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FATHER DRIVES GIRLS AWAY WITH GUN

Francisco Chaves is Charged With Cruelty by Daughters Who Borrowed Provisions From Neighbors.

ASKED FOR FLOUR WHEN HUNGRY

(Special Correspondence.)

Roy, N. M., July 8.—Considerable excitement has been caused here by the charge made by the three grown daughters of Francisco Chaves who has a claim in the canyons west of town, that he drove them from home at the point of a gun because they had asked neighbors to loan them a small quantity of flour with which to make bread. They assert they were hungry. Chaves was arraigned before a justice of the peace. The girls told their story and seemed to agree on the essential points. They said that while their father was away last week, they ran out of provisions and were compelled to ask aid of neighbors. He became angry on his return after finding out what they had done and drove them from his house at the point of a gun severely condemning them for asking aid of the neighbors. The three girls never had been to town in their lives despite the fact that they were born near here. They left home with scarcely enough clothing on them to protect them and wandered about all night in the darkness. They were found by persons living near the river and brought here for protection as they feared to return home. None of the girls had shoes or stockings, and told a story of hardship and want that aroused general sympathy. They were given in charge of good families here and will be provided for. Mrs. A. S. Bushkewitz made a call for aid and received a donation of money, clothing and other necessities for the three girls.

ATLANTIC CITY NEEDS THE UPLIFT—WILSON.

Democratic Nominee for President Declares Famous Resort is a Trifle Wicked—Many Promise Him Support Including One Man Who Voted Republican Ticket for Forty Years.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 10.—What Atlantic City lacks and needs most is moral pride, in the opinion of Governor Woodrow Wilson, who addressed a throng of 5,000 persons at the laying of the corner stone of the Y. M. C. A. building here today. It was the Democratic nominee's first appearance on the platform since the Baltimore convention and the crowd cheered him enthusiastically. The governor was introduced by John Wanamaker, former postmaster general, who referred to him as a "plain man and a learned statesman." Among the men who met Governor Wilson at his hotel today was William Cramp, retired ship builder of Philadelphia. "I have voted the Republican ticket for forty years," he told the governor, "but in 1912 I shall vote for you." "Kentucky is for you strong," Governor McCreary of Kentucky told the nominee. "We are going to help elect you." William J. Burns, who investigated the alleged councilman graft cases in Atlantic City, talked with the governor for a few minutes about the local situation.

GRAVE OFFENSE IS CHARGED AGAINST JOSE VALENCIA

He Is Arrested With Sheep Herds On Majado Grant, West of City, and Placed In Jail; Father of Girl In Galisteo Asserts He Wronged Her; He Denies Charge, But Will Be Arraigned Thursday Before Judge Abbott.

Jose Valencia, 25 years old, a young rancher who has a large flock of sheep on the Majado grant west of this city, was arrested there last night by Seferino Baca, deputy sheriff, on a warrant secured by Trinidad Trujillo of Galisteo, charging a statutory offense against Trujillo's daughter, 20 years old. The case is complicated by the fact that the young woman has not been of sound mind since childhood and was not capable of protecting herself from the attack which Trujillo charges was made by Valencia. Valencia who is now in the county jail here without bond, denies the charge but will not discuss the matter with the officers. The warrant for his arrest was issued yesterday and Mr. Baca found him last night, bringing him at once to this city. This morning, it was said at the office by the district attorney, the young man would be arraigned before Judge E. C. Abbott at the court house Thursday.

MEXICAN SITUATION IS RAPIDLY GROWING CRITICAL SAYS SENATOR.

Orozco's Ragged Troops Are Split Into Many Factions and Some of Them Are in Open Rebellion Against Former Leader While Other Agitate Hope to Depose Chief and Take Command in His Stead—Mormons Ready for Battle.

Washington, D. C., July 10.—"Outrages in Mexico are becoming so frequent that this country cannot put up with them any longer. There will be big developments in the Mexican situation in a few days." This was the prediction of Senator Mark Smith of Arizona, at the White House today.

He added he had not talked about the Mexican situation with President Taft. "We have got to do something—issue a proclamation or warn Mexico in some way," he said.

REBELS DISPLEASED WITH OROZCO.

Juarez, Mexico, July 10.—When Gen. Pascual Orozco, Jr., arrives here he must face dissatisfaction in the ranks of his soldiers. A new rebel junta has been organized and secretly has been working among the troops with the idea of persuading them to abandon the leadership of General Orozco and recognize General David de la Fuente, as military chief, with Emilio Vasquez Gomez as civil head of the rebel cause.

The Vasquista sympathizers, originators of the present revolt, which was appropriated by Orozco, who repudiated Vasquez Gomez, have risen again and the mutinous spirit conspicuous among the rebels of late may be traced to Vasquista influence. It is understood the Vasquista leaders will meet in a few days in San Antonio, Texas, and consider plans for deposing Orozco. The Vasquistas have been anxious ever since Emilio Vasquez Gomez was overthrown by Orozco to assume charge of the revolution, but not until recent events, when Orozco began to meet with military reverses, have they found encouraging responses in the rebel ranks. General Orozco was expected to reach here today. His stay in Juarez, it was declared, would be short. His next headquarters will be at Casas Grandes, 140 miles southwest on the Mexican Northwestern R. R., from which point the rebel invasion of the State of Sonora will be directed.

General Pascual Orozco, Jr., did not arrive here today as was expected and local rebel officials now say they are not certain that he will come. General Orozco's private car had been attached last night to a military train, which reached here at 8 o'clock today, but the train was divided north of Laguna, Orozco's car returning southward toward Encinas. The belief is general that General Orozco and his staff finally will go across country to Casas Grandes.

GERMANS SEEKING NEW ARCTIC PASSAGE.

Under Patronage of Nobility Who Finance Trip, Explorers Will Search for New Waters Around Europe and Asia.

Berlin, July 10.—A German Arctic expedition under the leadership of Lieutenant Schroder-Baranz will start in June, 1913, for a three to four years' trip of exploration in the north-east passage, the water route north of Europe and Asia between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Princess Theresa of Bavaria, the Duke of Altonburg, Duke Adolph Friedrich of Mecklenburg, the Duke of Urach and others are among the supporters of the expedition.

The scientific equipment will be supplied by the Berlin Museum and a corps of able scientists will be of the party. The northeast passage first was explored in 1878-79 by Nordenskiöld, in the Vega.

BURNED IN EXPLOSION

ERINEO DELGADO POURS ALCOHOL INTO LIGHTED PERCOLATOR ON SUNDAY

Home of Federal Judge Pope Scene of Terrible Accident, Which May Cause Death of Chef—He Ran Through Rooms With Clothing in Flames, While Family Pursued Him With Blankets Trying to Put Out Fire and Save Life—Removed to Sanitarium Where Condition Is Critical.

Erineo Delgado, 35 years of age, employed in the home of William H. Pope, Federal Judge, 397 Palace Avenue, was probably fatally burned at ten o'clock Sunday morning, when a can of alcohol with which he was filling a coffee percolator exploded setting fire to his clothing.

Maddened with the intense pain and temporarily losing control of himself, Delgado ran screaming through the house, thereby fanning the flames into a roaring conflagration which cooked his head, face, shoulders and chest, both his hands and his arms.

In attempting to extinguish the flames and save the man from being burned to death as he ran, Judge Pope seized him, thereby severely burning his hands. Miss Miller, employed in the Pope home had her clothing set on fire, while trying to aid Delgado, but the flames were extinguished before she was injured. Delgado was treated by Doctors Small, Murray and Knapp and removed to St. Vincent's Sanitarium where he is hovering between life and death. He has a wife and child.

Delgado Sunday morning, was preparing breakfast for Judge and Mrs.

Pope and the Misses Hull, who are guests at the Pope home. Judge Pope and Mrs. Pope had gone to the garage near the house when they heard frantic screams. They entered the residence to find Delgado madly dashing from room to room, his clothing a mass of flames. Judge Pope, Mrs. Pope, the Misses Hull and the Miller girl pursued him. They seized naval blankets from the floor for the purpose of smothering the flames but so frantic had Delgado become that they could not aid him. He ran into the bath room evidently with the intention of pouring water upon himself which would only have aided the flames. There Judge Pope seized him and held him while the others covered him with blankets and succeeded finally in smothering the fire. The unfortunate man was a terrible sight. Fully one third of his body was cooked in a horrible manner, portions of the flesh adhering to the charred clothing. Moaning and groaning in his agony, he was assisted to a bed and the physicians summoned. They gave him emergency treatment and he was then placed in an automobile and hurriedly taken to the sanitarium.

As nearly as could be learned, Delgado had lighted the percolator to prepare coffee. He discovered that the alcohol had given out in the lamp and started to refill it from a large can of alcohol without first extinguishing the flames. There was a sudden flash and the burning spirits were thrown all over the room, setting fire to the house and deluging the man in a wave of flames.

His screams were heard by the neighbors, several of whom came to the rescue. The house, fortunately, was not damaged greatly, the fire being quickly put out.

The terrible accident completely unnerved the Pope household. Judge Pope and the Misses Hull did everything in their power to relieve the sufferings of the injured man and will spare no expense to save his life. In discussing the case, Dr. Small said: "Fully one third of Delgado's body is terribly burned. He is suffering intensely and his condition is quite serious. Whether or not he will recover is as yet purely a matter of conjecture. Three physicians were summoned and everything that medical science could do, was promptly done."

BUBONIC PLAGUE BREAKS OUT IN CUBA, ALSO.

Case of Dreaded Malady Near Palace of President Caused Him to Flee and Has Greatly Alarmed Health Authorities on Island.

Havana, July 9.—The existence of bubonic plague in Havana has been determined definitely. A special board of physicians has pronounced the case at Las Animas hospital true bubonic plague. The patient is Mendez Guerra, a Spaniard, who was employed on a sewer laying contract. He was taken ill July 3 at his lodgings close to the palace. A marked fever developed. The man was removed to Hospital Number 1, where the symptoms were at once believed to indicate bubonic.

The secretary of sanitation ordered immediate fumigation of the infected house, as well as all others in that vicinity, including the palace. President Gomez and his family left this morning for their country home at Calabazas.

Much anxiety is felt throughout the city, but the sanitary authorities express fullest confidence that the health department will keep the disease under control. For the present fumigation will be applied only to suspected houses. The rat killing corps of the police department has been largely reinforced. All street cars, omnibuses and ferry boats have been ordered to be washed with disinfecting fluid.

WHARF RATS ARE KILLED

Washington, D. C., July 9.—No new cases of bubonic plague were reported today from Cuba or Porto Rico to the public health marine hospital service.

Three steerage passengers who had come from the Plague zone in Havana were taken off the steamer Chamette today at the New Orleans Quarantine Station. They will be detained until there is absolute assurance that they are not infected.

All on board the vessel were well and she was permitted to proceed to New Orleans.

Surgeon Stoner, Chief Medical officer at Ellis Island, telegraphed here that the work of destroying rats along the New York water front was well under way. Similar work came from Galveston, Texas, and other ports.

BOSTON DEALERS ARE BUYING WOOL AGAIN.

Boston, Mass., July 9.—Manufacturers have bought considerable wool in the Boston market during the last week much of it subject to approval on arrival. The purchases of territory wools have been large but a fair amount of fleece has been sold. While there has been no actual advance in prices, the tendency appears to be upward.

BUMPER CROPS ARE PROBABLE THIS YEAR.

Government This Afternoon Issues Its July Crop Bulletin Showing Amount of Acreage in Various Food Stuffs and Condition of Crops in Field.

Washington, D. C., July 9.—The July crop report of the department of agriculture issued at 2:15 p. m. today is as follows:

Wheat, condition 73.3 of a normal; indicated acre yield 13.9 bushels; estimated total production 258,600,000 bushels.

Spring wheat condition 89.3; acre yield 14.1. Total production 271,000,000. Wheat remaining on farms 23,876,000.

Corn, acreage 108,110,000; condition 81.5; acre yield 26.6. Total production 21,811,000,000.

Oats condition 89.2; acre yield 30.1. Total production 1,139,000,000.

Barley condition 88.3; acre yield 25.6. Total production 194,600,000.

Rye condition 88.2; acre yield 16.9. Total production not given.

White potatoes, acreage 3,689,000; condition 88.3; acre yield 95.5. Total production 352,000,000.

Tobacco, acreage 1,194,200; condition 87.7; acre yield 844.9 pounds. Total production 1,009,000,000.

Flax, acreage 2,992,000. Condition 88.9; acre yield 9.4. Total production 280,000,000.

Rice, acreage 710,100. Condition 86.3; acre yield 31.7. Total production 22,600,000.

Hay, condition 85.2; acre yield 1.4. Total production not given.

Apples, condition 67.9. The condition of important crops on July 1, by principal middle western states, with the ten year average for comparison follows:

Winter wheat:	1912, 10 year avg.
Kansas	75
Nebraska	72
Missouri	61
Oklahoma	77
Washington	84
Texas	85
Oregon	102
California	79
Idaho	84

ARE YOU SIX CENTS BETTER OFF?

Washington, July 10.—The American government began the new fiscal year with \$5,640,467,621, of which all but \$363,621,008 is in circulation and the balance held in the treasury vaults as the assets of the federal government. The volume of real money breaks all records, so far as the treasury statement shows, for the winding up of the fiscal year and it beats a year ago by eighty-four and a half million dollars.

The treasury officials, estimating that the population has grown to 95,656,000 up to last Monday, say that a pro rata distribution of this money would give each person \$54.26, or six cents more than a year ago.

NEVADA ENCAMPMENT IS NOW UNDER WAY.

Missouri State Troops and Regular Army Battalion Conduct Joint Maneuvers on Government Reservation.

Nevada, Mo., July 10.—The two-week encampment and maneuvers of the national guard army starts at the government reservation here with the arrival of the First Missouri Regiment from St. Louis and the Third Regiment from Kansas City. The First and Third will arrive early in the morning on four special trains. The camp will be known this year as Camp Rumbold. Next Sunday morning the First and Third will return home and the Fourth and Sixth Regiments will arrive. One battalion of the Seventh U. S. Infantry regulars will remain throughout the encampment. The school of instruction for officers will be under charge of Major James McKay, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry.

LONG MARCH IS BROUGHT TO AN END.

Provision Regiment Consumed Thirty Days in Making Hike of 300 Miles and While It Broke No Records It Gained Much Information and Some Sore Heels.

Sparta, Wis., July 10.—The provisional regiment of infantry which started on a 300-mile march from Dubuque, Ia., June 4, arrived today. No speed records were broken in the thirty-three days travel, but much valuable information about new equipment and new tactics was gained. The Sixth cavalry was expected to arrive late today. After resting here over Sunday they will resume their trip to the military reservation, where they will participate in joint maneuvers July 15 to August 15.

GRAFT IS TROUBLE WITH UNHAPPY MEXICO.

Former Secretary of State Hernandez Who is Exiled in Kansas City Gives Interview Denouncing Both Madero and Orozco.

Kansas City, Mo., July 8.—Brulio Hernandez, once secretary of state of Chihuahua and a figure in the Mexican revolution, is visiting Kansas City. Professor Hernandez—he is an educator in his country—was one of the group of men who, choosing Madero as their leader, launched the revolution against the Diaz rule.

Later, he says, when he saw that Madero, his personal ambition causing him to lose sight of the original revolutionary cause, was trying to do over again what Diaz had done, he resigned his office of secretary of state and helped Orozco to organize the anti-Madero party.

But Orozco proved a disappointment. Like Madero the real cause for fighting was overcome by personal ambition, according to Hernandez, where Professor Hernandez severed his connections with Orozco and from an ardent revolutionist became an evolutionist.

"The situation in Mexico can be settled only through evolution," said Professor Hernandez last night. "Mexico has too many grafters and too little education. It is only after terrible suffering and bloodshed that justice and honesty will finally get the upper hand. The fighting will go on and as heretofore, will accomplish nothing. Madero can not last much longer. He has only about \$10,000,000 Mexican money left with which to defend himself. Then perhaps will come Orozco and after Orozco what? More war, more traitors to the cause, perhaps.

"The masses are too ignorant to help themselves and the leaders are too much imbued with lust for personal wealth and power to help the masses. Education is the only solution. But I fear it will not come until after the war and grafting have exhausted the life blood of the nation. Then from the ruins will spring a new nation, founded on liberty and ruled by justice."

Professor Hernandez speaks five languages.

FREE LUNCH AND CRIME IS SALOON KEEPER'S PLEA.

Intense Interest in Los Angeles Over Fight By W. C. T. U. to Prevent Festive Hot Dog and Cheese Being Dispensed With the Schooner in Saloons—Bartenders Assert They Prevent Drunkenness.

Los Angeles, July 8.—Members of the W. C. T. U. and a delegation of saloon keepers appeared before the city council today to argue for and against a proposed ordinance to prohibit free lunches. The W. C. T. U. took the ground that the elimination of the free lunch would advance the cause of temperance. The saloon men asserted that the free lunch is a valuable aid to temperance.

"Many men go to saloons at noon to get lunch, and of course they must drink," said the leader of the W. C. T. U.

"Yes, and after a man eats he drinks less than he did before," replied the spokesman for the saloon men. "A man always gets drunk quicker and wants to drink more when his stomach is empty. Another fact you seem to have overlooked is that free lunches prevent many crimes. A man 'down and out,' hungry and desperate, will go into a saloon, eat a free lunch, and satisfy his hunger, and with this satisfaction disappears all incentive for going out and holding up someone, which in many cases results in murder."

Action was delayed for a week to investigate further.

LAWYERS ON STRIKE TO ENFORCE DEMANDS.

They Can Not Be in Contempt Because They Will Not Appear Before Certain Magistrates Unless They Are Given What They Want.

Milan, July 10.—Attorneys here are on a strike, the first walkout of lawyers in history. Unable to obtain from the judges of Milan certain reforms in legal procedure that they desired, the attorneys called on the various magistrates and declared that not a single one of their number would appear in any court until their demands were granted.

ELEUTRIO BARELA ARRESTED HERE FOR KILLING SON WITH AN AXE

He Arrived Yesterday From Cieneguitas, Where Body Was Found Yesterday In a Badly Decomposed Condition—Supposed Crime Was Committed Sunday Following a Quarrel at the Family Home.

Charged with the brutal murder of his own son, Eleutrio Barela was arrested here this afternoon by Seferino Baca, deputy sheriff, on information furnished by persons whose names have not been made public and who it is asserted claim to have heard Barela accuse himself of the crime.

When arrested today Barela declared that he did not murder his son and pleaded ignorance of the entire matter. He was locked up and will be arraigned Friday morning at ten o'clock before Justice of the Peace Alarid, unless some evidence is found in the meantime to exonerate him of the deed.

DRANK ACID AND DIED

Coroner's Jury Finds Pena Blanca Citizen Killed Himself

BODY FOUND UNDER WAGON

Three Sons Will Take Remains Home This Afternoon For Burial.

Marcelino Baca, 55 years old and a resident of Pena Blanca, Sandoval county, was found dead beneath his wagon in a corral on South Water street this morning, having mistaken a bottle of carbolic acid for a bottle of whiskey. An inquest was held this morning and the coroner's jury found that Mr. Baca had accidentally killed himself by drinking the acid while under the impression that he was taking a drink of whiskey.

Mr. Baca is a member of a well known family in Pena Blanca. He came here overland for the De Vargas day celebration with three of his sons. Yesterday, they enjoyed the day's festa and the death of the father came as a sad ending to the day's sport. The body was taken in charge by Akers-Wagner undertaking company and will be taken later to Pena Blanca for interment.

SENATE PUTS BACK TARIFF BOARD MONEY.

It Places \$250,000 Back in Appropriation Bill After House Had Eliminated the Entire Item.

Washington, D. C., July 10.—Appropriations of \$250,000 for the International Waterways Commission were restored to the sundry civil bill reported today by the Senate. Because of the bubonic plague situation the house appropriation for prevention of epidemic by the public health service, was increased from \$100,000 to \$500,000.

The customs reforms proposed in the House bill were stricken out an item of \$250,000 for collecting the revenue from customs inserted, likewise \$250,000 from sea-coast artillery buildings, and \$50,000 for the Kethley Overcross railroad, both in the Philippines; \$70,000 for additional land at Fort Sam Houston, Texas; \$50,000 for a steel bridge at Port Riley, Kansas, and \$25,000 for a large range at Vancouver barracks, Washington.

The House bill was amended so as to continue the office of register and receiver of public moneys for land districts.

The provision in the House bill limiting the department of justice in employing attorneys to those who have just left the government service was stricken out.

EAST INDIA MYSTIC GOT WIFE'S MONEY.

Now He Tells in Court With Apparent Delight That His Wife Arose at Two O'clock to Write Him a Letter Thanking Him.

Los Angeles, Calif., July 9.—Meeting the opposition more than half way in every verbal contest, Gorham Tufts, the American and East India mystic, who is on trial on the charge of having obtained more than \$100,000 from his wealthy wife under false pretenses, underwent cross-examination in the superior court today. Mrs. Tufts, the complaining witness, formerly was a Mrs. Doe, widow of a wealthy resident of Ft. Worth, Texas.

Tufts met every thrust of his wife's attorneys with counter-thrusts of his own, and feeling between the opposing sides became so keen at times that the court frequently had to resort to admonitions.

To every question bearing upon his domestic relations, Tufts replied that he still entertained a high regard for his wife and that any money he may have obtained from her to promote several pretentious commercial and financial schemes came to him under forms in legal procedure that they desired, the attorneys called on the various magistrates and declared that not a single one of their number would appear in any court until their demands were granted.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF SANTA FE COUNTY.

The New Mexican 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.

THE PROGRESSIVES.

There is a certain element in the country that seems to regard the Progressives as iconoclasts and destructionists. They are not. They would build but not destroy. Their opponents class them as anarchistic in tendency, as socialists in belief, as revolutionary in intention. It is the same old story. Any new movement, any demand for change, is met by the charge that the leaders in such movement court ruin; that they revel in disaster; that they have no regard for steady and stable business conditions; that they would recklessly overthrow that which is established. The Progressives are just what the name implies. They simply believe in those policies and those methods that will advance and aid the interests of the people of the nation. The old methods, hoary with age and ragged in garb must be infused with new and vigorous blood and clothed in new garments. The voice of our American citizenship must be heard.

Surely, the new movement is not one that implies danger. There is no sign of insurrection in it. Its leaders are not revolutionaries, and will measure up man to man with the leaders of the old guard. Is not Senator Cummins as constructive and patriotic as Senator Crane? Is not the record of Senator Borah as exemplary as that of Senator Gallinger, and has his loyalty to order and obedience to law been less conspicuous? It is not the brilliant and honest Hadley as worthy of confidence as Boies Penrose, and does not the rugged fidelity to principle exhibited by Bob La Follette show well in contrast to that of William Lorimer or Isaac Stephenson, and is not Senator Clapp of Minnesota as worthy of confidence as is the antiquated Cullom of Illinois?

This movement is not fraught with any danger nor red with incandescence, but it has come to stay and it has come to make better conditions. There is no use in denying the power of the big interests in this country today; there is no use in refusing to acknowledge the conditions of the everyday citizen who is fighting for his right to live. This Progressive movement is for a nearer approach to equality in our citizenship. It would only curb, not destroy. It is not against corporations, but it would have them be square. It is not opposed to any movement, big or little, that will give us progress and better conditions. It is simply a demand for a square deal.

THE THINGS WE HOPE FOR.

The policy of the New Mexican under the management that assumes control today, will be to give the news. It will endeavor honestly and earnestly to uphold and aid the men who are loyal to, and the measures which tend toward the upbuilding and progress of the state.

It will try to give a square deal in its associations with the public, but news wherever discovered and whomsoever it involves will be found in these columns, without fear of one person or favor to another.

The management expects that some things will be said and done that will awaken wrath and provoke opposition but it may be added in that connection that we are willing to meet the responsibility in any such case. However, we will strive to gather news that will be accurate in every particular with a desire to display justice and fairness at all times. The policy will be always along the lines of progression, the advancement and advertisement of New Mexico and those policies that seem to us to be best for the interests of the people of the state.

The political policy of this paper will be progressive and the management hopes to give to New Mexico a live, wideawake, readable newspaper.

A FEW CHANGES.

It will be noted above that the price of the New Mexican is reduced to five dollars per year, those subscriptions expiring on and after this date coming under that rate. The management will make other changes as rapidly as possible, those contemplated including a new head letter and a new dress.

Being Progressives, we desire to give the readers of the New Mexican the benefit of this policy and we believe it to be progressive to make the price of this paper such that it may come within the reach of an extensive clientele, and at the same time make it attractive in appearance and readable as to news.

The management will spare no pains to make this paper felt, to give its readers live stuff; to hit when deemed necessary, to give credit where due and criticism when believed to be merited. It aims to give a newspaper to the citizens of the state and hopes to win the support, confidence and good will of the people of New Mexico.

In assuming the position as editor of The New Mexican we want to pay a tribute of respect to our predecessor who has so long presided in the sanctum and stood at the wheel in the sometimes tempestuous seas that every newspaperman encounters in a voyage in newspaperdom. If, when we retire from the interesting and busy field we can leave behind a record of as faithful service as has our friend Paul A. F. Walter, the regrets we will have will be few. We shall think of him as he enjoys the fruits of a well earned vacation in the woods and beside the roaring mountain streams and can give him the Rip Van Winkle toast wherever he may be in the future: "May you live long and prosper."

With Woodrow Wilson and William Taft running for President where does Marne Henry Watterson get into the game? The present political situation emphasizes once again the old saying that politics make strange bed fellows. The Governors who were in the time light so conspicuously in the preliminary game and were standing so strenuously together, have drifted apart and some of the Democratic brethren do not seem to know where they're at. It will be a daily stunt of vaudeville to watch the present political race for the presidential goal.

Now it is reported that the cow is doomed and that artificial milk which science has about perfected, will replace the long cherished lactical fluid. If they keep on, science and invention will do away with all the beauties of farm life, and "back to the farm" will be but a ghastly call. There will be nothing to go back for except to die.

A man working in an Indiana cement factory got a coating of cement under the skin by the dust working through his pores. We know a grist of men with hard faces and they did not get them by working in a cement factory, either.

They say that meat is going up again and in the east round steaks will be bringing forty cents by fall. It is presumed that the soup bone will soar next and, then it looks like hay and snow balls for most of us, according to the season.

There is a man in this state named Hoghead. When Mr. Hoghead once gets filled up on a Thanksgiving dinner it ought to last him for a while.

The Milwaukee Medical Association demands a law prohibiting kissing for health reasons. That's all right. No one kisses for those reasons, anyway.

A New York couple were married after a courtship of thirty-five years. If they had waited a little while longer the marriage might have been one of those that are said to be made in Heaven.

IS THERE "HOSTILITY TO CAPITAL?"

Mr. Daniel Guggenheim, departing on his annual trip abroad, left behind his customary "interview" in the form of a monologue on the condition of the country he is leaving behind. He has a vision of "practical prosperity" waiting to be born and to "grow into the greatest this country has ever experienced," if it is not prevented from seeing the light by "the present unreasonable antagonism to capital." To this he ascribes the fact that we are loaning and investing money abroad instead of using it "for the development of our country." "Because of the political situation and of the hostile attitude of the country toward capital," he says, "the foreign countries that formerly loaned us money in large amounts and made large purchases to do so on as favorable terms as formerly." Speaking of the railroad construction that is "going on at a tremendous rate in Canada," while "we do not hear of much new railroad construction here," he says that "the unwise strife which has been going on for some years and which was recently accentuated at Chicago, is a deterrent factor of tremendous moment." Again he said, "we have had four years of bitter and unreasonable hostility to capital, and the result is painfully apparent."

Assuming that Mr. Guggenheim is right in his general diagnosis of the situation, that its unhealthy condition, the halting of prosperity and the staying of the development of the country for the last four years, are due to the attitude of the people toward "capital," which we by no means admit, is that attitude one of hostility or antagonism to capital or is it due to abuses of power by certain men and combinations of men who handle capital in large amounts, which has begotten distrust and awakened a desire to curb that power and make it serve the ends of the whole people rather than of a few who control large interests with an eye solely to their own profit? It is nonsense to assume that the people are hostile to capital as such, for they know that it is necessary to the conduct of great enterprises and the employment of labor. Most of them understand that its profitable use is necessary to prosperity, and only the rank Socialist desires to dissipate it or hinder its legitimate use.

The old practice of railroads of discriminating in rates to the advantage of some at the expense of others and for their own greater profit; the over-capitalizing of enterprises and watering stock, with enormous profit to exploiters and promoters; the forming of "trusts" to suppress competition and maintain high prices for the enrichment of the few; the maintenance of high tariffs to sustain great "interests," which sought to control legislation for their own profit, and all the various devices whereby the fruits of prosperity were unfairly distributed, begot the agitation for regulation and government control which has troubled the waters for these four years or more. There has been need of a change of methods and the elevation of standards and when that is accomplished the tumult will subside. The hostility is not to capital but to the way capital has been used by some of those who organize control over it.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY.

Evans Woolen in the July Atlantic takes the view that under a primary system it is nobody's business to present good candidates for election, and under the convention system it is the business of the "managers of the party"—that is to say, the bosses.

It would seem that under the primary system it is distinctly the business of the people to select high class candidates, and as a rule, the people are pretty keen judges of their own business. Up to the present writing, the men in public life, chosen by "the managers," do not give a very hopeful view and do not seem to be in any way superior to the men chosen at the primaries. To the student of the times and men there appears, at least room for argument as to who are the most successful in the candidate choosing business, the people or the "managers." Men who become the party leaders, or managers, or controllers, or whatever they may be called are human,—though oftentimes they are thought by some defeated office seeker to be inhuman,—and they eventually grow selfish and are filled with the lust of power. This is inevitable and when that stage is reached, somebody, and that's the people, pays. The nearer we get to letting the people have a hand in controlling the affairs of government and having a choice in selection of our officers, the nearer we will come to ideal government.

POLITICS VS. BUSINESS.

It has long been considered an axiom that politics and business will not mix and that when a presidential year arrives that business becomes demoralized. It is a matter of congratulation to all people that the present indications all point to a condition of stability during the present year in spite of the election which is pending.

The Journal of Commerce presents an optimistic view and does not look forward to any agitation or even apprehension which ever party is successful in the pending contest, and does not look forward to any business disturbance whether the outcome means Taft, Wilson or Roosevelt.

This view seems to be shared by the business journals throughout the country and while the attention of the people will be turned toward and they will be more or less absorbed in the election of members of congress and the president, yet it looks from the present standpoint that business may be assured of a better chance of confidence and stability than it has had since the panic of 1907, and the suppression which followed it. This condition lends a bright tint to the political atmosphere, which has had of late the appearance of a rising barometer and the possibility of an approaching storm period.

The amount of time devoted to William Lorimer of Illinois by the U. S. Senate would naturally give an impression that he was a big man, otherwise than physically. Illinois has degenerated in her representation in the Senate since the days of Logan and Oglesby. The primary election accomplished one good thing in Illinois. It eliminated the antique Cullom.

A Pittsburg judge has decided that a woman has a right to pop the question. It is presumed that a man has, at least, the right to refuse.

Governor Oswald West of Oregon. The Republican platform recognizes that the farmer is the backbone of the nation; that all other interests are subordinate to the tillage of the soil; that if crops are plentiful the nation can calmly face hard times otherwise in plain words, the Republican platform declares for "grubstaking." The man who wants to till the soil and insists that the nation should make it easy to finance the man who produces the crops. In New Mexico especially, this plank of the Republican platform should appeal to the thousands of homeseekers who have been trying under adverse circumstances to create farms out of lands that up to a few years ago were deemed fit only for grazing and often poor grazing at that. This plank alone should increase the Republican vote in eastern New Mexico manifold.

The Democratic Roswell Morning News still feels weak in the knees. It has its doubts about the Wilson-Marshall ticket and says halfheartedly: "The News does not believe that in the selection of Governor Wilson in the delegates to the Baltimore convention made the strongest vote getting nomination that could have been made and it will require the united efforts," etc. The platform upon which Wilson and Marshall are to run it damns with faint praise, saying: "The platform upon which Governor Wilson is to make his canvass is a good one in the main." After all, the News reflects the feelings of every thoughtful Democrat. The Republicans need but get together and they will give Taft a bigger popular majority and electoral vote than he received four years ago.

The retirement of Professor E. A. Drake from the editorship of the Socorro Chieftain, emphasizes the fact that it is possible to issue a snappy, clean, intelligent weekly newspaper economically and consistently. The Chieftain is widely quoted, is influential and interesting and considering all the circumstances might well serve as a model enterprise that has paid well in serving a community and the cause and principles of the Republican party.

GET BUSY.

The Republicans of New Mexico must get busy. They must get together and work like blazes to carry the election this fall.

It is a condition and not a mere theory that confronts them.

The Democrats have maintained a campaign bureau at Santa Fe ever since the last campaign and it has been doing effective work.

The Progressives, too, have been busy and are quietly buying up newspapers that the Republicans should never have permitted to slip out of their hands.

The situation is quite different from the days of the territorial regime; elections have to be carried in a different way.

It will require organization, effort, means, energy.

The organization must let in new blood, young blood. It must be reorganized. There must be less plotting and more planning; less chicanery and more real work; less bulldozing and more system; less selfishness and more cohesion.

The Republicans of New Mexico can be united but some persons must give way. No matter how hard and unselfishly they have fought, no matter how great their deserts and how unjust their retirement at this time, the party is greater than any one of its members; the triumph of Republican principles is more important than the vindication or rewarding of any leaders. If any group, stand in the way of party success they must yield leadership and fight in the ranks.

In short, the present Republican organization must get into the game and get into it now. Possibly it would be best to call direct primaries in which all Republicans, no matter what they call themselves, should be permitted to participate, to select delegates to an early state convention and at the same time to express preference for a candidate for Congress.

This seems the best way to settle dissension and factional differences. Let the Republican voters decide directly, and there will be a united Republican party and that means a victorious Republican party, this fall.

WHITHER THE PROGRESSIVES ARE DRIFTING.

A vote for the candidates of a party calling itself Socialist is anywhere a protest against existing social or political conditions, or both. In Germany, where its dimensions are most impressive and where its growth has been most rapid, the Socialist vote is mainly a protest against the system of government. The people are discontented because they are denied adequate representation; because even the representatives they are permitted to elect to the national legislature have little influence on account of the lack of responsibility of the government to parliament. The German people are tired of being governed from above, and have a natural desire to govern themselves. Hence the Social Democratic vote, which at the general election of 1887 was 763,100, rose by 1907 to 3,259,919, representing more than a full third of all the German electors. But the German Social Democratic party had in 1911 only 827,000 recorded members, of whom 108,000 were women, so that only 729,000 of the Social Democrat voters were avowed Socialists. With the conditions are entirely different. A vote cast for the Socialist ticket at the Presidential election is a vote thrown away so far as any immediately practical result is concerned. It may, therefore, be accepted as a more trustworthy indication than would be a similar vote in Germany of the strength of Socialistic ideas among our people. If the vote of 1908 is to be accepted as an accurate measure of the Socialist strength in the United States, we have to deal with 424,618 votes out of a total of 14,888,442, or nearly 3 per cent of the whole. If the expectation be fulfilled that we shall have in 1912 a Socialist vote of 2,000,000 out of an estimated total of 15,000,000, or about 13 per cent, the growing strength of the protest against established institutions which such a vote would clearly indicate manifestly demands attention.

The editor of the "North American Review" devotes an article to this subject in the July number, in which he performs the useful service of analyzing what he calls the latest declaration of doctrines made by the Socialist party in the hope of winning a more general support from the American people. The promise from which the Socialist agitation starts is that "the overwhelming majority of the people of America are being forced under a yoke of bondage by soulless industrial despotism." The first stage of the proposed remedy consists in the destruction of the representative system by vesting the power of legislation in the mass of the people, retaining only a semblance of representative government in the lower branch of Congress, the upper being previously abolished, whose members would be subject to recall. The people, meaning the majority of voters, are to pass up on the constitutionality of the laws which they enact, and popular government is to be established on the bench as well as in the halls of legislation by the abolition of the Federal district courts and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and by the election of all the remaining Judges for short terms. Direct hire of labor or the award of contracts to co-operative groups of workers is to be the rule in all Government work; minimum wage scales are to be established as also old-age pensions and the enforcement upon the State and all employers of a system of insurance against industrial diseases, accidents and death "without cost to the workers." There is to be immediate Government relief of the unemployed by the extension of useful public works, the establishment of employment bureaus and the lending of money by the nation to States and municipalities, without interest, for the purpose of carrying on public works. There is also to be collective ownership and Democratic management of railroads, telegraphs, telephones and all other similar agencies and of all large scale industries. The municipalities, the States or the Federal Government must, moreover, acquire all grain elevators, stock yards, storage warehouses, banks, newspapers and all distributing agencies. Finally, the public domain is to be so extended as to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water powers, in addition to the collective ownership of land wherever practicable.

These trees which shed this disagreeable, copious harvest are not valuable from any standpoint. They are lacking in beauty, in utility and ornamentation. In fact, they are a positive injury to the more valuable trees about them and are taking from the graceful maples their attractive symmetry. Then they are unpleasant neighbors. It is not agreeable to any frequenter of the park—the man who goes there to rest, the woman who goes to exhibit the latest mode in summer peek a boos, the swimmer and maul who seek the shadows in the evening or even the loiterer who has naught else to do—to have a wad of cotton slide silently into their eyes, creep up their nostrils or alight gently alongside their collar with that suggestive touch that might be anything from the cockroach to the kissing bug. The whole effect of the cotton laden air is offensive.

These trees can be readily replaced with varieties more beautiful and valuable, which would soon attain a growth that would be effective. The kickers are right. The cottonwoods should go.

DOMESTICITY.

The domestic life, as it was intended to be lived by its originator, is a glimpse into paradise, but it can be made just the antithesis by either party to the transaction, and it is not so difficult to do it, either.

The thought of this relationship, its delights, its possibilities in the direction of both happiness and lugubriousness was forced upon the attention of the Bystander on Do Vargas day when a couple from the east, belonging to the excursionists, gave a little exhibition which lends to these reflections.

He called her "dear" in the early part of the play, though the name did not appear to me to fit, and the little drama advanced it seemed less and less applicable. She wanted to see the parade, and posted herself in a window of the Old Palace, figuring that she had the point of vantage. Then Joe Sena came along and closed the shutters, and "dear" moved over to the doorway which was filled. The husband watched the proceedings apprehensively and then the hellish side of the domesticity business was put in exhibition. "Dear" cast a withering glance of censuring scorn upon her husband, slipped her hands in the capacious pockets of her linen duster and walked away in sulky silence. He followed with that meek air which is all a man has handy on occasions of this kind and tried to tell her how it happened. The last I saw of him he was sitting alone with a dejected air staring at the relics in the cabinets in the room, ruminating.

"Dear" stood at a distance, sulking, presenting a figure like a sack of meal enwrapped in a linen kimono, topped by a stone face.

The Bystander wondered what kind of domesticity that was and how the man liked it. That kind of thing must be bad enough in private but in public it is disgusting.

JUST THE THING FOR SANTA FE.

Why not run a city just like a private business corporation with a board of directors to lay out policies and an expert manager to look after the details?

This was the question put up to the people of Sumter, S. C., on June 12th. By an act of the last legislature they had an option between the stereotyped commission plan with three distinct heads, and the city manager plan, which had been discussed and approved over the length and breadth of the land but never adopted by any city. Sumter took the bit in her teeth and by a three to one vote adopted the one which applies the tried-out principle of organization which no private corporation would think of abandoning.

There had been no question about the success of the Galveston plan. It had done away with bosses, and put the people in power. It had succeeded in cutting out graft by fixing responsibility for everything which was done or left undone. It had saved the people's money.

At the same time there was no reason to suppose that the exact Galveston or Des Moines types were the last word on improved government. They had unquestionably succeeded because of certain sound principles which lay beneath the form.

The new Sumter law conserves these principles. Responsibility is settled upon three men, who can do anything that the city can do. They are not to be hampered by having to work through elective clerks. There is a short ballot, in other words, there are to be no ward lines and petty local jealousies. For emergencies the initiative, referendum and recall are its readiness.

So far the well-known Des Moines type was followed. When it came to the matter of organization it was found to be ill-adapted to the local needs. The regular commission plan would necessitate three paid managers, as heads of departments. Few men, who were really competent, could be found who would undertake the work necessary at the public salaries, which the city could offer (\$1200 and \$1000 per annum) and spend the necessary amount of time to details of the city business.

Furthermore, it was regarded as folly to try to secure good administrative supervisors by popular election.

With the same amount of money it is thought possible to secure one good man who will take over the management of the city's affairs. He need not be a local resident. The whole country may be taken as a field for selection. He will have an opportunity to introduce modern accounting and efficiency methods, and generally to impress his personality on the city, and will be in line for promotion later on to similar work in larger cities.

Under the Sumter plan, however, the elective commissioners will be responsible for all the acts of the city manager, for he will hold office at their pleasure. There is, therefore, no danger that he will build up a patronage through the appointing power, because every incentive to appoint efficient subordinates who will uphold his hands, and not political hacks who will "queer" his record by loafing on their jobs and inflating his budget. On the other hand, the government will be unified. There will be one government, not three.

By relieving the commissioners of administrative detail, it will be possible to get the ablest citizens to devote the small portion of time which will be required to direct the city's business. The salaries of these men will be nominal (\$300 for the mayor and \$200 for the others).

Thus, for the first time, is introduced in an American city government the principle of concentrated responsibility, a short ballot and expert administration.

The population of Sumter is about the same as that of Santa Fe.

A STUDY IN CHARACTER.

The school garden, just west of the New Mexican building, is a delight to the eye.

It is at the same time a study in character; in character as it is being formed by boys and girls right here in Santa Fe.

There are plots in that garden that are being cared for every day with an energy and intelligence that mark their caretakers for success early in life. There are other plots that carry every mark of neglect and carelessness. There are plots to prove that they were attacked with enthusiasm but in which the interest quickly waned; while there are other plots that show grim determination to make a success no matter under what adverse circumstances or how much drudgery it demands.

If a businessman or an employer were to pick out a boy or girl for his store or his shop, and he were to make his choice from among the caretakers of plots in this school garden, whom would he be likely to choose?

Roy Bedichek of Deming, the well known publicist, in the last number of "The Public" of Chicago, has an article on the single tax in which he defends what virtually amounts to confiscation. The argument is not very convincing; the New Mexican is willing to follow as far as taxing the unearned increment is concerned, but as to taking away a man's land holdings altogether without compensation, that is a horse of a different color. It is paying too high a price for the prevention of land speculation.

That the principal news in today's daily papers is about the prizefights is a peculiar sidelight on the advance of civilization in the United States in the Twentieth Century and explains many things about political and industrial conditions that otherwise might puzzle the visitor from Mars.

DURAN CASE BEING HEARD.

The case of Duran vs. Duran involving title to a large and valuable tract of land south of the city, is being heard today before Miss Stella Canine, as examiner, in the offices of Renahan and Wright.

FINEST BANK IN THE SOUTHWEST

First National of Santa Fe
Now Occupies New Handsome Building

NOTHING BETTER FOR ITS SIZE

Vault Is of Steel and Fireproof
Lobby Is Trimmed in Marble

The First National Bank of Santa Fe, the pioneer banking establishment in New Mexico, founded in 1870 by Lucian B. Maxwell and numbering on its long list of directors at various times many of the most prominent men in the southwest, has moved into its handsome new building on the east side of the plaza within a few feet of where it opened its doors so many years ago.

The new building is the final word in bank architecture possessing beauty coupled with every modern appliance for transacting business and keeping intact the heavy deposits and securities it has at all times in its vaults.

Major R. J. Palen, the veteran banker, who is president of the institution, and the officers and directors, have spared no expense to make the institution the most complete in the southwest, and while the bank is not as large as several others, its reputation for conservative and absolutely honest banking methods and its long and honorable reputation as a financial institution, combine to make it the best banking house in New Mexico.

It is not possible to describe the building in detail in a newspaper article for the building must be seen to be fully appreciated. A New Mexican reporter today, was shown through the institution by President Palen.

The architecture is classic and improves the business portion of the city greatly. In its entirety, the structure cost some \$50,000. The private offices and furniture are of mahogany. The cashier, teller and their assistants have bronze covered steel caps in which to work so that a robbery would be an impossibility. The big vault is of an inch and a half steel and concrete. The vault is absolutely fire and earthquake proof. It contains two hundred safety deposit boxes for the use of patrons of the bank. The vault is closed by a steel door weighing many tons but which is so delicately hinged that it opens and closes without a sound. It is locked by forty-four chilled steel bars and is operated entirely by a time clock so that the vault can not be opened before a certain hour designated by the bank officials. The bolts are so arranged that 24 lock on the sides of the door and sixteen on the bottom. They could not be dislodged with nitroglycerine—the only explosive that could force a safe could it be done at all. Back of the first door is another door with many bolts and locks. It also is of chilled steel. There is still a third door for day use, of chilled steel bars. In this vault are 200 modern safety deposit boxes for customers.

The books of the bank are kept in an adjoining vault which is fireproof and as safely guarded as the main vault. Within that vault, the books are encased in steel lockers. There is an immense basement underneath the building which is also fireproof. In the basement and directly under the big vault is a storage vault in which are stored the books and documents of the bank since 1870.

Marble Is Conspicuous.

The most conspicuous part of the handsome lobby is the marble trimmings which have been artistically placed, and the inlaid flooring. Above the main entrance, is a gallery. There is a private office for the president and another for the cashier, and a sitting room for ladies. The directors have a private room in the rear of the bank and there are two private booths for the use of patrons in which they can transact business in absolute privacy. Between the president's office and that of the cashier is a conference room in which officials and patrons may discuss business matters. Handsome bronze chandeliers, so placed as to light every inch of the bank, give a perfect lighting system. There is a lavatory and retiring room in the rear of the bank. The lobby is an impressive piece of architecture with lofty columns and ceilings.

"Stocking Room" Is New Feature.

A new feature in New Mexico banking is the "stocking room" for the fair patrons of the institution. Major Palen got the idea in New York and it has made a hit. All of the banks in New York City and many of the western cities have what is jokingly called the "stocking room" which is in reality a private room set apart for the ladies. The "stocking room" in the First National is just to the right of the entrance and contains a mahogany desk, chairs, a handsome mirror and other furnishings.

History of the Bank.

"The bank has a long and interesting history," said President Palen today. "I can not give it in detail as I do not have all the data at hand, although I told its history in a speech at a bankers' meeting some time ago. The institution was founded by Mr. Maxwell, the original owner of the Maxwell land grant. Jerome B. Chaffee, David H. Moffat and Wilson Wadsworth, whose names are familiar to all, sold the Maxwell grant for Mr. Maxwell. He received some \$650,000 in the deal. He conceived the idea of founding a bank in New Mexico and secured a charter in the fall of 1870. The bank was opened on the west side of the Plaza. Mr. Maxwell appointed enough stock to organize and select a board of directors. Being the first

bank in the state, it did not at once make a popular hit. Some of the pioneers had scarcely even heard of a bank and viewed the institution with suspicion, preferring to keep their money hidden in preference to using the bank.

"Mr. Maxwell was a man of high personal integrity but did not have a wide range of experience in the banking business so he became tired of the work. Mr. Elkins, later Senator Elkins, and Mr. Catron, now Senator Catron, conceived the idea of opening an opposition bank. Mr. Maxwell heard about it and sold them the controlling interest in the First National Bank. That was in May, 1871, after he had been a banker for but one year. They knew the Spanish speaking people well and induced Felipe Chavez, Jose Leandro Perez and M. A. Otero to take large holdings in the bank. This gave the institution standing among the native citizens who brought it much business. Mr. Elkins became president of the bank. William W. Griffin, cashier. Mr. Elkins later sold his holdings to Mr. Perez. Mr. Griffin becoming president, and Mr. Perez vice-president. I became cashier having secured a block of the stock. In 1889, Mr. Griffin died and Mr. Perez became the president. The bank was growing all the time and we were doing a fine business. In 1894, Mr. Perez sold his interest in the bank and I became its president having filled that position ever since. J. H. Vaughn became its cashier, retiring only two years ago. James Read became the cashier then and Frank McKins his assistant. During the course of time, the bank was moved from the east to the west side of the plaza. In 1882, it built the old building on San Francisco street which it occupied until a few days ago. This is, briefly, the history of the First National Bank, but there are many interesting stories that we could tell of the institution, especially in the early days, had I the data at hand. During its entire life, it has always been run on conservative lines and in strict conformity to banking rules and that will continue to be its policy."

The present directorate consists of R. J. Palen, L. A. Hughes, J. G. Schumann, S. Spitz and Arthur Seligman.

At the close of business on June 14, the bank made the following excellent showing:

Resources.	
Loans and discounts	\$544,539.01
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	512.28
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	40,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	50,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.	98,370.29
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	49,194.98
Other real estate owned	4,195.65
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	19,439.68
Due from State and Private Banks and Bankers, Trust Companies and Savings Banks	2,837.53
Due from approved reserve agents	236,409.41
Checks and other cash items	1,051.72
Notes of other National Banks	655.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	289.86
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank.	
Specie	\$51,839.85
Legal Tender note	2,429.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	2,000.00
Total	\$1,093,797.30
Liabilities.	
Capital stock paid in	\$150,000.00
Surplus fund	75,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	27,244.79
National bank notes outstanding	40,000.00
Due to other National Banks	3,149.54
Due to State and Private Banks and Bankers	12,433.24
Individual deposits subject to check	460,168.76
Demand certificates of deposit	1,753.69
Time certificates of deposit	269,754.62
Certified checks	1,037.27
Cashier's checks outstanding	3,257.17
United States deposits	25,245.47
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	24,753.24
Total	\$1,093,797.30

During the summer months mothers of young children should watch for any unusual looseness of the bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious trouble may be avoided. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon. For sale by all dealers.

DENVER BROWN PALACE BRINGS A MILLION.

Famous Ostery Owned by Stratton Estate Will Become Property of Big Eastern Syndicate—Improvements Are Suddenly Stopped.

Denver, Colo., July 8.—Negotiations that have been going on for several months for the sale of the Brown Palace hotel, the largest individual interest of the W. S. Stratton estate, have reached a point where they can be completed within the next ten days. The price set for the property, as reported to the authority of Tyson Dimes, one of the trustees, as \$1,100,000. All improvements on the hotel were stopped suddenly Saturday.

George L. Higbie, Manton, Mich., used Foley Kidney Pills for kidney and bladder trouble. He says: "I find for my case no other medicine equals Foley Kidney Pills for beneficial effect." They are a safe and reliable medicine for kidney trouble and rheumatism. Contain no harmful drugs. Sold by all druggists.

DEMITREZ IS NOW BURDEN UPON LAS VEGAS

Man Who Tried Suicide to End Life Wants to Go to Italy, But Authorities Fear He May Kill Himself If Freed

GREEK WILLING TO GUARD HIM

Las Vegas, N. M., July 8.—Las Vegas has a "white elephant" on her hands in the person of George Demitrez who last Monday tried to commit suicide at the Santa Fe depot but who was prevented from taking his life at that time. He is reported to be convalescing but what can be done with him is now the question since it is generally believed if he is liberated he will take his own life. The local officials have received a telegram from Demitrez's brother in San Francisco, who states that he is unable to come to Las Vegas to take the would-be suicide back to the Pacific coast, and the police and hospital authorities are "up a tree" to know what to do with the man. Demitrez is rational at times, but the state of his mind cannot be depended upon.

Jim Duffy, who says he is a Greek and who has been conducting a harem stand in the shooting gallery on Sixth street, has signified his willingness to accompany Demitrez to New York, to which place he was en route when taken with a fit of insanity. However, after a fare for Duffy to New York has been deducted from Demitrez's money, his funds will be nearly exhausted and as Demitrez has no friends or relatives in New York City, the officials do not think that it would be a wise plan to allow him to make the trip. Duffy (the Irish translation of the Greek's name) is in no way related to Demitrez, nor is he acquainted with him.

It may be possible to send Demitrez to New York in the care of some good natured traveler, who wants no remuneration. The man intends to sail for Italy after reaching New York.

In these days of high cost of living, a medicine that gets a man up out of bed and able to work in a few days is a valuable and welcome remedy. John Heath, Michigan Bar, Cal., had kidney and bladder trouble, was confined to his bed, unable to turn without help. I commenced using Foley Kidney Pills and can truly say I was relieved at once." His example is worth following. Sold by all druggists.

SUB-COMMITTEE WAITS ON PRESIDENT TAFT.

Washington, D. C., July 8.—The sub-committee of nine members of the Republican national committee met today prior to a conference with President Taft to select a national chairman and campaign manager. It was the belief of many that a selection might not be made until tomorrow.

The first meeting of the sub-committee was called for 10 o'clock, to be followed by a luncheon at the White House shortly after noon and by a reception this evening.

Harry M. Daugherty, of Ohio, who the president is said to favor for the place very strongly, arrived this morning. So did Arthur Vories, and Al. McCall, both also of Ohio. Frank L. Smith of Springfield, Ill., Dan Campbell, postmaster of Chicago, and John Wesley Hill, of New York were among the other arrivals. It was said Representative Wm. B. McKinley who conducted the President's pre-convention campaign, as director of the National Taft Bureau, would take the national chairmanship if Mr. Taft and the committee desired.

Up to a short time ago, Mr. McKinley had rejected the suggestion that he take the place, because as he put it, he thought he had made one part of the fight successfully and some one else ought to make the other.

Wm. Barnes, Jr., New York state chairman, still was being considered. Some of Mr. Barnes' friends declared he could not take the national chairmanship because of the heavy work connected with the campaign in his state, but others said the national chairmanship would not be unwelcome to him.

The first real work of making a selection was ordered to begin at the President's luncheon shortly after noon, at which a full canvass of the situation was to be made. Many of the committee seemed certain that Charles D. Hilles, the President's secretary, would not be named for the place.

For soreness of the muscles whether induced by violent exercise or injury, there is nothing better than Chamberlain's Liniment. This liniment also relieves rheumatic pains. For sale by all dealers.

A DESPERATE CHARGE.

Lansing, Mich., July 9.—A good joke is being related on citizens west of the city. Neighbors have heard strange noises emanating from an old abandoned house and have seen mysterious shadows flitting about the premises for several days. Finally one of them put aside pride and notified the sheriff's force. Expecting to disclose a band of counterfeiters or something worse the millions of the law moved on the place in full force. A quick charge revealed a cow quietly chewing her cud under an old tree. As the animal is a strange one she apparently wandered from a farm. She is being held by the officers to await identification.

UNDERGROUND WATERS OF NEW MEXICO AS DESCRIBED IN THE EARTH.

Willard E. Holt, editor of the Deming Graphic and president of the advisory board of the National Irrigation Congress, has an exceptionally able article in the July number of The Earth, the journal of the Santa Fe railway company which this month devotes its entire issue to Texas and New Mexico plains. In part, Mr. Holt's article is as follows:

I know that because we are one of the last possible twin babies in the sisterhood of states, you will be glad to know a little something about your baby sister who had, at her birth, more lumber than Maine, more agricultural land than five states in New England, more mineral wealth than any other state, and fewer mortgages on the homes of her happy, prosperous, progressive people, than any other state in the Union.

Since the last meeting of this great deliberative body in the city of "I Can" to the present meeting in the matchless metropolis of "I Will" the empire builders of the mighty Southwest have induced the Congress of the United States to add two more stars to the proudest banner of civilization; there to remain until Gabriel's trumpet shall summon the human race to a land almost as fair as the one to which I shall direct the attention of this Congress.

A budding historian of the twentieth century recently has declared that one of the smiling valleys of New Mexico was the original "Garden of Eden" and that off-shoots of the original apple tree still are bearing fruit. Partial proof of this was established in my mind this year when I saw apple trees springing from the parent root full three centuries old and still bearing fruit.

New Mexico surely is fulfilling the scriptural prophecy: "And the desert shall be made to rejoice and blossom as the rose." Isaiah might have been speaking of our region, when he referred to roses; for nowhere under the canopy of heaven do flowers grow more luxuriously than in the great Southwest.

You know that I have wished a thousand times, since moving from my native State of Michigan to the "Sunshine State" that all the intelligent people of our country were informed properly of the real conditions of things. If they were, New Mexico never would again be delineated by the clever cartoonist, that modern method of public opinion, as the booted bad man with chaps and guns, but the kindlier pen would picture a civilization equal to the best, with all the frontier conditions and hardships forever gone.

New Mexico should be given credit for erecting the first church in America, and it was on her soil that the first permanent settlement of white men was established. Our history has been a struggle for political rights; which now are ours to enjoy with the sister states of our great republic.

With natural resources developed, and a knowledge of our matchless climate, we are sure to be one of the wealthiest, most independent, and generally prosperous of the sisterhood of states.

For some reason, unexplained by science, rainfall in the north and east has been lessening gradually for the past decade, and farmers, who for years have harvested abundant crops have been forced, against their will, perhaps, to agree with a statement recently made by the Review of Reviews, that shrewd, hard-headed farmers are turning their attention to western lands. Naturally, they want to improve water, as well as land, conditions. In other words, they want to do this, they must come to the states where irrigation is practiced.

Intelligent farmers are coming to the irrigation idea, as the only reliable get-rich-quick scheme without a penny attached. With the "back to the soil" movement, there comes a land-junger and water-thirst, which can only be supplied by a state like New Mexico. People who never have traveled the length and breadth of this mighty Southern Empire hardly can realize that we have 4,000,000 acres of land under our beautiful turquoise sky with an available supply of water as specified by surveyors, and for which applications to the Territorial Engineer have been made with but 750,000 acres now irrigated, according to Engineer Miller's report. This estimate includes the largest irrigation project in the world, now being constructed at Elephant Butte, down to the smallest valley consisting of only a few thousand acres.

The people of this grand domain, where health, opportunity and opulence await the man who says "I will," is going forward with rapid and irresistible strides, and the true American spirit. The best civilization of our country is joining the forces of nature in building a commonwealth which will be the peer of any of the Union, and with climatic conditions surpassing them all.

New Mexico successfully has practiced irrigation since the latter part of the sixteenth century, so that we claim nothing new except improvements of method.

Aside from the area which has, and can be reclaimed by harnessing our rivers and streams, we have nearly a half million acres of the richest soil in America, which is, or may be, successfully irrigated by underground waters pumped from shallow depths, thirty-five to one hundred feet. Of this vast area, not over five per cent has been put under cultivation, but that five per cent has demonstrated to the world the absolute guaranty of wealth, vouchsafed to the man who pins his faith upon the magic of the pump, has the cash or credit to buy the pump and applies himself with energy and intelligence.

In every county of the new state there are areas which may be reclaimed by proved methods of pumping for irrigation.

From Roswell, in the great Pecos Valley, many hundred artesian wells tap the underground waters, and many pumps are also in use, there have been shipped this year trainloads of the finest orchard and field products in the world, worth not less than \$3,000,000; to say nothing of trainloads of livestock, wool and cotton. This, relatively, is true of the whole of the great Pecos Valley, whose alfalfa in 1911 was worth almost a million dollars.

A single system of electric pumps near Roswell includes 13,000 acres, with twenty-eight miles of electric transmission lines connecting the pumps. Citizens of this beautiful city say the apple orchards in that vicinity are cheaper now at \$1,000 per acre than they ever will be again.

more large and small pumping plants, half cent to pump 1,000 gallons of water; a season's irrigation, costing from \$3 to \$5 per acre, according to the quantity of water required for various crops and the skill of the irrigator. These figures are based on electricity at three cents per kilowatt, and alfalfa at twelve cents, and corn at six cents per gallon, and, with the increasing consumption, all of these products are getting cheaper.

Plowing and irrigation are done every week of the year. In most of the market gardens, vegetables are grown throughout the year. Winter irrigation for spring and summer crops is gaining in favor.

Of course the profits interest everybody. Based on the actual experience of our farmers during the past two years, we can say: Alfalfa, \$50 to \$70 net profit per acre; lima beans, \$30 to \$40; white onions, \$25 to \$35; cabbages, \$50 to \$45; tomatoes, \$400 to \$500; potatoes, \$200 to \$300; kafir corn and milo maize, \$30 to \$75; watermelons and cantaloupes, \$50 to \$75; cashews, \$300 to \$225; garden vegetables, including celery, chili, rhubarb, asparagus, \$300 to \$1,000 per acre.

Every kind of fruit, except citrus varieties grow in abundance. The Mimbres Valley captured the first prize for the world's largest apple at the St. Louis Fair in 1904; the big fellow weighing forty-eight ounces, and measuring twenty-two inches in circumference. It is interesting to note that 100 trees in this same orchard produced this year 100 tons of choicest fruit. It is a significant fact that New Mexico apples, made to blush in beauty by our wonderful sunshine, command the highest market prices in the world. Peaches, pears, plums, grapes, nectarines and all other deciduous fruits are grown at tremendous profit. The opinion of others who have made extensive investigations in this region, may be of interest:

Postmaster General Hitchcock says: "You have a marvelous development and bright future." Alfred Henry Lewis writes: "You have a right to be enthusiastic over your wonderful country. It's great. It's majestic. It's marvelous. It is a story that interests the human family, and the influx of immigration that is fast peopling this region will make it an abiding place much to be desired. Governor Folk says: "It is one of the most favored parts of our Union."

Lee A. Phillips, one of the largest individual farmers of California, and chief of the loan department of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, is an ardent advocate of pumping for irrigation. His experience proves that one or two more crops are possible under this system, and ditch does not carry noxious weeds or seeds from one farm to another. In proof of his faith in the magic of the pump, he has very extensive loans in the Mimbres Valley and other irrigated valleys of New Mexico, preferring to make loans on lands irrigated by pumping to land irrigated by any other method.

One of the great newspapers of Chicago says: "Herein stretches the Egypt of the New World. There is the same clear, luminous atmosphere overhead and the same delicious climate."

BAIN TELLS HOW FRANKLIN MADE OFFER.

First Juror Accepted in Trial of McNamara Relates Story of Detective's Visit to His Home—Street Parade Interrupts Proceedings.

Los Angeles, Calif., July 8.—Robert Bain, the last witness the prosecution called, took the stand today in the trial of Clarence S. Darrow, for alleged bribing. Bain was the first juror accepted in the trial of James B. McNamara for dynamiting the Los Angeles Times building. His wife was to have resumed the witness stand when court convened, but owing to her inability to appear the bus band was examined.

A street parade interrupted street car traffic early today and Mrs. Bain after a hurried walk of more than a mile, was exhausted when she reached the court room a half hour after the time for opening and was excused.

Bain, like George N. Lockwood, for whose alleged corruption Darrow is now on trial, is a Grand Army man. After a few preliminary questions, he told of the conversation with his wife at which she informed him of the visit of Bert N. Franklin, and of the latter's alleged offer of a bribe of \$4,000 to influence Bain's vote as a juror in the McNamara trial. The direct offer of a bribe was made to him a few days later, said Bain. Franklin justified his course in bribing jurors, according to the witness, by explaining that the prosecution had resorted to the same means to secure a conviction of McNamara.

Bain's direct examination was brief and the beginning of what was expected to be an equally brief examination well before the noon recess indicated that the prosecution would rest its case before today's session adjourned.

PLOWING UP LANDS TO FIND JEWELRY.

Negro Thief Is Supposed to Have Hidden \$6,000 Worth of Gems By Burying Them Near Hartford, Conn., and Police Adopt Unique Method of Search.

Hartford, Conn., July 8.—In quest of \$6,000 worth of stolen treasure, supposed to have been buried by William Castlehaven, a negro thief, the police will plow a 10-acre lot here to a depth of three feet.

Buy it now. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is almost certain to be needed before the summer is over. Buy it now and be prepared for such an emergency. For sale by all dealers.

DEMING MAN HELD IN PRISON IN MEXICO

Arthur J. Evans is Detained by Rebels at Colonia Diaz But His Companion Escapes Across U. S. Border

AUTHORITIES TO SECURE RELEASE

(Special Correspondence.)

Deming, N. M., July 8.—There is considerable excitement in Deming over the detention in Mexico of Arthur J. Evans. The first report reaching here was to the effect that one of his companions had been killed. This report was untrue. His companion, Gates, escaped and returned to Columbus, and states that Evans is in jail at Colonia Diaz. It was reported here this afternoon that the authorities had been reached and that Evans would be released this afternoon.

Mrs. M. Lanier, of El Paso, yesterday purchased through Smith and Wells six acres of land from the Homestead Co., near town, the consideration being \$75 per acre.

The hay and implement barn of E. C. Peterson caught fire yesterday afternoon, but the fire was quickly extinguished by the prompt work of the Deming fire company. Fifteen or twenty bales of hay badly scorched was the extent of the damage.

A number of prominent citizens were entertained last evening at the Harvey house by Thomas Marshall at an elaborate banquet in celebration of the nomination of Woodrow Wilson by the democratic convention for president.

Wade Herren has ordered a fifty horsepower Bessemer engine to take the place of the forty horsepower engine he has now installed on his place four miles south of town.

W. W. Reese is experimenting with a number of pumps to test their efficiency in irrigation. The two ones unfamiliar to this valley which he is now experimenting with are the Hallor pump and the Pennington. The former is a modification of the old P. K. Woods pump upon the principle of a screw propeller. The Pennington is a true turbine. Both these pumps will receive thorough tests on the Reese farm.

Walter A. Weed, of Birmingham, Ala., is in Deming prospecting.

George Harris, of El Centro, Calif., is here looking for a location.

C. O. McLean of the American Well Works Co., left for Clovis yesterday.

The residence of D. S. Robbins caught fire Saturday morning, but was promptly extinguished by the Deming fire department before much damage was done. The weatherboarding on the south side of the house was scorched so as to make necessary repairs.

State Engineer C. D. Miller and J. D. Merriweather, are in Deming for the purpose of inspecting the road south of town. The state has further funds for improving this road, and these gentlemen propose inspecting it to determine the most effective way of spending the money.

Charlie Hughes and Henry Rathel returned this morning from a two weeks fishing trip on the Gila and report a fine outing and plenty of fish.

Misses Edna and Bess Watson of Ithaca, N. Y., are visiting their brother, John C. Watson of this place.

Home Mitchell, of Utopia, N. Y., is here to spend the winter.

Ralph C. Ely is in Los Angeles on business.

There was a general exodus of Deming residents to the Fourth of July celebrations at Hurley, Silver City, and at the George Watkins ranch drew crowds from Deming in about equal proportions.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Watson, Mrs. R. C. Ely, Misses Edna and Bess Watson, Miss Ina Lapham, James W. Dymond, Ralph A. Lynd went to Hurley yesterday in automobiles, returning by way of Payson.

George M. Ball of Denver, Colo., is prospecting here.

D. C. Sachse of Gaviel, Texas, J. W. Sachse and W. W. Jungman, both of Wylie, Texas, and H. E. Cantrell, of Harrison, Ark., all of whom have been in correspondence with the chamber of commerce, arrived here today on a prospecting trip.

T. E. Pomeroy, of Mesa, Ariz., is here looking for a location. L. A. Wilson of Juarez, Mex., is here on business.

F. O. Miesner, of Dodge City, Kans., is here prospecting.

B. R. Blankenship, of San Marcos, Texas, is here looking for a location.

H. C. Tucker of Los Angeles, Calif., is prospecting in the valley.

Mrs. Louise Seymour, of New York City, is prospecting in Deming.

Summer colds are hard to get rid of, and frequently lead to asthma, bronchitis and hay fever. Do not let your cold get a hold on you, but use Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for quick relief. W. H. Allen, Chelsea, Wis., says: "We prefer Foley's Honey and Tar Compound to other cough medicines because it quickly cures coughs and colds. It will ward off a cold if taken in time. Contains no opiates. Sold by all druggists."

HOW HAVERMEYER GOT STOCK.

Trenton, N. J., July 8.—Vice Chancellor Stevens, in an opinion filed in the court of chancery today in the suit of Norman D. Hooker and others against the executors and heirs of Henry O. Havermeier, holds that \$100,000 worth of stock of the National Sugar Refining Company was issued to Havermeier without consideration.

NEW MEXICAN REVIEW

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF SANTA FE COUNTY.

The New Mexican 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.

ROOSEVELT.

Without doubt Theodore Roosevelt is the most admired and most detested man in America. That sounds paradoxical and yet it is the truth. Those who believe in him and their name is legion, have absolute confidence in his devotion to the principles which he advocates, and admire him for his undeviating American spirit. His detractors charge him with insincerity and a vaulting and unquenchable ambition. They call him dangerous and revolutionary.

Every great character who has sought reforms has had the same counts drawn against him in the indictment of his adversaries. It is one of the penalties of greatness, and no reformer has ever been accomplished, no new doctrine ever been promulgated, without a leader of forcible personality, unflinching courage and energetic action which is often misconstrued, and considered as misdirected.

Not content with other slanders his detractors have charged him with drunkenness, and a subject for the asylum. If it be true, then the brand of whiskey he drinks should become a national beverage and the scientists should find the bacillus for the type of Roosevelt insanity and inoculate all the people with it, for he stands as one of the great figures of the world and worthy of emulation.

Of course Roosevelt has made mistakes, and his friends recognize it. He has done things that are ridiculous and spoken, sometimes with a freedom that was open to criticism, but back of all he has shown a spirit of loyalty, fearlessness and comprehension of the nation's needs that is unassailable, and marks him as the wonderful character that he is.

The people have partially or wholly forgotten what Roosevelt accomplished during his administration as President. No man ever occupied the presidential chair accomplished so great actual results or inaugurated so much constructive legislation. No man ever met with so bitter opposition in his efforts. Against him was raised the cry of "tyranny," "dictatorship" and kindred appellations, and yet the very measures that he has been indicted on existence, are recognized, today as useful and helpful to the people and an advance in government policies. The laws he advocated have been fully vindicated by the succeeding years that have passed since their enactment. The predictions, so loudly made, at the time that business conditions would be disturbed and calamity follow have been proven to be groundless. The program of the future has been completely altered from that laid out by the so-called conservative element, and the government control, or at least supervision and regulation of industries, transportation and finance, inaugurated by Roosevelt have stood the test of ten years. They have had sufficient time for trial in the balance and have not been found wanting. These laws have been along the lines of regard for the human side of our national life and thought of the comfort of the people and along the patriotic side, in making the United States the biggest nation in the world—a thing which was being lost sight of by the leading men in Congress, who were too busy, looking entirely at the commercial side, and to the protection of big interests. It is time for a revolution of ideas and methods in our own United States, and the opening skirmish is on. It will not be a menace nor a danger, nor cause business disturbances, but it will bring new results and better conditions.

Whether Theodore Roosevelt is to lead this new movement, or some other strong man shall direct it, to the great ex-President belongs the credit of inaugurating the reforms and helpful methods that have been taken up by the Progressive party and will be carried to final victory.

HERE TO STAY.

The subservience of Taft to those interests that are inimical to the people are in no particular more strongly in evidence than in his appointments to office, and especially especially his appointments of judges to the courts. The whole tendency has been along the line of men devoted to a lifelong adherence to the so-called big interests, and he has been ruthless in his policy. He has surrounded himself with men who have never been identified with any other field than that dominated by corporate interests. Taft's appointment of judges to the supreme court and to positions in his own cabinet are startling examples of this undeviating policy. No one act of the president more clearly exemplifies this than the curf refusal to accede to Roosevelt's one request to appoint Frank Kellogg to the position of attorney general at beginning of the present administration. Kellogg was not the Taft kind of man. His record as a fighter was all against the combination and opposed to the interests. He was distinctly persona non grata to the Taft machine and the men who owned it. There has not been a moment since the Taft administration came into existence when there was any other intent shown than an insolent and determined disregard of any policy not favored by the big and arrogant bosses.

Taft's hatred of the impending new movement and the men who were leaders in it, was shown when he withdrew all patronage from the so-called insurgents of the party in hopes that he might frighten them back into line.

Does that indicate caliber of sufficient size for president of a country like this? The movement has gone beyond the narrow questions of petty party patronage and desire for office. It is a struggle for human prerogatives and the right to live, unhampered and unbought.

Any student of the times reads a larger lesson in the movement than seems to have occurred to Mr. Taft. It is an uprising that is assuming world wide proportions, and it is an issue that must live.

WHAT IS IT?

"Just what is Progressivism anyway," screams the opposition press. They say, most sapiently, "Surely not a thing of sudden protestation and globe pledges unsupported by any word or deed from out of the past."

What deed from out of the past proved the right to existence of the Abolition party, when first it took the field? Yet its achievements have been among the truly great things in our national and the world's history. What deed has any new movement to offer to prove its sincerity until it is given the opportunity to prove it? The declaration of the Progressives is in the Declaration of Independence, the greatest document ever penned. It says:

"That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

That is the declaration of principles of the Progressive party.

A woman suffragist declares: "No woman who really believes in equal rights, can really believe in marriage." It is astonishing what fool things these suffragettes can say. It is evident that the author of the above brilliant epigram has never married. If she had been she would know that no woman ever lost her rights by marriage.

Up in Seattle a judge is called on to explain. He is charged with being a better judge of whiskey than of the law. That is of course, an offense worthy of consideration in most places, but it would not be injurious in Kentucky.

A newspaper in the east headlines an article, "The Bible Now in Politics." It's a good thing if it is. There is no reason why it shouldn't have always been there. Maybe we would have had better politics if it had made an entrance before.

It may be of interest to the sport fans that it is the intention of the New Mexican to install a sporting page in the very near future with the day's ball scores and up to date sporting news.

THIRD PARTY CREATES GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG POLITICIANS OF BOTH OLD ORGANIZATIONS

Literary Digest Has Editorial on New Political Infant in Which It Shows Wonderful Progress Made Even Before New Name Is Selected—Most Influential Newspapers of United States Are Squarely Behind Movement—May Grow to Such Proportions as to Defeat Both Taft and Wilson.

(From the Literary Digest.)

Will the new party born in Chicago on June 22 die of malnutrition or other infantile disease, as the scoffers predict, or will it, as the most sanguine of its friends declare, grow so rapidly to man's estate as to be able to defeat in November the Goliaths of Republicanism and Democracy? In any case it is evident that, for an infant not yet even christened, the new party is causing a remarkable commotion among the politicians, and occupying a great deal of space in the newspapers. Already such influential Republican and Independent papers as the Chicago Tribune and Post, the Philadelphia North American, the Kansas City Star and Times, the Boston Journal, the Washington Times, the Baltimore News, the Pittsburgh Leader, the Emporia Gazette, the Spokane Spokesman-Review, the San Francisco Bulletin, the Madison Wisconsin State Journal, the Indianapolis Star, the Muncie Star, the Terre Haute Star, and the Louisville Herald have rallied to the support of this newcomer in the political field, and the same course has been followed, says the San Francisco Bulletin, by two-thirds of the country press of the Pacific coast. While the new party has not yet held its first convention, and is still officially nameless, correspondents report that the work of local organization is proceeding rapidly in Chicago, Boston, New Orleans, and many other cities, while the problems of national organization are in the hands of a temporary committee composed of governors, senators, newspaper proprietors, a judge, an ex-Congressman, an ex-cabinet officer, and others, representing in all some fifteen states. Although Governor Bradley of Missouri, Deane of Illinois, and Aldrich of Nebraska, who fought under the Roosevelt banner in the Coliseum convention, refused to follow it beyond the Republican fold, the leaders who stand with the Colonel do not seem to be at all worried over these desertions. "The new movement will go right ahead; nothing will stop it," declares Governor Johnson of California. "There must be no compromise, no straddle," says Colonel Roosevelt, who adds: "I shall fight the battle through to the end."

In answer to the remark of a Taft delegate that it takes money to run even a reform campaign, and that "it remains to be seen whether the syndicate that has been underwriting the Colonel's aspirations for a regular third-term nomination will care to subscribe to any further issues of Roosevelt securities," a correspondent of the New York Times (Dem.) points out that the new party already numbers among its adherents such men of wealth as Gifford and Ames Pinchot, Charles R. Crane, William A. Flinn, George W. Perkins, Frank A. Munsey, Daniel Hanna, Senator Bourne, Oscar S. Straus, and Alexander H. Revell. The same correspondent states that popular interest in the new party is spontaneously taking the form of contributions to its campaign fund. California indorses the candidacy of Theodore Roosevelt as the leader of the new party, declares the progressive San Francisco Bulletin, which goes on to say:

"In the campaign preceding the open primary in this state it recognized him as the people's champion. It gave him 77,000 plurality, and the theft of a convention has not shattered its fealty. Greater than so-called party regularity, greater than tradition, greater than the fate of factions or of individuals, is the mandate of the people. Governor Johnson has taken the only course which the shamelessness and obtuseness of the Republican bosses left open to him. There will be some timid ones, like Senator Borah of Idaho, Governor Deane of Missouri, and the late Mr. Hadley of Illinois, whose head was turned by a bit of applause, but the rank and file of the Republican party is with the new party, and the great rank and file of the country's citizens will follow unflinchingly."

"Roosevelt has fought for the people's right to rule, and if the people are resolved to rule they must not fight for him," says the Los Angeles Express, and the Tribune of the same city "resolutely pledges its support" to the new party, remarking at the same time: "As the Republican party was founded to free the blacks from physical slavery, so the Progressive party is founded to free all men and women from the economic and political servitude to which plutocracy has reduced the people of this nation." "Standpatism throws down the gauntlet and the Progressive party, instantly organized, takes its up," remarks the Spokane Spokesman-Review, which enlists itself under the Roosevelt banner and rejoices that "the fight for the square deal is on." "The day of dust-throwing is over," says the Chicago Tribune, while the Evening Post, of the same city, after pointing to its twenty years of loyalty to the Republican party, goes on to speak as follows of President Taft's renomination and Colonel Roosevelt's new-party candidacy:

"In our judgment President Taft's nomination was a tainted nomination. There was in it trickery and fraud. Strip to its practical essentials, it was a nomination made by a minority instead of a majority."

"The miserable twenty-one votes above the nominating point which the 'steam-roller' drivers were able to muster fade instantly away under

scrutiny from any standpoint of representative determination. Submerged delegates from Alaska, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, and Porto Rico, who represent no electoral votes, and the margin shrinks to nine. Subtract next Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Virginia, where there is no real Republican party, and the 561 becomes 512. Subtract still further the forty-eight votes in Arizona, California, Washington, and Texas which were given to Roosevelt by the people, and taken from him by the national committee, and the total is 264. Even these ultimate figures shrink almost to nothingness when deprived of the votes of states like New York, Indiana, Michigan, and Colorado, where political trickery stopped the people from registering their free choice."

"We have believed from the first that the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt or Mr. Taft was a question for the people to determine; we have believed that the people finally showed their overwhelming preference for Roosevelt at the primaries; we believe now that they should be allowed to say whether or not they wish Roosevelt to carry forward their banner by means of a new party."

"If the people want the new party, they will have it. And if they demonstrate at the proposed convention in August that the demand for it is sincere and earnestly that of the Progressive majority, they should go to the presidential fight with a fair field and a chance to win."

"We can and do support Colonel Roosevelt in his appeal to the people to decide whether or not they wish such a new party. In their hands be it. Throughout the next six weeks they will have to make one of the most momentous decisions in our national history."

"This is no bolt," insists the Philadelphia North American, "it is the beginning of a national effort to effect a great moral purpose, and its strength will grow as men understand that their fight is being made." "From the standpoint of law, justice, and morality," insists the Pittsburgh Leader, "the action of the Taft convention was invalid, and has no binding force on any Republican." Mr. Moore's paper goes on to say:

"Theodore Roosevelt was nominated by the people long before the counterfeited, base-convention assembly assembled in Chicago. That nomination has been ratified by an informal convention of regularly elected delegates, and will be further indorsed by a later convention fresh from the people."

"The cause of popular government was never in such peril as it is today, declares the Louisville Post, 'and the men conspiring to overthrow it fear no one but Roosevelt.' Him they fear 'because his voice rouses a people the bipartisan bosses had drugged into insensibility.' 'Ninety per cent of the voters in the Republican states today are loyal to principles rather than to party banners,' remarks the Madison Wisconsin State Journal, which predicts that the new party 'will triumph in the year of its birth.' 'The ultimately most desirable thing to happen is a third party anyway,' thinks the Newark News, because 'it would retain no loyalties to or hampering affiliations with those not really progressive, and for once we would get a real line-up on a real issue, although the first few contests might not give a true picture of relative strength.'"

"The Progressive party will be a young man's party; a party of the present and future; not of the past," declares the Boston Journal: "It will be progressive in the upbuilding of industry and commerce; it will be constructive, not destructive; it will be progressive in all that is sane and sound and substantial and right and just." The remarkable initial showing of strength in favor of the new party, Mr. Munsey's Boston paper goes on to say, is best presented by a consideration of the facts about the electoral college and the recent primaries. To quote:

"There will be 221 votes in the electoral college; necessary to elect a president, 266. In his presidential campaign Roosevelt, against tremendous odds without organization or means or patronage possibilities, carried the states represented by the electoral votes indicated: Arizona, 3; California, 13; Idaho, 4; Illinois, 28; Indiana, 15; Kansas, 10; Maine, 6; Maryland, 8; Massachusetts, 18; Minnesota, 12; Missouri, 18; Nebraska, 8; New Jersey, 14; North Carolina, 12; Ohio, 24; Oklahoma, 10; Pennsylvania, 23; Washington, 7; West Virginia, 8. Total 257."

"North Carolina and Oklahoma are the only states in the list that are not either Republican or close, with a good chance for Republican success. Taking their 22 out of the list, there are still left 235 electoral votes in this group, and only 31 more would be needed to elect."

"Add Wisconsin, 13; Iowa, 13; North Dakota, 5, and there is a total of 31, representing Republican Progressive states certain to be strongly for Roosevelt in such a campaign."

"In all these states the announcement of Roosevelt's candidacy would mean a strong probability that the organizations, generally in the hands of Progressives already, would go over to the Progressive candidates, for electors have in many cases already announced that if Roosevelt ran for President they would support him."

THE FORUM

REPUBLICANISM.

Americans are called a boastful people, the most boastful people upon earth. Yet, have we not whereof to boast? Even those who would detract from our greatness, even in the moment of that detraction, are forced, like Richard Cobden to admit it. This famous English statesman on his visit to America in 1835 was annoyed by what he considered our exaggerated self-esteem and in order to rebuke it he said on one occasion: "I admit all that you, or any other person can, could, may or might advance in praise of the past career of the people of America. Nay, more, I will assert that no nation ever did, and in my opinion never will, achieve such a title to respect, wonder and gratitude in so short a period; and further still, I venture to allege that the imagination of statesmen never dreamed of a country that should in half a century make such prodigious advances in civilization and real greatness as yours has done. And now I must add, and I am sure you, as intelligent, reasonable men, will go with me, that fifty years are too short a period in the existence of nations to entitle them to the palm of history. No, wait the ordeal of wars, distresses, and prosperity, which centuries of duration are sure to bring to your country. These are the test, and if, many ages hence, your descendants shall be able to say of your country as much as I am able to say of mine now, that for seven hundred years we have existed as a nation constantly advancing in liberty, wealth and refinement; holding out lights of philosophy and true religion to all the world; presenting mankind with the greatest of human institutions in the trial by jury, etc., if many centuries hence, your descendants will be entitled to say something equivalent to this, then, and not till then, will you be entitled to the crown of fame which the historian of centuries is entitled to award."

This is worth quoting because it points to the firm foundation of our republic. Mr. Cobden forgot, as many of our detractors in the past forgot, that the independence of America sprang from British soil. That we too could point to the seven centuries which preceded our existence as a nation, centuries which had prepared our forefathers under more favorable conditions to carry out the more advanced ideas of their forefathers. It was this preparation which in maturing ideas of independence on America's better soil, to a large extent free, before our beginning as a nation, in our largely self-governing colonies, that made us ready to put into practice ideas of national freedom as soon as we had the power.

Since Richard Cobden gave voice to his almost prophetic words our beloved country has passed through all the ordeals he has named within three quarters of a century, instead of the centuries he allowed us, and with what result? We have had the most terrible ordeal in a civil war from the effects of which we are still suffering in a race which is still unsolved, which we have vainly, no doubt in many ways mistakenly, tried to solve. But we may believe that even this will be in time perfectly and righteously solved.

Placing this question aside, as work for the future, could anything be more remarkable than the rise of the South from its ashes, and the true brotherhood of feeling which today prevails in our country more strongly united than ever before in its history? We have been prosperous, more prosperous than any one at the time of Richard Cobden's visit could have dreamed of; we have felt the perils of that prosperity, we are still feeling them in a way which makes timorous people alarmed for the safety of our republic; men with downcast face cry out against political corruption, commercial dishonesty, social degeneracy and all the ills that can be endured or imagined in a free country. In a resistance of the evils of riches springing from swollen fortunes and monopolies, corporate evils and the like, the poor seem to be rushing to socialism for a rampart; and to the dangers of commercialism are added the terrors of anarchy.

But nothing can give more assurance to loyal thoughtful Americans than the fact that we understand these dangers so well, and that good men, the land over are arming themselves to resist them.

It is a triumph of our republicanism, a proof that we are a truly self-governing people, that we are quick to detect attacks upon our liberties and quick to wage war against such attacks.

It is true we have allowed corrupt practices in politics, we have made many mistakes in government, especially in municipal government where we have failed to comprehend the purely business relations of a city to the people. We have, perhaps, at times been carried away from a common sense view of affairs by our brief life in politics as a cure-all for every ill. It may be we have legislated too much, have depended too much on law instead of education to do away with certain recognized evils. But this is a fault of our exaggerated Americanism, a feeling that we, the people can and do. But it must be remembered that we have had to assimilate a great deal of foreign substance into the body of our republic, and in the assimilating process have failed to see some of the dangers that threaten us from outside influences.

Sometimes we seem to have swallowed the seeds of anarchy, and wherever there has been a favorable soil, the oppression of labor by capital, this poisonous plant has sprouted and threatened us with a sickness more dangerous to our American liberty than the invasion of a foreign foe.

Sometimes we have seemed to be so absorbed in money getting that we see all of our interests through the

liberty destroying glasses of commercialism.

Anarchy and commercialism are dangers of prosperity that were meant by Richard Cobden. Anarchy, brought about by too often real injustice to the poor which leads to blind resistance. Commercialism which exalts material success over and above higher ideals inseparable from American patriotism.

We must recognize these dangers. We do recognize these dangers. And the very fact that we do recognize them and make such determined efforts to resist them is the best possible evidence of the stability of our republic and the strength of our republicanism.

An English journalist recently declared that America was a nation of optimists. We are a nation of optimists, and why?

We are optimists because we have sublime faith in the American spirit which springs from principles rooted and grounded in liberty, equal rights and a square deal. We are optimists because we have seen these principles upheld and victorious in the hands of true and honest American leaders.

We have passed through many crises that seemed to threaten the stability, peace and patriotism of our country. But as in times past, so today, wise, good and courageous men are standing on the ramparts, firing shots into the enemy's camp and ready to take that camp by storm if drive us to such a necessity. The worst crisis that a nation can have to meet is serious internal trouble, and today we have the question of monopolies, corporate evils and wealth, too often ill-gotten, to solve. Yet never before, in the history of our republic has the nation been so wide awake to a menace to its safety.

It is a good time to remember the work of America's founders. It has been said of the members of our first constitutional convention—that

"Looking beyond the mere present, they devised plans by which a civil service could be instituted purely and solely of the people, by the people and for the people." To them was no thought other than that of the best performance of the duty of the office, for the best good of the community. So the young nation pursued the tenor of its way, guided by men, high-minded men, who deemed a public office to be a public trust, solemnly assumed, to be strictly performed, and who realized that they were honored by the faithful performance of their duties."

Party spirit was not strong at that time, but it existed and because of two evils, in the government, not then understood as the strong evils they were, party spirit grew and became in time what some are pleased to call blind partisanship. These evils were a lack of national feeling, and slavery. We were a union of states, and some of those states included a large number of people who were not free.

As soon as these evils began to show themselves clearly as evils, in the sense of being dangerous to our republic, a feeling of opposition to them arose which led to party or political opposition.

None of our forefathers fully understood the meaning of freedom or of liberty. It is a lamentable fact that our government was founded ostensibly on the rock of freedom while it carried with it the incubus of an inherited institution of slavery. The word colored was not inserted in the Declaration of Independence—which advocated equal rights for all. It would have been advancement beyond what could possibly have been expected of our forefathers, wonderfully advanced as they were, to recognize equal rights of those who were then African slaves. Slavery was looked upon as a misfortune, and one of the complaints against Great Britain was that she had forced the slave trade upon the colonies against their will, and the slave trade was prohibited in our country, and ranked with piracy as a crime as early as 1808. It was not a party question, and became a party question only because it was a sectional question, and it had the old states' rights doctrine to appeal to when it became essential to the welfare of the cotton growing states which felt that they could not do without slave labor.

Opposition to slavery and all its attendant evils finally crystallized into a strong party sentiment, and the Republican party was born. It may be called the child of the nation's conscience. And its deep moral foundation gave it a strength and vitality that has made it the strength of our republic from that day to this. The principles upon which it was founded brought to its ranks men of the highest mental caliber. The words of the greatest of these leaders, Abraham Lincoln, express the idea that moved the party—he said:

"We are here to stand firmly for a principle—to stand firmly for a right. We know that great political and moral wrongs have been done, and outrages have been committed, and we denounce these wrongs and outrages, although we cannot at present do much more. But we desire to reach beyond those personal outrages and establish a rule that will apply to all, and so prevent any further outrages."

We do not need to dwell upon what was first accomplished by the Republican party. Men of the South as well as men of the North rejoice today that they have been delivered from the curse of slavery, a greater curse to the white man than to the black. When the civil war ended America was for the first time the land of the free, and it was certainly demonstrated by our civil struggle that, whatever else it may have been, America was also the home of the brave.

Another, perhaps the greatest achievement of northern victory in the civil war, was the true union of the states by a growing spirit of nationality. The nation then demonstrated its strength as a nation, and the

necessary exercise of federal authority increased federal power.

Without undue partisanship we may say fortunate indeed has our country been in the dominance of the Republican party in the last fifty years! It is to the ideas and ideals of that party that our country is indebted for its present standing among nations, its own greatness as a nation, and its force as a world power.

"The Republican party needs no defense, yet it is well sometimes, to reiterate the good in an organization as well as in an individual. And we can do no better than repeat the words of Garfield, in 1877:

"The Republican party, though it has made mistakes, has been a party of great courage, a party of great faith. It has had positive ideas—ideas it was willing to stand by, and, if need be, die by. It believed in the Union; it believed in the public faith; it believed in a public trust; it believed in enlarging the borders of liberty; it believed in paying the public obligations, and it believes now in sustaining all it has so worthily achieved. It dares to appeal to the country, as it is deserving of the confidence of the country."

How much wider truth these words of Garfield have today. The worth of the Republican party has been from its beginning that it represented American ideas, was the embodiment of the American spirit—the spirit not merely of our republic but of all that is meant or implied by the term Republicanism. The Republican party is the party of liberty and progress. As has been said: "No party ever had such a record. It has freed four millions of slaves, it has suppressed the most formidable rebellion the world ever saw; it has preserved and strengthened the credit of the nation; it has conferred equal rights and citizenship upon all the inhabitants of this republic, and it has administered the government with signal fidelity, honor and intelligence, and in every crisis that has presented itself during the half-century of its existence it has risen promptly and grandly to the demands of the occasion."

The Republican party is the party of progress. To quote another eloquist: "Never before in the history of nations have such industrial conditions or such material welfare existed as are truly possessed by our progressive nation and our prosperous people. For half a century, year after year, decade after decade we have advanced by amazing strides in production and consumption, the twin indices of substantial success. The unparalleled wealth and power and credit and standard of living which have come to our people since 1861 have been under, and largely because of, the wisdom and courage of the Republican party."

Whatever the future may have in store for our nation, whatever may be the future action of the Republican party, neither its friends, nor its enemies can ignore its supreme work in the making of our republic, and in showing beyond dispute the great possibilities of a republic—the triumph of republicanism.

ISIDORO ARMILJO.

NAVAJO INDIAN IS READY TO GO TO PRISON

Redman Who Shot Dick Wetherill, a Trader Near Farmington, Dismisses His Appeal and Throws Himself Upon Mercy of the Court—He Draws Five to Ten Years.

CONVICT ENTERS CELL LATE YESTERDAY EVENING

Chic-Chilling-Be-Gay, the Navajo Indian convicted of having shot and killed Dick Wetherill, a Navajo trader near Farmington, San Juan county, about two years ago, yesterday dismissed his appeal from the district court and threw himself upon the mercy of the court. He was given from five to ten years in prison. Late last night, he went to the state penitentiary near the city and turned over his commitment papers to John H. McManus, the warden. He was then locked up and today will be assigned to light work. The Navajo is a sufferer from consumption. He may not live out his term. It was alleged at the time of the shooting that the other Indians selected him to do the shooting because he was in poor health and could not live anyhow.

The killing of Wetherill was a dramatic outcome to a quarrel with the Navajo Indians. A cowboy employed by Wetherill had secured the enmity of the Indians and Wetherill also was included in their hate although he had been the innocent party to the affair. The Indians attacked the cowboy and Wetherill. The cowboy escaped on a horse after a running fight with the Indians during which he emptied his revolver at them. Wetherill was shot and instantly killed. The Indians surrounded the trading post but made no effort to harm Mrs. Wetherill who remained indoors.

FISHER DENIES THAT VALENTINE HAS QUIT.

Secretary of Interior Declares Commissioner of Indian Affairs is Still On the Job, But President Gets Many Letters Suggesting a Successor.

Washington, D. C., July 10.—Secretary of the Interior Fisher flatly denied today that Robert G. Valentine, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has resigned. The White House and the Interior Department are receiving many letters from all parts of the country suggesting available men to succeed him.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS NEED MEN TO TILL SOIL ALREADY RECLAIMED SAYS STATE ENGINEER MILLER

Literature Ought to Be Circulated in States of Middle West in Order to Induce More People to Come to New Mexico Where Lands Are More Productive Than Any where in Southwest—Attention Should Be Given to Up-building of What We Have for the Present.

(By Charles D. Miller, State Engineer)

While irrigation conditions have improved rapidly during the past two years, there is much that can be done in the immediate future toward bettering our conditions along this particular line, by assisting the various irrigation companies in the colonization, settlement, development and disposal of their lands. It is to be regretted that the immigration bureau's facilities are being restricted, as the one greatest need in our irrigation development today in the opinion of the writer, is the proper settlement of our irrigation projects now constructed.

The western states, more particularly Colorado, Oregon and Washington are expending large sums of money circulating literature descriptive of their natural resources, in the middle, eastern and middle western states, where westward immigration principally originates. Unless New Mexico can do something along this line as a matter of competition with the other states, settlement and the consequent development of irrigated lands will be held in abeyance for many years. Where we have good soil and the proper storage of water, no other place can compete with New Mexico in the production of crops and in general desirability as a place of residence. Many good irrigation projects, which have ample water and storage facilities, already constructed, for the irrigation of large acreages of land, have, up to the present time, put only a small proportion of the area under cultivation. In many such cases the state engineer's office has had, from time to time, to extend the period allowed before the application to beneficial use of the water is required, on this account. Our needs do not lie in the direction of new irrigation projects for at least the next five or six years, but more attention should be given to the upbuilding and settlement of those projects already commenced and which have the construction far enough along to guarantee to the settler under the project ample water for the land he purchases.

The development of power projects which have been outlined in the state should be encouraged. Up to the present time there are no power projects of any commercial importance developed upon our streams except possibly the lower Pecos valley. The power projects situated on the Gila river would, if developed, do much toward assisting the mining industry in the Mogollon mountains; pumping for irrigation in the Mimbres valley, and would be the source of much revenue if conveyed and sold into the mining camps of Clifton and Morenci, Arizona. It is known that these projects have an unlimited demand for the sale of power as above outlined, but their development has been greatly retarded by the lack of information as to the quantity of water available.

One important result obtained during the last legislature in the matter of irrigation was the passage of a bill appropriating \$15,000 annually for the measurement of our streams for storage purposes, and such records can at the same time be generally used to finance and exploit the power propositions which are found on the Gila river, Pecos river, Pecos river, and other important mountain streams. The pumping industry is flourishing. The next few years will mark great strides in pumping for irrigation on the first bench lands along the Rio Grande, paralleling the river from Albuquerque southward to San Marcial. Central power plants will doubtless be built at many points which will greatly reduce the cost of power. Pumping along this line is at the present time being developed in the Pecos river in the vicinity of Roswell. A number of Albuquerque people have developed fruit orchards under pumping systems and plan the disposal of the land in small tracts. Pumping possibilities in the vicinity of Melrose, Fort Huachuca valley, and other points are being investigated. It needs only the demonstration of one pump operated successfully to show the cheapness and advisability of this method of irrigation. In many respects the writer favors pumping for irrigation where the lift is not prohibitive, in preference to gravity systems.

The first step toward the drainage of hundreds of thousands of acres in New Mexico, was the enactment of the district drainage law. How many acres of land this will eventually benefit in the Rio Grande valley in the counties of Bernalillo, Valencia, and Socorro, and the Pecos valley in Chaves and Eddy counties, cannot be even estimated. Other lands may be susceptible to drainage for instance in San Juan county, in the upper tributaries of the Rio Grande and in the vicinity of Taos, but up to the present time these areas have not been considered of sufficient magnitude to make the organization and operation of drainage districts commercially profitable. A recognized standard of the economical use of water, and education upon the proper use of water, will greatly modify the necessity of drainage in the future, and it will be quite probable that lands so far irrigated and in good condition will be saved and kept from becoming waterlogged by the circulation of information as to the proper handling and economical use of water in irrigation.

During the past two years there have been filed in the state engineer's office 196 applications, covering 668,536 acres of land at an estimated cost of \$7,928,853. A great many of these are small projects, but these small projects, ranging in area from 50 to 500 acres, are the ones which are really building up many portions of our country and contributing the major portion of the completed work. The state engineer's office is extremely partial to the small farmer who has the facilities for storing small quantities of water. As he irrigates a comparatively small acreage, he can use his own teams and equipment and build his dam at a very low cost per acre. These little projects are dotted all over the state and there are hundreds of such opportunities that await enterprising men who are not imbued with the idea of developing some million acre scheme.

State supervision should be carried out more strenuously than in the past. Several projects are on the eve of construction. The state engineer should appoint at the expense of such parties reliable engineers to be daily in contact with the construction work. This plan has been carried out in the last few months, and people who are promoting irrigation projects have come to accept this matter in the spirit in which it is intended. They have also found that such inspection adds materially to the advertising possibilities of their projects. To say that the state is superintending the construction means a great deal to eastern settlers who look forward to living under projects where the maintenance charges are reduced to a minimum, and the liability to destruction of storage dams and other works by floods is almost eliminated.

More construction work has taken place in the last two years than in any period of twice its length in the past. Statehood has greatly helped irrigation in our state, and it is surprising how many people one runs across throughout the state who are quietly looking over the opportunities and planning their development, who are anxious to get in on the ground floor, pick up some desirable scheme, and develop it.

ROADS.

In looking over the records of the engineer's office dating back two years, it is surprising to note what progress has taken place in actual road construction during the years 1911 and 1912. Practically three-fourths of the construction work has taken place within this short period. Examples of road construction have been placed in almost every county in the state, and these counties that have not secured such work from the state road commission can blame only themselves, as every county that made any show of co-operation or desire to secure an appropriation from the state by helping themselves, has without exception been assisted very materially. The actual demonstration of highways construction has been restricted in location so as to show the best results in permanence of construction and to set an example of economy in administration and the use of money. The old policy of hit and miss, scattering road funds to the four winds of the county and building roads which have to be rebuilt every year, has been dispensed with, and such roads as have been built in each county have been built for all time if the maintenance is handled properly by local authorities.

The effect of such road building in the different counties can hardly be overestimated. We feel that the road laws which were passed at the last legislature were a result of this demonstration of scientific road building. Of course, some of this may be due to the campaigns of publicity which eastern states are making, but we feel that were it not for the fact that this road construction has taken place in every county, very little of this substantial legislation would have been accomplished.

Two years' work in the construction of roads has resulted in the law authorizing a bond issue, subject to the approval of the people, of \$500,000. A very small amount perhaps, but to New Mexico particularly in building of highways, it means a remarkable stride forward.

This fall a definite system of state highways connecting the counties with each other so that work will take place in all parts of the state, will be formulated. These state roads will also be arranged for transcontinental routes, although this matter will be given secondary consideration. The money derived from bond issue will be apportioned to each county to be expended towards each county's portion of such system, under the supervision of the state highway commission. It is confidently hoped, and seems almost sure, that the bond issue so provided will carry by a very large majority. Where each county gets twenty or thirty thousand dollars for building its main highways, it would be a very backward county that would not avail itself of this opportunity, particularly when the interest and sinking fund and all expenses incurred by such bond issue has been provided for by taxes which have already been levied, and there will be no additional tax for the bond issue.

Another forward step is in the meth-

SOLDIERS WILL CAMP ON RANGE

A. S. Brookes, Adjutant General Issues Two Orders of More Than Passing Importance to Members of State Troops-Lieutenant Hunter Gets Captaincy.

A. S. Brookes, Adjutant General, yesterday issued an order to all company commanders of the First Infantry of National Guardsmen of the state, for a camp on the company target ranges between August 15 and September 15 at the discretion of the commanding officers. The order is issued in lieu of the annual state or national encampment order there being no funds available for a state camp this year. The order is as follows:

Company commanders of the 1st Infantry are authorized to place their companies in camp on their home target ranges for not less than two nor more than three days between the dates of August 15 and September 15 for the purpose of conducting the annual target practice.

Officers and enlisted men, except as noted below, will be paid from funds allotted the State of New Mexico under Section 1661, Revised Statutes as amended.

When less than twenty (20) enlisted men attend the encampment, neither officers nor enlisted men will be paid but subsistence will be furnished the enlisted men. When twenty (20) enlisted men attend the encampment, the 1st Lieutenant only, or in case there is no 1st Lieutenant with the company, then the 2nd Lieutenant only will be paid. When twenty-five (25) enlisted men attend the encampment, the lieutenants of the company will be paid. When thirty (30) enlisted men attend the encampment, all of the company officers will be paid. The captain of the company is authorized to be present and command his company regardless of the number of enlisted men present but will receive no pay unless at least thirty enlisted men are present in camp.

Except in case of emergency, no passes will be granted. No officer or enlisted man who absents himself from camp without authority will be paid for any part of the encampment. The company will not be paid until the company target report has been submitted to the Adjutant General. Enlisted men will use shelter tents. Company officers may use shelter tents or wall tents. Enlisted men may use their individual cooking utensils or the company commander may make application to the Adjutant General for a field range. Each company commander is authorized to expend not to exceed the following amounts:

Wood, \$2.00.
Subsistence for each enlisted man, per day, \$5.00.

General Orders No. 5, current series. Adjutant General's Office is so modified as to permit the Mid Range and Long Range Trophies to be fired for during the encampment.

Markers and scorers will be detailed from the enlisted men of the company. When more than one officer is on duty with the company, an officer will be present in the pits and superintend the marking. When only one officer is on duty with the company, a sergeant will superintend the marking. A non-commissioned officer will be detailed as scorer and under the supervision of the company commander, will keep an accurate record of each shot fired. Erasures will be initiated by a company officer. Company commanders will report to the Adjutant General before July 15 whether they desire to hold this encampment and most convenient date. The dates of the encampment will be so arranged as to have the sergeants of the regular army on duty with the National Guard as instructors present at as many of the encampments as possible.

Target practice will be conducted as prescribed in "Firing Manual," 1909, and "General Orders No. 5," current series, Adjutant General's Office. Upon completion of the target practice and before leaving camp, each company commander will make a careful inspection to see that rifles are thoroughly cleaned and oiled. Cooking utensils will also be inspected. The disbursing officer will give each company commander detailed instructions as to the method of preparing pay rolls.

During camp the following list of calls will be observed:

Reveille—5:30 a. m.
Breakfast—6:00 a. m.
First Call for Target Practice—6:30 a. m.
Assembly—6:35 a. m.
Recall—11:30 a. m.
Dinner—12:00 p. m.
First Call for Target Practice—2:00 p. m.
Assembly—2:05 p. m.
Recall—6:00 p. m.
Supper—6:30 p. m.
Tattoo—9:00 p. m.
Taps—9:30 p. m.

On the last day of camp, recall from target practice may be sounded at 4:30 p. m., arms and cooking utensils inspected, and companies then marched to their home rendezvous. During the coming summer there will be no encampment of the National Guard except the officers' camp of instruction at Las Vegas, July 15-25 and the encampments for target practice.

By command of the Governor:
A. S. BROOKES,
Adjutant General.

Official:
A. S. BROOKES,
Adjutant General.

Lieut. Hunter is a Captain.

Special Order No. 8 was also issued by the Adjutant General relieving Capt. W. F. Brogan from command of Com-

INDIANA IS STRONG FOR THEODORE SAYS GAYLORD

It Will Never Go For Taft, Declares a Prominent Citizen of LaFayette, Who Is Here to Spend Summer—Young Republicans Have Rebelled Against Boss Rule, and People Are For Them, No Matter What Comes

**BOSSES AGAINST TAFT
BUT FEARED ROOSEVELT**

Indiana, the staid old Republican stronghold will never go for Taft. It is Progressive to the marrow and is for Roosevelt first, last and all the time. It would go Democratic before it would go for Taft.

This briefly is the statement made this morning by Judge Thomas F. Gaylord of LaFayette, Indiana, who is here to spend the summer and whose specialty is catching trout.

Judge Gaylord talked of the political situation in Indiana this morning to a reporter for the New Mexican and among other things, said that as far as he had been able to familiarize himself with the situation here, Indiana was much like New Mexico in its political aspect.

"Our delegation to that Chicago fiasco did not want Taft nominated," he said. "The bosses were against Taft but afraid of Roosevelt. They really wanted a new man nominated but they could not get a new man. They were for anyone but Mr. Roosevelt but down in their hearts they knew that the rank and file of the party was for Theodore Roosevelt, first, last and all the time. The bosses controlled delegation threw its votes to Taft when told to do so which was only after the bosses had found out that if they didn't stick tight to Taft, Roosevelt would be the nominee and that under no circumstances could they get a third man."

"As between Taft and Roosevelt today, Indiana is overwhelmingly for Roosevelt. If he runs as the head of a third party, Indiana will go to him unless the Democratic organization can swing enough votes to send the state for Wilson. You can bet your last dollar anyhow, that Indiana is never going into the Taft column. In the primary election between Roosevelt and Taft in my home county of Tippecanoe, you couldn't find a Roosevelt vote. No one would say he was for Roosevelt. But when it came time to vote, Roosevelt carried that county overwhelmingly. It was plain to me that the people were not talking but voting. They are doing the same thing right now. They are going to do it in November. Had Clark been the Democratic nominee, Indiana would have swung into the Roosevelt column in a minute. It will do it this fall or throw enough votes to Wilson to carry the state against Taft."

"The Progressive movement in Indiana is a movement of the people. It has not the least taint of politics in it. This is shown by the fact that the rank and file are not talking about it. They simply vote. The leaders of the movement are active, young Republicans who have been kicked around by the bosses because they would not put their necks into the yoke and help pull the old guard out of a bad hole. They never will do it either. They will break the old machine and they will be supported solidly by the people in their fight. They have had a meeting at Indianapolis and elected Lee, chairman. They have decided to put up a Progressive ticket in every county in the state and to call a state convention. They will do it through a direct, people's primary. How are the bosses going to beat the game? They are not going to beat it, because they can't get a corporal's guard among the voters. The election also is going to be on the square or there will be grief to pay for any politician who does any crooked work. You have no idea, unless you have been there, how the people in Indiana feel about the situation. I believe it is an index to the rest of the country."

**ROMANCE IN VISIT OF
CAZAR AND KAISER.**

German Son May Have Been Present-Ed Formally to Grand Duchess With Object of Another Royal Match in View.

Berlin, July 10.—Romance as well as diplomacy were served by the recent visit of the Kaiser to the Czar of Russia, according to a society journal here, usually well informed on court matters. Emperor William was accompanied by his third and unmarried son, Prince Adalbert, and the report is that one of the purposes was that the latter might meet the czar's eldest daughter, the Grand Duchess Olga, and that the imperial meeting would result in the announcement of the engagement.

Such an alliance would be of immense political importance, for while it would strengthen the bonds between the two great empires, it would be regarded by France as a move full of omen. Moreover, while such an arrangement would carry its element of romance it would also come distinctly under the head of matches made for state reasons.

The two young people concerned never had met before and their fathers had not met since August, 1909. Prince Adalbert is 27 years old and the Grand Duchess Olga 16. The grand duchess, although she is a colonel in a crack Russian cavalry regiment, is very much of a little girl—studious, somewhat high spirited and intensely devoted to her brother and sisters. Prince Adalbert is said to be good looking.

LORIMER WILL MAKE FINAL PLEA FOR SEAT.

Senate Has About Concluded Debate on Whether Illinois Politician Shall Remain as Member of That Body—Vote May Be Ordered Late Today.

Washington, D. C., July 10.—With final disposition of the case against William Lorimer in sight, the Senate was ready to resume today, consideration of the resolution declaring vacant the seat of the Illinois Senator. Several brief anti-Lorimer speeches were expected during the day and the Senator was scheduled to make the final speech in his own defense.

The recess taken yesterday afternoon left the time for the final vote undecided although the anti-Lorimer leaders had endeavored to secure an agreement for a vote at 3 o'clock, this afternoon. It was expected, however, that several of those who had planned to speak would waive that privilege and allow Lorimer to begin his closing speech early. This led to the conclusion that a final vote might be reached today.

When the Senate took up the Lorimer case today, it was indicated that all speeches except Senator Lorimer's would be concluded and that a vote would be reached tomorrow.

Senator Johnston of Alabama, opened today's session. He conceded a popular demand for Lorimer's unseating and said he knew he would be on the unpopular side in supporting the Illinois man.

Senator Johnston condemned as "unchristian and un-American" Colonel Roosevelt's course in declining to sit with Senator Lorimer at the Hamilton club's dinner, at Chicago.

Senator Jones of Washington, who opposed Lorimer at the first trial but who supports him now, said he had changed his convictions because he had personally heard the witnesses against Lorimer. He complained of public clamor in the case and charged it was having too much influence in determining the votes of Senators.

This statement aroused Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, who confessed to irritation as to what he characterized as "covert and insinuating intimations in the press in support of Mr. Lorimer that those in opposition lack honesty and courage and are subject to influence by public clamor."

Senator Jones denied any intention of criticizing the attitude of others, but asserted there had been too much effort to control public sentiment in opposition to Lorimer. He admitted there also had been perjury on both sides. The two Senators discussed the evidence at some length and Mr. Smith finally referred to the recent law suit brought in Chicago by John Henning against Clarence Funk, general manager of the International Harvester company, in which Henning charged Funk with alienation of his wife's affections.

Henning lost his case and his wife is said to have confessed that the charge was a conspiracy to injure Funk for his testimony against Lorimer. Senator Smith said he thought the suit had been brought to affect the Lorimer case.

Reference to perjury brought out a vigorous statement from Senator Jones. He expressed the opinion that the money distributed by Lee O'Neill Browne had been contributed by "whisky interests."

"There is no positive evidence, but from the record it is the most probable theory as to where the money came from," he said. "Isn't it just as reasonable to suppose the corruption fund was used to elect Lorimer as to influence legislation?" Senator Pomerene asked.

"I do not think so," replied Mr. Jones. "It was a legislative fund and there is nothing in the record to indicate that the money was used for any other purpose."

If you are a housewife you cannot reasonably hope to be healthy or beautiful by washing dishes, sweeping and doing housework all day, and crawling into bed dead tired at night. You must get out into the open air and sunlight. If you do this every day and keep your stomach and bowels in good order by taking Chamberlain's Tablets when needed, you should become both healthy and beautiful. For sale by all dealers.

**PRIEST TO AID OF
KANSAS CONVICT.**

Want Ad, Calling For Justice Attracts Attention of Father McGuire Who Will Do What He Can To Secure Fair and Square Deal for Prisoner, Lora, Kas., July 10.—A most satisfactory answer to his want ad pleading for justice is speeding to Topeka in behalf of John Healy, the convict, who has served nearly seven years in the state penitentiary for a crime confessed by another. Father L. A. McGuire, pastor of St. John's Catholic church, interested himself in the case and last night transmitted to the governor's office letters from Judge Oscar Poust, who sentenced Healy, B. E. Clifford, former county attorney; J. E. Henderson, C. C. McCarty and Claude Jury, members of the jury, urging Governor Stubbs to pardon the convict at once.

Father McGuire is making an effort to find the remaining members of the jury so that he may ask them to point in an urgent request for executive clemency in behalf of Healy, paroled upon the recommendation of the county attorney who convicted him. Healy left the state, his parole was revoked and he was soon back in Lansing. Healy then sent out letters declaring that inasmuch as he was innocent of any offense, he should have been pardoned instead of paroled and declaring that the chief reason that he could not get action on his case was that the papers he filed never reached the eyes of the governor.

Healy was convicted in 1905 to serve a term of from one to seven years for grand larceny. Soon after he was convicted, John Casey confessed to the crime, but it was too late to save Healy.

Helping a Woman

Generally means helping an entire family. Her back aches so she can hardly drag around. Her nerves are on edge and she is nearly wild. Headache and sleeplessness unite her for the care of her family. Rheumatic Pains and Lumbago rack her body. But, let her take

**Foley
Kidney Pills**

and all these ailments will disappear. She will soon recover her strength and healthy activity for

Foley Kidney Pills are healing, curative, strengthening and tonic, a medicine for all Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases that always cures. For sale by all druggists.

**TWO RESIGNATIONS SENT
GOVERNOR McDONALD.**

Hiram Hadley, the veteran educator of the Mealla valley, former superintendent of public instruction, has mailed Governor McDonald his resignation as a regent of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Mealla Park. Marcelino A. Garcia, of Santa Fe, has declined the appointment as a member of the board of trustees of the School for the Deaf and Dumb at Santa Fe.

On the last day of camp, recall from target practice may be sounded at 4:30 p. m., arms and cooking utensils inspected, and companies then marched to their home rendezvous. During the coming summer there will be no encampment of the National Guard except the officers' camp of instruction at Las Vegas, July 15-25 and the encampments for target practice.

By command of the Governor:
A. S. BROOKES,
Adjutant General.

Official:
A. S. BROOKES,
Adjutant General.

Lieut. Hunter is a Captain.

Special Order No. 8 was also issued by the Adjutant General relieving Capt. W. F. Brogan from command of Com-

Personal Mention.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1912.

John Pfeiffer, went to Las Vegas to witness the prizefight.
George M. Priest of Princeton, N. J., is a guest at the Palace hotel.
Francisco Delgado left this morning on a business trip to San Juan.

H. H. Brook is over from his ranch on the Pajarito, thirty miles west of Santa Fe.
F. R. Frankburger and W. L. Evans of Espanola went to Las Vegas to witness the prizefight.

S. A. Aiken, proprietor of the Palace hotel, has returned from a ten days trip to Kansas City.
Ellas Clark came down from Alcalde last evening and went to Las Vegas to be at the prizefight.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Duran and Mrs. Elvira G. Duran of Ortiz, Colorado, are guests at the Coronado.

Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Chawles of Los Angeles, Calif., are enjoying the cool breezes of Santa Fe.

Milton Toffler of Antonito, Colorado, passed through Santa Fe last evening bound for the prizefight.

E. Y. Park, and J. C. Chapin, of Stanley, southern Santa Fe county, are Santa Fe business visitors.

Mrs. Hart and Albert Bushnell Hart of Cambridge, Mass., are Santa Fe visitors for the De Vargas pageant.

H. B. Cartwright went to Las Vegas to attend a meeting of the Wholesale Grocers' Association of New Mexico.

Senator C. J. Laughren arrived in Albuquerque today from Deming and left later for Las Vegas.—Albuquerque Herald.

Mrs. Dillon Masterson of Ireland and Miss G. Hodge-Devon of England, are in Santa Fe to witness the De Vargas pageant.

Kansas Cityans who registered at the Palace last evening were Mrs. Katherine Rosier, Miss Agnes Bauman and S. A. Kries.

Mr. and Mrs. Haines Gridley and daughter, of San Pedro, southern Santa Fe county, are in the Capital for the De Vargas pageant.

Trinidad C. de Meca, game warden, was a visitor in Las Vegas today, having arrived last evening from Santa Fe.—Las Vegas Optic.

Mrs. McDonald has left for the McDonald ranches near Carrizozo, Lincoln county. In the meanwhile, Governor McDonald is a guest at the Montezuma.

T. C. Tillotson, register of the land office, arrived here this afternoon after a month's visit in Chicago, where he attended the Republican national convention.—Roswell News.

Eugene Lujan, stenographer to the state corporation commissioners in Santa Fe, came in last night for a short visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mateo Lujan.—Las Vegas Optic.

State Engineer Charles D. Miller will leave this evening for Deming to look after good roads work. Recent rains have to some extent damaged the new roads in the Mimbres valley.

Harold Hurd, receiver at the land office, leaves today for Fort Riley, Kansas, where he has been called for duty temporarily. He later intends to resume the journey to Maine on a visit.—Roswell News.

John Milne, superintendent of Albuquerque city schools, has gone to Santa Fe, where he will sit as a member of the board of examiners and pass on teachers' examination papers.—Albuquerque Herald.

Mike Stanton, manager of the Elks' opera house in Santa Fe, accompanied by Jake Levy, and family, drove in this morning from the Capital City. The trip was made in Mr. Stanton's touring car.—Las Vegas Optic.

Attorney A. B. McMillen and daughter, Miss Eileen McMillen, together with Attorney H. B. Jamison, G. H. Roberts and Robert M. Dietz and Miss Barbara Johnston, were arrivals this noon from Albuquerque for the De Vargas pageant.

Colonel Venecio Jaramillo came in from El Rito, Rio Arriba county, yesterday and went on to Las Vegas where Mrs. Jaramillo is visiting. Chas. Munch was also an arrival from El Rito. E. A. Mossman of Albuquerque, who is employed in the forest service, was an arrival last evening.

Judge Parker and family are enjoying the use of the Judge's automobile which he recently drove over from Santa Fe. Judge Parker is enjoying his summer vacation now and in a few weeks will return to Santa Fe, taking his family with him. They will reside in the property recently purchased there, which is being remodelled for them and will then be ready for occupancy.—Rio Grande Republican.

Attorney Mark B. Thompson and family left El Paso on Thursday last for Los Angeles for a stay of about 10 weeks for the benefit of the health of Mr. Thompson, who is threatened with nervous prostration from an undue attention to a strenuous run of business lately.—Rio Grande Republican.

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, ss.
Lucas county,
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY,
Sworn to before me and subscribed to my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
(Seal) A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Grande Republican.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1912.

C. Ivers was down from Raton yesterday.

T. B. Devine of Taos was also in the city.

M. W. Thompson came in yesterday from Espanola.

Mrs. Blackman came in yesterday from Espanola.

L. D. Reynolds was a Taos visitor here yesterday.

George R. Williamson was over from Glorieta yesterday.

W. D. Shea of the D. & R. G., left yesterday for Denver.

Aldo Leopold of Tres Piedras, spent yesterday in the city.

Arthur F. Jones of Portales, spent yesterday in Santa Fe.

Dr. J. H. Worth of Albuquerque, was a visitor here yesterday.

Mrs. Tillie Sloan came in yesterday from Chin Lee, Arizona.

Fra Yamall of Tres Piedras was a visitor here yesterday.

James S. Davidson came in yesterday from Albuquerque.

C. R. Carr was in Santa Fe from Roswell yesterday.

D. D. Allison and C. C. Lowe came in yesterday from Taos.

W. Edward Reid of Marion, Ill., was a visitor here yesterday.

E. Y. Park of Stanley was up yesterday for the big celebration.

Wallace F. Miller of Oklahoma City, spent yesterday in Santa Fe.

Frank Spritzer of Las Vegas was a visitor in Santa Fe yesterday.

Howard Wagner of Las Cruces was a visitor here for De Vargas day.

H. W. Welland and son of Cincinnati, tourists, spent yesterday here.

M. A. Ross, county surveyor of Bernalillo county, was here yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Romb were here yesterday from Vermejo Park, N. M.

O. T. Williams of San Pedro, was a visitor in Santa Fe for De Vargas day.

H. L. Lee and B. C. Terry and sister came over from the Pecos yesterday.

F. W. Drake, and J. C. Chaves, Jr., of Abiquiu, were Santa Fe visitors yesterday.

S. Prescott was over from Las Vegas for the De Vargas celebration yesterday.

R. L. Carter and Mrs. Carter of Clovis, were Santa Fe visitors for De Vargas day.

Albert Brown of Wynetoe, Pa., was a visitor here yesterday enroute to the coast.

Mrs. Robert E. Johnson of Lander, Wyoming, was a Santa Fe visitor here yesterday.

W. C. Barksdale and Hugh Trotter of Albuquerque, spent yesterday in Santa Fe.

W. A. Davidson, James Johnson and Earl Hall of Roswell, spent yesterday in Santa Fe.

T. M. DuBois and M. D. Atkinson of Corona, Lincoln county, spent yesterday in Santa Fe.

J. B. Phillips and J. C. Lee and Mrs. Lee were here yesterday from their homes at Roswell.

D. V. O. S. Shipman of Ramsey, Illinois, spent yesterday in Santa Fe enroute to the coast.

George W. Burdley and Milton Toffler of Antonito, Colorado, were visitors here yesterday.

F. L. Edmundson and S. E. Edmundson of Alamosa, Colorado, spent yesterday in Santa Fe.

G. A. Garcia, Fidel Garcia, Jose R. Garcia formed a party from Antonito, Colorado, yesterday.

George N. Priest of Princeton, N. J., stopped off in Santa Fe for the De Vargas celebration yesterday.

Mrs. Perry M. Rathburn of Lincoln, Neb., spent yesterday here, a spectator at the De Vargas celebration.

J. F. Durant who hails from the classic town of Pawhuska, Oklahoma, witnessed the De Vargas pageant.

Miss Brown of Saint Joseph, Mo., will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Rupert Amplund for the summer.

Pablo A. Gonzales and Miguel Lamy drove over from Pecos yesterday to take part in the De Vargas pageant.

B. W. Johnson and G. J. Prescott of Glarendon, Texas, were visitors here yesterday for the De Vargas pageant.

Mrs. H. H. Richardson of Deming, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Coombs at their home on Hillside avenue.

Miss Helen Laughlin has returned from Northampton, Mass., where she has been a student at Smith College.

Ex-Governor Herbert J. Hagerman was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Hughes over the De Vargas festivities.

Miss Anna Newhall of Albuquerque is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Newhall and will remain in Santa Fe for a week.

Ellas Clark, who had been to the prizefight at Las Vegas, was homebound to Alcalde yesterday forenoon.

Mrs. M. C. Stevenson came down from her ranch near Espanola Wednesday and has spent the week in Santa Fe.

Mr. and Mrs. Hatley and son, and Miss May Borgers motored over from the Pecos Thursday to spend the week end in Santa Fe.

James H. McHughes, member of the mounted police force and Sergeant John W. Collier, returned yesterday from Las Vegas.

Mrs. Dillon Masterson of London, England, has been seeing the sights in Santa Fe for the past week. Mrs. Masterson has traveled all over the world and says that quaint old Santa Fe is one of the most interesting places she has seen.

Mrs. W. C. McDonald left Wednesday with her daughter Mrs. T. A. Spencer for Carrizozo. Governor McDonald followed Thursday evening.

F. A. Gers, Amy Bond, Hazel Bond, Franklin Bond Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bond, all of Espanola, spent yesterday in Santa Fe.

Rev. P. L. Sonab, superintendent of the Presbyterian Mission School in this city, has returned from a visit to Kansas and Oklahoma.

W. F. Jones, a well-known merchant of Emporia, Kansas, who was enroute to the coast, stopped off here yesterday for De Vargas day.

Charles Kinkaid who lives in southern New Mexico, was here yesterday to meet his brother Harry Kinkaid of Medicine Lodge, Kansas.

Mrs. Goebel and a party of friends left this morning for the Upper Pecos where they will remain until September enjoying outdoor life.

Mrs. Alexia Duran Vaigha rode over from her ranch on the Pecos Wednesday and has been the guest of Mrs. Max Frost for a few days.

M. W. Wheat, J. W. Kelley, M. Abney and Wayne J. Cambern formed an auto party here from Higgins, Texas, for the De Vargas pageant.

E. A. Fleisher left for Santa Fe Tuesday where he will join his wife to spend the fourth. They will return Saturday.—Estancia News.

Miss Gladys Rushworth of Toronto, Canada, arrived in the city Thursday and will be the house guest of Mrs. Arthur Boyle for a few weeks.

R. W. Klein and Edward Gamble of Ft. Worth, Texas, enjoyed the magnificent climate of Santa Fe and witnessed the De Vargas pageant.

Dr. and Mrs. Edgar L. Hewett, who have been abroad for the past two months, are expected to return to Santa Fe within the coming week.

Mrs. C. C. Catron was hostess to the Thirteenth Club this afternoon. Mrs. H. P. Christensen and Mrs. William B. Prince were the substitute guests.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Prince and children are spending the week with Governor and Mrs. L. Bradford Prince at their home on Palace avenue.

Miss Mary McEldred entertained very charmingly at bridge Wednesday evening in honor of her house guest Miss Bernice Hesselwood of Albuquerque.

Governor Herbert J. Hagerman drove up from Roswell in his new Cadillac torpedo to see that the De Vargas procession went off properly.

Charles A. Wright, H. J. Galloway, J. A. Hubbell and N. T. Arnold were among the Albuquerque visitors here for De Vargas day. They returned today.

J. F. Grubbs of New Orleans, La., a newspaperman of some twenty years' experience, is in Santa Fe, figuring on the establishment of a newspaper here.

Dr. Charles McGee of Leavenworth, Kansas, who has been visiting in this city, returned home this morning after witnessing the De Vargas day pageant.

Miss Olsen, private secretary of Governor McDonald, and Miss Conrad, left today for the Pacific coast to spend a vacation. They will stop over in the Grand Canyon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Miller, Miss Ruth Miller, and Mrs. Ross Trevett of the Valley Ranch, came over yesterday for the De Vargas pageant and returned this morning.

C. E. Laws, O. Thompson, Dow Wood, J. S. Anderson and Rex Anderson were members of a party from Lexington, Kentucky, who enjoyed the De Vargas celebration.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harding and Miss Edith Harding of Chicago, stopped off on the way to the Grand Canyon and California and to spend the fifth with Mrs. Carroll and her daughter.

The Auction Bridge Club met with Mrs. C. W. Hoover Monday afternoon. Besides the members of the club, the guests were Mrs. S. G. Morley, Mrs. W. L. Kegel and Miss Elizabeth Brown.

Arthur Cowpertwaite and wife, after visiting the Grand Canyon and Santa Fe, returned Tuesday and will spend the summer with their parents, A. O. Jahren and wife—Wagon Mound, Oklahoma.

A. B. McMillen, Miss Eileen McMillen, Miss Barbara Johnson, Mrs. Nina Otero Warren and Gillette Cornish motored up from Albuquerque Wednesday in the McMillen car and returned this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Robinson of Albuquerque were guests at the Indian school Friday. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have an exhibit of fine photographs in the lecture room at the School of Archaeology.

A few patriotic citizens elicited Port Mores and read the Declaration of Independence and paid tribute to the star of New Mexico that was officially placed on the Star Spangled Banner for the first time yesterday.

Governor and Mrs. Bradford L. Prince entertained at dinner this week in honor of Bishop Mann of North Dakota. Those present beside the guest of honor were Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Harwood and Judge and Mrs. Lorin C. Collins.

Miss Stella Michaelson of Iowa, arrived yesterday for a visit with her mother Mrs. L. A. Michaelson and her sister Miss Lela Michaelson. She had not seen her sister for seven years and the reunion was a happy occasion.

Mrs. J. G. Finker on Sunday gave an informal dinner party in honor of Mr. Sarah Astler, of Santa Fe, who has been visiting in Taos the past two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. McCabe. Covers were laid for twelve, and after dinner five hundred were enjoyed by the company until nearly midnight. Those who attended were: Mrs. Sarah Astler, Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. McCabe, Mr. and Mrs. James D. Por, Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Ellis, Mrs. J. E. Russell, Miss Ada Helphelstine, Dr. Dwight Allison and Wm. M. Prayne.—Taos Valley Recorder.

Married, in Kansas City, Kansas, July 5, Miss Mary Delora Riley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Riley, and Mr. Michael McGulness. Announcements of the wedding of these two young people, well known in Santa Fe, were received by friends.

Miss Riley resided in Albuquerque for two years, leaving there for Kansas City several weeks ago. Mr. McGulness followed and the wedding took place Wednesday, at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. McGulness is an Albuquerque boy, born and reared. He is a bright young attorney, now practicing in Santa Fe. The bride is a charming girl and a very talented musician.

The newlyweds will be at home to their friends in Santa Fe after August.—Albuquerque Herald.

Young Folks Party.
Master Frank Greene, the three year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Karl W. Greene, entertained about a dozen and a half of his little playmates in the big yard at the Gliderhouse home, on the afternoon of July 4th. The decorations were appropriate for the occasion, and after a couple of hours spent in games, refreshments guaranteed not to give little folks aches in their tummies, they were served. Those attending were: Martha McKitt, Lucy May Robinson, Constance Walter, Grace and Dick Stauffer, Caroline Adams, Thelma Blandy, Dolores Chaves, Virginia Morley, Catherine Howard, Mary Carmel Brogan, Atherton and Arnelle White, Francis and Parker Wilson and Ollius Manley.

Jesse L. Neubaum was here yesterday enroute to the coast. She is from Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. J. van Houten of Raton came in Wednesday evening from their home. Mr. Van Houten returned to the Gate City this afternoon but Mrs. Van Houten remained over for a short visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chris Wiegand.—Las Vegas Optic.

A. B. McMillen, Miss Eileen McMillen, Barbara Johnson, H. B. Jamison, G. H. Roberts and R. S. Dietz came to Santa Fe from Albuquerque yesterday in automobiles and will return tonight. They saw the De Vargas pageant and today motored to the Tesque Indian village north of the city.

Mrs. Sarah Astler, who spent two weeks in Taos visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. McCabe, left on Monday morning for her home in Santa Fe. Mrs. Astler made many friends during her short sojourn in Taos, and all hope to see her again in the not very distant future.—Taos Valley Recorder.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Bond, Miss Hazel Bond and Miss Army Bond of Espanola, were visitors in Santa Fe over the Fourth and Fifth. Miss Bond and her sister joined a horse back party who rode overland to Espanola this morning.

Dr. Francis Eugene Elmergrub, of the University of Lima, Peru, has added his name to the cosmopolitan guest list Santa Fe has kept this week. Dr. Elmergrub was connected with the University of Mexico under the Diaz regime and has since lived in Peru and Buenos Ayres.

William D. Shea, traveling freight and passenger agent of the Denver & Rio Grande, with headquarters at Santa Fe, was a business visitor in Taos last Friday, looking after the interests of his company. Mr. Shea is a hustler, besides being an intelligent and pleasant gentleman, and is held in high esteem by Taos business men.—Taos Valley Recorder.

Dr. and Mrs. Albert Bushnell Hart of Cambridge, Mass., were interested spectators in the historic pageant yesterday. Dr. Hart is the head of the history department in Harvard University and is an authority on American history. He has been the exchange professor in Colorado College this year and stopped in Santa Fe on his way from Colorado Springs to Boston.

Jesse Neubaum and Wallace Springer rode over from Las Vegas yesterday on a motorcycle. They have been giving exhibitions of western culture at George Washington University in Washington, D. C. this winter and are planning to stay in Santa Fe this summer to accumulate wild and woolly western stories for their work next winter. Several residents of Santa Fe remember Mr. Neubaum's Indian motor cycle.

The Plaza Fiesta which is the event of the summer in Santa Fe helped make De Vargas day more of a gala day than ever and was in itself a great success. The plaza was gay in its artistic decorations of long festoons of red and yellow hunting, the Spanish colors, and the various booths each one attractive with its wares, added to the old idea of a Mexican market.

The north side of the plaza, facing the Palace of the Governors, was the real Mexican market where bewitching senoras and amorous Indian maidens sold their wares. The first booth was devoted to Mexican handicrafts and jewelry. Then came the cap and boot stalls. The most popular with young and old for the "dulces" were home made and, of course, delicious. The band stand was devoted to the lunch counter, which consisted of sandwiches and coffee. The Indian maid sold beads and blankets and pottery at the next booth while the "flower market" vied with them all in its daintiness. Ice cream and cake were served in an enclosure which was a popular retreat for the weary and warm. The amusements were kept to the south side of the plaza and all the children were to be found around those tables. Madame Zilka had her fortune telling tent near there and her happy fortunes were said to bring such luck that she was kept busy all afternoon and evening.

The band played and the pretty Spanish senoras sold flowers and De Vargas tags and everyone was doing it. What? Why being happy and making the Fiesta the greatest success yet.

Art Exhibiting.
Santa Fe is fast becoming known as the art center of the state and the Southwest through the splendid exhibits that have been shown here during the winter and spring in the rooms of the School of Archaeology. We are particularly fortunate this week to have the exhibit of Bert G. Phillips open to the public in the reception room of the Palace of the Governors.

Mr. Phillips is celebrated as a painter of Indians whose pictures have been exhibited all over America. He has lived in Taos for the past four years and has done more than any other artist in promoting and encouraging the artist colony there, which has now become famous in the art world.

Mr. Phillips has not ridden through the country on the Limited and afterwards given an exhibit of the "Indians of the Southwest as I have seen them," but has lived among the Taos tribe nursing them in sickness, joining in their joyous dances, helping

bury their dead and baptize the babies, hunting with them, fishing with them until he knows their life and habits and customs as his own. And for this reason as well as his skill as an artist he has made the Indian on his canvas living and natural.

As he hunted with them he has sketched them as they posed unconsciously of the artist who was their companion. One example of this is that lovely yellow picture "Watching for the Signal," that shows an Indian standing beside his white pony in a grove of quaking aspens that have just turned a golden yellow. He has raised his hand watching, intent and motionless, for the signal that is to come from the scouting party on the summit of the mountain. The golden sunshine on the yellowing leaves leaves one with the most beautiful impression of a mellow Indian-summer day.

Two other pictures that have caught the Indian so naturally and with such vividness that one fears to disturb him, show two fishermen waiting and ready to spear the trout through the ice in the river. The background of dazzling white snow forms a splendid contrast for the eager, breathing forms of the Indians, the green blanket having fallen off one bare arm and shoulder as he waits intent upon the trout.

The smaller sketches are full of atmosphere and show picturesque scenes about Taos from the cool shadows on the river in the stillness of a midsummer afternoon, to the rosy sunset glow on a snow-tipped mountain peak.

Mr. Phillips has shown unusual skill and understanding in his pictures of Indian life. They wear none of the Pokahontas beads and bracelets and leather-fringed and skirts that so often mar the Indian woman. "The Daughter of the Water Clan" is a fine example of true Indian girlhood, as she sits upon the white dove-skin robe, quiet and unpretentious but as brave as any of the warriors of the Water Clan if the occasion demand. "The Girl With the Cherry Blossom" has dreams as evasive and far-away as any of her white sisters. Through the doorway of the reception room one catches a glimpse of the picture of a girl in a lilac-colored dress carrying a black cat on her head, walking through a field of purple flags. The harmony of color alone is a delight to the eye.

One of the most famous of Mr. Phillips' pictures is known as "The Captain of the Buffalo Dance." In the distance the Indians are going through the Buffalo dance while in the foreground the old captain looks on, magnetic in the immense buffalo robe that covers him. He represents the great spirit that protects the herd.

The picture that leaves the deepest and most lasting impression is called "The Relics of His Ancestors." The young Indian has found the broken pots and implements in the deserted homes of the cave-dwellers, his ancestors. The expression that Mr. Phillips has caught on the Indians' face is the whole history of the Red man's civilization—the memory of the great deeds, the triumph of the tribe, the dances for thanksgiving, the chant for the dead and the ceremonial for the living—and then desertion and desolation.

Mr. Phillips' exhibit will be open Sunday, Monday and Tuesday and everyone should make the most of this opportunity and see the paintings.

Miss Irene Gorman, formerly a resident of Raton, passed through on No. 1 yesterday from Chicago to Santa Fe, where she will make a visit with friends before returning for a visit in Raton.—Raton Range.

F. G. Bartlett, a prominent citizen of Socorro, arrived in Albuquerque yesterday and left last night for Chicago, at which place he will purchase an automobile and drive to Gardner, Kennebec county, Maine, a distance of approximately 2,000 miles. Mr. Bartlett intends to pick up his family at some point between Chicago and Gardner. He originally intended to drive from Socorro to Maine, but was delayed in getting started. Mr. Bartlett is an enthusiastic motorist and it is likely that after returning to Socorro from Maine he will journey to California in a machine.—Albuquerque Herald.

Four ex-governors in one automobile, caused some comment yesterday on Washington avenue. In the front seats as chauffeur, sat ex-Governor Herbert J. Hagerman, Progressive but not Roosevelt Progressive, by his side, ex-Governor M. A. Otero, Progressive, but not particularly about Roosevelt. In the rear sat ex-Governor W. T. Thornton, a Democratic leader, and ex-Governor L. Bradford Prince, Republican leader. The machine was ex-Governor Hagerman's and he had driven across from Roswell to Albuquerque. After spending a few days there, he came to Santa Fe to visit Mr. and Mrs. Levi A. Hughes.

One of the most enjoyable and exciting events of the week was the "coming-in" party given by Judge and Mrs. William H. Pope in their new Cadillac car Tuesday afternoon for Miss Ruth and Helen Laughlin who had just returned from Colorado. After an exciting race with a rain storm along the Cerrillos Road Judge Pope and the girls by breaking into the Bank Saloon. Several men inside and out, hearing the smashing of the glass hurried to see Carrie Nation, but they found it was only Judge Pope making his entrance. As a resident of Roswell, Judge Pope was known as a militant prohibitionist, but on taking up residence in Santa Fe one finds that he has the largest bar bill of any man about town.

MONDAY, JULY 8, 1912.
Charles S. Craig is in the city from Denver.

Venecio Jaramillo is in the city from El Rito.

George McSpaden was down from Raton yesterday.

W. H. Floyd of Carrizozo is a business visitor here today.

buried their dead and baptize the babies, hunting with them, fishing with them until he knows their life and habits and customs as his own. And for this reason as well as his skill as an artist he has made the Indian on his canvas living and natural.

As he hunted with them he has sketched them as they posed unconsciously of the artist who was their companion. One example of this is that lovely yellow picture "Watching for the Signal," that shows an Indian standing beside his white pony in a grove of quaking aspens that have just turned a golden yellow. He has raised his hand watching, intent and motionless, for the signal that is to come from the scouting party on the summit of the mountain. The golden sunshine on the yellowing leaves leaves one with the most beautiful impression of a mellow Indian-summer day.

Two other pictures that have caught the Indian so naturally and with such vividness that one fears to disturb him, show two fishermen waiting and ready to spear the trout through the ice in the river. The background of dazzling white snow forms a splendid contrast for the eager, breathing forms of the Indians, the green blanket having fallen off one bare arm and shoulder as he waits intent upon the trout.

The smaller sketches are full of atmosphere and show picturesque scenes about Taos from the cool shadows on the river in the stillness of a midsummer afternoon, to the rosy sunset glow on a snow-tipped mountain peak.

Mr. Phillips has shown unusual skill and understanding in his pictures of Indian life. They wear none of the Pokahontas beads and bracelets and leather-fringed and skirts that so often mar the Indian woman. "The Daughter of the Water Clan" is a fine example of true Indian girlhood, as she sits upon the white dove-skin robe, quiet and unpretentious but as brave as any of the warriors of the Water Clan if the occasion demand. "The Girl With the Cherry Blossom" has dreams as evasive and far-away as any of her white sisters. Through the doorway of the reception room one catches a glimpse of the picture of a girl in a lilac-colored dress carrying a black cat on her head, walking through a field of purple flags. The harmony of color alone is a delight to the eye.

One of the most

HISTORY OF OLD FORT MARCY

First Point Generally Occupied by Indians in Attack on Santa Fe

OCCUPIED BY GEN. KEARNY

Sweeping View From Eminence in All Directions One of Unequaled Interest.

(A Historical Sketch by L. B. Prince.)

The walls of the Fort, retaining all their original form and but little affected by the vicissitudes of more than sixty years, stand on a high bluff only a third of a mile northeast of the Plaza which marks the center of the old "Villa" of Santa Fe, for over three centuries the capital of New Mexico.

The commanding position of this height, overlooking the entire city, naturally caused it to be the first point occupied by the hostile Indians at each attack on the capital, and the seemingly inexhaustible supply of arrow-heads, metates, and other stone implements, found in the vicinity, must be ascribed to its occupation at such times, as it was never built upon or inhabited regularly, probably on account of the difficulty of providing a water supply.

When the American army, under General Stephen W. Kearny, entered Santa Fe and formally took possession of New Mexico on the 18th of August, 1846, naturally the first thought of the commanding officer was to occupy some commanding height, from which the city could be controlled even by the small body of troops that it was possible to leave for its protection. As to this the "Historical Sketches of New Mexico," published in 1882, says:

"The first business of the general after attending to the pressing wants of the soldiers was to secure the fruits of victory and guard against any uprising of the people, and therefore the erection of Fort Marcy, named for Hon. William L. Marcy of New York, then Secretary of War, was immediately commenced. This fort was situated on the hill east of the city, which commanded the entire town, and on the very spot where nearly two centuries before the Pueblo chiefs had established their headquarters in the Rebellion of 1680. The fort was planned by Lt. Gilmer of the Topographical Corps and L. A. McLean, a civil engineer in the Missouri company and was built by the volunteers, a certain number of whom were detailed each day for the purpose. This was a source of great complaint, as the men felt that they had volunteered to fight but not to act as laborers; and even the small extra compensation allowed failed to reconcile them to what many considered a hardship and imposition. The walls of the fort were massively built of adobe. Inside it was sufficient to accommodate a thousand soldiers, and it was armed with fourteen cannon."

Lieutenant W. H. Emory of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, in his official report, says:

"August 19. I received an order to make a reconnaissance of the town and select a site for a fort in co-operation with Lt. Gilmer of the Engineers. This occupied me diligently on the 19th and 20th, and on the 21 the General was furnished with the map, a copy of which is sent to the Adjutant General. The site selected and marked on the map is within 600 yards of the heart of the town and is from 60 to 100 feet above it. The contour of the ground is unfavorable for the trace of a regular work, but being the only point which commands the entire town and which is itself commanded by no other, we did not hesitate to recommend it. The recommendation was approved. On the 22nd we submitted a complete plan of the work which was also approved. It is computed for a garrison of 250 men. On the 23rd the work was commenced with a small force; on the 27th 100 laborers were set at work on it, detailed from the army; and on the 31st, 20 Mexican masons were added."

In the history of Donohoe's Expedition, written by John T. Hughes of the First Missouri Cavalry, the facts are stated as follows:

"During General Kearny's absence on his excursion to San Toño, Col. Donohoe remained in command of the troops which were left at the capital and superintended the erection of Fort Marcy on the hill overlooking Santa Fe to the northward."

"Fort Marcy, commanding the city from an eminence towards the north, was laid off by Lieutenant Gilmer of the Topographical Corps and L. A. McLean, a volunteer of Reia's company; and built by the volunteer troops, a certain number of men being detailed each day for the purpose. Those who labored ten days or more consecutively received a compensation of 18 cents per day in addition to their regular allowance. The figure of this fort is that of an irregular tri-decagon, and is sufficiently ample to mount a great number of cannon and accommodate a thousand soldiers. Its walls are massive, thick and strong and are built of adobe two feet long, one foot broad and six inches thick. It is a strong fortress and perpetuates the name of the present Secretary of War."

General Kearny himself, in his report to the Adjutant General of the Army at Washington, wrote as follows on September 16, 1846:

"A large number of the troops are daily employed under the direction of Lieutenant Gilmer of the Engineers in erecting a fort for the defense and protection of the city, and as this is the capital of the Territory, a new

fort will be an important and permanent one, and then this day named it 'Fort Marcy,' and now ask for a confirmation of it."

By the end of September the fort was finished for we have an account of its appearance and of a visit to its interior in the official report of Lieutenant J. W. Albert, of the Topographical Corps. He had been visiting the gold mines at the Old and New Placeros, and on October 2nd was returning to Santa Fe. He says:

"October 2. In a little while we reached Agua Fria. Soon Fort Marcy came in view and our glorious flag with its graceful stripes playing in the wind." * * * * "In the evening we visited Fort Marcy. It is situated on a prominent point of the bluff commanding the city. The distance of the center of this work from the flagstaff to the plaza is but 664 yards. The whole of the interior is defended from all the surrounding heights within range; ten guns may be brought to bear upon the city. The slopes are revetted with adobe. The block house and magazines are constructed of pine logs one foot square. The only approachable point is guarded by the blockhouse, which also assists to protect the entrance of the fort."

From these various official reports we can judge somewhat of the importance of this fortification, which was the key to the whole of New Mexico, and altogether the most notable of any structure built in the newly acquired region in the southwest. Lt. Albert illustrated his report with a number of pictures drawn by himself; one of which is of the city of Santa Fe taken from the rising ground on the south side. This shows Fort Marcy very distinctly on the point of a high mesa standing to the north and east. He also made an excellent drawing of the Parroquia or Parish Church, with Fort Marcy in the background. Referring to this he says in his report:

"In the evening I made a sketch of the Parroquia, although mud walls are not generally remarkable; still, the great size of the building, compared with those around, produces an imposing effect. Fort Marcy is seen lying close on the top of a high bluff, and behind it rise the tops of magnificent mountains."

Lieutenant Emory's estimate of the elevation of the fort above the city was very inadequate. The exact altitude was measured in 1887, by Messrs. Haviland and Seligman, civil engineers, and their report, dated July 25 of that year is as follows:

"According to instructions, we ran a set of levels from the Plaza to Fort Marcy and drove three spikes; the first one at the western edge of the old fort, the second 1000 feet back on the road, and the third 2000 feet back on the same road. We submit the following result:

1st spike, 152 feet 2 inches above the foot of monument in the Plaza.
2nd spike, 185 feet above same.
3rd spike, 219 feet above same."

"HAVILAND & SELIGMAN."

The extreme length of the fort proper was 270 feet, and its width 180 feet; the total length between the exterior walls of the surrounding moat was 400 feet and width 300 feet. The gateway was directly to the east, and opposite to that was the redoubt or block house just one hundred feet distant and nearly square in front, with extreme dimensions of 85 feet on the north, south and west, and 95 feet on the east. At the north-easterly corner of this redoubt was a tower, for observation; and this is still the highest and most favorable point from which to enjoy the wonderfully extensive view around the whole circle of the horizon.

The Panoramic View From Fort Marcy.

In the extent and variety of its panoramic views, the heights crowned by old Fort Marcy, at Santa Fe, are absolutely unique. One may travel from ocean to ocean and from the Gulf of Mexico to the "Frozen Sea," but nowhere will he find their counterpart. The lofty summits of the Blue Ridge and the Alleghenies, of the Rockies and the Sierra Nevada, afford wonderful views of natural grandeur and all the magnificence and sublimity of mountain scenery. From the spire of some lofty church or the tower of a mighty modern skyscraper, you can gaze downward at the business blocks of the bustling city, and see for miles around the houses and trees and gardens of its environment. But from the still solid walls of Fort Marcy you view a horizon rendered uneven and interesting by the peaks and mountain ranges whose names are household words among the people; and within its circle lies the most ancient capital in our country, half hidden by its wealth of shade and foliage, and presenting a succession of public buildings ecclesiastical and civil, some old and some new, some of stone, some of adobe, some of brick and some of wood, which represents the history of centuries and the changing conditions of generations.

Apart from the sublimity and beauty of the landscape, every building and every locality has its own story of romantic interest and each far-reaching road or mountain pass can tell of marchings and conflicts, of attacks and retreats, of defeats and victories; while the fields of emerald green and the continuous shade of close-planted orchards tell of industrial struggle and success.

Let us drop generalities of description and take up the panorama itself, of mountain and of plain, beginning in the southeast where the Santa Fe canon emerges from the surrounding hills. It is green with the bright acquisition to the United States, the alfalfa and the intervening orchards, and meandering through its center runs the River of Santa Fe, carrying prosperity and wealth to the long line of farms and fields below, as far as the eye can reach.

Taking first the line of the horizon, the twin peaks of the Telaya mountain stand out boldly against the sky, and are followed toward the southwest

by the Cerro del Oso and the Pecos Nebras which border the old Santa Fe Trail.

Passing then to the massive mountains which fill the south of the landscape, in the center of the cross-crowned conical peak, small but perfect, in symmetry, which stands as a landmark on the Cerillos road, and near it to the east the Turquoise Hill that for a quarter of a century has supplied the western world with its azure gems; then there are the dark outlines of the Cerillos, laden with silver and zinc and lead; far beyond and to the left are the massive Ortiz and Tuerto mountains, the home of gold and copper; and which contain the Old and New Placeros that were celebrated gold fields before the riches of California were discovered; then, as a grand background, is the vast body of the Sandia mountains, fifty miles distant, shaped like a giant watermelon longitudinally bisected, as the name implies, and covering such an enormous area that their great height is scarcely realized.

Turning still westward, we see the "Tetilla," standing alone in all the beauty of its graceful outlines, the landmark for the traveler to Santo Domingo or Cochiti.

And now the horizon line crosses the Rio Grande and extends far to the westward, on the crest of range upon range of mighty mountains which constitute the Jemez group and bound to the westward the land of the ancient Cliff Dwellers, and the Delight Makers of Bandelier's historical romance. If the sunshine and the shadows are favorable, you can distinguish one range behind another in almost interminable succession, from Cochiti and Pena Blanca on the south to the line of the Chama on the north. On especially clear days, through a narrow gap in the horizon line, can be seen the blue outline of a distant peak in the far southwest, fully seventy five miles away. Continuing in the circle, to the north and east the view is circumscribed by the height of the "divides" which separates us from the valley of Tesuque; until the eye strikes the glorious heights of the main range of the Rocky Mountains which forms the eastern boundary of the Rio Grande valley and rises knowledge in many peaks two miles and a half above the level of the sea. Time fails to give the individual names of the lofty summits which dominate this range, within sight of Fort Marcy, but above all towers the snow-white dome of Old Baldy, with its 12,631 feet of altitude, clearly set against the bright blue of the New Mexican sky.

So much, in brief, as to the frame of the picture spread out before us. The picture itself is as diversified as Joseph's Coat of Many Colors, and the objects of interest included in it are so numerous that they can have but briefest mention.

Starting at the same eastern point where the Santa Fe canon emerges from the mountains, we see the entrance to the great scenic highway which is to cross the mountains and the valley of the Pecos to the Hot Springs of Las Vegas, and presents an unequalled series of scenes of Alpine loveliness. At the base of one sheltering mountain, is the famed Tent City, with its long lines of white sanitary dwellings for the healing of the nations.

The line of upper Plaza Avenue, with its residences embowered in foliage, is easily distinguishable, and then we see across the River the modern schoolhouse of the upper ward and in the distance the beautiful home of Bronson Cutting. Directly in front of us, almost obscured by trees, is the stone American Church of the Holy Faith, and as the eye travels westward, across the river, in the old suburb known as Analco, is the ancient Spanish Church of San Miguel, whose original construction is lost in the mist of ages but whose claim to be the oldest Christian temple in the United States is undisputed. Beside it cluster the buildings of the College of San Miguel, the first collegiate institution in the southwest, long successfully conducted by the Christian Brothers.

Next we see the school of the Sisters of Loretto and the golden statue of the Virgin which surmounts their tasteful chapel. Still moving westward we see the massive walls of the great St. Vincent's Sanitarium recently erected, with the surrounding buildings and across the street, seemingly almost beneath our feet, the County Court House which has recently arisen, improved and beautified, from its bed of flame.

And now we come to the Cathedral, the center of the Arch-Diocese of Santa Fe which includes Colorado and Arizona, built thirty years ago around the old Parish Church of San Francisco; and almost exactly over it in the panorama is the stately Capitol, erected by the Territory in 1900 on the ruins of its predecessor which was destroyed by fire.

Far away in the middle distance, is seen the Penitentiary, with its great brick enclosure; and near by the tasteful structure of the School for the Deaf and Dumb; while still beyond are the buildings of the Government Indian School which constitute a good-sized village of themselves.

Nearly over the Court House appears the massive tower of Whiting Hall, the seat of learning of the old University of New Mexico, which furnished a whole generation with free education before the public school system was fully developed; and, near by, the twin depots of the three railroads that connect the capital city with the outer world.

Still turning to the west, we see a mass of foliage which represents the Plaza, which has been the scene of so many notable events in the past and is the center of the life and enjoyment of the city in the present; and the flat roof of the ancient Palace, which justly claims to be the most historic building in America, and was the seat of government under all changes of administration—Spanish, Pueblo, Mexican and American—for almost two and a half centuries.

In contrast with that ancient Palace of adobe is the modern frame structure of the Palace Hotel, upon which we look down almost as from a balcony, and then glance at the stone Federal building which was commenced as a Territorial Capitol even before the days of the great Rebellion and was first roofed in an exhibition hall of the Tercentennial Celebration in 1883. Across the street and almost in the center of the old military quarter, the stately High School building is conspicuous; both of these latter edifices being surrounded by verdant lawns or parks.

Still to the right, but on the hill-side overlooking the city proper, are the next objects of interest—the Rosario Chapel, for generations the home of the ancient statue of the "Conquistadora" which is still brought each year in solemn procession from the Cathedral for a week's visit to its old dwelling place; the St. Catherine Indian School, second only to the Government institution in importance; and the Manderfield Mausoleum, the most expensive resting place for the dead in New Mexico. An intervening hill hides from view all of the National Cemetery except the flag which always waves above its historic dead.

Returning from these distant spots, conspicuous for its style and architecture stands the splendid Cathedral of Scottish Rite Masonry, which when completed will be one of the most notable structures in the land; and near it the Mary James School for Boys, under Presbyterian auspices.

In a commanding position on the opposite hill, but yet far below our vantage ground for observation, the residence of Professor Clark, late Superintendent of Public Instruction, is a conspicuous object; and by its side the new high-line avenue from Santa Fe to Tesuque with its magnificent view from the summit of the divide, winds up the steep ascent. The white lines extending northward are the sandy roads which reach almost directly to Tesuque and the famed Bishop's ranch, where the first Archbishop of Santa-Lamy found rest and refreshment after the official labors of the day.

Again we bring our gaze to nearer points, close to the old road which leads up to the Fort from Washington Avenue, where the Masonic Temple stands. There on a little eminence, near to the old highway to the north, stands the ruin, all that remains of the Garita, the only Spanish fortification, save one, in all our wide continental domain. Against its western wall the revolutionists of 1837 were shot when their short-lived success had vanished in defeat. Just to the right, across the old road to our mountain view point are the walls of the old Cemetery and its Chapel, where generations of the people were gathered to their fathers, and in whose consecrated ground rest many of the best-known citizens of the years gone by. This brings us back to the great mountain range which forms the eastern boundary of our field of observation.

Is there anywhere else such a scene, for extent and for variety? It embraces within its farthest limits nearly or quite three thousand miles of area; more than half of Connecticut, nearly one-third of Massachusetts or New Jersey; one and a half times the size of Delaware, more than double that of Rhode Island. Such is the view from the heights of old Fort Marcy.

IT STILL REMAINS

JULY 6 IN SENATE

Washington, D. C., July 6.—Senator Dillingham was prepared to continue his defense of Senator Lorimer when the Senate met today to resume consideration of the Junior Illinois Senator's election. It is still the legislative day of July 6 in the Senate and will be until the final vote which unseats Mr. Lorimer or vindicates him, is taken. Senator Dillingham expects to take up the entire session today with a continued analysis of the evidence and the plea that Mr. Lorimer's election having been stamped valid once by the Senate, cannot again be questioned.

Senator Borah expects to speak at some length, taking the other side of the argument. Senator Lea of Tennessee, another of Mr. Lorimer's opponents, is yet to speak. It is expected the vote may not be taken before Wednesday or Thursday. Some of Mr. Lorimer's friends in the Senate believe the vote will be against him.

Senator Dillingham, who continued his defense of Senator Lorimer today sought to show that money paid to members of the Illinois legislature had been taken from the jackpot fund which had been in existence since 1898. He declared that the only evidence against Lorimer, was that of Charles A. White author of the original charges, who he asserted had entered the legislature with the purpose of accepting bribes.

Senator Reed of Missouri, asked if it were not true that Senator Lorimer had loaned \$10,000 to Lee O'Neil Browne for his defense of the local proceedings against him growing out of the legislative charges.

FOUNDED TO DEATH

ARGUING MERITS OF TAFT.

Teddy Fulwood, an old time resident of Grant county and who after some years spent in Globe was back in Silver City about a year ago, was founded to death with a sledge hammer by his mining partner eight miles from Globe, Arizona. The partner's name was Tom Hamilton and the quarrel between the life-long friends was over the nomination of Taft. The officers are hunting for Hamilton.

A. M. Nason, farming near Canaan, Me., was badly crippled with sciatic rheumatism due he says to uric acid in his blood. "Foley Kidney Pills" entirely cured me and also removed numerous black specks that were continually before my eyes." Foley Kidney Pills are a uric acid solvent and are effective for the various forms of rheumatism. Sold by all druggists.

OFFICIALS MAY HAVE EXPENSES

County Commissioners and Probate Judges May Draw Their Salaries

IMPORTANT OPINION IS GIVEN

Tidings of Great Joy from the Office of Attorney General F. W. Clancy

Attorney General Frank W. Clancy today handed down the following important opinion regarding county salaries:

I have received a number of requests from county officers and others for opinions and advice as to what, if anything, can be done for the relief of county officers in view of the failure to provide by legislation for their salaries in accordance with the requirements of section 1 of article X of the constitution as construed by the supreme court of the state. As the district attorneys are the legal advisers of county officers and in no way under the control of the attorney general, I have felt compelled to decline to give opinions to the county officers, but it has appeared to me that there would be no impropriety in my giving some expression of my views to the district attorneys themselves in the hope of bringing about some uniformity of procedure throughout the state, if those officers should agree with me, and advise their county officers accordingly.

The section of the constitution above referred to provides in substance that the legislature should at its first session fix salaries for all county officers, and forbids any county officer receiving by his own use any fees or emoluments other than the annual salary, requiring all fees collected to be paid into the county treasury. The two houses of the legislature passed a bill providing for such salaries, but so late in the session that it did not reach the governor in time for him to give it sufficient examination to enable him either to sign or return it with objections. In the exercise of his part of the legislative power committed to him by the constitution, he felt compelled to disapprove the bill, so that no statutory provision has been made in accordance with the direction of the constitution.

I took the view before the legislature met that until legislation could be had under the constitution, the territorial laws providing compensation for county officers and district attorneys, should be considered as remaining in force, and that all such officers could properly be paid in accordance therewith. Two cases were instituted in the district court of San Miguel county for the purpose of testing the correctness of my opinion, and the supreme court took the view that while the constitutional provision that the legislature should fix salaries was not self-executing, yet the other clause forbidding county officers to receive for their own use any fees or emoluments other than the annual salary provided by law, or rather which ought to be provided by law, was self-executing, and such officers could receive no compensation for their services until it should be fixed by the legislature. This decision, however, as far as county officers are concerned, is applicable only to such officers as were compensated by fees or commissions in the past, such as the treasurer, assessor, county clerk and sheriff. One of the two cases from San Miguel county was as to the fees of the county clerk, and the other as to fees of the district attorney. As to the latter the court held that the office of district attorney was one created by the constitution, for which no compensation had been provided, and that district attorneys could receive no pay until the legislature should fix that compensation. The court does not class them as county officers, however, and the section of the constitution, heretofore mentioned, does not apply to them, but under other constitutional provisions they must have salaries and no fees.

To those county officers who have not in the past received compensation in any other form than salaries for services rendered, the negative clause of the section of the constitution above referred to, which the court has held to be self-executing, does not seem to have any application. As far as they are concerned they stand as though there were nothing more in the constitution on this subject than the order to the legislature to classify the counties and fix the salaries of county officers, which it is conceded is not self-executing. By section 4 of article XXII of the constitution, all laws of the territory, not inconsistent with the constitution, are to remain in force as the laws of the state. The laws of the territory fixing the compensation of salaried county officers, are not inconsistent with the constitution, and therefore should be considered as remaining in force. This is applicable to county commissioners, probate judges and county school superintendents who receive annual salaries, and I can see no objection to their continuing to receive the salaries heretofore provided. The compensation of the county surveyor I believe can still continue as heretofore provided by law, although it is not an annual salary. The legislature in the bill which was not approved by the governor appears to have taken this view, as the bill made a provision for the payment of county surveyors for their services substantially like the one on the statute book, and as far as I am informed the governor made no objection to this provision. The county surveyor is paid by the day for each day's labor, and it would be so difficult, if not impossible, to provide any uniform annual salary for county surveyors, that it is reasonable to hold that the constitution could not have intended to put those county officers on a flat salary basis. No competent surveyor could be found to act under such a system unless the annual sal-

BADGER FIGHT IS OUTCLASSED

Deming Enjoys a Sensation, Where a Mountain Lion Makes a Monkey of a Dog, as Johnson Did of Flynn.

Deming, N. M., July 9.—A hound

dog fell into the clutches of the mountain lion in the back yard of the Cabinet saloon this morning about three o'clock and the unfortunate victim proceeded to awaken everyone within several blocks with his howls. When help arrived, the lion was squatting playfully, holding the dog by the skin of the throat, and one paw was draped lovingly over the dog's back. The lion showed no disposition to either kill or release his prey. He just held him and let him howl. The sound seemed to amuse him. Fritz Richter broke a broomstick over the animal's head and threw various things, such as brick-bats, stovewood, adobe, and the like without avail. It was not until a hose was turned on him that the lion liberated his victim. The excited dog dashed around the yard, mad with fright, and again ran right into the clutches of his enemy. The lion again took the strange hold which he again refused to loosen until almost drowned. Upon his second release the hound cleared a ten foot fence and has not been seen or heard of since. It is likely that the dog was attracted within the radius of the lion's leash by a pile of green bones which had been picked and laid away by the beast.

The hay barn of Joe Mahoney caught fire this afternoon and burned to the ground. It is the same barn that took fire last week and was extinguished only after a hundred dollars' worth of hay had been burned. The barn is worth about three hundred dollars, but there was a little hay in it when it burned to day. The horses belonging to the Mahoney undertaking department was badly scorched.

Walter A. Weed, of Birmingham, Ala., is here for a short visit.

George Harris, of El Centro, California, is here prospecting.

Messrs. J. H. and J. S. Williamson, Edgar Wheeler and A. Mundell left yesterday for a two weeks' hunting trip on the Gila.

Ira O. Wetmore was called to Reswell Saturday on business.

M. M. Killinger and wife returned from a several months' visit to San Antonio, Texas. While there Mrs. Killinger had a very serious surgical operation performed from which she is slowly recovering.

Mrs. J. A. Watkins and daughters, Misses Edna and Bess, Mrs. Dick Hudson and Mrs. Potts left this morning for California.

Ralph C. Ely returned this morning from a short business trip to Los Angeles.

James E. Irvine went to Silver City this morning on business.

D. A. Richardson and Frank Doan of El Paso and L. H. Bozarth of Roswell, passed through here yesterday in Mr. Richardson's car en route to Douglas, Arizona.

The Santa Fe has put in a crossing of cinders on the Santa Fe road at its intersection with the new auto road to Carna.

W. G. Patterson of Santa Rita is in Deming today and has purchased of R. L. Miller 100 acres of land several miles south of Deming.

"Straw" Thompson was brought in to town this morning seriously hurt by a blow from a sledge hammer, received while he was working with a hay press.

W. J. Evans has received a telegram from his brother, Arthur J. Evans, stating that he (Arthur) was released from custody by Mexicans south of the border and has returned safe and sound.

Messrs. Lester and Perry have purchased of Charles Thurlow of Newberryport, Mass., 150 acres of land one-half mile west of town, consideration \$6,000.

Miss Alma Harris, of Clovis, is visiting Mrs. R. M. Perry this week. G. M. Doolittle, manager of the A'lamo Huero ranch, is stopping here for several days being en route to Texas.

J. B. Nelson, of Lake Valley, is visiting E. H. Rickford for a few days.

The Leran Candy company will open its establishment here on Thursday next.

Fred Sherman and wife have returned from Denver. They made the trip from Denver here in their new Ford car, having stopped at various places en route sightseeing.

NEW OIL WELL NEAR TOLAR.

The well on the Homer Smith place which was started pumping a few days ago has gone far beyond all expectations in the supply of water. Mr. Smith states that when all is in good working order the pump actually throws 500 gallons per minute. The disclosure of this fact is opening the eyes of many homesteaders in this shallow water belt, and many realize that they have been sleeping on their rights all these years. They have made little progress at dry farming and the land still remains undeveloped and much of it practically unsalable, while the water is but a few feet beneath the surface and easy of access, sufficient to make this same old land worth \$1.00 per acre. Just think what it means to a farmer to have 100 acres all under irrigation in this community.

Space will not permit lengthy discussion but we will state that now is the time to get busy to be ready for next season.

OFFICIALS MAY HAVE EXPENSES

County Commissioners and Probate Judges May Draw Their Salaries

IMPORTANT OPINION IS GIVEN

Tidings of Great Joy from the Office of Attorney General F. W. Clancy

Attorney General Frank W. Clancy today handed down the following important opinion regarding county salaries:

I have received a number of requests from county officers and others for opinions and advice as to what, if anything, can be done for the relief of county officers in view of the failure to provide by legislation for their salaries in accordance with the requirements of section 1 of article X of the constitution as construed by the supreme court of the state. As the district attorneys are the legal advisers of county officers and in no way under the control of the attorney general, I have felt compelled to decline to give opinions to the county officers, but it has appeared to me that there would be no impropriety in my giving some expression of my views to the district attorneys themselves in the hope of bringing about some uniformity of procedure throughout the state, if those officers should agree with me, and advise their county officers accordingly.

The section of the constitution above referred to provides in substance that the legislature should at its first session fix salaries for all county officers, and forbids any county officer receiving by his own use any fees or emoluments other than the annual salary, requiring all fees collected to be paid into the county treasury. The two houses of the legislature passed a bill providing for such salaries, but so late in the session that it did not reach the governor in time for him to give it sufficient examination to enable him either to sign or return it with objections. In the exercise of his part of the legislative power committed to him by the constitution, he felt compelled to disapprove the bill, so that no statutory provision has been made in accordance with the direction of the constitution.

I took the view before the legislature met that until legislation could be had under the constitution, the territorial laws providing compensation for county officers and district attorneys, should be considered as remaining in force, and that all such officers could properly be paid in accordance therewith. Two cases were instituted in the district court of San Miguel county for the purpose of testing the correctness of my opinion, and the supreme court took the view that while the constitutional provision that the legislature should fix salaries was not self-executing, yet the other clause forbidding county officers to receive for their own use any fees or emoluments other than the annual salary provided by law, or rather which ought to be provided by law, was self-executing, and such officers could receive no compensation for their services until it should be fixed by the legislature. This decision, however, as far as county officers are concerned, is applicable only to such officers as were compensated by fees or commissions in the past, such as the treasurer, assessor, county clerk and sheriff. One of the two cases from San Miguel county was as to the fees of the county clerk, and the other as to fees of the district attorney. As to the latter the court held that the office of district attorney was one created by the constitution, for which no compensation had been provided, and that district attorneys could receive no pay until the legislature should fix that compensation. The court does not class them as county officers, however, and the section of the constitution, heretofore mentioned, does not apply to them, but under other constitutional provisions they must have salaries and no fees.

To those county officers who have not in the past received compensation in any other form than salaries for services rendered, the negative clause of the section of the constitution above referred to, which the court has held to be self-executing, does not seem to have any application. As far as they are concerned they stand as though there were nothing more in the constitution on this subject than the order to the legislature to classify the counties and fix the salaries of county officers, which it is conceded is not self-executing. By section 4 of article XXII of the constitution, all laws of the territory, not inconsistent with the constitution, are to remain in force as the laws of the state. The laws of the territory fixing the compensation of salaried county officers, are not inconsistent with the constitution, and therefore should be considered as remaining in force. This is applicable to county commissioners, probate judges and county school superintendents who receive annual salaries, and I can see no objection to their continuing to receive the salaries heretofore provided. The compensation of the county surveyor I believe can still continue as heretofore provided by law, although it is not an annual salary. The legislature in the bill which was not approved by the governor appears to have taken this view, as the bill made a provision for the payment of county surveyors for their services substantially like the one on the statute book, and as far as I am informed the governor made no objection to this provision. The county surveyor is paid by the day for each day's labor, and it would be so difficult, if not impossible, to provide any uniform annual salary for county surveyors, that it is reasonable to hold that the constitution could not have intended to put those county officers on a flat salary basis. No competent surveyor could be found to act under such a system unless the annual sal-

GOVERNOR WILSON

CAPTURES A BURGLAR.

Nominee of Democratic Party Shows That He is Fearless and Also That He Wears Pajamas So His Friends Assert.

Scagirt, N. J., July 8.—Governor Wilson had a burglar scare last night. After the last door had been bolted, the light turned off and the family had retired, Walter Menaday, the governor's personal secretary, Col. Archibald Alexander, his aid, Robert S. Hudsouth, New Jersey national committeeman, and David S. Crater, secretary of state of New Jersey, remembered that they had left their traveling bags in the governor's office. They tried all the doors and attempted to awaken the butler, but could not. So they pried open a window and boosted Colonel Alexander in.

He tiptoed over to the bags, gathered them in his hands and started for the window when the office became flooded with light, and a man clad in pajamas stood in the doorway.

"What are you doing here?" he thundered.

It was the governor. A moment later explanations settled the incident.

Dysentery is always serious and often a dangerous disease, but it can be cured. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has cured it even when malignant and epidemic.

For sale by all dealers.

Wayside Jottings.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1912.

Fame.

A new town in Chaves county has been named "McDonald," in honor of Governor McDonald.

Land Applications Increasing.
The United States land office at Roswell reports that since the passage of the new three-year homestead law, applications for land tracts have greatly increased.

Woman Accused of Picking Pocket.
Lena Paxton, colored, was arrested at Las Vegas by Special Officer William Reed charged with picking the pockets of Tom Brown. She was bound over to the grand jury under \$1,000 bond.

Charged With Taking Goods.
Victor Ramirez was arrested at El Paso Monday afternoon by the police on a charge of theft. It was alleged that Ramirez attempted to carry away some goods from the Globe store on Overland street.

Two People Slashed.
As a result of a free for all fight Monday night at El Paso, Jose Maria and Rosendo Maes were slashed with knives and are in a serious condition at the respective homes. Abraham Saldana and Pampilo Salas were arrested in connection with the affray.

Burned Bridge Delays Trains.
Because of a burned bridge on the Arizona division of the Santa Fe coast line, passenger and freight traffic was badly disarranged yesterday. Train No. 10 did not reach here until this morning. A stub No. 10 was sent out of Albuquerque carrying local passengers.

Dam Washed Out Near Springer.
The high waters of the Cimarron river washed out a small section of the dam three miles east of Springer, Colfax county, emptying the reservoir. No damage was done by the rush of water, and as the farmers of that section can rely on the upper ditch, direct from the river for irrigation, they will suffer no loss. The concrete was cracked last fall and the break came in the weak spot, the hole washed out being large enough for a wagon to pass through.

Hubbell Puts Another \$50,000 in Sheep.
Frank A. Hubbell, of Albuquerque, has completed a deal with Bob Owen for the sheep on the Owen ranch near Corona, Lincoln county, and has started them overland for his Socorro county ranches. The deal called for \$50,000.

Swim River to Get to Dance.
"In the bright lexicon of youth there is no such word as fail," and when the Misses Hazel Smith and Rhinetta Cave and Jessie Finlay, in going to a dance at Elkins, Chaves county, found the Pecos at the Flato crossing too high for fording in a wagon, they unhitched their horses and leaving the wagon, crossed on horseback. The return trip was made in the same manner in the "wee sma' hours of the night."

Wedded at El Paso.
Miss L. Clyde Johnson of Lexington, Miss., was married to Maurice Nesbitt of El Paso yesterday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Haskell, where the bride has been visiting for the past two weeks. Rev. E. C. Anderson, pastor of the First Methodist church, of Las Vegas and formerly of Santa Fe, performed the ceremony. Mrs. Nesbitt is the daughter of the late Dr. Johnson of Lordsburg, N. M., and up to several years ago resided in Lordsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Nesbitt left for Arizona where they will visit Mr. Nesbitt's ranch.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1912.

Released on Bond.
Jose Payan, arrested at El Paso on a charge of carrying a pistol, was released on a \$300 bond. The case will come up for trial in the county court at the next term.

Charged With Mutilating Records.
Ben W. Wetmore, aged 21 years, was arrested at Roswell by Deputy Sheriff Fred Higgins at the instance of County Clerk R. F. Ballard for the mutilation and theft of portions of deed records of Chaves county.

He Merely Bolted.
Francisco Mendoza was taken into custody by the police at El Paso on complaint of the Calisher Dry Goods company. It is charged that Mendoza was attempting to get away with a bolt of goods.

Neill Cross Withdraws Resignation.
Neill Cross of Las Cruces, T. S. Land Office has withdrawn his resignation from his position as clerk and will remain permanently instead of going to Washington to accept a position still open to him in the Bureau of Plant Industry there.

Fell Dead From a Hemorrhage.
Mrs. Antonia Duran, aged 96 years, was found dead at El Paso in the front yard of her house. The aged woman left her bed early in the morning to go out to the hydrant in the yard to get a drink. Here she was overcome by a hemorrhage and fell dead.

Thousand Dollars For Good Roads.
At a meeting of the commercial club at Artesia to consider the building of a road from Artesia to Lovington over the plains, J. T. Patrick, former road supervisor, stated that there were four miles of deep sand between those points that would cost about \$1,000 a mile to cover with clay and gravel, and that if \$1000 was raised by subscription, the balance could be secured from the state and county. Secretary Stevenson was appointed to solicit subscriptions.

College Quartet Returns Home.
The Y. M. C. A. Quartet, composed of students of the Agricultural college has returned to Mesilla Park from a trip over New Mexico and Colorado, where they gave several performances to good crowds of people in nearly all the important towns of New Mexico. The object which the quartet set out to accomplish was the sending of three delegates to the Y. M. C. A. conference at Estes Park, Colorado, and in this the members were successful, as well as in attracting much attention and causing favorable comment in

every town and city in which they gave a public performance.

Plumber Has Hands Badly Burned.
Joe Melendez, an employee of D. B. Robertson, at Silver City, was terribly burned on the hands and arms in an accident on a plumber's stove. Melendez was pumping up the stove, which works with a forced draft of compressed air, and he got the pressure too high, with the result that a small elbow was blown off and the gasoline took fire on his hands and immediately took fire from the torch. In an instant the man's hands were practically cooked with the great heat. Melendez is a married man with a family.

Bernalillo County Taxes.
The assessment rolls for this year for Bernalillo county have not yet been totaled up, but it is estimated by Assessor Fred Heyn that they will reach a figure in the neighborhood of \$4,400,000. This is something of an increase over the roll of last year, which totaled only \$4,174,000. Of this sum \$3,216,000 worth of property was located in the city of Albuquerque, while this year Albuquerque's share is about \$2,450,000. It was stated by county officials yesterday that 94 per cent of the taxes for the year 1911 had been collected to date, and this is considered a remarkable showing. The taxes collected for 1911, which became delinquent July 1st, when a penalty of 5 per cent was added for tardiness in settlement, are about 51 per cent of the total amount due. This is also believed to be a record, as no one at the court house can remember a time when so early in the year, so large a proportion of the taxes of the year previous had been paid into the hands of the county treasurer.

MONDAY, JULY 8, 1912.

Rich Girl Takes Ranch.
Lucia D'Aragon, daughter of one of the oldest families in the southwest, is to renounce living in New York and live on a ranch in order that she may win a fortune of \$100,000. Her eccentric grand uncle, Jose D'Aragon, called the "Spanish cattle king," who died on his ranch at Palmito, N. M., recently, left a clause in his will saying that unless she would forsake the city and take charge of his ranch, that he would leave all his property to other relatives. Miss D'Aragon, however, agrees with his views and will return to the cattle life, after spending four years in the great city.

THEY WILL HAVE PIE.
The high cost of living will cut no figure at Maxwell this fall. Home made pumpkin pie and baked squash! That sounds like things back home in the stone house age. The Maxwell Mail talks about the feed at Maxwell, this way:

Pumpkin Pie and Baked Squash.
This is an assured fact for Maxwell this fall. While no general meeting has been held to discuss it, the affair has been talked over among the business men and many of the farmers, and from the amount of interest shown it is safe to say that Maxwell will have a glorious celebration this fall.

BANK AT MAGDALENA.
We learn with great pleasure the movement which Messrs. Bartlett and Faulkner are making in the way of establishing a national bank at Magdalena and the advancement already secured by these two progressive business men. Such steps were not long ago predicted by us here and while we have a high class institution in that line at present at that lively Magdalena town, we earnestly believe that there is a splendid opportunity with a brilliant and successful business future for an additional independent bank there. Some of our local business men are writing offers to buy stock with the new bank and are highly congratulating its first organizers for their clever and wise move—Magdalena News.

Another Nature Fake.
James B. Smiley, who is farming the En Espar place, east of Portales, has a rather interesting story to tell as to the prospects of his cantaloupe crops. It appears that while engaged in picking beans, of which he has two acres that are unusually good, he fell to examining the cantaloupe vines. He says that besides himself and wife, there were present Frank Beard and wife and some two or three others who will vouch for the truthfulness of his statements in this particular. He states that on two vines, or one hill, he found two hundred and fifty blossoms and little cantaloupes, and of this number one-fifth were young melons. The vines were only two and one-half feet long.

McQUEEN GRAY TO EUROPE.
Dr. Edward Dundas McQueen Gray, president of the University, scholar, publicist, educator, novelist and foreign secretary of the National Education Congress, left Albuquerque Saturday for Chicago and New York, accompanied by Mrs. Gray, to sail direct for England. Following a visit to Mrs. Gray's birthplace and old home on the island of Jersey, Dr. and Mrs. Gray will go to France, where Dr. Gray will study and lecture at two French universities, following which they will continue to Switzerland to spend the remainder of the summer, returning in the fall to take up their residence at the University of Durham, England. It is likely they will be again in Albuquerque next spring. Dr. Gray having been appointed to be assistant rector of St. John's Episcopal church there his advancement to the priesthood having occurred Friday morning at St. John's church.

THE EDITOR SOARS.
The La Lande Leader, in a burst of unapologetic fervor describes it this way: The glorious "Fourth" dawned upon fair La Lande with a clouded face and a sprinkling of rain, but as old "Sol" mounted the skies the fleeting clouds were wafted away while hundreds of petitions were breathed upon the life giving air for some demonstration that plant life should not die.

SPRINGER STOCKMAN PONDERS.

Isn't it wonderful how we flatter ourselves? We are an awfully contented part of creation. We see a beautiful flower, come upon a beautiful landscape view and say: How nice! How happy we should be when we think of this being created for our enjoyment. Do you really believe in the making up of these things that we were given more consideration than the bee, the beetle, the ox or the fowls of the air? What do you think about it anyway?

Young Cox Injured.
Albert Bacon Cox was quite seriously injured while coming to Las Cruces from his home south of town yesterday morning, when his horse ran into a barb wire fence on the Paseo and caught the young man's foot in the wire, tearing it across the instep in a very painful manner. Albert was taken home and his wound attended by Dr. McBride. It will confine him to home for some time but is more painful than serious. Young Cox was speeding his horse with the thought of entering him in some of yesterday's races and the horse being used to the range failed to see the fence.

Accident at Roy.
The Liberty Township celebration was marred by an accident. Little Glenn Hayes, the five-year-old son of Mrs. Minnie Hayes was killed by a horse and seriously injured. He was playing near the water wagon where Mrs. Ronine's pony was tied when the animal kicked him under the buggy and ran the wheels over him. His face was badly bruised, a rib fractured and his little body was frightfully bruised all over. He was carried to town in Mr. Taylor's auto and given medical attention and it is hoped he will recover. Mrs. Ronine is also suffering from the effects of a sprained ankle, which she received during the excitement of the accident.

Mrs. Albright Is Dead.
Mrs. Elizabeth Albright, aged 89 years, mother of George F. and Col. J. G. Albright and Mrs. John Weidinger of Albuquerque, passed away Saturday morning at 5:29 in the Weidinger home at 1901 North Second street. She died after an illness of only one week with troubles incident to old age. Mrs. Albright was born in Baravia, Germany, and resided in the state of Ohio for nearly sixty years coming to Albuquerque two years ago to spend her last days. Besides the children there, another son of the deceased lives in Oklahoma and she is survived by many grandchildren and great grandchildren. Mrs. Albright was a devoted member of the Lutheran church at which place the funeral services were held Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock with interment in Fairview Cemetery. All members of the Albright and Weidinger families will have the sympathy of the community in their bereavement.

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1912.

IT WAS DIFFERENT.
The Grady Record thought this way about it: While we were enjoying all the delights of the day there was some one in Las Vegas who was not having such a pleasant time.

RIGHT YOU ARE.
The editor of the Carrizozo News relieves himself of the following: A lawyer in a court room may call a man a liar, scoundrel, villain or thief, and no one makes complaint when court adjourns. If a newspaper prints such a reflection on a man's character there is a libel suit or a dead editor. This is owing to the fact that the people believe what an editor says.

THEY DANCED AT ELKINS.
"In the bright lexicon of youth there is no such word as fail," and when the Misses Hazel Smith and Rhinetta Cave and Jessie Finlay, in going to a dance at Elkins, Chaves county, found the Pecos at the Flato crossing too high for fording in a wagon, they unhitched their horses and leaving the wagon, crossed on horse back. The return trip was made in the same manner in the "wee sma' hours of the night."

ANOTHER DELAY.
The matter of the bond for \$10,000 came up again in the district court of the first district at Santa Fe Saturday. Attorney for Lincoln, appeared to the court for another delay in which to prepare the bond called for by the court and which is to indemnify the county and contractor for the delay in the construction of the county buildings at Carrizozo.

THEY LIKE THE CAPTAIN.
Speaking of W. F. Brogan's connection with the New Mexico, the Pecos Valley News says: Capt. Brogan, "Sunny Bill" Brogan, or "Handsome William" Brogan as he is variously known, is one of the best newspaper men New Mexico has ever seen and with his coming the New Mexican rounds out a staff that is hard to beat. It has been the privilege of the editor of the News to make Brogan's acquaintance on a par with his newspaper work. The Tucuman Sun adds: There is no doubt that Capt. Brogan is "Sunny" and no one who knows him will for a moment fail to recognize that he will be a valuable acquisition to the New Mexican, but we can't see how even a newspaper man can accuse Billy of being handsome.

AFTER OIL.
Mrs. L. J. Williams, who has been industriously engaged in taking oil leases and working for the development of oil in this section, was here Wednesday and made permanent arrangements to begin the work of drilling within fifteen days.

The first test well will be drilled at Oil City, ten miles west of Lake-wood on the tract of land formerly owned by J. E. Hooten. This well is to go down 3,000 feet, unless oil is paying quantity is struck before reaching that depth. This contract was let to R. J. Bigelow & Son, the papers being signed and witnessed Wednesday, and the work of drilling is to be begun within fifteen days.

Baby's Voice

Every woman's heart responds to the charm and sweetness of a baby's voice, because nature intended her for motherhood. But even the loving nature of a mother shrinks from the ordeal because such a time is usually a period of suffering and danger. Women who use Mother's Friend are saved much discomfort and suffering, and their systems, being thoroughly prepared by this great remedy, are in a healthy condition to meet the time with the least possible suffering and danger. Mother's Friend is recommended only for the relief and comfort of expectant mothers; it is in no sense a remedy for various ills, but its many years of success, and the thousands of endorsements received from women who have used it are a guarantee of the benefit to be derived from its use. This remedy does not accomplish wonders but simply assists nature to perfect its work. Mother's Friend allays nausea, prevents caking of the breasts, and in every way contributes to a strong, healthy motherhood. Mother's Friend is sold at drug stores. Write for a free book for expectant mothers.

Mother's Friend

BRADFORD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

begin within fifteen days from the signing of the contract.

The signing of this contract has caused considerable enthusiasm among those interested in oil development, and Mrs. Williams is to be commended for her untiring zeal in working the matter up. She is very enthusiastic, and confidently looks forward to favorable results.

Small quantities of oil have been found in a number of wells in this vicinity, and oil experts who have visited here, have expressed the belief that oil in paying quantities will some day be found.

Should Mrs. Williams' venture prove successful, and everybody hopes that it will, it will mean an unprecedented boom, not only for Lakewood and the surrounding country, but for the entire Pecos valley—Lakewood Progress.

A LONG SLED TRIP.
El A. Smith, representing mail carriers, and his brother Charles Smith, were in Santa Rosa Saturday night with a sled drawn by a number of dogs. The brothers left Cape Nome, Alaska, November 14th, 1905, arrived in Washington, D. C., on February 20, 1907, delivered a message from the Supreme Judge of Nome, Alaska, addressed to Teddy Roosevelt, New York. Leaving there and making the 48 state capitals of the union, and covering over 43,700 miles to date. When they started they had ten Eskimo dogs but at the present time they have only one left of the original team whose name is "Jack." He is not used now, is eleven years old, and stands the hot weather all right. The trip is a wonder of \$25,500 between the mail carriers and the miners of that country, and the boys have until November 14th, 1912, to reach Sacramento, California. At present they have seven dogs of various breeds picked up through the states. The wages between the miners and mail carriers is that the miners get \$25,500 that a sled could not be carried overland through the United States in good shape from Alaska to Sacramento. The outfit weighs 600 pounds, the traveling is by night on account of weather. They average thirty to forty miles per day. The outfit left Santa Rosa for Las Vegas Sunday, from whence they go to Santa Fe. The sled is on wheels.—Santa Rosa Sun.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1912.

CHERRIES ARE RIPE.
Cherry shipments still keep up at the rate of a ton or two a day, but the shipments will decrease after this week though there will some remain for a couple of weeks yet, the Sixteen-to-One coming in the latest.—Farmington Times-Inquirer.

PLENTY OF WATER.
The canals of the Carlsbad Project are carrying the greatest amount of water at present since the opening of the project five years ago. There is more land under actual cultivation this season than at any time since irrigation first began some twenty-two years ago.—Carlsbad Argus.

BOY KILLED.
Between 10 and 11 o'clock a. m., July 1st, Frank Robinson at Folsom, accidentally shot himself in the chest with a .22 caliber rifle, causing almost instant death, as he lived only minutes after the accident. He was about 14 years old.—Des Moines Swastika.

GREAT HARVEST AHEAD.
After several weeks of work the repairs on the dam were completed and the water turned into the ditch. Receiver Whitlow is to be congratulated on the efficient manner in which the repairs have been made. The pump for the upper ditch was started Monday. The heavy rains that have visited this locality lately have given enough moisture to the ground so that none of the crops have suffered on account of no water in the ditch. Prospects were never brighter for a bountiful harvest than at present.—Fort Sumner Review.

BIG GRANT SOLD.
That part of the Sangre de Cristo grant comprising about 800 square miles of pasture land in the north-eastern part of this country, was sold lately to the Bartlett company of Chicago. This company has big holdings in Colfax county which joins their new possession on the east. They have one of the finest stock ranches in the west and each year they make many improvements. This new purchase in Taos county they have had leased for a number of years. It is a fine tract and it also has some fine mineral land within its boundary. The tract is now being surveyed.—Taos Valley News.

FINE BARLEY CROP.
In Eddy county the oat and barley crop is proving grand. J. M. Miller has a crew of ten men at work on his

place. At present they are threshing their oats and barley of which they have about one hundred and twenty acres. They report that they have proven to their own satisfaction that barley can be grown in the valley with one-half the water it takes to raise oats or wheat. Mr. Miller is having a large cement cistern put in now, and as soon as the threshing is completed he will begin sowing more alfalfa and will continue to do so as long as the weather permits.

NEW PLANT FOR ROSWELL.
C. M. Farnsworth, president of the Roswell Auto Company, has left for St. Louis, Kansas City and points east in the interest of the Roswell Auto Company.

While away he expects to purchase and ship to Roswell an up-to-date vulcanizing plant for the repair of hot air tubes and tires.

An expert rubber repair man has already been secured and will come to install and operate the plant. The Roswell Auto Company is a wide-awake concern and this addition to their present large equipment will be welcomed by the hundreds of customers, not only in Roswell and the Pecos valley, but all over the southwest, where they have the reputation of doing things.—Roswell Record.

ARTESIA'S PUMPING PLANT.
The Artesia Light and Power Co. last week connected their line to the well jointly owned by F. C. Knowles and J. B. Angell, just south of Western Colfax property, and are installing a 7 1/2 horse power motor to pump the water to irrigate two of the best little farms in the Pecos country.

Here is located one of the most up-to-date vineyards in the valley, and one that will produce big dividends for its owner this year. That vineyard and the one on Conn's farm, sold more land in the past year than all the real estate men of Artesia put together.

Mr. Knowles and Mr. Angell are joining other progressive farmers in setting the pace of electric pumping which will eventually revolutionize irrigation in the Pecos valley.—Pecos Valley News.

EVEN TURTLES GO.
Sunday afternoon just after the ball game, several hundred persons walking along East Second street were attracted by a small crowd of boys who were peering at a large green soft shell turtle, which evidently had escaped from some jungle or creek. The animal with all his strength and speed was paddling through the deep mud and from all indications, was on his way to the ball game. Whence the harmless thing had come, no one knew or why a curious lot of youngsters should impede his progress was also mystifying. But one after another the boys "rode his back" with bicycles, jumped on him and "buffeted him about." Autos and buggies narrowly missed the lonely wayfarer. The bombardment continued until some one in the crowd with political verse on his mind shouted: "Quit kicking my turtle around!" Roswell Register-Tribune.

HE LIKES IT.
Judge J. D. Parker of Springfield, N. C., who was a delegate to the Republican National Convention from North Carolina, spent a few days the first of the week and the latter part of last in the city. Judge Parker is a very prominent attorney of Smithfield and is seeking a location in the west on account of his wife's health. He was led to Clayton by a sample copy of the Citizen which he read with great interest. He decided to see for himself if the country was really as good as described by the Citizen. Think perhaps it had been exaggerated. He told our Editor it exceeded his description of it and that he, Mr. Parker, was very much enthused over the prospects for New Mexico. He said Clayton was the best town of its size he had ever been in. He is thinking of locating with us.

LA POINT DEFENDS THEM.
While driving into town the other day, we noticed at a road crossing the dead bodies of nine hawks that had recently been shot by some farmer in that vicinity and left in that place perhaps as a warning for other depredators. If a ranchman has seen one of his chickens go sailing off in the clutches of a hawk, it is mighty hard to persuade him that a hawk has attributes other than those of a professional thief. It is not easy to get acquainted with hawks, so under the circumstances he is not entirely to blame. However, not all hawks steal. Many hawks live almost entirely on prairie dogs, squirrels, gophers, mice, mice, grasshoppers, beetles and the like, and are among the most useful birds we have. Many hawks have been shot on farms when as a matter of dollars and cents they are worth more to the farmer in a month than the chickens he has had stolen in five years time. A farmer should not lose sight of the ordinary utility of a bird. Because a blackbird is in a grain field it does not signify he is doing harm. The hawks have eyes that are more perfect than any other organs of sight that exist. They are powerful in flight and have strong talons for holding and hooked bills for tearing their prey. They often swallow the smaller rodents entire or tear them apart, swallowing the fragments. It has been demonstrated by a careful examination of hundreds of stomachs, of the red-tailed hawk that poultry and game birds do not constitute more than ten per cent of its food.

So there is a big balance in favor of the hawk. And when we see the harm done to our irrigating ditches by the gophers, moles and mice, we rather welcome the hawks as police protectors. And as to the crow, he has a reputation as black as his coat. But he is a good scavenger. We have lived in cities in Burma and Mexico where the laws protected the crow, and forbade anyone to shoot him. It has been proven beyond doubt that he is of more real economic value than harm.—Las Cruces Citizen.

Bryan.
If Mr. Bryan cannot rule he will ruin. If Mr. Bryan rules, the conservatives, heartily sick of 16 years of strife stirred up by Mr. Bryan, may be expected to quit.—New York Herald.

WOMAN'S TRIALS.

The burdens a woman has to carry through life are many but they can be lightened if she will turn to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. A soothing and strengthening nerve—subduing nervous excitability, prostration, hysteria, hot flashes and the many symptoms which may be caused by distressing ills peculiar to women. For those "dragging-down" pains or distress and for the derangements and irregularities the "Favorite Prescription" has had many thousands of testimonials from people living in every part of America. Another important thing to every woman is that this medicine is made from efficient medicinal roots, without the use of alcohol, narcotics, or any injurious agents. Full list of ingredients given on bottle-wrapper and sworn to by Dr. R. V. Pierce—who is President of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. Every woman is invited to write to this Institute and receive confidential and sound medical advice, entirely without cost from one who makes the diseases of women his specialty.

"I can cheerfully recommend your remedies, especially your 'Favorite Prescription,' for all female disorders," writes Mrs. M. M. Moulton, of Bluff City, Tenn. Route 2, "during the past seven years I suffered from pains in the back and ovaries. Tried many remedies but found only transient relief until I was persuaded by a friend to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. After giving this remedy a fair trial, I found that it would do just what it is recommended to do. I used in all seven bottles. I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Pierce's remedies for all female derangements."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate Liver Ills.

WHAT THE OTHER FELLOW HAS TO SAY

Democracy is a little embryonic still.—Boston Herald.

No more bolting for Hearst. And he is an expert on third parties.—New York Tribune.

Many a politician now stands on a burning deck eating his own words by the peck.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

They returned from the ride with the tiger inside, and the smile on the face of the Bryan.—New York Mail.

It is understood that those states which have anti-flogging laws have no summer resorts.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Now that the conventions are over, the baseball score boards have come into their own again.—Cleveland Leader.

Thank heaven the "houn' dawg" song will now be permitted to die an easy and natural death.—Chicago Record-Herald.

New York is booming itself as a summer resort and here and there we understand people are falling for it.—Detroit Free Press.

One of the sad features of politics is that all the great and good men who are willing to accept the office of president cannot.—Chicago News.

Tomorrow.
No matter how much we despise the collector, he is often asked to call again.—New Orleans Picayune.

Some acquire a nomination, some have a nomination thrust upon them, and then go out to look for a party to back them up.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Always!
Always let your wife buy your ties. She knows just the kind that will queer you with other women.—Atlanta Journal.

More fines for householders who do not keep their garbage-cans covered emphasize the seriousness of New York's great anti-dump campaign.—New York World.

Judging from their self-satisfied and superior attitude, one gets the impression that many men take all the credit for the beauty of their wives.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Of course some bitter things were said at Baltimore, but wise men do not long or loudly advertise their grievances. The world is too busy to listen to them.—Boston Globe.

Needed.
One of the platforms ought to have a progressive plank demanding the federal suppression of ultra-noisy motorcycles.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Chicago's city council has passed an ordinance prohibiting the use of "ads" in street cars. Nothing is immune from legislative attack these days—not even the signs of the times.—St. Louis Republic.

Harmony.
If, after all, harmony, as usual, evades the Democratic convention, it surely cannot be charged that it was for lack of battling for it.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

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