

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT NEXT VICEROY OF IRELAND

Popular and Able, it is Believed He is Safest Man to Place in Difficult Position.

LORD DERBY PICKED FOR PREMIERSHIP

Occupants of Ill-fated Submarine Pigmy Must Have Lived for Hours in Awful Struggle with Death.

(By the Associated Press.) London, March 7.—It is almost definitely decided that Prince Arthur of Connaught is to be the next viceroy of Ireland. There was some talk of his succeeding his father, the Duke of Connaught, as viceroy of Canada, but this will not take place, unless the Unionists are successful in preventing the government from establishing a parliament in Ireland.

Like all members of the Connaught family, Prince Arthur is extremely popular, and besides it is considered that he would make an able and responsible viceroy, while his personal intimacy with the king would have a great effect in soothing Unionist susceptibilities in Ireland. It would be difficult for Irish society to boycott a viceroy of the royal house, and the vice of the sovereign, especially after the latter had visited Dublin in person to open the first Irish parliament, which he will do if that parliament is ever summoned.

There is little prospect, however, of the home rule bill becoming law early in the coming summer, as Nationalists and Liberals have often declared would be the case. It is now predicted that Ireland's fight for self-government will not be over before next fall.

At best nothing can be done with the home rule bill until April for financial affairs will take up all of March, and now that Premier Asquith has promised to make liberal concessions to overcome the objections of the Unionists, it will probably take most of the summer to reframe the bill. The Unionists are seriously displeased at the delay, for it is believed it will work to a better understanding. The government will have time to consider thoroughly its proposed amendments and to determine whether they will have the desired effect of promoting peace.

amission is to carry out the desires of his old chief, Gladstone, and bring contentment to the majority of Irishmen.

The procedure to be followed is very clearly stated in the parliament act. After the bill has been read a second time the government will come forward with their suggestions, and a long series of debates may be expected in the commons. The Unionists will doubtless oppose them, but it may be inferred from what Lord George said in the debate on the speech from the throne that the government will persist in them, and will send them to the Lords. It is then that the real fight will begin, and it may be weeks before the struggle is finally decided.

Lord Derby, as being picked by many political observers as likely to receive the premiership when the Unionists return to power.

Those who most ardently supported home law are now believing that his leadership has proved a failure. He is over 70 years of age, and he is a Liberal Unionist, a party association which has never helped a man to the leadership of the Unionists.

Lord Derby, on the other hand, who has been Unionist leader in Lancashire for many years, has never associated himself with the tariff reform which has helped to defeat the Unionists at three successive general elections. He is a "free trader," like most Lancastrians, and has further strengthened his position by taking a strong stand against those who threatened civil war if the home rule bill is passed. While a staunch anti-home ruler, Lord Derby spoke strongly against the Unionist men, should they pass against law and order. Again, he denounced attempts to revive the royal veto, when a section of his party suggested that the king should be petitioned to withhold his signature from the home rule bill. He therefore gained the reputation of being a strong constitutionalist.

The Lancashire leader has the advantage of having served in the house of commons and has had considerable experience in the cabinet. He started his career as a member of the staff of the governor general of Canada; was chief press censor and private secretary to Lord Roberts during the South African war, and was twice mentioned in dispatches for conspicuous services. Upon return to England he became one of the lords of the treasury, and later financial secretary to the war office, where he remained until he entered the cabinet as postmaster general.

He had to retire from the house of commons, where he represented the West Hants division of Hampshire for fourteen years, on the death of his father in 1905, but he has continued his interest in politics, but without greater assistance is his intimacy with King George.

According to testimony of members of the crew of the destroyer Pigmy, which was on the spot when the submarine A-7 disappeared off Newport, January, the occupants of the ill-fated vessel must have lived for at least an hour after the submarine sank, and during the greater part of that time were engaged in the hopeless task of trying to bring her to the surface. The crew of the Pigmy saw during that time periodical cone-shaped upheavals of water growing gradually less until they ceased. This, say the experts, proves that an effort was being made to restore buoyancy by blowing out the trimming tanks until the last ounce of compressed air was exhausted. How the surplus buoyancy, which every undersized retains when diving, was lost is a question which may never be solved, but it might have been caused by a mishap in the tanks or failure of the torpedo-tube door to operate.

There is now little hope of ever bringing the A-7 to the surface. She lies in 27 fathoms of water, while no submarine has yet been raised from a greater depth than seven fathoms. Besides, the boat lies with her nose lifted at an angle of 26 degrees, and her quarters buried in the mud to the base of her coning tower, so it would be almost impossible to get a lift on it.

"The thousands of horse-drawn omnibuses which were a familiar sight in London a few years ago are now serving as chicken houses, as woodsheds,

or cottages at the beaches. There are now only about a dozen of the horse houses left in service, those being used to collect up street car lines which do not cross the bridges over the Thames. The omnibus companies have been disposing of the old vehicles for seven dollars a piece, a rate so low that the demand has been greater than the supply.

Unionist society women have started a novel campaign against the Welsh disestablishment bill. When the idea was first mooted the proposition was to hold Wednesday afternoon social functions during March at the town houses of four peeresses, each gathering being attended by one of the Welsh bishops. Other peeresses, however, have indicated their willingness to lend their houses to the public in the cause of the establishment, and these will be utilized on Saturday afternoons, when their owners are out of town for the week-end.

PANKEY SAYS YEAR WILL BE BIG FOR CATTLEMEN

Santa Fe County Grower Looks for High Prices to Stand Firm and Says Range is in Good Shape.

State Senator B. P. Pankey left this morning for his ranch home near Lamy after spending a day in Albuquerque. Mr. Pankey expects to leave tomorrow for Fort Worth, Tex., to attend the annual convention of the Texas cattlemen's convention, chiefly for the purpose of getting in touch with buyers and general southwestern market conditions.

"It should be a mighty prosperous year for the cattlemen in New Mexico," said the senator. "There have been abundant rains all over western New Mexico recently and the grass is already showing green. I think there will be plenty of spring and early summer range, and if that proves to be the case the cattlemen cannot help making money and lots of it.

RESPONSE PROVES SLOW TO THE NEW GUARD COMPANY

Possibility of service in Mexico Given as Reason by Many for Not Signing Muster Roll.

Possibility of service in Mexico and strike duty forms the chief objection the organization committee of the proposed new national guard company finds in seeking recruits among the young men of Albuquerque. The sub-committee that went after eligible youngsters failed to sign all the fifteen recruits sought because the young men who declined feared either that the Mexican situation would result in a call for service in the southern republic or that a strike might arise that would force them to take a position hostile to union labor.

Another sub-committee will continue the search for recruits with a selected list of fifteen men. Jay C. Cushman will accompany the committee as a representative of the business interests of the city. The sub-committee consists of Thomas Egan, Eugene Carr and John McKee. Jay Hubbs accompanied the sub-committee yesterday as the business man endorsed.

MAYOR SIGNS ORDER FOR NEW \$9,000 MOTOR FIRE WAGON

Mayor Sellers today signed the contract for the \$9,000 automobile fire engine authorized by the city council at its meeting Monday night. City Attorney John C. Lewis, to whom the mayor submitted the contract, informed the council, which met at his office yesterday afternoon, that the agreement was all right. Following his report the council authorized the mayor to sign. The American-La France company will furnish the engine.

CHILILI YOUNG MAN HELD AS INSANE

On complaint of his father, Salvador Garcia, of Chilli, was committed yesterday to the county jail to await proceedings before Judge H. P. Raybold in determining his sanity. Juan Garcia, the father, brought his son to the sheriff's office yesterday and asked Under Sheriff Dick Lewis to lock him up. He said Salvador had a habit of wandering away to the Sandia mountains for a week at a time, living like a wild man, with pinons as his only food.

GERMANY SOON TO TAKE UP LIQUOR PROBLEM

Federal Council has Bill Ready Which will Prohibit Further Issuance of Liquor Licenses in Berlin.

(By the Associated Press.) Paris, March 7.—The German parliament, like that of France, will soon be called upon to consider measures of restraint upon the liquor business of the empire. The federal council has prepared for consideration a bill which is the result of years of agitation against the issuing liquor licenses regardless of whether there is any real demand for more drinking places. Under the existing law municipalities are authorized to refuse licenses where the need for their issuance is not proved, but the new measure makes such refusal mandatory. It also requires applicants for licenses to show that they are persons of good character, and can be depended upon to conduct their business properly.

The new measure is general in its application, but is aimed primarily at Berlin, where the development of drinking places of a dubious sort in the last three or four years has been amazing. Quiet residential districts have been invaded by gaudy restaurants and cafes, and institutions known as "American bars" equipped with barmaids and exotic fiddlers, and serving mixed drinks termed "American." To these places come hangers-on of both sexes, none of them close their doors before 3 o'clock in the morning, and in most of them business is at its height at those hours.

Proponents of the new licensing bill declare that not one in ten of these resorts exists to meet a real need but rather to create one, and that they are prolific breeding places of immorality. Particular objection is raised to the so-called "American" places, or "Animation bars," where the guests are encouraged to drink as much as possible. All these resorts have barmaids whose greatest assets, from the stand point of the house, are their good looks and ability to put away drink for drink with their customers. These women work on percentage, which naturally spurs them to sell as many drinks as possible.

The difficulty in combatting places of this sort by a general law is found in the fact that a great number of highly respectable places employ women as barmaids or waiters. In South Germany, indeed, the female waiter is the rule. In view of this, the federal council bill leaves it to the governments of the individual federal states to make regulations governing the employment, manner of occupation and method of paying women employees. It is probable that the adoption of the bill will be followed by measures on the part of the Prussian government to decrease greatly, if not wipe out entirely, the

IF KIDNEYS ACT BAD TAKE SALTS

Says Backache is sign you have been eating too much meat.

When you wake up with backache and dull aches in the kidney region it generally means you have been eating too much meat, says a well-known authority. Meat forms uric acid which overworks the kidneys in their effort to filter it from the blood and they become sort of paralyzed and laggard. When your kidneys get sluggish and clog you must relieve them, like you relieve your bowels; removing all the body's urinous waste, else you have backache, sick headache, dizziness, your stomach hurts, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment, channels often get sore, water scales and you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night.

Either consult a good, reliable physician at once or get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jael Salts, take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then set fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jael Salts is a life saver for regular meat eaters. It is inexpensive, can not injure, and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink.

MARKETING EGYPTIAN COTTON GROWN IN IRRIGATED ARIZONA

Washington, D. C., March 6.—The problem of finding a satisfactory market for the Arizona long staple cotton of the Egyptian type has apparently been solved. The crop of 1912 in the Salt River valley amounted to 2,100 bales and was grown from seed bred by the department of agriculture.

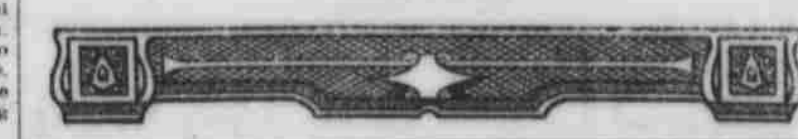
Some difficulty in disposing of this cotton was anticipated for the reason that it is a new product, with which manufacturers were not familiar. Nevertheless, information has recently been received that the 1,200 bales produced by the Cotton Growers' association of Mesa, Ark., have been shipped out a part on direct sale and a part consigned to eastern brokers on a liberal advance.



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Egypt. Several hundred bales have already been sold to American spinners at a price which makes this a very profitable crop for the irrigated lands of the southwest.

As a result of the progress made in marketing the 1912 crop, the farmers of the Salt River valley are now unanimous in their determination to plant only the one variety and to keep out upland cotton, the presence of which would cause a speedy deterioration of the long staple variety now being grown through hybridization and consequent deterioration of the stock.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR PAST SEVEN MONTHS

Washington, D. C., March 7.—Imports and exports from the United States in January, 1914, and the 7 months ending with January, were slightly less than those for corresponding periods of the fiscal year 1913, but larger than those for any earlier year. Details just completed by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce, are as follows: January imports, \$134,469,293, against \$143,961,428 in January, 1913, and \$143,586,408 in January, 1912; January exports \$202,799,517, against \$277,922,520 in January, 1913, and \$262,446,273 in January, 1912. For the 7 months ending with January imports are \$1,067,329,835, compared with \$1,096,454,747 in 1913, and \$912,199,616 in 1912; exports, \$1,521,755,159 in 1914,

against \$1,526,634,729 in 1913 and \$1,207,152,479 in 1912. The imports for the four months since the new tariff law went into effect were: October, \$132,849,302; November, \$148,216,536; December, \$183,587,571, and January, \$134,469,293.

The excess of exports over imports for the 7 months ending January, was \$455,914,612, and for the 12 months ending January, \$576,649,574. Of the total imports during the month, 69.9 per cent entered free of duty, compared with 55.5 per cent in January, 1913, and 56.1 per cent in January, 1912; during the 7 months ending with January, 58 per cent, against 55.7 per cent in 1913 and 53.7 per cent in 1912.

Imports of gold in January were \$10,451,575, against \$6,210,269 in January, 1912; and for the 7 months, \$46,246,610 in the current period, against \$47,494,790 in 1913. Exports of gold were, in January, \$6,914,056, against \$17,237,648 in January, 1913, and for the 7 months, \$34,278,059, against \$31,265,654 in 1913. Imports of silver in January were \$2,518,353, against \$4,291,942 in January, 1913, and for the 7 months, \$20,054,492, against \$27,537,879 in the preceding period. Exports of silver in January were \$1,093,529, against \$4,433,314 in January of the preceding year, and for the 7 months, \$23,464,392, against \$44,728,447 in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

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