lamenting the fact that it is not on the main line of a railroad. The energy wasted the last 30 years in seeking that which can not be obtained, had it been devoted to exploiting the resources and the advantages that lie right at hand but seem so commonplace, would have accomplished a good deal for the town."

Isn't it strange that not a single up-to-date, successful farm can be found in the beautiful Santa Fe valley? The example of a 100-acre farm in this vicinity, so successful and prosperous that the fact would stand out eloquently, would lead eventually to greater development and more business for the merchants than any thing else that has been thought of to date for the town."

Santa Fe fruit growers have been aroused to the advisability and practicability of smudging to save the fruit crop from late frosts, but what is the use of saving the fruit crop by smudging and then letting it be destroyed by insect pests? It is recognized that the fruit from Santa Fe orchards in late years has not been as perfect as it was formerly, and apples, especially, are as a rule wormy and the greater part drop before they are ripe because of injury from insects. Smudging is now considered as necessary in orchard operations to produce a crop of sound apples as pruning or irrigating. In a bulletin of the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station at Mesilla Park, and prepared by Professor Fabian Garcia, the need and good of spraying are fully set forth and his advice should be heeded by New Mexico orchardists."

One of the few irrigated valleys of eastern New Mexico north of the Pecos has been on the Pajarito, a few miles from Tucuman. Before there were any towns or settlements in that section, the farmers on that little stream had had fields and a few small orchards under cultivation, but it remained until the present day to organize a plan to make the surplus flood waters of the Pajarito available for a storage system that is calculated to reclaim 30,000 acres, the production from which will be, at least, a million dollars. This modern enterprise and scheme will, within the next few years, multiply the resources of New Mexico manifold."

BE HOSPITABLE.

There is a little jokelet in the last issue of the New Mexico University Weekly that is thought-compelling. Here it is:

"Overheard last Saturday at Santa Fe, in the dressing room of that dear Coronado:

"Ringland: 'Say, but isn't Santa Fe a cold burg?'

"Gladding: 'Yes, it's an ice-burg.'"

The West is noted for its open-hearted and its open-handed hospitality, but that hospitality is at times more proverbial than actual, at least as far as making a "fuss" over visitors is concerned. In an eastern town, that baseball team from Albuquerque would have been feasted and entertained."

Santa Fe, especially, should extend the glad hand to all visitors. Early in June, for instance, the teachers of the county will hold a two weeks' institute in this city. There should be arranged for their social entertainments, outings and the welcome should be so marked and cordial, that every one of the visitors will feel like returning to Santa Fe as often as possible. This city has no large industries; for miles in every direction, excepting a narrow strip, there are no farms, and it must to a great extent depend for existence upon officialdom and visitors, and the more pleasant it made for visitors the more will come."

ASSESSMENT METHODS.

The Carrizozo Outlook is quite right when it declares present assessment methods, except that it is in error when it asserts that property is assessed at sixty per cent of its value in New Mexico, for ten per cent is nearer right than is sixty per cent. It says:

"Now that the time of the year has come when the unwelcome assessor appears on the scene to assess each person's property, we begin to think of our system of taxation. The present system is such that property is turned in at about sixty per cent of its valuation and taxed about four per cent. When a new assessor appears on the scene and asks: 'What tax rate is necessary to go into detail and explain that the rate is so high because of property only being turned in at about half its value. How much better it would be to assess on the cash valuation of everything and cut the present rate in two. Then the explanation would be uncalled for, an explanation which is often not given, by the way.'"

Something like two thousand citizens of Dona Ana county are delinquent in the payment of their road tax, and the county authorities are calling them out to work on the roads. But mind you, these two thousand are not to be worked in the old fashioned way of patching up a road here and there, but will be put on El Camino Real, between Las Cruces and the Texas line, to do real work in a systematic manner under scientific supervision. The work of those 2,000 men will result in more permanent improvement this year than it has in all the time that has elapsed since the ancient method of working roads first became a political graft in New Mexico and that was a good many years ago, though it is still the rule in the non-progressive counties of the territory."

New Hampshire is a state that makes good use of its water power in furthering manufacturing industries although its water power is no greater than that available in New Mexico under even more favorable circumstances. In consequence, the manufactured products of New Hampshire, according to a report of the census bureau out today, are \$164,461,000 or 23 times the value of those of New Mexico. More than 80,000 people are given employment in New Hampshire industrial establishments and the capital invested is \$140,000,000 or almost three times the entire assessed valuation of New Mexico. It is an inkling of what New Mexico will achieve when it too uses its water power, its fuel, its raw material in manufacturing at home what it now imports from other states."

Union labor may have a just grievance against the Los Angeles Times, but it must convince the world of the righteousness of its cause in the same public forum in which the Times is voicing its contention. Resort to violence will not be tolerated by the Nation and condemn in advance any cause in which it is employed. The union labor leaders seized on Saturday for the heinous crime of dynamiting the Los Angeles Times building and killing twenty-one non-union employees are as law presumed to be innocent until after impartial trial, but if found guilty they should hang higher than Haman no matter how just the cause for which they fought."

Judge Clarence J. Roberts is to be commended for his determination of sending to jail all violators of the laws regulating the saloon business, and not to remit the sentence. It is a favorite argument of those who advocate saloon regulation that Prohibition does not prohibit and it is up to the advocates of regulation to prove that regulation regulates."

The temperance wave has struck even Albuquerque, for the last issue of the State Democrat, published there, declares solemnly in an editorial that drink causes cirrhosis of the liver, and the Albuquerque Morning Journal on the same day in an eloquent editorial points out the danger to the young of pool halls."

The McKinley County Republican remarks that "Santa Fe is contemplating a manual training school." Santa Fe is doing more than contemplating. It has signed a contract for the equipment and is preparing a building for its manual training department."

JUST THE THING FOR NEW MEXICO.

The Taos Valley News agrees with the New Mexican in advocating game preserves in private ownership, on which game could be raised for the market. It is a movement that ought to result in a profitable industry for New Mexico and at the same time give great satisfaction to sportsmen. Says the News:

"The complex question of protection of wild game and fish and the constant changes sought in every state before every assembling legislature lead one to wonder if the time is not ripe for a radical change in the manner of caring for game. The present method, is expensive, cumbersome and in some respects, unjust. It might not be a bad idea to do away entirely with the closed season, and let an open season prevail entirely, if coupled with this there could be established by law, a right to own and operate a private game preserve."

"The suggestion would be along this line: Let any citizen of New Mexico fence in so much of his land as he may desire. Let him breed on that preserve elk, deer, or any wild game fit for table use, or let him make a pond in his own land and propagate trout or other fish for table or market use. This would yield a splendid income to the one who desired to undertake it and establish a permanent industry. At the same time it would leave the open field for the sportsman who loves the rod and gun for the enjoyment he gets out of them, but would offer no inducement to hunt or fish for market as that demand would be supplied by the established private preserves, and the men who go out for sport would not have an incentive to kill for what might be in it from a standpoint of financial gain. The amount of game killed or fish caught by sportsmen alone could not seriously deplete the supply and the result would be to increase rather than decrease our wild game. Another advantage would be the bringing into the game sections of New Mexico men from the outside who would see the advantages offered here in business enterprises and would increase the industries of our state. The whole system of handling these matters would be under the supervision of the game and fish warden and game sold from each private preserve would be recorded by means of a ticket made out by the market man or purchaser as each sale is made."

"Coupled with this system let a bounty on lion, wild cat, and other destructive animals be sufficiently large to make it an object to hunt them for revenue and let the pelts of these animals become the property of the state. The income from these skins would amount to a very neat sum, and go a long way toward paying the expenses of the game warden's department."

"It seems as if this question is worthy of serious consideration."

CIVIC GENEROSITY.

There is under way an awakening of civic generosity in Santa Fe. Men are beginning to realize how they can contribute materially to the permanent welfare of the city and at the same time rear monuments for themselves that are more useful and lasting than marble or granite. True, Santa Fe has always been generous in subscribing to anything from support for a baseball team to subsidizing railroads, but the names of those who have made gifts for permanent improvements are very few in its three hundred years of history. Men like Frank Springer, who made possible the mural decorations in the New Mexico Museum are still very rare in this commonwealth. It is, therefore, with extreme pleasure that the New Mexican this week records three civic gifts that will doubtless be followed by others. One is the donation of a ten acre park within the city limits for a public playground by A. Stann, J. H. Sloan and other citizens. Another memorial is the furnishing of a room in the new Sanatorium by Territorial Auditor W. G. Sargent, a fitting and beautiful gift in the memory of his mother. The third is a gift of a sum to fit up and furnish a needed children's reading room in Public Library, by Postmaster E. C. Burke, who, although on a bed of illness, heeded the call made on Saturday by the New Mexican for just such a demonstration of public spirit. Who will be the donor of \$100, to provide that children's reading room with the modern juvenile literature that should be on its shelves, and which will help to make it doubly attractive to the young folks?"

Washington dispatches inform the New Mexican that Senator Owen of Oklahoma persists that New Mexico before it is admitted shall change its constitution, so as to permit of its amendment during the first five years' existence of the state by a majority vote of each legislative house, ratified by a majority vote of the people. It remains to be seen whether Senator Owen is the people of the United States and is bigger than the President of the Nation."

If, perchance, Senator Madero should ever occupy the President's chair in Mexico, his devoted adherents will discover that he must play just as much the tyrant as President Diaz is doing now. The character and nature of a government must conform to the average level of intelligence and patriotism that prevails among the people over which it rules, and that level in Mexico is not yet very high."

Twelve New Orleans ballot box stuffers, presumably Democrats, although that makes no difference, were sent to the penitentiary for eight months, which is a wholesome example to set in a region where one-half of the citizenship is denied the ballot in defiance of the Constitution of the United States."

CLANCY GETS AN ODD LETTER

Writer Asks About License to Hold "Astrological Fete" in Santa Fe

HE CAN PICK SOUL MATE

And Tell You If You Have the Speculative Idea of Everything

Judge Wright at Alamogordo, has approved the bond for \$15,000 filed by the people of Lincoln in the county seat fight with Carrizozo. The transcript in the case is being prepared for the U. S. supreme court by Supreme Court Clerk Jose D. Sena.

For the Treasury.
Territorial Treasurer M. A. Otero has received the sum of \$50 from Traveling Auditor C. V. Safford for bank examiner's fees.

In Delaware.
Insurance Commissioner Jacobo Chaves has received a letter from Deputy Commissioner P. M. A. Lienau stating that he is in Delaware on business which may keep him there the remainder of the week.

Booze Again.
Captain Fred Fornoff received word today from Mounted Policeman J. A. Deal that he had arrested two soldiers for being drunk and attacking their lieutenant. The soldiers' names are Brooks and Klamn. They are held for the U. S. court.

Elk From Colorado?

Game and Fish Warden Thomas P. Gable has received word from Wyoming authorities that the law of Wyoming will not permit sending elk to this territory or out of that state. Mr. Gable is negotiating with Colonel J. B. Dawson of Steamboat Springs, Colorado, to see if some Colorado elk may be purchased at reasonable figures and brought to the territory.

Agricultural Commencement Program.
The following is the program for the annual commencement of the New Mexico Agriculture college at Mesilla Park for this year: Saturday, May 13, exercises of music department; Sunday, May 14, baccalaureate sermon; Monday, May 15, examination day; Tuesday, May 16, graduation exercises of the preparatory department; Wednesday, May 17, class day exercises, alumni banquet at night; Thursday, May 18, commencement exercises, alumni business meeting, commencement ball at night.

Governor is Home.

Governor Mills returned at noon today from Las Vegas where he delivered an address last night to the Y. M. C. A. of the Meadow City. The governor had the unusual experience of riding on the same train from Las Vegas as far as Lamy with two alleged dynamiters and four detectives guarding them. The alleged dynamiters are those arrested the other day in Indianapolis charged with assisting in the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times. Several other alleged dynamiters will pass through Lamy on their way to the coast today or tomorrow.

New Hydrographer.

G. H. Russell has been detailed to the department of territorial engineer by the U. S. geological survey at Denver to aid in the collection of hydrographer data. The territorial engineer's department now has two expert hydrographers and plans are such that an active campaign will be made this spring and summer to collect flood measurements resulting from melting snows and rains. The engineer is also co-operating with the forest service and all gaging stations on forest reserves will be maintained and operated at the expense of the forest service. The results of this movement will benefit the territory as far as the water measurements are concerned and the government in its forest policy.

Moving Camp.

Word is received from Socorro that a force of 25 convicts is being moved from Silver City to Socorro to start work on the improvement of the Blue Canyon road between Socorro and Magdalena, once one of the most important highways in the country, connecting the two chief cities, and the work will be rushed as rapidly as possible. This picturesque route is in very bad shape, so bad that overland travelers have been taking the road via Lemitar, which is much longer. The Blue Canyon road when completed will be a great convenience to the sheep men and others who make frequent trips to the interior of the county in their automobiles, the short route enabling them to make in less than a day a trip that formerly took three or four days.

Entries of Irrigated Land.

The local United States land office has received notification from the interior department that no entry shall hereafter be made and no entryman permitted to go upon lands reserved for irrigation purposes until the secretary of the interior shall have established the unit of acreage and fixed the water charges and the date when the water can be applied, and make public announcement of the same; provided that where entries made prior to June 25, 1910, have been or may be relinquished in whole or in part, the lands so relinquished shall be subject to settlement and entry under the homestead law as amended by an act entitled, "An act appropriating the receipts from the sale and disposal of the public lands in certain states and territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands."

Census of County Precincts.

The population of Bernalillo county precincts and the city wards of Albuquerque under the 1910 census, is as follows:

Isleta Pueblo Grant	11,085
Albuquerque	11,020
First Ward	2,304
Second Ward	3,122
Third Ward	2,473
Fourth Ward	3,402
No. 1, San Jose	1,423
No. 2, Del Rio	312
No. 3, Alameda	554
No. 4, Rancho de Albuquerque	479
No. 5, Los Barillas	1,134
No. 6, Los Padillas	1,497
No. 7, San Antonio	348
No. 8, Los Griegos	746
No. 9, Rancho de Atresco	548
No. 10, Escobosa	372
No. 11, Pajarito	347
No. 12, Albuquerque	5,711
No. 13, Old Albuquerque	2,143
No. 14, San Ignacio	292
No. 22, La Tijera	349
No. 23, San Antonio	246
No. 26, Albuquerque	5,509
No. 28, Atresco	428
No. 34, Chihili	437
No. 35, Los Duranes	821

Government Power-Site Withdrawals.
Four new water power-sites with withdrawals, embracing 7,549 acres, were made during the month of March as a result of the field investigations of the United States Geological Survey. A total of 1,400,571 acres now stand withdrawn for power purposes in the following states:

State	Acres
Arizona	107,550
California	53,659
Colorado	204,583
Idaho	231,698
Minnesota	3,619
Montana	126,047
Nevada	15,295
New Mexico	9,706
Oregon	161,777
Utah	347,282
Washington	80,286
Wyoming	58,889
Total	1,400,571

Many Autos.

"A great many automobiles have been purchased by citizens of Las Cruces and automobile men state that the present number will be doubled within a very short time after the road has been opened. A great deal of freighting has taken place over the road even in its present loose condition, which is much preferable to any available road at this time. The city of El Paso is going to aid financially as the road in the lower section will enable the rural inhabitants to go to that city."

"The territory has reason to feel pleased with the results secured from the money expended and with the work going on in Bernalillo, Santa Fe and San Miguel counties. The Camino Real promises to be connected up and afford a means of travel from one end of the territory to the other in a most encouraging, short space of time."

"The county of Bernalillo is independently working south to the county line, where it will doubtless be taken up by the citizens of Socorro and Valencia counties. The people of this section realize the benefit of a good road and will doubtless avail themselves of forest service funds and county levies to insure its rapid completion from Bernalillo county line to Dona Ana."

Road Matters.

Territorial Engineer Charles D. Miller has returned from Dona Ana county where the recent road movement has been probably the largest public demonstration of organized road work in this territory. Within the extremely short space of time devoted to this 18 miles of road have been built, 20 miles have been grubbed, all at the expenditure of \$5,000, together with the use of free labor and road tax. It is hoped that sufficient funds will be received to complete this road connecting up the remaining gap of 11 miles within the next two weeks. This will make the road complete extending for a distance of 30 miles from Dona Ana to the Town of Anthony on the New Mexico line, where the road will connect with the highway built by El Paso county at a cost of \$7,500 per mile.

In discussing the work Mr. Miller said today:

"Until the last few days when the available funds were utilized, there were employed some 200 teams distributed along the above mentioned road in five camps. The sand conditions were extremely difficult but in such places the road has been graded up and capped with from eight to ten inches of heavy clay and adobe soil. With the working in of the sand and adobe the road will present a very good surface. Material is on the ground for two steel bridges over the larger irrigation canals crossing the road. The road engineer has been instructed to proceed with the work as rapidly as the pledges which have been made by various communities and parties in this country, become available. The Road Commission has taken a personal interest in this work, and has given every encouragement possible. It is anxious to see the road completed, not only for the benefit that the towns and communities will receive locally, but from the fact that 30 miles of graded road will be added to the present constructed portion of the Camino Real, to eventually extend from Raton to El Paso. The citizens of Dona Ana county are extremely alive to the value of this road and are highly pleased with the results received. W. A. Sutherland has taken the leading interest in the work and through his efforts much has been accomplished. A great deal of free labor has been pledged, but has not been secured, but the understanding is that active measures will be made to secure this valuable work. The Mexican people along the road have been its strongest promoters. One man stated in a recent public meeting that it was the poor man who needed the road more than anyone else because he was the one who had to walk. While the road built is at present in a very dusty, loose condition, the material used for surfacing is, such upon application of moisture, either by flooding or rains, it will compact in very hard and durable

skape. It is hoped that conditions will permit of graveling the road in its present condition, which after one thorough wetting will present an extremely fine and usable wearing surface.

Queer Letter.

Acting Attorney General Harry S. Clancy thinks the "high water" mark has been reached in the flood of freak letters received at his office with the letter of a man of Portales who asks him if a license will be necessary to give an astrological public fete in Santa Fe, assisting the young residents of the ancient city to pick their "soul mates." His wonderful zodiacal chart will tell you whether or not you enjoy hard work; whether you despise frauds and just how alert as an editor you may become and what success a fellow will have to get measures "thru the legislature."

The communication is so exciting that Mr. Clancy has given it in full to the New Mexican, the name only of the correspondent being omitted. It is as follows:

Portales, N. M., April 17, 1911.

Hon. Nathan Jaffa, Ter. Secy.

Dear Mr. Jaffa—I am contemplating visiting several towns and give Astrological Public Fete's free to all but pass the hat of course to defray expenses, riding from place to place and camping out, and if I can make \$1.25 day, that's better than I can do here grubbing mesquite a day or two a week but if license is required that knocks it in the head. I've fixed to Irregate Some & have a pump capable of throw'g 2 lb of water a min. but when the wind blows only should I ask the Ter. In Eng—for privilege to turn that small pump on my claim? I'll enclose program of A. Fete.

I thank you in advance.

Very Resp.

Character reading of each of the 12 difference characters is as follows: (The writer then draws a picture similar to that of a clock's face, only there are no hands to point to the figures. These numbers evidently represent what he refers to as "houses" and the first is "occupation" the second is adaptability; the third is the house of zodiacal signs.) He continues:

"What house is opposite, which is detrimental, weakness, affinity, and by measurement by square, so if I state that I didn't sterilize square that each assumed all risk of contracting microbes germs by all using same square would leave me irresponsible if I caught smallpox would it? I'll take the first house and you can try on some one and see the Value All born between 3-2 to 4-21 (mo) I find 6 farmers here in Valley

Character reading aries

1st house, guided by Mars you were obedient & dutiful for other seven signs sickly, troublesome & unruly. You dislike manual labor, quick tempered, generous. Animal feeling so live on a normal animal plane enjoying plenty of meat theoretical in taste, i. e. like the speculative side of everything, indulge in the Philosophy of the untied. Positive in everything from disposition on down to the if you agree in subjects of discussion you don't take the Negative. You're original, Independent a good reasoner, self reliant a natural born organizer, i. e. pollard your first in new parties, fraternally: the founder of lodge groups soc—your entertaining & great church workers if religious thou are for most in good or bad as raised. Your ambitious, it encourages you in law making & you candidly speak your sentiments, fearing nothing believing if its truth is license to tell, do, etc. regardless of who it hits. You despise frauds and make good editors and get measures thru legislature by the rest of the world center in gossip & because nones alert as you & for the reason, presented is license for approval, yourself opinionated, heady, egotistical (looking for a good big slice for yourself.) Naturally leader & hard to control by others. cannot be forced or driven, originate your own ideas & ways of doing things. Not quarrelsome, you don't meddle with others nor allow them meddle with you. You don't wish others to question your bus' & don't care what the other fellows, for employment repair—metals, house-buildg, smiths machinery, fire dept, army & dangerous pursuits. Cattle dealer, horse breaking, cook, butcher, shipwright let your house be 1st & most conspicuous in town well in & E front. Your roving, not satisfied with the present long, inclined to like to be noticed & predominate in everything but the 5 house exalts to you the 8 & 10th generally gets the best of a deal from you. You delight with the 5 & 9 house & your own 2nd for partner in bus. You're for lucky days & 5 and 7 mo, are your lucky months. 8th is opposite you take a subordinate relation to those of the 10th house. The 2nd and 7th house is to your detriment. Your classed bilious Temperament require out door exercise, rest after meals would aid indigestion which leads to rheumatism & classes you unreasonable & your subject to hayfever, asthma; if big necked paradise.

affinity—marry one taller in 11 house or if tall one short stature their scientific turn of mind and if you take after your father or mother your roving rash, headstrong & fond of society & speculation while such marriages would tend to correct same & you could be able teachers, preachers, Journalists, lawyers, Politicians, etc. or that Profession where you'd supreme control, marriage with 6 house is very congenial if you are figuring on rural life while your not a farmer could deal with cattle and break horses as shes a farmers wife & scientific. If you work at your trade find your mate in the 9 house shes roving & would be congenial & fond of travel.

I think 4 hrs. & then class exes predominating character istic & phenological measurement in view the fact, that audiences I've held, you could hear a pin fall is interesting enough to prove interest in the subject.

P. S.—I've been brief but not know birth till I could locate house, you'll pardon for being concise. I don't follow astrological Star computations for a living but could by using map (ephemeris) of yr. born & 1 for each yr. of computation having Raphael's key but disbelieve in occurrence on such plans as this is the age of education. I was born in Ind. raised O. lived I. T. & here. am a farmer & about all that speaks here and works for the G. O. P.

Mr. Clancy's Answer.

Mr. Clancy's reply is as follows:

April 25, 1911.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 19th inst. addressed to Hon. Nathan Jaffa, territorial secretary, has been referred to me for reply.

I do not believe that any of the county authorities would demand that you obtain a license for giving "Astrological Public Fete's free to all" and then passing the hat for the purpose of allowing those of the audience who feel so disposed to contribute for the purpose, as I understand it, of defraying expenses. Before starting on your campaign, however, I would suggest that you lay this matter before the county authorities, fully explaining what you desire to do and ascertaining from them what their opinion of the matter is.

Replying to your other inquiry as to whether you should make application to the Territorial Engineer for the privileges of operating a small pump upon your claim, the said pump having a capacity of two barrels of water a minute when the wind blows. I have to say that I do not believe that either the Territorial Engineer, nor any one else, will ever question your right to extract this water from the ground without having filed an application for permit so to do. On the contrary, I believe that you should be encouraged to further develop your well and install a pump capable of raising at least four barrels of water a minute.

Yours very truly,

H. S. CLANCY,

Assistant Attorney General.

TRIBUTARY TO THE CAPITAL

Power Plant on Pecos to Furnish Electricity for Estancia Valley

PUMPING FROM SMALL WELLS

Prospects in Torrance County for Good Crops This Year Excellent.

With a two years' experience calculated to discourage the most confirmed optimist; with over half the original new comers returned east in disgust, the people who are staying by the Estancia valley are the pick of all boosters, and are stubbornly staying with a proposition which they are going to make win in the end. Adversity, year after year, with every promise of rain month after month unfulfilled, has not feared these indomitable farmers and every man now living on a claim on the vast plateau of the Estancia valley may be relied on when it comes to the show down. They are all there to stay and all there to make good if it takes another three or four years, or longer.

A newspaper representative, who visited the Estancia valley last week found the anomalous condition of a prospect for a prosperous season with the farmers puzzled over the problem of how to take advantage of it. It has rained more over there this spring than for years and while more rain is needed it is believed that the year, following so many seasons of drought will be a good one all the way through. Ground is being broken over large areas especially over on the higher edge of the plateau nearest the mountains and here and there through out the whole valley; but the farmers have learned their lesson and while the outlook is hopeful, they want some better insurance than the trachorous rainfall which has betrayed their confidence in the past few years.

Consequently, the pumping plant bug has got into the head of nearly every man in the valley and there is every reason to believe that it is going to result in the real beginning of prosperity for the valley. The farmers have been "shown"; they recognize that dry farming is a science that has made possible the farming of large areas hitherto thought useless; but they have also found out that dry farming needs a certain amount of rainfall during the season and that there are times when the Estancia valley doesn't supply this rainfall. In favorable seasons, a farmer with a pumping plant might not need it at all; on the other hand, it will save his crops and his prospects when the emergency comes.

There is no doubt that pumping from the underflow is the only thing which will put Estancia valley farming on a safe, sure permanent and substantial basis.

The people realize they need the pumping system; and they are going to get it. Just how is the problem over which they are now cogitating and conferring.

Pumping is not guess work in this valley. It has been better demonstrated than the public is aware. Dozens of pumping plants have already been installed and many are now in successful operation while present experiments will have a most important bearing on the situation.

What is Being Done.

A test well south of McIntosh is throwing 250 gallons a minute out of a three inch pipe and is watering successfully some twenty acres. Morgan and Buchanan near Moriarty are experimenting with a spiral pump with a lift of some 26 feet and it is said they have a new pump on the way which will be tried out. One four inch well of those being tested in the valley, recently, threw 300 gallons a minute for ten hours without lowering the water level five feet.

An American horizontal centrifugal pump was used. W. E. Wright who lives three miles east of Estancia, while digging a pump pit had the water boil up from the bottom and fill the pit within a few feet of the surface. When pumping 300 gallons a minute the level was pulled down to within ten feet of the top only.

B. Y. Duke, two miles south of Estancia has a twelve inch well 130 feet deep, with a Chinese bucket pump with which last year he irrigated twelve acres of land, pumping as high as 800 gallons a minute. He uses a Lane and Bowler perforated casing.

A well on the McGillivray place west of Estancia, tested by a government geologist, lowered the water level only a few inches after pumping 250 gallons a minute for some time.

A well west of Estancia on the Green place, drilled 760 feet by popular subscription, it is said, has come very near being an artesian proposition. This well was drilled 300 feet into the rock and the water seeps back in again as fast as pumped out. Mr. Abbott, near Estancia last year, irrigated thirty acres successfully with a small well without lowering the water level when pumping the hardest. He used a four horse power gasoline engine and will put in a larger plant this year, it is understood.

Dilley brothers, between Estancia and Willard, are installing a 15 horse power Fairbanks Morse engine and power pump at a cost of some \$800. Ten or twelve new wells ranging from 100 to 150 feet deep are now ready to test. It is very much desired to persuade Uncle Sam to put down about a dozen deep experiment wells, at a cost of as much as \$50,000, in order to have absolutely scientific and exhaustive test of the water possibilities. Nearly a thousand dollars has already been expended by public subscription and while the work has been done as well as the funds would allow, it has of necessity been more

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A well west of Estancia on the Green place, drilled 760 feet by popular subscription, it is said, has come very near being an artesian proposition. This well was drilled 300 feet into the rock and the water seeps back in again as fast as pumped out. Mr. Abbott, near Estancia last year, irrigated thirty acres successfully with a small well without lowering the water level when pumping the hardest. He used a four horse power gasoline engine and will put in a larger plant this year, it is understood.

Dilley brothers, between Estancia and Willard, are installing a 15 horse power Fairbanks Morse engine and power pump at a cost of some \$800. Ten or twelve new wells ranging from 100 to 150 feet deep are now ready to test. It is very much desired to persuade Uncle Sam to put down about a dozen deep experiment wells, at a cost of as much as \$50,000, in order to have absolutely scientific and exhaustive test of the water possibilities. Nearly a thousand dollars has already been expended by public subscription and while the work has been done as well as the funds would allow, it has of necessity been more

or less crude; the various strata have not been tested as passed through and the gasoline engines so far used it is believed are too small.

Two Big Pump Schemes.

Two attractive pumping propositions have been under consideration for some time past in the valley. From an engineering point of view the plan of Ernest H. Fisher and associates to secure water rights on the upper Pecos and transmit some five thousand horsepower from a hydro-electric plant seventy-two miles to the center of the valley is a most interesting scheme. Fisher's first proposition was to secure a certain number of contracts from farmers, for ten years each, to use from 12 to 15 inches of water at a cost of \$3 per acre, enough to guarantee the cost of the transmission line and poles. A cost of one and one-half cents per horse power hour was the figure quoted by Fisher. The Western or General Electric Company to go in on the proposition with 5000 gallon pumps installed.

The other proposition is that of the Westinghouse people for the erection of a gas producer plant in connection with a bonding scheme which it is understood would furnish power at a reasonable cost. It is understood there is a difference of some \$50,000 in the cost of the two plans. One of these propositions or a similar one is bound to win. The farmers want the pumping system; they are convinced that they must have irrigation to insure against drought and they will take up whatever plan is most feasible from every point of view. Meanwhile, those who have left most of whom proved up on their claims, are awaiting to see what "the other fellows" are going to do. They may be expected to return even in greater numbers if the pumping plan is proven profitable on the plateau. About the abundance of the underground water supply there is no doubt and there are many places where it is already practically an artesian flow.

Good Wheat Crop.

Those who put out winter wheat last year are doing finely. In many places the stand is a foot high or more.

Northwest of Estancia it is estimated there is some 500 acres in winter wheat with as much south-west, no one farmer however, having over forty acres.

Over along the edge of the mountains the farmers say there has been more rain than for six or seven years and in many places they report the soil, a rich chocolate loam, almost too wet for working. If the farmers were not carrying more or less of a burden as a result of the past three years of drought the prospect would be splendid; as it is it is much more hopeful than for many months past and with a plucky set of boosters working busily all the time on the solution of the irrigation problem there can be no doubt of the final outcome. An engineer, it is understood, will be brought out before long to go over the gas producer or hydro-electric plant proposition and make a careful examination of the whole situation. Meanwhile those in the valley who have been conducting the well tests are furnishing data which will be of the utmost importance to the general situation.

There is no doubt about what the Estancia valley will raise with water to do it with. Thirty-five to forty bushels of corn to the acre have been raised and while corn in this valley, it is believed, will figure chiefly as a feed crop it will be a most important item. Wheat, potatoes and beans are the most paying crops; their market is sure and they will always be profitable.

The following bill has been drafted and sent Delegate W. H. Andrews for introduction:

"Be it enacted by the Congress of the United States: That the sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to be expended in precinct No. 7, Torrance county, New Mexico, which includes the town of Estancia, for the purpose of sinking and testing wells to determine the underflow water available for irrigation by pumping, such sum to be expended under the direction and supervision of the United States reclamation service."

RIDE ACROSS COUNTRY. WOMAN MAKES LONG

Miss Nan Jane Aspinwall, a Montana woman, is riding horseback from San Francisco to New York, bearing a message from Mayor McCarthy to Mayor Gaynor. She is unaccompanied and has completed more than one-half of her journey.

THE PROPER COURSE

Information of Priceless Value to Every Santa Fe Citizen.

How to act in an emergency is knowledge of inestimable worth, and this is particularly true of the disease and its of the human body. If you suffer with backache, urinary disorders, or any form of kidney trouble, the advice contained in the following statement will add valuable asset to your store of knowledge. What could be more convincing proof of the efficiency of Doan's Kidney Pills than the statement of Santa Fe citizens who have been permanently cured?

Mrs. Bernarda D. de Escudero, 106 Griffin St., Santa Fe, N. M., says: "I hold just as high an opinion of Doan's Kidney Pills today, as when I publicly recommended them in January, 1907. For about a year I was bothered by a dull ache and weakness across my loins and kidneys. I tried easily and any exertion brought on severe pains in my back. Hearing Doan's Kidney Pills highly spoken of, I was induced to try them. The result proved beyond a doubt that Doan's Kidney Pills live up to representations. The cure and positive relief this remedy brought, has led me to praise it on more than one occasion."

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.

SURVEY OF FARMINGTON LINE

Engineers Running Line Up Chama, and Rio del Oso, Rio Arriba Co.

WILL OPEN TIMBER LANDS

Railroad to Be Constructed by Owners of Juan Jose Lovato Grant.

Don Manuel S. Salazar, who arrived on the Denver and Rio Grande train from Chamita, Rio Arriba county, late on Saturday evening, brings the information that a camp of railroad surveyors is establishing a permanent line on the Juan Jose Lovato grant in Rio Arriba county recently acquired by E. B. Skinner and J. W. Mullen of Colorado Springs. The line runs from Chamita on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad up the Chama river and then along the Rio del Oso to the Sierra de la Gallina near the summit of the Continental divide. While the main object is to reach the splendid timber of that section, yet, this railroad which is to be built without unnecessary delay, and perhaps, this summer, will form an important and the most difficult portion of the air line standard gauge railway from Durango, Colorado, and Farmington, San Juan county, to Santa Fe. It is believed that eventually a branch line will be run down the White Rock canon to Albuquerque, thus also giving the Duke City a direct line to Farmington. The engineers and surveyors camped for several days near the home of Mr. Salazar.

SANTA FE WILL HAVE PLEASURE GROUND.

A. Staab and Dr. John H. Sloan Donate Ground on South Side for Purpose.

Mayor Seligman rejoices because he has obtained from A. Staab and Dr. J. H. Sloan parcels of land on Capitol Hill for a park and public playground. Together with Mr. Staab he went over the ground this morning. A tract of ten acres is desired and the other owners are Chief Justice W. H. Pope, J. H. Gerdes and a third party who will undoubtedly follow the example set by Mr. Staab and Dr. Sloan and thus assure to Santa Fe a much desired playground.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Personal Mention.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1911.

Mrs. Thomas Stewart is visiting friends at Albuquerque.

Otto A. Meyer, a furniture salesman of St. Joseph, Mo., is at the Palace.

W. H. Dearstine, the well known paper salesman of Denver, is in the city on business.

Hon. Charles A. Spies of Las Vegas was registered at the Palace hotel last evening.

J. A. Maupin of Chicago and P. R. Wadsworth of Washington, Ind., are tourists at the Palace hotel.

O. S. Bodenhausen, the well known dry goods salesman of St. Joseph, Mo., is at the Palace hotel.

L. H. Gibson, with the New Mexico Central, passed through town on his way to Santa Fe—Estancia Daily Herald.

Mounted Policeman J. W. Collier has returned from Vaughn, Guadalupe county.

Felipe Lucero, sheriff of Dona Ana county, arrived in the city yesterday with prisoners for the penitentiary. He is at the Coronado hotel.

Emmett Wirt, a merchant and sheep raiser of Dulce, the agency on the Jicarilla Apache reservation in northern Rio Arriba county, is at the Montezuma hotel.

W. R. Bove and C. E. Brainard, representing the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California are in the city and will spend a week or more here on business.

O. A. Larrazole, the Democratic leader and silver tongued orator of New Mexico, arrived in the city yesterday from Las Vegas. He is at the Montezuma hotel.

"W. D. Shea, traveling freight and passenger agent for the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, was here today from his headquarters in Santa Fe on an official business trip."—Las Vegas Optic.

W. H. Gillenwater, one of the two claimants to the chairmanship of the Republican Central Committee of Bernalillo county, arrived in the city yesterday and is registered at the Palace hotel.

"Mrs. John Joerns and two children are expected to arrive this evening from Raton where they have been visiting for several weeks. The children who have been ill, have fully recovered."—Las Vegas Optic.

George Armijo, clerk of the probate court at Santa Fe, who had expected to return home today, remained here because of the death of Thomas S. Hubbell, a distant relative and an old friend.—Albuquerque Herald.

Mrs. I. H. Rapp of Santa Fe is stopping at the Alvarado for a few days and calling on many friends in the city.—Albuquerque Herald.

From Albuquerque she will go to Roswell where Mr. Rapp is at present.

H. E. Lowenberg and his daughter, Miss Lowenberg, Chihuahua, Mexico, and formerly residents of this territory, arrived at the Palace hotel yesterday. They left this morning for Ojo Caliente to visit Mr. Lowenberg's daughter, Mrs. Antonio Joseph.

Cards have been received here announcing the marriage of Miss Edna Condon to Dr. Walter Kirkpatrick of Bucklin, Kas. Miss Condon, a sister of the late Mrs. George M. Kinsey, was a former resident of this city where she was very popular.

S. H. Barnes, superintendent of the fourth division Denver and Rio Grande, arrived here yesterday afternoon in his private car R. from Alamosa, Colorado. He called on the various patrons of the road and left this morning for Taos, per auto from Silver Lake. He is accompanied by Traveling Passenger Agent W. D. Shea of this city, who returned from Las Vegas yesterday.

Mounted Policeman A. A. Sena, who distinguished himself in helping to solve the Waldo Rogers kidnapping mystery, arrived in the city yesterday from Las Vegas. He is at the Coronado. Says the Las Vegas Optic: "A number of friends of Apollonio A. Sena gathered at his home last night and reminded him that he had turned another milestone on the road to time. Mr. Sena was completely surprised. The guests took with them plenty of good things to eat and these were served during the evening."

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1911.

F. W. Meyers, sheriff of McKinley county, is in the city.

Attorney Richard H. Hanna left last evening for Washington.

Hon. Charles A. Spies has returned to his home at Las Vegas.

J. K. Campbell, of the forestry service, is here from Albuquerque.

Mrs. McGibbon will leave tomorrow evening for Chicago, Illinois.

District Attorney E. C. Cranpton of Raton, Colfax county, is at the Palace.

Morton John Fox, a businessman of Durango, is at the Coronado hotel.

Probate Clerk George W. Armijo has returned from a trip to Los Lunas and Albuquerque.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. McGaffey of Albuquerque were guests at the Montezuma hotel yesterday.

Judge Edward A. Mann returned to Albuquerque last evening after spending ten days in the Capital.

Charles G. Richie, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday was a visitor in Albuquerque.

A. R. Manby, president of the Taos Valley Land Company, is here from Taos. He is at the Palace hotel.

Mrs. True is here again from her Pajarito Ranch in Espanola Valley. She is stopping at the Palace hotel.

Ex-Governor L. Bradford Prince has returned from a visit to his ranch and orchard in the Espanola valley.

W. G. Haydon, member of the territorial board of education, is here from Las Vegas. He is at the Montezuma hotel.

George Hardin came down from Santa Fe yesterday morning where he has spent the past week.—Estancia Morning News.

Attorney E. A. Johnston made a trip to the Duke City yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lamy were bound for Albuquerque yesterday.

R. S. Halke, advance agent of the Leonard Carnival Company, which has been playing in Albuquerque, and which opens here next Monday is in the city.

Mayor Van Stone came down from Santa Fe yesterday morning, after having spent several days in Santa Fe and Albuquerque.—Estancia Morning News.

Mrs. Vera Rathburn and daughter Catherine of Las Vegas, are visiting her brother, K. M. Chapman, a member of the staff of the New Mexico Museum.

Harry Franklin has returned to Santa Fe after an absence of a year or more. He will have his office in the Federal building in the U. S. Land office.

Postmaster Elias Clark accompanied by Mrs. Clark, came here from Alameda yesterday to attend "The Masqueraders." Mr. Clark is a member of the Order of Beavers.

John Bell, who has been an efficient employee of Wells Fargo Express Company here, will go to Las Vegas Monday to take a position with the Santa Fe railway as chief clerk in the store department.

U. S. Attorney for the Pueblo Indians Francis C. Wilson has returned from Las Vegas where he met Attorney Ormsby McHarg, at one time a special U. S. attorney stationed at Santa Fe.

Judge John R. McPhee expected to leave this afternoon for Washington, D. C. He will spend a day in Chicago visiting his daughter, Miss Mary McPhee, and will then proceed to the National Capital, where he will arrive on next Tuesday.

Through an error it was stated yesterday that cards had been received here announcing the marriage of Miss Edna Condon to Dr. Walter Kirkpatrick of Bucklin, Kas. They were married three years ago and have a son, John Philip Kirkpatrick, who is eleven days old.

Hon. Frank A. Hubbell, former county treasurer of Bernalillo, former member of the legislature and former territorial chairman of the Republican central committee, arrived in the city today. He will take his son from St. Michael's college to Albuquerque to attend the funeral of Thomas S. Hubbell.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1911.

P. Sanchez of Tularosa, Otero county, is at the Coronado hotel.

H. H. Tuck, a traveling man from Omaha, is at the Palace hotel.

Charles B. Kehrman, a hat salesman of St. Louis, is at the Palace.

G. W. Metcalf of Le Roy, N. Y., is a sightseer at the Montezuma hotel.

Mounted Policeman J. W. Collier has returned to his home at Estancia. Mr. and Mrs. Joe Bren leave this afternoon for their home in Kansas City.

Carl A. Bishop, the well known real estate man, has gone to Taos on business.

Register M. H. Otero of the U. S. Land office went to Albuquerque this afternoon.

Paris Gordon, a drug salesman of Denver, is calling on the trade. He is at the Palace.

Judge H. L. Waldo returned this afternoon from a trip to Kansas City.—Las Vegas Optic.

The Saturday Card Club is meeting this afternoon at the home of Mrs. J. G. Schomann on Lincoln avenue.

Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Whelan will go to Albuquerque this afternoon, expecting to return on Tuesday.

Mrs. A. Digne left for Albuquerque to visit her sister Mrs. Grady. She was accompanied by her brother Michael Berardinelli.

Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Rapp are visiting friends in Roswell where Mr. Rapp has been engaged for some time on architectural work.

Mrs. H. R. McGibbon leaves this evening for Chicago. She will be accompanied as far as Las Vegas by her son, Harold McGibbon.

A. Staab of Santa Fe, arrived this afternoon and will spend a few days visiting his daughter, Mrs. Max Nordhagen.—Las Vegas Optic.

F. E. Dunlavy, an old timer, is in Estancia today. He will leave this evening for his home in Denver, Colorado.—Estancia Daily Herald.

The seventh grade pupils of the high school building will hold a picnic Tuesday afternoon at Monument Rock in the Santa Fe canon.

Mrs. Edward True of Fort Clinton, Ohio, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. C. L. Bishop and also Mrs. Carl A. Bishop.

A. S. Brookes, adjutant general of the territorial militia, is in the city for several days from his headquarters in Santa Fe—Albuquerque Herald.

Frank M. Gomez returned from

Santa Fe Tuesday bringing along six men to work on his ranch twelve miles southwest—Moriarty Messenger.

Mrs. Helen Plunkett is here from her home in Santa Fe for a visit with her mother, Mrs. M. J. Woods. She arrived this afternoon.—Las Vegas Optic.

"Chief Forester A. C. Ringland left last night for Santa Fe to look into matters connected with the forestry service at the capital.—Albuquerque Journal.

Charles Easley, a well known attorney of Santa Fe, returned to the capital this morning, after a visit here of several days' duration.—Albuquerque Herald.

Mrs. D. D. Stewart of Arkansas City, Kansas, who has been visiting relatives in California for the past two months, arrived today to visit her niece Mrs. John V. Conway. She will remain here a month before returning home.

Dr. Stanley G. Small, who was operated on some days ago for appendicitis at St. Vincent's Sanitarium, is getting along splendidly and will likely be able to walk around in a week.

Sheriff Meyer and his son who have been in Santa Fe for the past few days returned this morning after having a very nice time. The sheriff is now a thirty second degree Mason.—Estancia Daily Herald.

Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, who has been lecturing in New York City on Mayan art and other subjects, following his interesting work in Guatemala the last winter, is expected to arrive in Santa Fe the end of next week.

The Rev. James Gratian Mythen, of the Church of the Holy Faith, an eloquent preacher and organizer of the Boy Scouts in New Mexico, leaves at 4 o'clock today for New York City for a vacation. He will return here in the summer.

Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, who has been attending the meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington is expected home next week. Mrs. Prince has been in New York where she received much social attention.

Colonel George W. Pritchard, Probate Clerk George W. Armijo, Marcelino Ortiz, Jacob Levy and others will leave tomorrow morning for Albuquerque to attend the funeral of Thomas S. Hubbell which takes place in the Duke City at 2 p. m.

Miss Anita Bergere and Miss Estelle Bergere are giving a week end house party with a number of Albuquerque's young set as guests. To-night they will give a cotillon to 25 couples at Library hall and the affair will doubtless prove most delightful.

Antonio Salazar, a well known citizen of Estancia, is in Santa Fe, and will take down to the Estancia valley several herds of sheep where the sheep will go into lambing camps. There is a scarcity of herders in the Estancia valley at present so Mr. Salazar reports.

The Junior Class of the High School gave a musical and literary entertainment yesterday afternoon for the Tri-Club and the pupils acquitted themselves in such a creditable manner as to win the praise of Miss Dysart, of the faculty. These affairs always excite keen interest in high school circles.

The Santa Fe Dam No. 80, Independent Order of Beavers gave a dance and entertainment last night at their club rooms in honor of the east which presented "The Masqueraders" so ably at the Elks' theater, last night and Thursday. Morrison's delightful orchestra furnished the music and the affair was voted a great success.

B. F. Pankey, the millionaire rancher and member of the constitutional convention from Santa Fe county, was a passenger on both trains Saturday spending the time between trains at Estancia. Mr. Pankey greeted us with a handshake that enclosed a bright new silver dollar for a year's subscription to the new Messenger. Others take notice, do likewise, and see the editor smile.—Moriarty Messenger.

At his last meeting of Scoutmaster Rev. J. G. Mythen, with the "Boy Scouts" this forenoon, all were deeply affected at the thought of parting even for so short a time with the master they had learned to love and respect. In behalf of the Scouts, a very handsome silk umbrella, silver mounted and engraved, was presented to Mr. Mythen by Wallace Fluke, who in a few well chosen remarks tried to express the feelings of the boys. Mr. Mythen left for his afternoon's Santa Fe train for a trip east. He goes by the way of Galveston, Texas, to take advantage of the water travel. He expects to be absent about a month or six weeks going partly for

THE AGONY OF A BABY UNDER A SKIN AFFLICTION

is all the more terrible because it can't tell you how it suffers. But there is relief at hand—not only relief but a permanent cure from prickly heat, rash, hives, eczema and all other skin affections so prevalent among infants during the summer months. If you want to see your baby rest easy once again—and a look of relief spread over its little face, just apply this splendid remedy ZEMO. We believe honestly and sincerely that in ZEMO you will find the cure you have been praying for. We can tell you in all truth that we have made thousands and thousands of parents happy with this simple, sure remedy.

And to prove our absolute sincerity, we have instructed all druggists selling ZEMO, to refund the purchaser his money if the very first bottle does not bring relief. Used persistently thereafter ZEMO is bound to cure.

ZEMO and ZEMO SOAP make the most economical as well as the cleanest and most effective treatment for affections of the skin and scalp whether on infant or grown person.

Sold by druggists everywhere and in Santa Fe by our authorized agent The Capital Pharmacy.

SCRATCHED FOR 20 YEARS. Used D. D. D. Six Months—All Itching Gone.

This is the actual experience of Anne Cronan, Santa Rosa, Cal., with the wonderful D. D. D. prescription, the mild wash that gives instant relief in all forms of skin trouble.

D. D. D. is the proven Eczema Cure. Cleanses the skin of all impurities—washes away blotches and pimples, leaving the skin as smooth and healthy as that of a child.

Get a 25c trial bottle of this wonderful Eczema Cure today and keep it in the house.

We know that D. D. D. will do all that is claimed for it. Capital Pharmacy.

rest and recreation and also to attend to matters of interest to Santa Fe.

The Dance Thursday.

Of course you will go to the dance at the Palace Hotel Thursday, April 27.

This is not to be an affair of any special "set" but of the city of Santa Fe in whose interest it is to be given under the auspices of that wide awake and meritorious organization, known as the Woman's Board of Trade.

The proceeds of the dance, which is to be the social event of the season in Santa Fe, go toward the paving fund. Everyone can see that valuable improvements are being made to the streets around the plaza and only half of the expense is sustained by the property holders, and the "plaza" has to stand the rest. Now everyone passes through the plaza or sits on its benches and admires its trees and green carpet-lawns. Then too, the band concerts are staged in the plaza and there on the Sunday afternoons and evenings congregate all Santa Fe.

For these and other reasons the paving which will make all roads lead easier to the plaza, should receive a good boost from Santa Fean plaza habits. The tickets to the ball are cheap enough and certainly those who go to it are going to get their money's worth.

Ramirez's orchestra will discourse music and everyone knows the glossy floor that the Palace hotel has for tripping the light fantastic. It will be the dance of the year and as you glide over that slippery, polished floor to the delightful strains of a dreamy waltz, you will not regret the slight expense you have incurred to beautify your city.

Tickets now are on sale and many a fair dame has them if you have not purchased your allotment.

Beavers Are Grateful.

"On behalf of the Independent Order of Beavers for whom 'The Masqueraders' was so ably presented by a clever cast of Santa Feans Thursday and Friday nights at the Elks' theater, we wish to extend to all who participated in the performance our deep gratitude and appreciation. The play was both an artistic and financial success and reflected the great credit on the chorus as well as the individual members of the cast."

The Entertainment Committee. "Santa Fe Dam, No. 80, I. O. B."

The above was the expression of the committee in charge of the play presented by Santa Feans at the Elks' this week and reflects the sentiments of every one of the 200 or more Beavers in the city.

In token of appreciation, the cast and chorus of the Masqueraders were entertained last night after the performance at the Beavers' home where a dainty supper was served with Morrison's sweet orchestra accompaniment as a sauce.

The players who danced so gracefully for large audiences at the theater then had a dance of their own on the polished floors of the Beaver's reception rooms. Everyone seemed to enjoy the reception and the mirth flowed with a spontaneity that pleased the Beaver hosts.

Charles W. Fairfield who as chairman of the entertainment committee had looked after all the financing of the play was warmly congratulated by Beavers and players for his success.

The players in turn and every member of the chorus were complimented by friends for the splendid exhibition they gave both Thursday and Friday nights.

The play last night was voted a great success, for although the audience was smaller than on the previous night, the performance was even better. The players showed less timidity and their voices were free from all stage fright tones. The audience called the singers again and again to the footlights and punctuated the entire performance with spontaneous applause. Mrs. Joe Bren in her Yama Yama dance was as clever as ever and she was rapturously applauded.

Hon. T. B. Catron has gone to Kansas City on business. He will visit Chicago before returning home.

The Wallace Club is meeting this afternoon at the home of Mrs. H. H. Dorman on Don Gaspar avenue. Besides the members of the club the guests are Miss Grylla and Miss Abramson.

Mrs. Rupert F. Asplund entertained at luncheon today Professor John D. Clark who will lecture tonight in the University extension course; the Rev. Dr. Minton, who preaches tomorrow at the Presbyterian church and Miss Clark of Conneville, Pa.

The Thirteen Card Club is meeting this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Charles W. Fairfield on College avenue. The guests, besides the members of the club, are Miss Joale Grimshaw, Miss Flo Moore of this city, and Mrs. Edward True of Fort Clinton, Ohio.

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1911.

Walter A. Piers, a drug salesman of Denver, is at the Palace.

R. C. Campbell the Albuquerque contractor, is at the Montezuma.

A. P. R. Humboldt of Washington, D. S., is here on official business.

Dr. Thomas A. McCarthy has returned from a long trip on business.

R. H. Jaffa, nephew of Territorial

Secretary Jaffa, is at the Palace hotel. The Rev. Jules Deraches and the Rev. A. Haeiterman left today for Denver.

Chief Justice and Mrs. W. H. Pope have returned to Roswell from Carlsbad.

C. E. Jones, the well known Denver candy salesman, is calling on the trade.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben S. Smith, sightseers from Ashland, Wis., are at the Palace.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Howell, sightseers of Rochester, N. Y., are at the Coronado hotel.

Walter M. Tabor of Glorieta, southern Santa Fe county, spent Sunday and today in the capital.

Mrs. Kate Hall and nephew, Wallace Sargent, have gone to Chicago and will visit Washington before returning home.

Thomas Stewart, supervisor of the Pecos forest, arrived in the city last night on official business from Pecos. He is at the Montezuma.

George S. Gummer, traveling representative of the Remington Typewriter Company, is here from Denver. He is registered at the Palace.

Paul Staab and J. W. Jeffers have returned from Redlands, California, after spending two months at various places in southern California.

C. C. Catron has returned from a trip to Las Vegas. With Mrs. Catron and Mrs. F. J. Lavan Lavan he made an auto trip to Glorieta yesterday.

Game and Fish Warden Gable accompanied by Mrs. Gable, returned today from Albuquerque. Mr. Gable attended the funeral of Thomas S. Hubbell.

John S. Beavan, former county treasurer of Bernalillo county, and a well known coal dealer and political leader of Albuquerque is at the Montezuma hotel.

Mrs. A. Digne of Santa Fe, has arrived in the city to visit her sister, Mrs. Grady. She was accompanied here by her brother Michael Berardinelli.—Albuquerque Journal.

Dr. Stanley G. Small who underwent a very serious operation at the Sanatorium is out again today and spent some time down town receiving the congratulations of his many friends.

W. J. Oliver, assistant supervisor of Indian employment, with headquarters in Denver, is in the city the guest of Clinton J. Crandall, superintendent of the U. S. Indian School.

Hon. H. O. Bursam sent out several sheep herders to his western ranches yesterday. H. M. Dougherty and E. H. Sweet will take Mr. Bursam himself out next week.—Socorro Chieftain.

"Roy Pearson and wife of Santa Fe, arrived in Springfield last Sunday for a two weeks visit with the family of Jas. P. Abreu. Mrs. Abreu and Mr. Pearson are sister and brother."—Colfax County Stockman.

Le Roy O. Moore of Santa Fe, chief of the field division of the government land department, was in Socorro on official business Thursday.

Mr. Moore has the reputation of being a mighty fine fellow.—Socorro Chieftain.

Dan Leary formerly of Hopewell, Rio Arriba county, and now of Prescott, Ariz., is in the city. Mr. Leary was attached to the signal corps of the weather bureau here from 1872 to 1878 and is one of the old timers in the southwest.

"Professor J. E. Clark, territorial superintendent of schools, spent several days in this county the past week visiting schools, talking good roads and promoting educational interests. Clark is an efficient officer."—Farmington Times-Hunter.

Miss Agnes C. Laut of Wassala, N. Y., author of "Lords of the North," "The Story of the Trapper," "Vikings of the Pacific," "The Pathfinders of the West," and other books, is the guest of the Misses Massey. Miss Laut is writing a series of articles on the southwest for well known magazines.

Postmaster E. C. Burke who has been ill with pneumonia at St. Vincent's Sanitarium, passed a good night and is much better today. It is not thought his brother Congressman Burke of Pittsburg, will come here this week as Mr. Burke will likely improve rapidly.

Pedro Ortiz y Pino came to town from Galisteo on Saturday and will leave for home tomorrow. From Galisteo he will proceed this week with Juan Ortiz to San Miguel county, where they have their sheep camps, and in which lambing will begin next month. They expect to have ninety per cent yield of lambs and report sheep in good condition.

"The Right Reverend J. Mills Kendrick, bishop of New Mexico, came in Monday afternoon on the train from the south for a longer stay than usual in Carlsbad. He will remain here until it is time to go to Roswell for convocation, which occurs the first part of May. A room at the Rectory has been furnished for his use by the ladies of the church auxiliary."—Carlsbad Argus.

"Hon. and Mrs. H. O. Bursam entertained a few of their friends very hospitably at bridge Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Anita Bergere of Santa Fe, who has been a guest for a few days in the home of Hon. and Mrs. M. C. Mechem. After the games, the guests were summoned to the dining room, where Mrs. Bursam presided at the table generously supplied with delicacies in a manner that has won for her a far more than local reputation as a hostess."—Socorro Chieftain.

"What was one of the most elaborate and successful social entertainments of the season was that given Thursday evening in the Knights of Pythias hall by Hon. and Mrs. M. C. Mechem in honor of their friend and guest, Miss Bergere of Santa Fe. A very large number of Judge and Mrs. Mechem's friends accepted the invitation to attend and they certainly had good reason to be glad they did so, for the host and hostess could not well be surpassed in the generous and engaging spirit of hospitality with which they received and entertained their guests. Dancing began at about 9 o'clock in the evening and

continued until the small hours of the morning. For those who did not care to dance, the lodge room on the second floor was arranged for card games, and the tables were quite well patronized. The evening's entertainment was very successful and Judge and Mrs. Mechem placed their friends under great obligations for their pleasures."—Socorro Chieftain.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1911.

Alfred Herrera of Las Vegas, is at the Coronado hotel.

Mrs. Walter Pratt left yesterday for Las Vegas to visit relatives.

R. H. Russell of Fort Smith, Arkansas, is a visitor in the city.

Colonel George W. Pritchard was a visitor in Albuquerque yesterday.

J. Borradale, a well known resident of Albuquerque, is a Santa Fe visitor.

C. F. Spader, a merchant of Bernalillo, Sandoval county, is at the Montezuma.

J. A. Eaton the meat salesman, is here from Las Vegas.

Mrs. H. Hield and Mrs. H. M. Smith of Las Vegas, but formerly of this city, are visiting friends here.

L. C. Hield, assistant district attorney and captain of the National Guard at Las Vegas, is at the Palace hotel.

Mrs. Mary Wiedebeck of Racine, Wis., is visiting her son, Harold Wiedebeck the clerk of the Palace hotel.

Mrs. Earl Angle of Santa Fe, is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. E. E. Berry of this place.—Estancia News.

Marcelino Gallegos of Willard, Torrance county, was in Santa Fe, Monday on business with the New Mexican.

John Bell, for a number of years connected with the Wells Fargo Express Company in this city, has gone to Las Vegas, and taken a position in the Santa Fe offices at that point.

Hon. Charles A. Spies of Las Vegas expects to leave tomorrow for Washington, D

ANNUAL SESSION of the SANTA FE COUNTY NORMAL INSTITUTE.

High School Building,
Santa Fe, N. M., June 5th, to July 1st, Nineteen
Hundred and Eleven.
Conductor: Mrs. Nora Brumback.
Instructor: Mrs. Gertrude R. Elliott,
County School Superintendent; John
V. Conway.

Announcement.
This announcement of the Normal
Institute of 1911, is sent to all persons
who intend to teach in Santa Fe
County this year, and to all students
who desire to take a review in one
of the cheapest and best months of
school work to be found in the Terri-
tory.

We have provided for an able Con-
ductor and an able Instructor, and we
have made all arrangements to give
you an excellent Normal Institute this
summer.

Invitation.

A cordial invitation is hereby ex-
tended to students in the High School,
St. Michael's College, Loretto Acad-
emy, Allison and Mary James, Pa-
rochial and Indian Schools, as well as
graduates of the common schools, and
all other persons desiring to teach.

Inducements.

Inducements to take up the profes-
sion of teaching are more and greater
than ever before. The demand for
good teachers is constantly increas-
ing and is far beyond the supply.
Boards of School Directors are offer-
ing an advance in wages in proportion
to efficiency and experience. Positions
are assured those securing certificates.

Seasons.

There will be two seasons each day
as follows:
From 8 a. m. to 12 m. and
From 1 p. m. to 4 p. m.

Expenses.

The only expense will be the regular
fee of two dollars, to be paid upon en-
rolling. Holders of third grade cer-
tificates or permits, having taught at
least three months in the present
scholastic year, shall be exempt from
the payment of Institute fee, and will
be allowed fifteen dollars, for perfect
four weeks' attendance (22 days ex-
clusive of examination days).

Text Books.

Teachers should bring with them
such of the adopted text books as they
may have.
A new course of study, outlining the
work, will be issued this year, which
will be furnished free to those enroll-
ing.

Examinations.

Examinations for teachers' certifi-
cates will be held Friday and Satur-
day, June 30th and July 1st. The
papers will be carefully graded by the
Territorial Department of Education,
and report made to all applicants in
due time.

Attendance.

To receive proper credit, teachers
must be in attendance every day, or
furnish a doctor's certificate for ab-
sence on account of sickness.
All excuses must be filed with the
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Visitors.

Visitors will be always welcomed.
You will find much in this Institute to
interest you. School Directors are
especially invited.

We will be of much service to you
in securing the teachers you need.

Reading Circle Books.

If you have not read the Reading
Circle Books, purchase and read them
before the Institute begins as it is
almost impossible to cover all of the
work thoroughly in the four weeks
without previous preparation on the
part of the student. Those who hold
Reading Circle Certificates will be en-
titled to one per cent, for each book
read, added to the general average
secured in the examination for teach-
ers' certificates.

Special Features.

One of the Special Features which
will be introduced at the Institute this
year, will be a Model Class, which all
teachers will attend a part of each day
for observation and practice.

Another will be the introduction
of Very Elementary School Manage-
ment for the benefit of the Third
Grade Applicants.

Prominent speakers, including the
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
will address the Institute.
A lecture will be provided for the
Institute members—date to be select-
ed later.

Conductor.

Mrs. Nora Brumback, who has for a
number of years conducted import-
ant Institutes in the Territory, who
has also been prominent in Territorial
and District Associations, and who is
recognized as a first-class Conductor,
will have charge of applicants for
third grade certificates.

Her wide
experience, especially with third grade
teachers, will prove of much value,
and no teacher in this county can af-

ford to miss her instruction.
We will find in Mrs. Brumback, a
sympathetic friend and a worthy ad-
viser.

Instructor.

Mrs. Gertrude R. Elliott for some
years teacher in the High School at
Santa Fe, a thorough and competent
scholar, and well-known for her abili-
ty as an instructor, will have charge
of the applicants for first and second
grade certificates. Her work will be
of the highest rank, and it will prove
an inspiration to the teachers.

"To the Teachers."

I take this opportunity to express
to the teachers of Santa Fe county
my appreciation of the splendid work
accomplished by the majority of
them during the past scholastic year.
The experienced teachers, with very
few exceptions, have also contributed
much by their interest and enthu-
siasm.

The weeding out of the incompetent,



MRS. NORA BRUMBACK,
Conductor.

(who have persisted in following the
teachers' profession) has been slow,
but it now looks as if their elimi-
nation will be almost thorough during
the coming scholastic year.

The present attitude of School Di-
rectors and parents, in demanding
qualified teachers, will have a ten-
dency to bring this about.

The following are a few improve-
ments I would suggest for your con-
sideration:
Greater personal interest on the
part of teachers.

Better methods of teaching read-
ing.

Stronger efforts in behalf of Par-
ents' Meetings.

Prompt report of any violations of
Compulsory School Attendance Law.

Better and more systematic re-
ports.

Closer touch with parents.

Written daily program.

Better attendance at Teachers' Meet-
ings.

Plant trees and beautify school
grounds.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN V. CONWAY,
County School Superintendent.

INSTITUTE PROGRAMME.

Time.	BRUMBACK.	ELLIOTT.
8-9-30	Roll Call and General Exercises.	
9-30-4	Arithmetic, 3.	Arithmetic, 1 & 2.
9-10	Model Classes.	
10-10-15	Recess.	
10-15-10-30	Orthography, 3.	Orthography, 1 & 2.
10-30-11-15	Grammar, 3.	Grammar, 1 & 2.
11-15-11-30	Pennmanship, 3.	Pennmanship, 1 & 2.
11-30-12	School Manage- ment, 3.	Reading, 1 & 2.
12-1	Intermission.	
1-1-30	Reading, 3.	History, 1 & 2.
1-30-2	Geography, 3.	Geography, 1 & 2.
2-2-30	Physiology, 3.	Physiology, 1 & 2.
2-30-3	Theory & Prac- tice, 3.	Civics, 1.
3-3-30	Pedagogy, 3.	
3-30-4	Psychology, 1.	
	Dismissal.	

NOTE TO TEACHERS: Please bring this pamphlet
with you to the Institute so as to have a copy
of the program in your hands.

The Teacher's Creed.

"I believe in boys and girls, the men
and women of the great tomorrow; that
whatsoever of the boy soweth the man
shall reap. I believe in the curse of
ignorance; in the efficacy of schools;
in the dignity of teaching, and in



MRS. GERTRUDE R. ELLIOTT,
Instructor.

the joy of serving others. I believe
in wisdom as revealed in human
lives, as well as in the pages of the
printed book, in lessons, taught, not
so much by precept as by example;

in ability to work with the hands as
well as to think with the head; in
everything that makes life large and
lovely.

I believe in beauty in the school
room, in the home, in daily life, and
out of doors, I believe in laughter; in
love; in faith; in all ideals and dis-
tant hopes that lure us on. I believe
that every hour of every day we re-
ceive a just reward for all we are and
all we do. I believe in the present
and its opportunities; in the future
and its promises; and in the divine
joy of living."

REPORT ON DEATH OF LATE A. H. HARLLEE.

Last Tribute Paid Member of Consti-
tutional Convention By Fellow
Members of 7th District Bar.

To the Honorable Merritt C. Mechem,
Judge of the Seventh Judicial Dis-
trict Court of New Mexico.

Your committee upon the death of
Arthur H. Harlee, Esq., beg leave to report:

Mr. Harlee was a native of Sumter,
South Carolina. He came to Silver
City, a young man, in the fall of 1885,
and was admitted to the bar in that
year, at the December term of the
district court for Grant county. He
resided and practiced law at Silver
City from his admission to the bar un-
til his death, which occurred in Silver
City on the morning of March 28th,
1911.

Mr. Harlee brought to the practice
of his profession broad and profound
legal learning, a calm and discrimi-
nating judgment, and an untiring in-
dustry, which has seldom been equal-
led and never excelled among his pro-
fessional brethren. Both in and out
of his profession, he was a scholar;
a great lover and accumulator of
books and possessed a fine literary
taste. In mind and temperament he
was essentially judicial; he had none
of that extreme partisanship and one-
sidedness of view which often charac-
terizes the successful advocate. He
was not eloquent and he never at-
tempted to use any of the arts of
oratory. In speech he was deliberate,
often hesitating; yet on occasion he
could present a matter, whether to
judge, jury or public audience with an
impressiveness, a breadth of view,
and fairness of statement, which pro-
claimed the careful student and logi-
cal thinker.

Such a man does not meet with sud-
den success in the legal profession.
But his advance, if slow, is certain.
In the earlier years of his professional
career Mr. Harlee was appointed mas-
ter in chancery in many important
cases, where his eminent fairness,
learning and industry were displayed;
his findings, whether of law or of fact
were rarely, if ever, set aside and he
demonstrated the usefulness and im-
portance of that decided office.

During the last decade of his life
Mr. Harlee enjoyed a large and lucra-
tive practice. In his own district he
was facile princeps, and he was uni-
versally recognized as one of the lead-
ers of the New Mexico Bar.

He was a member of the constitu-
tional convention in 1910 and dis-
charged his duties in that position
with the learning, candor and care-
fulness, which ever characterized him.

In the death of Arthur H. Harlee,
the legal fraternity has lost a most
estimable member and New Mexico
a valued citizen.

We recommend the adoption of the
foregoing, and that the same be
spread upon the records of the court.
JAMES G. FITCH,
H. M. DOUGHERTY,
W. E. KELLEY,
Committee.

One Conductor Helped Back to Work.
Mr. Wilford Adams is his name.
He writes: "I was confined to my bed
with chronic rheumatism and used
two bottles of Foley's Kidney Remedy
with good effect. The third bottle
put me on my feet and I resumed
work as conductor on the Lexington,
Ky., Street Railway. It will do all
you claim in cases of rheumatism." It
clears the blood of uric acid. For
sale by all druggists.

MASONIC CLASS NAMED FOR COLONEL CUNNINGHAM.

Sixth Reunion Closed Yesterday and
Degrees Were Conferred on
Fourteen Candidates.

The sixth reunion of the Ancient
and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons
held in this city closed yesterday
with the conferring of degrees on a
class of fourteen. All of the class
took the degrees up to and including
the 33d except William P. Mills of
East Las Vegas, who had to return
to his home on business after he had
taken the 14th degree. The class was
named "Cunningham" after the late
inspector general, Colonel Harper S.
Cunningham and Frank L. Myers was
elected president and Melvin T. Dun-
lavy of this city, secretary.

There was no banquet at this re-
union out of respect to Colonel Cun-
ningham's memory.

The following are the members of
the class.
William Perry Birchfield, Sr., Dem-
ing; Frank C. Dyer, Dawson; Melvin
Taylor Dunlavy, Santa Fe; John Ed-
ward Friede, Albuquerque; George
Henry Hunker, East Las Vegas; Fran-
cis Edward Lester, Mesilla Park;
William McDermott, Gibson; Ernest
Edward Meier, Santa Fe; Julius C.
Meyer, Estancia; Frank Lamont,
Myers; William Porter Mills, East
Las Vegas; George Marshall Neff,
Santa Fe; Edward Manson Parham,
Silver City; Earl Richard Vaughn,
Grants; and M. R. Williams, Las Ve-
gas.

Constipation brings many ailments
in its train and is the primary cause
of much sickness. Keep your bowels
regular, madam, and you will escape
many of the ailments to which women
are subject. Constipation is a very
simple thing, but like many simple
things, it may lead to serious conse-
quences. Nature often needs a little
assistance and when Chamberlain's
Tablets are given at the first indica-
tion, much distress and suffering may
be avoided. Sold by all dealers.

THE CHEMISTRY OF COMMERCE

Theme of an Interesting Lec-
ture by Professor
John D. Clark

PURE FOOD LAW VIOLATED

Possibility of Developing Sul-
phur Industry in New
Mexico.

"More adulterated food is
sold in New Mexico in viola-
tion of the federal pure food
act than people are aware of."
"New Mexico should discard
the antiquated and adopt the
more accurate modern test for
the flash point of petroleum."
"New Mexico is an especial-
ly promising field for the estab-
lishment of a soap factory."
"The manufacture of sul-
phuric acid is an industry that
should prove profitable in New
Mexico."

These were four points
brought out in the lecture of
Professor John D. Clark at the
High School Auditorium on
Saturday evening.

The Chemistry of Commerce was
the subject of an interesting lecture
delivered by Professor J. D. Clark at
the high school before a fairly good
sized audience Saturday night.

The lecture was the first in the series of
University Extension lectures given
here under the auspices of the Wom-
an's Board of Trade and other lec-
tures will be held in the Library Hall.

The speaker was introduced by Ru-
pert F. Asplund of the department of
education and Mr. Asplund's remark
that education is the main business of
the state elicited applause.

Professor Clark then waded right
into his subject saying: "I cannot
say that this is a subject that appeals
to the popular mind but it should ap-
peal to the minds of thinking men
and women."

He then went on to show that the
annual production due to chemical
process is nearly equal to that of
agriculture. He said there are
many chemical journals in the world
the size of Harper's or Munsey's and
named those in England, Germany
and this country. He emphasized the
good work accomplished by various
bureaus in Washington and paid a
high compliment to the food and drug
inspection bureau which he said "is a
great boon to humanity." He told
the labelling of cans and bottles
tends to do away with harmful in-
gredients, but added:

"I am convinced from experiments
I have made that there are a lot of
goods sold in New Mexico in violation
of the pure food act."

Bureau of Mines.

Dwelling briefly on the bureau of
mines in Washington, the lecturer
said that even the problem of saving
human life in the mines had been
taken up. He said that the waste of
saw dust is another problem the
government has been wrestling with
and eventually chemistry will doubt-
lessly show us how to utilize saw
dust to manufacture denatured al-
cohol which will sooner or later displace
gasoline for automobile and other
power purposes as it can be sold for
less than ten cents a gallon, although
at present the retail price is three to
four times as high.

Geological surveys he pointed out
had made countries wealthier by
many millions. In the bureau of
standards the scientist finds an ideal
bureau for "all is exact." Its most
recent work, said Professor Clark, is
to provide absolutely pure chemicals
for the use of those making analysis.

How research work and routine
work are combined was also pointed
out by the speaker, and yet he said
that we have been somewhat slow in
applying what we know as is seen in
the use of the thermos bottle which
is an old principle just applied in the
last few years for the great comfort
of travelers and explorers.

College Professors.

Professor Clark then took a shot at
those who pool pooh the work of col-
lege professors and said, "We have
failed to apply much that has been
taught simply because of this old
prejudice against a college professor,
many holding the opinion that such
a man cannot be practical." He told
an instance of this prejudice in the
case of certain turpentine men of
South Carolina.

But Professor Clark admitted that
more attention should be given by col-
leges to their laboratory work and to
the kind of men who are to teach the
fundamentals. He said that our col-
leges will eventually have two classes
of instructors, one class that has done
research work and the other class
composed of men able to teach how
to do it.

The difference between industrial
chemistry and pure chemistry the
speaker pointed out to be much the
same as the difference between poetry
and prose. Certainly, a man to
write good poetry must first of all
master prosody and so to be a success-
ful industrial chemist one must know
pure chemistry.

The Industrial World.

The lecturer described at length
various processes used in the indus-
trial world beginning with the mak-
ing of steel. He told of the Bessemer
process and how steel depends on
chemistry for its purity, and that there
must be no sulphur in the ore or coke,
for it renders steel brittle.

The history of aluminum was
briefly dwelt on and the audience
was visibly startled to hear that al-
uminum in 1855 was worth \$95 a
pound and now has dropped to 20
cents a pound. He dwelt on the value

of aluminum and said that many
housewives forget that coarse soap
and salt attack it.

The lecturer declared that in the
future we are going to get most of
our metals by electro chemistry and
pointed out the value of chemistry in
reducing the price of aluminum which
has proved its service not only in aid-
ing man's digestion by cooking food
without burning it but in stirring the
imagination in its use in air ships.

Gasoline.

After discussing petroleum prod-
ucts the speaker pointed out the use
and abuse of gasoline, that product
which is so necessary to the comfort
of the honk-honk man. Gasoline's va-
por is so heavy that explosions have
resulted when a hot stove was sever-
al feet away, said the speaker.

Sulphur was next dwelt upon and
Professor Clark said that even in
New Mexico it is found. It is extract-
ed largely by the Standard Oil Com-
pany in Louisiana at enormous profit
and is used extensively in making
sulphuric acid.

"I believe there is a possibility for
that industry in New Mexico,"
said the professor.

Ahi Perfume.

But the theme which probably in-
terested many men and all the ladies
at the lecture was perfume. The
speaker said that the city of Grasse,
18 miles southwest of Nice, France, is
the home of a great essence of per-
fume manufactory. Ten billion flow-
ers are used annually in this little
town of 15,000 inhabitants for the per-
fume trade. There are four methods
of getting the perfume out of the flow-
ers, one being the distilled water pro-
cess, and four million quarts of this
perfumed water are sold annually.
Then there is the lard process, the
mashing of the petals system and fi-
nally the method of volatile solvents.

Before concluding his lecture the
speaker passed around a variety of
perfumes which represented various
processes as well as the artificial per-
fumes.

At the conclusion of the lecture
there was prolonged applause which
was a spontaneous expression of the
interest aroused by this topic which
Americans, who are always on the
alert for improvements, could not but
find entertaining and instructive.

Miss Ross, Elocutionist.

Pleasing features of the evening
were the recitations by Miss Ross,
who is a well trained elocutionist
with a pleasing stage presence and
an equally pleasing voice. She will
be heard also at the lectures April 29
and May 6.

Miss Hazel Sparks, the talented
daughter of Chairman I. Sparks of the
board of county commissioners, open-
ed the program with a piano solo
which she played with her usual dash
and musical understanding. She was
warmly applauded.

Professor Watson will be the lec-
turer April 29, his theme being "Eu-
genics," and Dr. E. McQueen Gray
will speak May 6 on "Macheth."
Both lectures will doubtless attract
a large audience.

"Our baby cries for Chamberlain's
Cough Remedy," writes Mrs. T. B.
Kendrick, Resaca, Ga. "It is the best
cough remedy on the market for
coughs, colds and croup. For sale by
all dealers."

TUBERCULOSIS CAUSES TEN PER CENT OF CHURCH DEATHS.

National Association Reports High
Mortality Rate From Consump-
tion—Need of Education.

Statistics showing how serious a
problem tuberculosis is to the ordi-
nary church congregation were pub-
lished today by the National Association
for the Study and Prevention of
Tuberculosis in a bulletin on Tuber-
culosis Day.

From reports received from 725
churches, with a membership of over
312,000 communicants of twenty de-
nominations, and from 208 cities and
towns in 12 states in different var-
ious parts of the country, out of near-
ly 7,000 deaths in 1910, over 700, or
10.4 per cent were caused by tuber-
culosis. This means 224 deaths for
every thousand members of communi-
cants.

While the percentage of deaths
from tuberculosis as compared with
other diseases is not higher in the
churches, according to these figures,
than in the country at large, the tu-
berculosis death rate as shown by
the church returns, is higher per
thousand communicants than for the
general population in the registration
area of the United States, which the
Census Bureau gave as 1.67 in 1909.

"The National Association," the
bulletin says, "does not, however,
consider the statistics received from
ministers comparable from the point
of view of accuracy with those re-
ported by the Bureau of the Census.
A sufficient number of returns from a
great variety of churches have been
received, nevertheless, to indicate
that one of the most serious social
problems the ordinary church has to
consider is that of the devastation of
its membership by tuberculosis. The
need for education from the pulpit
and in the home is apparent. Every
minister in the United States is asked
to give this subject some attention
during the next two weeks."

HOUSE WORK TO BE DONE UNDER CONTRACT.

Chicago, April 25.—Vanishes the
servant problem.

Goodbye to the old-fashioned "hired
girl." Enter the "contracting house-
worker."

The latest queen of the kitchen and
autocrat of the household is on the
job in large numbers in Oak park, one
of Chicago's fashionable suburbs.

The "contracting houseworkers" do
not work by the week. They work by
the hour or day, with the number of
hours a day distinctly and legally un-
derstood, with their own independent
homes and home life, and with even-
ings and Sundays at their own dis-
posal. They are as independent as
factory workers and better paid.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE THOMAS S. HUBBELL.

Elks Conduct Services, and Boy
Scouts Form Part of
Procession.

Albuquerque, N. M., April 24.—The
funeral of Thomas S. Hubbell, ex-
sheriff of Bernalillo county, conducted
yesterday afternoon by the Alberque-
que Lodge of Elks was one of the large-
est ever seen in this city. The vehi-
cles of his sorrowing friends who fol-
lowed the remains of the late Elk and
all-round good fellow, was nearly a
mile and a half long.

After conducting a beautiful and
impressive service at the residence
the procession took up its way to
Santa Barbara cemetery, a command
of 35 of the local company of the Boy
Scouts marching two-by-two and in
uniform leading the way, followed by
more than a hundred members of the
Albuquerque Lodge B. P. O. E.

After the Elks followed the hearse
with the casket loaded with floral
tributes, flanked on each side by the
pall bearers, and following this came
the vehicles. These stretched from
the city limits on the east clear past
the Hubbell residence on West Cen-
tral avenue.

At the city limits on the east, the
Elks and Boy Scouts columns opened
out and with uncovered heads, stood
until the hearse and the vehicles had
passed through. Then those of the
lodge who wished to accompany the
remains to the cemetery were provid-
ed with a conveyance, and the proces-
sion took up its way to the city of
the dead.

Arriving there the burial service
of the Elks was read and all that was
mortal of Thomas S. Hubbell was
committed to the earth from whence
it came.

HAD BOTTLES OF BEER IN THEIR CARRIAGE.

Four Men Sent Sprawling Into Street
at Albuquerque, and Cited for
Reckless Driving.

Albuquerque, N. M., April 24.—
While street car number 3 was
progressing north on Second street yester-
day afternoon just before 6, a
buggy and team driven by Barney Lu-
cero lurched up Copper street and
ran right in front of the car. The
team managed to get across the
track without coming in contact with
the street car, but not so the buggy.

The buggy was struck on the left
side at about the rear axle, breaking
the left hind wheel, and spilling the
four occupants, Martin Garcia, Elias
Gonzales, and a man whose name
could not be learned, together with
Lucero, out on the ground.

Wayside Jottings.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1911.

Good Lamb Crop—Lambing is now in progress on the ranches throughout San Miguel county. The crop of lambs this year, from present indications, will be a large one, eclipsing that of last season.

Died of German Measles—At Albuquerque, where she was a student in the Indian school, Juana Lupita Garcia, died of pneumonia, the sequel of an attack of German measles with which she was stricken a week ago.

Garvin Promoted—H. P. Garvin of Las Vegas, a Santa Fe engineer with a run on the third district, has received notice of his appointment as airbrake inspector on the Santa Fe system with headquarters in Topeka.

Automobile Destroyed—This afternoon while out testing his machine Deputy Sheriff Smith had the misfortune to have the auto catch fire. It was burned all but the rear wheels in no time. The accident occurred out near the Souders place, south of town. It was caused by leakage of the gasoline. —Estancia Daily Herald.

Rattle Snakes in Good Spirits—A Kappa had one of his horses bitten by a rattlesnake last Friday. There have been several horses bitten here this spring, more than usual. The dampness in the ground must bring them out. They seem to be in good spirits as everybody is this spring looking for a big crop. —Naravisa, Quay County, New Mexico.

\$80,000 Farm Sale—What is thought to be the biggest deal in improved Pecos Valley land since the sale of the George W. Medley place east of Roswell to the late S. B. Owens, several years ago, was closed by the firm of W. C. Lawrence and Edgar Caffee, when H. J. Thode sold to Wm. J. Walsh and an eastern corporation the handsome apple and alfalfa ranch of 391 acres for a consideration of \$80,000. The consideration of the Medley-Owens sale was \$105,000, but a greater part of the value was an exchange of land in the Panhandle for the Medley place.

Irrigation Data Completed—For the past seven months George V. Newton, a special agent of the Census Bureau of the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington, with Professor F. L. Bixby, of the Irrigation Department of the Agricultural College has been busy in the compilation of data concerning the irrigation and crops of New Mexico. They have maintained an office at the college and have had a number of men in the field doing the actual field work in the gathering of the data required. Of these men, four were taken from graduates of the college, Edward Redding and Jay Stoneking having been out for several weeks last fall, and Maughn Brown and Roland Harwell having just returned from their territory.

Murt in Runaway—J. W. Forbes, a rancher of the American Bend colony, Dona Ana county, his son, John and Frank Goble, were thrown from a back in a runaway accident while driving a team of gray horses. At the electric light plant the team became frightened and started to run, making a quick turn which threw John Forbes and Goble from the back, the reins falling to the ground. Mr. Forbes, while trying to get out of the back end of the back, was thrown on the wheel and then to the ground, being badly cut and bruised, wounds on his head going through the flesh to the skull. John was rendered unconscious by his fall, but otherwise unhurt, and Frank Goble, who is walking on crutches on account of a broken leg was not injured at all.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1911.
Meningitis at Las Vegas—After a lingering illness Helen Williams, 2-year and 9-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Williams of Las Vegas, died of spinal meningitis.

Wedding at Las Vegas—A marriage license was granted at Las Vegas to Jennie Thomas, aged 22, of Raton, and James Duffy, aged 27, of Cimarron. The couple was married by Justice of the Peace Pablo Vigil.

Octogenarian Has Bad Fall—Mrs. Britt, mother of D. R. Britt, fell on the steps at their home two miles west on the Hondo near Roswell. She is 86 years old and the injury is considered serious on account of the shock such a fall is to one of her age.

Las Vegas Beavers No More—Las Vegas Dam No. 31 of the Independent Order of Beavers is no more. From its ashes there has arisen the Hermit Club of Las Vegas, which promises to be the liveliest social organization in New Mexico. A strong list of officers was elected by the Hermita. These are E. T. Plowman, hermit; J. E. Anton, vice-hermit; C. H. Bailey, friar; T. M. Elwood, scribe; William Sprinker, chachero; R. J. Taupert, P. D. McElroy and George Casard, trustees.

Saloon Becoming Notorious—A saloon on lower Railroad avenue is becoming notorious because of fights and other disturbances which have occurred there recently. Monday night a man appeared on the street with a frightful gash under his eye. He said he had been struck by a glass in the hands of the bartender. The man was a transient and did not go to a doctor. Last night he announced his intention of bringing charges against the proprietors of the place for assault as his wound had grown painful and threatened to become infected. He did not notify the police or the district attorney's office today, however, and it is believed he left town. A assertion there of the Democrats has negro is said to have been badly hurt in a row in the same saloon a short time ago. An investigation of the place should be made. —Las Vegas Optic.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1911.
Oh, the Beautiful Roses—It has never before been the privilege of the writer to see so many beautiful

roses as are at present in full bloom on the many lawns about Alamogordo. —Alamogordo News.

Fall in Line—Corsets for men are the rage in New York for summer wear," a corset salesman said at the Castaneda hotel. "Many will wear them for afternoon and evening dress. The styles most worn are distinctly form fitting." —Las Vegas Optic.

Books for Las Vegas Library—Former Chief Justice Thomas Smith has presented to the Carnegie Library at Las Vegas 200 rare volumes valued at a thousand dollars, and they are considered a very valuable acquisition by the library board.

Marriage Licenses—Marriage licenses were issued at Las Vegas to Feliciano Martinez, 16, Los Alamos, and Epifanio Martinez, 19, Sapello; Luisa Henly, 16, Lorenzo Roybal, 22, both of Los Alamos. At Albuquerque to Jennie Shade of Gallup, and George Kettle of Toledo, Ohio.

All Around Suspicious Character—A negro named James Elder failed to show cause at Albuquerque why he should be found in an alley at 1 o'clock in the morning with a rock in his pocket, and he was run in for a term of ten days under the provisions of the territorial vagrancy act as an all-around suspicious character.

Beat His Wife While Drunk—Alejandro Trilla, arraigned at Albuquerque, pleaded not guilty to the charge of drunkenness and abusing his wife, but opened his eyes when his wife and daughter were ushered into the court room and testified under oath that he had been both drunk and abusive. He was incarcerated for fifteen days.

Rattlers on Deck Again—Again is the deadly rattlesnake in evidence. The spotted pony belonging to S. A. Taylor was bitten on the nose by a rattler Tuesday, and its head is swelled all out of shape. The chances are that it will die, although Mr. Taylor is doing all he can to save the valuable animal. —Wagon Round Pantagraph.

Oil Lease Expired—The lease on the Perea Oil company, on the Perea grant, expires on the 15th of this month. About all that has resulted from its work is that it has demonstrated that the high land surrounding Santa Rosa is underlain by an immense body of water that rises in the oil wells to an elevation 100 feet greater than the town of Santa Rosa. —Santa Rosa Sun.

He Wasn't a Professional—A man was prowling around the editor's back yard Monday night, but took a rapid hike up the alley when discovered by the fearless exponent of truth in Wagon Mound. Bill Wigand says it must have been a crazy man, for no man in his right senses would expect to find anything worth stealing in an editor's yard or house. And Bill is about right. —Wagon Mound Pantagraph.

Enforcing Sanitation—John Logan was awarded a season of ten days' rest at Albuquerque's expense for his activities in the capacity of self-appointed scavenger. Without taking sufficient sanitary precautions, Logan has been in the habit of engaging in work of that kind at night, and has been the source of much annoyance to the sanitary officers. He has been summoned on similar charges before. His employee, Henry Campbell, arrested with him, was dismissed.

Taken Back for Perjury—United States Marshal S. Grant Victor of Muskogee, Okla., accompanied by L. G. Digney, a clerk of the United States court, who is acting as his deputy, passed through Albuquerque with Walter Cecil in their custody. Cecil was indicted two years ago in Roswell on the grounds of perjury in connection with some homestead entries. He has been wanted by the fifth district court for two years and had not been found by the officers in all that time.

Burglary at Albuquerque—The store of Sigfried Kahn at Albuquerque, was on Saturday night robbed of \$100 worth of merchandise.

Fire at Texico—The residence of George L. Sledge of North Texico, Curry county, burned to the ground. Sledge had only \$1,000 insurance.

Passed Lamy Saturday—Two carloads of recruits for the U. S. Coast Artillery passed Lamy on Santa Fe Train No. 1, from the East on Saturday evening.

House Destroyed at Clovis—The residence of Mrs. Martin on West Grand avenue at Clovis was totally destroyed by fire during her absence at Blacktown.

Editor Appointed Commissioner—J. Matt Alvey, editor of the Questa Gazette, Taos county, has been appointed a U. S. Commissioner by Judge John R. McElroy.

University Defeated by Miners—The University of New Mexico baseball team was defeated at Socorro on Saturday by the School of Mines team by the score of 10 to 5.

Fifty-four Indians Receive First Communion—Fifty-four Indian children received their first communion yesterday in the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Albuquerque.

Arrested by Mounted Police—Mounted Policeman A. A. Sena of Las Vegas, arrested V. S. Montoya at El Paso for forgery and has taken him to Mora where Montoya will be given a hearing on Monday.

Hagerman Not at Washington—Word comes from Roswell that Ex-Governor Herbert J. Hagerman is at Washington, D. C., and despite the fact that he is believed to have no intention of going to the National capital to fight the New Mexico constitution and statehood.

Stole Ice Cream Freezer—Miscellaneous at Las Vegas stole an ice cream freezer and contents at a social of the young people of the Baptist church and the Optic adds that this is not the first time lately that

such an occurrence has been recorded at the Meadow City.

Rep Lopez—"The Liberal asked a cowboy from the southern part of the country if he knew Red Lopez, the hero of the battle of Agua Prieta, and was told, 'he was the red-headed horse thief who stole a bunch of Colonel Slaughter's horses a few years ago.'" —Western Liberal.

Loitered on Broadway—Daniel Gutierrez and Antonio Martinez, were arrested by the police at El Paso and charged of vagrancy filed against them. Failing to make bond in the sum of \$200 each the men were held for trial this evening. It is charged that they have been loitering on Broadway.

And This is Las Vegas, Too—Says the Las Vegas Optic: "A young married man of this city has been indulging lately in a prolonged and strenuous flirtation with a school girl, who ought to know better. His friends have noticed it and her friends have not overlooked it and the gossips are getting busy."

Arroyos Not Water Courses—The case of the Jaques Dutch Company vs. Leonor Garcia, from San Juan county, has been decided in favor of Garcia, the court holding that arroyos were not natural water courses and that obstructions placed in such arroyos to protect adjoining land from periodical floods are legitimate.

Lanier is Captured Again—C. W. Lanier, station agent of the Colorado Southern at Des Moines, Union county, who had been taken into custody on the charge of being short \$900 in his accounts, eluded the authorities and made his way to Liberal, Kansas, but was brought back by Deputy Sheriff Brophy of Union county.

Just Another Accidental Shooting—While transferring a .31 caliber revolver from one pocket to the other Frank Donner at Raton, accidentally shot himself in the abdomen and is now at the Miners' Hospital, where the bullet was extracted by the physicians. The bullet struck the injured man in the left side of the abdomen and ranged downward.

Las Vegas Saloonkeeper Sent to Jail—At Las Vegas, Judge C. J. Roberts sent Saloonkeeper John Thompson to jail for five days and fined him \$50 for violating the Sunday law, at the same time announcing that all persons convicted before him of violation of saloon regulations would be given jail sentences and that sentence would not be remitted.

Traced Stolen Horse—Friday morning it was discovered that during the night some one had appropriated Tom Wright's horse, saddle and bridle at Lordsburg, Grant county. Constable Allen, Joe Olney, and Martin Wright went with Tom to look for the horse. They followed the trail till they were near the Chenoweth ranch, when they found the horse tied, out on the plain.

Merely Another Accidental Shooting—Charles Wood and A. G. Marquez of Abbott, Mora county, were brought to Raton suffering from gunshot wounds accidentally self-inflicted while illing the light on a rifle. Marquez had a bullet lodged in his pelvic bone and Wood had shot away the index finger of his right hand. Marquez had to be sent to the hospital at Dawson as the bullet could not be located without X-ray apparatus.

Have Confidence in Wagner—Resolutions have been adopted by the Rio Grande Presbytery in which that body, representing the ministers of the Presbytery in New Mexico, unhesitatingly proclaim its confidence in the integrity of the Rev. Sam S. Wagner, of Cuba, Sandoval county, who was recently arrested on a charge of perjury in connection with the patenting of some land which Mr. Van Wagner said he believed belonged to his late step father, Juan Montoya.

Albuquerque Boy Scouts Join National—The Boy Scouts have received official notice of their affiliation with the national organization and Colonel John Borradaile the certificate of approval from the national council of his appointment as the scout master. The Boy Scouts, though of recent organization in Albuquerque have attracted universal attention and are backed by the most prominent men in the city. Now that they are nationally connected the progress in the local organization will be more marked and the Boy Scouts the leading boys' club in the state.

Young Man Crazy by Whiskey—Fred Giese, a young man of 24 years, who works on the ranch of Sheriff C. L. Ballard, became temporarily crazed on bad whiskey at Roswell and while in this state created great excitement on Main street. He was put out of the rear of the Roswell Hotel and Trust company's office by Ed S. Gibbany and threw a brick or rock through the back window, evidently trying to hit the people inside. The glass was shattered all over the occupants but nobody was hurt. He then came round to the front of the building and struck J. H. Hill, of the firm of Hill & Dunn. When sobered, Giese said he remembered nothing of his escapades.

Raiding Roswell Booze Joint—City Marshal Wootter and Policemen J. H. and Ed Carmichael made a raid on the rooms over the Singer Sewing Machine company's office on Main street, at Roswell, and found a large quantity of liquor. The raid was made on a warrant charging J. A. Manning, Pearl Wilson, Will Foreman and Doe Wilson with being in charge of a place where liquor was kept in violation of the city prohibition ordinance. Three men were arrested by Policemen J. H. Carmichael, for participating in a social drink. James Curran was arrested for giving the others a drink out of his bottle, back of the Lewis pool hall. He pleaded guilty before Justice Witt and was fined \$6 and costs. Doe Askins and John Holland were arrested for receiving drinks.

Geodetic Survey—Harold D. King and A. M. Sobieralski of the U. S. Geological Survey, spent four days at Texico, Curry county, making observations. They came to Texico from

Alpine, Texas, and went to Guymon, Oklahoma.

Clovis Court House Completed—The court house at Clovis, Curry county, has been completed. The county officers took possession on Saturday.

Skunk Invades Home—The Silver City Enterprise complains of the increase and boldness of skunks in that town and tells the "conning" tale of the invasion of a Silver City home by that interesting little animal which was finally cornered behind a piano and killed, but not until it had fumed the entire home.

Judge Cooley's Bungalow—Work was commenced last week at Silver City on the six-room bungalow of Judge and Mrs. A. W. Cooley, the contract price for which is \$3,600.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1911.
Twenty-two Initiated—Las Vegas Council of Knights of Columbus on Sunday initiated 22 candidates.

Arrested for Wife Desertion—Charged with wife desertion, Idoro Castaneda of Las Vegas, was arrested at La Grana near Las Vegas.

Suit for Divorce—In the district court for Bernalillo county, yesterday, Emory Garber filed suit against Josephine Hall Garber, for divorce.

Died at Insane Asylum—Guadalupe Montano of Las Vegas, who had been a patient at the territorial asylum for the insane since 1898, died on Sunday.

Marriage License Granted—At Las Vegas, a marriage license was granted to Margarita Armijo, aged 17, and Jose S. Mares of Louisville, Colo., aged 25.

Hall Storm at Clovis—A hall storm at Clovis on Sunday evening did considerable damage. About \$1,000 worth of window panes were broken. Several people were painfully injured.

Sheepman Burned in His Bed—Gavino Mares of Union Chino, Guadalupe county, was seriously burned while in a sheep camp. The sparks from a burning log set his bed clothing on fire.

Ordered Out of Las Vegas—The wife of a well known Las Vegas citizen secured the arrest of Edna Carter, who kept a house of ill fame at Las Vegas. The woman was fined \$100 and ordered to leave the city.

Divorced and Then Married Again—At Albuquerque, Thomas J. Newman and Mary E. Ingram were married on Saturday evening by Justice of the Peace Wallace McClellan. The couple had been divorced several months ago.

Silver City Postal Bank—The Silver City postal bank, the second in New Mexico, the first being at Raton, will open on May 1. Postmaster Wiley has gone to Globe, Arizona, to learn the details of the postal savings plan.

Only Five Drunks—Monday morning saw only five drunks at Albuquerque facing justice of the Peace Craig and paying their \$5 fine and costs. The men were Jose Mares, H. Docker who is one-armed, Harry Thompson, George Clark and Jose Arias.

Wedding at Las Vegas—At Las Vegas yesterday noon, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Danziger, the wedding of Miss Greta Llewellyn Scott and Wellington George Hoover of Raton took place. Rev. Norman Skinner of the Presbyterian church performed the ceremony.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1911.
Romero Store Dedication—The Hon. E. Romero's store will be dedicated Thursday night by a grand ball given by Mr. Romero to the people of the valley. —Estancia Daily Herald.

Pleading Guilty to Smuggling—Eduardo Marquez, who was indicted by the federal grand jury at El Paso, pleaded guilty to the charge of smuggling in the federal court. Judge T. S. Maxey sentenced him to 16 days in the county jail.

Arrested for Illegal Timber Cutting—H. C. Harrington of Alamogordo, who has been in Wyoming recently, is in jail at Albuquerque having been brought back on a charge of illegal timber cutting preferred by the United States.

Indians Will Work in Beet Fields—Sixty pupils of the United States Indian school will leave Albuquerque about May 29 for Rocky Ford, Colo., from which place they will be distributed to various farms in the Arkansas valley to work in the beet fields during the summer vacation.

Forest Fire Checked—The forest fire that has been raging for the past three days within a mile of Alto, Lincoln county, has at last been checked, due to the efforts of Forest Rangers Scott, Bryant and Bateman, assisted by the citizens of Alto. About 75 acres of forest was burned.

Was Too Puffy When Drunk—Benigno Ronquillo was arrested by the police at El Paso and a charge of malicious mischief registered against him at the police station. It is charged that he had been imbibing a little too freely and threw a rock through a store window on South El Paso street, near the corner of Fourth street.

Levy of 25 Mills for Schools—The election for a special levy of 15 mills for school purposes at Artesia, Eddy county, passed off quietly and was carried by a vote of 75 to 34. An additional levy of five mills by the school board will bring the levy to 20 mills as against 25 mills last year.

High Water Starts Tie Drive—The annual tie drive of the Santa Barbara Tie and Pole company, one of the monster industrial events of the territory each year, is now on and within a short time approximately 500,000 ties will be thrown into the Rio Grande in the northern part of the territory and carried on the waters of the Rio Grande for 50 or 60 miles. The Santa Barbara drive started on April 20.

Casa de Oro Sold—The famous Casa de Oro, at Albuquerque, has been sold to Mrs. Nancy S. Deswick for \$3,100.

Work on Irrigation Ditch—Forty men and teams have been put to work on the Hammond-Farmington canal in San Juan county.

As Progressive as Santa Fe—Las Cruces will on May 9 vote on a bond issue of \$10,000 for a sewer system, and \$35,000 for a municipal water system.

Education against the county of Bernalillo, for the payment into the school fund of something like \$5,000 delinquent taxes collected by the county.

Broke Into National Guard Armory—The armory of Captain Tenny's company, New Mexico National Guard at Silver City, was broken into Sunday morning. Three young men were arrested and arraigned before Justice Newcomb, who fined one \$15 and costs, one \$25 and costs and the other a member of the company, \$35 and costs and thirty days in jail.

Delivery Wagon Smashed—Yesterday evening shortly before 9 o'clock, while A. O. Bachechi was attempting to cross the Santa Fe railway at Albuquerque, he was run into by a switch engine No. 237 in charge of Engineer Meyers and Fireman Haythorn White, and the delivery wagon he was driving was badly smashed.

Visits Cliff Dwellings—Miss Agnes C. Laut, the authoress who is here representing several magazines, left this morning for the Rito de los Frijoles canon to study the prehistoric dwellings and will probably find ample material there for interesting articles. Miss Laut is a brilliant writer and possesses a very charming personality.

Sue Railroad for Damages—Mrs. Belle C. Connor, in behalf of Charles Connor, a minor, as next friend yesterday entered suit in the Second District court for Sandoval county for the sum of \$5,000 against the A. T. & S. F. railway, charging that her husband, Charles Connor, was killed at the loading station of the Santa Barbara Tie & Pole company through the negligence of the defendant company on July 26, 1910.

Another White Slave Arrested—Guadalupe Gonzales, a Mexican woman, was arrested by immigration officers at El Paso and a charge of committing a felony was placed against her. She had already been deported by the immigration officers, as it was alleged that she was brought into the United States for immoral purposes. Every time the woman was deported she would return to the United States in a short time.

Federal Court at Roswell—The April term of federal court at Roswell opened on Monday with Chief Justice William H. Pope, presiding.

Cab Driver Furnished Booze—Minor Johnson, a well known cab driver of Roswell, was arrested on the charge of furnishing liquor to two young men Saturday night. He has given bond for his appearance.

Inaley Out on Bail—Judge Ira A. Abbott yesterday admitted Thomas Inaley accused of killing John Higgins to \$10,000 bail.

Charged With Theft—Jesus Uribe was arrested at El Paso by the police on a charge of theft under \$50. He is alleged to have taken a pair of shoes from an Overland street store.

Chinese Social—The missionary Societies of the M. E. Church will give a social at the church Friday evening, April 28. Admission free. Charges for refreshments, Art Gallery and other attractions.

TOPOGRAPHIC INDEX SHEETS OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The United States Geological Survey publishes, for the convenience of the public, index sheets which show the progress of the topographic work of the Survey in the several states. Any of these index sheets will be sent without charge on application to the Director of the Survey at Washington. The Survey's topographic maps have come to be recognized as of great importance to a large proportion of the people of any community, and those who use them will find the index sheet a great convenience in picking out the particular maps wanted. Most of the standard topographic maps are now published on the scale of about a mile to the inch and cover an area approximately 210 square miles. Over 2,000 maps of different scales have been published, some surveys having been made in every State. Most of the maps are sold at five cents each.

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S.S.S. CURES BLOOD POISON

A great many so-called remedies for Contagious Blood Poison are composed almost entirely of strong mineral ingredients. They seem to be compounded with the idea that one poison will counteract another—provided the stomach and delicate portions of the system can withstand the effects of the strong treatment. These concoctions are intended to kill the poison in the system. In this article we want to tell you of S. S. S., a purely vegetable remedy for Contagious Blood Poison, a medicine that not only cures the disease, but one which from the first does have a fine tonic effect upon the stomach and the entire system. Nor does S. S. S. attempt to kill the germs within the system, but cures by REMOVING them from the blood—which is absolutely the only way to cure the disease.

It does not require any argument to establish the fact that a blood disease can be cured only by a blood purifier; every one will admit the truthfulness of this statement. The question of most importance therefore is, what medicine has proven by actual results its superiority as a blood purifier? We claim this distinction for S. S. S., and offer as proof the fact that for more than forty years it has been sold under this claim and the demand for it has steadily increased, and we have thousands of testimonials from cured patients from all parts of the country.

Contagious Blood Poison, as the name implies, is an infectious blood taint which may be communicated from one person to another. Its virus is of a most insidious nature, multiplying from an insignificant germ in the blood, until it becomes a thorough systemic poison. Its first symptom is usually a tiny sore or pimple, but it rapidly spreads, and in a short while the entire body gives evidence of the poison in the blood. The mouth and throat ulcerate, glands in the groin swell, the hair begins to come out, copper-colored spots appear on the body, and frequently running sores and ulcers break out on the flesh.

A condition of such serious nature requires proper treatment. Not only must the disease be driven out, but the system which has been weakened by the ravages of the poison, must be built up before health can be restored.

S. S. S. CURED HIM.
I was afflicted with a terrible blood disease, which was in spots at first, but afterwards broke out into sores, and it is easy to imagine the suffering I endured. Before I became convinced that the doctors could do me no good I had spent a hundred dollars, which was really thrown away. I then tried various patent medicines, but they did not reach the disease. When I had finished my first bottle of S. S. S. I was greatly improved, and was delighted with the result. The large red spots on my chest began to grow paler and smaller, and before long disappeared entirely. I regained my lost weight, became stronger and my appetite greatly improved. I was not only well, and my skin as clear as a piece of glass.
H. L. MEYERS.
38 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

LA JOYA COMPANY ELECTS NEW OFFICERS.

James W. McCreary, President; R. L. Baca, Secretary; L. B. Prince, Treasurer.

A special meeting of the directors of the La Joya Irrigation Company was held on Thursday evening to take action on the death of Hon. J. M. Freeman, late president and treasurer of the company, and make such changes in the officers as were made necessary by his death.

Resolutions expressive of the great loss experienced by the company and the high regard in which Judge Freeman was held, were unanimously passed.

Lewis T. Brownell of Greeley, Colorado, was elected director to fill the vacancy.

Hon. James W. McCreary of Denver, was elected president, and Hon. L. B. Prince of Espanola, treasurer; Governor Prince resigned as secretary and Hon. R. L. Baca of Santa Fe was chosen in his place.

Elias Clark of Alcide, who is a director and also a superintendent, reported that the work was progressing favorably on the new high line ditch, and about 4,400 feet are already constructed. The company is considering the cutting of a quantity of ties and cedar posts in the eastern part of its property simultaneously with the construction of the La Joya ditch.

MRS. MATTHEW SCOTT ELECTED TO PRESIDE.

Washington, April 22.—Mrs. Matthew T. Scott of Illinois, last night was declared re-elected president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the next two

years. Of the 1086 votes cast, Mrs. Scott received 614, her opponent, Mrs. William C. Story of New York, 468, and six of the ballots were blank as to choice for president-general. The tellers spent almost twenty-four hours in counting yesterday's vote.

With Mrs. Scott was elected the entire administration ticket except one, vice president-general, who received ten votes less than the number necessary to elect. For this position a new ballot will be taken.

When Mrs. Scott entered Continental hall after the vote had been announced, preceded down the center aisle by a dozen charming young pages and followed by a score more, bearing great baskets and arms full of flowers, she was received with wild applause.

Scarcely had she mounted the platform before Mrs. Story asked for recognition. She declared she had no bitterness in her heart because of her defeat and urged all the members of the organization to uphold the hands of their newly elected president-general.

Sale of Timber, District No. 5, Albuquerque, New Mexico, April 14, 1911. Sealed bids marked outside, "Rd. Timber Sale Application," April 1911, Jones National Forest, and addressed to the District Forester Albuquerque, N. M., will be received up to and including the 20th day of May, 1911, for all or any part of the merchantable dead timber standing or down, and all or any part of the live timber marked for cutting by the Forest Officers, located in Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, and 18, T. 19 N., R. 1 E., and in Section 12, T. 19 N., R. 1 E., N. M. P. M., between the Los Alamos and Rendile Canons within the Jones National Forest