

# The Carlsbad Current

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The El Paso route by way of Queen is 100 miles shorter for the transcontinental tourist than the route by way of the Mesalero reservation through Chaves county. The Queen route has the added quality of being free from snow and storms for six months of the year that prevail on the northern route. Just at present the road through the Sacramento mountains is impassible on account of rains that have visited those sections while the weather was good by the Queen route. Now, that the road between Carlsbad and the plains is being put in condition second to none it would be a fine move to build a permanent road to Queen and on to the road connecting El Paso with Hope and Artesia. A sample might be built on the crossings of the Dark canyon by putting down concrete a foot wide and as deep as necessary to make a permanent track for wagon and auto wheels the concrete to be made concave on the surface. Then the rocky hills should be plastered with concrete so as to make a smooth surface for the wheels. By this method the road could be made everlasting and a road that would never be necessary to repair. Should a good road be made to Queen by the people of Carlsbad and the Forest Service more than half the year it could be traveled by the autos crossing the continent, for the Mesalero route would be found too wet and snow bound when the Queen route is dry and passible.

At a recent meeting of the executive and arrangements committee of the New Mexico educational association in Albuquerque, it was determined to propose to the state board of education next year to have the contest which has existed during the past two or three conventions by holding the contests of the state oratorical association in the spring, instead of during the teachers convention. Every high school in the state is interested in the oratorical contest, just as they are interested in the annual interscholastic track meet at the state university and it is proposed that the oratorical contest be held at the same time as the track meet, now an established annual event at the University and for which special rates are made on the railroads. At the same time there will be proposed the state school musical association and a series of annual contests in music, instrumental, vocal, individual, chorus and glee club events, in which all schools in the state be invited to participate. Music is taught now in practically all of the high schools of the state, as a regular course for which credits are given. The annual meeting of the school music association is proposed to be held at the University, thus bringing together each spring at a time immediately before the University commencement a great body of high school students in contests of state wide interest along three distinct lines of school endeavor. Albuquerque business interests have offered to provide handsome prizes for the musical contests and should the project receive the approval of the state teachers association it is likely that a valuable piano will be one of the first prizes offered to the school bringing the winning chorus or glee club; or scoring the highest number of points in the various musical contests.

Quay county has committed an unpardonable sin by forming a Taxpayers League. The unholy bunch are saying that favoritism should be cut out; that citizens who are chronic tax dodgers are to be deprived of their "personal liberty," and forced to pay out money to help support a government that might arrest them for robbery; that ALL stock should be rendered for taxation; that the lands be assessed at its true value; that merchants and money lenders come up to the "lick log" with the whites. Any fool can see that this scheme will lead to a larger assessed valuation and a lower tax rate, and would injure the business of the land shark by showing to the prospective purchaser the true valuation of the land. If this thing keeps going, nothing but law abiding citizens will come here to stay, and a fellow could not tax a shot at a peace officer without an investigation being made. The Republicans are all that we can depend upon to head off this move.—Eunice Democrat.

### POLITICAL NEWS.

Santa Fe, N. M., July 27.—The state tax commission has fixed August 20th as the date for the beginning of the end in the tax matter. Volunteer experts all agree that there will be a deficiency in the total valuations necessary for the purposes of the state, but there is a little matter of forty millions between them as to the amount. The optimistic experts declare the shortage will be in the neighborhood of eighty millions of dollars and the pessimistic bunch insists that it will be more than one hundred million, and some of them think it will exceed that amount by many millions. There is very little real consolation for the tax payers in either opinion.

The proposal to call an extra session of the legislature is not meeting with any enthusiastic approval. It is argued that the legislature is no good anyway, and that it would be cheaper to have Bursum, Spiess et als. meet and present their proposed measure of relief, if they want to relieve the situation, and if it meets the approval of the governor then a few days session of that legislature might be worth the price. The average citizen of this state has had enough of that legislature.

Reports of democratic activities continue to come to the capital from a number of counties. It seems that the people of the state are very willing to listen to proposed changes, particularly in legislative officials. They have probably heard of that little senate journal shuffling matter and do not care about taking any chances with a republican legislature.

New Mexico is receiving some splendid advertising from the United States government. It has been known for some time that the government was looking up the present location of all the graduates of the New Mexico Military Institute with the intention of using them as commissioned officers in case of trouble with any foreign nation, which, of itself, is something select in the way of advertising, and it is now learned that as a special mark of the appreciation of excellent standing as a military school of the first class that the War Department has presented the school with two up-to-the-minute rapid fire guns and the complete equipment to go with them. It is also admitted that the great showing made by this school greatly assisted the Roswell Battery in securing greater assistance from the government than the majority of volunteer batteries get. The New Mexico Military Institute certainly made itself a great institution nationally, and it all helps advertise the state to the world.

The post master at Roswell is very active these days in an endeavor to promote a mail line from Roswell to Lovington.

### NEW AUTO LINE.

The following from the Lovington Leader shows to what extent the country is developing between El Paso and the northern side of Liddy county: R. G. Tupper, traveling agent for the El Paso Times was in our little city this week and made his leader a pleasant call also on no data on the new mail and passenger daily route from El Paso, via Hope and Artesia to Lovington.

It is stated that they have now 400 subscriptions in the Valley and with a few more on the Plains he believes it then will enable them to secure a mail contract which together with passenger, express and parcels post they can afford in a short time to start the daily through mail car service. The plan being to leave El Paso at 5 in the morning reaching Artesia by 9 in the afternoon leaving there shortly after and reaching Lovington by 9 o'clock at night, after a short stop here to return same night so as to reach Artesia again in time to start on regular time 5 o'clock in the morning reaching El Paso at 5 o'clock same evening.

Thus the El Paso Times printed in the morning there would reach the Lovington people at 9 o'clock that night if they cared to sit up that late or could get it the first thing in the morning making it 24 hours or more earlier than any other paper we now receive, besides the convenience of quick transportation of both mail and passengers. This would have a close second in the Roswell Evening News which gives the latest news at earliest date we now receive. The road from El Paso to Artesia is almost perfect in condition now and well posted, also the road from Artesia to Lovington is good and is still being made better all the time, while the road from Lovington on to Broncho touching the National highway is in fine condition as are most of the Plains roads.

Mr. Tupper stated that they intended putting on 6 cylinder, 7 passenger autos, make daily trips including Sunday and put on two cars if necessary. This sounds like business to us plains people and every one should lend his efforts to push a proposition that would mean so much to the welfare of our county and feel that they will. This will not cut off the Carlsbad mail route as their contract is for 3 years, but will only give our people another and much quicker route thru. And as soon as it is established we want to extend with their assistance the shortest and best route through to the east touching a rail road.

### CANNING INDUSTRY.

R. Ohnemus and his help peeled and canned last week in three days, 1,000 cans of choice peaches, besides 500 pounds of dried peaches. Mr. Ohnemus has a fine vineyard, also, connected with his home place and one can hardly estimate the number of pounds of grapes that are now and will soon be ripe. If he cannot sell the grapes fresh he will can them. In two weeks more the Elberta peaches will be ready for market, then you will see all the ladies busy canning, as well as the packers working in the various orchards. Then will be a good time to visit the valley and especially Carlsbad, the Beautiful.

### Renewed interest in the national guard, due to the discovery, or keen realization, rather, that it must be the mainstay of our first line of defense in time of war, should be fostered and kept alive.

The position of the guard has been misunderstood by the mass of citizens. That the institution is not what it might be and what it ought to be can be admitted without reflecting upon the system or the personnel. For more than a generation the organized militia of the states was in a false position. Appeal for its support was made to the military spirit of the youth of the land, but that spirit was not given free scope. Before the civil war the law permitted independent military organizations, armed and equipped. The militia itself was semi-independent that is, the state supervision was not rigid, and regiments were permitted to work out their own destiny in the south independent companies were numerous and, as a rule, were ready to take the field at the call of their states in 1861. But in the reorganization of the militia which began long after the war the rule was to insist more and more upon discipline and state control. Ultimately the organized militia came under national control, and today it is impossible to think of it as other than a standing army. The government and the people should provide for making the guard an institution which will arouse the spirit of the man behind the gun and win his fidelity.

The old time independent rifle clubs became a dangerous nuisance because the rifles often became rivals in petty rows and even threatened to rival the policemen's clubs. Armed private societies had to be suppressed. But in the interest of sharpshooting there are now over 400 rifle clubs with a membership of nearly 17,000. Congress has recognized this movement as a promising feature of military preparedness, and the war department is co-operating with the duly organized and accredited clubs with a view to greater efficiency for national service in the country's defense. Here at least the cost of preparedness does not figure large.

Finding that public playgrounds and recreation piers are not only well patronized, but even overcrowded, "play streets" are being set apart in some large cities. Vehicles will be kept out of the streets set apart for play during certain hours, and the material prohibition against playing in the streets will be off. Children in the country can't imagine what it means to have no playground and no paved streets. But city youngsters find health and fun there when they are allowed the chance.

War is showing the English that the whole burden of conflict is not borne by the man with the musket. A huge share of the burden falls upon the stay at homes, and by the irony of fate the suffragettes are now called upon to make good on their challenge that they can and will do man's work.

### J. CAESAR, ROAD BUILDER.

WHEN Caesar took an eastward ride And grabbed the Gauls of Rome, What was the first thing he did To make them feel at home? Did he increase the people's load And heavily burdened them? No, he dug in and built good roads— That's what old Caesar did.

Did Caesar put the iron heel Upon the foeman's breast, Or did he try to make them feel That Roman rule was best? What did he do to make them glad? He came their lands amid, He built good roads in place of bad— That's what old Caesar did.

He built good roads from hill to hill, And roads from vale to vale; He ran a good roads movement 'Till old Rome got all the kate. He told the folks to buy at home, Build roads their rats to rid (Till all roads led up to Rome— That's what old Caesar did.

If any town would make itself The center of the map, Where folks will come and settle down And live in plenty's lap, If any town its own abodes Of poverty would rid, Let it go out and build good roads— Just like old Caesar did. —Exchange.

### FATHER'S METHOD.

WHEN father talks about the war He doesn't put on airs; He calls it Liege to rime with siege, The French he never spers. Those foreign towns don't bother him, He needs no clever books To help him out when he's in doubt, He says 'em as they look.

THOUGH some may call Namur "Nah-moor," It's "Nam-er" plain to dad, He doesn't pose as one who knows Each foreign guttural fad. He doesn't twist his tongue about To get 'em, hook or crook, The way they're said, but plods ahead 'An' reads 'em as they look. —Exchange.

### WAR.

THEY say that "war is hell," "the great accursed," "The sin impossible to be forgiven," Yet I can look beyond it, at its worst, And still find blue in heaven.

AND as I note how nobly nature forms Under the war's red vein, I deem it true That he who made the earthquake and the storm Perchance made battle too.

THE life he loves is not the life of span Abbreviated by each passing breath, It is the true humanity of man Victorious over death. —Archbishop Alexander.

### WILSON PLAINLY WARNS GERMAN.

His Last Note Makes Mandatory the Observance of Humanity Upon the High Seas.

Washington, July 23.—Following is the official text of the latest American note to Germany, regarding submarine warfare, which was delivered to the foreign office at Berlin today by Ambassador Gerard:

The Secretary of State to Ambassador Gerard, Washington July 21 1915: You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the minister of foreign affairs:

The note of the imperial German government dated the 8th of July, 1915, has received the careful consideration of the government of the United States and it regrets to be obliged to say that it has found it very unsatisfactory, because it fails to meet the real differences between the two governments, and indicates no way in which the accepted principles of law and humanity may be applied in the grave matter in controversy but proposes on the contrary, arrangements for a partial suspension of those principles which virtually set them aside.

### One Point of Agreement.

The government of the United States note with satisfaction that the imperial government recognizes without reservation the validity of the principles insisted upon in the several communications which this government has addressed to the imperial German government with regard to its announcement of a war zone and the use of submarine against merchantmen on the high seas—the principle that the high seas are free, that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before she can lawfully be seized and destroyed, and that the lives of non-combatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to examination; for a belligerent act of retaliation is per se an act beyond the law, and the defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal.

### Policy Keenly Disappointing.

The government of the United States is, however, keenly disappointed to find that the imperial German government regards itself as in large degree exempt from the obligation to observe these principles, even where neutral vessels are concerned, by what it believes the policy and practice of the government of Great Britain to be in the present war with regard to neutral commerce.

The imperial government will really understand that the government of the United States cannot discuss the policy of the government of Great Britain with regard to the neutral trade except with the government itself and that it must regard the conduct of other belligerent governments as irrelevant to any discussion with the imperial German government of what this government regards as grave and unjustifiable violations of the rights of American citizenship by German naval commanders. Illegal and inhuman acts, however, justifiable they may be thought to be against an enemy who is believed to have acted in violation of law and humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the rights of life itself.

If a belligerent cannot retaliate against an enemy without injuring the lives of neutrals, as well as their property, humanity, as well as justice and a due regard for the rights of neutral powers, should dictate that the practice be discontinued. If persisted in it would in such circumstances constitute an unadorned offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected.

### Recognizes New Conditions.

The government of the United States is not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions created by this war or of the radical alterations of circumstances and method of attacks produced by the use of instrumentalities of naval warfare which the nations of the world cannot have had in view when the existing rules of international law were formulated, and it is ready to make every reasonable allowance for these naval and unexpected aspects of war at sea; but it cannot consent to abate any essential or fundamental rights of its people because of a mere alteration of circumstances. The rights of neutrals in time of war are based upon people, not upon expediency, and the principles are immutable. It is the duty and obligation of belligerents to find a way to adapt the new circumstances to them.

### Can Conduct War Humanely.

The events of the past two months have clearly indicated that it is possible and practicable to conduct such submarine operations as have characterized the activity of the imperial German navy within the so-called war zone in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated warfare. The whole world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of that possibility by the German naval commanders. It is manifestly possible, therefore, to lift the whole practice of submarine war above the criticism which it has aroused and remove the chief cause of offense.

### Must Disavow Lusitania Act.

In view of the admission of illegality made by the imperial government when it pleaded the right of retaliation in defense of its acts, and in view of the manifest possibility of conforming to the established rules of naval warfare, the government of the United States cannot believe that the imperial government will longer refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania or from offering reparation of the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a need less destruction of human life by an illegal act.

The government of the United States while not indifferent to the friendly spirit in which it is made, cannot accept the suggestion of the imperial

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German government that certain vessels be designated and agreed upon which shall be free on the seas now illegally prescribed. The very agreement would by implication, subject other vessels to illegal attacks and would be a curtailment and therefore an abandonment of the principles for which this government contends, and which, in times of calmer councils every nation would concede as of course.

### Contend for Freedom of the Seas.

The government of the United States and the imperial German government are contending for the same great object, have long stood together in urging the very principles, upon which the government of the United States now solemnly insists. They are both contending for the freedom of the seas. The government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom, from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost. It invites the practical co-operation of the imperial German government at this time when co-operation may accomplish most and this great common object be most strikingly and effectively achieved.

### Would Act As Common Friend.

The imperial German government expresses the hope that this object may be in some measure accomplished even before the present war ends. It can be. The government of the United States not only feels obliged to insist upon it, by whatsoever violated or ignored, and in the protection of its own citizens, but it also deeply interested in seeing it made practicable between the belligerents themselves, and holds it out ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way.

In the meantime the very value which this government sets upon the long and unbroken friendship between the people and government of the United States and the people and government of the German nation impels it to press very solemnly upon the imperial government the necessity for a scrupulous observance of neutral rights in this critical matter. Friendship itself prompts it to say to the imperial government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the government of the United States as they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly.

Vernon Middleton while helping with the goats at the ranch, hurt his lame ankle over, by stepping on a stone that rolled from under him. He was just starting out with the goats but managed to get back to camp. His father helped him to get into the hack and he came to town Tuesday. A physician put the ankle in place and he has not put his foot to the ground since. He has the use of two very good crutches, that are quite a help in moving around the house.

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L. O. Gedke left last Saturday for Wichita, Kansas, where he will join his wife, and they will make their home there. J. S. Parrot, of Wichita, has the position with the Carlsbad Bakery and is an experienced hand. He was here as baker before Mr. Gedke came.

Rev. Mr. Beachamp passed through Carlsbad from Lovington enroute for Queen, Tuesday. He is holding a camp meeting at the Queen school house. Rev. Mr. Gage and Rev. J. N. S. Webb were to assist him in this meeting, but Rev. Mr. Gage is ill, and Rev. Mr. Webb left this week for Mexico, so he will have to hold the meeting alone. Rev. Mr. Beachamp is well and ably known in that vicinity and will nodoubt hold a successful meeting.

Mr. Pullen, has been giving the Carlsbad Springs water a thorough test for stomach trouble. He has been keeping bachelor quarters in the Hull house at the springs for two months or less, when he came here he was very feeble, but after being here took a camping trip up to the mountains spending a week at the old Sitting Bull falls, and gained six pounds while out. He left this week for O'Choa, New Mexico, thinking he is a well man.

J. J. Reals returned last Monday from a trip to the Sacramento making the trip with P. V. Hollebeke in the latter's Ford. They report a terrible time with mud on account of the rains on the Penasco. Ed. and O. W. Hollebeke also accompanied them.



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