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HUGHES SAYS HE
DOES NOT THINK
IT IS PROPER TO
DELAY THE GAME

Therefore He Did Not Urge
Republican Senators to Fili-
buster Against Adamson
Law.

CANDIDATE TALKS TO
UNOFFICIAL CONVENTION

Replies to Criticisms Made
by Democrats That He
Made No Objection to Act
Until After It Was Passed.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Sept. 28.—
Charles E. Hughes tonight told the
republican unofficial state convention
here why he had not urged republic-

senators to filibuster "to the last ditch" against the passage of the Adamson eight-hour law passed to avert the threatened railroad strike. The nominee declared he did not believe in

"It (the administration) acted with swiftness," Mr. Hughes said, "and it cannot now cry that a republican candidate a thousand miles away should have saved it from carrying out its fixed determination."

The nominee read to the convention correspondence between Chairman Newlands of the senate interstate commerce committee, Harry A. Wheeler, chairman of the committee on railroad situation of the chamber of commerce of the United States, and President Wilson—none of the letters was from the president, but he was addressed in the correspondence—to

tion before the threatened strike situation became acute. Mr. Hughes also quoted an extract from the president's address to congress on the subject to support his claim that the bill should not have been passed.

Replies to Olney.

A question asked by Richard Olney, secretary of state under President Cleveland, as to why Mr. Hughes had not urged republican senators to filibuster against the bill, was made the occasion for Mr. Hughes' declaration...

He said:

A disunited democracy, a for-
 gone secretary of state, Mr. Richard
 Olney, whom I have always admired
 and respected, and whose record pre-
 sents a singular contrast to that of the

present administration, springs to his defense in its hour of trial. With his ability, I assume he has done the best that can be done.

He says, referring to the recent railroad situation, that I object not to the averted strike, but to the mode of its accomplishment, to-wit: by the threat of a strike within a time too

short for due consideration of necessary legislation. I am not prepared to admit the necessity of wage increases by law, but I do object in ev-

ery fibre of my being to legislation under duress. I object to the surrender of the executive to force. That is the path of disaster. If the distinguished ex-governors of a state desired

He asks why I did not urge twenty-eight republican senators to filibuster.

ter to the last ditch. Well, I do not believe in filibustering, for one thing. If congress, through its majority, was determined to pass the bill, there was

no reason whatever why its action should be merely delayed by filibustering. Arguments along this line really come to this—that in some way the administration should have been

Wilson Threw Up Hands.
The truth is that the executive destroyed the moral strength of the sit-

nation when he threw up his hands, changed the principle of arbitration, and went to Congress demanding the highway bill as the price of peace.

Congress, so far as the moral of the situation was concerned, ratified a surrender already made. The administration chose its ground; it selected its ground carefully and with manifest

view to partisan expediency. In the closing days it acted with swiftness and it cannot now be that a republican candidate a thousand miles away

Mr. Hughes' citation from President Wilson's address to congress was a leafy one. The part quoted followed

the president's declaration that "I yield to no man in firm adherence to the conviction and of purpose to the principle of arbitration in indus-

that dispute," and was a part of the same sentence, which was as follows: "But matters have come to a sudden end in this particular dispute and the society has been caught un-

and the camera has been brought in provided with an practicable means of enforcing that conviction in practice, by whose fault we will not now stop to enquire."

Documents read by Mr. Hughes in

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1916

"THEODORE!" "WILL!"



The First State Bank of Las Cruces

WAS CLOSED DECEMBER 8, 1914

It Had Been Hopelessly Insolvent for
More Than a Year. During
Nearly All of That Time

William C. McDonald

THEN AND NOW THE GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO, and at present seeking election as lieutenant governor under conditions which make him in effect a candidate to succeed himself as governor.

Knew That This Bank Was Insolvent

GOVERNOR McDONALD KNEW—

That this bank was under complete control of a man with a record as a bank wrecker.

That large sums of public money, funds of the State Agricultural College, were deposited therein.

That large numbers of individuals had deposits in this bank, who had no other protection than that which he could give them through his personal appointees, the state traveling auditor and bank examiner, and through his own executive authority.

GOVERNOR McDONALD KNEW—

When he visited Las Cruces, in company with his bank examiner, on January 29, 1914, fully ten months before the bank was closed, that this bank was being looted, and that its capital stock was impaired to the extent of 150 per cent.

The Governor knew then that two men holding office by his appointment, the president and the secretary-treasurer of the Board of Regents of the State Agricultural College, were intimately connected with this bank.

The Bank Failed

NEARLY 600 INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITORS LOST THEIR MONEY. AMONG THEM WERE MORE THAN 90 WOMEN. THERE WERE WIDOWS, ORPHANS, THE AGED, THE SICK. IN SOME INSTANCES SAVINGS OF A LIFETIME WERE INVOLVED.

APPROXIMATELY \$75,000 OF STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE MONEY WAS TIED UP AND IS STILL TIED UP, PROTECTED ONLY BY THE COLLEGE TREASURER'S DISPUTED BOND.

Had Governor McDonald acted in January, 1914, when he was first fully informed of the condition of this bank, the individual losses suffered would have been small.

GOVERNOR McDONALD DID NOT ACT THEN—HE DID NOT ACT AT ALL UNTIL AFTER THE BANK HAD BEEN CLOSED, DECEMBER 8, 1914. THEN HE DEMANDED THE RESIGNATION OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—BY WIRE.

THE FAT WAS IN THE FIRE—THE MONEY WAS LOST—THE GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO DEMANDED THE RESIGNATION OF AN OFFICIAL OVER WHOM HE HAD HAD FULL EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY DURING ALL THIS TIME AND OF WHOSE RELATIONS WITH THIS LOOTED BANK HE HAD BEEN FULLY AWARE.

Why Did Governor McDonald Not Act?

- In behalf of the State Agricultural College?
- In behalf of the nearly 600 depositors, men, women and children, whose funds he knew were in peril?
- In behalf of the honorable and honestly conducted banking institutions of this state, who were being forced into business relations and competition with bank wreckers?
- In behalf of decency, fair play and the good name of this state?

Those Democrats who support Governor McDonald and his record, led by the governor himself, have entered this campaign with a flood of generalized abuse, slander and untruths. It is their intent, by this course, to attract the attention of our people from the official record made by William C. McDonald, as governor of this state, and for which Governor McDonald has forced his party to become responsible, by taking a place upon its ticket.

IT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TO PRESENT THE OFFICIAL RECORD OF WILLIAM C. McDONALD TO THE PEOPLE—AS IT IS WRITTEN IN THE RECORD—CLEARLY, COMPLETELY, FAIRLY—WITHOUT VILE LANGUAGE, WITHOUT SLANDER, WITHOUT ABUSE.

THE TRAGIC RECORD OF THE FIRST STATE BANK OF LAS CRUCES IS PART OF THE RECORD OF GOVERNOR McDONALD. THE ANSWER TO THE QUESTION—

Why Did Governor McDonald Not Act?

- In protection of state funds?
- In protection of the people?
- In protection of law and order and the good name of the state?

IS WRITTEN IN THE SWORN TESTIMONY OF GOVERNOR McDONALD'S OWN APPOINTEES, SUPPORTERS AND FRIENDS.

YOU WILL READ THIS RECORD AS IT IS PRESENTED AND REACH YOUR OWN CONCLUSIONS.

(Political Advertisement)

Want a high-grade employee? Or the better grade of servants? Make use of the want columns of The Morning Journal. It is the quickest way.

His opinion and the press have been throttled, and that prison has been the reward of any tendency to real patriotism. The statement was further made that the United States government was convinced that the revolution "represented the ideals and the will of a majority of the Nicaraguan people more faithfully than does the government of President Zelaya."

Not only was this pressure brought to bear, but American warships were sent to Nicaragua waters and the announcement made that they were for business and not for a frolic. In the face of this show of force Zelaya was forced to resign from the presidency.

It is rather strange that no expressions of sympathy for Huerta, has been heard from any public man until it became necessary to find an issue on which to make a fight on President Wilson. At the time he seized the presidency of Mexico he was acclaimed the world over as an assassin and no voice was raised in his behalf from a responsible source. The brutal murder of Madero following the force of his enforced resignation shocked the entire civilized world. His crime was brazen in its audacity and far surpassed anything ever charged against Zelaya.

But three years and a half after the events referred to, with Huerta himself dead and with a presidential election in this country approaching, the anything-to-beat-Wilson contingent of the republican party have suddenly awakened to the fact that Huerta was the victim of a great wrong and that he should have been allowed to pursue his murderous way in all serenity and with the full approval and recognition of the greatest republic on earth. The dramatic emphasis with which the one hundred per cent candidate refers to the untimely retirement of the wretched assassin shows clearly that he considers this one of the many unpardonable sins committed by the president.

Unless we are greatly mistaken, however, it will be difficult to work up any considerable Hughes sentiment on the strength of the president's course towards Huerta. The American people remember pretty clearly all the facts connected with the case and are apt to look at the matter in the usual common sense American manner.

THE ZEPPELIN RAIDS.

Attention has been called before to the utter futility of the Zeppelin raids on England. The damage that they inflict is wholly inconsequential and out of proportion to the cost of making them. It would seem that by this time the Germans should have gotten the idea pretty well fixed in their minds that the "rightfulness" may annoy and irritate the English people but will only serve to arouse them to fiercer and more determined resistance.

The last Zeppelin raid on England was by all odds the most formidable yet launched by the Germans, so it proved to be much the most disastrous for them. Their loss of two of the latest type of the huge airships, following the loss of one in the raid of September 3, shows that the British are at last beginning to exhibit some progress in meeting and making ready to the assaults these hit-or-miss night raids upon non-combatant populations. That it should have developed so tardily is the chief cause for remark. The fact that Germany's combatant loss of life in this raid is nearly as great as that of non-combatants suffered by the English around London may have no great deterrent effect. But these airships cost a lot of money, and it is to become the rule that a raid involves the loss of Zeppelins at the rate of at least one to six engaged. The German idea of crushing the British by this species of frightfulness will be apt to cool a little.

"What I don't know about banking," by W. H. Gilmanwater, in an unlimited number of volumes, bids fair to be one of the most political best-sellers of the present campaign.

A contemporary claim to inquire to what extent laws forbidding carrying concealed weapons have caused the American people to be unprepared for war.

A Chicago woman claims to be able to read character by the feet. It is the case there are some people in Chicago who have a lot of character.

If President Wilson can do as well as Henry Ford's flippers he will come very near carrying the country.

With Scissors and Paste

WHY AMERICAN CHILDREN HAVE BAD MANNERS.

The North American child is too often merely the product of marriage. It serves as an outlet for all passions which its parents can not give reasonable take in themselves. It is petted, spoiled, pampered, over-dressed and under-disciplined. But there is evolved a strange progeny to whom the world soon grows harsh, who is destitute of the pugnacious appeal of childhood, and who surveys an already anticipated and thoroughly analyzed future with the cold eyes of an unfeeling adult. The world is its foe. It is a small, hard, unfeeling creature. But there is in the for-

ed garden of its life no sheltered bed where may bloom the flowers of grace, goodness or peace. Of such will be the new aristocracy, and its traditions will be of grandfathers who by virtue of that fine native American longheadedness, delivered the goods of their period and were promptly and suitably rewarded. But there will be few traditions of nobility, of noblest nobility, and but scattered memories of inherited responsibilities. The simplest dollar will still dominate. One generation was too busy collecting and the other will be too busy spending. The second generation offers no promise, and the third but little. The fourth will probably open a new and finer cycle.

ROMANCE OF FRANCES SLOCUM.

(San Francisco Chronicle.)
One of the most remarkable kidnapping incidents of the revolution was that of Frances Slocum, whose father was a victim of the famous Wyoming massacre in Pennsylvania on July 2, 1878.

Late in the autumn of 1878 Indians were seen prowling about the Slocum house, which was about 100 rods from the Wilkes Barre fort. One morning two of the Slocums were striding a knife near the house when they were attacked by the Indians, who scalped the eldest boy, aged 15, with the knife he had been grinding. Mrs. Slocum ran to the door. She was pushed aside by one of the Indians, who entered the house and caught up her little son, "Soot," exclaiming, "The frightened mother. 'The can do thee an good, he a kind.' The Indians released the boy and took up her little daughter, Frances, aged 5 years, and hastened to the mountains. An alarm was given at the fort, but the Indians were able to make good their escape.

As years rolled by no tidings of the little one came. When peace returned and friendly intercourse with Canada was established two of the little captive's brothers started in search of her. They traveled every section, but all in vain.

At length the mother's heart was cheered, for a woman was found among the Indians answering to the description of her missing child. She remembered being carried away from the Susquehanna. Mrs. Slocum took her home and cherished her with a mother's tenderness. But more and more she became satisfied that it was not Frances. The foundling also felt so filial yearnings, and finally returned to her Indian friends.

The mother finally went down into the grave morning and little Frances was almost forgotten. Her brothers had become aged men and their grandchildren were playing upon the very spot from whence she had been taken. In the summer of 1937, fifty-nine years after her capture, intelligence of Frances was received. Colonel Ewing, an Indian trader, by a letter from Longmont, Ind., to the editor of the Lancaster Intelligencer, gave some information that all doubts respecting her identity were removed. Joseph Slocum, with his sister, immediately went to Longmont, where they found their sister living about twelve miles from that village. She came to meet her brother and sister dressed in full Indian costume, and accompanied by her two daughters. An interpreter was procured, for she was unable to speak English, and she listened eagerly to what her relatives had to say.

Joseph Slocum remembered a mark of recognition which his mother had said would be a sure test. The bone of her middle finger had been crushed and the nail was missing, through having met with an accident when 2½ years old. This lost Slocum had with him and all others should fail. When he mentioned it the aged woman was greatly agitated, and, while tears filled the furrows of her face, she held out the wounded finger. There was no longer a doubt. Her affection for her kindred, that had slumbered for half a century, was aroused, and she made earnest inquiries after her family. She told her brother and her sister the full story of her life. How she had been kidnapped by the Indians, at her father's

falajous sums were refused for her. It is even reported that ten thousand dollars was offered and refused. Lady Eglantine never again reached the high one mark of her first year, but she was ever an industrious housewife, and her musical avocations were heard almost daily.

But there is no armor against fate. Lady Eglantine has come to her end, not at the hands of an assassin, but at the hands of an old age. Her death was sudden and unexpected, and her death was a great loss to her family.

Results from Journal Want Ads

Diet, Exercise or Death!

An eminent medical authority writes that most of our city folks die of thickening of the arteries or of kidney disease. The kidneys become clogged and do not filter the poisons from the blood, and one trouble follows another, high blood pressure, damages the heart, arteries and kidneys. Usually it's danger signals are backache, pain here or there, swollen feet or ankles, rheumatic twinges or spots appearing before the eyes.

The very best remedy is this: Eat meat but once a day or not at all. Plenty of outdoor exercise, and drink pure water frequently. Before meals take a little amount of the great uric acid neutralizer that is easily obtained at the drug store. When you have dizziness, chills or sweating, worry, or dragging pains in back, try this wonderful remedy of uric acid, which Dr. Pierce of Buffalo, N. Y., discovered and named uric. Anuric in many times more potent than lithia and dissolves uric acid as hot water does sugar.

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