

The Artesia Advocate.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1914.

ARTESIA, NEW MEXICO.

VOL. 12 NO. 15

First National Bank

Artesia, New Mexico.

With ample capital, modern equipment and a genuine desire to render helpful financial service, we are in position to give the people of this town and community the best there is in banking.

We invite you to feel at home with us.

ABSOLUTE SAFETY is the best thing we have to offer.

Report of Committee.

Complete Report of the Committee Appointed to Investigate the County Officers of Eddy County. Will be Read with Interest by all Tax-Payers.

In the District Court of Eddy County, New Mexico.

In the Matter of the Grand Jury Report September 1914 Term of the District Court.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

To the Honorable Granville A. Richardson, Judge of the District Court.

At the September 1914 term of District Court for Eddy county your Honor made the following order:

"This matter being presented to the court and the court being of the opinion that the conditions and matters and things set out in said report should be fairly and completely investigated in the interest of the people of the County of Eddy, as well as the officials thereof, and it further appearing to the court that the same matters have been before a former grand jury in the County of Eddy, and there appearing to be a diversity of opinion as to the matters in said report contained, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth and having a full and fair hearing, it is determined by the court to have the conditions outlined in said report investigated by a fair and impartial committee of the citizens of the County of Eddy.

It is therefore ordered that S. I. Roberts of Carlsbad, G. R. Brainard of Artesia, Hugh M. Gage, of Hope, Joseph Graham of Lovington and C. D. Rickman of Carlsbad, be and they are hereby appointed such committee for the purpose of such investigation, and are directed by the court to so investigate all matters contained in said report and to report the result of their investigation in writing to the court:

And it is further ordered and directed that the said S. I. Roberts be and he is hereby appointed chairman of said committee, and said committee in requested to meet at Carlsbad on the 12th day of October, 1914 for the purpose of the work indicated in this order, and that they proceed to discharge the duty here imposed with all convenient speed.

Done in open court at Carlsbad, New Mexico, this 22nd day of September, 1914.

(Signed)
GRANVILLE A. RICHARDSON,
Judge.

We regret to have to advise you that the Hon. Hugh M. Gage was unable to accept the appointment, but the remaining members of the committee met and organized on the 17th day of October, have diligently and faithfully performed their duties, as outlined in the above order, and have agreed to submit the accompanying report:

We have been in session sixteen days and have examined practically all the county officials as well as many other witnesses, and have also examined many of the records of their offices. A public notice was published in the papers of Eddy County requesting any and all persons having knowledge of any matter that came within the scope of the investigation in which we were employed, to come before us and testify. No one has volunteered to come before the committee and testify, but all witnesses requested to appear did so promptly, and apparently willingly, and no testimony was positively refused us, although in a few instances considerably questioning was required to secure the information sought. On the whole we wish to say that the committee feels it has been well supported and assisted by the officials and citizens of Eddy county. As is usual in similar cases, much conflicting testimony has been introduced, and the committee has found it difficult at times, and in some cases impossible to arrive at the exact truth of the matter under investigation, but with the light given us and with the sincere desire to present the matters and facts just as they have been presented to us, we submit our report:

All meetings at which testimony was taken were open to the public, and all testimony was taken in shorthand, and can be transcribed in whole or in part if the court should at any later date deem such advisable.

We wish to express our appreciation for the valuable assistance rendered the committee by Attorney J. P. Atwood, of Artesia, who has been with us during the whole of the hearing,

and by his advice and help has aided us very materially in our labors.

In order that your honor may have the grand jury report to compare with the report which we wish to make, we have, on the following pages in single space typewriting, quoted sections of said report and immediately followed it with such remarks as we desired to apply to the section quoted.

Taking up first the irregularities referred to in the grand jury report, and called to the special attention of the court, and considering them in their order, as follows:

"That the Board of County Commissioners and two of them still are maintaining telephones in their private residences and places of business at the expense of the county."

For some time prior to the publication of the traveling auditors report made in the latter part of the year 1913, the members of the board of county commissioners maintained telephones in their private residences and places of business, either wholly or partly at the expense of the county. The chairman of the board, Mr. Beeman, and Mr. Woodwell still continue this practice and claim that the telephones are necessary to a proper performance of their official duties, and that the county is sometimes saved the expense of special meetings of the board by reason of the members being able to communicate with each other by telephone. The county has not paid any part of the telephone bill of Mr. Wright, the third member of the board, since the traveling auditor's report referred to.

That in some instances salaries are being paid to the county officers in excess of the amount agreed to by the state auditor."

The only instances of a salary allowance being made to a county officer in excess of the amount agreed to by the traveling auditor (mistakenly called state auditor by the grand jury) was the allowance of \$2,000 now being made to the tax assessor. So far as we have been able to find, the traveling auditor has agreed to only \$1,500 allowance to Mr. Walker. These allowances are in the nature of advances made by the county to various officers pending the passage of a salary bill, and must be settled for by the official receiving the allowance when such a salary bill is finally passed.

"That the board of county commissioners are not working in harmony with the county treasurer, and that they are oppressing the efficiency of his office by not supplying the necessary office and vault room, and sufficient deputy hire to collect county taxes, while on the other hand if such taxes were promptly collected the transfer of funds and borrowing of moneys would not be necessary."

The commissioners and treasurer are not working in harmony. In fact we find a bitter animosity existing between the treasurer and chairman of the board of county commissioners. We do not find that the commissioners are employing the efficiency of the treasurer's office by not supplying the necessary office and vault room and deputy hire. Mr. Merchant, the treasurer, testified before the committee that he has been supplied with adequate office and vault room, and that he has no complaint to make on that score. We are of the opinion that the salary allowance of \$2,000 per annum now made to the treasurer is ample and in keeping with that made to other officers of this and other counties in the state, and believe that the allowance of \$1,200 per annum for deputy hire that the treasurer now receives is sufficient to employ such assistance as the treasurer, by working full time himself, will require for the prompt collection of the county taxes.

"We recommend that as the erection of the court house addition was primarily for the purpose of providing for a 'Hall of Records,' that the county commissioners install the county treasurer's office in the room now occupied by themselves, in order to afford safe protection of the records of his office."

We consider that the commissioners have properly reserved for their own use the room in the court house ad-

dition now occupied by them. We do not understand why the grand jury recommended that the county treasurer should be installed in this office for the safe protection of his records in view of the fact that there is no vault space in connection with the room. As already stated, the treasurer has expressed himself as satisfied with his present quarters.

"We believe from our examination of the records that the county commissioners have neglected to properly secure the county against possible loss in case the salaries being paid should be in excess of the amount fixed in a future salary bill."

The commissioners agree that this criticism by the grand jury was well founded and deserved, and have since the sitting of the committee, taken steps to correct the situation complained of by entering an order requiring bonds from all the county officers to secure any future advances for salary or deputy hire, and are refusing to make such advances until such bonds are filed.

We find that they have allowed themselves many large bills for various accounts in attending various meetings and other business outside of Eddy county. In many of these we question the legality of such expense accounts, and the necessity for the trip.

The commissioners have allowed themselves several large bills for trips outside of Eddy county. We have inquired closely as to the purpose of each of these trips and find that in each instance the meeting or other business for which the trip was made was connected in some way with county affairs. We cannot say that the county benefited to any particular extent because of these trips, except the Chicago trip mentioned later; but we cannot say that the expense accounts were illegal. We find that Messrs. Beeman and Wright, county commissioners made a trip to Chicago in September, 1913, for the purpose of securing from the Santa Fe railroad certain freight rates on the shipments of material to be used in the construction of the court house addition. They secured substantial reductions in freight on these shipments and the county benefited to the extent of several times the cost of the trip; but we are of the opinion that one member would have been able to secure these reductions, and that the expense of the other member making the trip was unnecessary.

"We find that they, when sitting as a board of equalization, have been very derelict by allowing assessments and the extension of such assessments upon the tax rolls in certain cases to be lumped together, thereby causing such certain persons to obtain an advantage and not be taxed with the value of property owned by them in proportion to surrounding property. We find in three specific instances the lumping of the assessments of taxes against certain tax payers and that they are favored in every precinct in which they own property; in another specific instance, we find that certain tax payers owned property of the value of fifteen thousand dollars and was assessed on the tax rolls with only seven hundred and fifty dollars, and upon the same street as the owner of another piece of property of the value of twenty-five hundred dollars, which assessment has been passed upon by the commissioners, sitting as such board of equalization."

The question of the lumping of assessments upon the tax rolls was gone into exhaustively by the committee, and we find that this criticism was not merited and was evidently made from an inspection of the tax rolls without reference to the original schedules rendered to the tax assessor, and on file in his office.

These schedules show separate values for each particular piece of property, and the commissioners, when sitting as a board of equalization, passed upon those values. After they had passed upon the values, the assessor made up the tax rolls and the commissioners had no control of that work. The assessor has failed to extend upon the rolls the separate values of the different pieces of property as appearing on the original schedule, but we were unable to find any instance of any person obtaining an advantage by reason of this method of making up the rolls.

The specific instances of injustice in assessments referred to in the above paragraph of the report, are not clearly named, but we believe that reference is had in the case of the \$15,000 property valued at \$750.00 to the W. R. Nichols property, in La Huerta Addition to Carlsbad and we believe the property compared with it as assessed at \$600.00 is the Charles Adams property on Canal street in Carlsbad. We find for the year 1913 the Nichols property was assessed at \$750.00 (full value \$2,250.00) and was of the reasonable cash value of about \$10,000, and that this assessment was passed by the commissioners sitting as a board of equalization and that the Charles Adams property was in that year of the reasonable cash value of about \$180.00 and that the assessment of it as made at \$600.00 as the one-third value was correct. We further find that this inequality in the Nichols assessment has been somewhat remedied in the assessment for the current year.

"We also find that the county commissioners have permitted the assess of Eddy county to leave off of the assessment rolls of the county, the notes and mortgages owned by the tax payers of Eddy county and espe-

cially one specified item was brought to our attention of a tax payer owning and holding a note and mortgage in the sum of thirteen thousand dollars, which was not assessed as taxable property and which fact was well known to said commissioners."

The assessor has left off of the assessment roll of the county the greater portion of the notes and mortgages owned by residents of Eddy County, and the commissioners have not required him to place such property on the rolls. We have not found any instance of the assessor leaving off any note that was called to his attention as being properly taxable in Eddy county. Nor have we found that the commissioners have knowingly permitted any such note to be left unassessed. The conditions complained of arises from the general custom, not only in Eddy county, but over the state generally, of leaving off of the assessment rolls notes and other evidences of indebtedness, especially when secured by a mortgage on property on which taxes are paid. We are informed that the assessor is now complying with a recent requirement of the state board of equalization that such property be placed upon the assessment rolls of the county.

The grand jury does not give the name of the tax payer owning the thirteen thousand dollar note referred to in the above paragraph of the report, but we believe that reference is had to a certain note secured by a mortgage on property in Eddy county which note and mortgage is held by a resident of Chicago, Illinois, therefore not properly assessable in Eddy county.

We also found from our examination that the county commissioners are not complying with the rules and requirements of the traveling auditor's office wherein all bills that are rendered against the county should be properly itemized, sworn to, and the receipts for the various items accompanying said bills. We note special instances of the county commissioners approving large bills that are rendered in lump sums, which are not properly itemized, and in no event are accompanied by proper receipts."

We find each statement of the foregoing paragraph of the report fully substantiated, and beg to call the court's attention to certain specific instances in another part of this report.

"We have further found in our investigation of this office that there has been several instances of transfers of funds, and the borrowing from certain funds to replenish depleted funds. That in one instance, a large sum, the court house and jail repair fund, had been transferred to the general county fund, and that to replenish the said court house and jail repair fund a further assessment of two mills and a half was made. This together with a five mill levy for the general county fund, caused in reality a seven mill and a half to be levied for the general county fund, which was in excess and not permitted by law. We would recommend that no further transfer of funds be made, except upon extreme emergency, and then based upon the proper order of court in each instance."

We found numerous instances of the transfer of funds and borrowing from funds, but find that such transfers as have been made since the publication of the traveling auditor's report have been done under orders from the district court. With reference to the transfer from the court house and jail repair fund, mentioned in the above paragraph of the report, we believe the grand jury was misinformed as to what was really done in that instance. It has been the custom of the commissioners to use the court house and jail repair fund as a feeder fund for the general fund, and they have made a practice of levying the limit for both funds, making in effect a seven mill levy for general county expenses. They have not made transfers from the court house and jail repair fund to the general fund, but have drawn directly upon their former fund for expenses that should have been paid out of the general fund. This was done in the face of plain provisions of the law that the court house and jail repair fund should not be used for any other purposes than for the payment of expenses for repairing the court house and jail. The traveling auditor at the time of making his report referred to required these illegal payments out of the court house and jail repair fund to be repaid from the general county fund, and we find that the commissioners have stopped the practice of using this fund as a feeder to the general fund.

"We find that they have designated a county printer and employed and contracted with him upon the basis of the payment of seventy-five per cent of the maximum legal rate, but upon comparison with the bills rendered and paid to said county printer, we ascertained that the full legal rate had been paid. We are of the opinion that it is not necessary under the law to contract and employ a county printer, and if such a contract is deemed advisable we consider the legal rate, or anything above fifty per cent to be an exorbitant price, and would recommend that all county printing in the future should be given to the lowest bidder. In one instance we found a job printing bill charged by the county printer for the printing of eighteen thousand tax receipts charging therefor \$120.00 when said printer had made a special bid for this bill for \$77.00. This we

THE BEST WAY TO MAKE FRUIT CAKE.

Be sure the ingredients are fresh and clean. We have just received citron, find candied apples, chrries, figs, dates, and raisins. The best cooks in town are buying now.

Saturday Special

FOR

December 5th, 1914.

8 Box Matches . . . 25c

Don't forget the nut coal for \$8.00 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

Joyce-Pruit Company

—When in doubt call 46—

believe to be an exorbitant price for the same work that George D. Barnard and company of St. Louis submitted a written offer to print the same receipts in the amount of twenty one thousand for the price of \$63.00 f. o. b. Carlsbad. The above item of \$120 we find was paid by Warrant No. 730 issued by said county commissioners."

The commissioners have designated W. H. Mullane publisher of the Carlsbad Current, as county printer, and have contracted with him to do the job work for the county at substantially the same prices as are charged to individuals. In January, 1913 they contracted with him to publish delinquent tax lists at seventy-five per cent of the maximum legal rate, and we are of the opinion that this agreement was intended by all parties to apply to the publication of a list then being made; but the commissioners and printer contend that the contract only applied to future lists. For that list Mr. Mullane was paid in January about 75 per cent of the legal rate for the publication, and in May of the same year was paid an amount about equal to the remaining 25 per cent.

We are unable to find any evidence of Mr. Mullane having made a bid of \$77.00 for the printing of the tax receipts mentioned above. We believe, however, that the printing of these tax receipts could have been secured at a considerably lower price than \$120.00, and find that George D. Barnard & company, of St. Louis, submitted to Mr. W. H. Woodwell, the county purchasing agent, a written offer to print these tax receipts at the price of \$63.00 for 21,000, which bid was turned down.

"In addition to the above irregularities, we find that the finances of the county have not been judiciously handled in the negotiation of a loan of four thousand dollars, which has been made with the banks, the tax payers suffer an additional burden of ten per cent interest, which action on the part of the commissioners in borrowing said amount we consider unlawful, and recommend that no further sums be borrowed."

We find that the commissioners have negotiated a loan of \$4,000 from the two banks in Carlsbad, and that the county is paying interest on this amount, notwithstanding that the average monthly deposit in one of the Carlsbad banks, during the current year, has been about \$5,000, practically three-fourths of all the county money on deposit in all of the banks of the county. We consider that this borrowing by the commissioners was made in violation of plain provision of the law.

"From our investigation of the records of the proceedings of the county commissioners, we found forty-two instances in which the clerk had failed to sign and attest the minutes of the proceedings of the board of county commissioners, and in six instances we found that the chairman of said board had failed to sign said minutes, which we consider renders the records of the county useless, and exposes them to possible change before final certification."

We find at the time the above paragraph was written, the minutes were unsigned, as stated, and that they have been signed since the sitting of this committee.

"That the county commissioners have frequently paid out large sums of money to officers and individuals for services rendered outside of the state, which payments we consider unauthorized by law, and we would recommend that no payments under such circumstances be made by said county commissioners, un-

Miss Chamberlain at the Majestic Theater

The new management at the Majestic has arranged with Miss Ida Hoyt Chamberlain, the popular Dramatic Soprano, to sing for the last time in Artesia, at the Theater on Saturday evening Dec. 5th.

Miss Chamberlain's opening number will be the clever new song "There is Magic in a Smile" from the late opera "Sweethearts" by Victor Herbert. But the feature of the evening will be "A Japanese Song Specialty" in costume, with all new Japanese songs and stage setting.

Although Miss Chamberlain has been in Artesia less than a year, her beautiful voice, has won for her a host of admirers who will be glad of this last opportunity to hear her in this artistic and unique entertainment. Miss Grace Talbot, pianist will assist Miss Chamberlain.

Notice To Tax Payers

The 1914 tax rolls have not yet been turned into the Treasurer and Tax Collectors office, and until such time as this roll is completed and turned over to the Treasurers office I am unable to give the tax payers the information now being called for, and can not make direct response to each inquiry received at this delinquent date.

I will upon receipt of the tax roll mail out of this office a tax statement as it appears against each known owner against the address as shown on the tax roll and if the tax payer does not receive a notice it will indicate that your property is listed to 'UNKNOWN' owner, and will require a correct description of property given when making inquiry to the Tax Collectors office.

Carlsbad, N. M. December 2nd, 1914.
W. H. Merchant,
Treas. and Coll. Eddy Co.



Christmas and New Year Holidays, 1914-1915

One and One Third fare for the round trip to points in Texas and New Mexico; Higgins, Texas to Farwell, Sweetwater, Lamasa, and Floydada, Texas and Texico, N. M. to Pecos, Texas inclusive, on safe Dec. 23, 24, 25, 26, 30th and 31st, 1914, Jan. 1st 1915. Final limit for return Jan. 4th, 1915.

C. O. BROWN,
Local Agent.

(Continued on Fourth Page)

RUSSIAN NAVY IS BOTTLED UP, THE GERMANS ASSERT

Turks Control Black Sea and Teutons Hold Baltic-- White Sea Frozen During Winter.

HOLY WAR DECLARED

Sultan Calls on All Mohammedans to Slaughter British, Slavs and French--Another Battle in Poland.

(Summary of Events.)

The Russian navy is useless for the present. This is the gist of an official declaration made by the German war office. The Turkish navy dominates the Black sea and the Sea of Azov, according to the declaration. A bombardment of Odessa is feared and Russian shipping companies have removed their ships from these bodies of water. A blockade of the harbor of Libau places the control of the Black sea in the hands of the Germans, while the freezing of the harbor of Archangel, in the White sea, severs Russian communication with the outside world.

German Defeat in Poland.

Russia and Germany each claim a great victory in Poland. The Russian claim is supported, however, by reports from neutral countries and from neutral correspondents. It is said that the Slavs have virtually crushed one of Germany's finest armies in an engagement staged between the Vistula and Warta rivers in Poland and have taken about 50,000 prisoners. When the full details of the Russian victory are known, declares Lord Kitchener, commander-in-chief of all the British forces, they will furnish a story that will astonish the world--serbing a blow such as has not been dealt since the days of Napoleon.

Abandon Guns and Transports.

The Germans have begun a retreat along the entire front, and in many places the flight is a disorderly rout, marked by the abandonment of artillery, maxims and transports. Berlin meanwhile is beginning to talk about abandoning Russian attacks, which is a method of announcing that the main Russian force is exclusively engaged against the Ploekoup, whose front is cut in halves. The right half is surrounded on all sides and is vainly struggling as in an iron vise, and striving to break through to the left wing at Lowicz, which is again being bottled up successfully.

A Second Battle Probable.

The same dispatches that tell of Hindenburg's reverses, however, say that the German reinforcements are being brought up so that another battle is likely to develop on a nearer to the frontier of Posen, the Germans will have the chances of renewing a vigorous offensive as had the Russians in the past instance.

General Von Hindenburg has about 400,000 men, but if the Petrograd report can be accepted, they have been separated, badly cut up and thousands taken prisoner, so these German forces will require reformation and rest. Another Russian army is operating along the border of East Prussia, and a third one is pursuing a vigorous campaign in northern Austria. It was said by military experts that the purpose of the Austro-German attack

CAPT. BENTON C. DECKER



Captain Decker, commander of the U. S. S. Tennessee, whose launch was fired on by a Turkish fort near Smyrna, is here shown in full uniform.

and pursuit of the Russian center was to draw off the second and third armies from East Prussia and Galicia. What these lesser Slav forces are doing has not been revealed.

Veil of Secrecy.

The veil of secrecy has been drawn over the battles between the Russians and the Austro-German forces. The headquarters of both armies now are confining themselves to the briefest statements concerning the hostilities, saying merely that fighting is in progress.

British Warship Sunk.

The British warship Bulwark has been blown up in the Medway river off Sheerness by an explosion in her magazines. Only twelve were saved out of the crew of 700 or 800 aboard the Bulwark. The explosion is believed to have been in an internal magazine. Whether it was caused by German agents or was an accident such as might have occurred in times of peace, has not been determined.

British Lose Another Boat.

Striking a mine off Grimsby at the mouth of the Humber river, near Hull, the British collier Khartoum was blown up, a report from the British admiralty announces. The crew was saved, but the Khartoum went to the bottom.

To Help England.

A brief dispatch from Lisbon says the Portuguese congress has decided that Portugal should co-operate with the Allies. The minister of war has called for a partial mobilization of the army. The treaty by which Portugal believes it is bound to aid the Allies was made in 1703 with England, and it provides that "each shall mutually aid and help the other" in case of attack.

French Guns Near Metz.

French artillery continue to bombard Arnville, only ten miles from Metz, Germany. The development of an offensive in Lorraine has long been expected, but to what extent it may be carried was not indicated at the war office.

From north of Verdun and south of Metz the German line extends in a wedge into the Verdun-Toul defenses of the French. The two sides of the wedge are joined in the region of Chauvourout and St. Mihiel, where desperate fighting has occurred the last week. It was at Chauvourout that the French suffered heavy losses through the explosion of German mines. The French have been unable to drive the Germans from the positions they now hold in this district and the movement upon Arnville is evidently a tightening of the circle which the French are endeavoring to draw about St. Mihiel.

Heavy Attack on Allies.

The Allies have been attacked in force from Ypres to La Bassee. A terrific battle has commenced. The Germans have heavy reinforcements and fresh guns for this renewal of the effort to cut through the Allies' line. The English artillery, however, thus far has thwarted all the German attempts.

It is now said the plan is to reach the French coast by December 10. The Germans show few signs of being staggered by their enormous losses and dispatches from Berlin set forth that the German troops are far better able to stand exposure to the cold than are the allies. The forces of Emperor William are trained and clothed for just such an emergency, while the troops of the Allies, from the south of France, from Morocco and from India must necessarily suffer greatly.

Cold and Fatigue.

The extreme cold weather and the exhaustion of the troops engaged have virtually brought the battle in Flanders to a standstill.

Holy War Proclaimed.

The proclamation of a holy war, announced for the first time some ten days ago, has just been published at Constantinople. It is signed by the sultan and twenty-eight Moslem priests and calls on the Moslem world to participate in a holy war against Great Britain, Russia and France.

Turks Are Winning Fast.

Official reports given out in Constantinople relate the continued successful Turkish advance upon Batum, the Russian port on the Black Sea. All the territory between the Turkish-Russian border and the River Churks is in Turkish hands, while a Turkish force in the southern part of this territory has taken Artwin. The Turks declare that the English losses at Shat-el-Arab amounted to 750 dead and several thousand wounded.

Russian Port Bombarded.

The Turkish cruiser Hamidieh, followed by a flotilla of torpedo boats, appeared off Tausha, Russia, and opened fire, hurling 125 projectiles into the neighborhood. The Russian artillery immediately replied with a very effective fire.

Turks Reach Suez Canal.

An official Turkish statement says that the Turkish troops have reached the Suez Canal. In fighting near El Kantara the English suffered heavy losses and took flight.

Riot in Constantinople.

The British embassy in Constantinople has been sacked and the Russian hospital pillaged and all foreigners have been more or less seriously abused.

May Attack Italy.

The Italian government is aware that Austria is doing its utmost to induce Turkey to attack Italy, but none the less hesitates to believe the report that has just come in from one of its most reliable agents that common action of the combined Austro-Turkish squadron is to be expected against Italy at a very early date.

BRITISH NAVAL ATTACK RENEWED

WEDGE OF RUSSIANS SUNDERED AUSTRIANS FROM GERMAN ALLY.

NEW TROOPS TO POLAND

VON HINDENBERG'S ARMY SPLIT INTO THREE PARTS BY GRAND DUKE'S STRATEGY.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

London, Dec. 1.—Another day of the crucial battle between the Russians and the German allies in Poland has passed without news of a decisive result. The Berlin official statement says that there is nothing of importance to report from Poland while the Russian government rests upon its warning against over-optimism. The facts, as gleaned from various messages of correspondents, appear to be that three semi-independent engagements are progressing between Thorn on the north and Cracow on the south, in which both combatants have achieved local successes, without a distinct victory for either arms.

Some of the British military experts believe that Field Marshal von Hindenburg's forces have been split into three units, one of which certainly is almost completely enveloped, while the Russians have driven a wedge between the German army and its Austrian ally in the region of Cracow.

They declare that the Germans have consistently underestimated the qualities of their Muscovite opponents, and have opposed them with a body composed almost wholly of second-line troops, but are now rushing heavy reinforcements from the western line to avert a Polish Sedan.

They express the opinion that the issue depends on whether these arrive in time. Berlin reports the failure of the Russian attack on the forts east of Darkehmen in East Prussia, with heavy losses, while unofficial messages from Petrograd describe important Russian gains and the capture of ten miles of trenches to the north-east of Lodz.

Advices from Holland report that railway traffic, newspapers and posts in the Brussels region are entirely suspended, it is presumed, for the purpose of suppressing news of a movement of German troops to the eastward.

The only development of the day in the western theater was the renewal of the British naval bombardment of the German base at Zeebrugge.

England was surprised at the announcement that King George had left on a visit to the headquarters of the British forces in France.

Monday was the fortieth birthday of Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, and the papers pay a tribute to his remarkable career.

The seventieth birthday of the queen mother Alexandra will be celebrated today.

Luxemburg reports that the Germans have paid a substantial sum for damages resulting from their occupation of the grand duchy.

Mine Imperils Gotham Harbor.

New York.—A mine with five contact points extending from it is afloat seven miles west of Fire Island, according to Captain Davies of the steamship Etonian, in from London. Captain Davies said he passed the mine while his ship was bound in. The spot where the mine is said to be adrift lies in the pathway traveled by all transatlantic vessels leaving and entering New York harbor.

ARMY ESTIMATE IS \$104,124,512.

War Department Asks Congress for \$3,000,000 Increase Over That of Last Year.

Washington.—Appropriations aggregating \$104,124,512 to carry the army through the coming year are proposed in estimates which the War Department has just completed for submission to Congress. This is an increase of \$3,105,590 over the total carried by the army bill for the current year, although reductions are made in the allowances for many branches of the service.

A new item of \$150,000 for purchase of automatic machine rifles is asked. Altogether \$2,900,000 is sought for ammunition, compared with \$3,000,000 carried in the current law.

Coloradoan Seeks Niagara Falls Job.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The first application for the office of city manager of Niagara Falls under the commission form of government, was received from P. W. Pinkerton, city manager of Montrose, Colo. The new form is effective one year hence.

Ends Own Life After Awful Struggle.

Grand Junction.—Falling to kill himself by a rifle shot and by an attempt at drowning, and after an hour's terrible agony, George Nold, 55, formerly a Rio Grande railroad conductor, finally accomplished his purpose by disemboweling himself and cutting the arteries in his wrist.

Pays \$37,500 for Invading Luxemburg.

Paris.—Germany has paid an indemnity of 190,000 marks (\$37,500) to the duchy of Luxemburg, according to a dispatch to the Times from Bordeaux.

WESTERN MINING NEWS IN BRIEF

Western Newspaper Union News Service.
The Metal Markets.
St. Louis.—Lead, \$3.77½@3.80; spelter, \$5.12½@5.15.
London.—Bar silver, 23d per ounce.
New York.—Bar silver, 49¼c.

Colorado.

An ore body twenty feet wide has been uncovered on the Ingham vein of the Doctor-Jack Pot Mining Company.

In Telluride district the Primos Chemical Company is receiving supplies at their reduction plant in Vanadium which gives the impression that they are about ready to resume operations.

In San Miguel county thirty stamps of the Junta mill are running steadily, and the tramway, which broke down a couple of weeks ago, has been repaired and is in operation day and night when wanted to transport the ore from the mines to the mill.

Near the radium baths at Idaho Springs—which should be used at all seasons of the year—the Primos Chemical Company, backed by Pennsylvania capital, is doing a liberal amount of work on their molybdenite property in Daly district, heretofore noted for generous veins of silver-lead ores.

Porter and Smith have commenced a winter campaign on the West Point at Cripple Creek. In the tunnel lying just below the Morning Star workings they have opened a ten-inch body of high-grade carbonate that bears every indication of being \$50 ore, the values in lead and silver, Emil Peterson and Walt Barker are hauling wood and getting ready to operate the Victor this winter.

In spite of Europe's great war, and by reason of it, the production of rare minerals will hereafter play a leading part in the basic industry of Colorado, which produces permanent wealth as distinguished from wealth that perishes, and which needs a ready and adequate market to render it profitable. Not so with the mines. If the ore is not taken out this month or this year it is hidden away for future exploitation and in a safe that is practically burglar proof.

Continued fine weather, with no trouble from surface water, encourages development at Cripple Creek, the result being a succession of ore strikes in different parts of the camp. One of the latest is reported from the Lucky Gus, at one time owned in London, but at present the property of the Stratton Mining and Development Company, popularly known as the "Stratton Estate" to distinguish it from Stratton's Independence. The Lucky Gus strike reveals two feet of smelting ore, worth \$100 to the ton.

New Mexico.

Wolframite has been discovered near Gage, Luna county, and in the Carpenter mining district in the Mimbre range north of Silver City. The ore found in the latter place is an iron manganese tungstate. The mineral ranging from humberite, a pure manganese tungstate, through various constituents of manganese and iron tungstate toward ferberite.

The B. N. V. Mining Company in the Pinos Altos district has been incorporated, and the properties include the famous Silver Hill mine. Encouraged by the late rich strikes in that section of the state has resulted in the organization of several development companies with a promise of rich returns within a short time. More economical methods of mining and treatment will be certain to enrich the owners of properties in that part of the state for the district is one of vast possibilities.

Wyoming.

A third gas flow, the equal of the other two, has just been drilled by the Ohio Oil Company, now reaching for oil in the Little Buffalo basin. This third discovery gives further emphasis to the belief that this is probably the greatest gas field yet discovered. It has thus far been impossible to measure the flow as it has been shooting out of the Mid-West and California wells, but it is safe to say that each of these three gas wells has a pressure of 20,000,000 cubic feet per day.

By a decision rendered by Judge C. L. Winter in the case of Edward Kressman vs. Joseph H. Lobell and others \$294,869 of mortgages against the property of the Petroleum Maatschappij Henderson are made valid, with interest from 1905, less about \$69,000 of interest paid. The property involved is oil lands in this district which at the time the mortgages were executed, was thought to be worth millions, but which now is estimated as of value less than the aggregate of the mortgages.

Arizona.

Strikes seem to be very fashionable in the mines of Northern Arizona, and the Golconda is now in the lime-light with a great strike of four feet of ore carrying zinc values of 45 per cent.

The declaration by the British government of copper as absolute contraband is the hardest blow the copper industry in this country has yet received, said L. S. Cates of the Ray Consolidated at Phoenix.

EMERGENCY WAR TAX IS IN EFFECT

BILL EXPECTED TO RAISE OVER \$100,000,000 IN REVENUE BY SPECIAL TAX.

STAMP ALL SHIPMENTS

EXPECTED THAT MILLION A YEAR WILL BE COLLECTED IN DENVER AS RESULT OF LEVY.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The emergency war tax bill to raise \$100,000,000 in revenue goes into effect today. The provisions of the measure levying taxes on tobacco beer and wine went into effect on Nov. 1, and the remaining sections are now effective.

The latter include taxes on bankers, pawnbrokers, brokers, proprietors of theaters, including motion picture houses, owners of circuses and other shows, perfume, cosmetics, chewing gum and similar articles; commercial paper of all descriptions, steamship tickets, parlor car seats and sleeping car berths and telephone and telegraph messages where the charge exceeds 15 cents.

Denver.—How the war revenue tax will affect local shippers is outlined in a circular being sent to customers by express companies operating in Denver.

All packages must be stamped with the 1-cent documentary revenue stamp, according to the circular. All stamps must be purchased by shippers and cancelled by their signatures and the date of cancellation written on the stamp in red ink.

The stamps may be purchased from the internal revenue office. Regular shippers are advised to keep a sufficient number on hand, but the express companies will keep a limited number to accommodate occasional shippers.

A penalty of \$100 or less may be inflicted for disregarding the law. Fifteen thousand dollars a year is expected to be collected in Denver as a result of the tax.

While the amount of revenue from this district has not been computed, it is estimated that approximately \$15,000 has been collected from Denver alone and about \$100,000 from the entire district, embracing Colorado and Wyoming, since the war tax became operative on Nov. 1. The total amount to be collected in this district is estimated at about \$1,000,000.

OUTPUT OF SUGAR BEETS.

Colorado Produces Nearly One-third of Total in United States.

Washington.—The Department of Agriculture estimates the beet and sugar production of Colorado this year as follows: Area harvested, 132,000 acres; total production of beets, 1,552,000 tons; average per acre, 11.7 tons; value, \$8,642,000; average price per ton, \$5.57.

Sugar production, 191,000 tons; percentage of sugar extraction to beets, 12.3; per short ton of beets, 246 pounds.

A statement by the Department of Agriculture also says:

"Reports from sugar beet factories, based chiefly upon results for the beginning of the campaign, indicate that the area of beets harvested for sugar making in 1914 will be 486,000 acres, and the production 5,147,000 tons. The total sugar production, according to these preliminary returns, is expected to be 664,000 short tons, which is about 69,000 tons less than in 1913, and nearly 29,000 less than in 1912.

"While the beet crop is approximately 500,000 tons less in 1914 than in 1913, the average yield per acre in 1914 was exceeded only twice in the past fourteen years; once in 1906, when the average yield was 11.26 tons per acre, and again in 1911, when the average was 10.68.

"The average yield of sugar per ton of beets promises to be practically the same in 1914 as in 1913."

Masons to Relieve Belgians.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—At a meeting of prominent Masons from all over the country here a movement nationwide in its scope was launched to procure funds to aid the war sufferers in Europe. Forty-six of the forty-nine grand masters of the country expressed their approval of the plan, while the other three commanderies have not been heard from. It is estimated that there are 1,580,000 Masons in the United States and it is hoped to secure at least \$1 each from them. The relief will not be confined to Masons or their families but will be given to all the suffering, as far as practicable.

Hunting Season Death Toll is 111.

Chicago.—One hundred and eleven dead and 162 injured is the hunting toll in seventeen states and Ontario, Canada, for the season which ended Nov. 30, as compared with 135 dead and 125 injured a year ago.

Timberlake Files Expense Account.

Denver.—Charles B. Timberlake, elected congressman from the Second Colorado district, has filed his expenses with the secretary of state as \$2,676.26.

That Printer Again!

The advertisement had puzzled the applicants, but the rector was still more puzzled when some fifty or more ladies ranged themselves alongside his house at the appointed hour.

"I can keep a set of books," replied the first applicant, "but I haven't a bass voice."

The rector seemed still more puzzled. "Indeed," went on the fair one, "I don't think you'll get a lady clerk with a bass voice."

A light seemed to dawn on the rector, and he took a paper off the side table and looked for his advertisement. This was how it ran:

"Lady clerk wanted, with good bass voice."

"The insertion of a 'd' has caused all this trouble," he said with a smile, as he dismissed the fifty anxious applicants. "I wanted a lay clerk."

A GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. F. C. Case of Welcome Lake, Pa., writes: "I suffered with Backache and Kidney Trouble. My head ached, my sleep was broken and unrefreshing. I felt heavy and sleepy after meals, was always nervous and tired, had a bitter taste in my mouth, was dizzy, had floating specks before my eyes, was always thirsty, had a dragging sensation across my loins, difficulty in collecting my thoughts and was troubled with shortness of breath. Dods's Kidney Pills have cured me of these complaints. Dods's Kidney Pills have done their work and done it well. You are at liberty to publish this letter for the benefit of any sufferer who doubts the merit of Dods's Kidney Pills."

Dods's Kidney Pills, 50c per box at your dealer or Dods's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, Dainty Recipes; also music of National Anthem. All 3 sent free. Adv.

Hens His Application.
"Here's a Swiss named Egg who lives in New York petitioning to have his name changed."
"Sort of an egg shake, eh? What's the trouble?"
"He and his wife have four children, and his family is constantly referred to as 'the half-dozen Eggs.' He claims his yolk is too heavy to be borne."
"It appears that he did once and got beaten, whipped to a froth. Poor Egg could bare scramble home."—Boston Transcript.

Weeks' Break-Up-A-Cold Tablets
A guaranteed remedy for Colds and La Grippe. Price 25c of your druggist. It's good. Take nothing else.—Adv.

As Beans in Boston.
"Strange things happen in this life."
"For instance?"
"I recently met a man who lived for two years in Philadelphia and never heard of scrapple."

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU
Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Watery, Itchy and Granulated Eyes; No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Serious Charge.
"What's the trouble at Wombat's house?"
"Wombat accuses his wife of using dum dum biscuit."

Red Cross Bag Blue, much better, goes farther than liquid blue. Get from any grocer. Adv.

It isn't necessary to acquire an automobile in order to run into debt.

Queen Elizabeth of Belgium is a dog fancier.

A GOOD COMPLEXION GUARANTEED. USE ZONA POMADE

the beauty powder compressed with healing agents, you will never be annoyed by pimples, blackheads or facial blemishes. If not satisfied after thirty days' trial your dealer will exchange for 50c in other goods. Zona has satisfied for twenty years—try it at our risk. At dealers or mailed, 50c.

ZONA COMPANY, WICINTA, KANSAS

SOMETHING USEFUL FOR XMAS

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen
Sold at the best stores most everywhere. If your dealer cannot supply, we will gladly assist you. Illustrated folder on request.

L. E. WATERMAN COMPANY
173 Broadway New York

DEFIANCE STARCH

is constantly growing in favor because it does not stick to the iron and it will not injure the finest fabric. For laundry purposes it has no equal. 16 oz. package 10c. 1-3 more starch for same money. DEFIANCE STARCH CO., Omaha, Nebraska

SHIP YOUR BROOMCORN

TO US FOR BEST RESULTS
CHEAP STORAGE RATES
LIBERAL LOANS MADE WRITE US
COYNE BROTHERS
118 W. SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO

Ship Your Hides and Furs

To the old reliable Hilde and Fur House, where you always receive a square deal and receive the most cash for your Hides and Furs. CONSIGNMENTS OUR SPECIALTY. Write today for price list, tags and trappers' guide; free for the asking.

CHAS. FRIEND & COMPANY, INC.
917 Wazee Street, Dept. A, Denver, Colo.

The Land of Broken Promises

A Stirring Story of the Mexican Revolution

By DANE COOLIDGE

Author of "The Fighting Fool", "Hidden Waters", "The Texican," Etc. Illustrations by Don J. Lavin

(Copyright, 1914, by Frank A. Munsey)

CHAPTER XXV—Continued.

"Who is that man?" asked Gracia, as she reined in at his side. "Do you know him?"

"Sure do!" responded Hooker jovially. "He's the best friend I got in Mexico!"

"Kal, Amigo!" he hailed, as the Yaqui came quattering down the hill, and, apparently oblivious of the oncoming pursuers, he rode out of the trail to meet him. They shook hands and Amigo flashed his familiar smile, glancing shyly over the horse's back at the daughter of the Aragon.

"I knew the horse," he explains, with a gentle caress for Copper Bottom. "My people—up there—kill Mexicans! Where you go?"

"North—to the line," answered Bud, pointing up the pass.

"My malo!" frowned the Yaqui, glancing once more at the woman behind. "Muchos revoltosos!"

"Where?" asked Bud.

"Everywhere!" replied Amigo with a comprehensive wave of the hand. "But no matter," he added simply. "I will go with you. Who are these horsemen behind?"

"Rurales!" responded Hooker, and the Yaqui's black eyes dilated.

"Yes," nodded Bud as he read the swift question in their glance. "He is there, too—Del Rey!"

"Que bueno!" exclaimed the Indian, fixing his eagle glance upon the riders. He showed his white teeth in a smile. In an instant he saw his opportunity, he saw his enemy riding into a trap, and turned his face to the pass.

What Amigo had waited for, the opportunity he had watched for, was at hand. Del Rey should pay the price of that scar the Yaqui carried. Not again would the bullet go astray, and his people should have one less Mexican to fight after that day. The hatred of generations lay behind the thoughts of the Indian. He cared nothing for the grievance of the girl, and he would not kill Del Rey for that, but for his own reasons.

"Come!" he said, laying hold of a latigo strap, and as Hooker loped on up the steady incline he ran along at his stirrup. In his right hand he still carried the heavy Mauser, but his sandaled feet bore him forward with tireless strides and only the heaving of his mighty chest told the story of the pace.

"Let me take your gun," suggested Hooker, as they set off on their race, but Amigo in his warrior's pride only shook his head and motioned him on and on. So at last they gained the rugged summit, where the granite ribs of the mountain crop up through the sands of the wash and the valley slopes away to the north. To the south was Del Rey, still riding after them, but Amigo beckoned Bud beyond the reef and looked out to the north.

"Revoltosos!" he exclaimed, pointing a sun-blackened hand at a distant ridge. "Revoltosos!" he said again, waving his hand to the east. "Here," waving toward the west, "no!"

"Do you know that country?" inquired Hooker, nodding at the great plain with its chains of parallel Sierras, but the Indian shook his head.

"No," he said; "but the best way is straight for that pass."

He pointed at a distant wedge cut down between the blue of two ridges, and scanned the eastern hills intently.

"Men!" he cried, suddenly indicating the sky-line of the topmost ridge. "I think they are revoltosos," he added gravely. "They will soon cross your trail."

"No difference," answered Bud with a smile. "I am not afraid—not with you here, Amigo."

"No, but the woman!" suggested Amigo, who read no just in his words. "It is better that you should ride on—and leave me here."

He smiled encouragingly, but a wild light was creeping into his eyes and Hooker knew what he meant. He desired to be left alone, to deal with Del Rey after the sure manner of the Yaqui. And yet, why not? Hooker gazed thoughtfully at the oncoming rurales and walked swiftly back to Gracia.

"This Indian is a friend of mine," he said, "and I can trust him. He says it will be better for us to ride on—and he will take care of the rurales."

"Take care?" questioned Gracia, turning pale at a peculiar matter-of-fact tone in his voice.

"Sure," said Hooker; "he says there are revoltosos ahead. It will be better for you, he says, to ride on."

"Madre de Dios!" breathed Gracia, clutching at her saddle; and then she nodded her head wearily.

"You better get down for a minute," suggested Hooker, helping her quickly to the ground. "Here, drink some water—you're kinder faint. I'll be right back—just want to say good-by."

He strode over to where Amigo had posted himself behind a rock and laid a hand on his arm.

"Adios, Amigo!" he said, but the Yaqui only glanced at him strangely.

"Anything in my camp, you're welcome to it," added Hooker, but Amigo did not respond. His black eyes, far-seeing as a hawk's, were fixed intently

before him, where Del Rey came galloping in the lead.

"You go now!" he said, speaking with an effort, and Hooker understood. There was no love, no hate left in that mighty carcass—he was all warrior, all Yaqui, and he wanted Del Rey to himself.

"We'll be going," Hooker said to Gracia, returning swiftly, and his subdued tones made her start. She felt, as one feels at a funeral, the hovering wings of death, yet she vaulted into her saddle and left her thoughts un-said.

They rode on down the valley, spurting yet holding back, and then with a



The Heavy Mauser Spoke Out—One Shot!

roar that made them jump the heavy Mauser spoke out—one shot! And no more. There was a hush, a long wait, and Amigo rose slowly from behind his rock.

"God!" exclaimed Hooker, as he caught the pose, and his voice sounded a requiem for Manuel del Rey.

Then, as Gracia crossed herself and fell to sobbing, he leaned forward in his saddle and they galloped away.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Though men may make a jest of it in books, it is a solemn thing to kill a man, even to be near when one is killed. If Gracia had slain Del Rey herself in a passion her hot blood might have buoyed her up, but now her whole nature was convulsed with the horror of it and she wilted like a flower.

An hour before she had burned with hatred of him, she had wished him dead and sought the man who would kill him. Now that his life had been snipped off between two heart-beats she remembered him with pity and muttered a prayer for his soul. For Hooker, for De Lancy she had no thought, but only for the dashing young captain who had followed her to his death.

Of this Bud had no knowledge. He realized only that she was growing weaker, and that he must call a halt, and at last, when the walls of their pass had widened and they rode out into the open plain, he turned aside from the trail and drew rein by a clump of mesquit.

"Here, let me take you," he said, as she swayed uncertainly in the saddle. She slid down into his arms and he laid her gently in the shade.

"Poor girl," he muttered, "it's been too much for you. I'll get some water, and pretty soon you can eat."

He unsling the canteen from his saddle-flap, gave her a drink, and left her to herself, glancing swiftly along the horizon as he tied out their mounts to graze. But for her faintness he would have pushed on farther, for he had seen men off to the east; but hunger and excitement had told upon her even more than the day-and-night ride.

For a woman, and sitting a side-saddle, she had done better than he had hoped; and yet—well, it was a long way to the border and he doubted if she could make it. She lay still in the shade of the mesquit, just as he had placed her, and when he brought the sack of food she did not raise her head.

"Better eat something," he suggested, spreading out some bread and dried beef. "Here's some oranges I got from Don Juan—I'll just put them over here for you."

Gracia shuddered, sighing wearily. Then, as if his words had hurt her, she covered her face and wept.

"What did you tell that man?" she asked at last.

"Why—what man?" inquired Hooker, astonished. "Ain't you going to eat?"

"No!" she cried, gazing out at him through her tears, "not until I know what you said. Did you tell that Indian to—kill him?"

She broke down suddenly in a fit of sobbing, and Hooker wiped his brow.

"Why, no!" he protested. "Sure not! What made you think that?"

"Why—you rode over and spoke to him—and he looked at me—and then—he killed him!"

She gave way to a paroxysm of grief at this, and Bud looked around him, wondering. That she was weak and hungry he knew, but what was this she was saying?

"I reckon I don't understand what you're driving at," he said at last. "Wish you'd eat something—you'll feel better."

"No, I won't eat!" she declared, sitting up and frowning. "Mr. Hooker," she went on very miserably, "what did you mean this morning when you—"

laughed! I said I hated poor Manuel—and you said—well, what you did—and you laughed! Did you think—oh, you couldn't have—that I really wanted him killed?"

"Why, sure not!" cried Hooker heartily. "I know you was fooling! Didn't I laugh at you? Say, what kind of a feller do you think I am, anyway? D'ye think I'd get an Indian to do my killing?"

"Oh, then didn't you?" she cried, suddenly brightening up. "You know, you talk so rough sometimes—and I never do know what you mean! You said you guessed you'd have to kill him for me, you know, and—oh, it was too awful! I must be getting foolish, I'm so tired out, but—what did you tell that Indian?"

Bud glanced at her sharply for a moment and then decided to humor her. Perhaps, if he could get her quieted, she would stop talking and begin to eat.

"He asked me who was after us," he said, "and I told him it was Del Rey."

"Yes, and what did he say then?"

"He didn't say nothing—just lined out for the pass."

"And didn't you say you wanted him—killed?"

"No!" burst out Bud, half angrily. "Haven't I told you once? I did not! That Indian had reasons of his own, believe me—he's got a scar along his ribs where Del Rey shot him with a six-shooter! And, furthermore," he added, as her face cleared at this explanation of the mystery, "you'd better try to take me at my word for the rest of this trip! Looks to me like you've been associating with these Mexicans too much!"

"Why, what do you mean?" she demanded curtly.

"I mean this," answered Hooker, "being as we're on the subject again. Ever since I've known you you've been talking about brave men and all that; and more'n once you've hinted that I wasn't brave because I wouldn't fight."

"I'd just like to tell you, to put your mind at rest, that my father was a sergeant in the Texas rangers and no hundred Mexicans was ever able to make him crawl. He served for ten years on the Texas border and never turned his back to no man—let alone a Mex. I was brought up by him to be peaceable and quiet, but don't you never think, because I run away from Manuel del Rey, that I was afraid to face him."

He paused and regarded her intently, and her eyes fell before his.

"You must excuse me," she said, looking wistfully away. "I did not—I did not understand. And so the poor Yaqui was only avenging an injury?"

she went on, reaching out one slender hand toward the food. "Ah, I can understand it now—he looked so savage and fierce. But—she paused again, set back by a sudden thought—"didn't you know he would kill him?"

"Yes, ma'am," answered Hooker quietly, "I did."

"Then—then why didn't you—"

"That was between them two," he replied doggedly. "Del Rey shot him once when he was wounded and left him for dead. He must have killed some of his people, too; his wife mebbe, for all I know. He never would talk about it, but he come back to get his revenge. I don't shoot no man from cover myself, but that ain't it—it was between them two."

"And you?" she suggested. "If you had fought Del Rey?"

"I would have met him in the open," said Hooker.

"And yet—"

"I didn't want to," he ended bluntly. "Didn't want to fight him and didn't want to kill him. Had no call to. And then—well, there was you."

"Ah!" she breathed, and a flush mounted her pale cheeks. She smiled as she reached out once more for the food and Hooker resolved to do his best at gallantry, it seemed to make her so happy.

"So you were thinking of me," she challenged sweetly, "all the while? I thought perhaps I was a nuisance and in the way. I thought perhaps you did not like me because—well, because I'm a Mex, as you say."

"No, ma'am," denied Hooker gazing upon her admiringly. "Nothing like that! When I say Mex I mean these low, pelado Mexicans—Don Juan tells me you're pure Spanish."

"With perhaps a little Yaqui," she suggested shyly.

"Well, mebbe he did say that, too," confessed Bud. "But it's jest as good as Spanish—they say all the big men in Sonora have got some Yaqui blood—Morrat, that was vice-president; the Tornes brothers, governors—"

"And Aragon!" she added playfully, but at a look in his eyes she stopped. Bud could not look pleasant and think of Aragon.

"Ah, yes," she rattled on. "I know. You like the Yaquis better than the Spanish—I saw you shaking hands with that Indian. And what was it you called him—Amigo?"

"That's right," smiled Hooker; "him and me have been friends for months now out at the mine. I'd do anything for that feller."

"Oh, now you make me jealous," she pouted. "If I were only a Yaqui—and big and black—"

"Never mind," defended Bud. "He was a true friend, all right, and true friends, believe me, are scarce."

There was a shade of bitterness in his voice that did not escape her, and she was careful not to allude to Phil. His name, like the name of her father, always drove this shy man to silence, and she wanted to make him talk.

"Then you ought to be friends with me," she chided, after a silence. "I have always wanted to be your friend—why will you never allow it? No, but really! Haven't I always shown it? I remember now the first time that I saw you—I was looking through my hole among the passion-flowers and you saw me with your keen eyes. Phil did not—but he was there. And you just looked at me once—and looked away. Why did you never respond when I came there to look for you? You would just ride by and look at me once, and even Phil never knew."

"No," agreed Bud, smiling quietly. "He was crazy to see you, but he rode right by, looking at the windows and such."

"The first time I met him," mused Gracia, "I asked about you. Did he ever tell you?"

Bud hung his head and grinned sheepishly. It was not difficult to make out a case against him.

And so Gracia had not wanted Del Rey killed as he thought she did. She was not the vicious woman he had thought her for a time. She was just the gentle, noble girl he had sworn to protect and conduct across the border to her fiancé. Again came the desire to claim her, but there was not only Phil to be thought of but the fitness of himself to be the mate of this woman.

"Is it something I have done?" she asked at last. "Is that why you never liked me? Now, Mr. Hooker, please speak so far away—am you afraid of me? But look—"she moved closer to him—"here we are alone, and I am not afraid of you!"

"Of course not," answered Bud, looking across at her boldly. "Why should you be—you ain't afraid of nothing!"

"Is that a compliment?" she demanded eagerly. "Oh, then I'm so happy—it's the first you ever paid me! But have I been brave," she beamed, "so far? Have I been brave, like a man?"

"Sure have!" remarked Hooker impersonally, "but we ain't there yet. Only thing I don't like about you is you don't eat enough. Say, don't pick up them crumbs—let me pare off some more of this jerked beef for you. Can't nobody be brave when they're hungry, you know, and I want to bring you in safe."

"Why?" she inquired, as she accepted the handful of meat. "Is it on Phil's account?" she ventured, as he sat gazing stoically at the horses.

"You were such friends, weren't you?" she went on innocently. "Oh, that is why I admire the Americans so much—they are so true to each other!"

"Yes," observed Hooker, rolling his eyes on her, "we're fine that way!"

"Well, I mean it!" she insisted, as she read the irony in his glance.

"Sure! So do I!" answered Hooker, and Gracia continued her meal in silence.

"My!" she said at last; "this meat is good! Tell me, how did you happen to

have it on your saddle? We left so suddenly, you know?"

She gazed up at him demurely, curious to see how he would evade this evidence that he had prepared in advance for their ride. But once more, as he had always done, Hooker eluded the cunningly laid snare.

"I was figuring on pulling out myself," he replied innocently.

"What? And not take me?" she cried. "Oh, I thought—but dear me, what is the use?"

She sighed and dropped her head wearily.

"I am so tired!" she murmured despondently; "shall we be going on soon?"

"Not unless somebody jumps us," returned Bud. "Here, let me make you a bed in the shade. There now—as he spread out the saddle-blankets temptingly—"you lay down and get some sleep and I'll kinder keep a watch."

"Ah, you are so kind," she breathed, as she sank down on the bed. "Don't you know," she added, looking up at him with sleepy eyes that half concealed a smile, "I believe you like me, after all."

"Sure," confessed Bud, returning her smile as honestly; "don't you worry none about me—I like you fine."

He slipped away at this, grinning to himself, and sat down to watch the plain. All about him lay the waving grass land, tracked up by the hoofs of cattle that had vanished in the track of war. In the distance he could see the line of a fence and the ruins of a house. The trail which he had followed led on and on to the north. But all the landscape was vacant, except for his grazing horses. Above the mountains the midday thunder-caps were beginning to form; the air was very soft and warm, and—He woke up suddenly to find his head on his knees.

"Ump-um-m," he muttered, rising up and shaking himself resolutely, "this won't do—that sun is making me sleepy."

He paced back and forth, smoking fiercely at brown-paper cigarettes, and still the sleep came back. The thunder-clouds over the mountains rose higher and turned to black; they let down skirts and fringes and sudden stabs of lightning, while the wind sucked in from the south. And then, with a slash of rain, the shower was upon them.

At the first big drops Gracia stirred uneasily in her sleep. She started up as the storm burst over them; then, as Bud picked up the saddle-blankets and spread them over her, she drew him down beside her and they sat out the storm together. But it was more to them than a sharing of cover, a patient enduring of the elements, and the sweep of wind and rain. When they rose up there was a bond between them and they thrust and parried no more.

They were friends, there in the rush of falling water and the crash of lightning overhead. When the storm was over and the sun came out they smiled at each other contentedly without fear of what such smiles may mean.

CHAPTER XXVII.

As the sun, after a passing storm, comes forth all the more gloriously, so the joy of their new-found friendship changed the world for Bud and Gracia. The rainbow that glowed against the retreating clouds held forth more than a promise of sunshine for them, and they conversed only of pleasant things as they rode on up the trail.

The dangers that still lay between them and the border seemed very remote now, and neither gave them a thought. There was no one in all the wide world but just these two, this man and woman who had found themselves.

Twenty miles ahead lay the northern pass, and from there it was ten more to Gadsden, but they spoke neither of the pass nor of Gadsden nor of who would be awaiting them there. Their talk was like that of children, inconsequential and happy. They told of the times when they had seen each other, and what they had thought; of the days of their childhood, before they had met at Fortuna; of hopes and fears and thwarted ambitions and all the young dreams of life.

Bud told of his battle-scarred father and their ranch in Arizona; of his mother and horse-breaking brothers, and his wanderings through the West; Gracia of her mother, with nothing of her father, and how she had flirted in order to be sent to school where she could gaze upon the upstanding Americans. Only Bud thought of the trail and scanned the horizon for rebels, but he seemed more to seek her eyes than to watch for enemies and death.

They rode on until the sun sank low and strange tracks struck their trail from the east. Bud observed that the horses were shod, and more tracks of mounted men came in beyond. He turned sharply toward the west and followed a rocky ledge to the hills, without leaving a hoof-print to mark the way of their retreat.

Those hoof prints brought Bud back from the land of dreams in which he had been wandering to a realization of the dangers that lurked about them. But a little way ahead was the pass they must cross, and he suddenly realized that they could not safely do so in the broad light of day. He must not take such chances of losing his new found happiness.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Says Moon is Oval Shaped. Astronomers will await with interest details of the "experiment" carried out by Professor Stiattesi at Bologna by which he claims to have demonstrated that the moon is oval shaped.

The moon is more easily measured than any other heavenly body, but though it has been measured thousands of times no difference has been detected between its polar and equatorial diameters. A clergyman recently put forward the theory that the side of the moon always turned away from the earth is of the same size and shape as the great pyramid which, according to Revelations, forms the "New Jerusalem." Eventually, so asserts the author of the theory, the hemisphere turned earthward will bury itself in our planet, while the pyramidal New Jerusalem will project above the rack and ruin of the elements as the Celestial City, where the faithful are to spend eternity.

This remarkable lunar theory has been published with a preface by the bishop of Exeter.

Spilled the Effect. "What's the matter?" a colleague asked of the advertising manager. "Matter enough. The fools have placed Mme. Soprano's testimonial for a cold cure on the same page with the announcement that she had a sore throat and couldn't sing."—Topeka Journal.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

A VIEW OF HIMSELF.

The following story is going the rounds of the newspapers and is well worth passing on:

A young man of a fine family and splendid gifts was going down as fast as it was possible for a man to go, through strong drink. His friends had pleaded with him, but he had taken their warnings as an insult. One of them, who was a court stenographer, was sitting in a restaurant one evening when the young man in question came in with a companion and sat down with his back to him at the adjoining table. He was just drunk enough to be talkative about his private affairs, and on the impulse of the moment the stenographer pulled out his notebook and took a shorthand report of every word he said. It was the usual maudlin folly of a young man with his brain muddled by drink and included a number of highly candid details of his daily life—things which, when he was sober, he would as soon have put his hand in the fire as speak about to a casual acquaintance. The next morning the stenographer copied the whole thing neatly and sent it round to his office. In less than ten minutes he came tearing in with, "What is this, anyhow?"

"It's a stenographic report of your monologue at the restaurant last evening," his friend replied, and gave him a brief explanation.

"Did I really talk like that?" he asked faintly.

"I assure you it is an absolutely verbatim report," was the reply.

He turned pale and walked out. He never drank another drop.

CATHOLIC ADVANCE.

The Catholic church has always encouraged total abstinence among its people. The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America has 100,000 members, and upon that society the church through her last four popes has invoked the blessing of heaven—to the envy, we are told, of all other Catholic organizations who have not been thus favored. This church, moreover, through her bishops and priests, administers the pledge to tens of thousands of children every year on the occasion of their confirmation or first communion.

Last summer saw the first organized move on the part of Catholics looking definitely toward the abolition of the liquor traffic. A conference of Catholics of the United States and Canada in the interests of prohibition was held at Niagara Falls and adopted most radical resolutions. Hereafter moral suasion methods will be backed up by a legal suasion policy.

DANGERS IN BEER-DRINKING.

Dr. S. H. Burgen, a practitioner 35 years, 28 in Toledo, O., says: "My attention was first called to the insidious effects of beer when I was examining for life insurance. I passed, as unusually good risks five Germans, young business men, who seemed in the best of health, and to have superb constitutions. In a few years I was amazed to see the whole five drop off, one after another, with what ought to have been mild and easily curable diseases. On comparing my experiences with those of other physicians I found they were all having similar luck with confirmed beer drinkers, and my practice since has heaped confirmation upon confirmation."

INFLUENCE OF SALOON.

The saloon is sending more children into the factory, the mines, the mills and shops, that ought to be at school or play, than the influence of the trade union has been able to eliminate, either by direct action or by legislation. The attitude of organized labor upon the employment of women in industry is just the same as it is with children. The saloon influence is driving by the thousands women into the industrial world who ought to be at home.—John Lennon, Treasurer American Federation of Labor and General Secretary of Journeymen Tailors' Union of America.

AN EX-PRESIDENT'S OPINION.

The friend of the saloonkeepers denounce their opponents for not treating the saloon business like any other. The best answer to this is that the business is not like any other business, and that the actions of the saloonkeepers themselves conclusively prove this to be the case. It tends to produce criminality in the population at large and lawbreaking among the saloonkeepers themselves. When the liquor men are allowed to do what they wish, they are sure to do not only the body social, but the body politic also.—Theodore Roosevelt.

ACTIONS LOUDER THAN WORDS.

"More liquor sold in prohibition than in license territory," declare the liquor interests. Then they proceed to spend millions of dollars in a desperate attempt to defeat prohibition. Where shall we find the truth—in what they say or in what they do?

SAME RESULTS FOLLOW.

As well permit the engineers to stop at stations for a drink as have the men in charge of a ship drinking when on duty, or just as they are going or duty.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels

The Artesia Advocate

A. W. Henry Editor
 Subscription, one year \$1.50
 six months .75c

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This paper has been entered in the postoffice at Artesia, New Mexico, as second-class mail matter.

Friday, Dec. 4, 1914

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M. Nov. 3, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Frank E. Kepple, of Artesia, N. M., who on Nov. 15, 1913, made HD. E. Serial No. 025373, for E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 19, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 20, Township 17-s, Range 27-e, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before A. M. Thomas, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Artesia, N. M., on Dec. 8, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Perry C. Logan, Lee Brown, Albert D. Glezen, Paul N. Whitted, all of Artesia, N. M.

Emmett Patton, Register.
 11-6--12-4

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico, Nov. 11, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Elizabeth Roberts, of Dayton, N. M., who, on June 4th, 1913, made Hd. E. Serial No. 027344, for NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 1, Township 19 south, Range 25 east, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before A. M. Thomas, U. S. Commissioner in his office, at Artesia, N. M., on Dec. 15, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Ferd A. Berry, Mallory B. Culpepper, Leander Thomas, Jonas B. Randolph, all of Dayton, N. M.

Emmett Patton, Register.
 Nov. 13-Dec. 11.

Bring your watch to Edw. Stone.

The committee which was appointed by Judge Richardson to inquire into the matters brought to the attention of the court by the grand jurors for the September term of the district court, and which has been sitting since October 12th, except for the time adjournment were taken, finished taking testimony Thanksgiving day, and expect to have its report ready for the court the last of this week, unless something more develops before it adjourns. The Argus wishes to say that to the gentlemen composing this committee the people of Eddy county owe a debt of gratitude which mere thanks cannot cancel. They have given of their time to perform a disagreeable duty imposed upon them, and so far as we are able to learn, without monetary consideration. Their investigation has been impartial, and they have listened to the testimony of any one and every one who could in any measure help them arrive at an impartial and just conclusion. Whatever their final report may be, whoever is exonerated, the report of Messrs. S. I. Roberts, Joseph Graham, J. R. Brainard and C. D. Rickman should be accepted as impartial and conclusive and the Argus will be satisfied to so accept it.—Carlsbad Argus.

For grape and tree pruning
 For lawn renovating and shrub planting
 For general handy man and all kinds job work

SEE
R. W. BRUCE
 OR

leave word with A. C. Keinath

First State Bank

of Artesia.

Capital Stock \$15,000.00

All employes of this bank are bonded.
 We solicit the accounts of the Merchants, Farmers and Stockmen.

M. Stevenson Phone 138 Office Phone 21 M. E. Rehberg Phone 228

STEVENSON & REHBERG

All Kinds of Hauling

Special Attention to Piano Moving.
 Best Piano trucks in town.

Express, Baggage and Freight hauled to and from all parts of the city.

Prompt attention given to all orders.
 Satisfaction guaranteed.

Office opposite the Post Office.

We Have them Both—

Gentle Livery Teams and a Safe Speedy Auto.
 Also pleasant Rooms at the Pecos Valley Rooming House.

H. CROUCH, Proprietor

THE STONE BARN PHONE 31

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

(Continued from page one)

less the bills accompanied by proper receipts, be forwarded to the district attorney or the district judge for his approval. That the examination of the bills passed upon and paid by the county commissioners show large sums to have been paid constables in Eddy county for rendering services for said county, which properly belong to the sheriff's office, and should have been performed by the sheriff of Eddy County, or his deputy, and we recommend that no further bills be paid the constables when such services should and can be performed by the sheriff's office.

The county commissioners have paid large sums of money to officers for services rendered outside the state and we agree with the grand jury that these payments are not authorized by any law; and we think that if it becomes necessary to incur any such expense, the district attorney or district judge should first be consulted, and that the commissioners should refuse to pay any bill for such expense unless it bear the approval of the district attorney or district judge.

The question of constable's fees in Eddy county has been a vexed one for many years. The constables of the Carlsbad precinct have received fees out of proportion to the earning power of their offices, but we cannot say that the services for which these fees were received should have been performed by the sheriff's office. We will say that the greater part of these services could have been performed by the sheriff's office, but under the existing law, the constable has the right to serve any process of the justice court that is placed in his hands; and when the constable makes the complaint in a criminal case, the justice of the peace gives him the warrant for service. We believe that the commissioners by a friendly arrangement with the justice of the peace and constable of the Carlsbad precinct, and with the sheriff of the county, could manage in some way to divert some of the fees that the constable now receives into the sheriff's fee fund. It is needless to suggest that such an arrangement would be of direct benefit to the tax payers of Eddy county.

"That during the investigation of the office of the county commissioners, it came to the attention of the grand jury, that W. H. Woodwell, member of the board of county commissioners who had been designated the purchasing agent for said board, and as such an agent he had contracted for supplies from George D. Barnard and company of St. Louis, the said W. H. Woodwell, is reported to have refused to buy the said supplies from this supply house unless he was presented with a filing cabinet and law book strikers for his private office free of charge, which requirement the said supply house agreed to, and furnished the cabinet and strikers referred to, but by doing so, charged more than the regular price for the supplies furnished the county, thereby causing a loss to the taxpayers of the county for such amount overcharged, and if this transaction is not properly and satisfactorily explained then we as a grand jury, feel that Mr. Woodwell is not a proper person to fill the office of county commissioner, and we recommend that the district attorney shall examine into this matter, and either exonerate Mr. Woodwell if his conduct merits, or to proceed against him under due process of law."

We present the following findings in connection with the statements of the foregoing paragraph: W. H. Woodwell, county commissioner, was purchasing agent for the board on February 8, 1913, and it was his duty to pass on all purchases of supplies for the county, and allow or disapprove same.

On that date he purchased for his own use from F. W. Froning, salesman for George D. Barnard & company of St. Louis, an office supply firm, a section of filing cabinet, the regular catalogue price of which was \$22.42, delivered by freight at Carlsbad, New Mexico. On February 22, 1913, the cabinet was shipped to Mr. Woodwell by prepaid freight. On March 24, 1913, a bill for same was rendered to Mr. Woodwell at \$16.00, a reduction of \$6.42 from the catalogue price stated.

On April 29, 1913, Mr. Woodwell paid this bill. On the same day the above purchase was made, Mr. Woodwell, as purchasing agent for the county, approved an order given Mr. Froning by the county clerk for a steel filing cabinet with alphabet guides or indexes, for the clerk's office. The regular catalogue price of this cabinet with indexes was \$32.00 delivered at Carlsbad, New Mexico. On March 12, 1913, a bill was rendered the county for this cabinet at \$38.50, an overcharge of \$6.50, and this bill was approved and ordered paid by the commissioners.

We believe that Mr. Woodwell knew that he was receiving a concession in price on the filing cabinet he ordered for his own use, but cannot say that he knew the catalogue price of same or the price that he was to be charged; we believe that Mr. Froning intentionally charged this difference on the county's bill but do not believe that Mr. Woodwell knew that such was to be done or that such had been done when the bill was approved and ordered paid by the commissioners; but that if he had performed his duty as purchasing agent, he would have detected this overcharge when the bill was presented.

We find that Mr. Woodwell did not receive a filing cabinet for his own use free of charge; but do find that he received from Mr. Froning for his own use free of charge, law book strikers of the value of \$2.50 and a pencil sharpener of the value of \$6.50.

As to the charge that Mr. Woodwell refused to buy supplies from George D. Barnard & Company unless certain concessions were made to him, we will say that this charge as stated in the grand jury report to have been made against Mr. Woodwell has not been substantiated by the testimony and other evidence presented to the committee. The committee will say further that they

are unable to make a finding as to whether or not the concession received by Mr. Woodwell as above stated was in consideration of his approving the order for the clerk's filing cabinet.

"We have carefully examined the other officers of the county and have found a great many irregularities and mistakes to have been made, however, we have traced many of such irregularities and mistakes, and find that a great many have originated by reason of the fact that they have ordered these various officers to do certain things, which are found irregular by us."

We have found a great many irregularities and mistakes to have been made by some of the officers of the county, as is more fully set out in another part of this report, and we have traced such irregularities and mistakes, but are unable to concur in the finding of the grand jury above set forth that irregularities and mistakes have originated with the county commissioners by reason of the fact that they have ordered these various officers to do certain things, which are found irregular by us."

We suggest that the district attorney shall have his opinion of the law in regard to carrying deadly weapons which opinion is not generally known among the citizens of this county, printed upon substantial cloth, and the sheriff of the county cause the same to be posted in all public and conspicuous places in each precinct of the county. We realize that the enforcement of this law is difficult, and believe that the violation of the same has brought reproach upon the fair name of our county. In this connection, it has come to the attention of this grand jury, that in one instance through the sheriff's office a certain pistol that had been taken from some defendant was returned to said defendant with the order of the district judge, and we would recommend that this practice be stopped, and under such circumstances no deadly weapon should be returned to the parties claiming the same except by order of the court."

The recommendation as to the district attorney's opinion on the carrying of deadly weapons is well made. We find that the sheriff was justified in returning to the owner the pistol referred to in the above paragraph of the grand jury report.

"From our general investigation of all the officers of the county, and from a personal interview with each of them, we have ascertained that considerable friction exists between such officers, and that the careful business like administration of the various offices is crippled by this dissension, and that the public officer whose province it is to serve the people has been frequently diverted from rendering such service by personal animosity. We recommend and sincerely hope that these conditions may be removed and that our county officials may act together in cooperation and with one aim in view, to render the tax payers of Eddy county the best service possible."

We think the grand jury statement that considerable friction exists between all of the county officers is too broad. This friction does exist between the treasurer and the commissioners, especially Mr. Beeman and Mr. Woodwell, and between the treasurer and the sheriff and to a limited extent between the commissioners and the county clerk. We find that this friction in some of the instances is due to bitter personal animosity, which we believe will continue so long as the parties affected remain in office in Eddy county, and thereafter. The administration of their offices is sadly crippled by the existing dissension, and the public interests are suffering thereby. We are of the opinion that the one aim the county officers should have, viz:—to render the tax payers of his county the best service possible, has been largely lost sight of by some of these officers in the attempt to put their personal enemies in a bad light before the people of the county and the state.

The grand jury report, having called attention to many irregularities existing in connection with the various county officers, we have undertaken an investigation into the affairs of most of the county officers so as to be able to report to the court specific instances of such irregularities. We now take each office investigated and give some of the instances of irregularities in addition to the foregoing that we found to exist or that have existed. In this connection we will say that we have not had any information that any of the irregularities referred to by the grand jury exist in the offices of the county school superintendent, probate judge, and county surveyor, and for that reason, we have confined our investigation to the other county officers.

County Commissioners.

We find that the commissioners have been extravagant and careless in the expenditure of the tax payers' money. When the law prescribed a maximum that might be charged for any particular service the commissioners have almost invariably allowed that maximum, and seemingly without any attempt being made to secure the services at a less price. The most flagrant case of this kind is the printing of the delinquent tax list by the Carlsbad Current. Mr. Mullane, the publisher of the Current, testified that on one list published January, 1913, he made a profit of at least \$1,000. This is the list heretofore mentioned, and the price paid Mr. Mullane for this publication was \$1279.60. The commissioners have steadfastly refused to permit any other printers in the county to bid on this class of work, and in one instance we find that a bid to do county printing submitted by the Artesia Advocate was not even opened by the board. This action we find was largely due to the fact that the editor of this paper had opposed Mr. Beeman in his candidacy for office.

We find also that when an expense is incurred by reason of an order of (Continued on Eighth Page)

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

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

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

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
 Sold by Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Notice Of Foreclosure Sale.

In The District Court, Eddy County, New Mexico.

Alfred T. Cooley, Plaintiff,

vs.

G. W. Thompson, Industry Thompson, F. S. Winter and W. C. Haney, Defendants.

No. 1990.

Notice is hereby given, That pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and Sale, made in the above entitled action on the 7th day of September, 1914, in which the amount awarded to the plaintiff, together with interest thereon to date of sale, is Fifty-Seven Hundred, Seventy-Three and 15-100 (\$5773.15) Dollars and Five Hundred, Sixty-Two and 32-100 (\$562.32) Dollars, attorneys fees, and costs, and for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage described therein upon certain real estate, and interest in a certain artesian well and certain ditch rights, hereinafter described, and ordering said real estate, interest in said artesian well and said ditch rights sold to satisfy said judgment, I, the undersigned Special Master, appointed under said decree, will sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder for cash at 10:00 o'clock in the morning of the 21st day of December 1914, at the front door of the Post Office at Artesia, Eddy County, New Mexico, the following described real estate, interest in a certain artesian well and ditch rights, situate in Eddy County, New Mexico, to-wit: The North half of the Northwest quarter of Section 14, Township 17 South, Range 26 East, N. M. P. M.; also an undivided one-third interest in and to an artesian well located in the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of Section 15, Township 17 South, Range 26 East, N. M. P. M., together with a ditch right of way leading from said well northerly about 320 feet; thence east crossing the section line road to a point just east of the west line of the south half of the northwest quarter of said Section 14 about 330 feet north of the southwest corner of the south half of the northwest quarter of said Section 14; thence north to the northwest corner of said land; also a continuous stream of water for domestic purposes to flow through said above described ditch, to satisfy said judgment, court costs and costs of sale.

Dated November 17, 1914.

WILLIAM DOOLEY, Special Master.

11-20 12-11

Attention Parents, and Very Close Attention.

There are two things in particular that your children must not do any more. These things are: Getting on the roofs of buildings and disfiguring costly plate glass. We will positively accept no more excuses for these offences. Heretofore boys have been allowed to go with a reprimand or lecture by the court, but hereafter for these offences they will be prosecuted, and the property must be paid for.

By resolution of the city council.
 V. E. Fatheree, J. B. Harper, Chairman. City Marshall.

Notice Of Foreclosure Sale.

In The District Court, Eddy County, New Mexico.

C. F. Reynolds, Plaintiff,

vs.

Charles O. Kroeger and Anna E. Kroeger, Defendants.

No. 2009.

Notice is hereby given, That pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled action on the 7th day of September, 1914, in which the amount awarded to the plaintiff, together with interest thereon to date of sale, is Twenty-Nine Hundred, Six and 83-100 (\$2906.83) Dollars and the sum of Two Hundred, Eighty-One and 30-100 (\$281.30) Dollars, attorneys fees, and costs, and for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage described therein upon certain real estate and a certain interest in an artesian well, hereinafter described, and ordering said real estate and said interest in said artesian well sold to satisfy said judgment, I, the undersigned Special Master, appointed under said decree, will sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder for cash at 10 o'clock in the morning of the 7th day of January, 1915, at the front door of the Post Office at Artesia, Eddy County, New Mexico, the following described real estate and interest in a certain artesian well situate in Eddy County, New Mexico, to-wit: The North half of the south half of the Southwest quarter of Section 26, Township 17 South, Range 26 East, N. M. P. M., together with a one-sixth interest in and to the artesian well located on the above described land, to satisfy said judgment, court costs and costs of sale.

Dated November 17th, 1914.
 William Dooley, Special Master.

11-20 12-25

Roswell Steam Laundry

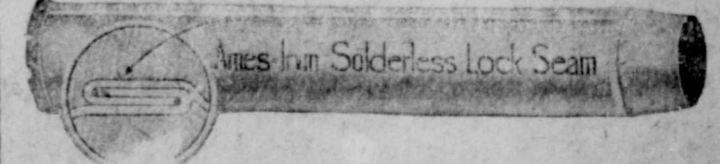
WILL NEWCOMB, Agent.

Leave your laundry at the Smoke House or Telephone 19 and we will call for it. All laundry strictly cash.

Use A-1 Surface Irrigation Pipe

AND SAVE YOUR WATER

Think of the Immense Loss by Seepage and Evaporation



Water cost money and wasted water is wasted money. The loss by seepage alone in dirt ditches amounts to from 1 to 60 per cent of the total water pumped per mile. In some soils over half of the water is lost before it reaches the place where it is needed. By using this pipe all the water delivered is used...there is practically no waste. Worth considering, isn't it.

WHY does our A-1 Surface Irrigation Pipe stand the hard usage to which it is subjected better than any other pipe, riveted or otherwise?

BECAUSE it is made with a lockseam set down under 3500 pounds pressure, which requires no soldering to make it water-tight. (Soldering will break loose by jarring and hard knocks.)

A-1 Pipe was awarded first prize at Fresno and Santa Clara County Fairs in 1912.

Send for new catalog with prices and valuable information.

Manufacturer's address--Ames-Irvine Co., 8th & Irvine Streets, San Francisco, California.

For Sale by J. F. BOWMAN, Artesia, F. M.

Local News.

Episcopal service in the Guild Hall, Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Dr. Stroup and little son are visiting in Kansas. Dr. will look after business interests and will probably be gone two weeks.

Miss Gardner, the popular music teacher at the High School, spent the week end with friends at Dexter.

Mrs. George Berry and daughters Misses Bernice and Iola of Dayton, were shopping in Artesia Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Armstrong of Roswell spent Thanksgiving with Dr. and Mrs. Helmig.

H. L. Jones made a business trip to Roswell Monday.

T. H. Mc Horse has sold his newspaper at Dexter and went over to Hope yesterday. He leaves in a short time for a trip to Texas.

The first snow of the season fell here Wednesday morning, but as the temperature was not below the freezing point it melted about as fast as it fell.

Joe A. Clayton returned a few days ago from a trip to Albuquerque.

W. F. Daugherty has sold his stock of groceries at Dayton and H. Harcum has taken the contract to remove the store house to the Atoka spur where Mr. Daugherty has a grocery store.

CLASSIFIED COLUMN

Lost—From my ranch an 8 month old dark red male calf. I will give a liberal reward for its return or for information that will lead to its recovery. Branded T/T on left side, and left ear cropped.

G. O. Threlkeld.

Bicycle for sale.—will trade for pigs, turkeys or chickens. Address Box 691, Artesia.

Trade.

Clear clean \$6,000 stock of racket goods in good town in Oklahoma. Will trade for 40 or 80 acres well watered.

C. E. Stocks, Lakewood, N. M.

Holstein Bull for Sale.

Fine individual. Age eighteen months. Price \$75.00.

C. L. Colby, Phone 950-r Roswell, N. M.

For Rent—My place west of town to some one who will take care of orchard, rent will be the cheapest in town.

Chas. S. Brown.

For Sale or Rent.—Cabinet Grand Piano, Artsquare, oriole baby carriage and several other articles high grade furniture for sale.

Mrs. E. C. Trieb.

For Sale—One 15 h. p. crude oil V. S. Engine and one 15 h. p. Witte gasoline engine, both in good condition. Inquire of J. McC. Heflin, Artesia, N. M.

House and Auto for Trade.

One 6-room house with out-buildings, a variety of fruit trees, apples, cherries and plums—a good place for cows and chickens—also one Auto. Will trade for live stock.

Address X, care Advocate.

Alfalfa Pasture.

Good half section alfalfa pasture one half mile north of upper Cottonwood School house.

W. L. Nichols.

Miss Kathryn Mummert entertained informally Wednesday evening with a chafing dish party. Her guests were: Misses Mary and Sally Runyan, Ada Smythe, and Messrs Fred and Reed Brainard, Steve Lanning and Dr. James.

The Woman's Guild will hold their Christmas Sale, also home cooked food, at the Laing Grocery store Saturday Dec. 12th.

J. B. Endfield spent several days here and leaves this week for Oklahoma City where he is connected with a real estate firm.

Joe Goodale returned, a few days ago from El Paso. E. A. Clayton looks after the sale of produce shipped by Mr. Goodale to El Paso, and he has been meeting with success in the handling of the business.

J. L. Taylor was displaying a large sweet potato to his friends in Artesia this week which weighed over eleven pounds, grown by his son, Steve Taylor, at Hobbs, out on the Texas line east of Artesia. No irrigation was used.

Miss Bernice Berry of Dayton, spent the week end in Artesia, the house guest of Mrs. Henry.

Box Supper.

The Junior Class of the Atoka Sunday School will have a box supper, Wednesday evening Dec. 9th, at the school house. The proceeds go to help pay the Christmas expenses. Everyone is invited to come, and bring a full box of good things.

Attorney, J. H. Jackson reports that he and his family spent last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. McHelfin at their pleasant ranch home south of town, and Mr. Jackson further reports that the Dutch Flat country looks fine and especially the neatly kept home and farm of Mr. and Mrs. George Winans, and he thinks that if every farmer took as much interest in his home and farm as Mr. and Mrs. Winans the Pecos Valley would be the greatest and best looking country in the world.

Hampshire Hogs for Sale

I have for sale a few registered hogs, both male and female. They are all fine specimens, and the hog best adapted to the Pecos Valley.

W. C. Reid, Roswell, N. M.

Woman's Club.

The Civic department of the Woman's Club has set apart Friday, Dec. 11, as weed day, and most respectfully request that on this day all members of the community join with the club members in burning the unsightly weeds and clearing up the autumn leaves and trash so that the town may be clean for winter.

Report of Committee.

(Continued from page 8.)

would entail at least another week's session of the committee. There having been no evidence suggested to the committee that tended to show any corruption in the matter, we did not consider that the results of another week's session of the committee would be commensurate with the expense involved and the loss of time that would be caused the members of the committee, and the attorney assisting them. We therefore did not go into this matter in any way, and would suggest to your honor that any person who may be possessed of evidence bearing on this matter can present the same to the next grand jury of Eddy county, which will of in session in January of the coming year.

Respectfully submitted, Dated at Carlsbad, New Mexico, this 28th day of November, A. D. 1914.

Several important reasons have led the Club to choose this time. The burning of weeds now will prevent the scattering of seeds throughout the winter, and there will be less danger from fire if they are completely destroyed. The neat appearance of vacant lots and homes will compensate us for the small amount of labor.

It is necessary for the better welfare of the town that such work assume proper importance and since the town council has seen fit to embody this request in an ordinance we hope that no unsightly place will be neglected and that every property owner and home maker will do his part.

By order of Civic Committee of Woman's Club.

Cleanliness Next to Godliness

The sanitary department of the city is doing its best to get the town clean and to keep it that way, nor is it a difficult task when once started and started in earnest, and once the town is clean, we believe it will be kept that way. It does not require so much labor, but attention all along is what is needed. The city is trying some schemes and they are working out very well. This department is glad to act along in conjunction with the civic department, and both have made some good successes but there is yet much to be done and it can and will be done.

Of course the city has an ordinance against unsanitary conditions and this ordinance has very quietly been enforced once or twice, but it is a sad condition when one must be forced to clean up his own premises and it does look like tyranny pure and simple but if one does not have the feeling to clean up for his own benefit, he must do it to protect his neighbor; one may have the legal right to commit suicide, but you do not have to kill your neighbor and especially your neighbor's children who are drinking in germs that you helped to create, and against which the children have no protection.

There may be laws and then more laws, and these laws may be enforced and reinforced, but after all the sanitary conditions of any town depends directly on the individual. There are some things within us that can not be reached from without; one's cleanliness ought to be a personal matter and if all of us would think one minute per day, and work five your place will always and for ever be clean. No one wants to be filthy, it creates itch, and itch calls for scratching, and scratching calls for work, is onerous, and does not kill the itch either, so scratch in the yard, and prevent the whole thing and be clean besides.

If every one along the street will come in to it we can have all your trash hauled away for ten cents per month for residence, provided of course you pile it and put it where the wagon can get it. Begin now to make your arrangements to devote one half day on Friday the 11th to this effort. Your neighbors will also be out and you will be sure to be seen, and talked about, and if you do a real good job, you stand a chance to receive personal mention.

A great many say that "Oh, no use for me to clean up the other fellow won't", if you are a real out and patriot, you will not wait for your neighbor but you will shoulder your musket and say, come on boys the allies are coming, they are already within our midst rise and fall upon, slay them, kill them, and the like of that, then your neighbor will have to follow.

B. Stephenson, Sanitary Dept.

In the District Court, Eddy County, New Mexico.

L. A. Ferson, Plaintiff, vs. No. 1963. A. L. Taylor and Bamma Taylor; Joyce-Pruit Co., a corporation; The First National Bank of Artesia, a corporation; Mrs. Belle Coates; Cardwell Brothers, a co-partnership, composed of J. H. Cardwell and Emmett Cardwell and E. B. Heckenkamp, Defendants.

Notice of Sale.

Whereas, an order was duly made and entered in the above entitled cause, L. A. Ferson vs. A. L. Taylor, et al. No. 1963, a suit pending in the District Court of Eddy County, New Mexico, by the Judge of said Court, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1914, foreclosing one certain mortgage deed, given by the defendants, A. L. Taylor and Bamma Taylor, in favor of the plaintiff, which said mortgage deed covers the following described real estate, to-wit: The W 1/2 of the NE 1/4 and the W 1/2 of the SE 1/4 of Section 10, Township 16 South, Range 26 East, N. M. P. M., and appointing me, S. E. Ferree, as special master to sell the said real estate in satisfaction of a judgment rendered in said cause on the said 17th day of August, 1914, in the sum of: Amount of principal, \$618.00; amount of interest due to the said date, \$141.30 and ten per cent on said principal and interest as attorney fees, \$75.93, and for cost of suit and the further costs of carrying this decree into effect, and such interest as may accumulate in the premises, and commanding me to make sale of the said property, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to satisfy and pay off the said amounts, as is provided by law in such cases.

Now, Therefore, I hereby give notice that I will sell the said described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in satisfaction of the said note, interest, attorney fees and costs, as aforesaid, on the 2nd day of January A. D. 1915, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. on said day at public vendue to the highest and best bidder for cash at the front door of the Post Office on Main Street in the town of Artesia, Eddy county, New Mexico, as the law provides in such cases.

And, Whereas, an order was duly made and entered in the said cause in favor of the defendant, Joyce-Pruit Co., by the Judge of the said Court on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1914, foreclosing one certain mortgage deed, set out in the defendants cross-complaint and which was given by the defendant, A. L. Taylor and Bamma Taylor, in favor of the said Joyce-Pruit Co., covering the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 and the SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of said Sec. 10, Twp. 16 South, Range 26 East, N. M. P. M., and appointing me, S. E. Ferree as special master to sell said real estate in satisfaction of a judgment rendered in said cause, in favor of the said defendant, The Joyce-Pruit Co. in the sum of \$534.13 with interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from and after the 19th day of May 1914 until paid and for the further sum of \$53.41, attorney's fees and for all other amounts expended in said cause by the said defendant, and the further cost of carrying this decree into effect, as is provided by law in such cases, and commanding me to make sale of the said property, as the law provides in such cases.

Now, Therefore, I hereby give notice that I will sell the said described land, or real estate, subject to the sale of the plaintiff, L. A. Ferson, as aforesaid, on the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1915, at the said hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., on the said day at public vendue, as aforesaid, to the highest and best bidder for cash at the front door of the Post Office on Main Street in the town of Artesia, Eddy County, New Mexico, as the law provides in such cases.

Witness my hand this the 23rd day of November, A. D., 1914.

S. E. FERREE, Special Master.

11-27 12-18

In The Probate Court Of Eddy County, New Mexico.

To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that the last Will and testament of George W. Frisk, deceased, has been filed in the Probate Court of Eddy County, New Mexico, with a petition for the Probate of said Will and for the issuance of letters of administration to Eva M. Frisk, having been filed by J. B. Atkeson, her attorney.

Now I, A. R. O'Quinn, Clerk of said Probate Court, hereby fix and appoint Monday, the 4th day of January 1915, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day at the Court room of said Court, at the Court house in the town of Carlsbad in said County and State, as the time and place for proving said Will and for hearing said petition.

Dated the 14th day of November, A. D. 1914.

A. R. O'Quinn, Clerk of said Court.

11-20 12-11

I Am Prepared to Make That Feed Bill of Yours Still Less

And Can Save You Money on **COAL**

E. B. BULLOCK Feed, Flour, Coal and Seeds.

Society.

Saturday afternoon Mrs. V. L. Gates entertained with a 500 party at her home, complimentary to their mother Mrs. S. D. Yates. Mrs. Williams held highest score and won the prize. Those present were: Mesdames Williams, Newkirk, Rohrbough, Welton, Brainard, Skeen, Wheatley, Atwood, Talley, Misses Lora Williams, Bernice Freeman, Ruth Brainard and Miss Smyth.

Complimentary to Mrs. S. D. Gates, Mrs. H. C. Rohrbough and Mrs. A. W. Henry entertained informally Tuesday afternoon at the Rohrbough home on Grand Ave. A novel drawing contest was engaged in and thoroughly enjoyed. These staid and dignified ladies then gave clever imitations of each other, which caused much fun and merriment.

A two course luncheon was served to Mesdames S. D. Gates, V. L. Gates, C. W. Williams, E. B. Ward, Rex Wheatley, Talley, Mead, Morgan, McIlhane, Hudson, J. D. Atwood, Kerr, Inman, Greenlaw, Schuster, J. B. Atkeson, A. C. Keinath, Whit Wright, J. H. Jackson, Maloney.

On Thursday afternoon of last week Mrs. V. L. Gates entertained informally in honor of her mother Mrs. S. D. Gates. This was a Kensington affair and the usual array of beautiful needlework was in evi-

dence. The hours were delightfully spent and the many friends of Mrs. Gates found her as usual the charming hostess. A delicious two course luncheon was served at the close of the afternoon.

Miss Sara Ruth Bates

The Third number of the Lyceum course, which is being conducted by the High School students, was given at the Corrington College last Friday night and like those previously given, was something fine and thoroughly appreciated by the large audience present. Miss Sara Ruth Bates and Company appeared in this number.

Miss Ruth Bates, reader. Miss Edna Childress, violinist.

Miss Beelie, celloist. Miss Josephine Curtis, pianist and singer, were each artist in their line, and especially did Miss Bates please her audience. Her repertoire is varied and brilliant. Her personality charming and strong.

Miss Beelie celloist charmed the audience with the beauty of her playing. "The Rosary" being especially well received. Miss Curtis is a delightful soloist, and the music rendered by Miss Childress on the violin was thoroughly enjoyed. Taken all together they make a combination that is hard to find and our people should feel they are lucky in getting entertainment of this class to visit our town.

HOG CHOLERA

We can furnish Anti-Hog Cholera Serum, ranging in price from 13-4 to 2 cents per C. C. depending on quantity bought.

Mann Drug Co.

The Nyal Store

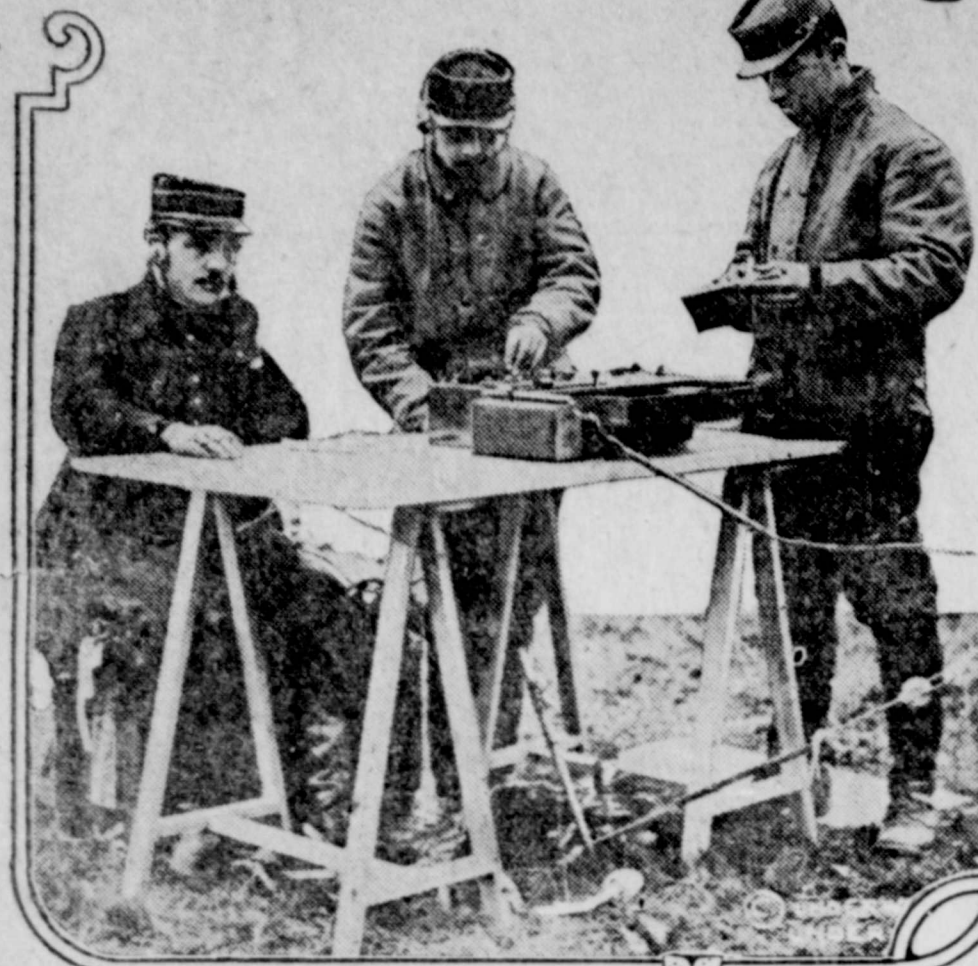
Poultry and Eggs

WANTED.

For which I will pay highest market price.

JOE GOODALE, Pecos Valley Poultry Ranch, Artesia, New Mexico.

WHISPERING THROUGH the AIR of the ENEMY



FIELD TELEGRAPH OFFICE



SENDING MESSAGES BY HELIOGRAPH



WIRELESS OPERATOR SENDING MESSAGE

THE war correspondents of 1898 wrote columns of matter about the heroes of Santiago who climbed on the embankments in front of the fighting men and wigwagged signals to the fleet on the other side of the enemy.

Wigwag went the flags by day spelling out orders and information, and wigwag went the lanterns by night spelling out more information and orders. In fact, wigwagging was about the only method of communication with the friends on the other side of the enemy.

Homing pigeons have been used from time immemorial, and they also were used from Santiago. Today a different condition exists. As the Germans were sweeping down on Paris the operator at the Eiffel tower whispered through the very air the Germans were breathing to convey information to St. Petersburg or Petrograd.

The swish of the wireless was unstoppable. The patriots shot down the American signal men on the embankments in front of Santiago, but the bullets from the Germans could not interfere with the wireless message as it went on its way.

One of the most wonderful developments of the wireless telegraph came at the opening of the European war when it became possible to talk all the way from Berlin to Long Island. Germany sends her wireless messages across the Atlantic and warned them of the tremor.

Only way to stop the wireless was to destroy the operator and he was thousands of miles from his last wire stretched all fields back of the fighting men. Disparaged word from colonel to general here had not been time to string the wires.

In this war wires, too, have been stretched on the fields, pigeons still have carried messages, dispatchers have galloped back and forth, but in addition to all these messengers of war the fighters all depended more on the invention of Marconi, the great wireless telegraph.

The wireless telegraph has proved its value right on the field of battle. The man in the front ranks, or the outpost miles from the headquarters, could place himself in instant communication with his chief. The wireless telegraph made it possible for a German soldier fighting his way through Belgium to talk to a German soldier defending Alsace. It made it possible for a soldier at Brussels to shout news of victory back to Berlin without an instant's delay.

It made it possible for the French and British to keep in communication with each other and map out a new line of defense when the Germans were hurling their mighty hosts against them.

Marconi had already made himself famous before the war broke out. His invention was one of the greatest boons to humanity because it saved lives aboard ship in time of sea horror. It brought rescue to the distressed and expedited shipping. From an instrument of humanity and peace it sprang to an instrument of war and terror.

Like the pigeon or dove, the personification of peace, it became an instrument of war.

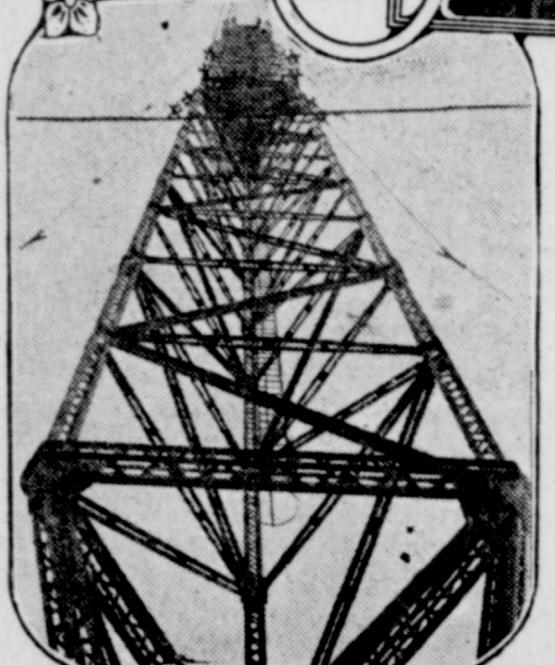
Perhaps next to the wireless stations, the most efficient messengers of war are the homing pigeons. These birds, the wisest of their kind, are employed to great advantage in English, French, German, Austrian, Italian, Russian and Japanese armies. Military authorities hold there is no better means for small detachments to communicate with their headquarters nor could they want better.

On the fields of Europe the flights of the birds are most instances so short that they do not stop for a rest, thus preventing the message from falling into the hands of the enemy. A pigeon in its flight soars so high it is almost invisible to the naked eye, thus it necessitates the use of high power guns to bring it to the ground. And any man who ever makes such a shot can well call it a miracle.

The king of England and the emperor of Germany, as well as other rulers of European nations, have their own flying kits, and in time of peace they enter their birds in races with birds belonging to their subjects. The crowned heads deem this royal sport.

A bird equipped for flying with a message is encased in a bottle-like tube, the shape of its body.

A spy puts his message in his pocket, proceeds on his mission, quickly writes his discoveries on small bits of paper and places them in a tube



WIRELESS STATION AT TUCKERTON, N.J.

bound tight to the bird's legs. Releasing the bird, his message is started to its destination with a speed that only wireless or telegraph can rival.

Messages can be fastened to birds in various ways, around the tail feathers, under a wing, about the leg or secretly marked by plucking a certain feather, the painting of certain feathers and many other equally ingenious contrivances. Messages are often reproduced by photography upon films reduced to the smallest possible size which the birds carry and which weigh the mere fraction of an ounce.

Recently there appeared an account of the capture of a German spy. He was riding on a train in Belgium. The spy noticed that he was under surveillance and hurriedly wrote the information he had in his possession and released his winged messenger from the window of the train. The spy was captured, but the message could not be stopped.

These messengers of war sometimes are called carrier pigeons. They are not. Carrier pigeons lack the instinct that enables the homers to return to their cote. Carrier pigeons are only for the purpose of display at pet stock shows.

Many nations have established pigeon posts, where birds are trained to fly from one city to another, or from one island to another. They are much faster than train or steamboats and a message is much safer in their care. They are numbered today as one of the most deadly messengers of war.

The first news of the siege of Ladysmith, during the Boer war, was carried by homing pigeons. The pigeons used at Ladysmith were taken from

SEIZED A GERMAN MEAL

Incidents of soldier life in the fighting zone are read eagerly in London. How a small party of British cavalry cheated some Germans of their supper is told in the following words:

"A small party were out on reconnaissance work, scouring woods and searching the countryside. Just about dusk a hail of bullets came upon our party from a small spinney of fir trees on the side of a hill. We instantly wheeled off as if we were retreating, but, in fact, we merely pretended to retire and galloped around across plowed land to the other side of the spinney, fired on the men and they mounted their horses and flew like lightning out of their 'supper room,' leaving a finely cooked repast of beefsteak, onions and fried potatoes all ready and done to a turn with about fifty bottles of lager beer, which was an acceptable relish to our meal. Ten of our men gave chase and returned for an excellent feed."

The same writer gives an account of a speech

the lofts at Durban and Pietermaritzburg and in view of the great service which they performed it is of more than passing notice. The dumb messengers were used in the signal service of this country during the war with Spain. In the French army are more than three hundred thousand trained pigeons and more than six hundred thousand in the postal service which can be utilized in time of war. Germany has more than two hundred and fifty thousand well trained fliers and it, too, has its pigeon posts that can be utilized by the government.

During the Russo-Japanese war an automatic camera was fastened about the breast of a pigeon and accurately timed to make photographs in the air.

When a homer is released, it rises rapidly into the air, flying in large circles, apparently getting its bearings. After rising several hundred feet it will circle to a point directly above the place whence it was released, then dart in a straight line toward its home, bearing the important documents to its government. A pigeon cannot be trained to fly to any point, but it can be trained to be taken hundreds of miles from its home, released on battlefields and return to its original home with great haste.

The pigeons were almost displaced by the invention of wireless telegraphy, but a bird can be carried easily where a wireless outfit would prove too bulky and could never be taken. A spy can release a pigeon in the face of the enemy when he could not dare to try wireless, with little risk to the bird. The messengers are truly birds of war, not peace.

of an old French squire, a retired general, who entertained the troops at his house. He says: "The old gentleman's two daughters helped to wait on the men, and after the meal was over the general said: "My dear comrades, let me so call you. It is an old soldier who fought against Prussia forty-four years ago. I was then a captain of cuirassiers—who welcomes you to his house with a heart full of emotion and in a voice trembling with sympathy and thick with tears. You honor me by this visit. In the midst of all your trials and privations you have a soldier's heart and courage and cheerfulness. By your wounds I know your sufferings. You see me old, but I am active and glad to be honored by your sharing such as I can offer you. France can never repay the debt she owes to England for giving to us her best and bravest sons. My father was killed in the war of 1870 at the battle of Sedan."

"It was a picture to see the grand old veteran, with faltering voice, strike the men's hearts by the first phrase. 'My dear comrades,' but when he raised his glass and gave 'The king and queen of England' the men stood up and tears chased each other down their cheeks. Then the parish priest said a few kind words of welcome and invited the party to attend benediction in the little church which adjoins the park of the general. This was a happy thought, for Protestants, Episcopalians and Presbyterians joined with Catholics in a solemn service of devotion under circumstances which show how easily, under stress of trial and adversity, the barriers of class and creed fall down."

A PARADOX. "Childhood presents many paradoxes," asserted the bachelor. "What instance have you in mind?" asked the friend. "A spoiled child may be extremely fresh."

A GREAT DIFFERENCE. "You always advised against speculation?" "Yes," returned Mr. Dustin Stax. "You never played the market yourself?" "No, sir. I never played it. I worked it."

TIME TO GET BUSY

Concerted Action Will Put End to Dull Times.

Business Conditions Soon to Be of the Best, and All That is Necessary is That Advantage Be Taken of Them.

The department of commerce has issued a bulletin which shows the population of the United States to be now 100,000,000—quadrupled within 50 years, and the national wealth to be \$140,000,000,000—a sum that could not be counted in dollars in a life-time—as against \$7,000,000,000 in 1870—a record as startling and amazing as it is unparalleled by any other nation in the history of the world. And yet in the face of this magnificent showing there are those who are timidly apprehensive of business conditions. A country with such a record has nothing to fear for its prosperity, peace and contentment, notwithstanding almost all the other nations of the earth are at war.

We are told that the finances of the country have so far recovered that not only the cotton exchanges of the country are to be opened for unrestricted trading, but that in a very short time the New York and London stock exchanges will likewise reopen. General business is showing a decidedly stronger tendency, and throughout the country there are marked evidences of a general recovery of confidence in the rapidly improving industrial conditions. The European war has now been in progress nearly four months, and while its duration is still an undetermined question, it is now agreed that it has done its worst, so far as the business of the United States is concerned, and that from this time on improvement will be sure and steady.

The four months of war in the old world, while depleting the resources of the hostile countries, have been four months of retrenchment, of stock taking, of economizing and of constructive preparation for meeting suddenly imposed hard conditions in this country that have been helpful and beneficial.

The emphasis given to the wonderful population growth of this country, the marvelous increase of wealth since our own war and readjustment of our business institutions compelled by the European cataclysm combine to encourage Americans everywhere, and to convince them that we are about to enter upon a period of growth and prosperity not dreamed of even within so short a time as six months ago.

The duty of the times is, therefore, to quit talking war and to get busy taking advantage of the manifold opportunities war has opened up for home business and enterprise. The nations of the earth now at war are shortly going to make extraordinary demands upon this country for all sorts of supplies and that, with the necessity for supporting our own one hundred millions of people, is going to give us all we can do for years to come.

Democratic Expenditure.

The Democratic national and congressional committees expended something like \$37,297 in the campaign to advance the interests of the Democratic party in the November election. The committees collected a total of \$57,580. A report to the clerk of the house, in accordance with the campaign publicity law passed by congress. This report was required before election. Senators, ambassadors, cabinet officers, representatives, bankers and plain citizens have their names on the list of contributors. Senator Pittman of Nevada heads the list with a contribution of \$5,000. James Speyer and Jacob H. Schiff of New York each contributed \$2,500. Charles R. Crane of Chicago gave \$3,000. Ambassador Gerard \$2,000 and Roger Sullivan \$5,000. Thomas Jones, whose appointment to a place on the federal reserve board was turned down by the senate, contributed \$1,000. Neither the name of President Wilson nor that of Secretary Bryan appears on the list. Other contributors are: Ambassador Guthrie, \$1,000; Ambassador Willard, \$250; Harry Payne Whitney, \$1,000; Francis Lynde Stetson, \$500; Postmaster General Burleson, \$500; Postmaster Prager of Washington, \$500; Brooks Lee, Silver Springs, Md., \$1,000; Samuel Untermyer, \$1,000; E. R. Bacon of New York, \$1,000; Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania road, \$100; Secretary of the Navy Daniels, \$100, and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, \$100. The reports also show that more than 10,000,000 copies of President Wilson's letter to Mr. Underwood, discussing the issues of the campaign, were printed and distributed.

Administration Indorsed.

The president has no reason to feel any disappointment over the result of the elections. Fairly considered, he has been splendidly indorsed.

Government Worth Confidence.

It may prove true that the new tariff law will not obtain a fair trial during the next two years, on account of the war in Europe, which has completely upset the import side of our foreign trade, but the reserve bank system will not be long in demonstrating its utility and there will be other measures the war cannot materially affect that will tend to show the people they have an administration that is fully competent to conduct the government along safe, sane and honest lines without injuring business.

WOULD SEEM IDEAL LEADER

Calamity Howler Surely the Very Man to Lead Republicans to Victory.

Now that our neighbor the Tribune has begun the 1916 campaign we should like to present the name of Prof. Gustav Meyer, Hoboken's leading astrologer, as the logical Republican candidate for president.

Professor Meyer is a calamity howler who is a calamity howler. Through his intimate and confidential relations with the stars he has discovered that during the coming year London will be destroyed by Zeppelins; India will revolt against England and join Germany; President Wilson will suffer severely from the effects of stomach trouble; King George and Queen Mary will separate; Albany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis and Washington will be shaken by earthquakes; strikes and riots will be general; New York will be ravaged by fire; the subway will spell disaster, and families in general will be torn by domestic discord.

All that is necessary is to ascribe these coming calamities to a Democratic revision of the tariff and you have an ideal Republican platform. It would be more moderate, perhaps, than the Republican platform adopted at Saratoga, but certain concessions must be made to the incorrigible optimism of the middle West.

We had thought for a time that Boies Penrose or "Uncle Joe" Cannon was destined to be the new leader of the Republican party, but their claims are submerged by those of Prof. Gustav Meyer. We submit his candidacy to the thoughtful and patriotic consideration of the Tribune, which has at last found a peerless leader who is indeed peerless.—New York World.

WAR LOSSES COMING BACK

Growth in Exports Bound to Have Much Practical Advantage to the Country.

American exports of foodstuffs in September were nearly \$69,000,000 and practically doubled the value of such exports in the same month last year. American exports for the three months ending with September were the largest ever made in the same months.

No one should rest in the delusion that this is all gain. A world-wide war is a world-wide loss. Though without share or interest in the war, we are paying some of its costs. No nation can avoid sharing some of the loss of such a wholesale destruction of wealth—of the human and other assets of civilization.

Nevertheless, the growth in our exports has practical advantages to this country. It pays our debts abroad. It checks the impairment of our gold stock and so prevents a narrowing of the basis of credit that would have been inevitable had not our crops been so abundant.

What is really happening is that we are getting back some of our war losses. The needs of Europe for food and other supplies are shifting back upon Europe some of the losses that Europe threw upon the world by going to war. The advantages of staying out of the conflict, if we were ever under any temptation to get into it, are self-evident.

The folly of the explosive persons, including some members of congress, who whooped for us to get into the war merely because Japan had seen fit to get into it, is also self-evident.

Progressive Bubble.

The significant thing of the election is not that the Progressives have returned to the Republican party, but that they have returned to the same kind of Republican party they left in 1912. There is not a drop of progressive blood in their veins. All its triumphs in the elections were triumphs of political reaction. It stands today for everything it stood for in 1912, when the Progressives repudiated it as the sum total of iniquity; yet its gains in this election are all due to the return of the Progressive voters to its rank, and every Progressive who voted the Republican ticket voted squarely for the things against which he revolted in 1912.

Was the Progressive party ever really serious? Or was it merely a political joyride which several million voters took for a change of air?

State Department Worthy.

Says Curtis Guild, former governor of Massachusetts: "Twice already we have narrowly escaped war through the hopeless incompetency of the state department, an incompetency so dreadful even in matters of diplomatic courtesy that John Bassett Moore was forced to leave it in despair." The governor has simply permitted his partisanship to warp his judgment. The state department has had to deal with many delicate situations since the European war started, and so far has managed to avoid anything approaching a serious controversy with any foreign power.

Change is for the Best.

As we have frequently pointed out, a house majority of 20 or 30 is really preferable to such a majority as the Democrats command. It promises less of discord and better work generally. There will not be so many disappointed in the matter of committee assignments or in the distribution of patronage, and there will be less probability of sorehead leaders getting following among the roughest of politics who float into congress on a great tidal wave from normally Republican territory.

LATEST NEWS
EPITOMIZED
FROM TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS
THAT COVER THE WEEK'S
EVENTS.

OF MOST INTEREST
KEEPING THE READER POSTED
ON MOST IMPORTANT
CURRENT TOPICS.

WESTERN.

Four more informations were filed against mine workers, charging them with kidnaping Western Federation of Miners' members Aug. 27.

Charles C. Witmer, an American aviator, notified relatives at Decatur, Ill., of his appointment by Czar Nicholas of Russia to the Russian airship corps.

A carload of foodstuffs, principally flour and beans, the contribution from Billings and its vicinity to the Belgian relief fund, left Billings, Mont., for Seattle.

Bids for 1,700,000 flannel army shirts for the allied army were submitted by several firms to representatives of the British War Department in St. Louis.

Edward J. Clark and Bertha Parsons, 18 years old, were arrested at Cleveland, Okla., charged with the murder of Clark's wife near Green Forest, Ark.

The Knight Woolen mills of Provo, Utah, received a rush order for 50,000 army blankets through the San Francisco representative of a foreign nation not named in the order.

After three months of idleness the Kansas City shops of the Frisco railroad reopened with a full force of 480 men. The Springfield, Mo., shops have also resumed operations.

The 100-year-old frigate Independence left Mare Island navy yard on its first trip since 1863, when it was brought to the island after service as a training-ship at San Francisco.

George Colwell was arrested at his home in Jackson county, Fla., on charges of arson in connection with the burning ten days ago of the Florida State Reform School at Marianna, in which ten lives were lost.

Twenty passengers were burned about the face and hands when a smoker of a Chicago, Burlington & Quincy suburban train at Chicago caught fire as the result of the explosion of a parcel of motion picture films carried by a passenger.

Telegrams were received at the Lincoln Highway Association headquarters in Detroit stating that every foot of the new 3,400-mile transcontinental road was covered by automobiles between 6 o'clock in the morning and 6 in the evening Saturday.

Joseph Smith, president of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints and son of Joseph S. Smith, founder of the Mormon church, is reported ill at his home in Independence, Mo., and his children, who live at Lamoni, Ia., have been called to his bedside.

WASHINGTON.

State Department dispatches showed quiet in San Domingo.

Major General Funston, who arrived at Galveston with the main expeditionary force that occupied Vera Cruz, will have two months' leave of absence.

Plans for the government railroad to the Alaskan coal fields will be formulated soon by the commission named by Secretary Lane to investigate possible routes.

President Wilson has announced the appointment of Seth Low of New York, Charles W. Mills of Philadelphia and Pat Gilday of Clearfield, Pennsylvania, as a commission through which future differences between operators and miners involved in the present Colorado coal strike may be settled.

The Military Order of the Carabao, whose annual dinner last year resulted in President Wilson withdrawing his acceptance of honorary membership and the administering of a reprimand at his request on the officers responsible for the program, because of criticism of the administration's Philippine policy, has decided to abandon the function this year.

In protest against the latest request of woman suffrage leaders for an audience with President Wilson to ask his support for a constitutional suffrage amendment, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, president of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, addressed a letter to the President, setting out arguments against the proposals of the suffragists.

A ruling of interest to all railroads was issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, interpreting the provision of the war tax law relating to the levy of 1 cent on all manifests, bills of lading or other evidences of the receipt and forwarding of shipments.

Gross violations of the law against selling liquor to Indians or taking liquor onto an Indian reservation caused Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, to resort to drastic measures to stop what he believes has become a practice on the Osage reservation in Oklahoma.

FOREIGN.

Thirty bodies from the British battleship Bulwark were recovered from the River Thames.

Young Indian students in England spend fifty minutes daily praying for the success of the allies.

By the irony of circumstances nine-tenths of the field glasses now being sold by the thousands in London were made in Germany.

President Poincaré has conferred upon Gen. Joffre the medaille militaire, the highest honor that can be conferred on a French soldier.

Gov. Maytorena's Villaista troops, which desisted from the siege of Naco, Sonora, several days ago, began dropping shells into the town again.

At Cape Town, South Africa, the death is announced of the archaeologist, Dr. Richard Nicklin Hall, well known for his explorations in Rhodesia.

Cananea, Sonora, headquarters of Gov. Maytorena, the Villa commander is reported to have been isolated from its water supply, making the town untenable.

Within twenty-four hours of the divorce granted to his wife in Connecticut, Dr. Joseph A. Blake was married secretly in Paris to Mrs. Katherine Duer, former wife of Clarence H. Mac Kay, who was divorced last February.

William Waldorf Astor was defendant in London in an action before Justice Rowlatt in the high courts brought by Mrs. Alice Alexander Falcke, of Green Cottage, Kington, Warwickshire, who sought to recover payments in arrears under an alleged agreement entered between Mr. Astor and herself for the support of her child, of which Mrs. Falcke claims the expatriated American millionaire is the father.

SPORT.

Covering 300 miles at the rate of 87 miles an hour, Eddie Pullen won the annual Corona, Calif., road race, and established a new speedway record.

John Probst, running under the colors of the Chicago Athletic Club, won the 10-mile Marathon of the Missouri Athletic Association at St. Louis in 57 minutes.

The U. S. Military Academy football team defeated the Naval Academy eleven by a score of 20 to 0 in the annual service game on Franklin field at Philadelphia.

It is the belief of Henry Ziegler, the Cincinnati theatrical man, who has just returned from Paris, that Jack Johnson did not receive a penny for his efforts in his fight with Frank Moran.

Nearly every stable of note was represented at the annual Old Glory sale of race horses at Madison Square Garden in New York. High prices were indicated when the yearling trotter Harvest Note was sold to a New Yorker for \$2,100.

Edward M. Curriegan, owner of the Hawthorne race track in Chicago when racing was in its heyday, and at one time a dominant figure on the American turf, was married at Crown Point, Ind., to Miss Alice M. Pickett of Chicago. Curriegan, according to the story, gave his age as 60 years. His bride gave hers as 21, and her occupation as that of a clerk.

GENERAL.

Continued showers assured the removal of the last of the danger from further ravages of forest fires in Arkansas.

Frederick Nicholson, pastor of the First Spiritual Church at Worcester, Mass., appointed to Chief of Police Hall for "protection against love sick maidens and scheming mothers."

The American Federation of Labor re-elected all its present officers and voted to hold its next national convention at San Francisco in November, 1915 at the Philadelphia meeting.

Shippers in Arkansas will be required to pay a forfeit of \$2 a car for freight cars placed at their disposal and not used, the Arkansas Railroad Commission decided. The ruling becomes effective Jan. 1.

Miss Clara Kellogg, a stenographer, narrowly escaped death in Zion City, Ill., in a fire that destroyed the target factory at a loss of \$50,000. She rushed into the office to rescue some valuable papers and was overcome by smoke.

Miss Nellie Huster was killed at Kankakee, Ill., when the automobile she was driving went into a ditch and overturned. Two other girls, returning with her from a Thanksgiving dance, were not seriously injured.

A bitter legal contest for the possession of a silver teapot and salver, said to be 200 years old, began when the estate of Emily H. Stocker was called for audit before Judge Gest in the Orphans' Court in Philadelphia.

Movement of \$100,000,000 worth of live stock, which had been postponed because of the foot and mouth disease quarantine, may now begin as the result of an order issued by Dr. J. I. Gibson, state veterinarian of Iowa.

The Norwegian steamship Orn, the second steamer to leave Philadelphia loaded with food and other supplies for the Belgian war sufferers, sailed for Rotterdam.

Great prosperity for a time awaits the United States, in the opinion of Sir George Paish, adviser to the British treasury, who sailed from New York for Liverpool.

More than 100 delegates from the thirty-four largest national college fraternities attended the sixth annual inter-fraternity conference at the University Club in New York.

STATE NEWS

OF INTEREST TO ALL
NEW MEXICO
PEOPLE

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Over 100 carloads of Maize will be shipped from Melrose.

Santa Fé won the 1915 meeting of the State Teachers' Association. A car of broom corn was shipped from Rock Island by parties from Rana.

"Rabbit camps" are being established in Chaves county for the capture of rabbits for market. A carload of eastern and native trout will be distributed at points between Raton and Silver City.

The Corralitos Cattle Company has shipped 2,500 head of cattle from Columbus so far this season. An average of about eight cars of lumber, ties and mine props are being shipped from Cimarron daily.

The first quarterly conference for San Jon charge for the year 1914-15 will be held at San Jon Dec 5-6. Frank Hubbell, the "sheep king," of Albuquerque, will this year ship about 60,000 sheep from his Socorro county ranges.

The following notaries public have been commissioned by Governor McDonald: W. O. Chatman, Blue Water; John L. Boyle, Raton; and Fermin B. Baca, La Joya.

The plains section is reported to be alive with rabbits. It has been suggested that a drive take place to capture as many as possible and ship them to Belgium.

As a result of the anti-fly campaign conducted by the Woman's Club at Carlsbad, it is stated that eight bushels of flies were collected and paid for in the 1914 fly campaign.

M. H. Roberts, aged sixty, a well known resident of Raton and the county for thirty years, was discovered dead in bed by his nephew, Henry Roberts, with whom he lived.

Miss Frances Leeson, a popular high school girl of Santa Fé, was announced as the victor in the statewide oratorical contest among high school pupils held at Albuquerque.

Vice President Marshall is expected in New Mexico soon on his way to Scottsdale, Ariz., where he and Mrs. Marshall will spend the Christmas holidays with Mrs. Marshall's parents.

William West, who conducts a dairy ranch about five miles north of Silver City, is in a hospital, suffering from a severe bullet wound in the left leg and deputies from the sheriff's office are investigating.

The 1914 apple crop of New Mexico is estimated at 888,000 bushels, according to a reported of the Federal Department of Agriculture. The yield in 1913 was 600,000 bushels and 800,000 bushels in 1912.

The Penasco Sheep Company, a corporation organized at Roswell in 1908 to raise and market sheep, has notified the State Corporation Commission of a change in name to the Rhea-White Ranching Company.

It was reported in Albuquerque that F. C. Snyder, for a long time assistant superintendent of the Santa Fé Indian school, has accepted the superintendency of the Pueblo Indian schools, tendered some weeks ago.

The people of New Mexico are using the postal savings department of the federal government is evidenced by the fact that within the last year the deposits of the Roswell postoffice have increased several hundred times.

D. K. B. Sellers of Albuquerque, G. T. Veal of Roswell and J. J. Shuler of Raton, have been named by Governor McDonald as delegates to the fifth annual convention of the American Good Roads Association, to be held in Chicago Dec. 14 to 18.

The Pecos valley is to soon become an important hog shipping center. "War to death on pigeons," is one of the slogans of the Eddy county Swine Breeders' Association, which was organized at Artesia recently. Pigeons carry germs of Cholera from one pigeon to another, and the federal experts on pig disease strongly advise that every pigeon of the neighborhood be killed.

J. J. Bostick took to Melrose for exhibition a mammoth sugar beet that was grown on the farm of Henry Williams, twenty-three miles northwest of Melrose. For size and weight it is certainly some beet. The weight is 17 1/2 pounds, and its measures twenty-four inches long and twenty inches in circumference.

J. H. Wagner of Santa Fé, J. S. Hofer of Tucuman, Miss Pearl Miller of State College and Miss Ethel Pickett of Silver City, have been appointed by Governor McDonald to represent New Mexico at the eighth annual convention of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, which is to be held in Richmond, Va., Dec. 9 to 12th.

That it is manifestly unjust to charge interest on delinquent taxes when collectors are unable, through failure to receive tax rolls on time, to accept payment at the appointed date, is an opinion given out by Assistant Attorney General Harry S. Clancy.

The bonds of the Chinamen, Sam Lee and Lew Moy, convicted of conspiracy to bring Chinamen into this country at Santa Fé, and who have taken an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals, were sent to Judge Pope at Albuquerque for approval. The Chinamen are held under \$2,000 each.

PAROLES 99-YEAR MAN

JUAN MEDINA GIVEN LIBERTY ON THANKSGIVING DAY.

Was Sentenced for Murder Committed at Santa Rosa Thirteen Years Ago in a Drunken Brawl.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Santa Fé, N. M.—Juan Medina, a native of Old Mexico, who was sentenced to the New Mexico penitentiary for ninety-nine years for a murder committed at Santa Rosa thirteen years ago, was granted a parole by Governor McDonald.

The fact that it was Thanksgiving day had nothing to do with the release of Medina from the penitentiary, as Governor McDonald does not believe in paroles and pardons solely as Thanksgiving "features." He released Medina from prison because, after thoroughly studying the case, he has serious doubt of his guilt.

Medina was a railroad laborer in Guadalupe county. He was a stranger and had no friends. In a drunken brawl one night a man was killed, and the principal witnesses against Medina were a man and a woman who were with him and the victim of the brawl. After the trial and sentence of Medina these witnesses disappeared.

Medina was convicted of second degree murder and given a life sentence—ninety-nine years.

During the thirteen years that he has been an inmate of the state penitentiary his conduct has been exemplary. This fact was also taken into consideration by Governor McDonald in deciding to grant him a parole.

Big Gold Strike at Pinos Altos.

Silver City.—Wright and Stauber, lessees of the Savanna Company's group of mines at Pinos Altos, have made another phenomenal strike of gold ore. The lessees, drifting from the shaft of the Langston mine, which adjoins the Pacific mine in which they have been working, encountered a faulted vein, carrying high values in gold. Already they have taken out thousands of dollars in the yellow metal during the past year in this property. They have leases on other valuable properties in the Pinos Altos camp, which they so far have not begun to develop.

Thrashes 300,000 Pounds of Beans.

Roy.—Irvin Ogden, Jr., has finished the bean thrashing season, ending at Stanislaus Rychlewski's. He has 300,000 pounds of beans to his credit with his machine, besides a large territory thrashed by Davis and Larue's machines and many beaten out by hand. Four hundred thousand pounds of beans is a conservative estimate of this year's bean crop on this mesa.

Lonegan Is Pueblo Superintendent.

Albuquerque.—It is announced here that P. T. Lonegan has been made superintendent of the Pueblo Indians in the Santa Fé and Albuquerque districts outside the two big schools. Lonegan had been appointed to an Oklahoma agency and had accepted but will be transferred.

Salazar Pursuit Fruitless.

Albuquerque.—Party after party of deputy sheriffs and deputies from the United States marshal's office returned after scouring the country in all directions in a fruitless search for Gen. Jose Ynez Salazar, the Federal prisoner who escaped from the Bernalillo county jail.

Dies at U. S. Sanatorium.

Silver City.—Chas. C. Gilbert, a prominent lawyer of Chicago, who for the past year had been a patient at the United States military sanatorium at Fort Bayard, died there following a long illness with tuberculosis.

Artesia Bank Cashier Acquitted.

Albuquerque.—John B. Enfield, cashier of the closed State National Bank of Artesia, was acquitted in the Federal Court on a charge of making a false report to the comptroller of the currency.

Elias Montoya Accidentally Shot.

Albuquerque.—Elias Montoya, a well known sheep raiser of Thoreau, was accidentally shot with a revolver in the right breast and was taken to the hospital at Gallup in a serious condition.

Alleged Horse thief Captured.

Socorro.—"Tex" Singleton wanted by the authorities in Phoenix for the alleged theft of a number of horses, was captured at Johnson's ranch, southwest of San Marcial, and placed in jail here.

Old Cimarron Hotel Burned.

Raton.—The Grand hotel at Cimarron, one of the oldest hostleries of this part of the state, caught fire and burned to the ground. The loss was covered by insurance.

To Reclaim San Simon Valley.

Silver City.—The San Simon valley, situated in southwestern New Mexico and southeastern Arizona, near the Mexican border, is to be reclaimed by a reservoir system of irrigation. Two creeks are to be dammed. The project is being promoted by J. B. Blake and J. Q. Johnson, of Lordsburg, who report they have the money to go ahead with the scheme. The total cost will be approximately \$1,000,000 and 40,000 acres will be reclaimed.

From Girlhood Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a keen enemy to the physical weaknesses of woman. A medicine prepared by regular graduated physician of unusual experience in treating woman's diseases... THE change may be critical and cause untold suffering in after-life. The modern young woman is often a "bundle of nerves"...

DR. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PELLETS regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar coated, tiny granules easy to take as candy.

ODD COINAGE ON NIGERIA MIGHT BE CALLED EVIDENCE. Legal Tender That is Unhandy to Carry About in Any Considerable Quantity.

Among the strangest coins in the world are those used in certain out-of-the-way towns and villages in south-western Nigeria, on the west coast of Africa, and called "manillas." In shape they resemble a horseshoe with the two extremities flattened out like a camel's foot. Being made of solid copper, three-eighths of an inch thick, they weigh over eight ounces each.

Before Congress of Vienna. One hundred years ago Alexander I of Russia, the king of Prussia and other sovereigns, accompanied by a large retinue of diplomatists and soldiers, made their solemn entry into Vienna to take part in the congress which was to readjust the map of Europe.

FOR SKIN-TORTURED BABIES. A hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by a light application of Cuticura Ointment, gently rubbed on the surface, afford immediate relief and point to speedy healing of sleep-destroying eczemas, rashes, itchings, burnings, scallings and crustings of the skin and scalp of infants and children.

They Live on—Us. John Sloan, the well-known painter, pointed out at a tea in a pale stone palace in Fifth avenue the doubtful authenticity of a Correggio.

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher.

The Wretchedness of Constipation. Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 49-17

Backache Spells Danger. Do you know that your back pain is merely a hint of some hidden, seated kidney disorder? Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

SPECIAL TO WOMEN. The most economical, cleansing and germicidal of all antiseptics is Paxtine. A soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed.

The Gift Store

Our store is the *Gift Headquarters* of the town. This is because our Christmas line contains the most items for the most people at the most attractive prices.

The display is on *Now* when will you come to see it?

THE CRITERION

WATCH OUR WINDOWS

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

(Continued from page four)

the court order specifying a maximum amount for the service, the commissioners have invariably allowed to the full maximum amount of expense and have made no effort to get the service rendered at a less figure. We have in mind especially the transportation of lunatics to Las Vegas. Prior to statehood the transportation of lunatics was done by the sheriff or his deputy, and the county was charged with mileage for the sheriff, and the lunatic. The expense on such cases usually amounted to \$400.00, and Judge William H. Beaman, with a desire of saving money to the tax payers, entered an order that the compensation of the sheriff or other person transporting the lunatic not to exceed \$25.00 per day, not more than four days, to be paid with actual reasonable expenses. After statehood, the district court made similar orders; but the court order was modified to provide a compensation of \$10.00 per day for more than four days. In no case have the commissioners attempted to secure a maximum compensation for the lunatics for the transportation of lunatics to Las Vegas and return, and we find that even in the same bill in one instance, the amounts charged for this item vary.

The commissioners in one instance allowed a bill of \$125.00 to the county printer for embossed stationery furnished to the commissioners. We are of the opinion that \$75.00 of this bill was pure extravagance, and that printed stationery will meet all the requirements of the commissioners' correspondence. No other county officer uses embossed stationery in his office. Some of the extravagance of the commissioners is due to a serious lack of knowledge on the part of the purchasing agent, Mr. Woodwell, of prices that should be paid for supplies. We think that if Mr. Woodwell would make some effort to familiarize himself with the prices of the various supplies purchased for the county, that he could save considerable sums of money to the tax payers. The purchasing agent is not required to inquire into the matter of the prices charged the county, and that his duty is confined to passing on the necessity of the purchase, but we believe that a purchasing agent should be all the name implies.

The commissioners have been negligent and careless in the matter of itemization of bills. This is true on their own bills as well as those presented by others. We find one bill in which the expense item is listed simply "expense \$50.00." The commissioners do not know exactly what this expense consist of, and Mr. Wright could not give the items when called upon to do so. Mr. Beaman has an expense account on file for a trip to the state meeting and bill merely shows railroad fare without stating where to, and so much total bill without any indication as to where it was incurred or for how many days. They have permitted one of the county officers to render expense bills not itemized, as for example, an expense bill of Mr. Walpole, an expense bill for hotel bills and for railroad fare, hotel bill and for twenty-cents at Santa Fe, for twenty-cents to days, lunched into the one sum of \$107.80, and a bill by the sheriff

for \$136.50 horse hire, without any showing of how many horses, or how many days, or on what basis the charge was made.

The commissioners seem to have been generally negligent in failing to carefully scrutinize the bills presented. Their explanation is that to do so would require too much time; in view of the fact that each commissioner receives more than \$2.00 for each day in the year as salary, together with his expenses when on official business, we think that they can afford to give such time as may be required for the proper transaction of the county's business. They do not seem to have scrutinized the bills of the county printer, even casually, for on some of the job printing which was not provided for in the schedule of prices for job work on which his contract with the county is based we find that his prices are unreasonable. For example, in some instances his prices for blanks furnished to justices of the peace of the county are shown by his own testimony to be considerably higher than he should charge, and he has also charged for legal blanks for the county clerk's office the price of five cents each, though delivered in quantities, when the same blanks could have been purchased elsewhere for probably one-fourth of the price charged the county. These bills were allowed by the commissioners, and paid. The commissioners have also failed to require the printer to itemize some of his bills or publication notices, and have failed to require him to attach to the bill a copy of the publication so that the bills could be checked before being allowed. A glaring instance of this is Mr. Mullane's two bills for the January 1913 delinquent tax list, one bill merely stating "Delinquent tax list \$790.00" and the other being for "Bal. on delinquent tax list \$489.60." No copy of the list as published was attached to either bill and it was not shown to the committee that the commissioners checked these bills against the list.

The commissioners in the case of the publication of the delinquent tax list already mentioned, allowed Mr. Mullane's bill for \$790.00 for the publication of this list before the completion of its publication, inasmuch as the publication would have been valueless to the county until the fourth issue of the paper carrying it, there had been no service rendered to the county prior to that time, and the allowance of this bill at that time we consider to have been illegal.

The commissioners have also allowed Mr. Wright's bills for parts of his salary before the end of the quarter. In one case they allowed him to draw \$134.00 on salary on June 11th before the end of the quarter on June 30th. This we consider in direct violation of the law providing that the commissioners' salaries shall be payable quarterly.

The commissioners have made a practice of allowing Mr. Mullane \$10.00 per volume for binding the files of newspapers of the county, the bill amounting to about \$90.00 annually. The law provides that the clerk shall receive \$10.00 per volume for taking care of these papers, and causing them to be bound in a substantial manner, and that the expense of binding the papers shall also be paid. A reasonable expense for binding these papers should not exceed \$2.50 per volume, and we consider that even if Mr. Mullane has bound these papers in a substantial manner as the law requires, that he would have been overpaid \$7.50 per volume. We have examined especially the volumes for the year 1912 and 1913 and find the binding to be very cheap and inferior and already beginning to give way under use. The \$10.00 fee provided for by law is properly a clerk's fee and should be covered into the clerk's fee fund.

Mr. Beaman and Mr. Wright made the Chicago trip already mentioned.

They drew from the county treasury an advance of \$140.00 each for the expenses on the trip, which action, we consider illegal in that no services had been rendered to the county nor had any expense been incurred. The minutes of the commissioners meeting show, and so does the testimony of the commissioners, that Mr. Beaman and Mr. Wright agreed to make the trip for the county if their railroad fare and Pullman fare should be paid, and that they would pay their own hotel bills and other traveling expenses. After their return, though they were satisfied with the arrangement first made, the commissioners voted that their other traveling expenses should be paid. Mr. Beaman then filed an itemized statement of his expenses on the trip, together with a refund for the money remaining out of the advance he had drawn. This refund was made on November 18, 1913, about two months after the advance was drawn. Mr. Wright did not file such an itemized statement, and did not make any refund at that time. He mentioned the matter at later dates to the commissioners and to the county clerk, and expressed an intention at such times to file with the clerk an order on his salary for the amount of the refund that he was due the county. He failed to file such an order, however, and while the last grand jury was in session, Mr. Wright, acting in collusion with the county clerk, Mr. A. R. O'Quinn, filed with the clerk an order to take out of his October salary the amount of the refund due the county, dating the order June 20, 1914, and the clerk filed the same as of the date June 22, 1914. It developed during our investigation that the grand jurors were under the impression that this refund order was filed in Mr. O'Quinn's office on the date shown by the filing stamp, but the testimony shows that it was not filed until September 13, 1914, while the grand jury was in session.

We also find that Mr. Wright's telephone in his residence at Artesia for the year of 1912 and for the first six months of 1913 was paid for by the county; that Mr. Wright rendered bills to the county for this telephone for the first nine months at \$2.50 per month, and received pay from the county on that basis, but that the amount he actually paid to the telephone company during that period of time was \$2.00 per month.

Probate Clerk.

With the exception of the back dating of his filing stamp on the Whit Wright refund order above mentioned, we find no serious irregularity in the conduct of Mr. O'Quinn as an officer. We find Mr. O'Quinn has the aim that all county officers should have, viz: To render the tax payers of his county the best service possible, and that he in the attempt to render such services remains constantly in his office attending to the work of the office, and that he spends a greater portion of his evenings likewise. However, we believe Mr. O'Quinn's office could be better managed and are of the opinion that with a proper and efficient administration of the affairs of his office, the allowance for deputy hire now made to him by the commissioners is sufficient, with the possible exception of those times when district court is in session. Mr. O'Quinn complains that the commissioners have refused him sufficient deputy hire, thereby crippling the efficiency of his office. We do not think that this complaint is justified.

About half of the treasurer's monthly reports that are on file in the clerk's office do not bear the date of filing with the clerk, and in those cases it is impossible to ascertain whether or not the treasurer filed the report with the clerk within the first ten days of the month, as required by law.

The law requires the clerk to keep a full and complete account with the county collector, and this the clerk has not done. He and the collector both seemed to be uninformed that such a law exists. The clerk's explanation of this matter is that the collector has not furnished him the necessary information upon which such accounts could be based.

Sheriff.

As above stated, at sometime prior to statehood the transportation of lunatics to the insane asylum was handled by the sheriff's office, and his usual fees including mileage were charges for such services. The sheriff now takes the position that it is not a part of his duties to do this work, and that the law provides for the district judge to appoint some suitable person for the work. We have not been cited to any such law. Since Judge Pope's order above referred to it has been the practice to designate some particular person to transport the lunatic in each instance, but the selection of this person has been left to the sheriff, and the work has been done and bill rendered therefor under the direction of the sheriff or his office deputy. The bills, as already stated, have invariably been rendered for the maximum amount permitted to be charged under the court order.

We will call special attention to the case of the lunatic, Ernest Harrison, who was transported to the asylum at Las Vegas, on March 22, 1912. The court order designating the sheriff, M. C. Stewart, as a suitable person to transport this lunatic and contained the usual provision for compensation—not to exceed \$25.00 per day and not to exceed four days, and reasonable expenses incurred in the transportation. No provision was made for a guard in addition. Mr. Stewart did not transport this lunatic, but Mr. John Hewitt, one of his deputies who was drawing a salary of \$75.00 at that time, transported the lunatic and Mr. Stewart presented the bill therefor to the commissioners, and it was approved and paid. Mr. Stewart rendered this bill in his own name and made no mention of the services having been rendered by any other person. He made the usual affidavit on the bill that the services were rendered or expense incurred as stated therein. The bill contains a charge of one hundred dollars for four days for self, and twenty dollars for four days for a guard. It contains a charge of \$25.00 for railroad fare for this guard from Carlsbad to Las Vegas and the same amount returning. We find that the guard did not go with Mr. Hewitt and the lunatic to Las Vegas, but went to Santa Fe instead. The bill also contains charges of \$7.50 for hotel at Las Vegas, and \$7.50 and \$1.50 for hotel at Albuquerque. Mr. Hewitt testified that no such expenses were incurred; that he was in Las Vegas only a few hours and was in Albuquerque only a few hours. Mr. Stewart testified that the bill was made out by his office deputy, R. B. Armstrong, but that he swore to it himself without any knowledge as to what expenses were really incurred on the trip. Mr. Armstrong testified that the bill was made out from the items of expense reported by Mr. Hewitt with the exception of the item of four days for the guard, amounting to \$20.00. Mr. Hewitt denies that he reported to Mr. Armstrong the items of hotel bills in the amounts above mentioned, and denies that he reported to Mr. Armstrong the items of railroad fare for the guard to Las Vegas and return. We further find that Mr. Hewitt received none of the compensation for transporting this lunatic, but received his regular salary as deputy sheriff during the time that he made the trip, and that Mr. Stewart received the compensation stated, and that he has not paid it into his sheriff's fee fund.

If the transportation of this lunatic was a part of the sheriff's duties, the service was properly performed to cause the service to be performed by a deputy and the compensation received therefor should be paid into his sheriff's fee fund. If it was not a part of his duty as sheriff to transport the lunatic, and he was thereby designated by the court as a proper person to transport Ernest Harrison, then he had no right to cause the service to be performed by a salaried deputy, and his bill as rendered and sworn to by him would then be an incorrect statement of an account against the county in that the service was not rendered as stated. His bill as already explained, was an incorrect statement of account against the county in that items of expense which had not been incurred were included therein. This bill was approved and ordered paid by the county commissioners, and has been paid.

We find also another instance of a lunatic being transported to Las Vegas by Sam Aiken, and the bill for expenses was assigned to the sheriff and he received the compensation allowed. Mr. Stewart was unable to give the committee a satisfactory explanation of why the matter was handled in this way.

During the proceedings of the committee it was reported by the committee that rumors were being circulated to the effect that M. C. Stewart, sheriff of Eddy county, had offered a bribe to Walter L. Kegel, chief clerk in the office of the state traveling auditor and bank examiner of the state, and that W. H. Merchant had information regarding the same. The committee, considering this a very grave matter, and one particularly within its authority to investigate, requested Mr. Merchant while on the witness stand to tell what he knew about it. He asked to be excused from testifying on this point, and refused at first to do so, his excuse being that what he knew was wholly hearsay. Mr. Stewart was present and requested Mr. Merchant to tell the committee whatever he knew or had heard regarding the charge, and Mr. Merchant said his information came from Mr. Charles T. Adams, a member of the last grand jury. The committee then communicated with Mr. Kegel and Mr. Adams by wire, and received an affidavit from the former and a telegram from the latter. The juror from Artesia, referred to in Mr. Adams' telegram is R. G. Tupper and he has furnished the committee with an affidavit touching the matter. The affidavits and telegrams are as follows:

"San Angelo, Tex, 27 S. I. Roberts, Chairman: Carlsbad, New Mexico.

Kagle said Bob Armstrong asked him one morning to go over to court house where they met Stewart who commenced talking about overcharge on prisoners board. Stewart said he could make out his bill for any amount and it was the duty of commissioners to pass on it. After some argument Stewart said to Kagle here is the six hundred dollars overcharge you can have it Kegel replied you can give me the six hundred dollars but my report goes in just the same. The real estate juror from Artesia that sat between Etter and Williams was present when Kagle made this statement in my car.

CHAS. T. ADAMS—10:35 A. M."

"State of New Mexico County of Colfax, ss

The undersigned Walter L. Kegel, being sworn, upon his oath deposeseth and says:

That he is the chief clerk in the office of the state traveling auditor and bank examiner of the state of New Mexico.

That he made an official examination of the various offices of the county officials of Eddy county New Mexico, and that said examination was made sometime during the latter part of the year 1913.

That it has been called to his attention that certain statements have been made with reference to an alleged statement made by the undersigned, regarding a bribe offered to the undersigned by M. C. Stewart, sheriff of Eddy county, New Mexico.

That the undersigned never stated to one Charles Adams or any other person or persons that he had ever been offered a bribe by M. C. Stewart to withhold information regarding the office of M. C. Stewart from his official report on the affairs of Eddy county New Mexico.

That M. C. Stewart did not offer the undersigned a bribe at that or any other time to have the undersigned refrain from reporting anything in connection with the examination of his office.

That had a bribe been offered to the undersigned by M. C. Stewart or any other person or persons the matter would have been fully reported to the proper authorities and action taken to have the bribers properly punished. Raton, N. M. November 25, 1914.

(Signed) WALTER E. KEGEL. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of November, A. D. 1914.

(Signed) JOHN L. BOYLE. District Court Clerk. (Seal)

"Artesia, N. M. Nov. 30th, 1914 Relative to a statement made by Kegel to Adams and Tupper concerning the office of M. C. Stewart, after Kegel's investigation of the county books.

This statement made by me, the undersigned, is as I remember it, not in exact words but in substance, as follows:

"Kegel told Adams and myself that on a certain day after he had made an investigation of the condition of the county affairs; that Mr. Armstrong came up to him (Kegel) and said that he (Armstrong) wanted to see him at the court house. So after supper that certain day Kegel walked over to the court house, either with Mr. Armstrong or met him there. They then sat down on the court house steps and while sitting there Mr. M. C. Stewart came around the corner and seeing Kegel and Armstrong said: Hello Kegel I understand that you have checked me up short. A certain amount" and Kegel replied that he had. Stewart then said that he would pay up this shortage and that he (Kegel) need not let this shortage appear in his report. To this Kegel replied that Stewart could pay back this amount but that his (Kegel's) report would go in just as had he (Kegel) found it.

The offer of Stewart to Kegel I did not take to be an offer of bribery nor do I so consider it, since there was nothing above the amount of the shortage offered.

(Signed) R. G. TUPPER.

Personally appeared before me, R. G. Tupper to me personally known as the party above signed. This the 30 day of November, 1914.

(Signed) GEORGE M. BROWN. Notary Public.

Com Exp. 5-20-1916. (Seal)

Treasurer.

We are of the opinion that the treasurer's office, especially, is crippled in its efficiency by reason of the treasurer's animosities toward other officials. While the enmity existing between him and the chairman of the board of county commissioners has

obviously caused the treasurer to take stands in some instances that resulted in a saving to the tax payers of the county, for example his refusal in the latter part of the year 1913 to turn over to the county printer the full delinquent tax lists for publication, when ordered to do so by the commissioners, notwithstanding the attorney general had ruled that under the latest enactment of the legislature such publication of the full list was no longer necessary, we find, however, that in some other instances the treasurer has acted in direct violation of the law with no benefit to the tax payers. In the case of the delinquent tax lists that have been published, and which were provided for by law, it was the duty of the treasurer to prepare these lists for publication. He failed to do so and permitted the county printer to compile the lists. In the case of the list published in January 1913, already mentioned, the county printer compiled it in October and no corrections were made in the list prior to its actual publication, so as to remove from the list those items of delinquent taxes which were paid between the time of the compilation of the list and its publication. We attribute this to the animosity existing between the county printer and the treasurer, which causes them to have as little to do with each other as possible. In this same list the publication costs to be charged against the delinquent tax payers do not total the amount that was paid the printer for the publication. This is due to the fact that the costs to the tax payers were figured on the basis of the

old publication law and the compensation to the printer was figured on the basis of the new publication law under which the list was published. This direct loss to the tax payers we attribute to the negligence of Mr. Merchant in not being informed as to the law and permitting the amounts to be figured and published incorrectly.

We find that Mr. Merchant has failed to promptly collect the delinquent taxes on personal property. A great proportion of the taxes of Eddy county is levied against personal property, especially cattle, and unless the treasurer is diligent in the collection of these taxes, the property against which they are levied may be shipped out of the state and the taxes not collected. We found one specific instance where the tax for 1913 on certain cattle is yet unpaid and that the greater portion of these cattle have been shipped out of the state and sold, and we found another instance where the tax on a stock of goods in Artesia, has been delinquent for sometime and the stock of goods has changed hands several times, part of it has been shipped out of the state, and the remainder sold under execution, and merged with another stock of goods. Mr. Merchant claims that he is at a loss just how to proceed legally in these cases and we think that Mr. Merchant should have sought the district attorney's advice on this matter at the beginning of his term of office.

Mr. Merchant has refused in several instances to pay warrants properly drawn by the county commissioners, but did finally pay them upon advice from the district attorney that it was not his duty to pass on the points at issue. We do not understand that Mr. Merchant is charged with the duty of overseeing the disposition of the funds under his control, and consider that his failure to pay these warrants promptly when presented, they being regularly drawn and presented, is but another instance of the public business suffering because of differences between the commissioners and the treasurer, and that the blame in this instance should be placed upon the treasurer.

We find that Mr. Merchant has in many cases refused to segregate taxes when called upon by the tax payers to do so. We do not think that he should be compelled to permit payments on portions of the smallest legal sub-divisions, but that he should whenever possible permit a segregation of taxes that will be to the convenience or benefit of a tax payer. Failure to do so often causes some payments of taxes to be deferred that otherwise would be made promptly, and causes the county to the extent to be hampered by a lack of funds. Mr. Merchant says that his rolls do not contain sufficient information to enable him to make such segregation, but by reference to the schedules on file in the assessor's office, he could get this information very readily. This is not true, however, in those cases where the schedules do not show on what legal sub-division of land or town lot the improvements that are to be levied are situated, and we would recommend that the assessor require that future schedules contain this information.

Section 25, of Chapter 84 of the laws of 1913 requires the collector when he receives the assessment rolls as assessor to notify the clerk of that fact, and to give him a statement of the amount of taxes called for by the rolls. The collector is then required to make monthly reports in triplicate, one of which is filed with the traveling auditor, one with the state treasurer, and one with the county clerk, showing all moneys collected by him during the month and the sources from which the money came, together with such other information as may be required by the traveling auditor, or by the provisions of this act. From this information the clerk is required to make up his account heretofore mentioned against the collector. Since the passage of this law the tax rolls for the year 1913 have come into the treasurer's hands and he has not reported that fact to the clerk, and has not given the clerk a statement of the amount of taxes collectible, as shown by the said rolls. He has filed monthly reports with the clerk, but in numerous instances the reports have not been filed on or before the 10th of the month, as the law requires. About half of these reports for the past two years were not signed and certified by the collector, so as to be official, and none of the reports made since the passage of the law above mentioned are duplicates of the reports filed with the traveling auditor. The blanks as filled out by the collector and furnished to the traveling auditor contain information as to bank deposits, sources of receipts, and amounts of taxes collected, none of which are shown in the report filed in the clerk's office.

Assessor.

We have thoroughly investigated the conduct of this office, and find no irregularities except that the assessment and failure to have schedules show the location of improvements, both of which matters are mentioned elsewhere in the report. We are of the opinion that the assessor has not sufficiently familiarized himself with the values in the different sections of the county.

These are the conditions in Eddy county's affairs, as we find them, and we regret that our duties compel us to make public some of the findings contained in this report. It is needless to state to your honor that nothing contained in this report is placed here because of friendship for any officer or dislike of any other officer, or through any desire to injure the standing and efficiency or reputation of any person mentioned in or affected by this report. Our duties have been arduous ones and with the filing of this report we present to the court that we have complied fully with the order under which we have worked. There was brought to our attention one matter that we were urged to investigate, that being the building and furnishing of the court house addition. We felt that your order did not cover this matter, and that the grand jury report was not written with that in mind. However, we would have gone into the matter thoroughly and investigated every feature connected with the building of the addition to the court house had we not been confident that to do into the matter

(Continued on page five)

The Artesia Advocate.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1914.

ARTESIA, NEW MEXICO.

VOL. 12 NO. 15

First National Bank

Artesia, New Mexico.

With ample capital, modern equipment and a genuine desire to render helpful financial service, we are in position to give the people of this town and community the best there is in banking.

We invite you to feel at home with us.

ABSOLUTE SAFETY is the best thing we have to offer.

Report of Committee.

Complete Report of the Committee Appointed to Investigate the County Officers of Eddy County. Will be Read with Interest by all Tax-Payers.

In the District Court of Eddy County New Mexico.

In the Matter of the Grand Jury Report September 1914 Term of the District Court.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

To the Honorable Granville A. Richardson, Judge of the District Court.

At the September 1914 term of District Court for Eddy county your Honor made the following order:

"This matter being presented to the court and the court being of the opinion that the conditions and matters and things set out in said report should be fairly and completely investigated in the interest of the people of the County of Eddy, as well as the officials thereof, and it further appearing to the court that the same matters have been before a former grand jury in the County of Eddy, and there appearing to be a diversity of opinion as to the real conditions of the county as to the matters in said report contained, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth and having a full and fair hearing, it is determined by the court to have the conditions outlined in said report investigated by a fair and impartial committee of the citizens of the County of Eddy.

It is therefore ordered that S. I. Roberts of Carlsbad, G. R. Brainard of Artesia, Hugh M. Gaze, of Hope, Joseph Graham of Lovington and C. D. Rickman of Carlsbad, be and they are hereby appointed such committee for the purpose of such investigation, and are directed by the court to so investigate all matters contained in said report and to report the result of their investigation in writing to the court:

And it is further ordered and directed that the said S. I. Roberts be and he is hereby appointed chairman of said committee, and said committee in requested to meet at Carlsbad on the 12th day of October, 1914, for the purpose of the work indicated in this order, and that they proceed to discharge the duty here imposed upon all convenient speed.

Done in open court at Carlsbad, New Mexico, this 22nd day of September, 1914.

(Signed)
GRANVILLE A. RICHARDSON,
Judge."

We regret to have to advise you that the Hon. Hugh M. Gaze was unable to accept the appointment, but the remaining members of the committee met and organized on the 17th day of October, have diligently and faithfully performed their duties, as outlined in the above order, and have agreed to submit the accompanying report.

We have been in session sixteen days and have examined practically all the county officials as well as many other witnesses, and have also examined many of the records of their offices. A public notice was published in the papers of Eddy County requesting any and all persons having knowledge of any matter that came within the scope of the investigation in which we were employed, to come before us and testify. No one has volunteered to come before the committee and testify but all witnesses requested to appear did so promptly, and apparently willingly, and no testimony was positively refused us, although in a few instances considerably questioning was required to secure the information sought. On the whole we wish to say that the committee feels it has been well supported and assisted by the officials and citizens of Eddy county. As is usual in similar cases, much conflicting testimony has been introduced, and the committee has found it difficult at times, and in some cases impossible to arrive at the exact truth of the matter under investigation, but with the light given us and with the sincere desire to present the matters and facts just as they have been presented to us, we submit our report:

All meetings at which testimony was taken were open to the public, and all testimony was taken in shorthand, and can be transcribed in whole or in part if the court should at any later date deem such advisable.

We wish to express our appreciation for the valuable assistance rendered the committee by Attorney J. P. Atwood, of Artesia, who has been with us during the whole of the hearing,

and by his advice and help has aided us very materially in our labors.

In order that your honor may have the grand jury report to compare with the report which we wish to make, we have, on the following pages, in single space typewriting, quoted sections of said report and immediately followed it with such remarks as we desired to apply to the section quoted.

Taking up first the irregularities referred to in the grand jury report, and called to the special attention of the court, and considering them in their order, as follows:

"That the Board of County Commissioners and two of them still are, maintaining telephones in their private residences and places of business at the expense of the county."

For some time prior to the publication of the traveling auditors report made in the latter part of the year 1913, the members of the board of county commissioners maintained telephones in their private residences and places of business, either wholly or partly at the expense of the county. The chairman of the board, Mr. Beeman, and Mr. Woodwell still continue this practice and claim that the telephones are necessary to a proper performance of their official duties, and that the county is somewhat of an expense of special meetings of the board by reason of the members being able to communicate with each other by telephone. The county has not paid any part of the telephone bill of Mr. Wright, the third member of the board, since the traveling auditor's report referred to.

"That in some instances salaries are being paid to the county officers in excess of the amount agreed to by the state auditor."

The only instances of a salary allowance being made to a county officer in excess of the amount agreed to by the traveling auditor (mistakenly called state auditor by the grand jury) was the allowance of \$2,000 now being made to the tax assessor. So far as we have been able to find, the traveling auditor has agreed to only \$1,500 allowance to Mr. Walker. These allowances are in the nature of advances made by the county to various officers pending the passage of a salary bill, and must be settled for by the official receiving the allowance when such a salary bill is finally passed.

"That the board of county commissioners are not working in harmony with the county treasurer, in fact we find a bitter animosity existing between the treasurer and chairman of the board of county commissioners. We do not find that the commissioners are crippling the efficiency of the treasurer's office by not supplying the necessary office and vault room, and sufficient deputy hire to collect county taxes, while on the other hand if such taxes were promptly collected the transfer of funds and borrowing of moneys would not be necessary."

The commissioners and treasurer are not working in harmony, in fact we find a bitter animosity existing between the treasurer and chairman of the board of county commissioners. We do not find that the commissioners are crippling the efficiency of the treasurer's office by not supplying the necessary office and vault room and deputy hire, Mr. Merchant, the treasurer, testified before the committee that he has been supplied with adequate office and vault room, and that he has no complaint to make on that score. We are of the opinion that the salary allowance of \$2000 per annum now made to the treasurer is ample and in keeping with that made to other officers of this and other counties in the state, and believe that the allowance of \$1,200 per annum for deputy hire that the treasurer now receives is sufficient to employ such assistance as the treasurer, by working full time himself, will require for the prompt collection of the county taxes.

"We recommend that as the erection of the court house addition was primarily for the purpose of providing for a 'Hall of Records,' that the county commissioners install the county treasurer's office in the room now occupied by themselves, in order to afford safe protection of the records of his office."

We consider that the commissioners have properly reserved for their own use the room in the court house ad-

dition now occupied by them. We do not understand why the grand jury recommended that the county treasurer should be installed in this office for the safe protection of his records in view of the fact that there is no vault space in connection with the room. As already stated, the treasurer has expressed himself as satisfied with his present quarters.

"We believe from our examination of the records that the county commissioners have neglected to properly secure the county against possible loss in case the salaries being paid should be in excess of the amount fixed in a future salary bill."

The commissioners agree that this criticism by the grand jury was well founded and deserved, and have, since the sitting of the committee, taken steps to correct the situation complained of by entering an order requiring bonds from all the county officers to secure any future advances for salary or deputy hire, and are refusing to make such advances until such bonds are filed.

"We find that they have allowed themselves many large bills for expense accounts in the county various meetings and other business outside of Eddy county. In many of these we question the legality of such expense accounts, and the necessity for the trip."

The commissioners have allowed themselves several large bills for trips outside of Eddy county. We have inquired closely as to the purpose of each of these trips and find that in each instance the meeting or other business for which the trip was made was connected in some way with county affairs. We cannot say that the county benefited to any particular extent because of these trips, except the Chicago trip mentioned later; but we cannot say that the expense accounts were illegal. We find that Messrs. Beeman and Wright, county commissioners made a trip to Chicago in September, 1913, for the purpose of securing from the Santa Fe railroad reduced freight rates on the shipments of material to be used in the construction of the court house addition. They secured substantial reductions in freight on these shipments and the county benefited to the extent of several hundred dollars on the trip; but we are of the opinion that one member would have been able to secure these reductions, and that the expense of the other member making the trip was unnecessary.

"We find that they, when sitting as a board of equalization, have been very derelict in allowing assessments and the extension of such assessments upon the tax rolls in certain cases to be lumped together, thereby causing such certain persons to obtain an advantage and not be taxed with the value of property owned by them in proportion to surrounding property. We find in three specific instances the lumping of the assessments of taxes against certain pieces of property, and that they are favored in every precinct in which they own property; in another specific instance, we find that certain tax payers owned property of the value of fifteen thousand dollars and was assessed on the tax rolls with only seven hundred and fifty dollars, and upon the same street the owner of another piece of property of the value of twenty-five hundred dollars, was assessed at six hundred dollars, which assessment has been passed upon by the commissioners, sitting as such board of equalization."

The question of the lumping of assessments upon the tax rolls was gone into exhaustively by the committee, and we find that this criticism was not merited and was evidently made from an inspection of the tax rolls without reference to the original schedules rendered to the tax assessor, and on file in his office.

These schedules show separate values for each particular piece of property, and the commissioners, when sitting as a board of equalization, passed upon those values. After they had passed upon them, the assessor made up the tax rolls and the commissioners had no control of that work. The assessor has failed to extend upon the rolls the separate values of the different pieces of property as appearing on the original schedule, but we were unable to find any instance of any person obtaining an advantage by reason of this method of making up the rolls.

The specific instances of injustice in assessments referred to in the above paragraph of the report, are not clearly named, but we believe that reference is had in the case of the \$15,000 property valued at \$750.00 to the W. R. Nichols property, in La Huerta Addition to Carlsbad and we believe the property compared with it as assessed at \$600.00 is the Charles Adams property on Canal street in Carlsbad. We find for the year 1913 the Nichols property was assessed at \$750.00 (full value \$2250.00) and was of the reasonable cash value of about \$10,000, and that this assessment was passed by the commissioners sitting as a board of equalization; and that the Charles Adams property was in that year of the reasonable cash value of about \$1800.00 and that the assessment of it as made at \$600.00 as the one-third value was correct. We further find that this inequality in the Nichols assessment has been somewhat remedied in the assessment for the current year.

"We also find that the county commissioners have permitted the assessors of Eddy county to leave off of the assessment rolls of the county, the notes and mortgages owned by the tax payers of Eddy county and especially one specified item was brought to our attention of a tax payer owning and holding a note and mortgage in the sum of thirteen thousand dollars, which was not assessed as taxable property and which fact was well known to said commissioners."

The assessor has left off of the assessment roll of the county the greater portion of the notes and mortgages owned by residents of Eddy County, and the commissioners have not required him to place such property on the rolls. We have not found any instance of the assessor leaving off any note that was called to his attention as being properly taxable in Eddy county. Nor have we found that the commissioners have knowingly permitted any such note to be left unassessed. The condition complained of arises from the general custom, not only in Eddy county, but over the state generally, of leaving off of the assessment rolls notes and other evidences of indebtedness, especially when secured by a mortgage on property on which taxes are paid. We are informed that the assessor is now complying with a recent requirement of the state board of equalization that such property be placed upon the assessment rolls of the county.

The grand jury does not give the name of the tax payer owning the thirteen thousand dollar note referred to in the above paragraph of the report, but we believe that reference is had to a certain note secured by a mortgage on property in Eddy county, which note and mortgage is held by a resident of Chicago, Illinois, therefore not properly assessable in Eddy county.

"We also found from our examination that the county commissioners are not complying with the rules and requirements of the traveling auditor's office wherein all bills that are rendered against the county should be properly itemized, sworn to, and the receipts for the various items accompanying said bills. We note special instances of the count commissioners approving large bills that are rendered in lump sums, which are not properly itemized, and in no event are accompanied by proper receipts."

We find each statement of the foregoing paragraph of the report fully substantiated, and beg to call the court's attention to certain specific instances in another part of this report.

"We have further found in our investigation of this office that there has been several instances of transfers of funds, and the replenishing of certain funds to replenish depleted funds. That in one instance, a large sum, the court house jail and repair fund, had been transferred to the general county fund, and that to replenish the said court house jail and repair fund a further assessment of two mills and a half was made. This together with a five mill levy for the general county fund, caused in reality a seven mill and a half to be levied for the general county fund, which was in excess and not permitted by law. We would recommend that no further transfer of funds be made, except upon extreme emergency, and then based upon the proper order of court in each instance."

We found numerous instances of the transfer of funds and borrowing from funds, but find that such transfers as have been made since the publication of the traveling auditor's report have been done under orders from the district court. With reference to the transfer from the court house and jail repair fund, mentioned in the above paragraph of the report, we believe the grand jury was misinformed as to what was really done in that instance. It has been the custom of the commissioners to use the court house and jail repair fund as a feeder fund for the general fund, and they have made a practice of levying the limit for both funds, making in effect a seven mill levy for general county expenses. They have not made transfers from the court house and jail repair fund to the general fund, but have drawn directly upon the former fund for expenses that should have been paid out of the general fund. This was done in the face of plain provisions of the law that the court house and jail repair fund should not be used for any other purposes than for the payment of expenses for repairing the court house and jail. The traveling auditor at the time of making his report referred to required these illegal payments out of the court house and jail repair fund to be repaid from the general county fund, and we find that the commissioners have stepped the practice of using this fund as a feeder to the general fund.

"We find that they have designated a county printer and employed and contracted with him upon the basis of the payment of seventy-five per cent of the maximum legal rate, but upon comparison with the bills rendered and paid to said county printer, we ascertained that the full legal rate had been paid. We are of the opinion that it is not necessary under the law to contract and employ a county printer, and if such a contract is deemed advisable we consider the legal rate, or anything above fifty per cent to be an exorbitant price, and would recommend that all county printing in the future should be given to the lowest bidder. In one instance we found a job printing bill charged by the county printer for the printing of eighteen thousand tax receipts charging therefor \$120.00 when said printer had made special bid for this bill for \$7.00. This we

believe to be an exorbitant price for the same work that George D. Barnard and company of St. Louis submitted a written offer to print the same receipts in the amount of twenty one thousand for the price of \$63.00 f. o. b. Carlsbad. The above item of \$120 we find was paid by Warrent No. 730 issued by said county commissioners."

The commissioners have designated W. H. Mullane publisher of the Carlsbad Current, as county printer, and have contracted with him to do the job work for the county at substantially the same prices as are charged to individuals. In January, 1913 they contracted with him to publish delinquent tax lists at seven and five per cent of the maximum legal rate, and we are of the opinion that this agreement was intended by all parties to apply to the publication of a list then being made; but the commissioners and printer contend that the contract only applied to future lists. For that list Mr. Mullane was paid in January about 75 per cent of the legal rate for the publication, and in May of the same year was paid an amount about equal to the remaining 25 per cent.

We are unable to find any law nor have we had one cited to us requiring the commissioners to employ a county printer. It has been customary to do so, and we see no objection to such, provided the commissioners limit the price to such charges as are reasonable compensation for the services rendered.

We agree with the grand jury that all county printing should be given to the lowest bidder, but would add to that recommendation that it be given to the best bidder, after taking into consideration all the circumstances attendant upon such an employment. We are unable to find any evidence of Mr. Mullane having made a bid of \$77.00 for the printing of the tax receipts mentioned above. We believe, however, that the printing of these tax receipts could have been secured at a considerably lower price than \$120.00, and find that George D. Barnard & company, of St. Louis, submitted to Mr. W. H. Woodwell, the county purchasing agent, a written offer to print these tax receipts at the price of \$63.00 for 21,000, which bid was turned down.

"In addition to the above irregularities, we find that the finances of the county have not been judiciously handled in the negotiation of a loan of four thousand dollars which has been made with the banks, the tax payer suffer an additional burden of ten per cent interest, which action on the part of the commissioners in borrowing said amount we consider unlawful, and recommend that no further sums be borrowed."

We find that the commissioners have negotiated a loan of \$4,000 from the two banks in Carlsbad, and that the county is paying interest on this amount, notwithstanding that the average monthly deposit in one of the Carlsbad banks, during the current year, has been about \$35,000, practically three-fourths of all the county money on deposit in all of the banks of the county. We consider that this borrowing by the commissioners was made in violation of plain provision of the law.

"From our investigation of the records of the proceedings of the county commissioners, we found forty-two instances in which the clerk had failed to sign and attest the minutes of the proceedings of the board of county commissioners, and in six instances we found that the chairman of said board had failed to sign said minutes, which we consider renders the records of the county useless, and exposes them to possible change before final certification."

We find at the time the above paragraph was written, the minutes were unsigned, as stated, and that they have been signed since the sitting of this committee.

"That the county commissioners have frequently paid out large sums of money to officers and individuals for services rendered outside of the state, which payments we consider unauthorized by law, and we would recommend that no payments under such circumstances be made by said county commissioners, un-

(Continued on Fourth Page)

THE BEST WAY TO MAKE FRUIT CAKE

Be sure the ingredients are fresh and clean. We have just received citron, find candied apples, cherries, figs, dates, and raisins. The best cooks in town are buying now.

Saturday Special

FOR

December 5th, 1914.

8 Box Matches . . . 25c

Don't forget the nut coal for \$8.00 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

Joyce-Pruit Company

—When in doubt call 46—

Miss Chamberlain at the Majestic Theater

The new management at the Majestic has arranged with Miss Ida Hoyt Chamberlain, the popular Dramatic Soprano, to sing for the last time in Artesia, at the Theater on Saturday evening Dec. 5th.

Miss Chamberlain's opening number will be the clever new song "There is Magic in a Smile" from the late opera "Sweethearts" by Victor Herbert. But the feature of the evening will be "A Japanese Song Specialty" in costume, with all new Japanese songs and stage setting.

Although Miss Chamberlain has been in Artesia less than a year, her beautiful voice has won for her a host of admirers who will be glad of this last opportunity to hear her in this artistic and unique entertainment. Miss Grace Talbot, pianist will assist Miss Chamberlain.

Notice To Tax Payers

The 1914 tax rolls have not yet been turned into the Treasurer and Tax Collectors office, and until such time as this roll is completed and turned over to the Treasurers office I am unable to give the tax payers the information now being called for, and can not make direct response to each inquiry received at this delinquent date.

I will upon receipt of the tax roll mail out of this office a tax statement as it appears against each known owner against the address as shown on the tax roll and if the tax payer does not receive a notice it will indicate that your property is listed to 'UNKNOWN' owner, and will require a correct description of property given when making inquiry to the Tax Collectors office. Carlsbad, N. M. December 2nd, 1914.

W. H. Merchant,
Treas. and Coll. Eddy Co.



Christmas and New Year Holidays, 1914-1915

One and One Third fare for the round trip to points in Texas and New Mexico: Higgins, Texas to Farwell, Sweetwater, Lamesa, and Floydada, Texas and Texico, N. M. to Pecos, Texas inclusive, on sale Dec. 23, 24, 25, 26, 30th and 31st, 1914, Jan. 1st 1915. Final limit for return Jan. 4th, 1915.

C. O. BROWN,
Local Agent.

RUSSIAN NAVY IS BOTTLED UP, THE GERMANS ASSERT

Turks Control Black Sea and Teutons Hold Baltic—White Sea Frozen During Winter.

HOLY WAR DECLARED

Sultan Calls on All Mohammedans to Slaughter British, Slavs and French—Another Battle in Poland.

(Summary of Events.)

The Russian navy is useless for the present. This is the gist of an official declaration made by the German war office. The Turkish navy dominates the Black sea and the Sea of Azov, according to the declaration. A bombardment of Odessa is feared and Russian shipping companies have removed their ships from these bodies of water. A blockade of the harbor of Liban places the control of the Black sea in the hands of the Germans, while the freezing of the harbor of Archangel, in the White sea, severs Russian communication with the outside world.

German Defeat in Poland.

Russia and Germany each claim a great victory in Poland. The Russian claim is supported, however, by reports from neutral countries and from neutral correspondents. It is said that the Slavs have virtually crushed one of Germany's finest armies in an engagement staged between the Vistula and Warta rivers in Poland and have taken about 50,000 prisoners. When the full details of the Russian victory are known, declares Lord Kitchener, commander-in-chief of all the British forces, they will furnish a story that will astonish the world—describing a blow such as has not been dealt since the days of Napoleon.

Abandon Guns and Transports.

The Germans have begun a retreat along the entire front, and in many places the flight is a disorderly rout, marked by the abandonment of artillery, maxims and transports. Berlin meanwhile is beginning to talk about repulsing Russian attacks, which is a subtle method of announcing that the German troops are on the defensive. The main Russian force is exclusively engaged against the Plock group, whose front is cut in halves. Its right half is surrounded on all sides and is vainly struggling as in an iron vise and striving to break through to the left wing at Lowicz, which in turn is battling unsuccessfully.

A Second Battle Probable.

The same dispatches that tell of Von Hindenburg's reverses, however, say that the German reinforcements were being brought up so that another great battle is likely to develop on a line nearer to the frontier of Posen, where the Germans will have the same chances of renewing a vigorous offensive as had the Russians in the present instance.

General Von Hindenburg has about 400,000 men, but if the Petrograd report can be accepted, they have been separated, badly cut up and thousands taken prisoner, so these German forces will require reformation and rest.

Another Russian army is operating along the border of East Prussia, and a third one is pursuing a vigorous campaign in northern Austria. It was said by military experts that the purpose of the Austro-German attack

and pursuit of the Russian center was to draw off the second and third armies from East Prussia and Galicia. What these lesser Slav forces are doing has not been revealed.

Veil of Secrecy.

The veil of secrecy has been drawn over the battles between the Russians and the Austro-German forces. The headquarters of both armies now are confining themselves to the briefest statements concerning the hostilities, saying merely that fighting is in progress.

British Warship Sunk.

The British warship Bulwark has been blown up in the Medway river off Sheerness by an explosion in her magazines. Only twelve were saved out of the crew of 700 or 800 aboard the Bulwark. The explosion is believed to have been in an internal magazine. Whether it was caused by German agents or was an accident such as might have occurred in times of peace, has not been determined.

British Lose Another Boat.

Striking a mine off Grimsby at the mouth of the Humber river, near Hull the British collier Khartoum was blown up, a report from the British admiralty announces. The crew was saved, but the Khartoum went to the bottom.

To Help England.

A brief dispatch from Lisbon says the Portuguese congress has decided that Portugal should co-operate with the Allies. The minister of war has called for a partial mobilization of the army. The treaty by which Portugal believes it is bound to aid the Allies was made in 1703 with England, and it provides that "each shall mutually aid and help the other" in case of attack.

French Guns Near Metz.

French artillery continue to bombard Arnville, only ten miles from Metz, Germany. The development of an offensive in Lorraine has long been expected, but to what extent it may be carried was not indicated at the war office.

From north of Verdun and south of Metz the German line extends in a wedge into the Verdun-Toul defenses of the French. The two sides of the wedge are joined in the region of Chauvovourt and St. Mihiel, where desperate fighting has occurred the last week. It was at Chauvovourt that the French suffered heavy losses through the explosion of German mines. The French have been unable to drive the Germans from the positions they now hold in this district and the movement upon Arnville is evidently a tightening of the circle which the French are endeavoring to drive about St. Mihiel.

Heavy Attack on Allies.

The Allies have been attacked in force from Ypres to La Bassée. A terrific battle has commenced. The Germans have heavy reinforcements and fresh guns for this renewal of the effort to cut through the Allies' line. The English artillery, however, thus far has thwarted all the German attempts.

It is now said the plan is to reach the French coast by December 10. The Germans show few signs of being staggered by their enormous losses and dispatches from Berlin set forth that the German troops are far better able to stand exposure to the cold than are the Allies. The forces of Emperor William are trained and clothed for just such an emergency, while the troops of the Allies, from the south of France, from Morocco and from India must necessarily suffer greatly.

Cold and Fatigue.

The extreme cold weather and the exhaustion of the troops engaged have virtually brought the battle in Flanders to a standstill.

Holy War Proclaimed.

The proclamation of a holy war, announced for the first time some ten days ago, has just been published at Constantinople. It is signed by the sultan and twenty-eight Moslem priests and calls on the Moslem world to participate in a holy war against Great Britain, Russia and France.

Turks Are Winning Fast.

Official reports given out in Constantinople relate the continued successful Turkish advance upon Batum, the Russian port on the Black Sea. All the territory between the Turko-Russian border and the River Churuk is in Turkish hands, while a Turkish force in the southern part of this territory has taken Artvin. The Turks declare that the English losses at Shatt-el-Arab amounted to 750 dead and several thousand wounded.

Russian Port Bombarded.

The Turkish cruiser Hamidieh, followed by a flotilla of torpedo boats, appeared off Taushe, Russia, and opened fire, hurling 125 projectiles into the neighborhood. The Russian artillery immediately replied with a very effective fire.

Turks Reach Suez Canal.

An official Turkish statement says that the Turkish troops have reached the Suez Canal. In fighting near El Kantara the English suffered heavy losses and took flight.

Riot in Constantinople.

The British embassy in Constantinople has been sacked and the Russian hospital pillaged and all foreigners have been more or less seriously abused.

May Attack Italy.

The Italian government is aware that Austria is doing its utmost to induce Turkey to attack Italy, but none the less hesitates to believe the report that has just come in from one of its most reliable agents that common action of the combined Austro-Turkish squadron is to be expected against Italy at a very early date.

BRITISH NAVAL ATTACK RENEWED

WEDGE OF RUSSIANS SUNDERS AUSTRIANS FROM GERMAN ALLY.

NEW TROOPS TO POLAND

VON HINDENBERG'S ARMY SPLIT INTO THREE PARTS BY GRAND DUKE'S STRATEGY.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

London, Dec. 1.—Another day of the crucial battle between the Russians and the Germanic allies in Poland has passed without news of a decisive result. The Berlin official statement says that there is nothing of importance to report from Poland while the Russian government rests upon its warning against over-optimism. The facts, as gleaned from various messages of correspondents, appear to be that three semi-independent engagements are progressing between Thorn on the north and Cracow on the south, in which both combatants have achieved local successes, without a distinct victory for either army.

Some of the British military experts believe that Field Marshal von Hindenburg's forces have been split into three units, one of which certainly is almost completely enveloped, while the Russians have driven a wedge between the German army and its Austrian ally in the region of Cracow. They declare that the Germans have consistently underestimated the qualities of their Muscovite opponents, and have opposed them with a body composed almost wholly of second-line troops, but are now rushing heavy reinforcements from the western line to avert a Polish Sedan.

They express the opinion that the issue depends on whether these arrive in time.

Berlin reports the failure of the Russian attack on the forts east of Darkehmen in East Prussia, with heavy losses, while unofficial messages from Petrograd describe important Russian gains and the capture of ten miles of trenches to the north-east of Lodz.

Advices from Holland report that railway traffic, newspapers and posts in the Brussels region are entirely suspended, it is presumed, for the purpose of suppressing news of a movement of German troops to the eastward.

The only development of the day in the western theater was the renewal of the British naval bombardment of the German base at Zeebrugge.

England was surprised at the announcement that King George had left on a visit to the headquarters of the British forces in France.

Monday was the fortieth birthday of Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, and the papers pay a tribute to his remarkable career. The seventieth birthday of the queen mother Alexandra will be celebrated today.

Luxemburg reports that the Germans have paid a substantial sum for damages resulting from their occupation of the grand duchy.

Mine Imperils Gotham Harbor.

New York.—A mine with five contact points extending from it is afloat seven miles west of Fire Island, according to Captain Davies of the steamship Etonian, in from London. Captain Davies said he passed the mine while his ship was bound in. The spot where the mine is said to be a drift lies in the pathway traveled by all transatlantic vessels leaving and entering New York harbor.

ARMY ESTIMATE IS \$104,124,512.

War Department Asks Congress for \$3,000,000 Increase Over That of Last Year.

Washington.—Appropriations aggregating \$104,124,512 to carry the army through the coming year are proposed in estimates which the War Department has just completed for submission to Congress. This is an increase of \$3,105,200 over the total carried by the army bill for the current year, although reductions are made in the allowances for many branches of the service.

A new item of \$150,000 for purchase of automatic machine rifles is asked. Altogether \$2,900,000 is sought for ammunition, compared with \$3,000,000 carried in the current law.

Coloradoan Seeks Niagara Falls Job.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The first application for the office of city manager of Niagara Falls under the commission form of government, was received from P. W. Pinkerton, city manager of Montrose, Colo. The new form is effective one year hence.

Ends Own Life After Awful Struggle.

Grand Junction.—Failing to kill himself by a rifle shot and by an attempt at drowning, and after an hour's terrible agony, George Noid, 55, formerly a Rio Grande railroad conductor, finally accomplished his purpose by disemboweling himself and cutting the arteries in his wrist.

Pays \$37,500 for Invading Luxemburg.

Paris.—Germany has paid an indemnity of 190,000 marks (\$37,500) to the duchy of Luxemburg, according to a dispatch to the Times from Brussels.

WESTERN MINING NEWS IN BRIEF

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

The Metal Markets.

St. Louis.—Lead, \$2.77½ @ \$3.80; spelter, \$5.12½ @ \$5.15. London.—Bar silver, 23d per ounce. New York.—Bar silver, 49¾c.

Colorado.

An ore body twenty feet wide has been uncovered on the Ingham vein of the Doctor-Jack Pot Mining Company.

In Telluride district the Primos Chemical Company is receiving supplies at their reduction plant in Vanadium which gives the impression that they are about ready to resume operations.

In San Miguel county thirty stamps of the Junta mill are running steadily, and the tramway, which broke down a couple of weeks ago, has been repaired and is in operation day and night when wanted to transport the ore from the mines to the mill.

Near the radium baths at Idaho Springs—which should be used at all seasons of the year—the Primos Chemical Company, backed by Pennsylvania capital, is doing a liberal amount of work on their molybdenite property in Daly district, heretofore noted for generous veins of silver-lead ores.

Porter and Smith have commenced a winter campaign on the West Point at Cripple Creek. In the tunnel lying just below the Morning Star workings they have opened a ten-inch body of high-grade carbonate that bears every indication of being \$50 ore, the values in lead and silver. Emil Peterson and Walt Barker are hauling wood and getting ready to operate the Victor this winter.

In spite of Europe's great war, and by reason of it, the production of rare minerals will hereafter play a leading part in the basic industry of Colorado, which produces permanent wealth as distinguished from wealth that perishes, and which needs a ready and adequate market to render it profitable. Not so with the mines. If the ore is not taken out this month or this year it is hidden away for future exploitation and in a safe that is practically burglar proof.

Continued fine weather, with no trouble from surface water, encourages development at Cripple Creek, the result being a succession of ore strikes in different parts of the camp. One of the latest is reported from the Lucky Gus, at one time owned in London, but at present the property of the Stratton Mining and Development Company, popularly known as the "Stratton Estate" to distinguish it from Stratton's Independence. The Lucky Gus strike reveals two feet of smelting ore, worth \$100 to the ton.

New Mexico.

Wolframite has been discovered near Gage, Luna county, and in the Carpenter mining district in the Mimbres range north of Silver City. The ore found in the latter place is an iron manganese tungstate. The mineral ranging from hubertite, a pure manganese tungstate, through various constituents of manganese and iron tungstate toward ferberite.

The B. N. V. Mining Company in the Pinos Altos district has been incorporated, and the properties include the famous Silver Hill mine. Encouraged by the late rich strikes in that section of the state has resulted in the organization of several development companies with a promise of rich returns within a short time. More economical methods of mining and treatment will be certain to enrich the owners of properties in that part of the state for the district is one of vast possibilities.

Wyoming.

A third gas flow, the equal of the other two, has just been reached by the Ohio Oil Company, now drilling for oil in the Little Buffalo basin. This third discovery gives further emphasis to the belief that this is probably the greatest gas field yet discovered. It has thus far been impossible to measure the flow as it has been shooting out of the Mid-West and California wells, but it is safe to say that each of these three gas wells has a pressure of 20,000,000 cubic feet per day.

By a decision rendered by Judge C. L. Winter in the case of Edward Kressman vs. Joseph H. Lobell and others \$294,869 of mortgages against the property of the Petroleum Maatschappij Henderson are made valid, with interest from 1905, less about \$69,000 of interest paid. The property involved is oil lands in this district which at the time the mortgages were executed, was thought to be worth millions, but which now is estimated as of value less than the aggregate of the mortgages.

Arizona.

Strikes seem to be very fashionable in the mines of Northern Arizona, and the Goconda is now in the limelight with a great strike of four feet of ore carrying zinc values of 45 per cent.

The declaration by the British government of copper as absolute contraband is the hardest blow the copper industry in this country has yet received, said L. S. Cates of the Ray Consolidated at Phoenix.

EMERGENCY WAR TAX IS IN EFFECT

BILL EXPECTED TO RAISE OVER \$100,000,000 IN REVENUE BY SPECIAL TAX.

STAMP ALL SHIPMENTS

EXPECTED THAT MILLION A YEAR WILL BE COLLECTED IN DENVER AS RESULT OF LEVY.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The emergency war tax bill to raise \$100,000,000 in revenue goes into effect today. The provisions of the measure levying taxes on tobacco, beer and wine went into effect on Nov. 1, and the remaining sections are now effective.

The latter include taxes on bankers, pawnbrokers, brokers, proprietors of theaters, including motion picture houses, owners of circuses and other shows, perfume, cosmetics, chewing gum and similar articles; commercial paper of all descriptions, steamship tickets, parlor car seats and sleeping car berths and telephone and telegraph messages where the charge exceeds 15 cents.

Denver.—How the war revenue tax will affect local shippers is outlined in a circular being sent to customers by express companies operating in Denver.

All packages must be stamped with the 1-cent documentary revenue stamp, according to the circular. All stamps must be purchased by shippers and cancelled by their signatures and the date of cancellation written on the stamp in red ink.

The stamps may be purchased from the internal revenue office. Regular shippers are advised to keep a sufficient number on hand, but the express companies will keep a limited number to accommodate occasional shippers.

A penalty of \$100 or less may be inflicted for disregarding the law. Fifteen thousand dollars a year is expected to be collected in Denver as a result of the tax.

While the amount of revenue from this district has not been computed, it is estimated that approximately \$45,000 has been collected from Denver alone and about \$100,000 from the entire district, embracing Colorado and Wyoming, since the war tax became operative on Nov. 1. The total amount to be collected in this district is estimated at about \$1,000,000.

OUTPUT OF SUGAR BEETS.

Colorado Produces Nearly One-third of Total in United States.

Washington.—The Department of Agriculture estimates the beet and sugar production of Colorado this year as follows: Area harvested, 132,000 acres; total production of beets, 1,552,000 tons; average per acre, 11.7 tons; value, \$8,642,000; average price per ton, \$5.57.

Sugar production, 191,000 tons; percentage of sugar extraction to beets, 12.3; per short ton of beets, 246 pounds.

A statement by the Department of Agriculture also says: "Reports from sugar beet factories, based chiefly upon results for the beginning of the campaign, indicate that the area of beets harvested for sugar making in 1914 will be 486,000 acres, and the production 5,147,000 tons. The total sugar production, according to these preliminary returns, is expected to be 664,000 short tons, which is about 69,000 tons less than in 1913, and nearly 29,000 tons less than in 1912.

"While the beet crop is approximately 500,000 tons less in 1914 than in 1913, the average yield per acre in 1914 was exceeded only twice in the past fourteen years; once in 1906, when the average yield was 11.26 tons per acre, and again in 1911, when the average was 10.65.

"The average yield of sugar per ton of beets promises to be practically the same in 1914 as in 1913."

Masons to Relieve Belgians.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—At a meeting of prominent Masons from all over the country here a movement nation-wide in its scope was launched to procure funds to aid the war sufferers in Europe. Forty-six of the forty-nine grand masters of the country expressed their approval of the plan, while the other three commanderies have not been heard from. It is estimated that there are 1,580,000 Masons in the United States and it is hoped to secure at least \$1 each from them. The relief will not be confined to Masons or their families but will be given to all the suffering, as far as practicable.

Hunting Season Death-Toll Is 111.

Chicago.—One hundred and eleven dead and 162 injured is the hunting toll in seventeen states and Ontario, Canada, for the season which ended Nov. 30, as compared with 135 dead and 125 injured a year ago.

Timberlake Files Expense Account.

Denver.—Charles B. Timberlake, elected congressman from the Second Colorado district, has filed his expenses with the secretary of state as \$2,676.26.

That Printer Again!

The advertisement had puzzled the applicants, but the rector was still more puzzled when some fifty or more ladies ranged themselves alongside his house at the appointed hour. "I can keep a set of books," replied the first applicant, "but I haven't a bass voice."

The rector seemed still more puzzled. "Indeed," went on the fair one, "I don't think you'll get a lady clerk with a bass voice."

A light seemed to dawn on the rector, and he took a paper off the side table and looked for his advertisement. This was how it ran:

"Lady clerk wanted, with good bass voice."

"The insertion of a 'd' has caused all this trouble," he said with a smile, as he dismissed the fifty anxious applicants. "I wanted a lay clerk."

A GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. F. C. Case of Welcome Lake, Pa., writes: "I suffered with Backache and Kidney Trouble. My head ached, my sleep was broken and unrefreshing. I felt heavy and sleepy after meals, was always nervous and tired, had a bitter taste in my mouth, was dizzy, had floating specks before my eyes, was always thirsty, had a dragging sensation across my loins, difficulty in collecting my thoughts and was troubled with shortness of breath. DODDS KIDNEY PILLS have cured me of these complaints. DODDS KIDNEY PILLS have done their work and done it well. You are at liberty to publish this letter for the benefit of any sufferer who doubts the merit of DODDS KIDNEY PILLS."

DODDS KIDNEY PILLS, 50c. per box at your dealer or DODDS MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, Dainty Recipes; also music of National Anthem. All 3 sent free. Adv.

Hens His Application. "Here's a Swiss named Egg who lives in New York petitioning to have his name changed." "Sort of an egg shake, eh! What's the trouble?" "He and his wife have four children, and his family is constantly referred to as 'the half-dozen Eggs.' He claims his yolk is too heavy to be borne."

"It appears that he did once and got beaten, whipped to a froth. Poor Egg could bare scramble home."—Boston Transcript.

Weeks' Break-Up-A-Cold Tablets A guaranteed remedy for Colds and La Grippe. Price 25c of your druggist. It's good. Take nothing else.—Adv.

As Beans in Boston. "Strange things happen in this life." "For instance?" "I recently met a man who lived for two years in Philadelphia and never heard of scrapple."

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Irritated Eyelids. No Stinging—Just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Serious Charge. "What's the trouble at Wombat's house?" "Wombat accuses his wife of using dum-dum biscuit."

Red Cross Bag Blue, much better, goes farther than liquid blue. Get from any grocer. Adv.

It isn't necessary to acquire an automobile in order to run into debt.

Queen Elizabeth of Belgium is a dog fancier.

A GOOD COMPLEXION GUARANTEED. USE ZONA POMADE

the beauty powder compressed with healing agents, you will never be annoyed by pimples, blackheads or facial blemishes. If not satisfied after thirty days' trial your dealer will exchange for 50c in other goods. Zona has satisfied for twenty years—try it at our risk. At dealers or mailed, 50c. ZONA COMPANY, WICHITA, KANSAS

SOMETHING USEFUL FOR XMAS Waterman's (Ideal) Fountain Pen L. E. WATERMAN COMPANY New York Sold at the best stores most everywhere. If your dealer cannot supply, we will gladly assist you. Illustrated folder on request.

DEFIANCE STARCH

is constantly growing in favor because it Does Not Stick to the Iron and it will not injure the finest fabric. For laundry purposes it has no equal. 16 oz. package 10c. 1-3 more starch for same money. DEFIANCE STARCH CO., Omaha, Nebraska

SHIP YOUR BROOMCORN

TO US FOR BEST RESULTS CHEAP STORAGE INSURANCE RATES LIBERAL LOANS MADE WRITE US COYNE BROTHERS 118 W. SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO

Ship Your Hides and Furs

to the old reliable Hide and Fur House, where you always receive a square deal and receive the most net cash for your Hides and Furs. CONSIGNMENTS OUR SPECIALTY. Write today for price list, tags and trappers' guide; free for the asking. CHAS. FRIEND & COMPANY, INC. 917 Wacker Street, Dept. A, Denver, Colo.

CAPT. BENTON C. DECKER



Captain Decker, commander of the U. S. S. Tennessee, whose launch was fired on by a Turkish fort near Smyrna, is here shown in full uniform.

The Land of Broken Promises

A Stirring Story of the Mexican Revolution

By DANE COOLIDGE
Author of "The Fighting Fool," "Hidden Waters," "The Texican," etc.
Illustrations by Don J. Lavin

(Copyright, 1914, by Frank A. Munsey)

CHAPTER XXV—Continued.

"Who is that man?" asked Gracia, as she reined in at his side. "Do you know him?"

"Sure do!" responded Hooker jovially. "He's the best friend I got in Mexico!"

"Kal, Amigo!" he hailed, as the Yaquil came quattering down the hill, and, apparently oblivious of the oncoming pursuers, he rode out of the trail to meet him. They shook hands and Amigo flashed his familiar smile, glancing shyly over the horse's back at the daughter of the Aragons.

"I knew the horse," he explained, with a gentle caress for Copper Bottom. "My people—up there—kill Mexicans! Where you go?"

"North—to the line," answered Bud, pointing up the pass.

"My malo!" frowned the Yaquil, glancing once more at the woman behind. "Muchos revoltosos!"

"Where?" asked Bud.

"Everywhere!" replied Amigo with a comprehensive wave of the hand. "But no matter," he added simply. "I will go with you. Who are these horsemen behind?"

"Rurales!" responded Hooker, and the Yaquil's black eyes dilated.

"Yes," nodded Bud as he read the swift question in their glance. "He is there, too—Del Rey!"

"Que bueno!" exclaimed the Indian, fixing his eagle glance upon the riders. He showed his white teeth in a smile. In an instant he saw his opportunity, he saw his enemy riding into a trap, and turned his face to the pass.

What Amigo had waited for, the opportunity he had watched for, was at hand. Del Rey should pay the price of that scar the Yaquil carried. Not again would the bullet go astray, and his people should have one less Mexican to fight after that day. The hatred of generations lay behind the thoughts of the Indian. He cared nothing for the grievance of the girl, and he would not kill Del Rey for that, but for his own reasons.

"Come!" he said, laying hold of a latigo strap, and as Hooker loped on up the steady incline he ran along at his stirrup. In his right hand he still carried the heavy Mauser, but his tangled feet bore him forward with tireless strides and only the heaving of his mighty chest told the story of the pace.

"Let me take your gun," suggested Hooker, as they set off on their race, but Amigo in his warrior's pride only shook his head and motioned him on and on. So at last they gained the rugged summit, where the granite ribs of the mountain crop up through the sands of the wash and the valley slopes away to the north. To the south was Del Rey, still riding after them, but Amigo beckoned Bud beyond the reef and looked out to the north.

"Revoltosos!" he exclaimed, pointing a sun-blackened hand at a distant ridge. "Revoltosos!" he said again, waving his hand to the east. "Here," waving toward the west, "no!"

"Do you know that country?" inquired Hooker, nodding at the great plain with its chains of parallel Sierras, but the Indian shook his head.

"No," he said; "but the best way is straight for that pass."

He pointed at a distant wedge cut down between the blue of two ridges, and scanned the eastern hills intently.

"Men!" he cried, suddenly indicating the sky-line of the topmost ridge. "I think they are revoltosos," he added gravely. "They will soon cross your trail."

"No difference," answered Bud with a smile. "I am not afraid—not with you here, Amigo."

"No, but the woman!" suggested Amigo, who read no just in his words. "It is better that you should ride on—and leave me here."

He smiled encouragingly, but a wild light was creeping into his eyes and Hooker knew what he meant. He desired to be left alone, to deal with Del Rey after the sure manner of the Yaquias. And yet, why not? Hooker gazed thoughtfully at the oncoming rurales and walked swiftly back to Gracia.

"This Indian is a friend of mine," he said, "and I can trust him. He says it will be better for us to ride on—and he will take care of the rurales."

"Take care?" questioned Gracia, turning pale at a peculiar matter-of-fact tone in his voice.

before him, where Del Rey came galloping in the lead.

"You go now!" he said, speaking with an effort, and Hooker understood. There was no love, no hate left in that mighty carcass—he was all warrior, all Yaquil, and he wanted Del Rey to himself.

"We'll be going," Hooker said to Gracia, returning swiftly, and his subdued tones made her start. She felt, as one feels at a funeral, the hovering wings of death, yet she vaulted into her saddle and left her thoughts un-said.

They rode on down the valley, spurting yet holding back, and then with a



The Heavy Mauser Spoke Out—One Shot!

roar that made them jump the heavy Mauser spoke out—one shot! And no more. There was a hush, a long wait, and Amigo rose slowly from behind his rock.

"God!" exclaimed Hooker, as he caught the pose, and his voice sounded a requiem for Manuel del Rey.

Then, as Gracia crossed herself and fell to sobbing, he leaned forward in his saddle and they galloped away.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Though men may make a jest of it in books, it is a solemn thing to kill a man, even to be near when one is killed. If Gracia had slain Del Rey herself in a passion her hot blood might have buoyed her up, but now her whole nature was convulsed with the horror of it and she wilted like a flower.

An hour before she had burned with hatred of him, she had wished him dead and sought the man who would kill him. Now that his life had been snipped off between two heart-beats she remembered him with pity and muttered a prayer for his soul. For Hooker, for De Lancy she had no thought, but only for the dashing young captain who had followed her to his death.

Of this Bud had no knowledge. He realized only that she was growing weaker, and that he must call a halt, and at last, when the walls of their pass had widened and they rode out into the open plain, he turned aside from the trail and drew rein by a clump of mesquit.

"Here, let me take you," he said, as she swayed uncertainly in the saddle. She slid down into his arms and he laid her gently in the shade.

"Poor girl," he muttered, "it's been too much for you. I'll get some water, and pretty soon you can eat."

He unsling the canteen from his saddle-flap, gave her a drink, and left her to herself, glancing swiftly along the horizon as he tied out their mounts to graze. But for her faintness he would have pushed on farther, for he had seen men off to the east; but hunger and excitement had told upon her even more than the day-and-night ride.

For a woman, and sitting a side-saddle, she had done better than he had hoped; and yet—well, it was a long way to the border and he doubted if she could make it. She lay still in the shade of the mesquit, just as he had placed her, and when he brought the sack of food she did not raise her head.

"Better eat something," he suggested, spreading out some bread and dried beef. "Here's some oranges I got from Don Juan—I'll just put them over here for you."

Gracia shuddered, sighing wearily. Then, as if his words had hurt her, she covered her face and wept.

"What did you tell that man?" she asked at last.

"Why—what man?" inquired Hooker, astonished. "Ain't you going to eat?"

"No!" she cried, gazing out at him through her tears, "not until I know what you said. Did you tell that Indian to—kill him?"

"Why, no!" he protested. "Sure not! What made you think that?"

"Why—you rode over and spoke to him—and he looked at me—and then—he—killed him!"

She gave way to a paroxysm of grief at this, and Bud looked around him, wondering. That she was weak and hungry he knew, but what was this she was saying?

"I reckon I don't understand what you're driving at," he said at last. "Wish you'd eat something—you'll feel better."

"No, I won't eat!" she declared, sitting up and frowning. "Mr. Hooker," she went on very miserably, "what did you mean this morning when you—laughed? I said I hated poor Manuel—and you said—well, what you did—and you laughed! Did you think—oh, you couldn't have—that I really wanted him killed?"

"Why, sure not!" cried Hooker heartily. "I knowed you was fooling! Didn't I laugh at you? Say, what kind of a feller do you think I am, anyway? D'ye think I'd get an Indian to do my killing?"

"Oh, then didn't you?" she cried, suddenly brightening up. "You know, you talk so rough sometimes—and I never do know what you mean! You said you guessed you'd have to kill him for me, you know, and—oh, it was too awful! I must be getting foolish, I'm so tired out, but—what did you tell that Indian?"

Bud glanced at her sharply for a moment and then decided to humor her. Perhaps, if he could get her quieted, she would stop talking and begin to eat.

"He asked me who was after us," he said, "and I told him it was Del Rey."

"Yes, and what did he say then?"

"He didn't say nothing—just lined out for the pass."

"And didn't you say you wanted—him—killed?"

"No!" burst out Bud, half angrily. "Haven't I told you once? I did not! That Indian had reasons of his own, believe me—he's got a scar along his ribs where Del Rey shot him with a six-shooter! And, furthermore," he added, as her face cleared at this explanation of the mystery, "you'd better try to take me at my word for the rest of this trip! Looks to me like you've been associating with these Mexicans too much!"

"Why, what do you mean?" she demanded curiously.

"I mean this," answered Hooker, "being as we're on the subject again. Ever since I've known you you've been talking about brave men and all that; and more'n once you've hinted that I wasn't brave because I wouldn't fight."

"I'd just like to tell you, to put your mind at rest, that my father was a sergeant in the Texas rangers and no hundred Mexicans was ever able to make him crawl. He served for ten years on the Texas border and never turned his back to no man—let alone a Mex. I was brought up by him to be peaceable and quiet, but don't you never think, because I run away from Manuel del Rey, that I was afraid to face him."

He paused and regarded her intently, and her eyes fell before his.

"You must excuse me," she said, looking wistfully away. "I did not—I did not understand. And so the poor Yaquil was only avenging an injury?" she went on, reaching out one slender hand toward the food. "Ah, I can understand it now—he looked so savage and fierce. But"—she paused again, set back by a sudden thought—"didn't you know he would kill him?"

"Yes, ma'am," answered Hooker quietly, "I did."

"Then—then why didn't you—"

"That was between them two," he replied doggedly. "Del Rey shot him once when he was wounded and left him for dead. He must have killed some of his people, too; his wife mebbe, for all I know. He never would talk about it, but he come back to get his revenge. I don't shoot no man from cover myself, but that ain't it—it was between them two."

"And you?" she suggested. "If you had fought Del Rey?"

"I would have met him in the open," said Hooker.

"And yet—"

"I didn't want to," he ended bluntly. "Didn't want to fight him and didn't want to kill him. Had no call to. And then—well, there was you."

"Ah!" she breathed, and a flush mounted her pale cheeks. She smiled as she reached out once more for the food and Hooker resolved to do his best at gallantry, it seemed to make her so happy.

"So you were thinking of me," she challenged sweetly, "all the while? I thought perhaps I was a nuisance and in the way. I thought perhaps you did not like me because—well, because I'm a Mex, you say."

"No, ma'am," denied Hooker gazing upon her admiringly. "Nothing like that! When I say Mex I mean these low, peinado Mexicans—Don Juan tells me you're pure Spanish."

"With perhaps a little Yaquil," she suggested shyly.

"Well, mebbe he did say that, too," confessed Bud. "But it's just as good as Spanish—they say all the big men in Sonora have got some Yaquil blood—Morrat, that was vice-president; the Tornes brothers, governors—"

"Oh, now you make me jealous," she pouted. "If I were only a Yaquil—and big and black—"

"Never mind," defended Bud. "He was a true friend, all right, and true friends, believe me, are scarce."

There was a shade of bitterness in his voice that did not escape her, and she was careful not to allude to Phil. His name, like the name of her father, always drove this shy man to silence, and she wanted to make him talk.

"Then you ought to be friends with me," she chided, after a silence. "I have always wanted to be your friend—why will you never allow it? No, but really! Haven't I always shown it? I remember now the first time that I saw you—I was looking through my hole among the passion-flowers and you saw me with your keen eyes. Phil did not—but he was there. And you just looked at me once—and looked away. Why did you never respond when I came there to look for you? You would just ride by and look at me once, and even Phil never knew."

"No," agreed Bud, smiling quietly. "He was crazy to see you, but he rode right by, looking at the windows and such."

"The first time I met him," mused Gracia, "I asked about you. Did he ever tell you?"

Bud hung his head and grinned sheepishly. It was not difficult to make out a case against him.

And so Gracia had not wanted Del Rey killed as he thought she did. She was not the vicious woman he had thought her for a time. She was just the gentle, noble girl he had sworn to protect and conduct across the border to her fiancé. Again came the desire to claim her, but there was not only Phil to be thought of, but the fitness of himself to be the mate of this woman.

"Is it something I have done?" she asked at last. "Is that why you never liked me? Now, Mr. Hooker, please speak to me! And why do you always sit so far away—are you afraid of me? But look—she moved closer to him "here we are alone, and I am not afraid of you!"

"Of course not," answered Bud, looking across at her boldly. "Why should you be—you ain't afraid of nothing!"

"Is that a compliment?" she demanded eagerly. "Oh, then I'm so happy—it's the first you ever paid me! But have I been brave," she beamed, "so far? Have I been brave, like a man?"

"Sure have!" remarked Hooker impersonally, "but we ain't there yet. Only thing I don't like about you is you don't eat enough. Say, don't pick your crumbs—let me pare off some more of this jerked beef for you. Can't nobody be brave when they're hungry, you know, and I want to bring you in safe."

"Why?" she inquired, as she accepted the handful of meat. "Is it on Phil's account?" she ventured, as he sat gazing stoically at the horses.

"You were such friends, weren't you?" she went on innocently. "Oh, that is why I admire the Americans so much—they are so true to each other!"

"Yes," observed Hooker, rolling his eyes on her, "we're fine that way!"

"Well, I mean it!" she insisted, as she read the irony in his glance.

"Sure! So do I!" answered Hooker, and Gracia continued her meal in silence.

"My!" she said at last; "this meat is good! Tell me, how did you happen to



They Thrust and Parried No More.

have it on your saddle? We left so suddenly, you know!"

She gazed up at him demurely, endeavoring to see how he would evade this evidence that he had prepared in advance for their ride. But once more, as he had always done, Hooker eluded the cunningly laid snare.

"I was figuring on pulling out myself," he replied ingeniously.

"What? And not take me?" she cried. "Oh, I thought—but dear me, what is the use?"

She sighed and dropped her head wearily.

"I am so tired!" she murmured despondently; "shall we be going on soon?"

"Not unless somebody jumps us," returned Bud. "Here, let me make you a bed in the shade. There now—"

as he spread out the saddle-blankets temptingly—"you lay down and get some sleep and I'll kinder keep a watch."

"Ah, you are so kind," she breathed, as she sank down on the bed. "Don't you know," she added, looking up at him with sleepy eyes that half concealed a smile, "I believe you like me, after all."

"Sure," confessed Bud, returning

her smile as honestly; "don't you worry none about me—I like you fine."

He slipped away at this, grinning to himself, and sat down to watch the plain. All about him lay the waving grass land, tracked up by the hoofs of cattle that had vanished in the track of war. In the distance he could see the line of a fence and the ruins of a house. The trail which he had followed led on and on to the north. But all the landscape was vacant, except for his grazing horses. Above the mountains the midday thunder-caps were beginning to form; the air was very soft and warm, and—He woke up suddenly to find his head on his knees.

"Ump-um-m," he muttered, rising up and shaking himself resolutely, "this won't do—that sun is making me sleepy."

He paced back and forth, smoking fiercely at brown-paper cigarettes, and still the sleep came back. The thunder-clouds over the mountains rose higher and turned to black; they let down skirts and fringes and sudden stabs of lightning, while the wind sucked in from the south. And then, with a slash of rain, the shower was upon them.

At the first big drops Gracia stirred uneasily in her sleep. She started up as the storm burst over them; then, as Bud picked up the saddle-blankets and spread them over her, she drew him down beside her and they sat out the storm together. But it was more to them than a sharing of cover, a patient enduring of the elements, and the sweep of wind and rain. When they rose up there was a bond between them and they thrust and parried no more.

They were friends, there in the rush of falling water and the crash of lightning overhead. When the storm was over and the sun came out they smiled at each other contentedly without fear of what such smiles may mean.

CHAPTER XXVII.

As the sun, after a passing storm, comes forth all the more gloriously, so the joy of their new-found friendship changed the world for Bud and Gracia. The rainbow that glowed against the retreating clouds held forth more than a promise of sunshine for them, and they conversed only of pleasant things as they rode on up the trail.

The dangers that still lay between them and the border seemed very remote now, and neither gave them a thought. There was no one in all the wide world but just these two, this man and woman who had found themselves.

Twenty miles ahead lay the northern pass, and from there it was ten more to Gadsden, but they spoke neither of the pass nor of Gadsden nor of who would be awaiting them there. Their talk was like that of children, inconsequential and happy. They told of the times when they had seen each other, and what they had thought; of the days of their childhood, before they had met at Fortuna; of hopes and fears and thwarted ambitions and all the young dreams of life.

Bud told of his battle-scarred father and their ranch in Arizona; of his mother and horse-breaking brothers, and his wanderings through the West; Gracia of her mother, with nothing of her father, and how she had flirted in order to be sent to school where she could gaze upon the upstanding Americans. Only Bud thought of the trail and scanned the horizon for rebels, but he seemed more to seek her eyes than to watch for enemies and death.

They rode on until the sun sank low and strange tracks struck their trail from the east. Bud observed that the horses were shod, and more tracks of mounted men came in beyond. He turned sharply toward the west and followed a rocky ledge to the hills, without leaving a hoof-print to mark the way of their retreat.

Those hoof prints brought Bud back from the land of dreams in which he had been wandering to a realization of the dangers that lurked about them. But a little way ahead was the pass they must cross, and he suddenly realized that they could not safely do so in the broad light of day. He must not take such chances of losing his new found happiness.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Says Moon is Oval Shaped.
Astronomers will await with interest details of the "experiment" carried out by Professor Stattler at Bologna by which he claims to have demonstrated that the moon is oval shaped.

The moon is more easily measured than any other heavenly body, but though it has been measured thousands of times no difference has been detected between its polar and equatorial diameters. A clergyman recently put forward the theory that the side of the moon always turned away from the earth is of the same size and shape as the great pyramid which, according to Revelations, forms the "New Jerusalem." Eventually, so asserts the author of the theory, the moon will fall on the earth, and the hemisphere turned earthward will bury itself in our planet, while the pyramidal New Jerusalem will project above the rack and ruin of the elements as the Celestial City, where the faithful are to spend eternity.

This remarkable lunar theory has been published with a preface by the bishop of Exeter.

Spoiled the Effect.
"What's the matter?" a colleague asked of the advertising manager.

"Matter enough. The fools have placed Mme. Soprano's testimonial for a cold cure on the same page with the announcement that she had a sore throat and couldn't sing."—Topsels Journal.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

A VIEW OF HIMSELF.

The following story is going the rounds of the newspapers and is well worth passing on:

A young man of a fine family and splendid gifts was going down as fast as it was possible for a man to go, through strong drink. His friends had pleaded with him, but he had taken their warnings as an insult. One of them, who was a court stenographer, was sitting in a restaurant one evening when the young man in question came in with a companion and sat down with his back to him at the adjoining table. He was just drunk enough to be talkative about his private affairs, and on the impulse of the moment the stenographer pulled out his notebook and took a shorthand report of every word he said. It was the usual maudlin folly of a young man with his brain muddled by drink and included a number of highly amusing details of his daily life—things which, when he was sober, he would as soon have put his hand in the fire as speak about to a casual acquaintance. The next morning the stenographer copied the whole thing neatly and sent it round to his office. In less than ten minutes he came tearing in with, "What is this, anyhow?"

"It's a stenographic report of your monologue at the restaurant last evening," his friend replied, and gave him a brief explanation.

"Did I really talk like that?" he asked faintly.

"I assure you it is an absolutely verbatim report," was the reply.

He turned pale and walked out. He never drank another drop.

CATHOLIC ADVANCE.

The Catholic church has always encouraged total abstinence among its people. The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America has 100,000 members, and upon that society the church through her last four popes has invoked the blessing of heaven—to the envy, we are told, of all other Catholic organizations who have not been thus favored. This church, moreover, through her bishops and priests, administers the pledge to tens of thousands of children every year on the occasion of their confirmation or first communion.

Last summer saw the first organized move on the part of Catholics looking definitely toward the abolition of the liquor traffic. A conference of Catholics of the United States and Canada in the interests of prohibition was held at Niagara Falls and adopted most radical resolutions. Hereafter moral suasion methods will be backed up by a legal suasion policy.

DANGERS IN BEER-DRINKING.

Dr. S. H. Burgen, a practitioner for 25 years, 28 in Toledo, O., says:

"My attention was first called to the insidious effects of beer when I began examining for life insurance. I passed as unusually good risks five Germans, young business men, who seemed in the best of health, and to have superb constitutions. In a few years I was amazed to see the whole five drop off, one after another, with what ought to have been mild and easily curable diseases. On comparing my experiences with those of other physicians I found they were all having similar luck with confirmed beer drinkers, and my practice since has heaped confirmation upon confirmation."

INFLUENCE OF SALOON.

The saloon is sending more children into the factory, the mine, the mills and shops, that ought to be at school or play, than the influence of the trade union has been able to eliminate, either by direct action or by legislation. The attitude of organized labor upon the employment of women in industry is just the same as it is with children. The saloon influence is driving by the thousands women into the industrial world who ought to be at home.—John Lennon, Treasurer American Federation of Labor and General Secretary of Journeymen Tailors' Union of America.

AN EX-PRESIDENT'S OPINION.

The friend of the saloonkeepers denounce their opponents for not treating the saloon business like any other. The best answer to this is that the business is not like any other business, and that the actions of the saloonkeepers themselves conclusively prove this to be the case. It tends to produce criminality in the population at large and lawbreaking among the saloonkeepers themselves. When the liquor men are allowed to do as they wish, they are sure to debauch, not only the body social, but the body politic also.—Theodore Roosevelt.

ACTIONS LOUDER THAN WORDS.

"More liquor sold in prohibition than in license territory," declare the liquor interests. Then they proceed to spend millions of dollars in a desperate attempt to defeat prohibition. Where shall we find the truth—in what they say or in what they do?

SAME RESULTS FOLLOW.

As well permit the engineers to stop at stations for a drink as have the men in charge of a ship drinking when on duty, or just as they are going or duty.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels

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A. W. Henry Editor

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Friday, Dec. 4, 1914

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M. Nov. 3, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Frank E. Kepple, of Artesia, N. M., who on Nov. 1, 1914, made H. D. E. Serial No. 27344, NW 1/4 SE 1/4, NW 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 20, Range 27-e, N. M. P. filed notice of intention to make final three year Proof, claim to the land above described before A. M. Thomas, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Artesia, N. M., on Dec. 8, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: C. Logan, Lee Brown, Albert Jensen, Paul N. Whitted, all of Artesia, N. M.

Emmett Patton, Register.

11-6--12-4

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico, Nov. 11, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Elizabeth Roberts, of Dayton, N. M., who on June 4th, 1913, made H. D. E. Serial No. 027344, for NW 1/4 Section 1, Township 19 south, Range 25 east, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before A. M. Thomas, U. S. Commissioner in his office, at Artesia, N. M., on Dec. 15, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Ferd A. Berry, Mallory B. Culpepper, Leander Thomas, Jonas B. Randolph, all of Dayton, N. M.

Emmett Patton, Register.

Nov. 13-Dec. 11.

Bring your watch to Edw. Stone.

The committee which was appointed by Judge Richardson to inquire into the matters brought to the attention of the court by the grand jurors for the September term of the district court, and which has been sitting since October 12th, except for the time adjournment were taken, finished taking testimony Thanksgiving day, and expect to have its report ready for the court the last of this week, unless something more develops before it adjourns. The Argus wishes to say that to the gentlemen composing this committee the people of Eddy county owe a debt of gratitude which mere thanks cannot cancel. They have given of their time to perform a disagreeable duty imposed upon them, and so far as we are able to learn, without monetary consideration. Their investigation has been impartial, and they have listened to the testimony of any one and every one who could in any measure help them arrive at an impartial and just conclusion. Whatever their final report may be, whoever is exonerated, the report of Messrs. S. I. Roberts, Joseph Graham, J. R. Brainard and C. D. Rickman should be accepted as impartial and conclusive and the Argus will be satisfied to so accept it.—Carlsbad Argus.

For grape and tree pruning
 For lawn renovating and shrub planting
 For general handy man and all kinds job work

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

(Continued from page one)

less the bills accompanied by proper receipts, be forwarded to the district attorney on the district judge for his approval. That the examination of the bills passed upon and paid by the county commissioners show large sums to have been paid constables in Eddy county for rendering services for said county, which properly belong to the sheriff's office, and should have been performed by the sheriff of Eddy County, or his deputy, and we recommend that no further bills be paid the constables when such services should and can be performed by the sheriff's office.

The county commissioners have paid out large sums of money to officers for services rendered outside the state and we agree with the grand jury that these payments are unauthorized by law, and we think that if it becomes necessary to incur any such expense, the district attorney or district judge should first be consulted, and that the commissioners should refuse to pay any bill for such expense unless it bear the approval of the district attorney or district judge.

The question of constable's fees in Eddy county has been a vexatious one for many years. The constables of the Carlsbad precinct have received fees out of proportion to the earning power of their offices, but we cannot say that the services for which these fees were received should have been performed by the sheriff's office. We will say that the greater part of these services could have been performed by the sheriff's office, but under the existing law, the constable has the right to serve any process of the justice court that is placed in his hands; and when the constable makes the complaint in a criminal case, the justice of the peace gives him the warrant for service. We believe that the commissioners by a friendly arrangement with the justice of the peace and constable of the Carlsbad precinct, the sheriff of the county, could manage in some way to divert some of the fees that the constable now receives into the sheriff's fee fund. It is needless to suggest that such an arrangement would be of direct benefit to the tax payers of Eddy county.

"That during the investigation of the office of the county commissioners, it came to the attention of the grand jury, that W. H. Woodwell, member of the board of county commissioners who had been designated the purchasing agent for said board, and as such purchasing agent he had contracted for supplies from George D. Bernard and company of St. Louis, the said W. H. Woodwell, is reported to have refused to buy the said supplies from this supply house unless he was presented with a filing cabinet and law book strikers for his private office free of charge, which requirement the said supply house agreed to, and furnished the cabinet and strikers referred to, but by doing so, charged more than the regular price for the supplies furnished by the said supply house, a loss to the taxpayers of the county for such amount overcharged, and if this transaction is not properly and satisfactorily explained then we as a grand jury, feel that Mr. Woodwell is not a proper person to fill the office of county commissioner, and we recommend that the district attorney shall examine into this matter, and either exonerate Mr. Woodwell if his conduct merits, or to proceed against him under due process of law."

We present the following findings in connection with the statements of the foregoing paragraph: W. H. Woodwell, county commissioner, was purchasing agent for the board on February 8, 1913, and it was his duty to pass on all purchases of supplies for the county, and allow or disapprove same.

On that date he purchased for his own use from F. W. Froning, salesman for George D. Bernard & Company of St. Louis, an office supply firm, a section of filing cabinet, the regular catalogue price of which was \$22.42, delivered by freight at Carlsbad, New Mexico. On February 22, 1913, the cabinet was shipped to Mr. Woodwell by prepaid freight. On March 24, 1913, a bill for same was rendered to Mr. Woodwell at \$16.00, a reduction of \$6.42 from the catalogue price stated.

On April 29, 1913, Mr. Woodwell paid this bill. On the same day the above purchase was made, Mr. Woodwell, as purchasing agent for the county, approved an order given Mr. Froning by the county clerk for a steel filing cabinet with alphabet guides or indexes, for the clerk's office. The regular catalogue price of this cabinet with indexes was \$32.00 delivered at Carlsbad, New Mexico. On March 12, 1913, a bill was rendered the county for this cabinet at \$38.50, an overcharge of \$6.50, and this bill was approved and ordered paid by the commissioners.

We believe that Mr. Woodwell knew that he was receiving a concession in price on the filing cabinet he ordered for his own use, but cannot say that he knew the catalogue price of same or the price that he was to be charged; we believe that Mr. Froning intentionally charged this difference on the county's bill but do not believe that Mr. Woodwell knew that such was to be done or that such concession was made when the bill was approved and ordered paid by the commissioners; but that if he had performed his duty as purchasing agent, he would have detected this overcharge when the bill was presented.

We find that Mr. Woodwell did not receive a filing cabinet to his own use free of charge; but do find that he received from Mr. Froning for his own use free of charge, law book strikers of the value of \$2.50 and a pencil sharpener of the value of \$6.50.

As to the charge that Mr. Woodwell refused to buy supplies from George D. Bernard & Company unless certain concessions were made to him, we will say that this charge as stated in the grand jury report has been made against Mr. Woodwell has not been substantiated by the testimony and other evidence presented to the committee. The committee will say further that they

are unable to make a finding as to whether or not the concession received by Mr. Woodwell as above stated was in consideration of his approving the order for the clerk's filing cabinet.

"We have carefully examined the other officers of the county and have found a great many irregularities and mistakes to have been made, however, we have traced many of such irregularities and mistakes, and find that a great many have originated with the county commissioners by reason of the fact that they have ordered these various officers to do certain things, which are found irregular by us."

We have found a great many irregularities and mistakes to have been made by some of the officers of the county, as is more fully set out in another part of this report, and we have traced such irregularities and mistakes, but are unable to concur in the finding of the grand jury above set forth that irregularities and mistakes have originated with the county commissioners by reason of the fact that they have ordered various officers to do certain irregular things. We are of the opinion that each officer should be held responsible for his own irregularities and mistakes.

"We suggest that the district attorney shall have his opinion of the law in regard to carrying deadly weapons which opinion is not generally known among the citizens of this county, printed upon substantial cloth, and the sheriff of the county cause the same to be posted in the most public and conspicuous places in each precinct of the county. We realize that the enforcement of this law is difficult, and believe that the violation of the same have brought reproach upon the fair name of our county. In this connection, it has come to the attention of this grand jury, that in one instance through the sheriff's office a certain pistol that had been taken from some defendant was ordered returned to said defendant without any order of the district judge, and we would recommend that this practice be stopped, and under such circumstances no deadly weapon should be returned to the parties claiming the same except by order of the court."

The recommendation as to the district attorney's opinion on the carrying of deadly weapons is well made. We find that the sheriff was justified in returning to the owner the pistol referred to in the above paragraph of the grand jury report.

"From our general investigation of all the officers of the county, and from a personal interview with each of them, we have ascertained that considerable friction exists between such officers, and that the careful business like administration of the various offices is crippled by this dissension, and that the public officer whose province it is to serve the people has been frequently divided from rendering such service by personal animosity. We recommend and sincerely hope that these conditions may be removed and that our county officials may act together in cooperation and with one aim in view, to render the tax payers of Eddy county the best service possible."

We think the grand jury statement that considerable friction exists between all of the county officers is too broad. This friction does exist between the treasurer and the commissioners, especially Mr. Beaman and Mr. Woodwell, and between the treasurer and the sheriff and to a limited extent between the commissioners and the county clerk. We find that this friction in some of the instances is due to bitter personal animosity, which we believe will continue so long as the parties affected remain in office in Eddy county, and thereafter. The administration of their offices is sadly crippled by the existing dissension, and the public interests are suffering thereby. We are of the opinion that the one aim of the county officers should have, first, to render the tax payers of his county the best service possible, has been largely lost sight of by some of these officers in the attempt to put their personal enemies in a bad light before the people of the county and the state.

The grand jury report, having called attention to many irregularities existing in connection with the various county officers, we have undertaken an investigation into the affairs of most of the county officers so as to be able to report to the court specific instances of such irregularities. We now take each office investigated and give some of the instances of irregularities in addition to the foregoing that we found to exist or that have existed. In this connection we will say that we have not had any information that any of the irregularities referred to by the grand jury exist in the offices of the county school superintendent, probate judge, and county surveyor, and for this reason, we have confined our investigation to the other county officers.

County Commissioners.

We find that the commissioners have been extravagant and careless in the expenditure of the tax payers' money. When the law prescribed a maximum that might be charged for any particular service the commissioners have almost invariably allowed that maximum, and seemingly without any attempt being made to secure the services at a less price. The most flagrant case of this kind is the printing of the delinquent tax list by the Carlsbad Current. Mr. Mullane, the publisher of the Current, testified that on one list published January, 1913, he made a profit of at least \$1,000. This is the list heretofore mentioned, and the price paid Mr. Mullane for this publication was \$1279.60. The commissioners have steadfastly refused to permit any other printers in the county to bid on this class of work, and in one instance we find that a bid to do county printing submitted by the Artesia Advocate was not even opened by the board. This action we find was largely due to the fact that the editor of this paper had opposed Mr. Beaman in his candidacy for office.

We find also that when an expense is incurred by reason of an order of

(Continued on Eighth Page)

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

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

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

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Notice Of Foreclosure Sale.

In The District Court, Eddy County, New Mexico.

Alfred T. Cooley, Plaintiff,

vs.

G. W. Thompson, Industry

Thompson, F. S. Winter

and W. C. Haney, Defendants.

No. 1990.

Notice is hereby given, That pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and Sale, made in the above entitled action on the 7th day of September, 1914, in which the amount awarded to the plaintiff, together with interest thereon to date of sale, is Fifty-Seven Hundred, Seventy-Three and 15/100 (\$5773.15) Dollars and Five Hundred, Sixty-Two and 32/100 (\$562.32) Dollars, attorneys fees, and costs, and for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage described therein upon certain real estate, and interest in a certain artesian well and certain ditch rights, hereinafter described, and ordering said real estate, interest in said artesian well and said ditch rights sold to satisfy said judgment, I, the undersigned Special Master, appointed under said decree, will sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder for cash at 10:00 o'clock in the morning of the 21st day of December 1914, at the front door of the Post Office at Artesia, Eddy County, New Mexico, the following described real estate, interest in a certain artesian well and ditch rights, situate in Eddy County, New Mexico, to-wit: The North half of the Northwest quarter of Section 14, Township 17 South, Range 26 East, N. M. P. M.; also an undivided one-third interest in and to an artesian well located in the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of Section 15, Township 17 South, Range 26 East, N. M. P. M., together with a ditch right of way leading from said well northerly about 320 feet; thence east crossing the section line road to a point just east of the west line of the south half of the northwest quarter of said Section 14 about 330 feet north of the southwest corner of the south half of the northwest quarter of said Section 14; thence north to the northwest corner of said land; also a continuous stream of water for domestic purposes to flow through said above described ditch, to satisfy said judgment, court costs and costs of Sale.

Dated November 17, 1914.

WILLIAM DOOLEY,

Special Master.

11-20 12-11

Attention Parents, and

Very Close Attention.

There are two things in particular that your children must not do any more. These things are: Getting on the roofs of buildings and disfiguring costly plate glass. We will positively accept no more excuses for these offences. Heretofore boys have been allowed to go with a reprimand or lecture by the court, but hereafter for these offences they will be prosecuted, and the property must be paid for.

By resolution of the city council.

V. E. Fatheree, J. B. Harper, Chairman. City Marshall.

Notice Of Foreclosure Sale.

In The District Court, Eddy County, New Mexico.

C. F. Reynolds, Plaintiff,

vs.

Charles O. Kroeger and

Anna E. Kroeger, Defendants.

No. 2009.

Notice is hereby given, That pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled action on the 7th day of September, 1914, in which the amount awarded to the plaintiff, together with interest thereon to date of sale, is Twenty-Nine Hundred, Six and 83/100 (\$2906.83) Dollars and the sum of Two Hundred, Eighty-One and 30/100 (\$21.30) Dollars, attorneys fees, and costs, and for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage described therein upon certain real estate and a certain interest in an artesian well, hereinafter described, and ordering said real estate and said interest in said artesian well sold to satisfy said judgment, I, the undersigned Special Master, appointed under said decree, will sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder for cash at 10 o'clock in the morning of the 7th day of January, 1915, at the front door of the Post Office at Artesia, Eddy County, New Mexico, the following described real estate and interest in a certain artesian well situate in Eddy County, New Mexico, to-wit: The North half of the south half of the Southwest quarter of Section 26, Township 17 South, Range 26 East, N. M. P. M., together with a one-sixth interest in and to the artesian well located on the above described land, to satisfy said judgment, court costs and costs of sale.

Dated November 17th, 1914.

William Dooley,

Special Master.

11-20 12-25

First State Bank

of Artesia.

Capital Stock \$15,000.00

All employees of this bank are bonded. We solicit the accounts of the Merchants, Farmers and Stockmen.

M. Stevenson Phone 138 Office Phone 21 M. E. Rehberg Phone 228

STEVENSON & REHBERG All Kinds of Hauling

Special Attention to Piano Moving.
 Best Piano trucks in town.

Express, Baggage and Freight hauled to and from all parts of the city.
 Prompt attention given to all orders.
 Satisfaction guaranteed.

Office opposite the Post Office.

We Have them Both--

Gentle Livery Teams and a Safe Speedy Auto.
 Also pleasant Rooms at the Pecos Valley Rooming House.

H. CROUCH, Proprietor

THE STONE BARN PHONE 31

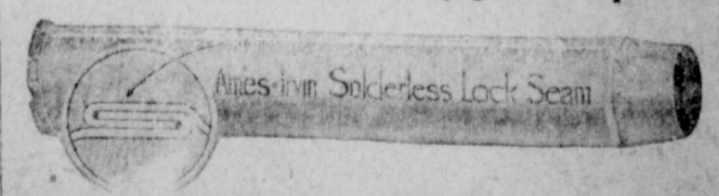
Roswell Steam Laundry

WILL NEWCOMB, Agent.

Leave your laundry at the Smoke House or Telephone 19 and we will call for it. All laundry strictly cash.

Use A-1 Surface Irrigation Pipe AND SAVE YOUR WATER

Think of the Immense Loss by Seepage and Evaporation



Water cost money and wasted water is wasted money. The loss by seepage alone in dirt ditches amounts to from 1 to 60 per cent of the total water pumped per mile. In some soils over half of the water is lost before it reaches the place where it is needed. By using this pipe all the water delivered is used, there is practically no waste. Worth considering, isn't it?

WHY does our A-1 Surface Irrigation Pipe stand the hard usage to which it is subjected better than any other pipe, riveted or otherwise?
 BECAUSE it is made with a lockseam set down under 3500 pounds pressure, which requires no soldering to make it water-tight. (Soldering will break loose by jarring and hard knocks.)

A-1 Pipe was awarded first prize at Fresno and Santa Clara County Fairs in 1912.

Send for new catalog with prices and valuable information.

Manufacturer's address--Ames-Irvine Co., 8th & Irvine Streets, San Francisco, California.

For Sale by J. F. BOWMAN, Artesia, F. M.

Local News.

Episcopal service in the Guild Hall, Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Dr. Stroup and little son are visiting in Kansas. Dr. will look after business interests and will probably be gone two weeks.

Miss Gardner, the popular music teacher at the High School, spent the week end with friends at Dexter.

Mrs. George Berry and daughters Misses Berneice and Lola of Dayton, were shopping in Artesia Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Armstrong of Roswell spent Thanksgiving with Dr. and Mrs. Helmig.

H. L. Jones made a business trip to Roswell Monday.

T. H. Mc Horse has sold his newspaper at Dexter and went over to Hope yesterday. He leaves in a short time for a trip to Texas.

The first snow of the season fell here Wednesday morning, but as the temperature was not below the freezing point it melted about as fast as it fell.

Joe A. Clayton returned a few days ago from a trip to Albuquerque.

W. F. Daugherty has sold his stock of groceries at Dayton and H. Harcum has taken the contract to remove the store house to the Atoka spur where Mr. Daugherty has a grocery store.

CLASSIFIED COLUMN

Lost—From my ranch an 8 month old dark red male calf. I will give a liberal reward for its return or for information that will lead to its recovery branded T/T on left side, and left ear cropped.

G. O. Threlkeld.

Bicycle for sale.—will trade for pigs, turkeys or chickens. Address Box 691, Artesia.

Trade.

Clear clean \$6,000 stock of racket goods in good town in Oklahoma. Will trade for 40 or 80 acres well watered.

C. E. Stocks, Lakewood, N. M.

Holstein Bull for Sale.

Fine individual. Age eighteen months. Price \$75.00.

C. L. Colby, Phone 950-r Roswell, N. M.

For Rent—My place west of town to some one who will take care of orchard, rent will be the cheapest in town.

Chas. S. Brown.

For Sale or Rent.—Cabinet Grand Piano. Art square, oriole baby carriage and several other articles high grade furniture for sale.

Mrs. E. C. Trieb.

For Sale—One 15 h. p. crude oil V. S. Engine and one 15 h. p. Witte gasoline engine, both in good condition. Inquire of J. McC. Heflin, Artesia, N. M.

House and Auto for Trade.

One 6-room house with out-buildings, a variety of fruit trees, apples, cherries and plums—a good place for cows and chickens—also one Auto. Will trade for live stock.

Address X, care Advocate.

Alfalfa Pasture.

Good half section alfalfa pasture one half mile north of upper Cottonwood School house.

W. L. Nichols.

Miss Kathryn Mummert entertained informally Wednesday evening with a chafing dish party. Her guests were: Misses Mary and Sally Runyan, Ada Smythe, and Messrs. Fred and Reed Brainard, Steve Lanning and Dr. James.

The Woman's Guild will hold their Christmas Sale, also home cooked food, at the Laing Grocery store Saturday Dec. 12th.

J. B. Endfield spent several days here and leaves this week for Oklahoma City where he is connected with a real estate firm.

Joe Goodale returned a few days ago from El Paso. E. A. Clayton looks after the sale of produce shipped by Mr. Goodale to El Paso, and he has been meeting with success in the handling of the business.

J. L. Taylor was displaying a large sweet potato to his friends in Artesia this week which weighed over eleven pounds, grown by his son, Steve Taylor, at Hobbs, out on the Texas line east of Artesia. No irrigation was used.

Miss Bernice Berry of Dayton, spent the week end in Artesia, the house guest of Mrs. Henry.

Box Supper.

The Junior Class of the Atoka Sunday School will have a box supper, Wednesday evening Dec. 9th, at the school house. The proceeds go to help pay the Christmas expenses, everyone is invited to come, and bring a full box of good things.

Attorney, J. H. Jackson reports that he and his family spent last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. McHeflin at their pleasant ranch home south of town, and Mr. Jackson further reports that the Dutch Flat country looks fine and especially the neatly kept home and farm of Mr. and Mrs. George Winans, and he thinks that if every farmer took as much interest in his home and farm as Mr. and Mrs. Winans the Pecos Valley would be the greatest and best looking country in the world.

Hampshire Hogs for Sale

I have for sale a few registered hogs, both male and female. They are all fine specimens, and the hog best adapted to the Pecos Valley.

W. C. Reid, Roswell, N. M.

Woman's Club.

The Civic department of the Woman's Club has set apart Friday, Dec. 11, as weed day, and most respectfully request that on this day all members of the community join with the club members in burning the unsightly weeds and clearing up the autumn leaves and trash so that the town may be clean for winter.

Report of Committee.

(Continued from page 8.)

would entail at least another week's session of the committee. There having been no evidence suggested to the committee that tended to show any corruption in the matter, we did not consider that the results of another week's session of the committee would be commensurate with the expense involved and the loss of time that would be caused the members of the committee, and the attorney assisting them. We therefore did not go into this matter in any way, and would suggest to your honor that any person who may be possessed of evidence bearing on this matter can present the same to the next grand jury of Eddy county, which will of in session in January of the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,
Dated at Carlsbad, New Mexico, this 28th day of November, A. D. 1914.

Several important reasons have led the Club to choose this time. The burning of weeds now will prevent the scattering of seeds throughout the winter, and there will be less danger from fire if they are completely destroyed. The neat appearance of vacant lots and homes will compensate us for the small amount of labor.

It is necessary for the better welfare of the town that such work assume proper importance and since the town council has seen fit to embody this request in an ordinance we hope that no unsightly place will be neglected and that every property owner and home maker will do his part.

By order of Civic Committee of Woman's Club.

Cleanliness Next to Godliness

The sanitary department of the city is doing its best to get the town clean and to keep it that way, nor is it a difficult task when once started and started in earnest, and once the town is clean, we believe it will be kept that way. It does not require so much labor, but attention all along is what is needed. The city is trying some schemes and they are working out very well. This department is glad to act along in conjunction with the civic department, and both have made some good successes but there is yet much to be done and it can and will be done.

Of course the city has an ordinance against unsanitary conditions and this ordinance has very quietly been enforced once or twice, but it is a sad condition when one must be forced to clean up his own premises and it does look like tyranny pure and simple but if one does not have the feeling to clean up for his own benefit, he must do it to protect his neighbor; one may have the legal right to commit suicide, but you do not have to kill your neighbor and especially your neighbor's children who are drinking in germs that you helped to create, and against which the children have no protection.

There may be laws and then more laws, and these laws may be enforced and reinforced, but after all the sanitary conditions of any town depends directly on the individual. There are some things within us that can not be reached from without; one's cleanliness ought to be a personal matter and if all of us would think one minute per day, and work five your place will always and for ever be clean. No one wants to be filthy, it creates itch, and itch calls for scratching, and scratching calls for work, is onerous, and does not kill the itch either, so scratch in the yard, and prevent the whole thing and be clean besides.

If every one along the street will come in to it we can have all your trash hauled away for ten cents per month for residence, provided of course you pile it and put it where the wagon can get it. Begin now to make your arrangements to devote one half day on Friday the 11th to this effort. Your neighbors will also be out and you will be sure to be seen, and talked about, and if you do a real good job, you stand a chance to receive personal mention.

A great many say that "Oh, no use for me to clean up the other fellow won't", if you are a real out and out patriot, you will not wait for your neighbor but you will shoulder your musket and say, come on boys the allies are coming, they are already within our midst rise and fall upon, slay them, kill them, and the like of that, then your neighbor will have to follow.

B. Stephenson, Sanitary Dept.

In the District Court, Eddy County, New Mexico.

L. A. Ferson, Plaintiff,
vs.
A. L. Taylor and Bamma Taylor; Joyce-Pruit Co., a corporation; The First National Bank of Artesia, a corporation; Mrs. Belle Coates; Cardwell Brothers, a co-partnership, composed of J. H. Cardwell and Emmett Cardwell and E. B. Heckenkamp, Defendants.

Notice of Sale.

Whereas, an order was duly made and entered in the above entitled cause, L. A. Ferson vs. A. L. Taylor, et al. No. 1963, a suit pending in the District Court of Eddy County, New Mexico, by the Judge of said Court, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1914, foreclosing one certain mortgage deed, given by the defendants, A. L. Taylor and Bamma Taylor, in favor of the plaintiff, which said mortgage deed covers the following described real estate, to-wit: The W 1/2 of the NE 1/4 and the W 1/2 of the SE 1/4 of Section 10, Township 16 South, Range 26 East, N. M. P. M., and appointing me, S. E. Ferree, as special master, to sell the said real estate in satisfaction of a judgment rendered in said cause on the said 17th day of August, 1914, in the sum of: Amount of principal, \$618.00; amount of interest due to the said date, \$141.30 and ten per cent on said principal and interest as attorney fees, \$75.93, and for cost of suit and the further costs of carrying this decree into effect, and such interest as may accumulate in the premises, and commanding me to make sale of the said property, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to satisfy and pay off the said amounts, as is provided by law in such cases.

Now, Therefore, I hereby give notice that I will sell the said described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in satisfaction of the said note, interest, attorney fees and costs, as aforesaid, on the 2nd day of January A. D. 1915, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. on said day at public vendue to the highest and best bidder for cash at the front door of the Post Office on Main Street in the town of Artesia, Eddy county, New Mexico, as the law provides in such cases.

And, Whereas, an order was duly made and entered in the said cause in favor of the defendant, Joyce-Pruit Co., by the Judge of the said Court on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1914, foreclosing one certain mortgage deed, set out in the defendants cross-complaint and which was given by the defendant, A. L. Taylor and Bamma Taylor, in favor of the said Joyce-Pruit Co., covering the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 and the SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of said Sec. 10, Twp. 16 South, Range 26 East, N. M. P. M., and appointing me, S. E. Ferree as special master to sell said real estate in satisfaction of a judgment rendered in said cause, in favor of the said defendant, The Joyce-Pruit Co. in the sum of \$534.13 with interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from and after the 19th day of May 1914 until paid and for the further sum of \$53.41, attorney's fees and for all other amounts expended in said cause by the said defendant, and the further cost of carrying this decree into effect, as is provided by law in such cases, and commanding me to make sale of the said property, as the law provides in such cases.

Now, Therefore, I hereby give notice that I will sell the said described land, or real estate, subject to the sale of the plaintiff, L. A. Ferson, as aforesaid, on the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1915, at the said hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., on the said day at public vendue, as aforesaid, to the highest and best bidder for cash at the front door of the Post Office on Main Street in the town of Artesia, Eddy County, New Mexico, as the law provides in such cases.

Witness my hand this the 23rd day of November, A. D., 1914.

S. E. FERREE,
Special Master.

11-27 12-18

In The Probate Court Of Eddy County, New Mexico.

To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that the last Will and testament of George W. Frisk, deceased, has been filed in the Probate Court of Eddy County, New Mexico, with a petition for the Probate of said Will and for the issuance of letters of administration to Eva M. Frisk, having been filed by J. B. Atkeson, her attorney.

Now I, A. R. O'Quinn, Clerk of said Probate Court, hereby fix and appoint Monday, the 4th day of January 1915, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day at the Court room of said Court, at the Court house in the town of Carlsbad in said County and State, as the time and place for proving said Will and for hearing said petition.

Dated the 14th day of November, A. D. 1914.

A. R. O'Quinn,
Clerk of said Court.

11-20 12-11

I Am Prepared to Make That Feed Bill of Yours Still Less

And

Can Save You Money on **COAL**

E. B. BULLOCK
Feed, Flour, Coal and Seeds.

Society.

Saturday afternoon Mrs. V. L. Gates entertained with a 500 party at her home, complimentary to their mother Mrs. S. D. Yates. Mrs. Williams held highest score and won the prize. Those present were: Mesdames Williams, Newkirk, Rohrbough, Welton, Brainard, Skeen, Wheatley, Atwood, Talley, Misses Lora Williams, Berneice Freeman, Ruth Brainard and Miss Smyth.

Complimentary to Mrs. S. D. Gates, Mrs. H. C. Rohrbough and Mrs. A. W. Heury entertained informally Tuesday afternoon at the Rohrbough home on Grand Ave. A novel drawing contest was engaged in and thoroughly enjoyed. These staid and dignified ladies then gave clever imitations of each other, which caused much fun and merriment.

A two course luncheon was served to Mesdames S. D. Gates, V. L. Gates, C. W. Williams, E. B. Ward, Rex Wheatley, Talley, Mead, Morgan, McIlhane, Hudson, J. D. Atwood, Kerr, Inman, Greenlaw, Schuster, J. B. Atkeson, A. C. Keinath, Whit Wright, J. H. Jackson, Maloney.

On Thursday afternoon of last week Mrs. V. L. Gates entertained informally in honor of her mother Mrs. S. D. Gates. This was a Kensington affair and the usual array of beautiful needlework was in evi-

dence. The hours were delightfully spent and the many friends of Mrs. Gates found her as usual the charming hostess. A delicious two course luncheon was served at the close of the afternoon.

Fight Had Was

Miss Sara Ruth Bates

The Third number of the *Senior* course, which is being conducted by the High School students, was given at the Corrington College last Friday night and like those previously given, was something fine and thoroughly appreciated by the large audience present. Miss Sara Ruth Bates and Company appeared in this number.

Miss Ruth Bates, reader.

Miss Edna Childress, violinist.

Miss Beelie, celloist.

Miss Josephine Curtis, pianist and singer, were each artist in their line, and especially did Miss Bates please her audience. Her repertoire is varied and brilliant. Her personality charming and strong.

Miss Beelie celloist charmed the audience with the beauty of her playing. "The Rosary" being especially well received.

Miss Curtis is a delightful soloist, and the music rendered by Miss Childress on the violin was thoroughly enjoyed. Taken all together they make a combination that is hard to beat and our people should feel that they are lucky in getting an entertainment of this high class to visit our town.

HOG CHOLERA

We can furnish Anti-Hog Cholera Serum, ranging in price from 13-4 to 2 cents per C. C. depending on quantity bought.

Mann Drug Co.

The Nyal Store

Poultry and Eggs

WANTED.

For which I will pay highest market price.

JOE GOODALE,
Pecos Valley Poultry Ranch,
Artesia, New Mexico.

WHISPERING THROUGH the AIR of the ENEMY

TIME TO GET BUSY

WOULD SEEM IDEAL LEADER

Concerted Action Will Put End to Dull Times.

Business Conditions Soon to Be of the Best, and All That Is Necessary Is That Advantage Be Taken of Them.

The department of commerce has issued a bulletin which shows the population of the United States to be now 100,000,000 — quadrupled within 50 years, and the national wealth to be \$140,000,000,000—a sum that could not be counted in dollars in a life-time—as against \$7,000,000,000 in 1870—a record as startling and amazing as it is unparalleled by any other nation in the history of the world. And yet in the face of this magnificent showing there are those who are timidly apprehensive of business conditions. A country with such a record has nothing to fear for its prosperity, peace and contentment, notwithstanding almost all the other nations of the earth are at war.

We are told that the finances of the country have so far recovered that not only the cotton exchanges of the country are to be opened for unrestricted trading, but that in a very short time the New York and London stock exchanges will likewise reopen. General business is showing a decidedly stronger tendency, and throughout the country there are marked evidences of a general recovery of confidence in the rapidly improving industrial conditions. The European war has now been in progress nearly four months, and while its duration is still an undetermined question, it is now agreed that it has done its worst, so far as the business of the United States is concerned, and that from this time on improvement will be sure and steady.

The four months of war in the old world, while depleting the resources of the hostile countries, have been four months of retrenchment, of stock-taking, of economizing and of constructive preparation for meeting suddenly imposed hard conditions in this country that have been helpful and beneficial.

The emphasis given to the wonderful population growth of this country, the marvelous increase of wealth since our own war and readjustment of our business institutions compelled by the European cataclysm combine to encourage Americans everywhere, and to convince them that we are about to enter upon a period of growth and prosperity not dreamed of even within so short a time as six months ago.

The duty of the times is, therefore, to quit talking war and to get busy taking advantage of the manifold opportunities war has opened up for home business and enterprise. The nations of the earth now at war are shortly going to make extraordinary demands upon this country for all sorts of supplies and that, with the necessity for supporting our own one hundred millions of people, is going to give us all we can do for years to come.

Democratic Expenditure.

The Democratic national and congressional committees expended something like \$37,297 in the campaign to advance the interests of the Democratic party in the November election. The committees collected a total of \$57,580. A report to this effect was recently made to the clerk of the house, in accordance with the campaign publicity law passed by congress. This report was required before election. Senators, ambassadors, cabinet officers, representatives, bankers and plain citizens have their names on the list of contributors. Senator Pittman of Nevada heads the list with a contribution of \$5,000. James Speyer and Jacob H. Schiff of New York each contributed \$2,500. Charles R. Crane of Chicago gave \$3,000. Ambassador Gerard \$2,000 and Roger Sullivan \$5,000. Thomas Jones, whose appointment to a place on the federal reserve board was turned down by the senate, contributed \$1,000. Neither the name of President Wilson nor that of Secretary Bryan appears on the list. Other contributors are: Ambassador Guthrie, \$1,000; Ambassador Willard, \$250; Harry Payne Whitney, \$1,000; Francis Lynde Stetson, \$500; Postmaster General Burleson, \$500; Postmaster Prager of Washington, \$500; Brooks Lee, Silver Springs, Md., \$1,000; Samuel Untermyer, \$1,000; E. R. Bacon of New York, \$1,000; Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania road, \$100; Secretary of the Navy Daniels, \$100, and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, \$100. The reports also show that more than 10,000,000 copies of President Wilson's letter to Mr. Underwood, discussing the issues of the campaign, were printed and distributed.

Administration Indorsed.

The president has no reason to feel any disappointment over the result of the elections. Fairly considered, he has been splendidly indorsed.

Government Worth Confidence.

It may prove true that the new tariff law will not obtain a fair trial during the next two years, on account of the war in Europe, which has completely upset the import side of our foreign trade, but the reserve bank system will not be long in demonstrating its utility and there will be other measures the war cannot materially affect that will tend to show the people they have an administration that is fully competent to conduct the government along safe, sane and honest lines without injuring business.

Calamity Howler Surely the Very Man to Lead Republicans to Victory.

Now that our neighbor the Tribune has begun the 1916 campaign we should like to present the name of Prof. Gustav Meyer, Hoboken's leading astrologer, as the logical Republican candidate for president.

Professor Meyer is a calamity howler who is a calamity howler. Through his intimate and confidential relations with the stars he has discovered that during the coming year London will be destroyed by Zeppelins; India will revolt against England and join Germany; President Wilson will suffer severely from the effects of stomach trouble; King George and Queen Mary will separate; Albany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis and Washington will be shaken by earthquakes; strikes and riots will be general; New York will be ravaged by fire; the subway will spell disaster, and families in general will be torn by domestic discord.

All that is necessary is to ascribe these coming calamities to a Democratic revision of the tariff and you have an ideal Republican platform. It would be more moderate, perhaps, than the Republican platform adopted at Saratoga, but certain concessions must be made to the incorrigible optimism of the middle West.

We had thought for a time that Boies Penrose or "Uncle Joe" Cannon was destined to be the new leader of the Republican party, but their claims are submerged by those of Prof. Gustav Meyer. We submit his candidacy to the thoughtful and patriotic consideration of the Tribune, which has at last found a peerless leader who is indeed peerless.—New York World.

WAR LOSSES COMING BACK

Growth in Exports Bound to Have Much Practical Advantage to the Country.

American exports of foodstuffs in September were nearly \$69,000,000 and practically doubled the value of such exports in the same month last year. American exports for the three months ending with September were the largest ever made in the same months.

No one should rest in the delusion that this is all gain. A world-wide war is a world-wide loss. Though without share or interest in the war, we are paying some of its costs. No nation can avoid sharing some of the loss of such a wholesale destruction of wealth—of the human and other assets of civilization.

Nevertheless, the growth in our exports has practical advantages to this country. It pays our debts abroad. It checks the impairment of our gold stock and so prevents a narrowing of the basis of credit that would have been inevitable had not our crops been so abundant.

What is really happening is that we are getting back some of our war losses. The needs of Europe for food and other supplies are shifting back upon Europe some of the losses that Europe threw upon the world by going to war. The advantages of staying out of the conflict, if we were ever under any temptation to get into it, are self-evident.

The folly of the explosive persons, including some members of congress, who whooped for us to get into the war merely because Japan had seen fit to get into it, is also self-evident.

Progressive Bubble.

The significant thing of the election is not that the Progressives have returned to the Republican party, but that they have returned to the same kind of Republican party they left in 1912. There is not a drop of progressive blood in its veins. All its triumphs in the elections were triumphs of political reaction. It stands today for everything it stood for in 1912, when the Progressives repudiated it as the sum total of iniquity; yet its gains in this election are all due to the return of the Progressive voters to its rank, and every Progressive who voted the Republican ticket voted squarely for the things against which he revolted in 1912.

Was the Progressive party ever really serious? Or was it merely a political joy-ride which several million voters took for a change of air?

State Department Worthy.

Says Curtis Guild, former governor of Massachusetts: "Twice already we have narrowly escaped war through the hopeless incompetency of the state department, an incompetency so dreadful even in matters of diplomatic courtesy that John Bassett Moore was forced to leave it in despair." The governor has simply permitted his partisanship to warp his judgment. The state department has had to deal with many delicate situations since the European war started, and so far has managed to avoid anything approaching a serious controversy with any foreign power.

Change Is for the Best.

As we have frequently pointed out, a house majority of 20 or 30 is really preferable to such a majority as the Democrats command. It promises less of discord and better work generally. There will not be so many disappointments in the matter of committee assignments or in the distribution of patronage, and there will be less probability of sorehead leaders getting following among the roustabouts of politics who float into congress on a great tidal wave from normally Republican territory.



FIELD TELEGRAPH OFFICE

THE war correspondents of 1898 wrote columns of matter about the heroes of Santiago who climbed on the embankments in front of the fighting men and wigwagged signals to the fleet on the other side of the enemy.

Wigwag went the flags by day spelling out orders and information, and wigwag went the lanterns by night spelling out more information and orders. In fact, wigwagging was about the only method of communication with the friends on the other side of the enemy.

Homing pigeons have been used from time immemorial, and they also were used at Santiago.

Today a different condition exists. As the Germans were sweeping down on Paris the operator in Eiffel tower whispered through the very air the Germans were breathing to convey information to St. Petersburg or Petrograd.

The swish of the wireless was unstoppable. The Spaniards shot down the American signal men on the embankments in front of Santiago, but the rifle bullets from the Germans could not interfere with the wireless message as it went on its way.

One of the most wonderful developments of the wireless telegraph came at the opening of the European war when it became possible to talk all the way from Berlin to Long Island. Germany talked across the British fleet to her own ships sailing the Atlantic and warned them of the sudden tremor.

The only way to stop the wireless was to destroy the operator and he was thousands of miles away. In our last war wires were stretched all over the fields back of the fighting men. Dispatchers carried word from colonel to general where there had not been time to string the wires.

In this war wires, too, have been stretched on the fields, pigeons still have carried messages, dispatchers have galloped back and forth, but in addition to all these messengers of war the fighters all depended more on the invention of Marconi, the great wireless telegraph.

The wireless telegraph has proved its value right on the field of battle. The man in the front ranks, or the outpost miles from the headquarters, could place himself in instant communication with his chief. The wireless telegraph made it possible for a German soldier fighting his way through Belgium to talk to a German soldier defending Alsace. It made it possible for a soldier at Brussels to shout news of victory back to Berlin without an instant's delay.

It made it possible for the French and British to keep in communication with each other and map out a new line of defense when the Germans were hurling their mighty hosts against them.

Marconi had already made himself famous before the war broke out. His invention was one of the greatest boons to humanity because it saved lives aboard ship in time of sea horror. It brought rescue to the distressed and expedited shipping. From an instrument of humanity and peace it sprang to an instrument of war and terror.

Like the pigeon or dove, the personification of peace, it became an instrument of war.

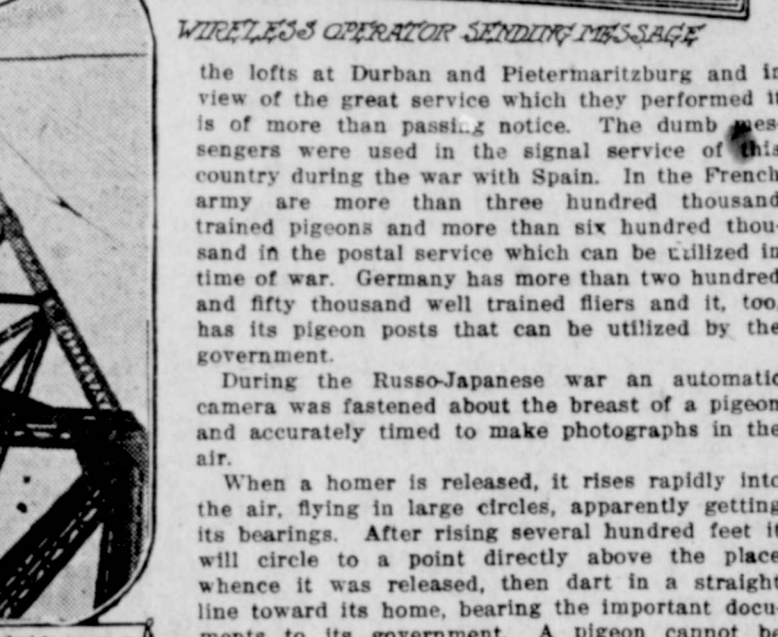
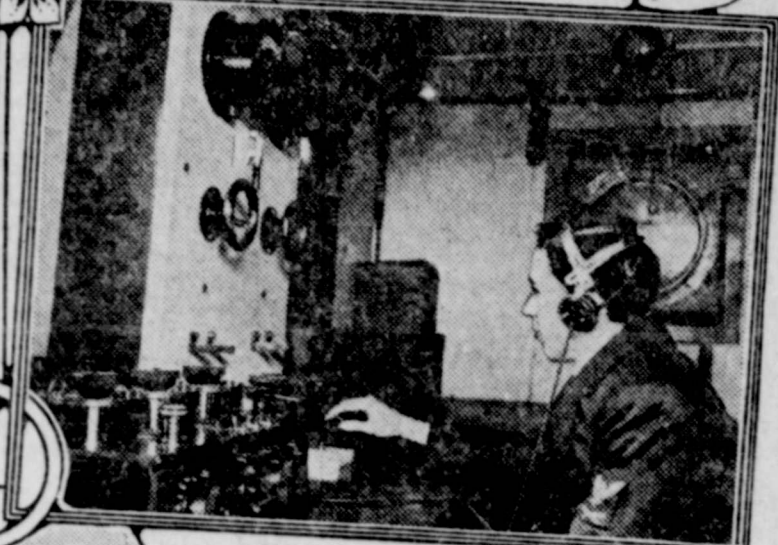
Perhaps next to the wireless stations, the most efficient messengers of war are the homing pigeons. These birds, the wisest of their kind, are employed to great advantage in English, French, German, Austrian, Italian, Russian and Japanese armies. Military authorities hold there is no better means for small detachments to communicate with their headquarters nor could they want better.

On the fields of Europe the flights of the birds are in most instances so short that they do not have to stop for a rest, thus preventing the messages from falling into the hands of the enemy. A pigeon in its flight soars so high it is almost invisible to the naked eye, thus it necessitates the use of high power guns to bring it to the ground. And any man who ever makes such a shot can well call it a miracle.

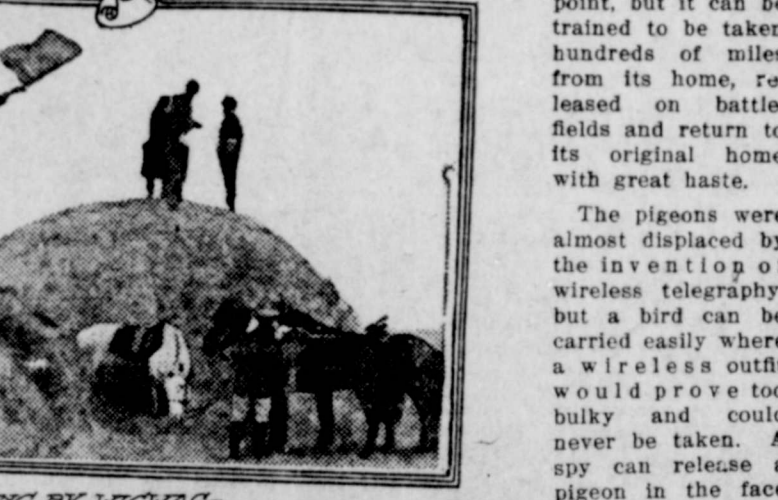
The king of England and the emperor of Germany, as well as other rulers of European nations, have their own flying kits, and in time of peace they enter their birds in races with birds belonging to their subjects. The crowned heads deem this royal sport.

A bird equipped for flying with a message is encased in a bottle-like tube, the shape of its body.

A spy puts his message in his pocket, proceeds on his mission, quickly writes his discoveries on small bits of paper and places them in a tube



WIRELESS STATION AT TUCKERTON, N.J.



SIGNALING BY WIGWAG

WIRELESS OPERATOR SENDING MESSAGE

the lefts at Durban and Pietermaritzburg and in view of the great service which they performed it is of more than passing notice. The dumb messengers were used in the signal service of this country during the war with Spain. In the French army are more than three hundred thousand trained pigeons and more than six hundred thousand in the postal service which can be utilized in time of war. Germany has more than two hundred and fifty thousand well trained fliers and it, too, has its pigeon posts that can be utilized by the government.

During the Russo-Japanese war an automatic camera was fastened about the breast of a pigeon and accurately timed to make photographs in the air.

When a homer is released, it rises rapidly into the air, flying in large circles, apparently getting its bearings. After rising several hundred feet it will circle to a point directly above the place whence it was released, then dart in a straight line toward its home, bearing the important documents to its government.

A pigeon cannot be trained to fly to any point, but it can be trained to be taken hundreds of miles from its home, released on battlefields and return to its original home with great haste.

The pigeons were almost displaced by the invention of wireless telegraphy, but a bird can be carried easily where a wireless outfit would prove too bulky and could never be taken. A spy can release a pigeon in the face of the enemy when he could not dare to try wireless, with little risk to the bird. The messengers are truly birds of war, not peace.

of an old French squire, a retired general, who entertained the troops at his house. He says: "The old gentleman's two daughters helped to wait on the men, and after the meal was over the general said:

"My dear comrades, let me so call you. It is an old soldier who fought against Prussia forty-four years ago. I was then a captain of cuirassiers—who welcomes you to his house with a heart full of emotion and in a voice trembling with sympathy and thick with tears. You honor me by this visit. In the midst of all your trials and privations you have a soldier's heart and courage and cheerfulness. By your wounds I know your sufferings. You see me old, but I am active and glad to be honored by your sharing such as I can offer you. France can never repay the debt she owes to England for giving to us her best and bravest sons. My father was killed in the war of 1870 at the battle of Sedan."

"It was a picture to see the grand old veteran, with faltering voice, strike the men's hearts by the first phrase, 'My dear comrades,' but when he raised his glass and gave 'The king and queen of England' the men stood up and tears chased each other down their cheeks. Then the parish priest said a few kind words of welcome and invited the party to attend benediction in the little church which adjoins the park of the general. This was a happy thought, for Protestants, Episcopalians and Presbyterians joined with Catholics in a solemn service of devotion under circumstances which show how easily, under stress of trial and adversity, the barriers of class and creed fall down."

A PARADOX.

"Childhood presents many paradoxes," asserted the bachelor.

"What instance have you in mind?" asked the friend.

"A spoiled child may be extremely fresh."

A GREAT DIFFERENCE.

"You always advised against speculation?" "Yes," returned Mr. Dustin Stax.

"You never played the market yourself?" "No, sir. I never played it. I worked it."

SEIZED A GERMAN MEAL

Incidents of soldier life in the fighting zone are read eagerly in London. How a small party of British cavalry cheated some Germans of their supper is told in the following words:

"A small party were out on reconnaissance work, securing woods and searching the country-side. Just about dusk a hall of bullets came upon our party from a small spinney of fir trees on the side of a hill. We instantly wheeled off as if we were retreating, but, in fact, we merely pretended to retire and galloped around across plowed land to the other side of the spinney, fired on the men and they mounted their horses and flew like lightning out of their 'supper room,' leaving a finely cooked repast of beefsteak, onions and fried potatoes all ready and done to a turn with about fifty bottles of lager beer, which was an acceptable relish to our meal. Ten of our men gave chase and returned for an excellent feed."

The same writer gives an account of a speech

LATEST NEWS EPITOMIZED

FROM TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS THAT COVER THE WEEK'S EVENTS.

OF MOST INTEREST

KEEPING THE READER POSTED ON MOST IMPORTANT CURRENT TOPICS.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. WESTERN.

Four more informations were filed against mine workers, charging them with kidnaping Western Federation of Miners' members Aug. 27.

Charles C. Witmer, an American aviator, notified relatives at Decatur, Ill., of his appointment by Czar Nicholas of Russia to the Russian airship corps.

A carload of foodstuffs, principally flour and beans, the contribution from Billings and its vicinity to the Belgian relief fund, left Billings, Mont., for Seattle.

Bids for 1,700,000 flannel army shirts for the allied army were submitted by several firms to representatives of the British War Department in St. Louis.

Edward J. Clark and Bertha Parsons, 18 years old, were arrested at Cleveland, Okla., charged with the murder of Clark's wife near Green Forest, Ark.

The Knight Woolen mills of Provo, Utah, received a rush order for 50,000 army blankets through the San Francisco representative of a foreign nation not named in the order.

After three months of idleness the Kansas City shops of the Frisco railroad reopened with a full force of 480 men. The Springfield, Mo., shops have also resumed operations.

The 100-year-old frigate Independence left Mare Island navy yard on its first trip since 1863, when it was brought to the island after service as a training-ship at San Francisco.

George Colwell was arrested at his home in Jackson county, Fla., on charges of arson in connection with the burning ten days ago of the Florida State Reform School at Marianna, in which ten lives were lost.

Twenty passengers were burned about the face and hands when a smoker of a Chicago, Burlington & Quincy suburban train at Chicago caught fire as the result of the explosion of a parcel of motion picture films carried by a passenger.

Telegrams were received at the Lincoln Highway Association headquarters in Detroit stating that every foot of the new 3,400-mile transcontinental road was covered by automobiles between 6 o'clock in the morning and 6 in the evening Saturday.

Joseph Smith, president of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints and son of Joseph S. Smith, founder of the Mormon church, is reported ill at his home in Independence, Mo., and his children, who live at Lamoni, Ia., have been called to his bedside.

WASHINGTON.

State Department dispatches showed quiet in San Domingo.

Major General Funston, who arrived at Galveston with the main expeditionary force that occupied Vera Cruz, will have two months' leave of absence.

Plans for the government railroad to the Alaskan coal fields will be formulated soon by the commission named by Secretary Lane to investigate possible routes.

President Wilson has announced the appointment of Seth Low of New York, Charles W. Mills of Philadelphia and Pat Gilday of Clearfield, Pennsylvania, as a commission through which future differences between operators and miners involved in the present Colorado coal strike may be settled.

The Military Order of the Carabao, whose annual dinner last year resulted in President Wilson withdrawing his acceptance of honorary membership and the administering of a reprimand at his request on the officers responsible for the program, because of criticism of the administration's Philippine policy, has decided to abandon the function this year.

In protest against the latest request of woman suffrage leaders for an audience with President Wilson to ask his support for a constitutional suffrage amendment, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, president of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, addressed a letter to the President, setting out arguments against the proposals of the suffragists.

A ruling of interest to all railroads was issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, interpreting the provision of the war tax law relating to the levy of 1 cent on all manifests, bills of lading or other evidences of the receipt and forwarding of shipments.

Gross violations of the law against selling liquor to Indians or taking liquor onto an Indian reservation caused Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, to resort to drastic measures to stop what he believes has become a practice on the Osage reservation in Oklahoma.

FOREIGN.

Thirty bodies from the British battleship Bulwark were recovered from the River Thames.

Young Indian students in England spend fifty minutes daily praying for the success of the allies.

By the irony of circumstances nine-tenths of the field glasses now being sold by the thousands in London were made in Germany.

President Poincaré has conferred upon Gen. Joffre the medaille millitaire, the highest honor that can be conferred on a French soldier.

Gov. Maytorena's Villaista troops, which desisted from the siege of Naco, Sonora, several days ago, began dropping shells into the town again.

At Cape Town, South Africa, the death is announced of the archaeologist, Dr. Richard Nicklin Hall, well known for his explorations in Rhodesia.

Cananea, Sonora, headquarters of Gov. Maytorena, the Villa commander is reported to have been isolated from its water supply, making the town untenable.

Within twenty-four hours of the divorce granted to his wife in Connecticut, Dr. Joseph A. Blake was married secretly in Paris to Mrs. Katherine Duer, former wife of Clarence H. Mackay, who was divorced last February.

William Waldorf Astor was defended in London in an action before Justice Rowlatt in the high courts, brought by Mrs. Alice Alexandra Falcke, of Green Cottage, Kineton, Warwickshire, who sought to recover payments in arrears under an alleged agreement entered between Mr. Astor and herself for the support of her child, of which Mrs. Falcke claims the expatriated American millionaire is the father.

SPORT.

Covering 300 miles at the rate of 87 miles an hour, Eddie Pullen won the annual Corona, Calif., road race, and established a new speedway record.

John Probst, running under the colors of the Chicago Athletic Club, won the 10-mile Marathon of the Missouri Athletic Association at St. Louis in 57 minutes.

The U. S. Military Academy football team defeated the Naval Academy eleven by a score of 20 to 0 in the annual service game on Franklin field at Philadelphia.

It is the belief of Henry Ziegler, the Cincinnati theatrical man, who has just returned from Paris, that Jack Johnson did not receive a penny for his efforts in his fight with Frank Moran.

Nearly every stable of note was represented at the annual Old Glory sale of race horses at Madison Square Garden in New York. High prices were indicated when the yearling trotter Harvest Note was sold to a New Yorker for \$2,100.

Edward M. Curriegan, owner of the Hawthorne race track in Chicago when racing was in its heyday, and at one time a dominant figure on the American turf, was married at Crown Point, Ind., to Miss Alice M. Pickett of Chicago, Curriegan, according to the story, gave his age as 60 years. His bride gave hers as 21, and her occupation as that of a clerk.

GENERAL.

Continued showers assured the removal of the last of the danger from further ravages of forest fires in Arkansas.

Frederick Nicholson, pastor of the First Spiritual Church at Worcester, Mass., appealed to Chief of Police Hill for "protection against love sick maidens and scheming mothers."

The American Federation of Labor re-elected all its present officers and voted to hold its next national convention at San Francisco in November, 1915 at the Philadelphia meeting.

Shippers in Arkansas will be required to pay a forfeit of \$2 a car for freight cars placed at their disposal and not used, the Arkansas Railroad Commission decided. The ruling becomes effective Jan. 1.

Miss Clara Kellogg, a stenographer, narrowly escaped death in Zion City, Ill., in a fire that destroyed the target factory at a loss of \$50,000. She rushed into the office to rescue some valuable papers and was overcome by smoke.

Miss Nellie Huster was killed at Kankakee, Ill., when the automobile she was driving went into a ditch and overturned. Two other girls, returning with her from a Thanksgiving dance, were not seriously injured.

A bitter legal contest for the possession of a silver teapot and salver, said to be 200 years old, began when the estate of Emily H. Stocker was called for audit before Judge Gest in the Orphans' Court in Philadelphia.

Movement of \$100,000,000 worth of live stock, which had been postponed because of the foot and mouth disease quarantine, may now begin as the result of an order issued by Dr. J. I. Gibson, state veterinarian of Iowa.

The Norwegian steamship Orn, the second steamer to leave Philadelphia loaded with food and other supplies for the Belgian war sufferers, sailed for Rotterdam.

Great prosperity for a time awaits the United States, in the opinion of Sir George Paish, adviser to the British treasury, who sailed from New York for Liverpool.

More than 100 delegates from the thirty-four largest national college fraternities attended the sixth annual inter-fraternity conference at the University Club in New York.

STATE NEWS

OF INTEREST TO ALL NEW MEXICO PEOPLE

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Over 100 carloads of Malze will be shipped from Melrose.

Santa Fé won the 1915 meeting of the State Teachers' Association.

A car of broom corn was shipped from Rock Island by parties from Rana.

"Rabbit camps" are being established in Chaves county for the capture of rabbits for market.

A carload of eastern and native trout will be distributed at points between Raton and Silver City.

The Corralitos Cattle Company has shipped 2,500 head of cattle from Columbus so far this season.

An average of about eight cars of lumber, ties and mine props are being shipped from Cimarron daily.

The first quarterly conference for San Jon charge for the year 1914-15 will be held at San Jon Dec 5-6.

Frank Hubbell, the "sheep king," of Albuquerque, will this year ship about 60,000 sheep from his Socorro county ranges.

The following notaries public have been commissioned by Governor McDonald: W. O. Chatman, Blue Water; John L. Boyle, Raton; and Fermin B. Baca, La Joya.

The plains section is reported to be alive with rabbits. It has been suggested that a drive take place to capture as many as possible and ship them to Belgium.

As a result of the anti-fly campaign conducted by the Woman's Club at Carlsbad, it is stated that eight bushels of flies were collected and paid for in the 1914 fly campaign.

M. H. Roberts, aged sixty, a well known resident of Raton and the county for thirty years, was discovered dead in bed by his nephew, Henry Roberts, with whom he lived.

Miss Frances Leeson, a popular high school girl of Santa Fé, was announced as the victor in the statewide oratorical contest among high school pupils held at Albuquerque.

Vice President Marshall is expected in New Mexico soon on his way to Scottsdale, Ariz., where he and Mrs. Marshall will spend the Christmas holidays with Mrs. Marshall's parents.

William West, who conducts a dairy ranch about five miles north of Silver City, is in a hospital, suffering from a severe bullet wound in the left leg and deputies from the sheriff's office are investigating.

The 1914 apple crop of New Mexico is estimated at 888,000 bushels, according to a reported of the Federal Department of Agriculture. The yield in 1913 was 600,000 bushels and 800,000 bushels in 1912.

The Penasco Sheep Company, a corporation organized at Roswell in 1908 to raise and market sheep, has notified the State Corporation Commission of a change in name to the Rhea-White Ranching Company.

It was reported in Albuquerque that F. C. Snyder, for a long time assistant superintendent of the Santa Fé Indian school, has accepted the superintendency of the Pueblo Indian schools, tendered some weeks ago.

That the people of New Mexico are using the postal savings department of the federal government is evidenced by the fact that within the last year the deposits of the Roswell postoffice have increased several hundred times.

D. K. E. Sellers of Albuquerque, G. T. Veal of Roswell and J. J. Shuler of Raton, have been named by Governor McDonald as delegates to the fifth annual convention of the American Good Roads Association, to be held in Chicago Dec. 14 to 18.

The Pecos valley is to soon become an important hog shipping center.

"War to death on pigeons," is one of the slogans of the Eddy county Swine Breeders' Association, which was organized at Artesia recently. Pigeons carry germs of Cholera from one pigeon to another, and the federal experts on pig disease strongly advise that every pigeon of the neighborhood be killed.

J. J. Bostick took to Melrose for exhibition a mammoth sugar beet that was grown on the farm of Henry Williams, twenty-three miles northwest of Melrose. For size and weight it is certainly some beet. The weight is 17 1/2 pounds, and its measures twenty-four inches long and twenty inches in circumference.

J. H. Wagner of Santa Fé, J. S. Hofer of Tucuman, Miss Pearl Miller of State College and Miss Ethel Pickett of Silver City, have been appointed by Governor McDonald to represent New Mexico at the eighth annual convention of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, which is to be held in Richmond, Va., Dec. 9 to 12th.

That it is manifestly unjust to charge interest on delinquent taxes when collectors are unable, through failure to receive tax rolls on time, to accept payment at the appointed date, is an opinion given out by Assistant Attorney General Harry S. Clancy.

The bonds of the Chinamen, Sam Lee and Lew Moy, convicted of conspiracy to bring Chinamen into this country at Santa Fé, and who have taken an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals, were sent to Judge Pope at Albuquerque for approval. The Chinamen are held under \$2,000 each.

PAROLES 99-YEAR MAN

JUAN MEDINA GIVEN LIBERTY ON THANKSGIVING DAY.

Was Sentenced for Murder Committed at Santa Rosa Thirteen Years Ago in a Drunken Brawl.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Santa Fé, N. M.—Juan Medina, a native of Old Mexico, who was sentenced to the New Mexico penitentiary for ninety-nine years for a murder committed at Santa Rosa thirteen years ago, was granted a parole by Governor McDonald.

The fact that it was Thanksgiving day had nothing to do with the release of Medina from the penitentiary, as Governor McDonald does not believe in paroles and pardons solely as Thanksgiving "features." He released Medina from prison because, after thoroughly studying the case, he has serious doubt of his guilt.

Medina was a railroad laborer in Guadalupe county. He was a stranger and had no friends. In a drunken brawl one night a man was killed, and the principal witnesses against Medina were a man and a woman who were with him and the victim of the brawl. After the trial and sentence of Medina these witnesses disappeared.

Medina was convicted of second degree murder and given a life sentence—ninety-nine years.

During the thirteen years that he has been an inmate of the state penitentiary his conduct has been exemplary. This fact was also taken into consideration by Governor McDonald in deciding to grant him a parole.

Big Gold Strike at Pinos Altos.

Silver City.—Wright and Stauber, lessees of the Savanna Company's group of mines at Pinos Altos, have made another phenomenal strike of gold ore. The lessees, drifting from the shaft of the Langston mine, which adjoins the Pacific mine in which they have been working, encountered a faulted vein, carrying high values in gold. Already they have taken out thousands of dollars in the yellow metal during the past year in this property. They have leases on other valuable properties in the Pinos Altos camp, which they so far have not begun to develop.

Threshes 300,000 Pounds of Beans.

Roy.—Irvin Ogden, Jr., has finished the bean threshing season, ending at Stanislaus Rychelowski's. He has 300,000 pounds of beans to his credit with his machine, besides a large territory threshed by Davis and Larue's machines and many beaten out by hand. Four hundred thousand pounds of beans is a conservative estimate of this year's bean crop on this mesa.

Loneragan Is Pueblo Superintendent.

Albuquerque.—It is announced here that P. T. Lonergan has been made superintendent of the Pueblo Indians in the Santa Fé and Albuquerque districts outside the two big schools. Lonergan had been appointed to an Oklahoma agency and had accepted but will be transferred.

Salazar Pursuit Fruitless.

Albuquerque.—Party after party of deputy sheriffs and deputies from the United States marshal's office returned after scouring the country in all directions in a fruitless search for Gen. Jose Ynez Salazar, the Federal prisoner who escaped from the Bernalillo county jail.

Dies at U. S. Sanatorium.

Silver City.—Chas. C. Gilbert, a prominent lawyer of Chicago, who for the past year had been a patient at the United States military sanatorium at Fort Bayard, died there following a long illness with tuberculosis.

Artesia Bank Cashier Acquitted.

Albuquerque.—John B. Enfield, cashier of the closed State National Bank of Artesia, was acquitted in the Federal Court on a charge of making a false report to the controller of the currency.

Elias Montoya Accidentally Shot.

Albuquerque.—Elias Montoya, a well known sheep raiser of Thoreau, was accidentally shot with a revolver in the right breast and was taken to the hospital at Gallup in a serious condition.

Alleged Horsethief Captured.

Socorro.—"Tex" Singleton wanted by the authorities in Phoenix for the alleged theft of a number of horses, was captured at Johnson's ranch, southwest of San Marcial, and placed in jail here.

Old Cimarron Hotel Burned.

Raton.—The Grand hotel at Cimarron, one of the oldest hostleries of this part of the state, caught fire and burned to the ground. The loss was covered by insurance.

To Reclaim San Simon Valley.

Silver City.—The San Simon valley, situated in southwestern New Mexico and southeastern Arizona, near the Mexican border, is to be reclaimed by a reservoir system of irrigation. Two creeks are to be dammed. The project is being promoted by J. B. Blake and J. Q. Johnson, of Lordsburg, who report they have the money to go ahead with the scheme. The total cost will be approximately \$1,000,000 and 40,000 acres will be reclaimed.



From Girlhood to Womanhood

THE change may be critical and cause untold suffering in after-life. The modern young woman is often a "bundle of nerves"—"high strung"—fainting spells—emotional—frequent blue and dissatisfied with life. Such girls should be helped over this distressing stage in life—by a woman's tonic and nerve— that has proven successful for over 40 years.

is a keen enemy to the physical weaknesses of woman. A medicine prepared by regular graduated physician of unusual experience in treating woman's diseases—carefully adapted to work in harmony with the most delicate feminine constitution.

It is now obtainable in liquid or sugar-coated tablet form at the drug store—or send 50 one-cent stamps for a trial box, to Buffalo.

Every woman may write fully and confidentially to Dr. Pierce and his staff of physicians and Specialists at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., and may be sure that her case will receive careful, conscientious, confidential consideration, and that experienced medical advice will be given to her free.

DR. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PELLETS regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar coated, tiny granules easy to take as candy.



HORSE SALE DISTEMPER

You know what you sell or buy through the sales has about one chance in fifty to escape SALE STABLE DISTEMPER. "SPOHN'S" is your true protection, your only safeguard, for as sure as you treat all your horses with it, you will soon be rid of the disease. It acts as a sure preventive no matter how they are "exposed." 50 cents and \$1 a bottle. \$5 and \$10 dozen bottles, at all good druggists, horse goods houses, or delivered by the manufacturers.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

ODD COINAGE ON NIGERIA MIGHT BE CALLED EVIDENCE

Legal Tender That is Unhandy to Carry About in Any Considerable Quantity.

Among the strangest coins in the world are those used in certain out-of-the-way towns and villages in southwest Nigeria, on the west coast of Africa, and called "manillas." In shape they resemble a horseshoe with the two extremities flattened out like a camel's foot. Being made of solid copper, three-eighths of an inch thick, they weigh over eight ounces each. In "face value" seven of these queer coins are equivalent to one quarter, so that a dollar's worth would be an uncomfortable, heavy load.

Not only are these "manillas" used among the natives, but white traders accept them as legal tender for goods sold at the various stores. At one time the strangely shaped money had quite a circulation in certain parts of the coast, but its use is now restricted to a few bush towns and one or two of the smaller seaboard places, including Bonny, Brass and Akassa. "Manillas" are now very difficult to obtain, and curio collectors value them not solely by reason of their scarcity, but because of the novel serviette rings they make when silver plated.

Before Congress of Vienna.

One hundred years ago Alexander I of Russia, the king of Prussia and other sovereigns, accompanied by a large retinue of diplomatists and soldiers, made their solemn entry into Vienna to take part in the congress which was to readjust the map of Europe. The thrones which Napoleon had overturned were to be righted and the old despots whom he had dismissed were to be given back their scepters. The first weeks of the congress, however, were not devoted to the serious business at hand, but were spent in a succession of magnificent festivities. Notwithstanding the financial ruin of the country, Austria appropriated sums amounting to thousands of dollars daily to provide balls, banquets, concerts and other entertainments for the visiting monarchs and their advisers.

FOR SKIN-TORTURED BABIES.

A hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by a light application of Cuticura Ointment, gently rubbed on the surface, afford immediate relief and point to speedy healing of sleep-destroying eczemas, rashes, itchings, burnings, scallings and crustings of the skin and scalp of infants and children, bringing rest to worn-out, anxious mothers and peace to distracted households. For free sample each with 32 p. Skin Book, address postcard Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Special to Women

The most economical, cleansing and germicidal of all antiseptics is

Paxtine

A soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed.

As a medicinal antiseptic for douches in treating catarrh, inflammation or ulceration of nose, throat, and that caused by feminine ills it has no equal. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been cured say it is "worth its weight in gold." At druggists, 50c. large box, or by mail, The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Bileousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature



Smile on wash day. That's when you see Red Cross Bag Blue. Clothes whiter than snow. All grocers. Adv.

When women peck at each other they call it kissing—but is it?

How easy it is to give trouble the laugh when you haven't any!

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to revitalize dead hair. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 49-1914.

The Gift Store

Our store is the *Gift Headquarters* of the town. This is because our Christmas line contains the most items for the most people at the most attractive prices.

The display is on *Now* when will you come to see it?

THE CRITERION

WATCH OUR WINDOWS

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

(Continued from page four.)
court, the court order specifying a maximum amount for the service, the commissioners have invariably allowed to the full maximum amount of expense and have made no efforts to get the services rendered at a less figure. We have in mind especially the transportation of lunatics to Las Vegas. Prior to statehood the transportation of lunatics was done by the sheriff or some deputy, and the county was charged with mileage for the sheriff, a guard, and the lunatic. The expense in such cases usually amounted to almost \$400.00, and Judge William H. Pope, with a desire of saving money to the tax payers, entered an order fixing the compensation of the sheriff or other person transporting the lunatic at not to exceed \$25.00 per day for not more than four days, together with actual reasonable expenses. After statehood, the district judges made similar orders; but recently the court order was modified so as to provide a compensation of not to exceed \$10.00 per day for more than four days. In no case have the commissioners attempted to secure the transportation of the lunatics for less than the maximum compensation that could be allowed under the court order. We find that one person who transported a lunatic on the basis of \$25.00 per day, has since transported one on the basis of \$10.00 per day, showing that the services could have been secured by the commissioners at a much less figure than they allowed in the first instance. We find also that the bill rendered for expenses of transportation of lunatics to Las Vegas shows varying amounts charged for railroad fare from Carlsbad to Las Vegas and return, and we find that even in the same bill in one instance, the amounts charged for this item vary.

The commissioners in one instance allowed a bill of \$125.00 to the county printer for embossed stationery furnished to the commissioners. We are of the opinion that \$75.00 of this bill was pure extravagance, and that printed stationery will meet all the requirements of the commissioners' correspondence. No other county officer uses embossed stationery in his office. Some of the extravagance of the commissioners is due to a seeming lack of knowledge on the part of the purchasing agent, Mr. Woodwell, of prices that should be paid for supplies. We think that if Mr. Woodwell would make some effort to familiarize himself with the prices of the various supplies purchased for the county, that he could save considerable sums of money to the county. The commissioners contend that the purchasing agent is not required to inquire into the matter of the prices charged the county, and that his duty is confined to passing on the necessity of the purchase, but we believe that a purchasing agent should be all the name implied. The commissioners have been negligent and careless in the matter of itemization of bills. This is true on their own bills as well as those presented by others. We find one bill of Mr. Wright for salary and expenses in which the expense item is listed simply "expense \$59.60." The commissioners do not know exactly what this expense consists of, and Mr. Wright could not give the items when called upon to do so. Mr. Beeman has an expense account on file for a trip to a state meeting and the bill merely shows railroad fare without stating where to, and so much where it was incurred or for how many days. They have permitted some of the county officers to render expense bills not itemized, as for example, an expense bill of Mr. Walker for railroad fare, hotel bill and expenses at Santa Fe, for twenty-two days, lumped into the one sum of \$107.80, and a bill by the sheriff

for \$136.50 horse hire, without any showing of how many horses, or how many days, or on what basis the charge was made. The commissioners seem to have been generally negligent in failing to carefully scrutinize the bills presented. Their explanation is that to do so would require too much time; but in view of the fact that each commissioner receives more than \$2.00 for each day in the year as salary, together with his expenses when on official business, we think that they can afford to give such time as may be required for the proper transaction of the county's business. They do not seem to have scrutinized the bills of the county printer, even casually, for on some of the job printing which was not provided for in the schedule of prices for job work on which his contract with the county is based we find that his prices are unreasonable. For example, in some instances his prices for blanks furnished to justices of the peace of the county are shown by his own testimony to be considerably higher than he should charge, and he has also charged for legal blanks for the county clerk's office the price of five cents each, though delivered in quantities, when the same blanks could have been purchased elsewhere for probably one-fourth of the price charged the county. These bills were allowed by the commissioners, and paid. The commissioners have also failed to require the printer to itemize some of his bills for publication of notices, and have failed to require him to attach to the bill a copy of the publication so that the bills could be checked before being allowed. A glaring instance of this is Mr. Mullane's two bills for the January 1913 delinquent tax list, one bill itemizing "Delinquent tax list \$790.00," and the other being for "Bal. on delinquent tax list \$489.60." No copy of the list as published was attached to either bill and it was not shown to the committee that the commissioners checked these bills against the list.

The commissioners in the case of the publication of the delinquent tax list already mentioned, allowed Mr. Mullane's bill for \$790.00 for the publication of this list before the completion of its publication. Inasmuch as the publication would have been valueless to the county until the fourth issue of the paper carrying it, had there been no service rendered the county prior to that time, and the allowance of this bill at that time we consider to have been illegal.

The commissioners have also allowed Mr. Wright's bills for part of his salary before the end of the quarter. In one case they allowed him to draw \$134.00 on salary on June 11th before the end of the quarter on June 30th. This we consider in direct violation of the law providing that the commissioners' salaries shall be payable quarterly.

The commissioners have made a practice of allowing Mr. Mullane \$10.00 per volume for binding the files of newspapers of the county, the bill amounting to about \$90.00 annually. The law provides that the clerk shall receive \$10.00 per volume for taking care of these papers, and causing them to be bound in a substantial manner, and that the expense of binding the papers shall also be paid. A reasonable expense for binding these papers should not exceed \$2.50 per volume, and we consider that even if Mr. Mullane has bound these papers in a substantial manner as the law requires, that he would have been overpaid \$7.50 per volume. We have examined especially the volumes for the year 1912 and 1913 and find the binding to be very cheap and inferior and already beginning to give way under use. The \$10.00 fee provided for by law is properly a clerk's fee and should be covered into the clerk's fee fund.

Mr. Beeman and Mr. Wright made the Chicago trip already mentioned.

They drew from the county treasury an advance of \$140.00 each for the expenses on the trip, which action, we consider illegal in that no services had been rendered to the county nor had any expense been incurred. The minutes of the commissioners meeting show, and so does the testimony of the commissioners, that Mr. Beeman and Mr. Wright agreed to make the trip for the county if their railroad fare and Pullman fare should be paid, and that they would pay their own hotel bills and other traveling expenses. After their return, though they were satisfied with the arrangement first made, the commissioners voted that their other traveling expenses should be paid. Mr. Beeman then filed an itemized statement of his expenses on the trip, together with a refund for the money remaining out of the advance he had drawn. This refund was made on November 18, 1913, about two months after the advance was drawn. Mr. Wright did not file such an itemized statement, and did not make any refund at that time. He mentioned the matter at later dates to the commissioners and to the county clerk, and expressed an intention at such times to file with the clerk an order on his salary for the amount of the refund that he was due the county. He failed to file such an order, however, and while the last grand jury was in session, Mr. Wright, acting in collusion with the county clerk, Mr. A. R. O'Quinn, filed with the clerk an order to take out of his October salary the amount of the refund due the county, dating the order June 20, 1914, and the clerk filed the same as of the date June 22, 1914. It developed during our investigation that the grand jurors were under the impression that this refund order was filed in Mr. O'Quinn's office on the date shown by the filing stamp, but the testimony shows that it was not filed until September 13, 1914, while the grand jury was in session.

We also find that Mr. Wright's telephone in his residence at Artesia for the year of 1912 and for the first six months of 1913 was paid for by the county; that Mr. Wright rendered bills to the county for this telephone for the first nine months at \$2.50 per month, and received pay from the county on that basis, but that the amount he actually paid to the telephone company during that period of time was \$2.00 per month.

Probate Clerk.

With the exception of the back dating of his filing stamp on the Whit Wright refund order above mentioned, we find no serious irregularity in the conduct of Mr. O'Quinn as an officer. We find Mr. O'Quinn has the aim that all county officers should have—viz: To render the tax payers of his county the best service possible, and that he in the attempt to render such services remains constantly in his office attending to the work of the office, and that he spends a greater portion of his evenings likewise. However, we believe Mr. O'Quinn's office could be better managed and are of the opinion that with a proper and efficient administration of the affairs of his office, the allowance for deputy hire now made to him by the commissioners is sufficient, with the possible exception of those times when district court is in session. Mr. O'Quinn complains that the commissioners have refused him sufficient deputy hire, thereby crippling the efficiency of his office. We do not think that this complaint is justified.

About half of the treasurer's monthly reports that are on file in the clerk's office do not bear the date of filing with the clerk, and in those cases it is impossible to ascertain whether or not the treasurer filed the report with the clerk within the first ten days of the month, as required by law.

The law requires the clerk to keep a full and complete account with the county collector, and this the clerk has not done. He and the collector both seemed to be unacquainted with the law. The clerk's explanation of this matter is that the collector has not furnished him the necessary information upon which such accounts could be based.

Sheriff.

As above stated, at sometime prior to statehood the transportation of lunatics to the insane asylum was handled by the sheriff's office, and his usual fees including mileage were charges for such services. The sheriff now takes the position that it is not a part of his duties to do this work, and that the law provides for the district judge to appoint some other person for the work. We have not been cited to any such law. Since Judge Pope's order above referred to it has been the practice to designate some particular person to transport the lunatic in each instance, but the selection of this person has been left to the sheriff, and the work has been done and bill rendered under the direction of the sheriff or his office deputy. The bills, as already stated, have invariably been rendered for the maximum amount permitted to be charged under the court order.

We will call special attention to the case of the lunatic, Ernest Harrison, who was transported to the asylum at Las Vegas, on March 22, 1912. The court order designating the sheriff, M. C. Stewart, as a suitable person to transport this lunatic and one hundred dollars for compensation—not to exceed \$25.00 per day and not to exceed four days, and reasonable expenses incurred in the transportation. No provision was made for a guard in addition. Mr. Stewart did not transport this lunatic, but Mr. John Hewitt, one of his deputies who was drawing a salary of \$75.00 per month at that time, transported the lunatic and Mr. Stewart presented the bill therefor to the commissioners, and it was approved and paid. Mr. Stewart rendered this bill in his own name and made no mention of the services having been rendered by any other person. He made the usual affidavit on the bill that the services were rendered or expense incurred as stated therein. The bill contains a charge of one hundred dollars for four days for self, and twenty dollars for four days for a guard. It contains a charge of \$26.30 for railroad fare for this guard from Carlsbad to Las Vegas and the same amount returning. We find that the guard did not go with Mr. Hewitt and the lunatic to Las Vegas, but to Santa Fe instead. The bill also contains charges of \$7.50 for hotel at Las Vegas, and \$7.50 and \$1.50 for hotel at Albuquerque. Mr. Hewitt testified that no such expenses were incurred; that he was in Las Vegas only a few hours and was in Albuquerque only a few hours. Mr. Stewart testified that the bill was made out by his office deputy, R. B. Armstrong, but that he swore to it himself without any knowledge as to what expenses were really incurred on the trip. Mr. Armstrong testified that the bill was made out from the items of expense reported by Mr. Hewitt with the exception of the item of four days for the guard, amounting to \$26.30. Mr. Hewitt denies that he reported to Mr. Armstrong the items of hotel bills in the amounts above mentioned, and denies that he reported to Mr. Armstrong the items of railroad fare for the guard to Las Vegas and return. We further find that Mr. Hewitt received none of the compensation for transporting this lunatic, but his regular salary as deputy sheriff during the time that he made the trip, and that Mr. Stewart received the compensation stated, and that he has not paid it into his sheriff's fee fund.

If the transportation of this lunatic was a part of the sheriff's duties, then it was proper for Mr. Stewart to cause the service to be performed by a deputy and the compensation rendered therefor should be paid into his sheriff's fee fund. If it was not a part of his duty as sheriff to transport the lunatic, and he was thereby designated by the court as a proper person to transport Ernest Harrison, then he had no right to cause the service to be performed by a salaried deputy, and his bill as rendered and paid to by the commissioners, is a correct statement of an account against the county in that the service was not rendered as stated. His bill as already explained, was an incorrect statement of account against the county in that items of expense which had not been incurred were included therein. This bill was approved and ordered paid by the county commissioners, and has been paid.

We find also another instance of a lunatic being transported to Las Vegas by Sam Aiken, and the bill for expenses was assigned to the sheriff and he received the compensation allowed. Mr. Stewart was unable to give the committee a satisfactory explanation of why the matter was handled in this way.

During the proceedings of the committee it was reported to the committee that rumors were being circulated to the effect that M. C. Stewart, sheriff of Eddy county, had offered a bribe to Walter L. Kegel, chief clerk in the office of the state traveling auditor and bank examiner of the state, and that W. H. Merchant had information regarding the same. The committee, considering this a very grave matter, and one particularly within its authority to investigate, requested Mr. Merchant while on the witness stand to tell what he knew about it. He asked to be excused from testifying on this point, and refused to do so, his excuse being that what he knew was wholly hearsay. Mr. Stewart was present and requested Mr. Merchant to tell the committee whatever he knew or had heard regarding the charge, and Mr. Merchant said his information came from Mr. Charles T. Adams, a member of the last grand jury. The committee then communicated with Mr. Kegel and Mr. Adams by wire, and received an affidavit from the former and a telegram from the latter. The real estate juror from Artesia, referred to in Mr. Adams' telegram, is R. G. Tupper and he has furnished the committee with an affidavit touching the matter. The affidavits and telegrams are as follows:

"San Angelo, Tex. 27
S. I. Roberts, Chairman: Carlsbad,
New Mexico.

Kagle said Bob Armstrong asked him one morning to go over to court house where they met Stewart, who commenced talking about overcharge on prisoners board. Stewart said he could make out his bill for any amount and it was the duty of commissioners to pass on it. After some argument Stewart said to Kagle here is the six hundred dollars overcharge you can have it. Kegel replied you can give me the six hundred dollars but my report goes in just the same. The real estate juror from Artesia that sat between Etter and Williams was present when Kagle made this statement in my car.

CHAS. T. ADAMS—10:35 A. M.
"State of New Mexico
County of Colfax, ss

The undersigned Walter L. Kegel, being sworn, upon his oath deposeseth and says:

That he is the chief clerk in the office of the state traveling auditor and bank examiner of the state of New Mexico.

That he made an official examination of the various offices of the county officials of Eddy county New Mexico, and that said examination was made sometime during the latter part of the year 1913.

That it has been called to his attention that certain statements have been made with reference to an alleged statement made by the undersigned, regarding a bribe offered to the undersigned by M. C. Stewart, sheriff of Eddy county, New Mexico.

That the undersigned never stated to one Charles Adams or any other person or persons that he had ever been offered a bribe by M. C. Stewart to withhold information regarding the office of M. C. Stewart from his official report on the affairs of Eddy county New Mexico.

That M. C. Stewart did not offer the undersigned a bribe at that or any other time to have the undersigned refrain from reporting anything in connection with the examination of his office.

That had a bribe been offered to the undersigned by M. C. Stewart or any other person or persons the matter would have been fully reported to the proper authorities and action taken to have the bribers properly punished. Raton, N. M. November 25, 1914.

(Signed) WALTER E. KEGEL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of November, A. D. 1914.

(Signed) JOHN L. BOYLE,
District Court Clerk.

(Seal)

"Artesia, N. M. Nov. 30th, 1914
Relative to a statement made by Kegel to Adams and Tupper concerning the office of M. C. Stewart, after Kegel's investigation of the county books.

This statement made by me, the undersigned, is as I remember it, not in exact words but in substance, as follows:

"Kegel told Adams and myself that on a certain day after he had made an investigation of the condition of the county affairs; that Mr. Armstrong came up to him (Kegel) and said that he (Armstrong) wanted to see him at the court house. So after supper that certain day Kegel walked over to the court house, either with Mr. Armstrong or met him there. They then sat down on the court house steps and while sitting there Mr. M. C. Stewart came around the corner and seeing Kegel and Armstrong, said: Hello Kegel I understand that you have checked me up short. A certain amount" and Kegel replied that he had. Stewart then said that he would pay up this shortage and that he (Kegel) need not let this shortage appear in his report. To this Kegel replied that Stewart could pay back this amount but that his (Kegel's) report would go in just as had he (Kegel) found it."

The offer of Stewart to Kegel I did not take to be an offer of bribery nor do I so consider it, since there was nothing above the amount of the shortage offered.

(Signed) R. G. TUPPER.

Personally appeared before me, R. G. Tupper, the personally known as the party above signed. This the 30th day of November, 1914.

(Signed) GEORGE M. BROWN,
Notary Public.

Com Exp. 5-20-1916.

(Seal)

Treasurer.

We are of the opinion that the treasurer's office, especially, is crippled in its efficiency by reason of the treasurer's animosities toward other officials. While the enmity existing between him and the chairman of the board of county commissioners has apparently caused the treasurer to take stands in some instances that resulted in a saving to the tax payers of the county, for example his refusal in the latter part of the year 1913 to turn over to the county printer the full delinquent tax lists for publication, when ordered to do so by the commissioners, notwithstanding the attorney general had ruled that under the latest enactment of the legislature such publication of the full list was no longer necessary, we find, however, that in some other instances the treasurer has acted in direct violation of the law with no benefit to the tax payers. In the case of the delinquent tax lists that have been published, and which were provided for by law, it was the duty of the treasurer to prepare these lists for publication. He failed to do so and permitted the county printer to compile the lists. In the case of the list published in January 1913, already mentioned, the county printer compiled it in October and no corrections were made in the list prior to its actual publication, so as to remove from the list those items of delinquent taxes which were paid between the time of the compilation of the list and its publication. We attribute this to the animosity existing between the county printer and the treasurer, which causes them to have as little to do with each other as possible. In this same list the publication costs to be charged against the delinquent tax payers do not total the amount that was paid the printer for the publication. This is due to the fact that the costs to the tax payers were figured on the basis of the

old publication law and the compensation to the printer was figured on the basis of the new publication law under which the list was published. This direct loss to the tax payers we attribute to the negligence of Mr. Merchant in not being informed as to the law and permitting the amounts to be figured and published incorrectly.

We find that Mr. Merchant has failed to promptly collect the delinquent taxes on personal property. A great proportion of the taxes of Eddy county is levied against personal property, especially cattle, and unless the treasurer is diligent in the collection of these taxes, the property against which they are levied may be shipped out of the state and the taxes not collected. We found one specific instance where the tax for 1913 on certain cattle is yet unpaid and that the greater portion of these cattle have been shipped out of the state and sold; and we found another instance where the tax on a stock of goods in Artesia, has been delinquent for sometime and the stock of goods has changed hands several times, part of it has been shipped out of the state, and the remainder sold under execution, and merged with another stock of goods. Mr. Merchant claims that he is at a loss just how to proceed legally in these cases and we think that Mr. Merchant should have sought the district attorney's advice on this matter at the beginning of his term of office.

Mr. Merchant has refused in several instances to show warrants properly drawn by the county commissioners, but did finally pay them upon advice from the district attorney that it was not his duty to pass on the points at issue. We do not understand that Mr. Merchant is charged with the duty of overseeing the disposition of the funds under his control, and consider that his failure to pay these warrants promptly when presented, they being regularly drawn and presented, is but another instance of the public business suffering because of differences between the commissioners and the treasurer, and that the blame in this instance should be placed upon the treasurer.

We find that Mr. Merchant has in many cases refused to segregate taxes when called upon by the tax payers to do so. We do not think that he should be compelled to permit payments on portions of the smallest legal sub-divisions, but that he should whenever possible permit a segregation of taxes that will be to the convenience or benefit of a tax payer. Failure to do so often causes some payments of taxes to be deferred that otherwise would be made promptly, and causes the county to be to that extent to be compelled to draw funds. Mr. Merchant says that his rolls do not contain sufficient information to enable him to make such segregation, but by reference to the schedules on file in the assessor's office, he could get this information very readily. This is not true, however, in those cases where the schedules do not show on what legal subdivision of land or town lot the improvements that are listed are situated, and we would recommend that the assessor require that future schedules contain this information.

Section 25, of Chapter 84 of the laws of 1913 requires the collector when he receives the assessment rolls of that fact, and to give him a statement of the amount of taxes called for by the rolls. The collector is then required to make monthly reports in triplicate, one of which is filed with the traveling auditor, one with the state treasurer, and one with the county clerk, showing all moneys collected by him during the month and the sources from which the money came, together with such other information as may be required by the traveling auditor, or by the provisions of this act. From this information the clerk is required to make up his account heretofore mentioned against the collector. Since the passage of this law the tax rolls for the year 1913 have come into the treasurer's hands and he has not reported that fact to the clerk, and has not given the clerk a statement of the amount of taxes collectible, as shown by the said rolls. He has filed monthly reports with the clerk, but in numerous instances the reports have not been filed on or before the 10th of the month, as the law requires. About half of these reports for the past two years were not signed and certified by the collector, so as to be official, and none of the reports made since the passage of the law above mentioned are duplicates of the reports filed with the traveling auditor.

The blanks as filled out by the collector and furnished to the traveling auditor contain information on bank deposits, sources of receipts and amounts of taxes collected, none of which are shown in the report filed in the clerk's office.

Assessor.

We have thoroughly investigated the conduct of this office, and find no irregularities except the Nichols assessment and failure to file schedules show the location of improvements, both of which matters are mentioned elsewhere in the report. We are of the opinion that the assessor has not sufficiently familiarized himself with the values in the different sections of the county.

These are the conditions in Eddy county's affairs, as we find them, and we regret that our duties compel us to make public some of the findings contained in this report. It is needless to state to your honor that nothing contained in this report is placed here because of friendship for any officer or dislike of any other officer, or through any desire to injure the standing and efficiency or reputation of any person mentioned in or affected by this report. Our duties have been arduous ones and with the filing of this report we present to the court that we have complied fully with the order under which we have worked. There was brought to our attention one matter that we were urged to investigate, that being the building and furnishing of the court house addition. We felt that your order did not cover this matter, and that the grand jury report was not written with that in mind. However, we would have gone into the matter thoroughly and investigated every feature connected with the building of the addition to the court house had we not been confident that to go into the matter

(Continued on page five)