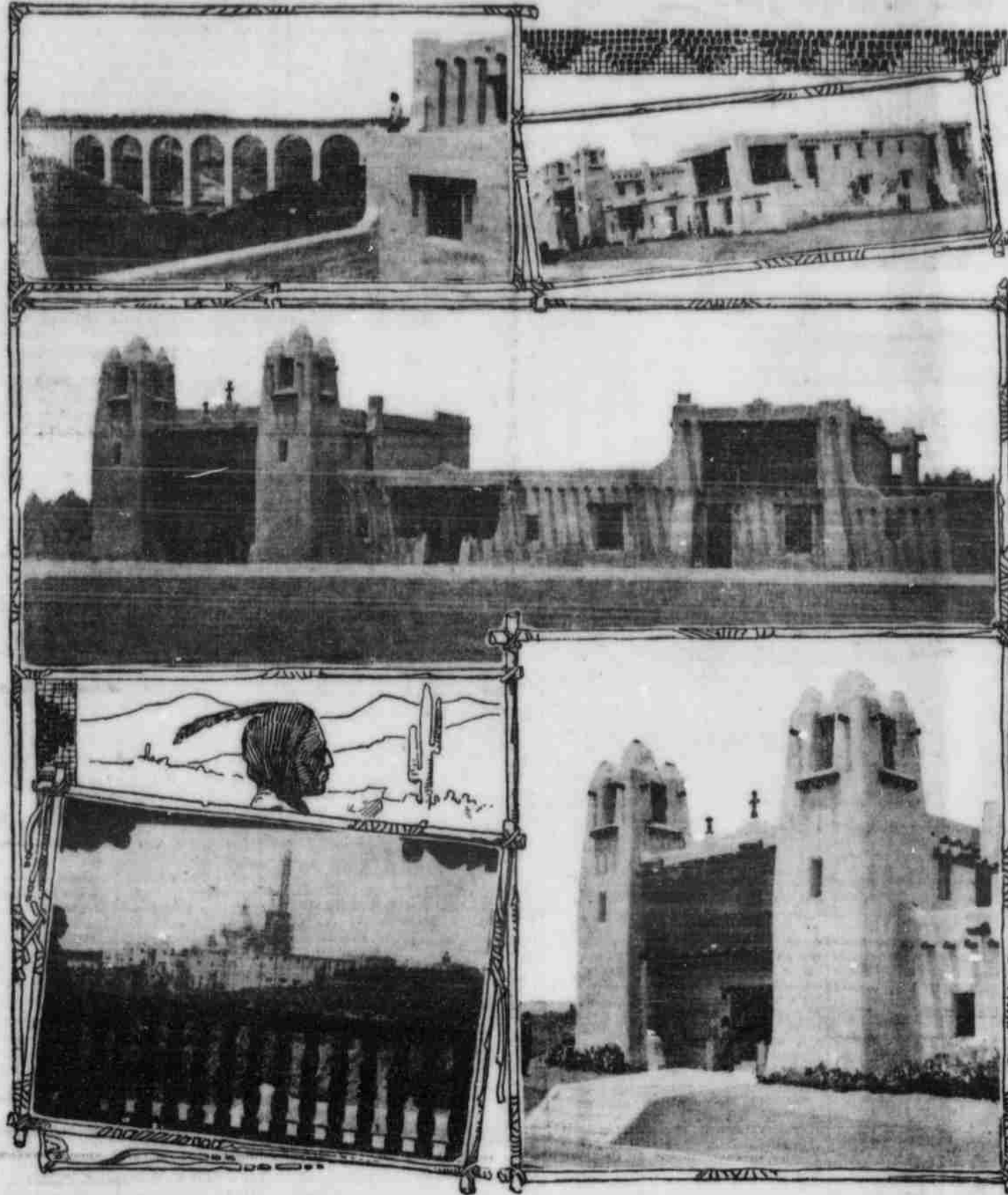


# New Mexico's Unique Building At the San Diego Exposition



Views and Vistas of the State's Distinctive Structure Already Attracting Wide Attention and Certain to Prove One of the Features of the San Diego Fair.

## HOW NEW MEXICO MONOPOLIZES THE SPOTLIGHT AT SAN DIEGO

(By David R. Lane.)  
 Nowhere on either of the American continents is there a combination of circumstances which lends itself so fortunately to the coveted object of the Panama-California exposition, to show the development of man on the western hemisphere as in New Mexico. There are many reasons why this is so. New Mexico was the scene of a civilization, in pre-historic times, as complete and as cultured as any on the Mexican or Peruvian plateaus, and probably of an earlier birth. New Mexico was the scene of the first settlement of human beings, probably, on this half of the globe. In later years New Mexico was the scene of a succeeding civilization as well rounded and as satisfying of the demands of the period and the people as any other in any locality. New Mexico was the scene of cities and towns before Jamestown had been thought of and before the coming of Columbus even, for the aborigines of the time had built majestic castles of stone, some of which stand to this day as silent reminders of "bygone epochs in the development of man. Nor was New Mexico tardy when the North American continent began to be settled by adventurers from over the seas. Spanish conquistadores made long and terrible marches from points in Mexico and on the Mexican gulf in what has since come to be known as Texas to ascertain what the country offered the settler. Missions were built that antedate the famous structures of California more than a century and a half. Colonies of Spanish and Mexican people were founded. Lands were tilled, stock was introduced and grown and even some mines were worked. Then came intercourse with the American republic that had sprung up to the north and east and the hardy pioneers braved the perils of the plains to possess the gains of commerce. In time the country became more or less "Americanized," if the word be used in the sense of Anglo-Saxon Americans, for truly the first Americans had lived there ages before, and now it is much the same in culture, educational facilities and in its general modernness as any other section of the great sisterhood of states. All these things fitted well with

the plan of the exposition authorities to display the progress of mankind, as it had taken years to attain, condensed and compacted into a single comparatively small exposition. New Mexico had a place to fill at the San Diego exposition, a field and scope all her own. These carried with them duties as well as opportunities, and when the legislature of the state had seen and grasped the opportunity, it remained for the exposition board created by the legislature to see and fulfill the duty. Hampered by lack of funds from the first, the tale of how that duty was fulfilled would make a book and a mighty interesting book at that. There would be romance in such a volume, but it would not be the romance of buried cities, pre-historic buildings and the like, except indirectly. It would be the romance of achievement than which there is none finer.

When, seeing the great opportunity to place New Mexico before the eyes of the world in proper and legitimate manner, the legislature passed its act appropriating \$20,000 for a display at the Panama-California exposition, it also created a "board of exposition managers" whose personnel it left to the governor of the state. The executive named five men on this board and the board promptly elected Ralph E. Twitchell as its chairman. Since that time Chairman Twitchell has done the major portion of the work of the organization, has supplied the imagination for the projects it has placed afoot and has had active management of its affairs.

The board cast about for a plan by which the state could be represented with due dignity and yet in a sufficiently impressive manner, at the exposition and at the same time maintain a wide scope one that would cover the whole state without preference or favoritism or a two narrow sections of exhibition material. It hit upon the motion picture as this means. In motion pictures New Mexico is to be carried intact next year to a massive gray building on the brink of Cabrillo canyon and there displayed, in all her splendor, her romance, and her wealth of resources, developed and undeveloped, to representatives of every race, creed and class under the sun.

When the board made this decision however there yet remained the ques-

tion of a building. To show motion pictures takes first of all a place in which to make the display. The exposition authorities had, moreover, set a fixed type of architecture for all buildings on the grounds and this added to the factors in the situation. In a way, it simplified the creation for New Mexico for the qualifications were of a type which she alone could display in its purity and at its best. "Spanish-colonial," said the authorities, "shall be the accepted style of architecture for all buildings at the exposition." "Spanish-colonial," said the board, "is what we have that no one else has."

A competition of architects was held, emphasis being laid upon the fact that the state had an abundance of material at hand from which to draw the necessary data on what constituted "Spanish-colonial." The winning plan was from a New Mexican architect, a matter of credit to the state in itself. It called for a reproduction, more or less accurate, of the church built upon the Rock of Acoma, one of the oldest Indian pueblos, by the good fathers who followed—and sometimes led—the conquistadores of early days into New Mexico. Additions were made in the lighter style of the Cochiti church, a lighter type of building which permitted the employment of balustrades, cloisters and the like, which served in the plan to give relief from the massive solidity which is the chief characteristic of the church at Acoma. A loggia was added and the structure was complete.

The building, now completed except for the electric lighting arrange-

ments and the plumbing installation, at once blends into and contrasts with its surroundings. Though the other buildings are Spanish-colonial, they are touched here and there with additions and refinements which bespeak the Moorish influence, so that New Mexico's structure alone is purely of the style demanded. As Spanish-colonial it blends in, as pure Spanish-colonial, it contrasts with the others, having a massive beauty, a great expanse of gray wall, a treatment of heavy blocks of light and shadow that distinguish it at once. As an exposition structure it is ideal. It is beautiful with the beauty of simplicity and the beauty of utility. There is no "gingerbread" about it. No scroll-work fret-work marks its skyline, no curves or arches mar the cheate severity of its lines. Its very substantialness seems to defy the stability of the state which erected it. And the exhibit wealth inside well typifies the wealth of resource that the state possesses.

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## A MILLION DOLLAR CATTLE DEAL IN EL PASO

### George D. Holmes Buys 35,000 Head from Famous Santa Clara Ranch Near Chihuahua City and will Sell in United States.

El Paso, Texas, July 15.—A million dollar cattle deal was consummated in El Paso yesterday by George M. Holmes, one of the largest cattle buyers in northern Mexico, when he purchased 35,000 head of blooded cattle from the Gramercy family, owners of the Santa Clara ranch near Chihuahua City. It is the largest cattle deal which has been made in this section in years. All of the stock are blooded Durhams and range from one to four years. They are steers, cows and calves, about evenly divided.

Mr. Holmes intends to place the cattle on the American market as soon as he can transport them to the border. He has obtained permission from the constitutional officials to export them to the United States.

The movement of the cattle will begin on July 31. Railway equipment which will be used to bring out the first shipment was sent south from Juarez yesterday afternoon. It is estimated by the buyers that 2,000 head will be brought out.

## GENERAL ADVANCE IN CATTLE PRICES IN KANSAS CITY YARDS

Kansas City Stockyards, July 15.—A general advance of 25 to 50 cents in cattle prices was the feature last week, in competition with a tight supply. 17,900 head, which was 10,000 less than same week last year, good to prime killing grades gained 25 cents, and the lower grades got greater gains, common cattle getting the full advance. Stockers and feeders sold 50 to 75 cents higher. The supply today is 11,000 head, which includes 5,000 head from below the tick line. Prime Missouri whitefaces sold at \$5.75 today, highest price this year, and equal to record July price, paid in 1912. Medium fat natives sell around \$9, and bulk of native steers at \$8.50 to \$9.50. Native steers are strong to 10 cents higher today, other grades steady. Prices here are practically on a parity with Chicago, the only difference in the markets being that buyers fight harder at Chicago and delay weighing, while sales are made early at Kansas City, and cattle weighed with all their fill. Prime cows bring \$7.50, and heifers are quotable up to \$9.50, bulls \$7.50, with rather a small spread from these prices downwards in each class. Salesmen say that prime steers should be bringing a dollar more per hundred, according to the way inferior cattle are selling. On this theory heavy feeders have taken on a mild boom, numerous sales recently around \$8, and one lot today at \$8.25 for a 50-day feed. Best stockers bring \$8, medium grades \$6.75 to \$7.50, best strong today, others steady. Good caked steers from north Texas sold up to \$8.85 today, highest price ever paid here for quarantine cattle, and bulk of the good quarantine steers sell at \$7.75 to \$8.25, good grass steers \$7.25 to \$8, medium and cheap steers \$5.75 to \$6.75; these prices considered steady to a shade lower than late last week.

Hogs are very scarce, less than 2,000 here today. The market is 10 to 15 cents higher, several loads of not extra choice hogs selling at the top \$8.90, and bulk of sales at \$8.70 to \$8.80. Trade reports a good many small droves of hogs in the country, but are at a loss when asked the reason for light runs, and at what time owners expect to market these hogs. There is a sentiment circulating that \$18 hogs are coming, but marketable hogs would seem ripe for a trip on the cars.

Sheep and lambs are irregular, although small receipts are a strong feature. Spring lambs of second grade have been bringing \$9 recently but stopped at \$8.90 today, yearlings \$7, heavy wethers \$5.50, light wethers \$6, ewes largely at \$4.75, feeding lambs \$6.25 to \$6.75. Prospects for light supplies here for another month.

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## Text of Amendments to the State Constitution to Be Voted on Next November

Following is the text of amendments proposed to the constitution of New Mexico, which are to be voted on at the coming general election in November:

**Joint Resolution No. 12.**  
 Joint Resolution Providing for the Amendment of Article VIII of the Constitution of the State of New Mexico. Enrolled "Taxation and Revenue," R. Sub. S. J. R. No. 12; Filed March 15, 1913.

Be it Resolved by the Legislature of the State of New Mexico:  
 That Article VIII, of the Constitution of the State of New Mexico, entitled "Taxation and Revenue," be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

**Article VIII.**  
**Taxation and Revenue.**  
 Section 1. Taxes levied upon tangible property shall be in proportion to the value thereof, and taxes shall be equal and uniform upon subjects of taxation of the same class.

Sec. 2. Taxes levied upon real or personal property for state revenue shall be distributed to the counties on each dollar of the assessed valuation thereof except for the support of the educational, penal and charitable institutions of the state, payment of the state debt and interest thereon; and the total annual tax levy upon such property for all state purposes, exclusive of necessary levies for the state debt shall not exceed ten mills.

Sec. 3. The property of the United States, the state and all counties, towns and cities and school districts, and other municipal corporations, public libraries, community ditches and all laterals thereof, all church property, all property used for educational or charitable purposes, all cemeteries not used or held for private or corporate profit, and all bonds of the state of New Mexico, and of the counties, municipalities and districts thereof shall be exempt from taxation.

Sec. 4. Any public officer making any profit out of public monies or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall be punished as provided by law and shall be disqualified to hold public office. All public monies not invested in interest bearing securities shall be deposited in national banks in this state or in banks or trust companies incorporated under the laws of the state and the interest derived therefrom shall be applied in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 5. The legislature may exempt from taxation property of each head of a family to the amount of \$500 hundred dollars.

Sec. 6. Lands held in large tracts shall not be assessed for taxation at any lower value per acre than (than) lands of the same character or quality and similarly situated, held in smaller tracts. The plowing of land shall not be considered as adding value thereto for the purpose of taxation.

Sec. 7. No execution shall issue upon any judgment rendered against the board of county commissioners of any county, or against any incorporated city, town or village, school district or board of education, or against any officer of any county, incorporated city, town or village, school district or board of education, upon any judgment recovered against him in his official capacity and for which the county, incorporated city, town or village, school district or board of education, is liable, but the same shall be paid out of the proceeds of a tax levy as other liabilities of counties, incorporated cities, towns or villages, school districts or boards of education, and when so collected shall be paid by the county treasurer to the judgment creditor.

Proposing an amendment of section two of (to) article ten of the constitution of the state of New Mexico. (R. Sub. S. J. R. No. 10; Filed March 15, 1913).

Be it Resolved by the Legislature of the State of New Mexico:  
 That Section Two of Article Ten of the Constitution of the State of New Mexico be amended so as to read as follows:

**Article X.**  
 Section 2. All county officers shall be elected for a term of two years, and after having served two consecutive terms, shall be ineligible to hold any county office for two years thereafter.

Proposing an amendment of (to) section one, of article five, of the constitution of the state of New Mexico. (R. J. R. No. 19; Filed March 15, 1913).

Be it Resolved by the Legislature of the State of New Mexico:  
 That Section One of Article Five of the Constitution of the State of New Mexico, be amended so as to read as follows:

**Article V.**  
 Section 1. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state auditor, state treasurer, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction and commissioner (or) of public lands, who shall be elected for the term of two years beginning on the first day of January next after their election.

Such officers shall, after having served two consecutive terms, be ineligible to hold any state office for two years thereafter.

The officers of the executive department, except the lieutenant governor, shall during their terms of office, reside and keep the public records, books, papers and seals of office at the seat of government.

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