CARRIZOZO OUTLOOK

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COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE

Mob Holds Lincoln County Records; Steal Treasurer's Books

FIRST WHITE COLONIES

Chicago Writer Discovers A Few Facts about the New State of New Mexico

EPITOME OF NEW MEXICO

The fact generally is overlooked that in New Mexico was the first permanent settlement of white men in the territory now embraced in the United States. Long before the settlement at Jamestown, or the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock, colonies of Spaniards had been established along the northern wat ers of the Rio Grande. Perhaps New Mexico's greatest misfortune was that her first settlers were so different from those of Virginia and New England. For nearly three centuries, the residents of New Mex ico didn't do much but enjoy its climate. Not knowing, or caring, what its resources were, they did not try to develop them, or inter est others in them. Even today, the average American has little realization of them.

In the first place, this baby in our family of states ranks fifth in area: having 122,000 square miles ,or 78,-000,000 acres. Nearly 1,000,000 a-cres now are growing crops, under what is known as the "dry farming" method. It has been demonstrated that to make it blossom as the rose the soil of New Mexico only needs water—and it is getting it. More than 6.000,000 acres now are water-ed abundantly by irrigation cannals, and, within the next two years, the area of irrigated land will be in-creased to over 1,000,000 acres. There will be 3,000,000 acres more susceptible of irrigation.

Grazing today, in the green val-leys of New Mexico are 3,000,000 sheep. Their owners are receiving a profit from them of about $7,000,-000 a year, while the cattle industry is about as productive.

The present prices of coal have made the people of cold northern states view with alarm the depletion of the coal fields of Pennsylvania, Illinois and Indiana. Let them look to New Mexico! Reports of the United States geological survey show that she has more coal than any other state west of the Mississippi. In a single field there are available 30,000,000 tons of high grade coal; or sufficient for an an-nual output of 100,000 tons for 300 years. And she has other fields of even extent.

Most people will be astonished to learn that she has vast timber areas In the national forest reserves, a-lone, there are more than 11,000,000 acres heavily wooded. Hundreds of thousands of logs and railway ties may be seen floating down the Rio Grande to points reached by railways.

Coal is only one in a long list of New Mexico's mineral resource. The largest known deposit of vana-dium has been opened near the town of Engle, where the government is building a $9,000,000 dam to form Mexico and she has large deposits of copper, zinc, and lead.

Our new state in one respect, is in advance of the others. Realizing the poor highways, she has planned a great system of state roads of su-perior construction. More than 200 miles have been completed, and 300 more are to be built under the ori-ginal plan.

There is a chance for a poor man in New Mexico. July 1, last, there were 36,000,000 acre open to entry under the United States laws. For the support of its public school sys-tem, congress gave New Mexico about 11,000,000 acres of land, now selling at a minimum price of $10 per acre. Last year $2,000,000 was expended on educational institu-tions.

The facts here cited will dissipate any idea that New Mexico is a "bad country." The truth is that we have no bad country under the stars and stripes. Some are better than others—that's the difference. And American brains and push may be relied upon to supply any deficiences.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

The Lincoln County Teacher's In-stitute opened Monday, June 19th, with the masculine element hope-lessly in the minority, in the Carri-zozo school building.

The session is being conducted by Mrs. Geo. Dixon, Asst. Supt. of The Spanish-American Normal School of El Rito.

Mrs. Dixon is ably assisted by Miss Maude Hancock an experienced teacher in the Santa Fe schools.

The session will close Thursday, June 27th, to be followed by an examination, Friday and Saturday.

Those in attendence are as follows: Miss Bernice Barber, Miss Jane Brockway, Miss Beulah Brazel, Miss Ida Grumbles, Miss Emma Grafton, Miss Marie Humphrey, Miss Marie Johans, Mr. S. W. Kelsey, Mrs Lurlyne Lane, Mrs. S. R Moss, Miss De Nesson, Mrs. De Nesson, Mrs J. C. Nava. Miss Ethel Phillips, Miss Edith Tickner, Miss Edith Wells.

FORT STANTON IVESTIGATION

Dr. Woodward of Detroit and Dr. Guiterras of Galveston arrived at Ft. Stanton a week ago to investigate charges preferred against Dr. Mat-thewson, physcian in charge of the Marine Hospital. The patients have made some grave charges and should they be substantiated there will likely be a change at the Fort. The patients are asking for the ad-mittance of additional charges and evidence.

—High Altitude Cook Books at the Carrizozo Trading Co. and Rolland's

Territorial Police Called To Restore Order At Lincoln

County officers attempted to move the county records from Lincoln to Carrizozo, Tuesday, and they are confronted by a mob of Lincoln citizens who now hold the county records. Sheriff Stevens unable to control lawless mob and Territorial Policeman Street arrives here last night; immediately wires other Policemen, to come at once. District Atty Llewellyn phones that he will arrive today after confering with Judge Wright. Territorial Officials are expected to have situation in hand by Saturday Evening. Gov. Mills may act.

THE SITUATION

County Commissioners White and Taylor returned from Alamogordo Monday where they had gone to be present at a hearing before Judge Wright, at which time a writ of mandamus was to have been asked for to compel the county officers to obey the law and remove their offices and records to Carrizozo The hearing was postponed until July 10th but District Attorney Llewellyn handed the commis-sioners an exhaustive opinion re-garding the removal of the records to Carrizozo, the opinion was ad-dressed to County Clerk Riggle and Treasurer Watson and is printed in full elsewhere.

After this document was read over the phone to the officers, at Lincoln they asked for ten minutes in which to decide the matter, and at the expiration of that time they advised the commissioners that they had decided to move to Carrizozo and asked that teams and wagons be sent to Lincoln at once to re-move the records.

Conveyances were sent to Lin-coln Tuesday morning, Deputies Barnett and Roberts, Constable Baird and Frank Grey with Com-missioner Taylor accompanied the three wagons. When the convey-ances reached Lincoln a mob of over forty people were at the Court house and when an attempt was made to get the records, both Clerk Riggle and Treasurer Watson claim ed that the people of Lincoln had control of the records and refused to allow them to be taken to Carri-zozo.

TREASURERS' RECORDS STOLEN.

Treasurer Watson stated that he had started for Carrizozo in an automobile Tuesday morning with his records and was stopped at the court house by a committee of Lin coln citizens who seized his records and placed them in a vault in the court house of which he did not know the combination. Mr. Riggle stated that he attempted to open the vault door in his office and two men setting against the same re-fused to allow it to be opened

WAGONS RETURN EMPTY

The conveyances returned Wed-nesday to Carrizozo without the re-cords and Treasurer Watson and Riggle also came down by auto in-spected the temporary offices ar-ranged for them by the commission-ers at the Bank and stated that they were not suitable and returned to Lincoln, Wednesday evening.

SHERIFF STEVENS UNABLE TO CONTROL

When asked by Commissioner Taylor, Sheriff Stevens stated that he was unable to control the Lin-coln mob.

CARRIZOZO CITIZENS MEET

Wednesday evening the citizens would send in assistance, since the Sheriff had stated he was unable to control the situation

The telegram sent to the govern-or was about as follows: Lincoln county Treasurer and Clerk attempt to remove records to Carrizozo on opinion of District Attorney. Lin-coln mob seventy-five strong took possession of records Sheriff in-capable of handling mob, feeling here intense, violence threatened.

MEET FORT STANTON SUNDAY

The Carrizozo Browns will meet the Fort Stanton team on the local ground next Sunday and exciting contest is expected. Captain Ding-wall of the Carrizozo team is get-ting his team together and in con-dition and with the addition of Ro-bioson of Duran as pitcher expects to put up a strong fight. Fort Stanton is bringing down the heaviest hitters and best players obtainable in that neck of the woods and have grafted Willie and John Gallacher of White Oaks besides. Willie Gallacher and Thorp are scheduled to pitch the contest for the Fort.

Carrizozos new suits arrived this week, they are brown with white trimmings and soxs and are bound to set off Carrizozo's huskies in good fashion Sunday will be their first appearance in their new toggery.

THE TACKY PARTY

On Tuesday evening Real's Hall was the scene of merriment oc-casioned by the gathering together of costumed members of the Wo-man's Home Mission Society and their friends. Several tacky cos-tumes were conspicuous for their make up. Mrs. Hatty. Pons, the popular post office official, won the cake for her impersonation of a country woman from "way back yonder" Mesdames, David Tennis, A. J. Rolland, Frank Elliott and Gurney were close seconds in the contest.

Refreshments were served to eighty persons present. The High Altitude Cook Books were sold at the door and the Home Mission member's gratified at the increasing fund being made up by the Society for furnishing the new Methodist Church.

—F U. Nelson came in Sunday evening and left the following morn-ing accompanied by Dr. Randles for the Economic Mining and Milling Co.'s property east of town where he has been investigating iron de-posits in the interest of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. From here Mr. Nelson went to Corona where he closed up his company's

DIST. ATT'Y'S. OPINION

Makes It Plain To County Officers that Records Should Be at Carrizozo

FULL TEXT OF THE LAWS

June 19, 1911.

Dr. T. W. Watson,
Treasurer and Ex-officio Collector.
Lincoln County, N. M.
Mr. J. G. Riggle, Probate Clerk and Ex-officio Recorder.
Lincoln County, N. M.

Gentlemen:—

In reply to your communication of the 15th inst. regarding the question of the removal of the county officers and the re-cords pertaining to same from Lincoln to Carrizozo, and your request to me for my opinion as District Attorney, I have to say, that I have carefully examined the law covering this subject: Sec. 633 Com-piled Laws, 1897 provides as follows: "So soon as convenient buildings can be had at such new county seats, the courts shall be held therein and as soon as the new court house and jail shall have been completed the commissioners shall cause all the county records, county officers and property pertaining thereto, and all county prisoners to be removed to the new county seat"

Chapter 38 of the Acts of 1903 provides that all county officers shall be established and maintained in the county seat, so it shall be illegal to hold or maintain said offices outside of the place which is re-quired in this section. (The repealing clause in chapter 38 is general.) Chapter 38 of 1903 was amended to read "all sheriffs, treasurers and probate clerks of the various counties in New Mexico shall establish and maintain their offices and headquarters for the transaction of the business of their respective offices at the county seat, and Section 2 provides that any officer failing so to do may be removed.

Chapter 87, of 1907, amending chapter 38 of 1903 was passed to impose a penalty upon the failure of the officers to keep their offices at the county seat, and is only made applicable to sheriffs, treasurers and probate clerks, while the act of 1903 ap-plies to all officers. Section 633 of Com-piled laws only required the courts to, be maintained at the county seats and did not require the other officers to move un-til the court house and jail is completed. Sec. 744 and 749, C. L. required the pro-bate Judge and Probate Clerk to maintain their offices and keep their records at the county seat. There is no express pro-visison applying to the assessor unless it is 633 of the C. L. For the removal of the sheriff, treasurer and probate clerk; and the requiring of their keeping the offices at the county seat, see chapter 87 of the C. L. of 1897. For the Probate Clerk and Judge we have section 747 and 749 of the C. L. It is therefore perfectly apparent that there can be no controversy over these various points.

After an election held under the statute and upon the canvas of the retura, the Board of county Commissioners of Lincoln County declared Carrizozo to be the county seat of such county. This they not only had the power and authority to do but it was a duty which the statute re-quired them to perform.

This declaration has never been disturb-ed or revoked. On the contrary the courts of New Mexico have, without ex-ception, sustained the action of the Board in thus declaring Carrizozo to be the County Seat.

At all times since such declaration, the district court has held its sessions at Car-rizozo and recognized that town as the County Seat.

The law requires the officers of the county to maintain their respective offices at the county seat and they are subject to removal from office on failure to so maintain them.

There can be, in my opinion, no ques-tion but that the officers of Lincoln Coun-ty, on refusal or failure to remove their respective offices from Lincoln to Carrizozo are liable to be removed from office on complaint of any tax-payer.

As the board has secured suitable offices for the proper use of the county there remains no valid excuse for not removing at once to Carrizozo.

In addition to the provisions of chapter 38 of the laws of 1903, providing for the removal, and the provisions of chapter 87, of the laws of 1907, chapter 36 of the laws of 1909, section 2, provides that any offi-cer may be removed for the failure, ngle-lect or refusal to discharge the duties of the office, or failure, neglect or refusal to discharge any duty devolving upon the officer by virtue of his office.