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MARCOS C. DeBACA DECLARES HE WILL GO TO ALL COUNTIES

HE PEOPLE WILL BE TOLD THE TRUTH ABOUT ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN AND PACIFIC, AND ABOUT WAY IN WHICH LEGISLATURES ARE RUN BY HANDFUL OF CORRUPT BOSSES—PUTS IT UP TO JAFFA

WHY WAS ABELINO ROMERO THROWN OUT OF SENATE WITHOUT HEARING?

Marcos C. de Baca, progressive candidate for congress is at the progressive headquarters here today, arranging final plans for a speaking tour of the state which will carry him into every county. "I am going to make a hard, conscientious campaign," said Mr. de Baca today, "and I believe that I will be elected. I am going to make my campaign on both national and local issues—especially am I going to talk against the domination of our legislatures as they have been dominated in the past and which made possible such a disgraceful scene as the throwing out of the senate of Abelino Romero who was the honest choice of the people of this state for member of that body.

"Mr. Romero was summarily kicked out without a hearing or without even an excuse being offered because he would not obey the dictate of a handful of bosses employed by the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific railroad and others, that I may be compelled to name before the fight is over. It was a scene that will live long in my memory. I, myself, was taking the same attitude as Mr. Romero. I too, was refusing to obey those recalls and well do I know that had they been in position to have done so, those same men would have thrown me out of the house and would have returned Sandoval county to the rule of the same set of men who made justice and honesty in public office a joke among the poor people there whose only chance to live was to work like slaves for the benefit of the few.

"I might say with reference to our democratic friends that we might all today be upon the same ticket but for the fact that the progressive party holds out to us a new deal all around, adequate protection for our sheep and wool industries, our cattle industries and protects our labor against the pauper labor of Europe.

Then, too, we have seen the guiding hand of the same men who now dominate the republican party, stretch across the line and operate in the democratic party. Well do we know how to fear them for they know no party and they care nothing for anyone but themselves and their crooked corporations. I want it known now, that I am not opposed to corporations. A corporation that is honest is a good thing for this state or any other state. But I do want it known that the people of this state can depend upon me, to oppose the grabbing of our state lands, the typing up of our coal, mineral and timber lands by such men as Mr. Springer, Mr. Van Houten, Mr. Spies and those kind of men, if I am elected to the house of congress.

"I did not seek the nomination. I was content to remain in the legislature and to continue the fight there, that I started the day I took my oath of office. The nomination came to me as a complete surprise. But when I accepted that nomination, I decided right then and there to go into the fight and to go in with all my heart, with all honesty and with a firm determination to accomplish at least the defeat of those men and of their candidates.

"Concerning Mr. Jaffa, I have nothing to say at this time. I will ask him, however, from the stump, to state to the people if, in accepting that nomination at the hands of those same men and their party machinery which threw the first progressive out of the senate, if he endorses that act? "I will ask him if he stands committed to such corporations as the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific railroad and its holding concerns? If he believes in the poor man being placed upon the land or if he believes in the land, the timber and the coal of this state, the water and the salt, being tied up for the benefit of Mr. Springer, Mr. Spies, Mr. Van Houten and their eastern capitalists?

"I am eager before the people—me, poor old Marcos C. de Baca—at whom those political bosses laughed during the last legislature and I am going to tell the people the facts in the case. They are telling the people that I am a joke, that I will not run, that I can't get any votes, that I amount to nothing.

"But before this campaign is over I will have preached the truth into every county in this state and there will be none who can refute what I say for it will be God's honest truth.

"Especially do I appeal to the young man—the man who is casting his first ballot for president in this great state of ours. To him, I will say—neither of the old parties hold out anything to you. They are too heavy with the old men who have held them in their grip for years—who still selfishly retain their grip and say to the young men, we don't want you. They say to the young man, vote for us but

don't think we want you in the party. The young man makes the best soldier and this is a holy war. I love this dear old state of New Mexico. It has been my home all my life and the home of my ancestors. I want to see it prosper and do well. I want to see public schools on every hilltop and the children of this state to be educated as well as any children in the world. I want to see the man who works, paid a living wage so that he can care for a family and be a good citizen. To do it, we have got to break the grip of those few bosses and I believe that we are going to scatter them and their ill-gotten power to the four winds."

WOMEN TO ORGANIZE.

Former Governor M. A. Otero, national committeeman of the progressive republican party, has received a telegram from Jeremiah Leahy of Raton, stating that Mrs. Antoinette Funk, wife of the candidate for governor of Illinois, is in Raton and is directed by the national committee of the progressive republican party to appoint a woman chairman to organize the women of New Mexico. Mrs. Funk wished to consult with Governor Otero before returning home Sunday.

Governor Otero is laid up at the Sanatorium with a severe cold but he at once acted on the suggestion and sent a representative to confer with Mrs. Funk over the organization of the women of New Mexico. Several prominent ladies in various cities have been suggested to carry on this work and a state chairman will be selected in the near future.

SAD MURDER OF GIRL SOLD INTO WHITE SLAVERY

Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 25.—

The murder early this morning of Mrs. Mary Theodorson followed by the suicide of a Greek, Thomas Tilogus, brought out a pitiful story of betrayal and mistreatment. Mrs. Emily Whitmer, the girl's mother, relates that she was employed in a restaurant at Ogden where she met and was married to James Theodorson, eighteen months ago. With his bride, not yet eighteen years old, Mrs. Whitmer says, Theodorson moved to New Mexico, and then to Denver, when an attempt was made to sell Mrs. Theodorson into white slavery and the husband was sentenced to prison.

Mrs. Theodorson was going to the home of her mother from a Greek coffee house in which she was employed after her return to Salt Lake, accompanied by her brother-in-law, when Tilogus stopped her, made a demand on her for money and then shot her dead. He wounded himself and was traced for some distance by a trail of blood. Later in the morning, he was found dead in a coal bin at 423 West Second street.

It is thought that Tilogus was infatuated with the young woman, and that the money mentioned had been given to or spent upon her.

VOLCANO IN ALASKA IS IN ERUPTION NOW

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 25.—Mail advices from Valdez, Alaska, say Mount Wrangell, the most widely known of the smoking volcanoes of Alaska, again is in eruption. Lieutenant Prosler of the signal corps, who returned to Valdez, from a trip of inspection along the military telegraph line between Valdez and Fairbanks, reported that Mount Wrangell was throwing out large volumes of smoke and lava. Instead of one crater, there are now at least seven vents, he said, and with the aid of field glasses, lava can be seen issuing from the openings and flowing down across the glaciers.

From Kotlina, it is reported that the sulphurous fumes are so strong that prospectors working near Kotlina glacier have been driven out.

AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS KILLED.

Belgrade, Serbia, Sept. 25.—A grave frontier incident occurred today when six fully equipped Austrian soldiers, under the command of Lieutenant Szekeres, were arrested by Serbian frontier guards and charged with espionage. The Austrian soldiers belonged to the garrison of the Hungarian town of Pancsova, about 10 miles to the northeast of the Serbian capital.

WILSON WON A BIG VICTORY IN NEW JERSEY

Newark, N. J., Sept. 25.—That Governor Wilson won a sweeping victory in the New Jersey primaries yesterday was evident on the returns which sifted into democratic headquarters here during the early hours of the day.

In his fight to prevent the nomination for United States senator of former Senator James Smith, Jr., Governor Wilson carried the state by a plurality of nearly, if not quite 20,000, winning in every county except one, that one being Essex, the stronghold of the Smith forces. Returns from 511 of 1799 districts in the state, gave Representative William Hughes, the Wilson candidate, 17,292 votes to 11,751 for Smith.

New York, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Governor Woodrow Wilson and Governor Hiram Johnson were to invade Connecticut today. The former was scheduled to make an afternoon address at Hartford. This evening he goes to New Haven for a meeting, while Governor Johnson's program took him to New Haven for the afternoon and Hartford for the evening.

"What about the primary results in New Jersey?" Governor Wilson was asked.

"Is anybody surprised?" said the governor.

"What moral do you draw from the result, governor?"

"The moral is that the bosses can't rule in New Jersey."

Governor Wilson's ability to sleep soundly was evidenced at his hotel when the hotel automatic fire alarm on his floor went off on three separate occasions without disturbing him. His brother, Joseph R. Wilson, on the floor below, sprang out of bed as did many other guests and retired again when no fire was discovered. Crossed wires caused the alarm to ring.

"You would make a good volunteer fireman," John Wilson said to the nominee.

"When I go to bed," replied the governor, "I sleep."

South Norwalk, Ct., Sept. 25.—

Crowds greeted Governor Wilson everywhere on his invasion into New England today.

"I'm a very poor hand at making rear platform speeches," said the governor, "because there are so many big questions to talk about that when the train starts the whole thing is busted." "Can't you have the train wait?" queried a voice in the crowd. "No, I'm not in cohorts with the railroads." "We'll leave that to Teddy," answered the crowd.

The governor shook hands and heard so many cries for buttons that for the first time he took a hand in giving out buttons himself. He presented them to the women, and some of the elderly persons who pressed forward to meet him.

MINERS DECLARE THEY WILL SHOOT IF NECESSARY

Bingham, Utah, Sept. 25.—Despite active preparations for war, another day has progressed so far peacefully but an undercurrent of unrest is becoming noticeable among the striking copper miners, who demand more pay and recognition of their union.

The announcement by the county commissioners that fire arms were to be taken away from the miners led this morning to open declarations on the streets that "there will be shooting before the act is accomplished." The fifty sharpshooters selected last night from among the deputies have not yet been posted on the hill commanding the main workings of the Utah Copper company. When they are it is the general opinion that this will be the signal for an attempt to resume work.

The strike leaders are still trying to obtain a conference with General Manager D. C. Jackling of the Utah Copper company, but with little hope of success. Both sides stand firm in their demands.

RAILROAD STRIKE DEVELOPS LAST NIGHT IN SPAIN

Perpignan, France, Sept. 25.—Railroad traffic is completely suspended in the Spanish province of Catalonia and there has been considerable destruction of property at various stations by the strikers who left work in a body at midnight. Dispatches received from Barcelona state every station is now in the hands of the military, as every employe has joined in the movement.

Even the international trains from France are unable to proceed beyond the Spanish frontier.

CHINESE ARE SLAUGHTERED.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 25.—An appeal to Russia against Chinese aggressions on the border of Manchuria and Mongolia has been made by Prince Un-Ai, attending to a special dispatch from Tientsin to the Novoe-Vremya today.

The prince is encamped 80 miles from the Russian frontier. He declares that 5000 of his subjects, including many women and children, have been massacred and that several members of his own family have been killed by the Chinese troops, who also looted and destroyed a number of monasteries.

FERGUSON IS GREETED BY SANTA FE

FIRST RALLY OF CAMPAIGN IS HELD
AT CAPITAL AND CONGRESSMAN
DELIVERS PROGRESSIVE ADDRESS
SIMILAR TO MR. BACA

The hall of representatives in the capitol was crowded Monday night to witness the opening of the H. B. Ferguson campaign for re-election to congress. Not only were democrats there, but progressives and stand pat once it looked as though the congressman from Albuquerque was playing hard for the "prohib" vote by the way he held out a glass of water before him, reserving the pleasure of slipping the liquid until the very last.

The first regiment band discoursed stirring music, with the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Dixie" as the climax.

Attorney M. T. Dunlavy introduced Mr. Ferguson, briefly reviewing the congressman's activity in Washington and then exclaimed the trumpet tones: With a contrast between Mr. Ferguson and the senior senator from New Mexico whose chief labor has been to rehabilitate a man repudiated by the people of New Mexico—one Secundino Romero! Mr. Dunlavy declared that the senator had performed some other great tasks including the casting of a ballot for the desecrated Lorimer and arranging for the transport of "dos canones viejos" to Santa Fe. This rally caused a ripple of laughter.

Mr. Dunlavy then appointed Judge N. B. Laghlin, former Governor W. T. Thornton and Frank Delgado a committee of three to escort Mr. Ferguson to the hall.

As the congressman clad in black and minus his mustache, entered the room, there was an outburst of applause. Mr. Ferguson pitched right into his subject, and throughout his speech he lost no opportunity to pay tributes to both democrats and progressive republicans for their "work" in doing the bosses. "When he declared that the stand patters last year refused to nominate Jaffa for governor—for an office he could fill with distinction owing to his business training—but had taken him up now not because they want him but because they need him in their dire extremity. There was prolonged applause which showed the point had been well received.

Mr. Ferguson terminated his speech at 9:30 p. m., uttering the last words almost in a whisper.

The following report of Mr. Ferguson's speech was furnished to this paper and has the personal approval of Mr. Ferguson as to every statement it contains:

Fellow Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen:

As the candidate of the democratic party for congress, I want to say first that my competitors are both men for whom I have nothing but words of kindly consideration.

Hon. Marcos C. de Baca, a native of the soil of New Mexico, has lived all his life among us, and has so lived as to receive the nomination for congress by the progressives—a party which in New Mexico, as in other states, is striving for pure government, civic virtue and equal justice among men. Such a nomination is a testimonial to his worth as a distinction.

Hon. Nathan Jaffa has lived many years in New Mexico, and has attained a high standing as an upright, successful business man. But many of his friends regret that he has lent himself to the service of the discredited ring of self-serving politicians, who brought New Mexico into such bad repute as a territory, to help that ring back into power in our new state. They have selected Mr. Jaffa, not because they want him, but because they thought they were strong, they refused to nominate him for governor, an office for which his honesty and business sense fitted him. Now, they beg him to save them. It is "Help, Cassius, or I sink!"

As to myself, the efficient newspapers of our state have made known what I have done, and what I have outlined to do. Eight months is a short time in which to accomplish things in a body as large as congress, composed of able men of strong convictions. It is a task to show them the conditions in our remote, semi-arid state, and persuade them that we ought to have what we demand. Those states who keep their representatives in congress many consecutive terms have fared best in securing internal improvements. And the list of needs of our state, so new, so large, so undeveloped, is a long one. River improvements, bridges, irrigation enterprises, public buildings, pensions, government survey of our lands, road building, military posts, legislation affecting Indian depredation claims, the homestead laws, the proposed leasing of public lands, to be fenced, for grazing purposes, to promote our live stock industry, the management of the forest reserves, the opening of the precious metals underlying private land claims to public entry and appropriation; and others will likely arise. In a democratic congress and ad-

ministration, Marcus C. de Baca would receive attention, because democrats and progressive republicans often act together in congress. But what particular influence could Nathan Jaffa exert, as the representative of the notorious boss and corporation controlled territorial government of New Mexico, and as the ally of the national stand pat party of Aldrich, the Gughelmis, Ballinger, Lorimer and the special interest, plutocratic regime from which the country is struggling to get free?

I want to state my position on the tariff in plain words, so plain that I cannot be misunderstood or misrepresented. I think it is the duty of every member of congress to look after the interests of the state he represents, to protect her humblest citizen in his legal rights, to strive to increase her population and prosperity, and to protect and promote the success of every enterprise and industry in which her citizens are engaged. I shall, therefore, at all times, support and vote for a tariff on wool, as being an important industry of New Mexico. In this, I do not consider that I am doing anything inconsistent with the progressive democracy of this day and generation; but that I am in full accord with such democratic leaders as Champ Clark and Underwood, and the vast majority of the democratic house of representatives; in accord with our great democratic candidate, Woodrow Wilson, who lately stated at St. Paul that so-called free trade is a harmless bogie, because of this great and expensive government which we must maintain by taxation levied on imports. One thousand million dollars every year must be raised by taxation in the shape of the tariff, to run our government; and this vast sum is certain to be increased steadily in proportion as we grow as a nation and develop as a world power. It is the settled policy of our government to raise this enormous revenue by a tariff on goods that come from foreign nations into the United States.

So Woodrow Wilson says there is no room for free trade. So Champ Clark and Underwood said, when attacked for placing a tariff on wool, that while we will reduce the tariff enough to kill the trusts and prevent monopoly, we are charged with the duty also, as the majority party, responsible for the running of the government, to maintain tariff rates on revenue producing articles. And wool is a heavy revenue producer. In so levying the tariff, it ought to be adjusted with equity and fairness to all sections of the country and to all commodities. So, I am for New Mexico and her industries in the making of all tariff laws, where there is any benefit to accrue from the tariff.

Since the special interests, through corrupt legislation, have controlled the government, the original purpose of tariff taxation has been perverted. The rates have been pushed so high as to be prohibitive, or so nearly so as to lessen importations and thus cut off revenue; so high as to increase the cost of living and bring more misery to the people; so high as to create monopoly and give vast unearned wealth to the favored few. Take the wool trust, for example. The trust was formed by getting all the persons and corporations engaged in manufacturing and selling woolen goods into one big parent corporation, called a trust. It is the only concern engaged in the business of buying wool and making and selling woolen goods. As it is the only market to which the wool grower can take his wool, it has the power to force down to its own figure the price of the wool in the hands of the producer. And as it alone has woolen goods to sell, it can demand whatever price it pleases for its product. The trust makes money at both ends of the transaction. Since almost every article of necessity in the life of the people is controlled by a trust, the high cost of living is most oppressive on the poor. The trust has power over the price of its raw material. How else account for the fact proved by Mr. Jones in his speech as temporary chairman of the democratic state convention, that wool sells in the American markets at Boston and New York at less than two cents more per pound than it sells for in London? If the argument of the trust barons is sound, wool ought to be selling for eleven cents more in our markets than it sells for abroad. So, under the government by special interests, so-called protection does not protect the producers of raw material—though it does pour millions of unearned dollars into the pockets of the predatory trust. How fares the laborer in the trust owned factories? Everybody remembers the homestead riots in the steel trust mills years ago when the laborers were compelled by the hunger and wretchedness of themselves and their wives and little ones to strike for decent wages, and endure all the horrors of such a struggle, while Carnegie was sipping his five hundred million dollars by favor of tariff laws made by the rich and corrupt, for the rich and corrupt. A delusion and a false pretense it is, and ever has been, the claim at election times of the tariff barons that they wanted high tariff for the benefit of the American workmen. The workmen in these trust factories have managed to keep such wages as they have been paid, by virtue of their powerful organizations and their strikes, in which they have generally been sustained by a just public opinion.

ALL LETTERS OF MRS. SNEED ARE IN COURT

Amarillo, Texas, Sept. 25.—Despite strenuous objections of the prosecution, the correspondence between Mrs. Lena Sneed and Al. G. Boyce, for two weeks immediately preceding the shooting were today admitted into evidence at the request of the defense.

W. H. Steele, of Dallas, Texas, told of the various places of residence of Mrs. Sneed during Sneed's trial at Fort Worth, and subsequently. Len Boyce, brother of Al. G. Boyce, with whose murder John Beal Sneed is charged, was the first witness called in today's hearing of the habeas corpus proceedings. After identifying his brother's handwriting, the witness said he had written to Al. G. Boyce in Fort Worth during July of this year, under the name of "John" and "Oldsby."

John Pace, of Clayton, New Mexico, brother-in-law of Mrs. Sneed, testified to his receiving letters from Mrs. Sneed under her own and under other names after the trial of Sneed for killing the elder Boyce at Fort Worth.

Calvert, Texas, Sept. 25.—Mrs. Lena Sneed whose elopement with Albert Boyce, Jr., started the Sneed-Boyce feud, is living on the Sneed ranch, a few miles from here.

Sneed was with her until ten days ago when he went to Amarillo where he killed Boyce.

AMERICAN MARINES WERE NOT KILLED.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 25.—A published report from Panama that 25 American bluejackets had been killed at Leon, Nicaragua, in an encounter with 40 rebels, was discredited today by officials of the navy and marine corps. The last dispatch from Central America received at the navy department shortly after noon was from Rear Admiral Southerland, in command of the American forces in Nicaragua, and reported the situation quiet.

DIAZ WILL NOT COME BACK AT PRESENT

ONLY IN CASE OF INTERVENTION BY
UNITED STATES OR SOME OTHER
COUNTRY WILL AGED DICTATOR
RETURN HOME.

NEW REVOLUTIONS ARE MERELY TALK

New York, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Rumors which have been current recently in the Spanish-American colony here of plans for a series of new revolutionary movements under the guidance of Castro, in Venezuela, Zelaya in Nicaragua, and Diaz in Mexico, are denied by the three ex-presidents in cabled statements published by the Tribune today. Some of the Junta leaders here declared recently that Castro and Zelaya, all of whom are at present abroad, were acting in concert and had held secret conferences in furtherance of their plans to foment practically simultaneous insurrections, in all of which anti-American sentiment was to play a large part.

Castro's statement sent from the Canary Islands, bristles with belligerence and he declares that he purposes to get even with his enemies soon, but the two other ex-presidents deny emphatically that they are planning any revolutionary movement. Castro admits that he has no connection with Diaz and Zelaya. "We have no affinity of interests," he says.

General Diaz is quoted as follows: "I am not personally acquainted with Zelaya or Castro, and my only hope is to see the re-establishment of peace and order in my country. I will not return to Mexico unless in the case of foreign war."

General Zelaya, from Barcelona, declares that his political career is ended and adds that under no circumstances would he go back to Nicaragua even if his compatriots called him by plectile.

DOCTOR MUST SAY THAT GROOM CAN BE MARRIED

Washington, D. C., Sept. 25.—"When women make it plain that they will not marry unless the groom can produce a doctor's certificate of perfect health, on that day, the problem of sex hygiene practically will be solved," declared Dr. Ira S. Wiley, of New York, in an address at the exhibition hall of international congress of hygiene and demography here today.

Pointing to charts, models, photographs and life size casts illustrating the effects of disease, he declared that he would rip out the whole thing with the exception of the section on eugenics.

"Do you suppose that chamber of horrors has a moral, reforming, or even an educational effect?" he asked.

"I do not believe that fear is a high ethical conception to appeal to. Our efforts must be turned, not toward the inculcation of that right thinking which leads to right doing. The education of girls is the crux of the problem, for they can most effectively train the boys."

TERRIFIC STORM SWEEPS JAPAN

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 25.—A cable from Tokio states that railroad and water traffic has been completely tied up since Monday as a result of a terrific storm sweeping over the Japanese Empire. Damage to property and shipping has been great. The district which suffered the greatest property loss are Shikoku, Tokio, Osaka and Aichi.

Twenty persons are reported as having been killed in the city of Nagoya and twenty buildings razed. The torpedo boat destroyers Fubuki and Tachibana struck rocks on the northern coast of Yokohama and are complete wrecks. Two other navy boats were blown ashore where they remain stranded.

The city of Yatsuta has been flooded and three thousand homes submerged.

The districts of Gifu Nagano, Salitama and Kanagawa were flooded, the waves carrying many houses from their foundations. It is feared the fatalities to the surrounding districts are heavy.

CRUSHED BY A BIG ROCK

Struck in the back by a big rock which rolled upon him yesterday afternoon, M. Martinez is reported in a serious condition. It appears that he was working at the rock crushing plant on Palace avenue extended when the accident occurred. He was taken to his home and a physician has been attending him since. It is said his ribs were smashed and he may have sustained serious, if not fatal, injuries to his back.

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.

THOSE GOOD TIMES.

We are told by the stump orators that we should vote for Taft because "times are good." We are regaled with rosy pictures of "bumper crops." We are told that the only salvation is to retain the tariff. The story of good times loses its effectiveness, when in every trade report we see the staring headlines, telling of life's necessities that are going up. "Coal is going up," we see one day. We wonder who is getting the benefit. We know it is not the miner, who is picking away underground month by month, with no prospect of a higher wage to keep company with higher prices. We know it is not the everyday man, the common consumer, who must use this commodity, but who finds no compensation in the upward trend of this absolutely necessary commodity. We know it is not the local coal dealer, who cannot control the rise outside the locality of his own trade. Who reaps the benefit, then? It must be the corporations that are in a combine, backed by the Taft adherents in the republican party—a condition which the new progressive party intends to change for the better, if given the chance.

"Eggs are going up." "Beef is going up," we read another day. Who pays? The consumer, the common geese; he pays. Who gets the benefit? Not the farmer who sells the eggs, and the beef on the hoof, but the packer. Again the combine, against which the people of this nation are fighting for a square deal, and who have controlled Taft and the old standard republican and democratic parties. "Eggs would be lower in price if the packers would open their storage rooms," say those who have studied the problem. Beef would go down, if the combine could be forced to let go. Taft has proven that he does not care to, or cannot, alter the condition. The people want some one who will at least try. The progressive party will.

"The tariff is necessary to prosperity," the orators say. "Taft is for a tariff," they loudly proclaim, and "New Mexico industries would be injured by the abolition of the tariff." Granting this to be true, the progressive party stands for protection. It is the democratic party that would tear down the protection bars, and make all ports open and products free.

Wherein lies the safety and betterment of the people's condition? In the success of the progressive party alone. It is the party that would not disrupt; not destroy; not tear down, but that will fight simply for a square deal, a deal that will compel the trust, the combine and corporations to stand their share. That is all. It is the chance of a century for the people to have their say. Taft has failed utterly. "Bumper crops" and "good times" have not helped the people. Will they accept the chance before them to help themselves?

NOT WANING.

The standard republicans are gleefully announcing that the "Roosevelt strength is waning." At Albuquerque, Col. Roosevelt had the largest crowd ever assembled in the city. At Denver, an opposition paper said thirty-five thousand people turned out to hear him. Everywhere he goes, the attendance at his meetings is a wonder, and the enthusiasm, bounding. If the strength of William H. Taft could but "wane" in the same manner, he would be in the presidential race. General Apathy is not visible as a companion of Col. Roosevelt. He is leading the opposing column.

One of the interesting features of the campaign is the poll being taken by the Cincinnati Enquirer of cities and towns in the middle west. It shows Taft invariably in the third place and in many places, pitifully so. Even in his own state he fails to lead. He is completely and effectually overshadowed. This poll shows Roosevelt and Wilson running remarkably close. Even in Kentucky, in a poll of four thousand and over, the progressives and democrats are neck and neck with Taft trailing far in the rear—a candidate, but out of the race.

The simple fact is that the people have become weary. They want a change which will bring to them some consideration. They are tired of star chamber proceedings, of dictation, skulduggery, legislative manipulation, and absolutely selfish consideration. They want a vacation from boss rule and corporation preference in affairs in which they are most closely interested.

Long they have waited on unfulfilled promises; long they have been patient in the face of disregard for their interests by the leaders of the old guard. No declaration that a "housecleaning" has taken place can avail in this juncture. The housecleaning came too late.

WE'RE GOING CRAZY.

Professor Filassin may be right, if he did say it at the Eugenics conference.

Professor Filassin is a mad doctor—treats lunatics, you know—and his notion of the end of the world is that everybody will go mad. This may be incurable optimism in a man who depends on the alienist practice; or he may be doing the way of most specialists—contracting the disease he treats; or he may be more than half right.

Madness consists in an inability to distinguish between notions which have realities as their objects and causes, and notions which are just notions. The man who sees a snake in the meadow probably sees one. The man who sees a maroon snake with peacock-green stripes around him, a telescoping crest terminating in a diamond tiara lit up with crimson electric lights probably sees a fragment of his own imagination. The one sees a snake, the other a notion. The one is presumably sane. The other is permanently or temporarily, either partly or wholly mad. For the mind which pursues food, shelter and clothing must be able to distinguish accurately between things which are inside the head and those outside.

Just what form of madness will carry us off if the professor's prediction comes to pass is, of course, impossible to say. The one most likely to infect us, however, would seem to me money-madness. This is very prevalent now in certain circles. It makes men maim and kill their employees for the sake of money. It causes them to oppress thousands for gain. Its badge is greed. Its victims have the delusion that by getting inordinately rich they will be happy. This idea is an internal snake, and not one in the green meadow of nature. It has no objective actuality to verify it. It is shown by all human experience to be fallacious.

This insanity did more than anything else to ruin the civilizations which have fallen. It may justify Professor Filassin's prophecy. But as long as we have the power to reason about the thing, there is some hope. In the meantime, Professor Filassin is pretty sure to have a good practice.

BECAUSE IT'S WOOD.

Already the hand-fed press is rushing to the defense of Wood, the wool trust president indicted for planting dynamite at Lawrence. Listen to the New York Financial World:

"It would be hard for the mind of man to conceive of anything more ridiculous and unjust than such an attack upon one of the most honorable and most respected business men of this country, one of the greatest master minds of American business life."

Watch that case against Wood. He is one of the master minds who has got "honorable" and "respected" through squeezing the life out of poor people, and they'll try and acquit him in the mongrel trade organs, if possible.

Wood is as guilty as Etter, and neither of them is guilty until proved so upon fair trial. But Etter swelters for months in a prison cell, while Wood walks the streets an "honorable, respected master mind" because he's rich. It would be interesting to know who is paying for the mailing of marked copies of the Financial World, containing abuse of the grand jury that indicted Wood.

Another text in our creed:

Through the establishment of industrial standards we propose to secure to the able bodied immigrant and to his native fellow workers a larger share of American opportunity.

We denounce the fatal policy of indifference and neglect which has left our enormous immigrant population to become the prey of chance and cupidity. We favor governmental action to encourage the distribution of immigrants away from the congested cities, to rigidly supervise all private agencies dealing with them and to promote their assimilation, education and advancement.

THE PROGRESSIVES.

Governor Woodrow Wilson expressed himself as much pleased at Columbus, Ohio, the other day over a telegram presented him by a bunch of progressives who declared in his favor and calling themselves the Wilson national progressive league.

The answer of the governor was natural when he said:

"The action you and your associates are taking seem to me truly patriotic. The progressive forces of the nation ought not to be divided. No mere attachment to a party name should now separate men whose purposes and convictions are united for a common object. The formation of the league seems to me the most reassuring. May I not convey to you my congratulations on your part in the movement?"

To Woodrow Wilson the action of this league is essentially a "patriotic" movement, as he is the patriot in the performance. There should be no division of progressives; they should all vote for Wilson; party name is nothing. Funny, isn't it?

As a matter of fact the argument is all the other way. There is a distinct progressive movement. It has no other name and no other affiliation. It is independent, definite and has no alliance with any other political organization whatsoever.

Governor Wilson is the candidate of the democratic party, its regular candidate and it is the only political alliance he has. What do the progressives expect to gain by voting for a candidate of one of the old organizations, the very policies of which have caused the building of a new party; what is going to be gained by a merger; wherein will progressives be strengthened or the principles of the organization established by joining with the democrats?

If the movement were merely one of anything to beat Taft, it would be a different proposition, but it is not. It is a move for a new deal, with the old leaders and the old methods shunted to the background. It is not a merger, but a breakaway.

The only way to establish a new organization is to build the foundation on principles, cemented with energy, loyalty and enthusiasm. The progressive party should have the united support of every true progressive and the vote of every true progressive. The election of Woodrow Wilson cannot, in any way add a new party movement, if he is chosen by the vote of the progressive voters. Every vote cast by a genuine progressive against Theodore Roosevelt, weakens the progressive movement and strengthens the opposition.

No movement can succeed with division existing within its own ranks. No battle can be won if every soldier is not loyal.

The election of Woodrow Wilson can in no manner aid in the establishment of the progressive party. The only effect would be to weaken it.

CLEANING HOUSE.

The old guard says it cleaned house at Albuquerque during the state convention. What they swept out of the house or whom, has not yet developed.

Most of us know what housecleaning means. It is a thorough renovation of everything in the house and the throwing aside of the useless, the worn out, the old, the undesirable. Things are all freshened up and rejuvenated. The house looks different.

Looking over the G. O. P. house, since its alleged cleaning, it is difficult to see just what was done. Charles Spiess is still on the lid, occupying a more prominent position than ever; Herbert Clark is still there, promoted to higher honors; Senator Catron was there doing the keynoting; H. B. Holt was the usual chairman of the resolutions committee. Where was the cleaning done, and who was cleaned?

Did they consider the sending of H. O. Bursum back to his sheep ranch, unrecognized and uncared for, a part of the cleaning of the house; or did it consist in deposing Venecio Jaramillo from the state chairmanship? If there was a "house cleaning" it is not visible to the naked eye of the common everyday citizen. There must be a mistake somewhere. The assurance given out by the old guard must be a part of the old program and a continuation of old methods, with the soothing assertion that they are going to be good. It is but a reiteration of the same old story of which the people have become tired, and have grown to regard as fiction, which it is. Back of it all is the gaunt spectre of selfishness; the greedy spirit of personal interest; of dictation; of utter disregard of others; of cold blooded indifference of everything and everybody but their own advantage and themselves.

That is what opened the eyes of the people of New Mexico, and what has brought about this movement and the demand for a new deal. It has all been borne with a patience that was abused until that much overriden quality ceased to be a virtue, and this galling impudency could no longer be endured.

The "housecleaning" has come too late. It should have been done last fall at Las Vegas, when the demand was insistent that a renovation take place. It was unheeded then by the same perennial leaders who are still sitting in the saddle.

It is too late. The people are going to clean the political house, themselves.

WILSON WAS PEEVED.

The progressive leaders were very much interested in the press reports of Governor Wilson's day at Syracuse on September 12th. The headlines in four of the New York dailies contain these words:

"Wilson Rebuffs Dix and Murphy—In Speech and Action At Syracuse He Plainly Shows Hostility to Their Plans."—Times.

"Wilson Speaks Against Governor Dix—Returns Home Angry—Refused To Be Photographed With Murphy and Left Lanchon."—Sun.

"Wilson Publicly Saus Murphy and Dix at State Fair—Compelled To Sit With Them at Luncheon, He Leaves Table Early and Refuses To Be Photographed With Them."—American.

"Governor Wilson Snubs C. F. Murphy at State Fair: Childs Mr. Dix's Hopes—Democratic Presidential Nominee at Syracuse Evades Tammany Attention and Tells Committee That a Strong Progressive Must Be Named."—Herald.

This paragraph in the news columns of one of the papers seems to sum up the day:

"He (Governor Wilson) refused to talk politics with Governor Dix and Mr. Murphy and he left a luncheon at which the seating arrangements placed him conspicuously with these gentlemen and others who are at the head of the organization in the state. When he left Syracuse the Governor was angry."

The progressive leaders were interested in these reports because they wondered why Governor Wilson was angry. They asked whether this wasn't the same Woodrow Wilson whose letter of regret to a Tammany Hall celebration was published as recently as last Fourth of July? This is what the Governor had to say at that time:

"I think it must be a matter of congratulation on the part of all lovers of America that the Society of Tammany should, through so many years, have maintained its celebration of the anniversary which is crowded with so many memories of the inspiring kind, not only for the people of the United States, but for the people of the world. It is upon hearths of this kind that the flame of liberty is kept burning."

The idea of keeping the flame of liberty burning upon the hearthstone of Tammany Hall is decidedly new and original.

THEY ARE STILL COMING.

"We again renounce the larcenous who stole the republican party's tag at Chicago, and put the titles of political orthodoxy on the backs of Penrose, Crane and Gallinger."

Such was the editorial announcement in the Lewiston, Maine, Journal, after stating that it had, long renounced had bosses. For years, the Lewiston Journal has been the leading republican paper in the state of Maine, and was, during its lifetime, edited by Congressman Dingley, author of the tariff bill, bearing his name, close friend of McKinley and stalwart republican. This old time republican paper in the editorial from which the above quotation is taken, renounces allegiance to the republican party, and joins the progressive movement, in the support of Roosevelt. Instead of waning this movement is rapidly and steadily growing, not alone in the west but in the east. In the New England states, where rock-ribbed republicanism has been unsuccessfully assailed in one election after another. The time of awakening has at last come and leading journals in all parts of the United States are welcoming the change.

The old system of government control and the old methods of domination have got to go. The day of the political boss has gone by. The tyranny of corporate dictation in legislation is a thing of the past. A new era has dawned.

THE ROOSEVELT STRENGTH.

Those who were with Colonel Roosevelt on his tour through New Mexico declared that they were much surprised at the impression which seemed to prevail, especially in this section, that the Roosevelt strength was confined mostly to the west. The progressive candidate for president figures quite differently, and expresses great confidence in the result in the far east and central west, where he feels that the strength of the progressives is constantly growing, and where at the summer primaries Roosevelt developed remarkable popularity, surprising even his most enthusiastic friends, in the vote he received after so brief a campaign.

Mr. Roosevelt expects to show his greatest strength in states of the east, like Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, and is confident that he will carry New York. He figures on at least 238 votes in the electoral college, or 12 more than enough to elect.

Col. Roosevelt's own estimate of the votes he will receive, is said to be as follows:

New York 45; Pennsylvania 38; Illinois 29; California 13; Kansas 10; Iowa 13; Minnesota 12; Ohio 24; New Jersey 14; North Dakota 5; South Dakota 5; Wisconsin 13; Oregon 5; Washington 7; Massachusetts 18; Colorado 6; Nebraska 8; New Mexico 3; Tennessee 12; West Virginia 8. Total 238. Electoral vote necessary to a choice, 266.

It is evident from the results of the standard convention that the Spiess-Springer-Holt-Jaffa combination is still going to load onto the people "all the traffic will bear."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The reception tendered Theodore Roosevelt by New Mexico citizens Wednesday at Albuquerque, was a wonderful exhibition of a people's regard for one man, and their admiration of those remarkable qualities which he possesses.

Roosevelt is, today, the greatest American. No man in or out of public life approaches him, and this fact is conceded even by his enemies.

He is the most admired and the most hated man now living. This is because of the positive elements in his nature. He dares to speak and to act. He knows no fear. It was the administration of Roosevelt that awakened the people to their condition; that brought about a people's movement; that forced upon the attention of American voters the fact that the legislation of the country was being manipulated and controlled; that the voters were being absolutely dictated to; that boss rule was rampant.

No wonder that the corporations are fighting the Colonel, or that their slogan now is: "Anything to beat Roosevelt."

It was at a time when unrest among the people was manifesting itself that this great figure assumed the helm himself. Touching his work, E. W. Morse, in "Causes and Effects in American History," says:

"The commanding figure in this period of economic and social turmoil was that of Theodore Roosevelt, whose services to the nation promise to place him, in the perspective of time, high among the presidents whose names are most honored by their countrymen. The emergency was one to call for a strong man, with sufficiently high moral sense to understand the real issues which the trusts had raised and the dangers involved therein, and with sufficient courage, determination and strength of will to apply relentlessly the remedies necessary to bring the nation in the fullness of time, back to sanity, moderation and fair dealing in business and public affairs, and to a recognition and acceptance of the principles that in a democracy, special privilege, outside the letter as well as the spirit of the law, are not for the rich and powerful. That President Roosevelt was such a man and that he accomplished this colossal task in the face of hostility and criticism which would have overwhelmed a man of less stern fibre, seems likely to be the verdict of history."

WATCH YOUR EARS.

What with x-rays and physiognomists, we shall soon be without a rag of a secret left. You can't deceive these character experts. They know all about the meaning of every feature.

At Cincinnati the other day a psychologist belonging to the University of Pennsylvania exposed the true character of people possessed of large, flaring ears. These organs are stigmata of mental deficiency. The more ear and flare the less brains. Look your friends over—they may be imbeciles. Look in the glass—you may be one.

Fifty-two years ago in the United States the character of a certain person was in dispute. He was shown by affidavits to be a fool. Sworn testimony was read in public hearings showing that on one occasion this imbecile had bored holes in the bottom of a leaking boat to let the water out! He was certainly a fool! Now, mark how, after half a century, the psychologist's science supports this testimony: The man who was said to have done this idiotic trick had the largest and most flaring ears known.

The time when this matter was in controversy was 1860. The affidavits were read from many platforms and stumps during the campaign. The man with the huge flaring ears was Abraham Lincoln!

Perhaps, after all, the psychologist is full of theory and prunes. Lombroso, it will be remembered, had listed all the stigmata of degeneracy. The trouble was that in examining heads he sometimes dubbed the statesmen degenerates, and the murderers men of lofty type.

After all, "by their deeds ye shall know them."

MUST BE DISAPPOINTING.

William D. Haywood was treated to a shock in Massachusetts, right in Boston, too, on Sunday last. He was treated with the same consideration that others have been treated when arrested for violation of the law. He was not seized forcibly and clapped into a dark, dark dungeon without being heard. He was making a tirade against hated capitalists and urging a general strike because two men charged with murder were not at once given up without trial. He was permitted to finish his harangue, then quietly requested to enter a taxi and was whirled away to the place of hearing, and on being arraigned he was released promptly on a \$1,000 bond.

Haywood, in short, was given precisely the same consideration accorded to the president of the American Woolen company when that man, like the head of the I. W. W., was arrested on a conspiracy charge in connection with the Lawrence strike.

It must be a great disappointment to Haywood not to be able to pose as a martyr; denied the boons of liberty and free speech in a free country. It always is a disappointment to a member of the I. W. W. when he runs against a public refutation of his lie about the impossibility of obtaining a square deal from the police and the courts. But sorrow should weigh doubly on Haywood because, when hauled into court, he had just finished a tirade against those institutions.

THE SYSTEM.

Another text in our creed:

The people of the United States are swindled out of many millions of dollars every year through worthless investments. The plain people, the wage earner and the men and women with small savings have no way of knowing the merit of concerns sending out highly colored prospectuses offering stock for sale, prospectuses that make big returns seem certain and fortunes easily within grasp.

We hold it to be the duty of the government to protect its people from this kind of piracy. We, therefore, demand wise, careful thought out legislation that will give us such governmental supervision over this matter as will furnish to the people of the United States this much needed protection, and we pledge ourselves thereto.

Adam Bede and John Harlan are the two men selected by the G. O. P. to follow Col. Roosevelt around and tell the people what to do in the present crucial emergency. We have heard of these gentlemen before. Bede was a congressman, and after he had served a brief period in that capacity he was rejected by his constituency as the voters did not like his record. He has apparently never been able to gain the confidence of the people of his state, as they have never sent him back. He was mainly known when in congress, for being funny, and it may be that his love of humor has taken him into the farcical Taft campaign. Harlan also sought office in Chicago, but the people did not want him. Thus these two men, rejected by those who knew them best, repudiated by the people, are sent out by young Mr. Hillex and his associates, to tell the people how they should vote. The people are doing their own thinking. Hence the progressive movement.

Mrs. Julia Heath says: "If the American business man conducted his interests as poorly as does the housewife, we would soon be a nation of bankrupts." Yes, but we have noticed that our interest in the dinner we have is much greater when the housewife has the selection than when it is left to us, and as one of the great army of consumers, we have come to the conclusion that a man can bankrupt himself as effectually as a woman can do it for him.

Well, anyway, the representative of a New Mexico paper had an outing and a rest from labor by a trip on the steam cars to Gallup, even if he did not have an opportunity to "inform Mr. Roosevelt of the true situation in New Mexico," and had to be satisfied with a simple introduction. The plan was foxy enough, but the performer showed execution that was very coarse. Perhaps if he had been possessed of "owlish wisdom" he might have accomplished something.

A man in Napoleon, Ohio, got his throat cut as a result of mistaken identity. From this we might draw the inference that the more individually we can inject into our system, the safer we are. One might even be willing to be foolish—foolish enough to vote for Taft, rather than have one's throat cut for lack of identity. However, there is not much danger in being mixed in such a matter. There are too few of the breed to be confusing.

Chairman Hillex has unburdened himself of the annihilating statement that Roosevelt is insanely ambitious. Chairman Hillex has been making so many foolish remarks recently about the political situation that what he says is regarded as rather inconsequential.

We recall the announcement in a New Mexico journal, that prior to Roosevelt's visit to our state he was to be authoritatively informed of the political situation here. We are reliably apprised that the Colonel was so informed.

Mr. Haines, recently elected governor of Maine, will support neither Roosevelt nor Taft because his eyes are bad. Cannot see which way to jump, we suppose. One cannot help having a suspicion that the trouble might be in another part of Mr. Haines' system,—his spinal column, for instance.

Taft and Hillex should be informed at once that it is absolutely essential to the president's success in New Mexico, to have with him, Charles Spiess, the black crow of San Miguel; the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Railroad company, now in the limelight; the tariff; Sec. Romero, and the committee. He needs "all the traffic will bear."

J. P. Morgan is said to own the copy of "Fox's Book of Martyrs" once owned by John Bunyan. He might present it to Bill Taft after election as he will then belong to the martyr brigade and might enjoy reading about his fellow predecessors. He is the martyr to Bossism, Greed, Selfish Tyranny.

Professor Giacomo Cimicini says that we should utilize the sun's energy as a substitute for coal. We're for that; but we want to get in our winter supply before the trust gets the energy all in a combine.

It is a hard handicap for any political party to start a race burdened with a load of personalities representing tyranny, insolence, selfishness greater than "the traffic will bear."

NEW TELEPHONE AT CLOUDCROFT

Cloudcroft, N. M., Sept. 22.—What may prove to be quite a telephone system has just been started in this section. Several farmers living in Cox canyon and the merchants in Cloudcroft have joined together and are now constructing a system of farm line telephones out of Cloudcroft down Cox canyon. The following are those who will share in the expense of constructing the line a distance of about ten miles from Cloudcroft down Cox canyon to the Lon Bass farm: Cloudcroft Commercial company, Cleve & Knight Mercantile company, The Cloudcroft Trading company, Alamogordo lumber company, J. F. Thompson, W. F. Culbertson, L. J. Goss, J. C. Jones, Frank Hubbell, A. C. Bass, C. F. Bass, R. C. Wood, J. H. Lucas and Lon Bass. The route has been laid out and the construction work is well under way, the stores in Cloudcroft having already installed instruments and connected up. This will be of great benefit in many ways. The Alamogordo Lumber company recently re-entered this field and is operating in a small way and are now erecting a small planing mill at the Y above the Cloudcroft station. W. F. Culbertson operates a small mill near here and the other subscribers are all prosperous farmers who are large shippers out of this place. There is much activity in farming circles just now on account of the many pretty days which we have been having and it will not be many days before oats, apples and cabbage will begin to move in car lots. Local shipments of cabbage are already going out as well as apples. Thursday B. Cleve, of Elk, N. M., who owns a large apple orchard near that place shipped 60 boxes of red apples to El Paso by local freight. The Cleve & Knight Mercantile company have just received a car load of cabbage crates and they are being distributed throughout the vegetable section. The Cloudcroft Commercial company have had a man in the field several days investigating crop conditions and his report will show that this season's shipping will be greater than last which was a record breaker. The Cloudcroft Trading company has been investigating crop conditions and as a result has arranged to keep on a larger force this winter than last. With the erection of the stock pens which have been promised by the El Paso & Western system, Cloudcroft will indeed make a record for this year.

A recent visitor to Cloudcroft was A. A. Wynne, lumberman in the forest service with headquarters at Albuquerque, N. M. Mr. Wynne was here consulting with R. F. Balthis, supervisor of the Alamogordo forest relative to lumber in the Sacramento mountains. From Cloudcroft Mr. Wynne went to Capitlan to consult with the supervisor of the Lincoln national forest.

Effective September the 15th, Dr. T. A. Haxby and Thos. F. Kelsh, who have conducted the business known as the Cloudcroft Amusement company, dissolved partnership, Dr. Haxby by buying out the interest of Mr. Kelsh. The business will be continued under the name of the Cloudcroft Amusement company and Dr. Haxby will pay and collect all outstanding bills. Mr. Kelsh will move to El Paso in a few days where he has interests and will devote his time to his business there. Mr. Kelsh's residence was not included in the deal and in the future he will use it as a summer cottage, bringing his family here every summer. Dr. Haxby is a well known young physician who has been in Cloudcroft several years and has been connected with various interests in this section. For several years he was commissioner in Otero county, but refused to run at the last election. The Cloudcroft Amusement company owns the pool hall and barber shop in North Cloudcroft and several lots and summer cottages on the South Side.

Mrs. E. W. Parker left Wednesday for Alamogordo. She will be joined there Friday by Mr. Parker and they will go on to their home in El Paso. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have spent the summer at their summer home on Chipmunk avenue.

The weather continues fair and cool without a drop of rain.

"NEW MEXICO'S OPPORTUNITY."

"New Mexico's Opportunity," is the title of an article printed in the September issue of the San Diego Exposition News-Bulletin and is from the pen of John B. Dugger, assistant immigration commissioner. He says in the introduction:

"Our great state of New Mexico presents some wonderful opportunities to the farmer, miner and stock raiser and the citizens of that state have it in their hands to make these opportunities known to the hundreds and thousands of men and women throughout the country who are waiting for just such information. Governor W. C. McDonald has already taken one good step by appointing a commission to arrange for New Mexico's representation at the great Panama-California exposition to be held in San Diego, Calif., 1915. New Mexico can not spend too much money in advertising at this exposition and no lack of thought should be given to a means of getting results from that interest which it will be possible to create among these millions of people."

Mr. Dugger's article is illustrated with a half page picture of a ditch and pump near Deering—showing vividly how New Mexico is becoming prosperous by the aid of vast irrigation enterprises.

Running up and down stairs, sweeping and bending over making beds will not make a woman healthy or beautiful. She must get out of doors, walk a mile or two every day and take Chamberlain's Tablets to improve her digestion and regulate her bowels. For sale by all dealers.

IRRIGATION TO THE FRONT

Never in the history of the National Irrigation congress has there been so interesting a program arranged as that which will be presented at the coming session to be held at Salt Lake City, September 30th to October 3rd.

The congress itself will have for consideration some of the weightiest questions ever presented on the subject of irrigation. There will be a hard fought battle on the congress floor between Colorado and Texas as to the water rights along the Rio Grande. To make this contest really interesting an entire train load of Texans, headed by Senator Joe Bailey is coming to the congress while Colorado will have a great delegation headed by ex-Governor Alvan Adams and Senator Frank Gouty.

From every western state and most of the states east of the Mississippi will come large and enthusiastic delegations each bringing with them men of prominence in irrigation affairs who will discuss all of the great questions of this most important subject.

The congress will be opened by a gathering at the historic tabernacle, where 12,000 people will listen to the formalities of the congress opening and in addition there will be rendered the most interesting musical program ever presented in the west. The principal number on this program will consist of a rendition of McClellan's famous Ode to Irrigation by a chorus of four hundred voices accompanied by the great tabernacle organ and an orchestra of fifty musicians all under the baton of the Ode's composer. Other musical numbers, consisting of national and popular choruses will be rendered by this same wonderful combination under the leadership of Utah's famous director, Mr. Evan Stephens.

The opening day of the congress, the 30th of September, will be set aside as a musical holiday at Salt Lake City, two great parades being scheduled for this date. The first of these parades will be the occasion of the entry into Salt Lake City of the queen of irrigation with her retinue who will proceed to the tabernacle and there turn over the operations of the congress to her officials and faithful subjects.

The second parade will be the great electric pageant to occur on the evening of September 30th, and will be the most splendid and brilliant event of the kind ever held in the western country. Over twenty-five electric floats will be in line headed by the gorgeous float of irrigation's queen. The time of the entire pageant is the development of the west by irrigation and there will be in line electric floats from several of the western states and from the different counties of Utah. Then there will be divisions consisting of decorated automobiles, motorcycles and horse drawn vehicles, a division consisting of all fraternal orders of Utah, a division of floats illustrating the westward journey of the pioneers, a division of prize winning stock developed on irrigated lands and all lead by a division of military escorting Utah's governor, his staff and distinguished guests. Twenty bands will be required to furnish the necessary music for the movement of this gigantic pageant.

Under the direction of Chairman George A. Snow, of the Utah board of control, all these plans are rapidly approaching perfection and on September 30th, Salt Lake City will inaugurate the greatest and most important gathering ever brought together to celebrate irrigation's progress and discuss questions pertinent to its future development.

M. A. ORTIZ MAY NAME FIVE DELEGATES

Marcelino A. Ortiz, clerk of the board of county commissioners, has received a message from George A. Snow, chairman of the Utah board of control, advising him that the board is entitled to appoint five delegates to the Twentieth National Irrigation congress to be held at Salt Lake City September 30th to October 3rd, and those wishing to attend this meeting are requested to send him in their names. Mr. Snow states the congress is an assured success and promises to be the most interesting and important with the largest attendance since the congress was organized.

An impressive program has been provided and many of the ablest men in the land will be present to discuss the various vital subjects that will come before the congress. Prominent among these subjects are: Irrigation of the Great West, Storing of the Floods, Measurement of Streams, Scientific Investigation of Irrigation Projects, Proper Safeguarding of Irrigation Securities, Enforcement of Practical Working and Uniform State Irrigation Laws, Preservation of the Forests, Opportunity to Build New Homes, Heeding the Call of the Landless Man for the Manless Land, Elimination by Law of Fraud in Connection With the Location and Sale of Land, Co-operative Efforts of Government and State Immigration Officials, Close Co-operation of State Engineers. While these subjects cover generally the scope of the congress program, other matters of general interest by way of agricultural development will arise and discussion will be free and open to all.

U. A. Smith, Bridgeton, Ind., had kidney trouble for years, and was so crippled with rheumatism he could not dress without help. He started using Foley Kidney Pills, and says: "I began to get better at once, and now all my trouble has left me and I do not feel that I ever had rheumatism. I rest well all night and though 59 years old, can now do the work of a man of 35 years. I would like to be the means of others getting benefit from Foley Kidney Pills." Refuse substitutes. For sale by all druggists.

GOOD ROADS SAVE MILLIONS

That not less than \$250,000,000 would be saved to the country in the cost of hauling the present record breaking crop of 20 per cent of the public highways of the country were improved, is the assertion of J. E. Pennybacker, Jr., executive secretary of the American road congress, which is to be held in Atlantic City September 30 to October 5. Mr. Pennybacker, before becoming the secretary of the American association for highway improvement, which, with the American Automobile association and the National Association of Machinery and Material Manufacturers is holding a convention at Atlantic City, was the chief of the road management department in the United States office of public roads, has made a comparative study of the cost of hauling crops over good and bad roads.

Because of his knowledge of the actual needs of the country, Mr. Pennybacker was selected as the executive secretary of the American road congress, which is to crystallize the road movement in America. In an interview Mr. Pennybacker says that he believes that the American road congress will so influence public sentiment that it will be hereby a matter of a few years before 20 per cent of the public highways of the United States will have been improved. At the present time little over 8 per cent of the public highways are of the improved type.

"The government's prediction that the crop now being harvested will exceed any previous year's yield," said Mr. Pennybacker, "should serve to call attention to the great losses that are being sustained by farmers and consumers in the hauling of crops. It is estimated that the improvement of the main roads of this country, approximately 20 per cent, would result in an annual saving of at least \$250,000,000 in the cost of hauling alone, which would be sufficient to improve 50,000 miles of road at a further cost of \$5,000 per mile. In five years this would improve 250,000 miles, which would be sufficient to bring the total mileage of improved roads up to 20 per cent.

"There are more than 25,000,000 farm horses and mules in the United States valued at \$2,700,000,000; about 1,500,000 horse-drawn vehicles valued at \$33,000,000, and more than 450,000 automobiles valued at about \$500,000,000. A depreciation of 5 per cent, caused by the wear and tear of bad roads, would amount to \$154,000,000 annually which at \$5,000 per mile would be sufficient to build 32,800 miles of improved roads.

"These are but a few great economic facts which will be brought to the attention of the American people at the American Road congress to be held in Atlantic City September 30 to October 5. Once the people realize the great waste involved in bad roads, there will be little delay in the improvement of the main arteries of commerce through out the country. The whole subject is so big that we have made arrangements to treat it in sections at the congress, each section, such as legislative, administrative, finance and education having been placed under the auspices of the representative organizations in those particular fields."

MAY THROW NEW LIGHT ON THE SPANIRDS

This season's final expedition of the School of American Archaeology has gone into the field in the Jemez district and the concluding weeks of September and all of October will witness extensive excavations of the ruins 15 miles north of Jemez pueblo. In the excavation party at present are Dr. Charles F. Lummis, his son Kimmo, and T. H. Parkhurst. These will be joined later by Dr. and Mrs. Edgar L. Hewett and most of the students of the school.

The ruins to be explored belong to a group of 18, first noticed by the Spaniards in 1617 or 1618. They stand on the high mesa west of Jemez Hot Springs and are found to be in a fine state of preservation. The vigas of the ceilings are still in place and many of the second story rooms are intact.

An explanation of these may throw some light on the early influence of the Spaniards in this region.

An article that has real merit should in time become popular. That is the case with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been attested by many dealers. Here is one of them. H. W. Hendrickson, Ohio Falls, Ind., writes, "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best for coughs, colds and croup, and is my best seller." For sale by all dealers.

PEACE CONFERENCE IS IN SESSION.

Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 23.—The nineteenth international peace conference opened here today with the ringing of the "Liberty Bell" cast some years ago from the metal of a cannon, words and bayonets presented by various nations on the initiative of Dr. W. C. Macdowell of Newark, an American delegate. Every country in the world except Italy was represented.

Among the Americans was Mrs. Elmer V. Black, chairman of the propaganda committee of the American peace and arbitration league and president of the women's progressive economic league.

Governor Prince Will Enter Campaign.

Hon. L. Bradford Prince has received letters from the republican national committee and the state committee of New York, as well as a personal letter from President Taft asking him to take part in the campaign in New York, which is considered the most important field, as the state has 45 electoral votes. It is probable that he will go on early in October, after perhaps making one or two campaign speeches here.

MAXWELL WILL HAVE PUMPKIN PIE DAY

Maxwell, N. M.—Arrangements have been completed with the Santa Fe railroad to run a Pumpkin Pie train out of Las Vegas for the pumpkin pie celebration at Maxwell, on September 28. This train leaves Las Vegas at 7 o'clock in the morning of the 28th. A cheap rate has been made for the occasion. Maxwell intends to make this celebration an annual affair and wishes to show the people of northern New Mexico what can be accomplished in this line. A very elaborate program has been arranged which will have something doing every minute from the time this Las Vegas special arrives until it leaves.

Following is the program:
10:30 a. m.—Ball game: Maxwell v. some good team. Prize \$25.00.
12 noon.—Committee serving pumpkin pie and cider.

1 p. m.—Race for girls under 15 years. First prize, \$2.00, second prize \$1.00.

1:15 p. m.—Race for boys under 15 years. First prize, \$2.00, second prize \$1.00.

1:30 p. m.—100 yard dash, open. First prize, \$5.00, second prize \$2.50.
1:45 p. m.—Horse race, quarter mile, running, for cow ponies only. First prize \$25.00, second prize \$15.00, third prize \$10.00.

2 p. m.—Climbing greased pole, \$1.
2:15 p. m.—Horse race, 300 yards, ponies only. First prize \$15.00, second prize \$10.00, third prize \$5.00.

2:30 p. m.—Pumpkin rolling contest, 50 yards. First prize \$2.00, second prize \$1.00.

2:45 p. m.—Horse race, open to all, half mile. First prize \$25.00, second prize \$15.00, third prize \$10.00.

3 p. m.—Relay horse race; three changes, half mile each. First prize \$50.00, second prize \$25.00.

4 p. m.—Bucking contest, open to all. First prize \$55.00 saddle; second prize \$40.00 chaps; third prize \$15.00 pair spurs.

Any horse winner in regular races cannot enter relay race.

The horse racing and bucking contest will be in charge of J. L. Humphreys, one of the old time cattlemen of this section, and he is sure to make it a success.

The committee in charge of the pie baking have undertaken a very large contract, as they will have to bake from the morning of September 27 until noon, September 28, 3,000 pies. In order to do this a very large oven has been erected on the ground and an expert baker hired for the occasion. In addition to serving all the pie that everybody may wish, the purest food will be served. In addition the Ladies' Aid societies of the churches will serve meals on the grounds.

NEW MEXICO SCHOOL FOR DEAF OPENS

The New Mexico School for the Deaf has opened again this year with a large attendance, and a score or more pupils will arrive within the next few days.

The education of the deaf dates back to the middle centuries, the first regular instructor having been Pedro Ponce de Leon (1529-34) a Spaniard, who taught several deaf-mutes to read, write and cipher. In the past century many schools have been established and in 1903 the United States had no less than 127 schools for deaf-mutes, with 1340 instructors and 11,923 pupils.

In the instruction of deaf-mutes there are three principal methods: The oral, the sign manual and the combined method. Many teachers prefer the sign and manual method, for deaf-mutes are natural mimics and when thrown into one another's society there grows up amongst them a language of signs, gradually becoming so conventionalized as to be able to express abstract thought. The language of signs is their natural language and hence is often called their "mother tongue." The written language, of course, is also taught as is lip-reading and finger-spelling.

It was A. Melville Bell who devised the method of teaching articulation by visible speech and this method was introduced by Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, the famous inventor of the telephone, into the Clarke school at Northampton, Mass. Dr. Bell is quoted as saying: "With proper instruction in schools for the deaf, that word 'dumb' as applied to human beings will be driven out of the English language."

Any one passing the New Mexico School for the Deaf south of the city and seeing the pupils carrying on animated "sign" conversations will agree with Dr. Bell that the word "dumb" may be applied only to animals.

THE TRUSTEES.

The school here is governed by a board of trustees who are: Samuel G. Cartwright, president, of Santa Fe; M. T. Dunlavy, secretary, of Santa Fe; B. E. Hedding, of Mountainair; Alexander Gaudert, of Taos; Cipriano Linder, of Cerrillos; Professor W. O. Connor, who has had wide experience in teaching the deaf, is the superintendent. He is assisted by several teachers who have spent years in this difficult work.

BUTTER GOING UP.

Elgin, Ill., Sept. 23.—The quotation committee of the Elgin butter board this afternoon declared butter firm at 28 1/2 cts.

T. L. Parks, Murrayville, Ga., Route 1, is in his 73rd year, and was recently cured of a bad kidney and bladder trouble. He says himself: "I have suffered with my kidneys. My back ached and I was annoyed with bladder irregularities. I can truthfully say, one box bottle of Foley Kidney Pills cured me entirely." They contain no habit forming drugs. For sale by all druggists.

GUN PLAY AT TUCUMCARI

Tucumcari, N. M.—There will be a match of ball here next Sunday between Amarilla and Tucumcari. Elder P. Grim, superintendent of the Christian Church of the state, was in the city this week.

R. P. Donohoo, democratic committeeman from the eighth judicial district, has been in Albuquerque this week attending a meeting of the state committee.

Rev. J. H. Messer of Albuquerque is in the city, and will remain several days, during which time he will hold the conference of the Methodist church here.

A. A. Fairchild, who has been in Tucumcari for several days, selling stock in an insurance company, was arrested in Alamogordo Wednesday by Sheriff Ward and brought back to Tucumcari to answer a charge of having obtained goods under false pretences. The charge was made by J. F. Caldwell, proprietor of the Vorenberg hotel here.

L. D. Thomas, proprietor of the Adams House of this city, was attacked by an angry bull Monday when he went to feed his stock. The bull knocked him down and gave him some very bad bruises. Fortunately the animal had been deborned or the injuries would have been very serious. Mr. Thomas was brought to the city by his daughter and his wounds dressed by a physician.

Traffic on the Rock Island east of Tucumcari was delayed for a day last Sunday. On Saturday night a train of forty six cars was coming down the grade two miles east of the city, when a journal of a wheat car broke, and nineteen cars were piled together and the contents were scattered on both sides of the track. The wrecker of the El Paso and Southwestern was soon on the scene, and the wrecker of the Rock Island came later. There were nine cars of wheat, several cars of merchandise, two cars of automobiles and one car of stoves. The damage to freight amounted to about \$3,000.

Dr. James P. Boggs, who lives at Quay, was operated on at the Tucumcari hospital Wednesday for a tumor of the upper lip. He is doing nicely. The pay car of the E. P. & S. W. arrived in Tucumcari Thursday distributed about \$45,000 in the city. Conductor James Clavelle is laid up with a sprained wrist. He slipped from the steps in alighting from his car. He will be off duty for several days.

John Wank is lying on a cot in the Tucumcari hospital as the result of a shot wound in the lower part of the hip, said to have been inflicted by Walter Sharp. For some time Wank has been suffering from the delusion that his neighbors have banded together to take his life. He imagines that they are constantly watching and planning to kill him. He lives on his claim near Grady, this county, has a fine claim, good crops and splendid stock. He is single and about forty five years of age. He came from Kansas several years ago. Two years ago he wrote to Governor Mills, telling him that his neighbors were planning to take his life, and asked the governor for protection. Governor Mills sent an officer to investigate the claims of Wank, and found that he was under a delusion. Several days ago he imagined that the Sharp boys were planning to kill him, and to protect himself, started to the Sharp farm with an automatic Colt's rifle, and began firing when in sight of the Sharp boys. To protect themselves, Walter Sharp is said to have shot Wank. Wank was brought to Tucumcari, and is now being treated at the hospital. Sharp went before the magistrate at San Jon, where he gave bond in the sum of five hundred dollars.

ELOQUENT MEN WILL BE HEARD AT SALT LAKE

Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 23.—Senator A. B. Fall, W. E. Garrison, president New Mexico College of Agriculture & Mechanical Arts, and Alex McPherson, of Roswell, are included in the list of speakers who will take part in the deliberations of the Twentieth National Irrigation congress which meets in Salt Lake, September 30 to October 3, 1912. Dr. Garrison will speak on the subject of "Good Roads," and Mr. McPherson will discuss "Pumping for Irrigation." Under the direction of Chairman George A. Snow of the Utah board of control these plans are rapidly approaching perfection and on September 30, Salt Lake City will inaugurate the greatest and most important gathering ever brought together to celebrate irrigation's progress and discuss questions pertinent to its future development.

The 1912 session of the Irrigation congress will be the anniversary of two important events. First it will be the twenty-first birthday of the congress itself and in addition it will celebrate the sixty-fifth anniversary of the inception of Anglo-Saxon irrigation. Oddly enough both of these anniversaries will be celebrated at the very place where they originated for it was at Salt Lake City that the National Irrigation congress first sprang into being and at the same place the first water was turned out land for irrigation purposes by Anglo-Saxons.

SCHOOL BOYS IN RIOT OVER TEACHERS.

New York, Sept. 23.—Police reserves were called out today to quell a riot of 1500 public school boys who took this means of protesting against transfer of their principals. Pupils of two schools were involved and for a short time, they smashed windows, routed the janitors with showers of vegetables and terrorized the neighborhood. The youngsters paraded the streets and prevented the children who did not join them from entering the school buildings.

ULSTERITES ARE GETTING ANGRY.

Belfast, Sept. 23.—The Ulster unionist council today confirmed the text of the covenant against home rule to be signed by unionists throughout the province on September 28.

The document declares that home rule would be as disastrous to Ulster and Ireland, subversive to civil and religious freedom and perilous to the unity of the empire. It pledges the signatures to the defense of their position of equal citizenship in the united kingdom and in using all means which may be found necessary to defeat home rule in Ireland. If an Irish parliament is "forced upon them" they pledge themselves to refuse recognition of its authority.

WOMAN SHOTS HIS BROTHER AT PINA NEW MEX

Denver, Colo., Sept. 21.—With four bullet wounds in his body, Samuel Garcia was brought to Denver Saturday from Pina, N. Mex., accompanied by his bride of less than two months. Garcia was taken from the union depot to Mercy hospital where he will be operated on in an effort to save his life.

The honeymoon of Mr. and Mrs. Garcia was brought to an abrupt termination last Sunday night at the home of Garcia's brother, near Pina, following a quarrel between Samuel and his brother, Joseph P. Garcia. Joseph emptied his revolver at his brother, four of the bullets taking effect. The quarrel was the result of the refusal of Samuel Garcia to abide by an order from his brother to have nothing to do with the man who had broken up Joseph's home a short time before. Joseph's wife had left him to live with the other man and refused to return to him when he sought to effect a reconciliation.

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BIG LAND DEAL AT WINDMILL CITY

Deming, N. M.—The Big Four Land company is now in process of incorporation. Messrs. B. E. Cohen, A. H. Child and E. A. Blevins are the incorporators of this company and they have taken a contract to sell 4000 acres of land known as the Shull tract from 6 to 8 miles from Deming east and southeast. This land will be placed on the market by the Big Four company at \$35, \$40 and \$50 per acre, with one-fourth cash and the balance in one, two and three years. The company has rented the corner ground floor rooms of the Baker building at the corner of Spruce street and Silver avenue. The office will be open October 1st. It is the purpose of this company to sell the land out in 40-acre tracts to actual developers. A contract has been let to Almy & Morgan for surveying this 4000 acres and a 6x6 post will be placed at the corner of each section, a 4x4 post will be put at the corner of each 40 acres, and a 6x6 post five feet high will be placed in the center of each section with a board on each side describing the section. The surveying of this tract will begin next Monday. A contract has also been let to Manuel Pena for grading and grubbing a 15 foot road to each 40 acres of the entire tract. This tract of land was bought about a year ago from Shull Brothers by W. D. Murray, E. A. Lane, T. L. Lowe and other Silver City parties.

Briton S. Brown, who has been for two years in the employ of the Graphic, left Deming Saturday for New Orleans where he will spend some time. He goes from there to Florida to reside permanently.

Deming, N. M., Sept. 21.—The weekly meeting of the Deming Real Estate Exchange was held at noon Wednesday in the Exchange restaurant. It was a full meeting of all the members, and many matters of interest were discussed. The board of directors met subsequent to the meeting of the exchange, and elected J. S. Vaughn secretary. Cooperation among the real estate men has long been a very needed reform in the real estate business of this place, and the organization promises to bring this about. It is only another evidence of the splendid cooperation, and pull-together spirit that is making a city where it was thought a few years ago there was not a prospect of making a village.

There is being arranged a rabbit-shoot between Silver City and Deming to take place October 24. Ten of the best shots of each city will be chosen, the contest will be held, and the losing team will pay for a dinner for both teams. This promises to be a very interesting event. There are plenty of rabbits and plenty of good shots in both places.

Lee W. Russell left Wednesday for El Paso, and other Texas points. He will be gone a week or ten days on business.

Robert Kirk, of Oskaloosa, Ia., is visiting his son-in-law Alfred Rhea of this place. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Shinn, W. E. May, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Perry, Mrs. S. J. Perry and daughter, Stella, left Wednesday for a hunting and fishing trip of several weeks on the Gila. They will go up the famous zig-zag trail. It is not generally known that within a day's automobile drive of Deming there are the largest and best hunting and fishing grounds left in the United States, as well as the most splendid mountain scenery in America.

C. F. Berry has traded 320 acres of land near Hondale to Garnett Bean of Sanderson, Texas, for a cattle ranch in western Texas. The deal was made on the basis of each piece of property being worth \$11,000. Mr. Bean owns forty acres of land adjoining the townsite of Deming upon which he expects to erect a home in the near future.

Deming, N. M.—A medical examination of the students of the public schools has been carried on this week by the local physicians of Deming. All students are examined for ear, nose, throat, eyes, and teeth. The examination will be completed tomorrow morning. The enrollment of the public schools is reported 647, being an increase of over 100 over the same date last year.

A. A. Temke has gone to Santa Fe on business.

W. W. Kinslow has sold out his Bank Hotel to William Haste. Mr. Kinslow leaves today for Lake Arthur, La., where he will spend several months on business.

C. J. Laughren has gone to El Paso on business.

J. I. Long of El Paso is visiting his daughter Mrs. A. H. Child.

G. A. Perry of Charlotte, Michigan is in Deming on business.

R. R. Seavey, commercial agent for the Rock Island lines is in Deming on business for his company.

Dr. I. B. Keller and wife have left for Los Angeles where they will make their future home.

Mrs. Esther Rheinhardt and Mrs. Mattie Summer returned to their home in Grayville, Ill. after spending several months here. Mrs. Rheinhardt announced that it was her intention to dispose of her property in Illinois and return to Deming for a permanent residence.

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TWITCHELL'S HISTORY

(By Edwin Shuman in Chicago Record-Herald.)

Ralph Emerson Twitchell of Las Vegas, vice president of the New Mexico Historical society has recently completed an imposing work under the modest title, "Leading Facts of New Mexican History." It fills two large volumes, with a total of nearly 1200 pages. For twenty-five years Colonel Twitchell has been collecting materials for this work, delving in dusty records of old and New Mexico, reading every known book and manuscript on every phase of his subject, gathering forgotten portraits from dusty hiding places in Madrid, Barcelona, Peru and the City of Mexico, patiently compiling and writing the most comprehensive and most fully illustrated history of New Mexico history in existence. Now it is finished and New Mexicans are swollen with pride over their historian and his book, as they have a right to be.

Colonel Twitchell's history begins with the cliff dwellers and comes right down to the inauguration of Governor McDonald, first governor of the State of New Mexico, in January, 1912. He calls his work only a compilation, a dovetailing together of all the known documents and published narratives of importance on the subject, with connective passages and comments on disputed points. It is this, indeed, but it is also much more. It is a genuine history, amazingly comprehensive, enriched by the marrow of all the source books, but written largely in the author's own clear, dignified and graphic style. Both in style and in mental grasp Colonel Twitchell has shown himself to be a true historian of a high order.

The first volume covers the whole subject of the early Spanish explorations in New Mexico, beginning with the story of Cabeza de Vaca and its sequel, the Coronado expedition, and following with a detailed narrative of Spanish rule down to its overthrow by Turbide in 1820. The second volume plunges into the equally romantic period when New Mexico became a province of the Republic of Mexico under a "jefe politico." The rest of New Mexico's political history, including the Texas-Santa Fe expedition, the Mexican war and our own civil war, is fully covered; but even more valuable are the chapters describing the manners and customs of the people in the Spanish days, and telling again the dramatic story of the old Santa Fe trail.

It is impossible to mention in a brief review even a tithe of the phases of history covered in Colonel Twitchell's work. His biographical sketches of men from these earliest days to the present, are in themselves a monument of patient research. The pictures, too, and numerous maps, include much of permanent value. Colonel Twitchell has produced not only a comprehensive summary of all that is worth knowing of the history of New Mexico, but also a substantial contribution to the history of the whole southwest.

EUROPE'S GREAT LEARNED MEN COMING HERE

Scientists of note, from various parts of Europe—forty or 'em and more than Santa Fe has ever seen in one day will arrive here Monday, September 30. They will be the guests of the Santa Fe chamber of commerce. They are making the great circle of the United States, traveling on what is known as the "Transcontinental Geographical Excursion."

The men of learning are studying these United States, not from books of Baedeker red, nor from great tomes dusty with age lying in the libraries of ancient European universities. They are getting information at first hand through their own eyes—"brains come out to see"—as one writer describes the visual organs. The men of learning are today in San Francisco. Monday will see them in Salt Lake City. Thence they go to Denver and finally arrive in Santa Fe.

Automobiles will meet them at the depot and they will be whirled around the city and then given time to see any buildings in which they are interested.

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Mrs. J. N. Hill, Homer, Ga., has used Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for years, and says she always recommends it to her friends. "It never fails to cure our coughs and colds and prevents croup. We have five children and always give them Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for a cold, and they are all soon well. We would not be without it in our house." For sale by all druggists.

ESTANCIA COURT LAWYER BARTH LOST PAPERS

Estancia, N. M., Sept. 23.—The September term of court closed here Saturday. Many cases were continued to the next term and the amount of business transacted was not large nor was it of great importance or interest as a rule.

The grand jury returned nineteen true bills but the report on the county officers was the big work of the session of the grand jury.

The report O. K'd the sheriff's, assessor's and treasurer's offices but found that complaints against the clerk's office were apparently well founded and recommended that an investigation of this office be made.

The district attorney accordingly took the matter up and it is understood requested the governor to send the state traveling auditor down here; at all events, the auditor, Mr. Ernest, is here and is busily engaged in going through the books and records of the clerk's office.

Manuel Sanchez, Jr., the clerk, is a young man whom we all here know and who is well liked and respected. The prevalent opinion of the streets in town is that, should any irregularities be found, there will be no suspicion of fraud, graft or other evil intent, but that they will be simply the result of inexperience and lack of advice. Under the present system in the state the district attorney is practically inaccessible at most times to the clerks of three out of four counties in this judicial district and the district was so fearfully and wonderfully made by the wisdom of the constitutional convention, being a veritable shoe string two hundred and thirty miles long and an average of only about seventy-five miles wide, that the court officials in a proper performance of their duty must spend a good part of their time on the road; this applies particularly to the district attorney.

The grand jury returned a true bill against C. L. Burt, county school superintendent, and W. A. Dunlavy, clerk of the Willard school board, for malfeasance in office, the case growing out of discrepancies between the amount charged against the new school building and the amount the contractors received.

The two cases growing out of the delinquent tax sales were dismissed at plaintiff's cost the board of county commissioners having voted against fulfilling their previous agreement to reduce the taxes on which agreement it appears that the restraining order was issued by the court.

During the week there were many prominent visitors here, among them being G. W. Pritchard, C. R. Easley, L. C. Collins, R. C. Dillon, Summers Gurkhardt, Howell Ernest and Isaac Barth.

At one time it looked as though the court would be compelled to come to a sudden stop. Isaac Barth lost his commodious calf skin portmanteau full of all kinds of most important documents; it is supposed to have fallen out of the same side of the automobile that Mr. Barth was sitting on, that side having a decided list, as seamen say, on account of the bunching of the load on Mr. Barth's side. However, the portmanteau was recovered and the senatorial smile again illumined the country-side while the court was allowed to grind on.

The Hon. H. B. Ferguson is scheduled to open the Democratic campaign here next Wednesday and he will speak at the court house on that day. He is advertised to speak on the "political issues of the day," but we are guessing that he don't talk free trade or tariff for revenue; that he will "roast" Teddy; that he will "severely

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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.



STAND SQUARE.

The only way to establish any party is to enter loyally and energetically into the process of its building. Nothing can be gained by entering into an alliance, even though temporary, with an opposing faction or organization. That man who believes in progressive principles owes it to the progressive party to vote with that party.

It is a mistaken idea in the present great emergency to use the argument that it is better to vote for the lesser of the two evils than the greater may be destroyed. The opportunity for a consummation of the cherished wish of a great mass of our people for a new political alignment is presented. A united front only can bring results. A defeat at this time with a united party is not a matter of discouragement, as the present strength of this party is the wonder of the political world, and a victory in its first contest would be a stupendous event. But a defeat caused by a division, caused by any number of believers in progressivism voting for a "lesser evil," would leave a weakened and discouraged organization.

A victory at this time with the party united and its adherents standing loyal, is by no means an impossibility. And what a victory it would be!

It is well worth trying for.

A triumph for the democrats would mean nothing for the progressive party to build on, if that triumph were brought about partly by the votes of the progressives. The foundation would be weakened.

Let every believer in progressivism fight for and vote for his own principles and for the party that stands for them.

Let devotion to principles prevail.

Let us stand square for our own party.

LET THE HEN DO IT.

The department of agriculture calls attention to the heavy loss of eggs in the handling and advises: "Encourage the production of large eggs." Drat Jim Wilson anyhow for telling us hennies what to do and not how to do it! That old grand daddy head of the agricultural department is surely the cuckoo of Bill Taft's cabinet, and we don't care how soon he is bullmoosed.

Now, how in the thunder should a fellow proceed to encourage his hens to lay large eggs? For, if a large egg won't break as ably or apoll as easily as a small egg, of course we are for larger eggs.

Can a small hen be provoked or fooled or pleased into laying large eggs? Can a large hen be persuaded that she's no longer a pullet, and thus be induced to lay according to her size? And if a hen can be got to lay a larger egg than she really wants to, can she finally be made to produce twins? There's millions in it if Secretary Wilson will only show us how.

But he needn't come forward with his ordinary propositions for inducing the hen. We've carried her, manured her, brushed her teeth, figuratively speaking, nestled her in rose leaves, and had the phonograph play Caruso \$6 records at her by the hour, and she sat there with eyes partly closed, cooing comfortably to herself, and still no eggs.

It is one thing to sit up at the head of that department at Washington and say: "Make the hen do it." It is quite another to personally look that calm, contrary, insolent bird in the eye and argue her into doing anything that she thinks she really don't have to do.

Jim knew how to hold on to a job, but he seems to know little about the hen's job. More and more Cousin Bill Taft's cabinet miss the lamented and tamed Richard Achilles Ballinger. Dick could make a hen lay large eggs when there really wasn't any hen.

THE FERGUSSON SPEECH.

Hon. H. B. Fergusson's speech, delivered in this city last evening was both progressive and courageous.

The speaker paid to Marcos C. de Baca a well deserved compliment for his honesty of purpose in striving for civic virtue and equal justice. To Mr. Jaffa he gave credit for the position he has attained as an upright and successful business man, recognizing, however, that in the present instance, that as candidate of the old republican guard, Mr. Jaffa had lent himself to the service of those who had brought the party to defeat at the last election, by methods against which the people of the state had revolted, after a servitude which could no longer be endured.

Mr. Fergusson is, of course, a strong advocate of Woodrow Wilson, but stands for a change in legislation and methods that are today failing completely to hold an equity between the rights of the people and the demands of the special interests. The speech was, in no particular, one of vituperation and contained no note of incendiarism, but rather a plea for the rule of the many rather than the few, which is the basis of the battle of today which is being waged so determinedly by the progressive party, not only in New Mexico, but in the nation.

The speech presented fairly the great issue: Shall the people rule, and an appeal was made to relegate to the rear the old coterie of designing and discredited politicians who have so long dominated this state and the country.

The opportunity is presented to the people, as Mr. Fergusson made plain. We believe this opportunity lies in the success of the progressive party. Will the people take advantage of the occasion, or will they pass it by?

HELLO STUDLEY.

"Hello Studley!" It was the familiar greeting, so characteristic of Col. Roosevelt, when he catches a glimpse of a Spanish war comrade in one of the crowds assembled at his remarkable meetings.

The report of the Trinidad Chronicle-News, records Roosevelt's recognition of Elmer E. Studley of Raton, one of the nominees for elector for New Mexico on the progressive ticket, at the monster meeting held at the Colorado city last week.

The nomination of the Hon. Elmer E. Studley at the Albuquerque convention was a wise one from every standpoint. He is one of the leading lawyers of the state, without a flaw on him; he was a soldier in Cuba, before coming to New Mexico; he served with distinction in the legislature in 1907, and is one of the representative citizens of this great state.

Mr. Studley was a progressive before the actual organization of the progressive party. He saw, with the vision of a practiced lawyer, in what direction we are tending. He was not "so far from our rails" that he could not see conditions, and recognized the fact that the people were being burdened, "all the traffic will bear." In addition to the strength of the progressive cause, Mr. Studley's position on the ticket adds a personal strength, as the nomination of a valued, respected, able citizen always does. The nomination came unsolicited, and only in recognition of the worth of a man.

During the campaign, "Hello Studley," will doubtless be heard in many parts of New Mexico, and at the close of the election in November, when victory is won, back of a hearty handshake will be the same salutation from New Mexico progressives, "Hello Studley!"

Another text in our creed:

We pledge our party to protect the rights of American citizenship at home and abroad. No treaty should receive the sanction of our government which discriminates between American citizens because of birthplace, race or religion, or that does not recognize the absolute right of expatriation.

The final proceedings in the G. O. P. "housecleaning" performance, seem to be causing a great deal of trouble. The managers seem to find it difficult to decide upon whom to put the goat brand, and just how to finish the cleaning of the house.

It looks as if the state central committee would put on "more than the traffic would bear," no matter how they settle up the puzzling matter which has worried them.

Judging from the troubles the G. O. P. managers have been having here the past week at their conferences the "housecleaning" at Albuquerque was not wholly successful.

NOT A WRECKER.

The progressive party and Mr. Roosevelt are not engaged in "wrecking" the old republican party. That craft had already been wrecked by the interests controlling its law-makers before the progressive party was organized. The progressive party is a new craft, newly launched, manned and equipped, and if the one almost derelict is run down and sunk in the campaign it comes but as an incident. As a matter of fact, little attention is being paid to the republican party by the progressives in most states or by the progressive management as a whole. It is the reactionaries of all parties, the organized agents of the interests, who are attacked whenever attacks are made. The republican party, as an entity, has come to be almost unconsidered in this campaign. The progressive relations with that organization are practically over with—the affair is closed with that force. To quote a vigorous expression of the street, "its goat is got." There is proof of this in abundance. There is no getting over or around the situation. The states are talking plainly everywhere, just as Vermont spoke the other day. The regular republican leaders may assume an optimism over what has happened and is happening, but in the bottom of their troubled hearts they know that the vote in Vermont, handwriting on the wall, as it was, is but an indication of the far heavier vote for Roosevelt in November, when there will be no aids issues to distract and what is to be rendered is not an opinion but a verdict.

PROGRESSIVES WILL UNITE.

Efforts of either democrats or republicans to deduce anything in their favor from the results of the late election in Maine are as absurd as futile. The result in that state meant nothing, so far as affording any clue to the probable voting in November. There existed in Maine a "gentlemen's agreement" between the progressives and republicans which was faithfully observed and which terminated sharply with the election. Immediately thereafter the progressives re-aligned themselves for the support of their national ticket, and the result in November is likely to afford one of the prettiest and most striking object lesson ever given in practical politics. The state may be reasonably counted upon for Roosevelt. Maine is the natural home of the Moose, anyhow.

The progressive party is the opponent of the democratic party in this campaign, that is, it is the opponent of the reactionary ring of the democratic party. Progressive democrats are expected to come with it. They will come on general principles, because the party is the exponent of the reform they believe in and desire, and because their ideas are in accord with its platform—a platform which will be carried out in the event of progressive success. They are becoming progressives because they are restless as have been so great a number of the republicans and wish to join a party of their own kind.

They say the Roosevelt strength is "waning" and yet Mr. Hilles has decided to keep on the trail of the colonel. J. Adam Bede and John Harlan, two men, discredited and discarded in their own states, in the vain hope of stemming the tide setting in the direction of the chief Bull Moose. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, a reactionary of the reactionaries, has been on the stump also, and in Ohio all the javeles he had with him he aimed at the "waning" figure of Theodore Roosevelt, practically ignoring the candidacy of Woodrow Wilson, evidently not considering him in the running. The distinguished New England senator failed to inject into his Ohio audiences any enthusiasm for his candidate and drew a much smaller audience than Mr. Wilson drew at the democratic function a few days before. The wane, to all appearances, is just now setting in the direction of the gentleman from Ohio, and the Lodges, the Bedes and the Harlans will be unable to check it.

Another text in our creed:

The progressive party deplores the survival in our civilization of the barbaric system of warfare among nations, with its enormous waste of resources even in time of peace and the consequent impoverishment of the life of the toiling masses. We pledge the party to use its best endeavors to promote judicial and other peaceful means of settling international differences.

We favor an international agreement for the limitation of naval forces. Pending such an agreement, and as the best means of preserving peace, we pledge ourselves to maintain for the present the policy of building two battleships a year.

Not a copy of the New Mexican can be purchased on a Santa Fe train though the paper is frequently asked for and complaints registered by travelers that it cannot be purchased. Evidently they want us "far from our rails." It shows, doesn't it, that no matter how great a corporation may be in its field of operation, it can be petty, too? It is this domination, this determination to crush anything and anybody not in the combine; this keeping apart from the people, by corporations and their agents; this waspish, splenetic spirit; this dictatorial attitude, that has brought into existence the progressive party. The people are not wanted. Their opinions are not sought after. Their desires are not to be granted. Their welfare is not to be considered.

Either Miss Katherine Henry, a pretty high school teacher in Ohio, will wear low white shoes and white hosiery throughout the winter, regardless of snow, rain or cold, or Lester Wyeth will wear a straw hat until spring. This will be the result of a bet made in Cincinnati. Miss Henry has wagered her hosiery on Roosevelt and Mr. Wyeth has bet his hat on Taft. Mr. Wyeth and his straw hat will present an odd appearance, along about Christmas.

Woodrow Wilson's argument, "Rats," when speaking of some of the doctrines of progressivism will hardly answer. Those policies set forth in the progressive platform, calling for a square deal and a recognition of the rights of the people cannot be dismissed by "Rats"! That might be effective in scaring away a few suffragettes, but not the average American voter.

Another text in our creed:

We pledge ourselves to a wise and just policy of pensioning American soldiers and sailors and their widows and children by the federal government.

And we approve the policy of the southern states in granting pensions to the ex-confederate soldiers and sailors and their widows and children.

It is only a question of endeavoring to better the condition of the American people—this progressive movement. That is all. The only ones who need be afraid of it are the political bosses and the special interests. There is no possible harm in permitting the people of this great nation to give expression to their wishes and have those expressions regarded.

We note that the choice of Charles Spies as national committeeman of the G. O. P. has been received at Mr. Hilles' headquarters. "Let the battle go on."

Why do we complain so bitterly about the high cost of living when money is so low that the butcher can buy a lot of it with a little porterhouse steak, Eh?

A man in Ohio almost lost his life by the explosion of an overheated bottle of whiskey in his pocket. That's a new one. Such an incident is not uncommon when the whiskey is in the stomach, however.

It is said that the Countess of Nogi is a graduate of Vassar. May be, but the hark! she just committed over in Japan was not the kind she learned at Vassar.

The fall fashion book now occupies the conspicuous place on the library table. The check book will be called for next.

An eastern paper sagely announces: "Tea was a Chinese beverage 2,000 years ago." Well, it is still isn't it?

DE BACA WAS ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN AND THEN SOME.

Former Governor Mills Attempted a Little Pleasantly at Albuquerque Which Brought a Retort He Was Not Looking For.

A member of the New Mexico state corporation commission was presenting Marcos C. de Baca to a friend at Albuquerque the other day, as the progressive nominee of the progressive party. Former Governor Mills was present. In a slighting and patronizing manner, Mills said:

"This is our next congressman from New Mexico."

Quick as a flash, Mr. de Baca said: "Governor Mills, I may not be elected to congress, but I have a better chance of being elected to congress than you ever had of being elected to the United States senate, and furthermore, if I am elected, I will be able to vote intelligently on what may come before the house."

The governor, he it said, did not see fit to arise to a question of personal privilege.

ORANGEMEN ACTIVE.

Portadown, Ireland, Sept. 25.—Determination not to submit to home rule was expressed today by 20,000 Orangemen and unionists, residents of the county of Armagh. Ullster. They had assembled in the birthplace of Orangemen to welcome Sir Edward Carson and other unionist leaders.

GENERAL WOOD INSPECTS.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—Major General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the United States army, arrived in Chicago today. The general made an inspection at Fort Sheridan. Tonight he will depart from Chicago for Wyoming, where he will meet Secretary of War Stimson.

\$80,000,000.00 Lost Annually By Wage Earners.

Dr. Sadler estimates that about \$80,000,000.00 in wages is lost annually to the American people as a direct result of colds. Lost time means lost wages and doctoring expensive. Use Foley's Honey and Tar Compound promptly. It will stop the cough, and heal and soothe the sore and inflamed air passages. For sale by all druggists.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE TELLS THE REAL SITUATION TOO

The following are abstracts taken from the Chicago Tribune and from the Philadelphia North American, on the visit of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to New Mexico. The Tribune man with Colonel Roosevelt was John Callan O'Laughlin, Washington correspondent and one of the best posted men on public matters in the United States.

The Philadelphia North American correspondent was Angus McSwain, probably the ablest political writer in Pennsylvania. Both of these gentlemen were "told the facts about the situation in New Mexico." Both of them have made arrangements for their newspapers to have the "facts about the situation in New Mexico" furnished more elaborately during the progress of this campaign. (From the Chicago Tribune.)

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt traversed New Mexico today, teaching the Indian sign language to a tribe of Zonis, shaking hands with a bunch of cowboys, preaching honesty in business and politics and urging that the people of this state free themselves from boss control.

It was a day in many respects spectacular and in all interesting. The train conveyed the colonel to Albuquerque moved through a panorama of brown hills of quaint formations, by scattered adobe houses, where cowboys, or sheep herders live, and through little towns of Spanish architecture.

At the colonel's special request the train stopped at a pueblo to give the motion picture man, named "movie" by the party, an opportunity to take some photographs of the Indian residents.

The news of the colonel's intention evidently had reached the town, for the Indians dashed madly to the station as the train stopped. The squaws were not disposed to have their pictures taken, and covered their faces. "Wait a minute, movie," the colonel shouted. "I'll get them to listen and then you can take them."

"Movie" did not wait, however, but, pressing a coin in the hand of each squaw as an inducement to approach closer to the special car.

"By George, 'Movie' a diplomat," ejaculated the colonel. "He ought to be ambassador at the court of St. James."

The governor of the pueblo, a dignified looking Indian in Caucasian costume, was presented to the colonel. He said he was a Carlisle Indian. After a few motions of Mr. Roosevelt's hands the governor identified incidents in a story the colonel told. He said he had seen the signs at school, but did not know them himself.

"You have not the bull moose in New Mexico," observed the colonel, "but you have the antelope and coyote. Do you remember the coyote who ran with a torch in his mouth?"

The grave face of the Indian lighted up. "Yes, yes," he replied, "that is one of our stories. It is folk lore."

The colonel referred to the triumph of the Indian land Sharpe in the recent Olympic games. Then he told the governor and his people that he would do justice to them if elected, as he had done justice to them when he was president. "I know you are not voters," he added, "but you are the wards of the nation and as such must be treated justly."

It was at Albuquerque that the colonel made the only speech of any length delivered in this state. The special car was run alongside a small plaza in the center of which was a stand decorated with American flags.

Back of the stand mounted on their horses were 150 cowboys. Each rode to the stand and shook hands with the colonel. Massed around the stand were about 500 men and women, more than half of whom were of Spanish descent and many of whom could not understand English.

For their benefit, George Armijo, candidate for presidential elector on the progressive ticket, and for whose child the colonel stood as godfather, translated the colonel's remarks.

Armijo, who had been sergeant in Troop F of the Rough Riders and one of the first men wounded in Cuba, has gained the hostility of the Republican organization because of what they term his "desertion." He had been an active member of the old guard and was useful by reason of his influence among the Spanish-Americans.

As a reward for his work he was made chief clerk of the corporation commission. Following the Roosevelt candidacy, however, he said he had to go with his "old colony."

Upon him and former Governor Otero, who is leading the Roosevelt movement, the principal fight is being concentrated. Otero was appointed governor of New Mexico by Colonel Roosevelt when it was a territory. For a time he was an associate of "Bull" Andrews, Senator Quay's handy man, and now a business associate of Senator Penrose, but has broken with these men and is laboring for the progressive cause.

The man behind Otero and the others in the progressive movement is Bronson M. Cutting, son of the late Bayard Cutting of New York. Cutting is a young fellow of 26, a millionaire, and a determined opponent of privilege in this state.

He has purchased a paper in Santa Fe, which is an ardent advocate of progressive principles, and is doing everything in his power to end corruption.

Cutting and the others with him have their hands full in this mission. The Santa Fe railroad and the Rocky Mountain, St. Louis and Pacific company, which is a holding concern for vast tracts of coal and timber, are charged with debauching the legislature and with political practices designed to reap the benefit at the expense of the people.

The republican national committee man is an attorney from the Santa Fe. He also is called by the press of the state "the black buzzard of San MI."

Another attorney for the Santa Fe takes a deep interest in politics, especially when the legislature is in session. The moving political spirit in the coal companies is Charles Springer, a republican organization man.

These men are all working for the reelection of Mr. Taft, as is Senator Catron. It will be remembered that some time ago four members of the legislature were charged with receiving bribes in connection with the senatorial election.

The affair, it is said, turned out to be "a plant" for the purpose of preventing "Bull" Andrews from being elected to the senate. In spite of the fact that the bribe money was passed, the accused men were retained in the legislature and no action has been taken in the way of criminal prosecution.

The big thing the republican central committee desired to accomplish was to beat Andrews and elect Catron and Fall. The former was a law partner of Senator Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia. Senator Fall sharply denounced Taft for his vacillating policy with respect to the Mexican revolution. He is ostensibly supporting him for re-election, though is speaking kindly of Roosevelt.

The democratic party also is boss ridden in the same way as the republican party. The democrats complain because of "absent bossism." Felix Martinez, who has great influence among the Spanish-Americans, spends most of his time in El Paso.

Because of the knowledge the people have of conditions in the two old parties those who heard Colonel Roosevelt this afternoon listened attentively and with approval to his denunciation of bosses.

"I appeal to you," the colonel said, "in the name of the elements of good citizenship to ask your support for the elemental principles of the right of the people to rule themselves and of social and industrial justice."

The colonel urged that the citizens of New Mexico think for themselves as to who were bossing in their own state, pointing out that what is happening here is happening elsewhere throughout the country.

"Every man who now bosses," he continued, "every man who discredited the name of New Mexico when it was a territory is against us in this fight; is against us naturally because if we have our way the day of the boss and day of the corrupt financier will come to an end."

The colonel described anew the theft of the nomination at Chicago and coined a new phrase when he said that "the real reactionary is always inviting government by convulsion." He declared that Governor Johnson and Governor Straus "represent the types of men whom the progressives are trying to elect, one always identified with the republican party and the other formerly identified with the democratic party, both of them true progressives and therefore wise conservatives."

"I ask you," the colonel urged, "to stop being governed by the bosses. I ask you to be your own masters. I ask you to think for yourselves and to act for yourselves, and to tell the bosses that you are through with them. I ask that you refuse to let these bosses lead you around like sheep. I ask you to stand up as American citizens and show that you have the right to judge for yourself, and that no one can deliver your votes. I ask that you stand for the progressive national ticket and that you support the progressive cause."

(From Philadelphia North American.) One of the most significant circumstances in connection with Colonel Roosevelt's trip through both Arizona and New Mexico was the unmistakable regard for him displayed by the democrats. In Phoenix, for instance, the only newspaper that published adequate accounts of the reception accorded him in the state and of his speeches was the democratic paper, while in its editorial columns of this paper, under the announcement that the paper is supporting Wilson and Marshall, was printed an editorial declaring Colonel Roosevelt to be the nation's leading citizen and praising his accomplishments as a public man in the various important offices he has occupied.

The republican newspapers in the chief towns of both states are controlled by the Taft supporters, chiefly the representatives of railroads and the Guggenheims, and these papers, with the characteristic bigotry and blindness of all special privilege advocates, either ignored Colonel Roosevelt's visit or attempted to minimize its importance and to make light of its effect.

The newspapers were doing this while almost the entire population of the towns in which they are published were cheering Colonel Roosevelt and fighting for opportunities to hear him speak.

The same crowds cheered every point made by the colonel against the old parties and the bosses who control them, and cheered the purposes of the progressives, as explained by him.

A DENIAL ISSUED.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 25.—In an official statement, the state department denied that efforts to place an international loan in China, through the six power group, had been abandoned. That a statement issued yesterday by the American group of bankers indicated a change in this government's attitude was emphatically denied.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC IS WELL IN HAND.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 25.—Early dispatches to the state department today contained no advices of the revolution in the Dominican republic. Preparations for moving 750 marines to protect the customs houses on the Haitian border were pushed forward.

THE SALT LAKE IRRIGATION MEET FRIDAY

The 1912 session of the Irrigation Congress which convenes at Salt Lake City for a four day session on September 30th will be the anniversary of two important events. First, it will be the twenty-first birthday of the congress itself and in addition it will celebrate the sixty-fifth anniversary of the inception of Anglo-Saxon irrigation. Oddly enough both of these anniversaries will be celebrated at the very place where they originated, for it was at Salt Lake City that the National Irrigation congress first sprang into being and at the same place the first water was turned onto the land for irrigation purposes by Anglo-Saxons.

It will not be upon its historic significance that the coming session of the congress will depend for force or popularity. Its usefulness has long ago been firmly established and the foremost questions in connection with irrigation have been thoroughly discussed in open session with the result that its deliberations have shaped the actions, not only of our own, but of foreign governments.

In spite of its past accomplishments the coming congress will have an opportunity to deal with some of the greatest questions ever presented for consideration ranging all the way from state rights to waters flowing through its territory down to the best means of building a hedge of safety around irrigation finance and the surest method of shutting out "wild cat" and "get rich quick" operators from irrigation speculation.

These important subjects will be handled by the greatest minds in America and their studies along these lines will be presented for the benefit of irrigationists at large.

The interest already shown for a larger gathering of delegates than has marked any former congress and Salt Lake City is preparing a most unique plan of entertainment which will be specially emblematic of the Inter-mountain Empire. These plans include an opening session filled with magnificent music including a rendition of the famous Ode to Irrigation by a chorus of four hundred accompanied by the historic Tabernacle organ and orchestra of fifty pieces. Then there will be a mammoth electric pageant led by the Queen of Irrigation, the Wizard of the Wasatch and their attendant suites, the four days of enjoyment ending with a grand ball at the Hotel Utah.

Albuquerque, N. M., Sept. 25.—One of features of the state fair that is going to be of importance to every city and town in the state, is the organization of a municipal league, which has been undertaken by Dr. J. J. Shuler, of Raton. Dr. Shuler has assumed, with the consent of the fair association, the duty of writing each municipal corporation in the state, regarding the organization of this body, and is assured of a large attendance at its meeting, which will be held during fair week. The mayor, city attorney, and some man named by the city council, are to be named as delegates, according to the scheme provided by Dr. Shuler to attend the meeting. The league will have as its object the interchange of ideas between the executives of the different cities and other beneficiary matters, but principally the organization of the cities and towns that the existing laws may be so modified as to allow needed improvements to be made without undue legal hindrance.

As matters are at present, that city which desires to pave its streets is confronted with a number of somewhat incompatible provisions, and is prevented from proceeding very far with its improvement if some few obstinate citizens choose to resort to legal procedure to stop them. A proper paving law is an object for which the league will work.

There are many similar hindrances put upon the growing cities and towns of the state. There are conflicting provisions in the state laws which should be removed. The league will work for their removal.

TO AILING WOMEN

A Little Sound Advice Will Help Many a Sufferer in Santa Fe.

No woman should consider herself healthy and well if the kidneys are weak. Poisons that pass off in the secretions when the kidneys are well, are retained in the body when the kidneys are disordered. If the kidneys and bladder become inflamed and swollen worse troubles may quickly follow. This is often the cause of bearing-down pains, lameness, backache, etc. Uric poisoning is also frequent cause of headaches, dizzy spells, languor, nervousness and rheumatism.

When suffering so, try Doan's Kidney Pills, a remedy that has proven effective in thousands of such cases. Let a Santa Fe woman tell of her experience.

Mrs. Agripina D. de Gonzales, 102 Garcia St., Santa Fe, N. M., says: "In September 1906, I used Doan's Kidney Pills for backache that had been a source of much annoyance. In the morning when I arose, my back was so lame and painful that I could hardly stoop. I knew that my trouble was due to disordered kidneys and I was finally led to try Doan's Kidney Pills by the good reports I heard about them. The contents of one box of this remedy drove away all my pains and I am happy to state that my cure has been permanent."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

NEW CALENDAR IS ADVOCATED BY DELEGATE

Boston, Sept. 25.—The international movement to reform the calendar is making excellent progress, said Louis Cannon-LeGrand today in his address at the opening of the Fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce. M. Cannon-LeGrand, who is president of the congress, is also the head of its permanent committee, president of the Chamber of Commerce at Mons, Belgium, and president of the Federation of Commercial and Industrial Associations of that country.

The principle purpose of the new calendar movement, he asserted, was to make the months of more nearly uniform length and to establish a fixed date for Easter. He pointed out the benefit of such a reform from a banking and commercial standpoint.

To take formal action in the matter he reported, the permanent committee has induced the Swiss government to invite the various governments of Europe to an international diplomatic conference. The American government, he added, has not yet been sounded, because it was considered advisable first to make sure of the official co-operation of the governments of Europe. Since Switzerland has no official representative at the Vatican, the committee took upon itself to sound the attitude of the Holy See.

"It is of the opinion," he said, "with the majority of those interested in this question, that the reform of the calendar is not practically realizable except with the assent of the Holy See, since the question was largely that of fixing the dates of religious holidays. We know from a reliable source, that the Holy See has submitted the question of the reform of the calendar for the consideration of the Congregation of Rites. It is stated further that this examination would probably be quite lengthy, since it would give rise to an investigation throughout all Christian countries."

"To work out a calendar," M. Cannon-LeGrand continued, "it is essential to bear in mind that an astronomical year consists of 365.2422166 days. It being impossible to have a calendar on so elaborate a number, the year has been lengthened to 365 days and a quarter. Then, under Pope Gregory, this lengthening has been compensated by the dropping of three days in the space of four centuries. If, now, we again round off the figure and bring it to exactly 365 days, this annual shortening of the year is compensated by the addition of one day, the 29th day of February, each fourth year. But 365 is not divisible by 7, so that the year is not made up of a whole number of weeks. It would be sufficient, however, to bring the number of days to 364 to adjust everything."

"The basis of the reform is the ingenious idea of withdrawing from the regular course of the weeks the first day of January. The first of January would be New Year's Day. This day is already, according to our customs throughout the civilized countries, devoted to quite different occupations from those of other days of the year; it therefore possesses a peculiar character and deserves to be distinguished from all other days."

"In leap year, a day would be interpolated to be known as 'leap day,' which would be placed, according to some, after the 30th day of June, or, according to others, at carnival time. This, of course, is a mere detail."

"If we therefore concede that the day following New Year's Day is to be January 1st, we can then divide the year into four equal parts of three months each, each 91 days long, and, by a happy coincidence, each of these quarters would consist of exactly 13 weeks."

"It will therefore be sufficient to consider one of these quarters to understand the whole."

"In order not to change too much our present customs, we divide the quarter into three months, consisting of 30, 30 and 31 days. Only the last month, and these 31 days would be Sunday, if we begin the quarters on Monday. It will be seen, therefore, that we should preserve our habit of speaking in half-years, quarters, months and weeks. It seems to us, therefore, that there would be a good chance of persuading the public to accept a modification of the present calendar."

Brotherhood as an essential in perfecting international trade relations and world peace was dwelt upon today by Secretary of Commerce and Labor Charles Nagel, in an address of welcome to the visiting delegates to the Fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce.

"What we want to establish," said Mr. Nagel, "is such a relation so intimate commercially, and subsequently socially, that no country, a party to your congress, will permit controversy, because it cannot afford to have it."

MURDER MYSTERY.

Wellington, Kans., Sept. 25.—Theodore McKnelly, a car repairer, and his daughter, Gretta, were today found dead and Mrs. McKnelly probably fatally injured in a tent on the outskirts of Wellington whither they recently had moved for the daughter's health. All three had been shot and their skulls crushed. Robbery is believed to have been the motive.

The bodies were found shortly after noon, the crime apparently having been committed about five hours previously. A bloody baseball bat lay nearby. Mrs. McKnelly still was breathing, but it was apparent she could not recover. There were knife wounds on the bodies of both women and evidence of attack. Otto McKnelly, a son, who lives in another part of the city, said his father had money in his possession. No money could be found after the murders were discovered.

CRETE WANTS TO BE ANNEXED TO GREECE OR FIGHT

Perpignan, France, Sept. 25.—The French minister of war has ordered the twenty-fourth regiment of Colonial Infantry to be in readiness to proceed to Crete and Samos. In both these islands risings are threatened in support of the demand for annexation to Greece. The island of Crete is an autonomous state under a high commissioner of the four powers—Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy—subject to the suzerainty of the Porte.

Samos is a principality under the Sovereign of Turkey, but also under the guarantee of France, Great Britain and Russia.

ALBANIAN TRIBESMEN ARE MORE DARING.

Cettinje, Montenegro, Sept. 25.—The situation in northern Albania is becoming worse daily. The Mallasert tribesmen are advancing on Scutari. Yesterday they attacked an ammunition column headed for Tusi. More than a hundred of the escorting troops were killed or captured. The ammunition was sunk in Scutari lake.

LONDON IS ALARMED.

London, Sept. 25.—The crisis in the Balkans is causing great disquietude among diplomats here. Incidents such as the arrest today of Austrian soldiers on the Serbian frontier and the firing by Turks on a Greek steamer at Samos, are embittering the people of the states directly interested, and it will, it is thought, make all the ingenuity of the foreign offices and their representatives in Turkey to avert the Balkan outbreak so often predicted.

The danger of the situation places it in the forefront of the conversations at Balmoral between King George and Sergius Sazonoff, the Russian foreign minister.

It is understood Russia will propose the adoption of an Anglo-Russian scheme of reform for submission to the powers.

TURKS TO MANEUVER.

Constantinople, Sept. 25.—Apprehension has been aroused in diplomatic circles here in regard to the decision of the Turkish government to hold extensive army maneuvers next month in the Villayet of Adrianople. It is said that 50,000 troops are to be put into the field.

It is thought this action may furnish Bulgaria with a pretext to proceed with the mobilization of its army or alternatively that it may endanger the Bulgarian cabinet.

Representatives of the powers in the course of conversations with the Turkish foreign minister recently dwelt on the necessity of introduction of reforms in the European provinces of Turkey.

They have pointed out the desirability of Turkey's acting spontaneously in the matter. Otherwise, it was declared it would become difficult for the powers to use their influence with the Balkan states in the interest of peace.

POWERS MAY TAKE OVER SALT TAX.

London, Sept. 25.—With reference to the loan dispute, the Pekin correspondent of the Times today predicted a demand by the powers for the resumption next year of the indemnity payment and a settlement of the arrears amounting to \$20,000. Failing in this, they may insist on taking over the administration of the salt tax.

MINING NEWS IN THE STATE

Mogollon.—The owners of the Deep Down have stopped stoping ore and are sinking the shaft which will be continued to a depth of 50 feet. When that depth is reached an overhand stope will be started. The ore is now on the foot wall.

The Buffalo and Independent claims have been consolidated and the work of opening up the air shoot on the independent group has been started.

Free gold in the pan is showing from the workings of the Branch Bros. near Roubidoux and the property is looking better than ever. The ledge which showed three feet wide at the surface has widened out to three feet at a depth of 40 feet and appears of uniform character.

What appears to be an excellent copper prospect has just been encountered by Anse Tipple in his Grizzly gulch property. He has located the ledge for which he was driving and it shows a good grade of copper carbonate as well as good gold values. This vein is found in a tunnel 25 feet from the surface, the face of which is three feet in the ledge now and indicates a width of 10 feet between the walls. When this ledge has been crossed a shaft will be sunk to the water level on the hanging wall.

Another shipment has just been made by the Nicoll brothers from their lease on the Monarch in the Two-Bit district. The assay returns from the present shipment showed about \$120 gold per ton. There has been a steady increase in the last few shipments made to the Denver smelter. The ore comes from a shoot with an average thickness of eight inches, which is holding out well.

Socorro Mines.—Contract to break ore has been let on a portion of the Consolidated mine, on the Queen vein; the ore will be treated in the Socorro mill. The crusher at the mill is being moved to the shaft and the ore will be transported to bins by belt conveyor, eliminating the elevated tramway. Development faces in the lower levels are being advanced in good ore and a large body has been opened up above 200 level east.

Deadwood Mines.—The mill ran continuously in August, treating 1700 tons of ore. A large amount of development was done.

Oaks Co.—During August, 461 tons of ore of an average value of \$17 per ton was shipped to the mills from the development of the Pacific and Johnson mines.

Deep Down.—Lessees are sinking the shaft in good-grade ore.

THE FORUM.

THE MOST SELFISH THING FOR SANTA FE.

Leaving aside every artistic and sentimental consideration, and boiling the question down to its dollars and cents side, just what is the best type of architecture to follow in Santa Fe, in order to increase property values here and build up our city?

Is it the brick cottage with overhanging eaves—pretty little suburban bungalows, which dot our landscape like the measles? No, the answer lies not here; as charming as these little brick villas are, individually and collectively, they are as much in place in Santa Fe, as a flea on the back of a well-groomed dog—a superfluous accident.

Hundreds, no thousands of little towns throughout this broad country faithfully follow The Trail of The Common Red Brick; towns whose only charm of distinction lies in the fact that their names have found their way on to the nation's map; towns from Maine to California, with less individuality than peas from the same pod. Does Santa Fe wish to fall in this large but uninteresting class?

Coming to the more pretentious style of architecture; styles which are classic the world over, should we select any of these for perpetuation in Santa Fe? No, if we wish to preserve our most priceless possession, an individuality, which raises us above hundreds of other American cities, exceeding us in population tenfold; and which invests the name of Santa Fe with a distinction and renown equalled by no other city in the United States of the same size. Should we then submerge this valuable individuality in a welter of classic architecture? Can we by following these world-famous architectural styles, hope to successfully compete with larger cities already so far ahead of us in this expensive field?

Cities without number contain City Hall, Carnegie Libraries, Schools, Churches and other public and private buildings in Greek and Roman architecture, costly and magnificent structures too, which have not made even a passing impression on us in our travels, because of the universality of these types of architecture. Moreover their very costliness prevents the possibility of Santa Fe competing in this line with other cities, even were it appropriate to do so. Indeed it is safe to say, that classic architecture is not for us.

What style then, have we left to follow in the building up our city, so that its individuality will be preserved, where that of far larger and wealthier communities has been lost in the common-place of the classic? The answer to this question is obvious: "The Santa Fe Style," which was developed here in New Mexico by the founders of Santa Fe as being the style most appropriate to this environment, and which consequently is a strictly native institution.

"The Santa Fe Style of Architecture" if consistently followed out in the building up of this city, will more widely advertise Santa Fe, and increase property values here, than miles of brick cottages or squares of Greek or Roman public buildings.

We have the opportunity of making Santa Fe the most unusual tourist city within the boundaries of the United States; the possibility of bringing the charm of Old Mexico, 1000 miles nearer the lines of tourist travel. Think what that means in dollars and cents to the business houses and property owners of Santa Fe. Instead of Old Mexico and the scattered and few missions of Southern California Santa Fe would reap the rich harvest of the tourist millions.

But let us consider another feature of "The Santa Fe Style" which gives to it an equally strong recommendation, namely, its economy. Adobe construction pebble dashed, with rough lumber in the exterior work, is the cheapest possible style of building that can be erected in this vicinity.

Concerning its Economy there can be no possible question. Why, then, indulge in expensive construction, when the most appropriate and suitable, is also at the same time the cheapest? To the prospective builder the economy of "The Santa Fe Style" will always offer a powerful recommendation. The greater initial economy however is not the only saving gained by the use of our native architecture. The rate of insurance on Adobe buildings is lower than that upon every other type. Moreover Adobe construction cuts fuel bills in half. It cost from one third to one half more to keep a brick building warm in this climate than an adobe of the same dimensions. Those who live in adobe, well realize the truth of the old belief current here, that the adobe house is warmer in winter and cooler in summer than its sisters of wood, brick or stone.

Another equally strong recommendation for "Santa Fe Style" is its perfect adaptability to the varied needs of modern construction. It would be difficult to imagine a more exacting and specialized need than that demanded by the modern first-class hotel; and yet how successfully has this need been met in its every detail in the "El Ortiz" at Lamy, New Mexico, a classic example of "The Santa Fe Style." Or again take the brilliant adaptation of the old church at Acoma as a company store for The Colorado Supply Company at Morley, Colorado; the old architecture cleverly fitted to the highly specialized agricultural demand of the Twentieth Century business house.

The two foregoing examples are sufficient to prove the adaptability of the Santa Fe Style to modern building requirements. And it might be added in this connection that throughout Central America, a very similar, though less beautiful architecture fills every requirement of a highly organized community, such as Municipal Buildings, Schools, Hospitals,

Churches, Libraries and the like. The elasticity of "The Santa Fe Style" and its ready adaptability to every kind of building as exemplified above, constitutes one of its chiefest recommendations.

In closing I wish to call attention once more to the principal features of "The Santa Fe Style," which I recommend it for our use here in Santa Fe:

1. Its individuality and truly distinctive character, in which lies Santa Fe's surest hope of attracting the outside dollar.
2. Its economy—greater than that of every other kind and style of construction.
3. Its adaptability meeting equally well the requirement of a \$2,000.00 dwelling or a \$200,000.00 hotel.
4. Its propriety—the style adopted by the first Santa Feans for Santa Fe.

None of us may live to see the day, but sometime in the future there will surely come a generation of Santa Feans who will not be eternally sleeping at the switch; but who will realize the possibilities of a glorified Adobe City, and reap the golden harvest therefrom. Then and not until then, will Santa Fe enter upon that epoch of increased and ever increasing prosperity, which is hers by right of every association, historic, geographic and climatic.

SYLVANUS GRISWOLD MORLEY.

DISREGARD OF LAW.

To the Editor of the New Mexican: A good many of us thought that when New Mexico was a state and had its constitution and laws, there would be less disregard for their clear provisions than before.

But what are our constitution and laws for? Of what use are they if not obeyed? And what are we coming to when high officials are the transgressors?

For example, the constitution provides that each state institution shall be governed by a board of members to be appointed by the governor, "not more than three of whom shall be long to the same political party when appointed." The wisdom of this is evident, but right or wrong, there it is in plain words. And yet the governor appointed four of the five in several cases from the active demagogues of the state, and there they are today, serving in direct violation of the law.

In order to insure careful and well considered legislation the constitution provides that every bill shall be printed and read three different times in each house; the third reading shall be in full. And yet every day while the senate was in session, you could see Mr. Holt arise solemnly in his place and say "Mr. President, I move that this bill be considered as printed, read three times on separate days and the last time in full, and placed on its passage." Just as if "considering" a thing done, was the same as "having" it done. Or he would say "I move that the Journal show that this bill was read three times, and that it be now passed." Just as if a lie in the official report made up for all deficiencies.

So much for the constitution. There are plenty of instances showing absolute requirements which the highest officials have utterly disregarded.

Now as to the laws: For more than eleven years there has been a law to prevent the employment of professors or teachers afflicted with consumption. That is certainly long enough for the law to be known, and yet only recently the governing body of one of the state institutions employed a man in a responsible position as professor who is evidently a consumptive and came to New Mexico on that account.

Before the legislature proceeds to pass new laws, would it not be well to see the old ones obeyed?

INQUIRER.

WASTE OF WATER.

During much of the summer the pressure in the water pipes has been quite low and several times the supply was nearly exhausted. If a fire had occurred the result would have been as disastrous as when the capitol was burned.

Now, if this could not be remedied it would present a serious question, but a little observation showed that the difficulty was caused by the reckless and careless use of water on lawns, etc., where it was left running day and night. At the very time when water was most scarce, I passed houses, some with very spacious lawns, where the sound of the perpetually running water was to be heard through the entire night. Such a waste is not only thoughtless, but almost wicked.

Why cannot the company give certain hours for irrigation and sprinkling and absolutely forbid such use at other times? In every large city there is such a rule, the hours for sprinkling generally being from 6 to 8 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m. If the company will make such a regulation and enforce it, there will be no more scarcity or deficiency of pressure.

OBSERVER.

KILLED INSTANTLY.

Frank Eblen was shot and instantly killed Wednesday evening by Dick Cawthon. The details of the killing are lacking, but from rumors it seems the two men had had differences in who should teach the Jonesville school of which Frank was clerk. Frank had gone to the Cawthon home to settle this difficulty when the trouble was renewed. And from reports Frank made a remark to which Cawthon took exception, and shot him through the chest killing him instantly.

Dick surrendered to the local constable, Wood Sims, and was taken to Clovis and turned over to the officers. Frank was a member of the Woodmen of the World, and leaves one brother, Isaac, to mourn his untimely end.—Grady Record.

OFFICIAL NEWS

Questions involving the very life and future of New Mexico are likely to come up before the irrigation congress to be held next week at Salt Lake City and which State Engineer French will attend. An irrigation expert said this morning, in discussing the work of the congress: "There has been some feeling in the northern part of New Mexico along the Rio Grande against the Elephant Butte project, though many question the propriety of this feeling." The secretary of the interior has refused certain rights of way for irrigation projects covering over 1,000 acre feet until it can be determined by scientific study how much water there is going to be to spare."

State Engineer in discussing this subject said: "It seems to me that all the people along the Rio Grande, from the state line to San Marcial, should be interested in the opposition to Colorado's stand on the water question, for if that state is allowed to swallow up all the Rio Grande's water all the ditches along the Rio Grande must suffer. There is no question but the Rio Grande is growing smaller every year as the Colorado irrigation enterprises wax bigger. The people of New Mexico claim priority of rights and their claim will come before the federal court, I am confident."

State Hydrographer J. A. Gray is back from San Juan, where he established new districts for the hydrographic work, leaving F. O'Brien in charge of the station at Durango. Mr. O'Brien will cover the Animas, San Juan and Chama river country. Mr. Gray saw to it that the stream gauges injured by the flood of last October, have been repaired and remodeled. He says the flood's severity may be judged from the fact that the river beds have been changed.

MEETS AT 10 A. M.

The state board of equalization will meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Governor McDonald presiding.

FUSS ABOUT ELKS.

Game Warden de Baca has received numerous complaints about the elk at Trout Springs doing alleged damage to crops. The farmers around Trout Springs seem to be less tolerant of their fine visitors than the people of Colfax county, says Mr. de Baca. The Colfax farmers seem glad to have elk and are quite willing to let the beautiful animals sample their alfalfa and corn. Of course, it is quite impossible to catch up with the elk and the penalty of shooting them is very severe. One can get close enough to get good pictures, however, and it is suggested that some one advertise Trout Springs in some of the outdoor magazines by sending photographs of the pliters whose love of alfalfa has aroused the farmers in that region.

NEW COMPANY.

Articles of incorporation were filed by the Big Four company at Deming, naming A. H. Child as statutory agent. The company is capitalized at \$20,000, divided into 200 shares at \$100. It begins with \$2,000 capital, the stockholders being R. E. Cohn, of Deming, 10 shares; E. A. Blevins, of Silver City, 5 shares; and A. H. Child, of Deming, 5 shares.

COPIES OF LAWS.

Secretary of State Antonio Lucero has the printed copies of the laws of the last legislature ready for distribution and local attorneys, officials and others who are entitled to receive same may call at the office and receipt for them.

MEET IN DUKE CITY.

The state board of pharmacy will meet in Albuquerque October 11, 12 and 13, for the examination of applicants. Candidates must report at 9 a. m. The New Mexico Pharmaceutical association will hold its annual meeting at the commercial club in Albuquerque, October 10 and 11. Election of officers will take place at that meeting.

SIBLEY IS TOO ILL TO TESTIFY

Washington, Sept. 25.—Former Representative Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, probably will not be called before the senate committee investigating campaign expenses, to explain letters he is alleged to have written to John D. Archbold. The committee learned today that Mr. Sibley is ill in a sanitarium. Mr. Archbold will probably reappear before the committee next week.

Chairman Clapp has written Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania, asking for any information he has concerning his statement that campaign contributions had influenced the removal of Dr. David Jayne Hill as ambassador to Germany.

GREEK STEAMER IS FIRED ON BY TURKS.

Athens, Sept. 25.—The Greek steamer or Rumeli has arrived from Samos. It reports being fired on by the Turks at Vathy, where an engagement was proceeding between the insurgents and the Turkish troops.

The Greek consul at Samos, who visited the Rumeli, had a narrow escape from death, the Turks riddling with bullets the boat in which he was returning ashore.

FOSS WINS NOMINATION.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 25.—As the result of yesterday's primaries Eugene N. Foss will be the democratic candidate for a third time as governor of Massachusetts. Governor Foss' majority over District Attorney Pelletier was 26,614, according to today's figures. On the republican side, Joseph Walker, of Brookline, former speaker of the house, had a majority of 10,302 over Colonel Everett C. Benton.

ALL IS QUIET AT GRANADA IS REPORT.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 25.—Admiral Southerland has reported to the

navy department that all is quiet at Granada and that all demands of Major Butler has been acceded to by relinquishing all the property of the national railroad, including all the steamers except the Victoria, which is not now at Granada. They promised to deliver her upon her return.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(014416)

Survey No. 1421.
U. S. Land Office, Santa Fe, Oct. 22, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of the act of congress approved May 10, 1872, Mrs. Arthur A. Kellam, whose postoffice is at Albuquerque, New Mex., and Jack Donovan, whose postoffice is Santa Fe, New Mex., have made application for a patent for the Silver Queen Group, comprising 1499.33 linear feet on the Drummond lode, the same being 353 feet northwesterly and 1144.93 feet southeasterly from discovery shaft thereon; and 1499.5 linear feet on the Silver Queen lode, the same being 174 feet northwesterly and 1325.6 feet southeasterly from discovery shaft thereon; and 1499.6 linear feet on the Ground Hog lode, the same being 111 feet northwesterly and 1388.6 feet southeasterly from discovery shaft thereon; each bearing 60 deg. with surface ground 600 feet in width on each side, situate in New Placers Mining district, Santa Fe County, Territory of New Mexico, and described by the official plat, thereon posted, and by the field notes and plat on file in the office of the Santa Fe land district, New Mexico, as follows, viz.:

Drummond Lode—Beginning at corner No. 1, on line 23, Silver Queen lode, of this survey, whence U. S. Mineral monument "82" bears N. 50 degrees 38 minutes E. 8656.4 feet. Thence S. 20 degrees 40 minutes W. 474.00 feet to Cor. No. 2. Thence N. 59 degrees 23 minutes W. 1499.93 feet to Cor. No. 3. Thence N. 30 degrees 4 minutes E. 474.00 feet to Cor. No. 4, whence a cedar, 8 ins. dia., bears S. 59 degrees 23 minutes E. 44.2 feet and a pinon, 4 ins. dia., bears S. 22 degrees 27 minutes E. 63.3 feet, each blazed and scribed x BT 4421. Thence S. 59 degrees 23 minutes E. 8754 feet, Cor. No. 3, Silver Queen lode, of this survey; 1499.93 feet to Cor. No. 1, the place of beginning; containing 16,322 acres.

Silver Queen Lode—Beginning at corner No. 1, whence a pinon, 10 ins. dia., bears N. 9 degrees 13 minutes E. 79.8 feet and a pinon, 9 ins. dia., bears N. 84 degrees 44 minutes W. 23.5 feet, each blazed and scribed x BT 21-1421; U. S. Mineral Monument "82" bears N. 51 degrees 35 minutes E. 8048.2 feet. Thence S. 30 degrees 30 minutes W. 600.00 feet to Cor. No. 2, whence a pinon, 4 ins. dia., bears N. 7 degrees 43 minutes W. 260.5 feet, blazed and scribed x BT 21421. Thence N. 59 degrees 23 minutes W. 76.08 feet, Cor. No. 1, Drummond Lode, of this survey; 1488.47 feet to Cor. No. 3, whence a cedar 10 ins. dia., bears S. 75 degrees 11 minutes E. 31.1 feet, and a cedar, 4 ins. dia., bears N. 67 degrees 31 minutes E. 32.7 feet, each blazed and scribed x BT 3-1421. Thence N. 30 degrees 30 minutes E. 265.88 feet to Cor. No. 4. Thence S. 70 degrees 24 minutes E. 1516.64 feet to Cor. No. 1, the place of beginning; containing 15,477 acres.

Ground Hog Lode—Beginning at corner No. 1, whence a pinon, 8 ins. dia., bears S. 36 degrees 29 minutes W. 19.7 feet and a pinon, 9 ins. dia., bears S. 61 degrees 54 minutes W. 163.9 feet, each blazed and scribed x BT 1-1421; U. S. Mineral Monument "82" bears N. 52 degrees 21 minutes E. 7783 feet. Thence S. 30 degrees 40 minutes W. 284.83 feet to Cor. No. 2, identical with Cor. No. 1, Silver Queen Lode, of this survey. Thence N. 70 degrees 34 minutes W. 1516.64 feet to Cor. No. 3, identical with Cor. No. 4 Silver Queen lode of this survey. Thence N. 30 degrees 30 minutes E. 388.94 feet, intersect line 5-1, Sur. No. 968 I, Denver Belle lode, at N. 74 degrees 15 minutes W. 211.48 feet, from Cor. No. 5; 393.37 feet to Cor. No. 4, whence a pinon, 5 ins. dia., bears S. 53 degrees 33 minutes E. 29.2 feet and a pinon 4 ins. dia., bears S. 0 degrees and 52 minutes E. 52.4 feet; each blazed and scribed x BT 4-1421; Cor. No. 5, Sur. No. 968 I, Denver Belle lode, bears S. 72 degrees 5 minutes E. 210.4 feet, Cor. No. 2, Sur. No. 974 I, Ingersoll lode, bears N. 78 degrees 28 minutes E. 226.8 feet. Thence S. 66 degrees 30 minutes E. 31.77 feet, intersect line 4-1, Sur. No. 968 I, Denver Belle lode, at N. 74 degrees 15 minutes W. 178.83 feet from Cor. No. 5; 635.97 feet intersect line 4-1, Sur. No. 968 I, Homestake No. 2 lode, at N. 41 degrees 30 minutes W. 182.9 feet from Cor. No. 4; 841.82 feet intersect line 3-4, Sur. No. 968 J, Homestake No. 2 lode; at N. 44 degrees 20 minutes E. 87.23 feet from Cor. No. 4; 1499.60 feet to Cor. No. 1, the place of beginning; containing 11,392 acres (exclusive of surveys No. 968 I and No. 968 J.) This claim is situated in township 12 N., Range 7 E., N. M. P. B. and M. unsurveyed. The names of the adjoining and conflicting claims as shown by the plat of survey are Sur. No. 968 I, Denver Belle lode and Sur. No. 968 J, Homestake No. 2 lode, both on the north of the Ground Hog lode.

Any person or persons claiming adversely the Mineral Claims above described, or desiring for any reason to object to the entry thereof by said applicants, are hereby advised to file their protest adverse claims or objections in this office on or before during the sixty day period of this publication, otherwise the application will be allowed.

MANUEL R. OTERO, Register.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

011230, C. 1155.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Aug. 9, 1912.

To Sarah C. Keller, of Venus, New Mexico, Contestee:

You are hereby notified that Apolo-

nis Romero, who gives San Pedro, New Mexico, as his post-office address, did on August 13, 1912, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your Homestead Entry No. —, Serial No. 011280, made Aug. 28, 1905, for NW 1-4 Section 22, Township 11 N., Range 7 E., N. M. P. Meridian, and as grounds for his contest he alleges that said entrywoman never established residence on the land; said entrywoman has never maintained residence on the land; that the land has been wholly abandoned since date of entry.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken by this office as having been confessed by you, and your said entry will be canceled thereunder without your further right to be heard therein, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the FOURTH publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically meeting and responding to these allegations of contest, or if you fail within that time to file in this office due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail. If this service is made by the delivery of a copy of your answer to the contestant in person, proof of such service must be either the said contestant's written acknowledgment of his receipt of the copy, showing the date of receipt, or the affidavit of the person by whom the delivery was made stating when and where the copy was delivered; if made by registered mail, proof of such service must consist of the affidavit of the person by whom the copy was mailed stating when and the post office to which it was mailed, and this affidavit must be accompanied by the postmaster's receipt for the letter.

You should state in your answer the name of the post office to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.

B. C. HERNANDEZ, Receiver.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Pecos Forest.

Department of the Interior,

U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe,

New Mexico, Sept. 16, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that Reginald Vivian, of Pecos, N. M., who, on May 18, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 941-07481, for N 1-2 SW 1-4 S 1-2 NW 1-4, Section 15, Township 17 North, Range 12 East, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register or Receiver, U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on the 6th day of November, 1912.

Personal Mention.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 19, 1912.

U. S. Marshal Secundino Romero is at the Palace hotel.

Dr. W. S. Loney, of Las Vegas, is at the Palace hotel.

Mrs. R. S. Garcia, of Pinos Wells, is visiting friends in the city.

M. O'Neill, the mining man of Cerillos, is at the European hotel.

Lee C. Davis, of the United States survey, is in the city on business.

H. P. Taylor, a cattleman of Clayton, is registered at the Montezuma hotel.

Dr. and Mrs. Dwight Allison have returned from their honeymoon spent in St. Louis and left this morning for their home in Taos.

Wilson Mills, son of former Governor and Mrs. W. J. Mills, has returned from a trip abroad and is spending a few days in Las Vegas.

Mrs. A. C. E. Von Nybenheim with her four children will arrive tomorrow evening from Minneapolis to join Captain Von Nybenheim, recently appointed superintendent of the national cemetery.

A. W. Wormwood, proprietor of the Sunnyhurst orchard at Espanola, was in the city today on his way back from Albuquerque, where he took part in the welcome given Colonel Roosevelt.

Dr. W. L. Brown passed through the city today on his way to Espanola, where he has a fine ranch. Dr. Brown was one of the prominent progressive who went to the Duke City to welcome Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Haynes and their grandson, Ben Arthur Castle, have returned from a lengthy visit in San Francisco.

Former Postmaster E. C. Burke, prominent progressive, went to Albuquerque yesterday, making the trip per auto.

J. G. Hall, a cattle man of El Paso, is in the city visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Jones, of Harrisburg, Ill., are in the city. Mrs. Jones is a cousin of State Senator Benjamin F. Pankey, whom she had not seen for 30 years. Mr. and Mrs. Jones will leave this afternoon to visit Senator Pankey's vast ranch.

Friday, Sept. 20, 1912.

Mrs. R. S. Garcia, of Pinos Wells, is at the Coronado.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Holland, of Alameda, are visiting friends here.

A. H. Hudspeth, member of the legislature, is here from White Oaks.

W. J. Linwood, secretary of the cattle sanitary board, is here from Raton.

Miss True is here from her Pajarito ranch at Espanola. She is registered at the Montezuma.

Colonel J. H. O'Reilly, the well known druggist of Albuquerque, is in the city today on business.

U. S. Senator Thomas B. Catron returned last night from Albuquerque, where he went on business.

Associate Justice Frank W. Parker, of the state supreme court, returned yesterday from the Duke City.

Miss Lillie Davis left yesterday to Jerome, Arizona, where she will visit her uncle Henry Davis and wife for several months.

James S. Black, publisher and managing editor of the Albuquerque Evening Herald, arrived in the city yesterday to spend a few days.

Hugh H. Williams and Oscar L. Owen, corporation commissioners, are back from Albuquerque, where they met the corporation commissioners from Arizona.

Dr. John P. Harrington, linguist of the School of American Archaeology, is now in Ventura, California, studying the Chumash Indians. He will return here early in October.

Willard Belknap, an attorney at Farmington and formerly a resident of Nara Vista, Union county, is in the city yesterday on his way to Nara Vista, where he will resume his law practice.

Miss Barber Freire-Mareco, fellow of Oxford University and formerly a student here, has arrived in Washington, D. C., and will soon arrive in Santa Fe to spend another year studying the Indian of the southwest.

Marcus C. de Baca, progressive nominee for congress, is in the city, shaking hands with his many friends. Even democrats of prominence are heard saying that Mr. de Baca will surprise all by the large vote he will poll.

Fritz Muller, the well known rough rider and formerly land office official, has returned from Albuquerque, riding all the way to Lamy in former President Roosevelt's private car. He dined with the colonel. The other guests at table were George Roosevelt, Colonel Lyon, Colonel Cummins, former Governor George Curry and District Judge David J. Leahy.

N. B. Stern, a New York financier, who has investments here, left this morning for the Frioles with C. S. Rawles as guide for a trip of ten days or more during which they will take in the celebrated San Geronimo dance, and races at Taos. They will return here by way of Jamez Springs.

SEWING PARTY.

Mrs. John R. McFie was hostess.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Tuesday afternoon an informal sewing party. A dozen ladies were present and very enjoyable afternoon was spent at the pleasant McFie home.

Joseph Vergilio, Ramon Sandoval and Rafael Granito are here from Cerillos on court business. They are at the European hotel.

ATWOOD IN THE CITY.

The Rt. Rev. Julius W. Atwood accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Birkhead, brother of Dr. Hugh Birkhead of St. George's parish, New York City, arrived at Santa Fe at noon. The rector of the local Episcopal church was very pleasantly surprised to receive a visit from them. The bishop left town in the evening to return to his work in Arizona. The Rev. Mr. Birkhead comes from Tucson Park, N. J. He has received a call to Mesa, Ariz.

CRAIG-AVERILL.

A quiet wedding took place at the Episcopal church Monday evening at seven o'clock, when Miss Estelle Averill, of Bonanza, Colo., was married by the Rev. Leonidas Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn C. Hall were witnesses. The bride and groom expressed a favorable opinion of old Santa Fe and spent several days in the city. They expect to locate in Colorado.

RECEPTION.

The Mothers Club held a reception last night in honor of the teachers in town at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Asplund. Those in the receiving line were Mrs. R. F. Asplund, Prof. Wagner, Mrs. J. H. Mayes, Prof. Lougee, and Mr. R. F. Asplund. More than one hundred people came in during the evening to meet the new teachers and welcome them to Santa Fe.

Mrs. Charles F. Easley presided at the coffee urn in the dining room. The table was attractively decorated with red dahlias.

The affair was in every way a success and the members of the Mothers Club were delighted with the cordial welcome extended to the new instructors by the people of Santa Fe.

FOUR O'CLOCK TEA.

Tea was served by Mrs. Karl W. Green last Wednesday afternoon from four to six o'clock on the lawn at the Glidesteeve residence. Forty or more callers came in during the afternoon and enjoyed Mrs. Green's hospitality. The tea table was presided over by Miss Helen Glidesteeve, who was assisted by her sister, Miss Myrtle Glidesteeve, in passing the tea and cakes. Asters and dahlias in the various shades were used in decorating the tea table.

THE EULEXIAN CLUB.

Wednesday evening last, twenty-two boys signed the constitution of the Eulexian club for boys, organized at the Episcopal rectory. Eligibility for membership does not depend only upon age, but upon the ability to understand the objects of the organization and upon the willingness to cooperate therein. The objects of the club are to make good Eulexians—that is, men who shall be well read, well spoken and well spoken of; to develop a spirit of fraternity that shall last through life; to make a study of parliamentary drill; to develop a taste for good literature; to understand the art of military drill; to plan occasional hunting and camping trips; to provide social entertainment for its members, lectures, music, story telling, dramatic work. Meetings twice a month.

THURSDAY MUSICALS.

A dozen or more friends of Mrs. E. A. Fiske assembled at her attractive home on Cathedral square Thursday afternoon to enjoy the rare opportunity of hearing Mrs. Zimmerman play. The early part of the afternoon was pleasantly spent in chatting over embroidery, and later on Mrs. Zimmerman gave a number of selections on the piano, among them being Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata, bits of Wagnerian Opera, Chopin Nocturnes, waltzes from Greig and many others. Mrs. Zimmerman is a pianist of unusual ability and her interpretation of such musical classics is exceedingly pleasing. She is so gracious and obliging that her audience would almost impose upon her good nature in asking for one composer after another.

Those informal musicals have been the delight of Mrs. Fiske's friends of late and they will greatly miss Mrs. Zimmerman when she returns to Germany the end of the month.

BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Mrs. Guy Turley entertained a few friends of her brother, Hugh S. DuVal, in honor of his birthday anniversary Thursday evening. Bridge was the game of the evening, Morris Thomas winning the consolation prize.

Many and amusing were the birthday gifts brought Mr. DuVal. One was a collar button which was finally found after unwrapping a box a yard long and a room of paper; another was a toy suitcase to be used on the return trip to Florida. At a birthday party one naturally asks the age of the little one in whose honor it is given, and how many candles do you guess lighted the birthday cake this time? Just six—and then the guests were told that if they had their multiplication tables ready they could guess his age as being a multiple of six—but whether it was two times or ten times six, I didn't learn. Those who added their congratulations to their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Newhall, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Coard, Mrs. T. A. Hayden, Miss Kate Mueller,

Miss Lucy Grygla, M. B. Thomas and the Rev. Leonidas Smith.

BRIDGE CLUBS.

The members of the Saturday and Thirteen clubs were guests of honor at a bridge given by Mrs. William H. Sargent last Wednesday afternoon at her beautiful new home on Galestro road. Yellow and white dahlias were effectively used as a decoration.

The devotees of bridge enjoyed their favorite game during the afternoon, the members of the two clubs vying with each other in the knowledge of Elwell's rules and the favors shown by the little good luck. The first prize was awarded to Mrs. James Seligman and the second to Mrs. L. A. Hughes.

Mrs. Sargent's guests were Mrs. Francis C. Wilson, Mrs. A. L. Thomas, Mrs. Alfred Grimshaw, Mrs. Stanley D. Small, Mrs. J. B. Lavert, Mrs. Frank Lavan, Mrs. Leroy O. Moore, Mrs. E. P. Davies, Mrs. Carl Bishop, Mrs. James Seligman, Mrs. E. A. Fiske, Mrs. Spitz, Mrs. L. A. Hughes, Mrs. J. B. Schumann, Mrs. E. C. Abbott, Mrs. S. G. Cartwright, Mrs. A. B. Renahan, Mrs. E. R. Wright, Mrs. Charles A. Wheelan, Mrs. J. F. Gouthey, Mrs. R. H. Hanna, Mrs. I. B. Hanna, Mrs. T. A. McCarthy, Mrs. T. A. Hall, Mrs. L. C. Collins, Mrs. E. N. Davis, Mrs. K. S. Hall, Mrs. Robert Zimmerman, Mrs. E. Kell, Germany, and Miss Lavert, of New Orleans.

WITH THE CLUB WOMAN.

The Auction Bridge Club met Monday afternoon with Mrs. Hugh K. Gilmore. Besides the members of the club those present were Mrs. Alfred Grimshaw, Mrs. H. H. Dorman, Mrs. Guy Turley, Mrs. H. C. Yontz, and Miss Elizabeth Brown.

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Those who were invited to play bridge were Miss Kate Mueller, Miss Florence Spitz, Miss Stephanie Lavert, Miss Phelps, Miss Myrtle Boyle, Miss Lucy Grygla, Miss Alice Kaune, Miss Paine, Miss Ruth Laughlin and H. S. DuVal.

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Bright Navajo blankets were spread on the lawn at the Glidesteeve residence and added a gay ground note to the decorations. Small tables with their dainty appointments were set under the trees and the luncheon served out-of-doors gave an unusual pleasure to the affair.

A bowl of nasturtiums were artistically arranged upon the table showing some autumn scene. The luncheon consisted of four courses and the brown color scheme was even carried out in the dishes which made the luncheon so appetizing.

The bridge scores were New Mexico views finished in the soft sepia tones and mounted on a brown mat. Auction bridge was the game of the afternoon, the guests reluctantly leaving so charming an affair in the late afternoon hours.

Those who were seated at the luncheon table were Mrs. J. M. Diaz, Mrs. R. F. Asplund, Mrs. E. E. Perrenot, Mrs. J. A. Rolis, Mrs. F. T.

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Grandmother showed her sampler when those prim old-fashioned ladies came to spend the day or when they went to a quilting-bee. Even a little while ago thimble parties were the style and the intricacies of the Battenberg stitch, the way to put on Honiton or even the various shades used in embroidering a rose were the pride or envy of every lady present—not were ladies then, you see, and not women. But now it's absolutely necessary to know bridge, to be able to quote Elwell and Foster and all the other authorities so accurately that you can turn to your adversary and say in sweetly fed tones: "But, you know, my dear Mr. Thirteenth, that isn't the way they double at the Quietus club," or "Now, Elwell says on page twenty-seven the second line from the bottom, in discarding according to the rotary method your partner must always discard diamonds if she wants you to lead clubs and you see you lead hearts." This is usually called a little slam, a grand slam consisting of a partner informing one that the whole game was lost because you had made it impossible to establish the club those present were Mrs. Alfred Grimshaw, Mrs. H. H. Dorman, Mrs. Guy Turley, Mrs. H. C. Yontz, and Miss Elizabeth Brown.

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estoday if we ever studied. Oh, well, we are used to slams.

Professor Lougee has strange conceptions of manners. The other day he instructed the girls to "march out like ladies and gentlemen."

Miss Hutson seems to think caps and aprons are necessary for cooking. Are they best baked or broiled?

The members of the Glee Club are to be taken to Albuquerque to warble in November. Oh you Glee Club!

The girls and boys have both organized basket ball teams and things will be lively now. Every afternoon the north field of the high school has a crowd of basket ball enthusiasts, some playing and the others sitting on the walk and making comments. Prof. Lougee makes a fine coach; he is always urging them to "put more ginger into it."

The physics class has started experimenting now and on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons you may find any of the Juniors walking around in a distracted fashion with a manual in one hand and a spring balance in the other, trying to reason out the resultant of two forces meeting at an angle, etc.

Mr. Lougee brought up the subject of the oratorical contest the other day and offered the enticement of a free trip to Albuquerque, gold medals and everlasting glory to the one who should win. Charming prospect, but—The different classes have been holding their class meetings, but the Seniors, as usual, set the fashion. Really I don't see how the S. F. H. would get along without the Seniors to lead off. The Seniors had a president left over from last year but the other classes had to elect one. The noise they made reminded one of the republican convention at Chicago. They seemed to suffer the national ailment of having too many candidates for the job.

The shade of the middle window in the back of the room has a habit of rolling up and out of reach. I move that the high school get up a collection for the nice Junior who has the honor of pulling that shade down for the first time a day and thereby protecting the reverend heads of the Seniors in the back row.

Mr. Lougee in English literature class on Friday wanted to know what the word "peers" meant. Means the Seniors, of course.

The Seniors further proved their originality the other day by adopting a class sneeze. The first example of this signal was given by the Captain of the girls' basket ball team and sounded like the explosion of a hot air tank.

GOMINGS AND GOINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lamy left this week for a sojourn in Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Miss Eleanor H. Johnson, of New York, has been a visitor in town during the week.

Mrs. Beesie Schaaf, a former resident of Santa Fe, has returned for a visit with friends.

Miss Ethel Church, whose trip east has been postponed a week, will leave this evening for Washington, D. C.

Miss Margaret Parker, of Onancock, Va., will arrive next week to spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. Francis C. Wilson.

Mrs. W. H. Brown and Miss Flo Moore have returned from a delightful two-months' trip in Ocean Park, Calif.

Mrs. J. A. Canger, of Lincoln, Neb., is expected to arrive in town in a few days to visit her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Toulouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Haynes and Ben Arthur Castle returned this week from a pleasant trip along the Pacific coast. Mrs. Haynes and Ben Arthur left early in the summer for the northwest and were joined in August by Mr. Haynes in California.

Miss Katherine Shea will leave Monday morning for Denver where she will visit friends and relatives for a month or six weeks.

Miss McGill has returned to her home after a week's stay in St. Vincent's sanatorium, where she underwent a slight operation.

Hugh S. DuVal is spending a couple of weeks in Santa Fe, visiting his mother and sisters. He will return to his home in Florida the first of October.

Colonel and Mrs. Benjamin Richardson, of Florida, who have spent the past week in seeing Santa Fe and renewing old acquaintances, left Thursday for their home in the south.

Miss Phyllis Mayne has returned to Santa Fe after spending the summer with Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Crist on their ranch near Minero. Mrs. Crist will remain in Minero until December.

The Misses Erna and Lena Ferguson, daughters of Congressman H. B. Ferguson, of Albuquerque, left Monday morning for New Orleans and after spending a few days in that city will continue their journey by boat to New York. Miss Ferguson will enter Columbia University this fall, while Lena takes preparatory work in the Horace Mann school.

Eugene Fiske will leave next week for Champaign, Ill., where he will enter the school of medicine in the State University there. He will stop in Boulder, Colo., to visit his brother, Rogers, who is a Junior in the

OFFICIAL NEWS.

Governor W. C. McDonald is expected home tomorrow. He will preside over the meeting of the state board of equalization Thursday.

Attorney General Frank W. Clancy has gone to Los Lunas on business. He is expected back in a day or two.

GAME LAWS.

Several persons have been enquiring about the game laws. The season for dove shooting will terminate September 30; trout catching on October 15. The deer season opens October 1 and continues to November 15, while wild turkey must be bagged until November 1 to January 15. The limit is four in the possession at one time. The killing of antelope, pheasant, bob-white, quail, wild pigeon or prairie chicken is prohibited until 1917.

SUPREME COURT.

In the supreme court yesterday: Case No. 1491. Kate Canavan, appellee, vs. Stephen Canavan, et al., appellants. (Bernalillo). Argued and submitted.

Case No. 1492. Benjamin F. Adams, appellant, vs. F. L. Atkinson, appellee. Dismissed; vs. F. L. Atkinson, appellee. Dismissed; vs. F. L. Atkinson, appellee. Dismissed.

The cases of Seward vs. D. & R. G. and Woody vs. D. & R. G. were transferred from the corporation commission to the supreme court and set for October 8.

MR. BEDDOW'S CAREER.

R. H. Beddow, the new mine inspector for the state of New Mexico, was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, and acquired what education he could in the public schools. He entered on a coal mining career at a tender age and filled the positions from trapper boy to coal manager. He worked in mines in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri and New Mexico, coming to this state in 1881. He worked at Colfax, in Colfax county. He returned to Missouri where he remained until 1896, when he decided to cast his lot permanently with the Sunshine State and went to Gallup. He served 8 years as coal inspector and mine inspector for the Santa Fe, classifying coal lands.

Mr. Beddow declares he is the first student to take the complete coal mining course of a noted correspondence school and has studied technical books for the past 25 years. He is an example of what hard work and energy will accomplish when one is denied the advantages given most boys.

EXTRADITION DENIED.

A dispatch from Olympia, Wash., states that Governor M. E. Hay has had to deny the application of the governor of New Mexico for the extradition of Louis Tong of San Francisco and Mrs. Wing Wah Wing, whose husband, a Chinese merchant of Silver City had charged that she and Tong had conspired to rob him of \$1600. The reason for the denial of the extradition is said to be that one of the parties was not in New Mexico at the time the crime was committed and that "a husband cannot have his wife extradited."

MR. RINGLAND BACK.

Arthur C. Ringland, district forester, has returned to his headquarters in Albuquerque from a trip to the Apache National forest.

U. S. District Judge Pope has called his grand jury for the first Monday in October and the petit jury for December 3.

An order was entered in the United States district court discharging Oliver S. Wall, of San Miguel county, from bankruptcy.

Eugene R. Brewer was appointed United States commissioner at Hope, N. M.

In cases 159 to 161, the Costilla Estates Development company vs. Florentino Gallegos and Juan N. Vallejas, the court made an order overruling the demurrer.

EQUALIZATION MATTERS.

Thursday of next week has been set for hearing the appeal of the Las Trampas Land company for a reduction of taxes. O. N. Marron appearing for the company and District Attorney Alexander Reed for the state.

The traveling auditor is proceeding to examine all tax rolls so that a table showing the general assessments throughout the state may be compiled.

A gratifying feature of the equalization work is that since New Mexico became a state the board of equalization is composed of officials residing in the capital and hence the board may continue its work without putting the board's members to great traveling and hotel expense.

NEW COMPANY.

Articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the corporation commission by the Aragon Sheep company, of Lincoln, N. M., naming Jacobo A. Aragon, statutory agent. The company is capitalized at \$40,000 and the stockholders are Jacobo J. Aragon, 200 shares; Manuel Aragon, 200 shares; and W. O. Norman, 2 shares—all stockholders residing at Lincoln.

TRADE MARK.

F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Company, of Milwaukee, has filed the trade mark "Dry-Sox" with the secretary of state to be used exclusively by this company in New Mexico.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

Alvan N. White, superintendent of education, has addressed a letter to the school boards of New Mexico, calling attention to the importance of the State Educational association's convention in the Duke City November 7 to 9. Says White, among other things:

"The state board of education, as it has often expressed in its meetings, feels that our most intelligent and effective measures come from conference and consultation and that the enthusiasm arising from well attended educational meetings is of the very greatest value. Last year approximately five hundred teachers attended the meeting of the New Mexico Educational association at Santa Fe and an attendance of seven or eight hundred is expected at the annual

meeting of our association to be held in Albuquerque, November 7 to 9. Not only teachers and school superintendents, but parents and members of school boards and all others who can do so, should attend this meeting. The programs will be of great interest to all these classes of people. By direction of the state board of education, I am urging especially that members of school boards attend this meeting. If it is possible to do so, and that such boards see to it that their teachers attend. School should be dismissed for such a time as will enable teachers to get to Albuquerque by Thursday morning, November 7th, and no pay should be deducted for time that the teachers are absent in attendance. So important is it that your teachers should keep in intelligent touch with the best educational thought and effort by going to Albuquerque that the expenses of your teachers and superintendents, wherever funds are available, should be paid in whole or in part by the various boards employing teachers. Let me hope, therefore, that you will present this matter to a full meeting of your board and that you will take action in accordance with the wishes of the state board of education and this department in this matter, and that we shall have the pleasure of seeing your district or town represented by a member or members of your board and by all means by your teachers."

MR. ERVIE'S TRIP.

The Otero County Advertiser prints the following item of local interest: "Hon. Robert P. Ervieu, state land commissioner, accompanied by his son, John Ervieu, Hon. Thos. Gable, ex-state game warden, and State Ranger Alex. Street, arrived here Wednesday in one of the state automobiles, the occasion being to inspect roads and to inquire into road matters and public lands."

"Mr. Ervieu had previous to his coming sent a liberal share of the road funds to apply on the Box Canon road, which was in accordance with correspondence between Jas. A. Baird and Mr. Ervieu."

"While here Mr. Ervieu had official talks with Commissioners D. M. Sutcliffe and J. J. Sanders, Commissioner Gregg not being able to get here. Mr. Ervieu was also in official conference with Jas. A. Baird, and the report is that this county will now get its share of the state road funds, and our commissioners are highly elated over the outcome of Mr. Ervieu's visit."

"Mr. Ervieu expressed himself as being highly pleased with road work in this county and said that the Tulare and La Luz road was one of the finest pieces of road in the state. He complimented Mr. Sanders in particular for his hard work on that piece of road and said such road work for the money spent was a credit to any man or to any county."

"Mr. Ervieu was supplied with a number of photographs of the Box Canon road which he will turn over to the state engineer."

The attorney general's office, now that New Mexico is a state, continues to be the clearing house for queries. Under a territorial form of government the attorney general was regarded by many as the King Solomon who could furnish wisdom for any and all concerns. Some of the correspondents whose mail finds its way into the attorney general's letter basket, have a facetious germ which demands recognition. Just a day or two ago the attorney general's eyes were gladdened by these lines from a New Mexico gentleman who wished some legal advice given verbally: "Hoping to hear from you and if you can't come ride away, come at once and don't send anyone else!" Assistant Attorney General Harry Clancy has a collection of such misadventures but he is cautious in giving them out.

GAME OFFICIALS BUSY.

Game Warden de Baca and Chief Deputy Otero are busy these days checking up receipts for game licenses. Those who have not spent some time in a game warden's office are not likely to understand the amount of detail work required to keep the sportsmen in the state provided with cards of authority to hunt and kill.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

Rupert P. Asplund of the department of education made a whirlwind tour of outlying school districts yesterday with County School Superintendent John V. Conway, looking at the dance halls which school directors had changed into institutions of learning—with freshly painted walls, newly made windows and other improvements. John V. Conway is said to have waved the magic wand which has caused all these changes—changes which delight the directors, the parents and of course, the children. "Good work," commented Mr. Asplund.

It is now possible to announce that through the efforts of Professor J. H. Vaughan of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, secretary of the New Mexico branch of the American School Peace League, Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of the Leland Stanford University and one of the foremost advocates of peace in the world, will be present at Albuquerque on the evening of November 6th. His subject will be "The Fight Against War." Perhaps the association has never had a more prominent lecturer and educator than Dr. Jordan and no teacher in the state can afford to miss hearing him.

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Captain Fred Fornoff of the New Mexico Mounted Police is expected back from Estancia in a day or two.

The equalization board has adjourned to meet next Thursday. Taking of testimony has occupied the board all this week. No decisions have been made.

The capitol is being treated to some mighty fine furniture and the eastern tourists who visit the fine edifice, as is their custom, will be surprised, no doubt, to see up-to-date office fixtures. Santa Fe is several miles from Broadway but the old city is quite progressive.

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Philadelphia Baca, assistant superintendent of public instruction, has returned from a visit to Cinega.

Already the offices of the capitol are having that steam heat, semi-tropical luxuriance atmosphere. The radiators are ready to do a good season's work, after quite a vacation.

MINE INSPECTOR NAMED.

Reese H. Beddow, of Lincoln county, has been appointed state mine inspector. The examination for state mine inspectors was held last week and there were three applicants. The position pays about \$2,500 per annum. The appointment was made by the governor.

Governor W. C. McDonald has gone to his ranch at Cofrezo. He is expected back by Thursday when the equalization board reconvenes.

GOING TO SALT LAKE.

State Engineer French will leave early next week for Salt Lake City to attend the twentieth national irrigation congress which will convene there September 30 to October 3. El Paso is sending a delegation in a private car and a big crowd is going from Las Cruces, representing the Elephant Butte Water Users' Association.

ALLEGED CATTLE THIEF.

Mounted Policeman McHughes brought Ellisa Lealle to Socorro charged with larceny of cattle.

MORE FISH COMING.

Warden de Baca has received a telegram announcing another large shipment of fish fry, to be used in stocking the Pecos river.

PROCESSES SERVED.

Processes have been served on insurance Commissioner Jacobo Chavez, by Eugene Baird, receiver, vs. the Maryland Casualty company over an insurance policy said to cover loss by burglary. The plaintiff alleges that the insurance policy was taken to protect the Citizens State Bank of Tulsa against loss by robbery up to the sum of \$5,000 and that on February 3, 1912, the bank was robbed of \$3,500.

AMENDMENT FILED.

The San Pedro Mercantile and Supply company has filed an amendment with the state corporation commission increasing its capital stock from \$6,000 to \$25,000 and including the sale of liquor in the character of the business it will transact.

LOOKS AFTER INDIANS.

John F. Armstrong is here as special U. S. allotting agent and is stopping at the U. S. Indian Industrial school. He looks after land matters for Indians of the reservation and he says there are 1,000 or more Apaches in Arizona who have not lived on reservations. Mr. Armstrong has been a successful Montana mining man and has a very fine nugget he dug out of a Helena mine.

NOTES OF OFFICIALS.

A. G. Pollock, recently designated "charge d'affaires" of the Yuma Indian agency, leaves tomorrow for Fort Yuma, California, to take up his duties. He will be there for several months.

Corporation Commissioner M. S. Groves has returned from Denver where he attended a meeting of the interstate commerce commission which heard two cases of interest: that of the National Livestock association over rates and of the National Wool Growers association over minimum weights of shipments and packages.

Reese H. Beddow, the newly appointed mining inspector, says he is and has been for many years a resident of Gallup, McKinley county and not of Lincoln county as was stated in this paper the other day. Mr. Beddow will probably continue to make his headquarters at Gallup, which will keep him in closer touch with mining operations. He has held several city offices in Gallup. A biographical sketch of Mr. Beddow will be printed in the New Mexican tomorrow.

The highway commission, consisting of Governor McDonald, State Engineer French and Land Commissioner Ervieu, will meet tomorrow for the purpose of appointing three men in each of the 26 counties of New Mexico, to see that the road laws are enforced. This is in compliance with the law passed recently. The county road commissioners serve without any compensation.

MEET ARIZONIANS.

Corporation Commissioners Owen and Williams of New Mexico, have gone to Albuquerque to meet the corporation commissioners from Arizona and discuss the work of the commission in both states.

NEW COMPANY.

Articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the corporation commission by the San Miguel Sheep and Cattle company, of Las Vegas. This company is capitalized at \$25,000—250 shares at \$100 each. The incorporators are: Edward D. Reynolds, 40; William J. Lucas, 40 and Myrtle Huffman, 1 share. All are residents of East Las Vegas.

NEW PRISONERS.

Eight new prisoners were brought to the state penitentiary yesterday. Five came from Silver City. In the custody of Deputy Sheriff Moore. They were: Bernardo Duran, 3 to 5 years; Tiro de Candalaria, 3 to 5 years; robbery; Angel Estrada, 12 to 15 months; larceny; Manuel Martinez, 10 to 15 months; statutory offense; Epimelio Montoya, 12 to 18 months; discharge of a deadly weapon.

Three prisoners came from Dona Ana county in the custody of Sheriff Felipe Lucero. They were: Conneli Lexia, 3 to 5 years, arson (burning down a saloon in Las Cruces); Jose de la Luz Subillo, 1 year, grand larceny; Felix Salcido, 1 year, assault with a deadly weapon.

FIVE ARE PAROLED.

Governor McDonald paroled the following prisoners: Severino Morales, serving 3 to 5 year term for assault to kill; John Smith, 2 to 3 year term for assault to murder; Manuel Maen, 2 to 3 year term for larceny; Denoro Merla, 1 to 2 year term for forgery and Fred Ritter, 1 to 2 years for larceny.

Antoine Deloria, Postmaster at Garden, Mich., knows the exact facts when he speaks of the curative value of Foley Kidney Pills. He says: "From my own experience I recommend Foley Kidney Pills as a great remedy for kidney trouble. My father was cured of kidney disease and a good many of my neighbors were cured by Foley Kidney Pills." For sale by all druggists.

MARCOS C. DE BACA HANDS LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

TO THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE HE ACCEPTS CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION, IN A STRONG, MANLY STATEMENT.

Hon. M. A. Otero, chairman; R. Ruppe, Albuquerque; M. R. Springer, Albuquerque; Dr. H. H. Keith, Roswell; D. F. Thomas, Roswell; J. Leahy, Raton; C. A. White, Raton; H. G. Herby, Clovis; W. E. Marsh, Clovis; Lynton R. Taylor, Las Cruces; S. S. Hookland, Las Cruces; E. P. Bujae, Carlsbad; R. L. Halley, Carlsbad; A. W. Morningstar, Silver City; C. G. Given, Silver City; Juan J. Clancy, Santa Rosa; C. H. Stern, Santa Rosa; John M. McTeer, Deming; Fred Sherman, Deming; C. C. Manning, Gallup; J. A. Sneddon, Gallup; F. S. Brown, Ruy; W. F. Walcott, Ruy; George Curry, Tularosa; Frank W. Beach, Alamogordo; O. O. Gragg, Nara Vista; C. H. Connell, Nara Vista; Herculano Martinez, Truchas; Wm. Schnepple, Espanola; Wm. W. Nuzum, Taiban; A. B. Austin, Portales; M. C. de Baca, Bernalillo; Abel Perez, Bernalillo; Jay Turley, Aztec; Sam Hauger, Aztec; H. G. Coors, East Las Vegas; Benigno Romero, Las Vegas; M. A. Otero, Santa Fe; G. W. Fritchard, Santa Fe; Robert Martin, Chubbilo; R. H. Trujillo, Taos; A. R. Manby, Taos; Julius Meyers, Estancia; Manuel Sanchez y Sanchez, Estancia; D. N. Hartley, Clayton; Joseph Gill, Clayton; W. M. Berger, Belen; F. W. Campbell, Belen. Gentlemen:

The state progressive convention that met at Albuquerque on the 10th day of this month, without any solicitation on my part, and greatly to my surprise, nominated me as a candidate of the progressive party of the state for congress.

I accepted the nomination because I felt it incumbent on me to acquiesce in the wishes of those who nominated me. I shall enter the campaign with the determination of being elected if possible.

I am a warm endorser of the great principles for which the progressive party stands. I most cordially endorse the platform adopted by the national progressive convention at Chicago, August 6th, and also the state progressive platform, adopted at Albuquerque on the 10th of this month.

The progressive party, in my judgment, is closer to the people and comes nearer to representing what they want than either the republican or democratic party. Those parties are today controlled by party bosses in the interest of the privileged classes of the country, and against the true interests of the people. Many of these bosses are the paid hirelings of trust monopolies and corporate interests. Year after year they have been getting further from the common people of the country.

In this state the two old parties are managed and controlled by a set of political jugglers, who stand as stumbling blocks to progressive principles and progressive legislation in which the people are interested. We cannot hope to see enacted into law the principles for which the progressive party stands, until the two old parties are beaten at the polls. I believe that all political power should come direct from the voters, and I am satisfied that they are demanding legislation contended for by the progressive party, that they favor national legislation taxing incomes and inherited estates, etc., so that the wealth of the country will bear its just proportion of the tax burdens; that they favor the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people; a child labor law; a law to protect the wage earner; a law that will reduce the tariff on commodities where protection is not needed, and one that will protect industries where such protection is needed, such as the wool industry and all other industries in this state.

I am in favor of local legislation taxing the output of mines, and especially coal mines in this state, a law prohibiting the operation of political lobbyists, a simplified and secret ballot, direct primary election laws, a senatorial and presidential preference act, the initiative, referendum and recall, and other progressive legislation called for in the state and national platforms of our party.

I am a native born citizen of New Mexico, and I believe I know the wants of the people as shown by my record at the last session of the legislature of this state.

If I am elected to congress I shall do all in my power in favor of such national legislation as the progressive party stands for, and for the enactment of which it is pledged to the people.

Yours very truly,
MARCOS C. DE BACA.
EDITOR SOSA JOINS PROGRESSIVES.

Voz de Espanola, recently established by F. L. Sosa and edited by him, will hereafter fight for the progressive cause. The conditions as at present prevailing have appealed to Mr. Sosa, as they have to so many citizens, not only in New Mexico, and the new, lively Spanish paper will hereafter stand for a square deal between the people and the controlling powers.

More and more the need of a change is being forced upon the attention of the Spanish-American people of New Mexico. They are beginning to realize the manner in which they have been dictated to and controlled. This new recruit, Voz de Espanola, will continue to preach this doctrine of emancipation to its readers, with a telling effect.

LAWS GO TO PRESS.

Assistant Secretary of State Kahan is back from Albuquerque where he had the pleasure of seeing the index to the laws of New Mexico, English edition, go to press.

SNEAD APPEARS UNINTERESTED AT OWN TRIAL

Amarillo, Texas, Sept. 24.—The state continued the introduction of testimony today at the hearing of the habeas corpus by which it is hoped to secure the release of John Beal Snead, charged with the murder of Al G. Boyce, Jr.

Will Boyce, brother of the slain man, sat with counsel for the state with whom he frequently whispered consultations as the hearing progressed.

Snead appeared unconcerned as he entered the court room and took his seat among counsel. Many relatives and friends of the accused were in court.

Officers continued to search all who sought admission to the court room for weapons.

A request by attorneys for Snead that H. W. Cantrill, local manager of a telegraph company, be ordered to bring into court all telegrams received or sent by Boyce between August 1 and September 14, the date of the shooting, provided a lively tilt between counsel just before the noon recess. Attorneys for the state entered vigorous protest against the examination of Boyce's correspondence. The court withheld a ruling to give time to cite authorities.

The defense as outlined here today will claim that Boyce has resumed his attentions to Mrs. Snead this summer. It will be claimed that Snead did not have access to Boyce at Winnipeg, whether Snead went to reclaim his wife, and this will be made the basis of the "unwritten law" plea.

MONEY SHOULD BE PLACED IN CIRCULATION

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24.—"I think all the money we have should be in circulation in a system which invites it and does not drive it into socks and safety deposit vaults," said President Taft today in addressing the American association of Commercial Executives in session here before he left for New York.

"One of the troubles with us, inherent in the character of our government is that congress and our public men are prone to deal with those things which attract men most easily and favorably—in short to headline the attention of the general public," said the president.

"It is pretty hard to get the people to pay attention to a banking system, but the problem must be solved and it is up to the business men of the country."

Mr. Taft also discussed the budget system of government finance which he favors, but which congress at its last session declined to adopt.

STANDARD OIL IS UNDER FIRE AT ALBUQUERQUE

Albuquerque, N. M., Sept. 24.—Alleging that coal oil, gasoline and other necessities handled by the Waters-Pierce and the Standard Oil companies in this city, were sold here at a higher rate than in Santa Fe, San Marcial, Las Vegas and other points on the Santa Fe railway, the grand jury this afternoon in a lengthy report asserted that the people of this city were being robbed by a combination in restraint of trade. It was recommended that the matter be taken up at once with the state corporation commission. It is believed that if the state corporation commission makes an investigation, a condition of affairs will be brought to light here that will create a sensation. It is said that the price of many commodities have been held up here regardless of freight rates and that a condition has been brought about that will not stand investigation.

THE OLD MAN'S ADVICE TO HIS YOUNGEST SON

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 24.—Harold F. Hoops, son of a wealthy manufacturer here, who more than three weeks ago was sent to the city work house on a five of \$25, after a young woman had complained that he tried to induce her to enter his automobile, was released yesterday. His father sent him a check for \$13 with a note which read: "You have served 26 days in prison. You were fined \$25 for insulting a young girl on the street, and to have worked out that fine would have entailed 50 days. In other words, the state allows you 50 cents a day for your labor. I allow you that sum. The enclosed check is payment in full. This is the first money you ever earned in your life. Twelve dollars will pay that part of your fine that has not been worked out. That will leave you \$1 of capital with which to begin a new life. Come to see me and I will find some honest work for you to do. What you have done in the past has been forgiven. Whether it can be forgotten depends on yourself. You now have a clean sheet on which to write your future."

NEW INDICTMENTS.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 24.—Newton C. Dougherty, former superintendent of the Peoria, Illinois, schools, who recently was paroled from the Joliet penitentiary after serving six years for embezzlement of school funds, was taken into custody here today on new indictments returned yesterday at Peoria.

The implicit confidence that many people have in Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is founded on the experience in the use of that remedy and their knowledge of the many remarkable cures of colic, diarrhoea and dysentery that it has effected. For sale by all dealers.

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION ALBUQUERQUE, NOVEMBER 8-9.

It is now possible to announce that through the efforts of Professor J. H. Vaughan of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, secretary of the New Mexico branch of the American School Peace League, Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of the Leland Stanford University and one of the foremost advocates of peace in the world, will be present at Albuquerque on the evening of November 6th. His subject will be "The Fight Against War." Perhaps the association has never had a more prominent lecturer and educator than Dr. Jordan and no teacher in the state can afford to miss hearing him.

Dr. D. E. Phillips of Denver University, and member of the board of education of the City of Denver, will spend the entire time of the session with the teachers of the New Mexico Educational Association, and will give several addresses including one on "The Measure of Greatness." His practical knowledge of school administration will make him a valuable participant in all the discussions.

Superintendent W. A. Poore, president of the association, will deliver the annual president's address on Friday morning, September 8th. His subject will be "The Recognition of Teaching as a Profession."

The following sections have completed their programs and filed copies with the secretary of the association: the elementary schools; high schools and colleges; city and town superintendents; county superintendents; commercial teachers; Indian school teachers; music and drawing supervisors; school peace league. A committee of members of women's clubs is working up interest in a school and home association section. Supt. White has in preparation a program of topics to be discussed at the meeting of the educational council. Institute workers will meet in informal discussion of topics touching their work, under Superintendent White's leadership.

The faculty quartette of the New Mexico Normal School, Silver City, consisting of Misses Marjorie Hubbell, Elizabeth Ward, Jean Forsythe and Nina Light, will be present and sing at the general sessions of the association.

The oratorical association will hold the annual contest in oratory among high schools and colleges on Thursday night, November 7th. Miss Ross, the secretary, writes that there is more than the usual interest in these contests this year and many schools will participate.

On Saturday night, November 8th, the inauguration of Dr. David R. Boyd as president of the University of New Mexico will take place. Many of the teachers of the state have had the pleasure, during the past summer, of meeting Mr. Boyd, and as many as can do so are urged to remain for the inauguration exercises. Representatives of leading universities and colleges will be present and speak on this occasion.

The board of regents of the New Mexico Normal school has decided to give the faculty of that institution leave to attend the meeting of the N. M. E. A. on full pay. The board of education of Silver City has taken similar action and is contemplating the advisability of paying the expenses of their teachers while in attendance.

Superintendent White has written to the presidents of all boards of regents of state educational institutions urging that instructors be allowed time off to attend the N. M. E. A. with no deduction from salary on account of such attendance. He has also written boards of school commissioners asking them to pay expenses of

Also the constitution of the New Mexico Educational association is in need of revision. At its meeting last June the executive committee asked the secretary to submit a draft of a new constitution. This will be done at the coming meeting and the secretary asks for suggestions as to needed changes.

The executive committee desires that no athletic contests or games be held so as to conflict with any meeting, general or section, of the association.

COLUMBUS WAS SPANIARD AND NOT ITALIAN

New York, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Dr. Constantino de Horta y Pardo, of Havana, a Cuban scholar of note and a fellow of the Royal Spanish Geographical society, has undertaken to prove to the American Geographical society and the Hispanic Society of America, that Christopher Columbus was a Spaniard and not an Italian. He maintains that Columbus was born at Pineda, Galicia, Spain and not at Genoa, Italy.

Dr. Horta has gathered a mass of documents to prove his contention and they are now in New York awaiting the consideration of the American Geographical society and the Hispanic society. After these organizations have completed their examinations, Dr. Horta proposes to publish the details of his research in a pamphlet which will be sent to governments, universities and civic authorities throughout Latin-America that they may rejoice in the knowledge that Columbus was of their own blood.

POOR HOUSE INMATES DIE LIKE ANIMALS

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24.—At the national conference of Catholic Charities today, Dr. Helen M. Nolan, of Toledo, declared that inmates of poor houses usually were permitted to die "like animals without summoning priest or clergyman." Grave abuses in expending funds, was charged and she demanded the attention of voters to this subjects. Mrs. Edward Mandell, secretary of the association, said the protestant religious organizations were striving to win immigrants from the Catholic church.

No sectarian school service organizations, she said, interested themselves in Italian Catholic immigrants' children to the extent of removing them from influence and placing them under Protestant tutelage.

She spoke of activity of Y. M. C. A. agents at immigrant stations abroad and declared there was need of activity by Catholics among Catholic immigrants.

county superintendents while attending the association meeting; also to presidents of boards of directors and boards of education, calling attention to the importance of the meeting and urging that teachers be allowed to attend without loss of pay. In many cases, where funds allow, boards may pay expenses of teachers in whole or in part.

Superintendent John Milne, Albuquerque, local secretary of the association writes that booklets be issued giving names and locations of hotels and rooming houses with prices of meals and lodging. Every train into Albuquerque will be met by guides with large badges, who will escort teachers to stopping places.

The Commercial Club of Albuquerque has given assurance that adequate meeting places for all general and section sessions will be provided free of charge to the association.

Manufacturing plants will gladly allow teachers to visit plants while in Albuquerque, and no pains will be spared to make the stay of the teachers pleasant and profitable.

Four banners will be awarded by the New Mexico Journal of Education to counties as follows: One to the county having the largest enrollment in the association; one to the county (outside of Bernalillo) having the largest number of enrolled members in attendance at the meeting; one to the county whose delegation of enrolled members travels the greatest aggregate number of miles; and one to the county whose delegation of enrolled members travels the greatest average number of miles. Every county has, therefore, a chance to be known as a Banner county.

Mr. R. R. Larkin of E. Las Vegas, has taken up the matter of railroad rates and it is safe to say that the lowest possible rates will be secured. If the past the association has had every encouragement from the railroads in the state and it is probable that on some roads the rate will be as low as one fare, while on others, it will be one and one-fifth. Those planning to attend the association should communicate with Mr. Larkin or the secretary. It is urged also that you all bring the matter to the attention of your local agent so that he will begin early to ask for rates from his point.

The question of making Albuquerque the permanent place of meeting will be brought up and all are invited to send an expression of opinion on this point to the secretary previous to the time of the meeting. What do you think of it? The members of the executive committee as well as several of the officers of the association believe that the best interests of the association require a permanent and central meeting place. In this connection also may be raised the question as to whether the second week in November is the best time or not. This year New Mexico is in line with Kansas, Nebraska, and other important states which hold their meeting at the same time. Some states like Michigan hold their session during the first week in November.

Also the constitution of the New Mexico Educational association is in need of revision. At its meeting last June the executive committee asked the secretary to submit a draft of a new constitution. This will be done at the coming meeting and the secretary asks for suggestions as to needed changes.

The executive committee desires that no athletic contests or games be held so as to conflict with any meeting, general or section, of the association.

LUMBER TRUST FAILS TO GET VENUE CHANGED

Greeley, Colo., Sept. 24.—Judge Harry P. Gamble, in the district court here today denied the motion of the Denver lumber dealers for a change of venue in the case of the state of Colorado ex rel. vs. the Colorado and Wyoming Lumber Dealers association. The arguments on the motion and demurrer were begun yesterday and finished at noon today.

It is expected that the hearing in the case will proceed. Witnesses have been notified to be in court tomorrow.

The case is one in which an injunction is asked to restrain the Colorado & Wyoming Lumber Dealers association, the Northern Colorado Lumber Dealers association, and the Denver Lumber Dealers association from doing business in restraint of trade.

MINERS FIRE ON SOLDIERS IN VIRGINIA

Charleston, W. Va., Sept. 24.—Members of Company "H," under Captain H. C. McMillan, were subjected to a heavy fire early today while guarding a coal tippie at Dry Branch, in the Cabin Creek strike district. Except that none of the state soldiers were injured, no report has been received as to the result of the clash. The military forces were at once strengthened.

Judges Robinson and Williams of the supreme court of appeals of West Virginia, today granted an alternative writ of habeas corpus to test the constitutionality of the acts of the military commission created by the proclamation declaring martial law in the strike zone. The writ is returnable October 3.

A really effective kidney and bladder medicine must first stop the progress of the disease and then cure the conditions that cause it. Use Foley Kidney Pills for all kidney and bladder troubles and urinary irregularities. They are safe and reliable. They help quickly and permanently. In the yellow package. For sale by all druggists.

