

A FINE ART EXHIBIT AT THE MUSEUM

SANTA FE PEOPLE AND VISITORS GIVEN A TREAT THROUGH THE COURTESY OF ARTIST ROLLINS

THE ZUNI INDIAN WELL PORTRAYED

PAINTING THAT WON MEDAL AT PANAMA-CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION TO REMAIN PERMANENTLY AS THE GIFT OF THE ARTIST

The Rollins Art Exhibit. Zuni is a little world by itself. It holds itself aloof as much as possible from modern influences and has even discarded the religion of its conquerors and returned to the cult of its fathers.

Most ambitious is 'The Invocation,' which was awarded a medal at the Panama-California Exposition and which is to become a permanent acquisition of the new art gallery.

The Man With The Hoe. Companion pictures are 'The Man with the Hoe' and 'The Burden of Labor.' Both are emblematic of the man who toils for his bread.

Two Sunny Landscapes. To both sides of the last-described picture hang two more cheerful canvases, each of them a landscape. One of them gives a glimpse of a corner of Zuni shot out from the world but lit up by the warmth of the sun that blesses all of the Southwest.

Trio Of Indian Portraits. 'The Sun Priest,' 'The Rain Maker' and 'The Smoker' is a trio of portraits which show Rollins at his best. The first two are young men in all the beauty of their strength, their virility.

upon it a large sun symbol. The young buck has his face turned away but his attitude denotes not cringing devotion, but proud recognition of the higher powers.

Pictures With An Atmosphere. 'The Zuni Ovens,' in itself would form an exhibit. It is a picture with 'atmosphere' Blue evening mists rise from the Zuni river which glistens in the last rays of the sun which cover with a gleam the distant but massive Thunder Mountain.

Henry And Rembrandt. 'Zuni Girl' is painted much in the style of Robert Henri, with not a touch too much or too finished, while 'Zuni Woman,' reminds of Rembrandt and despite its sombre black it is a picture that appeals mightily to the imagination.

OREGON TIMBERS FOR THE MUSEUM HERE THIS WEEK. Twenty six huge vigas for the ceiling of the St. Francis auditorium of the new museum building in this city have passed Seligman, Arizona, on their way to Santa Fe from San Diego.

WORK PROGRESSING RAPIDLY ON THE BEAUTIFUL AND IMPRESSIVE STRUCTURE FOR ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY. The largest of the steel beams has been moved into the auditorium. It is 46 feet long and weighs 7,000 lbs. It will be placed across the auditorium at the point where the transept joins the nave, and will carry the heavy roof over the transept which is to be higher than that of the main nave, so as to let in a flood of light across the entire width of the auditorium.

Railroads and Packers Fined \$170,000. Chicago.—Federal Judge R. M. Ladd in the United States District Court imposed fines amounting to \$170,000 against Swift & Co., the packers, and three railroads, for allowing rebates in violation of the Elkins Interstate Commerce act. Swift & Co. were fined \$60,000; the Pennsylvania Railroad \$20,000; the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern railroad, \$20,000; the Pittsburg, Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis, \$20,000 in one case and \$50,000 in another.

Tacoma Has 15-Cent Loaf. Tacoma, Wash.—Tacoma bakers put the 15-cent loaf of bread on the market. German Casualties Number 3,755,693. London.—German casualties since the beginning of the war, reported in German official lists, total 3,755,693 officers and men, according to an official British compilation made public today. Of this total 910,221 were killed. The figures do not include casualties among the naval forces or the colonial troops. The German casualties report by the same source for the month of October total 199,672 officers and men, including dead 34,821.

INFORMATION OF MUCH INTEREST TO NEW SETTLERS

STATE LAND DEPARTMENT NOW HAS IN PRESS A REVISED EDITION OF THE NEW MEXICO RED BOOK

We reproduce at length from the revised Red Book the following valuable information for the benefit of new settlers and intending locators in the state. (Continued from last week) POULTRY RAISING. The raising of various kinds of poultry in New Mexico has become an established industry of the state, and includes not only chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks, but pigeons as well, the latter being especially easily raised.

Because of its healthful climate, high percentage of sunshine and many other advantages, there is no place in the state of New Mexico that is not adapted to this industry. In the higher altitudes near the foot hills, where the piñon and juniper trees grow luxuriantly, ample shade is provided for all kinds of poultry, as well as out-door roosts during the summer months, which keeps the fowls in good condition, and affords them opportunity for picking up much of their living from the piñon nuts, juniper berries and earth worms. Plenty of range room is especially conducive to healthfulness in fowls, and in this state, where there are no congested districts to retard development, conditions are ideal for poultry raising.

THE CULTIVATION OF BEES AND THE production of honey is another profitable industry in this state that appeals to the man of small means, more especially so in the arid and semi-arid regions of New Mexico, the Perotea Semiaridum, or more commonly known as the Rocky Mountain Bee Plant, affords ample food for these little insects, as this plant grows luxuriantly in every part of the state. Its blossoms, which are in season from early spring to late fall, are the most abundant and in the lowest valleys, a hardy, rounded plant growing readily without any cultivation whatever, and providing an abundance of bee feed without any effort on the part of the owner of the apiary. However, as this plant is sometimes eradicated by farmers cultivating the soil on which it grows, it is advisable to plant fields of sweet clover and alfalfa as a protection against famine among the bees, although this bee plant itself is not cultivated to advantage with but little effort.

There is a ready market for honey in this state, and the prices are good. From practically every locality where fruit and alfalfa are grown there are shipments of honey, the quantity of which is difficult to determine as these shipments, necessarily, are small from each producer. Beeswax in another product of the apiculture which finds ready sale in New Mexico markets, and as the products of this industry are not perishable it can be conducted profitably at a distance from markets. For this purpose the public lands of New Mexico offer rare opportunities for investment.

STATE GOVERNMENT AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS. All state officers are elected, as are the members of the judiciary. A department known as the Corporation Commission, having extensive authority in the regulation of corporations, was established by the state constitution. This commission is given a rigid supervision over all public service corporations with the intent that the rights of the citizens may be maintained at all times. When the framers of the state constitution assembled it was with the desire to give the new state a constitution as well as a line with the older commonwealths that have made their mark. The result of their deliberations met with the approval of the citizens of the state, and has been the means of rearing a governmental structure that will endure

because the foundation is sound. There is also an officer known as the State Examiner and another as the Traveling Auditor. Through these officers the banks and the books of the officials of each county are required to be examined once a year.

It is worthy of note that there is no state poor house in New Mexico, and the need of care has not yet been made manifest, although there are charitable institutions under private control which care for the indigent sick, and the state contributes to the support of such institutions as well as to the support of several orphan asylums that are conducted by charitable organizations. The state institutions, semi-charitable, insane asylum; schools for the deaf and dumb and the blind, are all well provided for and the land appropriations made for their maintenance assist materially in reducing taxation. The court records of New Mexico show a percentage of crime below the average of many other states, giving evidence of the class of citizenship and the extent to which the laws are enforced.

New Mexico offers a homeland under good government; a healthful climate, delightful at all seasons of the year, with the door of opportunity open to all that are able and willing to couple energy with good judgment, because there is no effort intelligently directed, without which no man can make a success of any undertaking in life. This is in reality a new field, presenting a chance to begin, and while it is not a frontier it offers rare opportunities to make a new start, and now is the time to investigate the resources and possibilities of New Mexico.

At the time of its admission into the Union, the State of New Mexico was granted 12,000,000 acres of Government land, the proceeds from which were to be used for specified purposes, including the maintenance of certain educational institutions throughout the state. This has enabled these institutions and the public schools of New Mexico to be conducted successfully with but little aid from general taxation, and the educational, semi-charitable and penal institutions of the state are equipped in a manner that would do credit to any of the older commonwealths, and with improvements that may be necessary with increased growth, will be adequate for many years to come. State taxes, therefore, are not oppressive, and under the wise provision of the Constitution cannot be made so. The territorial tax rate for government purposes in 1900 was 14 mills; in 1910 it was 11 mills; in 1915, 10 mills, while the state rate for 1915 was but 3 mills and 95-100. The rate for 1916 has not yet been fixed. This reduction was made possible by the increase in property values, as well as a careful administration of state affairs. The total valuation of taxable property in this state, for 1916, exclusive of the net product of mines, will reach approximately \$314,000,000. With financial conditions as they are, the new comer to New Mexico may rest assured that the foundation is sound, and that the danger of increasing taxation has been practically eliminated.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING. Skilled workmen, as a rule, find no difficulty in securing employment in the leading cities and towns of New Mexico, while the many mining opportunities for work, the wage scale is that of other states, and here has been a noticeable freedom from labor troubles in all of New Mexico's industries. The cost of living in this state is little different from that of other western states. The fluctuations in prices being governed here, as elsewhere, by the law of supply and demand. Freight rates on goods shipped from a distance have an influence on prices, but the cost of living is no greater than in most cities, while in the farming districts and even in many of the villages much of the home foodstuff can be raised on small patches of ground, with chickens and cows as a first aid to household.

SCHOOLS OF THE STATE. One of the first considerations to the homeseeker, is the question of schools. As heretofore stated, Congress granted to New Mexico an endowment of 12,000,000 acres of public lands, revenues from the sale and lease of which are to be devoted to the support of higher educational institutions, public schools, semi-charitable and penal institutions. The school laws are modern and efficient and every community throughout the state is an active force in forwarding the educational movement. During the year 1915 a concerted war was waged against any degree of illiteracy in the state, and the establishment of evening schools has materially aided in this campaign. There is a state superintendent of public instruction and a state board of education, while each county has its superintendent of public schools who works in conjunction with the state officers, and the beneficial results of this system are seen in the increasing number of school houses that are being built as rapidly as the needs of the districts demand them; while every city and town maintains its own public school department.

The public school system of New Mexico compares favorably with that of any state in the Union. It operates under the uniform text-book system and for the fiscal year ending (Continued on page five)

CALIFORNIA MAY GET INTO A BAD MIX-UP

THROWING OUT OF A PRECINCT MAY DELAY CASTING ELECTORAL VOTE OF FICIAL COUNT GOES ON NO CHANGES YET

Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 17.—Desire to avoid court action which may delay official certification of Los Angeles vote and hold up indefinitely through legal delays the casting of California's vote in the electoral college, caused the board of supervisors to postpone today, until Monday, action on a city ordinance where the tally sheet showed five votes more than the registration records.

Thirty Counties Report. Sacramento, Calif., Nov. 17.—Thirty counties of California have sent their official election count to Secretary of State Jordan and the figures for Sacramento county are expected to be in sometime today. Night and day shifts are to be employed in canvassing the total, and the work will go on continuously until completed.

RUSSO-RUMANIANS ARE NOW ON THE OFFENSIVE IN DOBRUDJA AGAINST VON MACKENSEN. London, Nov. 14.—Once again the German line in France has been hard hit. Starting an offensive against the northern bank of the Ancre river, northward over a front of about five miles, from St. Pierre la Cour to the north of Somme, the British have captured the towns of Beaumont Hamel and St. Pierre Division and first and second line trenches at various points.

London, Nov. 14.—The Russians and Rumanians are vigorously on the offensive. North of the Constanta-Chernavoda railway, the Russo-Rumanian forces have pushed back Field Marshal von Mackensen's men to a front running through the towns of Topal, Inanceanu and Karasuati. Salsilei, east of the Peronne-Bapaume road in the Somme region, has fallen entirely into the hands of the troops of Gen. Foch. The French inflicted heavy casualties on the Germans.

Former Congressman George Dead. Washington.—Former Congressman Henry George, son of Henry George of single tax fame, died here after a long illness. He formerly represented the Twenty-first congressional district of New York. He was 64 years old and had obtained his home in New York city.

London, Nov. 11.—Driving against the center of the Russian line on the eastern front, German troops have gained possession of Russian positions on a front of about two and a half miles. The attack, which resulted also in the capture of more than 3,000 prisoners, took place in the district of Skrobowa, twelve miles northeast of Baronovichi, north of the Pank marshes, and where only isolated fighting has occurred lately. The Russians, Berlin also says, lost twenty-seven machine guns and twelve minn-troverns.

FIGHT EIGHT-HOUR LAW TO END. Railroads and Brotherhoods Admit They Cannot Tell Outcome of New Controversy.

New York.—The interrupted conference between representatives of the nation's railways and their 400,000 brotherhood employes, looking toward an adjustment of their newly formulated differences on the interpretation of the Adamson eight-hour law, was not resumed here Tuesday.

Evangeline Booth Recovered. New York.—After an illness of several weeks Evangeline C. Booth, commander of the Salvation Army in the United States, is reported as well on the road to recovery. British Capture Third Stronghold. London.—The British drive began early Monday morning and for rain in the region of the Ancre river. France has netted them another village, Beaumont, on the north bank of the Ancre. The capture of this village makes three that have fallen into British hands since the advance began, the other two being Beaumont-Hamel and St. Pierre Division. The British captured 5,000 German prisoners, and made further advance near the Bate de Warlencourt, three miles south of Bapaume.

Washington.—Great Britain's reply to President Wilson's note of last July, protesting against the blacklisting of American business firms and individuals, was made public at the State Department. It is a rejection of the American contentions based on the ground that the British blacklist is purely domestic legislation. Secretary Lansing indicated that the United States will continue the legal argument involved in the diplomatic communications. The chief defense which the British government advances in support of the blacklist is contained in a single paragraph. This paragraph reads: "I can scarcely believe that the United States government intends to challenge the right of Great Britain as a sovereign state to pass legislation prohibiting all those who owe her allegiance from trading with any specified persons when such prohibition is found necessary in the public interest."

President Wilson, in his note, characterized the blacklist as "arbitrary interference with neutral trade against which it is its (the United States) duty to protest in the most decided terms." Great Britain in the reply says the blacklist is not aimed at neutral trade at all, but is simply "the exercise of the sovereign right of an independent state over its own citizens and not a foreigner." In conclusion the British government indicates that the true remedy would be for Americans to refrain from a species of trade which exposes innocent commerce to suspicion. A part which attracted much official notice dealt with the subject of peace, based on the theory that one American contention had been that there exists no military necessity for the blacklist, that it is unnecessary for the allies to prejudice neutral commerce, and that nothing which happens in distant neutral countries can influence the result of the great conflict.

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Where Used for Feeding Will Be Most Economical Place to Store the Entire Plant. An acre of corn ensiled with every bushel will produce as much as 100 bushels of silage. It is not more difficult to feed than the same acre of corn with the stover and the ears fed as ground corn. The extra expense and labor of husking and storing the ear corn is very largely wasted unless the desire is to market the ear corn.

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NEW MINING CAMP MAKES SHIPMENT

SCHOLLIE, NEAR CORNER OF VALENCIA, TORRANCE AND SOCORRO COUNTIES, THE NEW ELDORADO

FOUR STORES DO RUSH BUSINESS

EDDY COUNTY COMING TO THE FRONT AS SULPHUR PRODUCE. RED RIVER TO TAKE ON NEW LIFE AND ACTIVITY

Schollie's new mining camp in the southeast corner of Valencia county is rapidly coming into prominence as a producer. W. B. Humphries, manager of one of the companies operating there said last week that twelve cars are loading with ore. He billed a car out for his company on Monday, on which he had an assay of between 5 and 6 per cent. He said a second car would be billed out within a few days. There are now four stores in camp, all doing a rushing business, groceries disappearing from the stores almost as fast as they can be brought in.

Red River Flourishes. Lester Snell, who is employed by the Memphis Mining company at Red River as mining engineer, came over this week for a short visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Snell. He reports mining activities in the Red River district steadily increasing, with assurances of continued activity until the severe winter weather sets in. Among the most recent items of mining news from that district is the investigation being made by the Mogollon Mining corporation, which is one of the biggest new operations in the west. With the opening of spring, it is predicted that one of the biggest mining bonanzas ever experienced in the southwest will set in. The development will be under the direction of large mining corporations backed by millions of capital and operating upon an extensive scale.—Raton Range

Will Ship Sulphur Soon. W. H. Carr, superintendent of the Grant Sulphur Company, operating in Eddy county, told the Argus yesterday of the work of this development company. The Grant company has employed one of the most famous geologists in the United States, Dr. Gustav Gressman, to go over the ground, and they have an immense amount of sulphur in sight. Right now Carr is developing a mine site and seems to be well pleased with the amount of explosive material he has so far uncovered. In speaking of the work, Mr. Carr said: "Our concern is a private venture and not in any way connected with the trust. We are putting our money in the work, and the prospects are flattering. Sulphur is way out of sight now, selling at from forty to forty-five dollars a ton. Formerly it sold at fifteen dollars. The war is largely responsible for this phenomenal rise in the price of sulphur, for of course vast quantities of it are used in the manufacture of munitions. All the plants that are supplying munitions to the allies are working overtime, and the price of sulphur is being driven up to these figures. We think we will be able to ship inside of two months."

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