

12-8-1908

Albuquerque Citizen, 12-08-1908

Hughes & McCreight

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/abq_citizen_news

Recommended Citation

Hughes & McCreight. "Albuquerque Citizen, 12-08-1908." (1908). https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/abq_citizen_news/2940

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the New Mexico Historical Newspapers at UNM Digital Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Albuquerque Citizen, 1891-1906 by an authorized administrator of UNM Digital Repository. For more information, please contact disc@unm.edu.

TRAIN ARRIVALS
No. 1—7.45 p. m.
No. 4—5.50 p. m.
No. 7—10.55 p. m.
No. 8—6.40 p. m.
No. 9—11.45 p. m.

ALBUQUERQUE CITIZEN

"WE GET THE NEWS FIRST"

WEATHER FORECAST

Deaver, Colo., Dec. 8.—Tonight and Wednesday fair.

VOLUME 23.

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, TUESDAY DECEMBER 8, 1908.

NUMBER 296

ROOSEVELT COMMUNICATES HIS ANNUAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

PRESIDENT WELL PLEASED WITH THE RESULTS OF SEVEN YEARS' WORK

There Are, However, Many Things to be Regulated Before Evils Are Eliminated, He Says, and Reiterates His Suggestions as to Currency System, Corporations and Conservation of the Natural Resources of the Nation.

EXCESS OF ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS IN RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES IS PROOF OF THE COUNTRY'S PROSPERITY

Looking Backward Over the Seven Years and Three Months He Has Been at the Head of the Government, President Roosevelt Sees Much Good Accomplished, Many Reforms Brought About and the Nation Progressing at a Rapid Rate in Wealth and Influence—Ahead He Sees Many More Reforms to be Brought About That the Nation May Excel Past Records and Provide for Posterity.

Washington, Dec. 8.—With the convening of Congress today the annual message of President Roosevelt was given the closest attention in both the House and the Senate. The reading was begun immediately after the two houses convened and was interrupted in many places by applause from the floor and galleries. The message follows.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Finances. The financial standing of the nation at the present time is excellent, and the financial management of the national interests has been successful.

During the period from July 1, 1901, to September 30, 1908, there was an increase in the amount of money in circulation of \$902,991,399. The increase was \$7.06. Within this time there were several occasions when it was necessary for the treasury department to come to the relief of the money market by purchases or redemptions of United States bonds; by increasing deposits in national banks; by stimulating additional issues of national bank notes; and by facilitating importations from abroad of gold.

Our imperfect currency system has made these proceedings necessary, and they were effective until the monetary disturbance in the fall of 1907 immensely increased the difficulty of ordinary methods of relief. By the middle of November the available working balance in the treasury had been reduced to approximately \$5,000,000. Clearing house associations throughout the country had been obliged to resort to the expedient of issuing clearing house certificates, to be used as money. In this emergency it was determined to invite subscriptions for \$50,000,000 Panama canal bonds and \$10,000,000 3 per cent certificates of indebtedness authorized by the act of June 13, 1898. It was proposed to redeposit in the national banks the proceeds of the securities, and to permit their use as a basis for additional circulating notes of national banks. The moral effect of this procedure was so great that it was necessary to issue only \$24,621,980 of the Panama canal bonds and \$15,426,500 of the certificates of indebtedness.

During the period from July 1, 1901, to September 30, 1908, the balance between the net ordinary receipts and the net ordinary expenditures of the government showed a surplus of \$1,426,500. In the four years, 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1905, and a deficit in the years 1906, 1907, and 1908 and a fractional part of the fiscal year 1909. The net result was a surplus of \$99,283,413.54. The financial operations of the government during this period, based upon these differences between receipts and expenditures, resulted in a reduction of the interest-bearing debt of the United States from \$987,141,049 to \$897,253,990, notwithstanding that there had been two sales of Panama canal bonds amounting in the aggregate to \$54,621,980, and an issue of 3 per cent certificates of indebtedness under the act of June 13, 1898, amounting to \$15,426,500. Refunding operations of the treasury department under the act of March 14, 1909, resulted in the conversion into 2 per cent consols of \$200,309,400 bonds bearing higher rates of interest. A decrease of \$8,687,956 in the annual interest charge resulted from these operations.

In short, during the seven years and three months there has been a net surplus of nearly one hundred millions of receipts over expenditures, a reduction of the interest-bearing debt by ninety millions, in spite of the extraordinary expense of the Panama canal, and a saving of nearly

nine millions on the annual interest charge. This is an exceedingly satisfactory showing, especially in view of the fact that during this period the nation has never hesitated to undertake any expenditure that it regarded as necessary. There have been no new taxes and no increase of taxes on the contrary, some taxes have been taken off; there has been a reduction of taxation.

Corporations. As regards the great corporations engaged in interstate business, and especially the railroads, I can only repeat what I have already said and again said in my messages to the Congress. I believe that under the interstate clause of the constitution the United States has complete and permanent right to control all agencies of interstate commerce, and I believe that the national government alone can exercise this right with wisdom and effectiveness so as both to secure justice to the public and to secure justice to the corporations.

As regards the great corporations engaged in interstate business, and especially the railroads, I can only repeat what I have already said and again said in my messages to the Congress. I believe that under the interstate clause of the constitution the United States has complete and permanent right to control all agencies of interstate commerce, and I believe that the national government alone can exercise this right with wisdom and effectiveness so as both to secure justice to the public and to secure justice to the corporations. It is very earnestly to be wished that our people, through their representatives, should act in this matter. It is hard to say whether most damage to the country at large would come from entire failure on the part of the public to supervise and control the actions of the great corporations, or from the exercise of the necessary governmental power in a way which would do injustice and wrong to the corporations. Both the preachers of an unrestricted individualism, and the preachers of an oppression which would deny to able men of business the just reward of their initiative and business sagacity, are advocating policies that would be fraught with the gravest harm to the whole country. To permit every lawless capitalist, every law-defying corporation, to take any action, no matter how iniquitous, in the effort to secure an improper profit, and to build up privilege, would be ruinous to the republic and would mark the abandonment of the effort to secure in the industrial world the spirit of democratic fair-dealing. On the other hand, to attack these wrongs in that spirit of demagoguery which can see wrong only when committed by the man of wealth, and is dumb and blind in the presence of wrong committed against men of property or by men of no property, is exactly as evil as corruptly to defend the wrongdoing of men of wealth. The war we wage must be waged against misconduct, against wrong-doing, wherever it is found; and we must stand heartily for the rights of every citizen, whether he be a man of great wealth or a man who earns his livelihood as a wage worker or a tiller of the soil.

It is to the interest of all of us that there should be a premium put upon individual initiative and individual capacity, and in ample reward for the great directing intelligence alone competent to manage the great business operations of today. It is well to keep in mind that exactly as the anarchist is the worst enemy of liberty and the reactionary the worst enemy of order, so the man who defends the rights of property have most to fear from the wrongdoers of great wealth, and the men who are championing popular rights have most to fear from the demagogues who in the name of popular rights would do wrong to and oppress honest business men, honest men of wealth, for the success of either type of wrong-doer necessarily invites a violent reaction against the cause the wrong-doer nominally upholds. In the point of danger to the nation there is nothing to choose between on the one hand the corruptionist, the bribe-giver, the bribe-taker, the man who employs his great talent to swindle his fellow citizens on a large scale, and, on the other hand, the preacher of class hatred, the man who, whether from ignorance or from willingness to sacrifice his country to his ambition, persuades well-meaning but wrong-headed men to try to destroy the instruments upon which our prosperity mainly rests. Let each group of men beware of and guard against the shortcomings to which that group is itself most liable. Too often we see the business community in a spirit of unhealthy class consciousness denigrate the effort to hold to account under the law the wealthy men who in their management of great corporations, whether railroad, street railways, or other industrial enterprises, have behaved in a way that revivifies the conscience of the plain, decent people. Such an attitude can not be

as compatible with giving proper returns to all the employees of the railroad, from the highest to the lowest, and proper returns to the shareholders; but they must not, for instance, be reduced in such fashion as to necessitate a cut in the wages of the employees or the abolition of the proper and legitimate profits of honest shareholders.

Telegraph and telephone companies engaged in interstate business, should be put under the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission.

It is very earnestly to be wished that our people, through their representatives, should act in this matter. It is hard to say whether most damage to the country at large would come from entire failure on the part of the public to supervise and control the actions of the great corporations, or from the exercise of the necessary governmental power in a way which would do injustice and wrong to the corporations. Both the preachers of an unrestricted individualism, and the preachers of an oppression which would deny to able men of business the just reward of their initiative and business sagacity, are advocating policies that would be fraught with the gravest harm to the whole country. To permit every lawless capitalist, every law-defying corporation, to take any action, no matter how iniquitous, in the effort to secure an improper profit, and to build up privilege, would be ruinous to the republic and would mark the abandonment of the effort to secure in the industrial world the spirit of democratic fair-dealing. On the other hand, to attack these wrongs in that spirit of demagoguery which can see wrong only when committed by the man of wealth, and is dumb and blind in the presence of wrong committed against men of property or by men of no property, is exactly as evil as corruptly to defend the wrongdoing of men of wealth. The war we wage must be waged against misconduct, against wrong-doing, wherever it is found; and we must stand heartily for the rights of every citizen, whether he be a man of great wealth or a man who earns his livelihood as a wage worker or a tiller of the soil.

It is to the interest of all of us that there should be a premium put upon individual initiative and individual capacity, and in ample reward for the great directing intelligence alone competent to manage the great business operations of today. It is well to keep in mind that exactly as the anarchist is the worst enemy of liberty and the reactionary the worst enemy of order, so the man who defends the rights of property have most to fear from the wrongdoers of great wealth, and the men who are championing popular rights have most to fear from the demagogues who in the name of popular rights would do wrong to and oppress honest business men, honest men of wealth, for the success of either type of wrong-doer necessarily invites a violent reaction against the cause the wrong-doer nominally upholds. In the point of danger to the nation there is nothing to choose between on the one hand the corruptionist, the bribe-giver, the bribe-taker, the man who employs his great talent to swindle his fellow citizens on a large scale, and, on the other hand, the preacher of class hatred, the man who, whether from ignorance or from willingness to sacrifice his country to his ambition, persuades well-meaning but wrong-headed men to try to destroy the instruments upon which our prosperity mainly rests. Let each group of men beware of and guard against the shortcomings to which that group is itself most liable. Too often we see the business community in a spirit of unhealthy class consciousness denigrate the effort to hold to account under the law the wealthy men who in their management of great corporations, whether railroad, street railways, or other industrial enterprises, have behaved in a way that revivifies the conscience of the plain, decent people. Such an attitude can not be

condemned too severely for men of property should recognize that they jeopardize the rights of property when they fail heartily to join in the effort to do away with the abuses of wealth. On the other hand, those who advocate proper control on behalf of the public, through the state, of these great corporations, and of the wealth engaged on a giant scale in business operations, must ever keep in mind that unless they do scrupulous justice to the corporations unless they permit ample profit and cordially encourage capable men of business so long as they act with honesty, they are striking at the root of our national well-being; for in the long run, under the more pressure of material distress, the people as a whole would probably go back to the reign of an unrestricted individualism rather than submit to a control by the state so drastic and so foolish, conceived in a spirit of such unreasonable and narrow hostility to wealth, as to prevent business operations from being profitable, and therefore to bring ruin upon the entire business community, and ultimately upon the entire body of citizens.

The opposition to government control of these great corporations makes its most effective effort in the shape of an appeal to the old doctrine of states rights. Of course there are many sincere men who now believe in unrestricted individualism in business, just as there were formerly many sincere men who believed in slavery—that is, in the unrestricted right of an individual to own another individual. These men do not by themselves have great weight, however. The effective fight against adequate government control and supervision of individuals and especially of corporate wealth engaged in interstate business is chiefly done under cover; and especially under cover of an appeal to states' rights. It is not at all infrequent to read in the same speech a denunciation of predatory wealth fostered by special privilege and defiance of both the public welfare and law of the land, and a denunciation of centralization of the central government of the power to deal with this centralized and organized wealth. Of course, the power set forth in such twin denunciations amounts to absolutely nothing, for the first half is nullified by the second half. The chief reason, among the many sound and compelling reasons, that led to the formation of the national government, was the absolute need that the United States should deal with interstate and foreign commerce, and the power to deal with interstate commerce was granted absolutely and plenarily to the central government and was exercised completely as regards the only instruments of interstate commerce known in those days—the waterways, the high roads, as well as the partnerships of individuals who then conducted all of what business was done. Interstate commerce is now chiefly conducted by railroads; and the great corporation has supplanted the mass of small partnerships or individuals. The proposal to make the national government supreme over, and therefore to give it complete control over the railroads and other instruments of interstate commerce is merely a proposal to carry out, by giving adequate power of control to the one sovereignly capable of exercising such power—the national government. Forty or fifty separate state governments can not exercise that power over corporations doing business in most of all of them; first, because they absolutely lack the authority to deal with interstate business in any form; second, because of the inevitable conflict of authority sure to arise in the effort to enforce different kinds of state regulation, often inconsistent with one another and sometimes oppressive in themselves. Such divided authority can not regulate commerce with wisdom and effect. The central government is the only power which, without oppression, can nevertheless thoroughly and adequately control and supervise the large corporations. To abandon the effort for national control means to abandon the effort for all adequate control and yet to render likely continual bursts of action by state legislatures, which can not achieve the purpose sought for, but which can do a great deal of damage to the corporation without conferring any real benefit on the public.

I believe that the more far-sighted corporations are themselves coming to recognize the unwisdom of the violent hostility they have displayed during the last few years to regulation and control by the national government of combinations engaged in interstate business. The truth is that we who believe in this movement of asserting and exercising a genuine control in the public interest, over these great corporations have to contend against two sets of enemies, who, though nominally opposed to one another, are really allies in preventing a proper solution of the

(Continued on Page Two.)

NEW YORK WORLD ASKS CONGRESS TO PROBE PANAMA DEAL

Asserts That Roosevelt Made Misstatements in His Letter About Smith.

WANTS TO KNOW WHO GOT THE MONEY

Says United States Paid \$40,000,000 for Property Which Was Purchased for \$12,000,000 by a Syndicate.

New York, Dec. 8.—The New York World, to which Delevan Smith, editor of the Indianapolis News, referred in his reply to President Roosevelt's attack on him as the authority for an article on the Panama canal, which appeared in his paper and called forth a letter from the president, says today:

"In view of President Roosevelt's deliberate misstatements of fact in his scandalous personal attack on Delevan Smith, editor of the Indianapolis News, the World calls upon the Congress of the United States to make a full and impartial investigation of the Panama canal scandal. The investigation in 1906 by the Senate committee on inter-oceanic canals was blocked by the refusal of William Nelson Cromwell to answer pertinent questions of Senator Morgan. Since that time nothing has been done to carry on the great work of revealing the truth of Panama corruption.

"The Indianapolis News says in its editorial page, for which Roosevelt assails Smith, that it has been charged that the United States bought from American citizens for \$40,000,000 property that cost these citizens only \$12,000,000. There is no doubt that the government paid \$40,000,000. But who got the money, asks the editorial.

"Roosevelt's reply to this most proper question is, for the most part, a string of abusive and defamatory epithets. But he also makes the statement that the United States did not pay a cent to the American citizens; that the \$40,000,000 was paid directly to the French government, and that he had no knowledge of a syndicate in the United States.

"To the best of the World's knowledge and belief, all these statements are untrue and Roosevelt must have known they were untrue when he made them.

The World gives long details to prove the truth of its position.

PROMINENT CHURCH MEMBER IS KILLED

Mystery Surrounds Death of St. Louis Man Who Was Shot in His Home.

St. Louis, Dec. 8.—Francis D. Hirschberg, a prominent member of the Roman Catholic church, and a personal friend of Archbishop Glennon, also widely known in club and business circles, and as a director of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, was shot and killed at his home on Lindell boulevard early today. Whether it was murder or suicide, it is not yet determined.

Members of the family aver that he was the victim of a burglar. The police take the other view, declaring that there was no evidence of an intruder. A trail of blood indicated that Hirschberg was shot at the foot of the stairs, and then walked back to his bedroom on the second floor. From there he crossed the hallway and passed through his wife's room to the bath room. As he returned he staggered into his wife's room and Mrs. Hirschberg awoke just as he sank to the floor unconscious. Mrs. Hirschberg had her husband carried to his bedroom and he died without making a statement of how he was shot. It is explained that deafness prevented his wife from hearing the report of the revolver. Hirschberg was 54 years of age.

NEW YORK MAY BUILD BRIDGE FOR CONDUIT

New York, Dec. 8.—Unable to find solid rock bottom through which to carry a conduit under the Hudson river near Peekskill, it may be necessary for New York city to erect a \$10,000,000 suspension bridge in order to perfect the new Catskill water supply system now under construction. Such a bridge would have a span of from 3,200 to 3,400 feet, with a maximum height of 150 feet.

MANY SPECTATORS HEAR MESSAGE READ IN CONGRESS

Galleries Were Filled and Nearly All the Seats of Members Occupied.

FORESTRY BUREAU IS GIVEN BOOST

Special Maps and Illustrations Accompanied Copies of the Message—President Sends Nominations to the Senate.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Interest in both houses of Congress centered today in the president's message. Senator Aldrich, on behalf of the Senate committee, and Representative Payne for the House committee, were appointed to notify the president that the two bodies were in session and after returning from the executive department informed their respective houses that they had performed their duties. Each reported that the president had responded with the statement that he would immediately submit his message in writing.

Secretary Latta followed closely upon the heels of the two committees, appearing first in the Senate and then in the House. Reading of the message was begun in the Senate at 12:15 and in the House a few minutes later. The galleries of both houses were well filled. All the seats of the members were occupied. All of the members were supplied with copies of the message, which contained an elaborate appendix, accompanied by numerous illustrations, showing the result of the work of the forestry bureau.

President Roosevelt today submitted to the Senate a long list of nominations for all branches of the government service, practically all of which were appointments announced during the recess.

CAMERON AND KIBBEY JOIN WITH ANDREWS

New Delegate From Arizona Works With New Mexico Delegate for Statedhood.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Governor Kibbey of Arizona, and Delegate Cameron, have joined forces with Delegate Andrews in the interests of statedhood for the two territories. The three are working in harmony and with the efficient assistance of Governor Curry and National Committeeman Luna, are putting in long hours for statedhood.

They are considerably cheered by the message today, which says: "I advocate the immediate admission of New Mexico and Arizona as states. It should be done at the present session. The people of the two territories have made it evident that they will not come in as one state and the only alternative is to admit them as two states. I trust this will be done without delay."

Governor Curry today escorted Delegate Cameron to the White House and the two spent some time in conference with President Roosevelt, who again told them that he would do all possible to have the two territories admitted. He promised Delegate Cameron the pen, with which he will sign the statedhood bill, should it pass Congress this session.

Nominations made today for New Mexico are: Thomas C. Tillotson, register of the land office at Roswell; Robert Kellahm, postmaster at Roswell; Ira O. Wetmore, postmaster at Carrizozo.

LULL IN WOOL MARKET

Boston, Dec. 8.—There is a lull in the local wool market which dealer believe is but temporary. All the mills are stocked up and local traders are well cleaned out. Prices hold strong all along the line and the tendency is upward. Fine clothing wools, both unwashed and washed are selling at the top prices of the season.

DENIES 'ESCAPE' STORIES

Washington, Dec. 8.—Recent newspaper stories connecting the president with narrow escapes of accidents by being run down by automobiles, messenger boys and battery fire engine, have resulted in the giving out at the White House of an official statement characterizing the stories as "pure inventions."

MARTINEZ SUICIDES AFTER MURDERING THE GIRL

Slayer of Four Members of the Garcia Family. Completes Job When Posse Arrives.

HAD SERVED TIME IN THE PENITENTIARY

Was Notorious as a Bad Man and Was Pardoned From Prison at Santa Fe Last Year—News-paper Men Return From Scene.

Trinidad, Dec. 8.—Newspaper men who returned this morning from the extreme eastern part of the county, where four members of the Garcia family were murdered last Wednesday, bring the news that Martinez, who murdered the family, forced the seventeen-year-old Garcia girl, with whom he was infatuated, to accompany him, and when closely pressed by a posse Sunday night, some twenty miles east of the Garcia ranch, he shot the girl dead and then committed suicide.

Martinez murdered the father, mother, son and servant of the Garcia family, because his attentions to the daughter were repulsed. The bodies were found in the Garcia cabin, the heads split open, with an ax. The girl was forced to accompany Martinez, and this impeded his escape.

Sunday night one of the houses found the trail of the murderer and pressed him so closely that it seemed only a matter of a few hours until he would be captured. Finding his pursuers so close, Martinez shot the girl and then turned the revolver on himself.

The two bodies were found, and that of the girl has been taken to the Garcia cabin by the posse. Martinez was a notorious bad man and has served a sentence in the territorial penitentiary at Santa Fe. He was pardoned about a year ago.

GAS PROPERTIES SOLD

Gallipolis, O., Dec. 8.—The properties of the Chesapeake Oil and Gas company and the Richardson Oil and Gas company, owners of the natural gas field in this section, were sold today at sheriff's sale to Jacob W. Erdmann, of Paterson, N. J., for \$55,000. The company had expended over \$200,000 laying pipes.

HYDE CONVICTED OF BIG LAND FRAUDS

San Francisco Man Is Sentenced to Pay \$10,000 Fine and Go to Prison.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Frederick A. Hyde, of San Francisco, recently convicted of conspiracy to defraud the United States out of large tracts of land in Oregon and Washington, was today sentenced in the district criminal court to pay a fine of \$10,000 and to serve two years in the penitentiary at McCloudville, W. Va., the maximum penalty under the law. J. N. Scheffer, of Tucson, Ariz., an employee of Hyde, was convicted with him and fined \$1,000 and sentenced to a year and two months. Both appealed and were released on bonds.

TO WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM CUBA GRADUALLY

Washington, Dec. 8.—A change in the program for the withdrawal of troops in Cuba was announced after the cabinet meeting today. Instead of the movement terminating January 28, when the new president is inaugurated, the withdrawal will be gradual and will run into April. This is agreeable to the Cuban authorities coming into office, and makes the troops available in case there is any immediate outbreak on the change a government.

INDS STRANGE NEGRO TRIBE IN DUTCH GUINEA

New York, Dec. 8.—A strange tribe of negroes with a language of their own, is said by Lieutenant R. H. Wymans of the Dutch navy, who arrived yesterday from an expedition to remote unexplored parts of Dutch Guinea, South America, to have been one of the most interesting discoveries he and his party made. The negroes were encountered after he explorers had proceeded a hundred miles up the Surinam river, and then cut across country to the boundary between British and Dutch Guinea.

(Continued from Page One.)

Labor.

Protection for Wageworkers.

the unemployed in European coun-

The Courts.

have shown themselves alert to do justice to the wage worker and sym-

Forests.

If there is any one duty which more than another we owe it to our children and our children's children to perform at once, it is to save the forests of this country, for they constitute the first and most important element in the conservation of the natural resources of the country. There are of course two kinds of natural resources. One is the kind which can only be used as part of a process of exhaustion; this is true of mines, natural oil and gas wells, and the

CITY COUNCIL PLANS SEWER, CITY HALL AND PARK

Many Improvements Are to
Be Made During the Com-
ing Year, Say Aldermen.

To a stranger it would appear that Albuquerque had a very progressive city council. Last night at a meeting of two and one-half hours length steps were taken which within a year will mean a new sewer system, a new city hall and a new park.

While the sewer committee did not make the long delayed final report on the expert report of Dr. Samuel T. Gray, the new excuse found for not doing so, is laid on good grounds.

Unsolicted, a construction and contracting company of Kansas City, has made a proposition to build the sewer system for a profit of 12½ percent on cost. The company bears the name of the American Light and Water company. The proposition was made both with a communication and the presence of a representative of the company. The communication was read by the clerk and explained at length by Mr. Bullock, the representative, and referred to the sewer committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting if possible.

The communication follows:
Albuquerque, N. M., Dec. 3, 1908.
Honorable Mayor and City Council.
Albuquerque, N. M.

Gentlemen—We propose to furnish all materials, tools, labor and equipment and everything necessary for the construction of your sewer system and as per plans and specifications prepared or hereafter to be prepared, including outfall sewer from the river to Trumbull avenue, 22,750 feet of sewer in the east side district, the electric pumping plant and equipment, hydraulic ejectors, 200 concrete manholes, 50 flush tanks and everything of whatsoever kind necessary to complete said plant and covered by the estimate prepared for and filed with you by S. M. Gray, consulting engineer, you to pay us for furnishing said materials and constructing said work complete actual cost plus 12½ percent.

This proposal contemplates the furnishing of the material set forth and provided for by said estimate of S. M. Gray and the sizes of pipe, depths of trench, etc., referred to in said estimate. In contemplation of the complete construction of the work referred to in said estimate ready for use.

We hereby guarantee that the total cost of constructing said plant to the city, including 12½ percent above actual cost that you are to pay will not exceed the amount said S. T. Gray estimated same to cost, viz., \$193,966, and we will agree that the total construction of said sewers will not cost the city including our 12½ percent more than the above amount.

We further agree that should you desire us to do so we will construct any additional lateral sewers you may require and charge you therefor actual cost plus 12½ percent, and we guarantee that the total cost of these lateral sewers including our 12½ percent will not exceed 80 cents per lineal foot for 8 inch sewers 8 feet deep; 85 cents per lineal foot for 8 inch sewers 7 feet deep; 90 cents for 8 inch sewers 6 feet deep or less; \$1.00 per foot for 10 inch sewers 6 feet deep or less; \$1.05 per foot for 10 inch sewers over 6 feet deep and less than 7 feet deep; \$1.10 per foot for 10 inch sewers over 7 feet and less than 8 feet deep; \$1.25 per foot for 10 inch sewers over 8 feet and less than 10 feet deep; \$1.10 per foot for 12 inch sewers 6 feet deep or less; \$1.20 per foot for 12 inch sewers over 6 feet and less than 8 feet deep; \$1.35 per foot for 12 inch sewers over 8 feet and less than 10 feet deep; additional manholes \$50 each and additional flush tanks \$75 each.

Should the city order any sewers in trenches where quicksand is encountered then we guarantee that the total cost of the sewers will be not to exceed \$220,000, the sum of \$193,966 hereinbefore guaranteed being conditioned that none of the sewers are laid in quicksand. We understand that the sewers can be very easily laid along lines which will avoid quicksand and at the same time in no wise injure the practicability of the sewers.

If you accept this proposal we will guarantee that the city of Albuquerque will receive one or more bids to purchase the 4½ percent twenty-year semi-annual interest legally issued bonds of the city for such amount as you may desire to issue up to \$200,000 at par or better. It being the intention of this clause to guarantee to the city of Albuquerque a bid of at least par for such bonds as it may issue to secure funds to pay for the work herein referred.

The detailed plans and specifications for construction of the said work shall be prepared by your engineer and we agree to construct said work in accordance with said plans and specifications insofar as same may be possible and practicable and we guarantee that the work we put in will be first class in every particular, including workmanship and material.

We are to furnish one trenching machine, thoroughly competent and experienced superintendent and foremen, together with all necessary tools and equipment. The salary of the foreman is to be included as part of the actual cost, as also is to be the cost of repairs to tools, equipment and machinery.

The city is to have the right to employ inspectors and timekeepers and we agree to render to you or your authorized representatives detailed reports covering all bills and expenditures for labor and material. On or about the first of each month we will prepare and submit to you an estimate of the cost of all labor and materials used and employed on the work. This estimate shall be

Don't Work Your Darn Fool Head Off for Wages All Your Life But Make Your Wages Earn You Something

Four years ago I sold 1,000 city lots for a sum total of \$124,000 or
an average of \$124 a lot

These same lots today, unimproved, cannot be bought for less than
\$500,000, or an average of \$500 per lot

I still have thirty 50 foot lots in the Eastern Addition, including ten corners, which I will sell
at original plat prices, at from \$150 to \$200 each--1-4 down, balance \$5 a month. No taxes

It's the poor man's way to make money while he sleeps
Can't Run Away, Burn Up or be Stolen

F. H. Mitchell
Percy B. Stafford
Felipe Gurule

Salesmen

D. K. B. SELLERS Owner

Office: 204 Gold Ave.
Telephone 899

1-2 PRICE

I have for sale on consignment 50 pair of white and black
check all wool double bed blankets. Former price \$12

MY PRICE \$6.00

D. K. B. SELLERS, 204 Gold Avenue Albuquerque

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT

\$3,000 Worth Navajo Blankets

Just from the Reservation to be sold at Reservation Prices

D. K. B. SELLERS, 204 Gold Avenue Albuquerque

checked over and approved by you if it is correct and you are to then promptly pay us the amount thereof plus 10 percent, the remaining 12½ percent of the 12½ percent commission to be retained by you until the plant has been completed and accepted by the city.

Should you accept this proposal we will file within five days with clerk of your city a certified check in the sum of \$10,000 guaranteeing that we will faithfully keep all and every one of the provisions of this proposal and we agree to file with the city within fifteen days thereafter a good and acceptable bond in the sum of \$100,000 guaranteeing the provisions of this contract and that we will properly and faithfully report to the city the true sums and amounts we

expend in the construction thereof. When this bond has been filed and approved by you the certified check is to be returned to us.

Your acceptance of this proposal by proper resolution, will constitute a contract between the city of Albuquerque, N. M., and ourselves as per the terms herein set forth.

Respectfully,
AMERICAN LIGHT AND WATER COMPANY.

Henry C. Ulen, Jr.,
President.
C. M. Brunell, Secretary.

Would Hurry Matters.

The construction company representative would hurry matters. He argued that the whole sewer system should be built at once and that the bond issue should be put to the people and if passed, presented to the approaching legislature for validation, and the bonds placed on the market during the present revival of business conditions. He argued that the bonds would sell readily now. He said that the city would have trouble getting bonds issued for the extension, if the principal system was built now and the extensions at some future time, when they were needed. Aldermen Neustadt and Heavens were among the councilmen who expressed themselves as being in favor of building the entire system at once.

Alderman Neustadt, chairman of the finance committee, reported that the city had more than \$10,000 in the city hall building fund, and believed that it would be a good idea to ask for the small additional amount needed, when the sewer bond issue is voted upon. Alderman Wroth insisted that he believed that the city council should not delay a moment about building a city hall. The money, he believed, could be secured without a bond issue. And there seemed to be a union of opinion in this regard. Incentive was added to the feeling, when the council was presented with a plan for rent for the present council chambers in the library building. The library board tendered the bill and gave the council to understand that the library needed the money, or else the room. This polite bill was signed by W. P. Metcalf, chairman of the board. A committee of three was appointed to confer with the library board.

Upon a motion of Alderman Neustadt, seconded by Alderman George Leonard, the council by unanimous vote, appropriated \$2,000 for the purchase of a block of land adjoining the present Highland park. The new addition is directly east of the present park. The land will cost \$2,250, and the balance is to be furnished by the park board funds. The purchase of the new addition was made with the understanding that the park board will at once get busy and make the property a park in fact as well as in name.

Dr. W. G. Tigh, president of the University of New Mexico, appeared before the council with a complaint about the condition of the University road. He said that it was almost impassable and insisted that something be done immediately. A lengthy discussion followed in which the county road supervisor and the city street commissioner were mentioned. The council finally instructed the city committee to meet Road Supervisor Gillespie and ascertain what can be done.

The water committee reported that the Water Supply company had sent a communication saying that the water mains asked for on Foster avenue would be laid at once. No answer was received regarding the laying of mains on South Walter street and the clerk was instructed to write the company again.

The city treasurer's report showed a balance of \$24,642.58 in the city treasury, December 1.

City Attorney Collins reported that in his opinion J. B. Newell et al had no grounds for action against the city for damages resulting from driving off a short bridge on South Third street. The report was adopted.

Following are the auditors given by the city clerk on duries selling milk in the city:

Dairy	Sp. Gravity	Fat Solids
Matthew Co. (1)	1.023	4.10
Matthew Co. (2)	1.022	4.3
J. Garcia	1.024	2.7
French	1.022	4.9
Fickert	1.023	4.1
Hammond	1.024	3.9
Mrs. A. Hatch	1.022	4.6
London	1.023	3.2
Alger	1.020	6.1
Whitecomb	1.020	4.9
Albers Bros.	1.028	3.3
Beemek	1.025	5.0
J. M. Cole	1.025	3.8

All up to the standard as to fat.

WITH AMPLE MEANS AND UNSURPASSED FACILITIES THE BANK OF COMMERCE OF ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

Extends to Depositors Every Proper Accommodation
and Solicits New Accounts

CAPITAL, \$150,000

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

SOLOMON LUNA, President
W. S. STRICKLER, Vice President and Cashier
W. J. JOHNSON, Assistant Cashier
William McIntosh, J. C. Baldridge,
A. M. Blackwell, O. E. Cromwell.

Albuquerque Foundry and Machine Works

R. P. HALL, Proprietor.

Pulleys, Grade Bars, Babbit Metal, Columns and Iron Frames for Buildings.
Iron and Brass Castings; Ore, Coal and Lumber Care; Shafting.
Repair of Mining and Mill Machinery a Specialty.
Foundry East Side of Railroad Tracks. Albuquerque, N. M.

ECONOMY IN LUMBER

It makes no difference to us whether your bill of material be for a chicken coop or the largest building in the country, we are prepared to furnish the same at lowest prices. Our lumber is well seasoned, which makes it worth 15 percent more to the building than the lumber you have been buying. Tr us.

SUPERIOR LUMBER & MILL CO.
FIRST STREET, South of Viaduct, ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Last will and testament of Edward B. Quickel, deceased.
To it, W. Hopkins and Cortez S. Quickel, executors; Mary Quickel and to all whom it may concern:

You are hereby notified that the alleged last will and testament of Edward B. Quickel, late of the county of Bernalillo and territory of New Mexico, deceased, has been produced and read in the probate court of the county of Bernalillo, territory of New Mexico, at an adjourned regular term thereof, held on the 7th day of December, 1908, and the day of the proving of said alleged last will and testament was by order of the judge of said court thereupon fixed for Monday, the 4th day of January, A. D. 1909, term of said court, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day. Given under my hand and the seal of this court this 7th day of December, A. D. 1908.

A. E. WALKER,
Probate Clerk.

DO YOUR FEET ACHES?

Do you want a pair of shoes, combining ease, comfort, that look dainty and will give you the worth of your money in wear? For women and men. Call at the A. R. Shelton store, 4 S. W. Central Ave. Open from 1.30 a. m. to 10 p. m. I solicit your patronage.

Subscribe for The Citizen.

Eat What You Want And let Kodol digest it.

There can then be no fermentation,
no pain, no distress—no indigestion.

Eat a sufficient amount of good, wholesome food every day. Eat what the appetite calls for, because that is what the health and strength of the body require.

Then don't worry about indigestion or dyspepsia; but take Kodol occasionally—at the times when you need it, and your food will be digested completely; but don't diet and don't deny yourself the food you like, for dieting is unnecessary; it is wrong to be hungry.

Food is fuel for the body. It furnishes blood, bone, health and strength; but it must be digested first, and you are not going to be healthy or strong as long as your stomach fails to do its work.

Don't fear to eat the food you like for as you know the body requires a variety of it and that which you don't eat may be the very thing you need to supply the necessary strength for your body.

We say eat what you want and let Kodol digest it. Nor do you have to take Kodol all the time; you wouldn't want to have to take it all the time. Take it just when you need it, and in that way allow it to help the stomach to get strong and well.

But when you do eat what you want and what you like best, be sure that all the food is digested; you must be sure that the stomach is able to digest it.

Else that portion of the food, which remains in the stomach undigested, irritates the stomach lining, and that is what causes pain. Then again undigested food ferments in the stomach and that is what causes sour risings, gas and belching.

These are the things you have to get rid of but you can't do it by starving yourself. Weakening the body is not strengthening the stomach. Yet you do weaken the body when you deny yourself some article of food you find does not agree with you.

And here is where Kodol is so effective. It digests what you eat and does it completely. It enables you to eat just what you like and just what your appetite demands.

Kodol doesn't simply digest certain kinds of food—it digests every kind of food. It acts as Nature acts and it assists Nature in assimilating the food—it helps Nature get out of the food what there is in it—strength, blood, bone, muscle and life.

Kodol is for you. Kodol is for anyone and everyone who needs it, and we want you to try it now and be convinced that you can eat just what you like if you will only let Kodol digest for a time that which you do eat.

Our Guarantee

Go to your druggist today and get a dollar bottle, and if after using the entire bottle you can honestly say you have received no benefits from it, return the bottle to the druggist and he will refund your money to you without question or delay, and we will pay the druggist the price of the bottle purchased by you.

This offer applies to the large bottle only and to one in a family. The dollar bottle contains 2½ times as much as the fifty cent bottle.

Kodol is prepared at the laboratories of E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

J. H. O'RIELLY CO.

Amusements

COLOMBO
THEATER

W. B. Moore, Mgr.

Admission 10c

EXCLUSIVE
MOVING PICTURESA FOOL FOR LUCK.
CAUGHT WITH THE GOODS.
RESULT OF EATING HORSE
FLESH (comic.)New film service to begin
Friday or Saturday. Pictures
direct from factory.

Illustrated Songs

By Mrs. Hamilton.
Miss Jennie Craig, Pianist.

ROLLER SKATING RINK

Moving Picture Performance
Begins at 8 o'clock.

TONIGHT

"A HUSBAND'S REVENGE."
"SALT DID IT."
"ROMANCE OF THE OLD
MILL."
"A PAIR OF KIDS."ILLUSTRATED SONGS
Mr. J. Roach, Baritone.
RACING.

Elks' Theater

Monday, Dec. 14
One Night OnlyFIRST
TRANSCONTINENTAL
TOUR OF
AMERICA'S GREATEST
THEATRICAL TRIUMPH
THE CLANSMAN
FOURTH SEASONDramatized by Thomas Dixon,
Jr., from his two famous
novels, "The Clansman" and
"The Leopard's Spots."
Direction of George H. Brennan
Complete New York ProductionCompany of 75 and Troop of
Cavalry Horses. Witnessed by
more than
4,000,000 THEATER GOERS.Prices—75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00.
Sale opens at theater box office
at 8 o'clock Saturday, Dec.
12. After 10 o'clock sale at
Matson's book store.

Elk's Theater

TONIGHT

Mrs. Robert Dalton

Supported by the original cast,
direct from Madison Square
Theater, New York, in

THE LAUGHING SUCCESS

MRS. TEMPLE'S
TELEGRAM300 Nights in Boston
150 NIGHTS IN CHICAGO

Prices 50c, 75c and \$1.00

COLUMBUS
HOTEL

Corner Second and Gold

HOME COOKING

Excellent Service

Particular people have been
pleased with Columbus Meals for
many years. Have you tried them?Standard
Plumbing and
Heating Co.412 West Central Ave.
PHONE 61

CONSOLIDATED LIQUOR COMPANY

Successors to Melini & Eakin
and Baehnel & Gionni
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WINE, LIQUORS AND CIGARSWe handle everything in our line
write for illustrated Catalogue and
Price List, issued to dealers only.
Telephone 138.
CORNER FIRST AND COPPER.WHITE HOUSE
RESTAURANT

209 S. First St.

MEALS AND LUNCHEES

Come in—the eating's fine

No Fancy Prices Here

Montezuma Grocery and
Liquor Company

Copper and Third

All Kinds of Groceries and Liquors
Imported and DomesticSpecialty of Lucre Pure Olive Oil.
Liquor by the Gallon or Bottle.
Family Trade Solicited.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Call Phone or send for Solicitor.

PHONE 1029

H. COHEN
THE TAILORBuy and Sell all kinds of Sec-
ond Hand Clothing.All Work Guaranteed
Cleaning and Pressing and Steam Work
of all kinds at Reasonable Prices.
Suits Sponged and Pressed, 50c
Goods called for and delivered.
121 N. Third St. Telephone 1191.

I. H. COX. The Plumber

PLUMBING, HEATING, GAS AND STEAMFITTING

Latest things in Enamel Bathroom Fixtures.

Phone 1020

706 West Central Ave.

FOR XMAS

\$3,000 Worth of
Fancy CrockeryLamps, Plates, Cups and Saucers,
Tea and Dinner Sets, Etc., Etc.

AT COST

Just the thing for a nice Christmas
present

Wagner Hardware Co.

Corner Fourth St. and Central Ave.

BOYS PLEAD GUILTY
TO ROBBING STORESAll Five Members of Youthful Band
Are in Custody, and One Goes
to Reform School.Guided by Lynn Gray, 17, and
John Sautell, 16, the fourth and fifth
boys of the gang of young bandits,
whose rendezvous was raided by the
police Sunday night, two officers walk-
ed across the meadow lying between
Barelas road and the river at 10:30
o'clock last night, in the moonlight,
to a certain bunch of willows, near
the river bank, where they found
sufficient groceries to have fed the
gang several weeks. There were also
stored there several loaded revolvers
and ammunition and other articles
stolen from various business houses
of the city. The groceries, so the
boys confessed, were taken from the
grocery store of J. A. Skinner, 217
south First street, Sunday night last.This morning Mr. Skinner appeared
in Judge Craig's court and swore out
a warrant against Gray and Sautell,
charging them with grand larceny.
The boys pleaded guilty and were
bound over to the grand jury. The
bond to be fixed this afternoon. A
third member of the gang left the
city last night in custody of Truancy
Officer Hill and is now on his way to
the Colorado reformatory at Golden.
The two other members of the gang,
Fred Luma and George Ward, are
still to be reckoned with. The cap-
ture of the two boys last night breaks
up probably the most desperate and
persistent gang of young thieves the
city authorities have ever had to
deal with.

Read Yellow Backs.

While the boys have not confessed
in there is every indication that their
minds have been influenced by read-
ing literature of the "Diamond Dick"
and "Nick Carter" stripe. Their
methods of committing thefts and
carrying out plans were most daring,
yet their raids were conducted so
secretly and their trails so well cov-
ered up that for several weeks the
police have been in a dilemma be-
cause of the frequent occurrence of
the robberies and their inability to
capture the perpetrators.Two weeks ago when Leon Man-
gell's store, 115 North First street, was
entered and a large amount of goods
taken away, the fact that the articles
taken were selected from small sizes,
made the police confident that the
thieves were small men or else boys.
The members of the gang were sus-
pected but they had been showing
such apparent good behavior that
there was nothing about their actions
to warrant their arrest.Sunday night when three of them
were captured red handed, packing
goods for the trail, the mystery of
five robberies was solved. Three of
them were daylight raids and two of
them were committed at night. The
Albuquerque Carriage company, J.
Korber & Co., and Reale & Mauger,
had goods stolen from them in the
daytime. The Mandell and Skinner
stores were entered at night. In no
instance did the thieves take articles
that would not be of value to
them in leading an outdoor life.

Capture of Sautell and Gray.

As predicted by the police yester-
day, Sautell and Gray, who escaped
during the excitement of the raid of
Sunday night, when the other three
members of the gang were captured,
returned to the city last night at dark
and were caught on Tiguera avenue,
where, it is believed, they were look-
ing for horses on which to make
their escape. A confession of the
Skinner robbery was wrung from
them after a short sweating and they
led the officers to where the gro-
ceries and other property was secreted
near the river.

The walk across the pasture land

Truth and
Qualityappeal to the Well-Informed in every
walk of life and are essential to permanent
success and creditable standing. Accord-
ingly, it is not claimed that Syrup of Figs
and Elixir of Senna is the only remedy of
known value, but one of many reasons
why it is the best of personal and family
laxatives is the fact that it cleanses,
sweetens and relieves the internal organs
on which it acts without any debilitating
after effects and without having to increase
the quantity from time to time.It acts pleasantly and naturally and
truly as a laxative, and its component
parts are known to and approved by
physicians, as it is free from all objection-
able substances. To get its beneficial
effects always purchase the genuine—
manufactured by the California Fig Syrup
Co., only, and for sale by all leading drug-
gists.In the crisp cold night air was a
thrilling experience for the officers.
An officer kept a close watch on each
youthful robber for fear he should
disappear in the shadow of some
tree. Ponds were waded, arrows
crossed and the officers were begin-
ning to think that they had been de-
ceived when they rounded a clump of
willows, behind which was the cache.
It was the most secluded spot, be-
tween Barelas bridge and Old Albu-
querque.There was a wagon load of the
stuff. The robbers must have made
several trips each to carry so much.
It required two men several hours to
get it into the city and straightened
out.The capture of the young thieves
and the return of the stolen property
to the owners is one of the most
important pieces of work the Albu-
querque police force has accomplish-
ed in years.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS

St. Louis Wool.
St. Louis, Dec. 8.—Wool firm; un-
changed.Spelter.
St. Louis, Dec. 8.—Spelter lower,
\$5.70.Money.
New York, Dec. 8.—Money on call
easy, 2 1/2% per cent; prime mer-
cantile paper 3 1/4% to 4 1/4% per cent.The Metals.
New York, Dec. 8.—Lead dull,
\$4.25@4.30; copper dull, 14 1/2% to 15%
silver 48 3/4%.Chicago Livestock.
Chicago, Dec. 8.—Cattle receipts,
7,000. Weak. Beves \$3.50@3.75;
Texans \$2.50@4.20; westerns \$3.25@3.50;
6.70; cows and heifers \$1.50@5.00;
stockers and feeders \$2.60@4.65; calves
\$5.75@7.50.Sheep receipts 23,000. Steady.
Western \$2.50@4.70; yearlings \$4.15
@5.10; western lambs \$4.25@6.75.Stocks.
Amalgamated Copper 33 1/4
Atchafson 28 1/4
pd 10 1/4
New York Central 117 1/2
Pennsylvania 124 1/4
Southern Pacific 119 1/4
Union Pacific 182 1/4
U. S. Steel 55 3/4
pd 55 3/4Provisions.
Chicago, Dec. 8.—Closing quotat-
ions:
Wheat—Dec. \$1.00 3/4; May 1.08 1/4
@1.09.
Corn—Dec. 53 3/4 @ 54 1/4; May 62 1/4.
Gates—Dec. 50 1/4; May 52 1/4.
Rice—Dec. \$14.40; May \$16.07 1/2
@16.10.
Lard—Dec. \$2.07 1/2; May \$2.25.
Ribs—Jan. \$3.20; May \$3.45.Kansas City Livestock.
Kansas City, Dec. 8.—Cattle re-
ceipts 15,000. Slow and steady. South-
ern steers \$2.50@5.10; southern cows
\$2.20@3.25; stockers and feeders
\$2.00@3.20; bulls \$2.40@4.00; calves
\$2.50@6.50; western steers \$3.50@5.50;
western cows \$2.50@4.50.
Hog receipts 28,000. 5c lower. Bulk
of sales \$5.00@5.50; heavy \$5.40@5.60;
packers and butchers \$5.20@5.50;
5.55; light \$4.90@5.20; pigs \$2.75@4.50.
Sheep receipts 8,000. Steady. Muttons
\$4.00@4.75; lambs \$4.25@6.50;
range wethers \$3.75@5.25; fed ewes
\$2.50@4.25.Good Cough Medicine for Children.
The season for coughs and colds is
now at hand and too much care can
not be used to protect the children.
A child is much more likely to con-
tract diphtheria or scarlet fever when
he has a cold. The quicker you cure
his cold the less the risk. Cham-
berlain's Cough Remedy is the sole
reliance of many mothers, and few of
those who have tried it are willing
to use any other. Mrs. F. E. Starcher,
of Ripley, W. Va., says: "I have never
used anything other than Cham-
berlain's Cough Remedy for my chil-
dren and it has always given good
satisfaction." This remedy contains
no opium or other narcotic and may
be given as confidently to a child as
to an adult. For sale by all druggists.KILL THE COUGH
AND CURE THE LUNGSWITH Dr. King's
New DiscoveryFOR COUGHS
AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.
GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY
OR MONEY REFUNDED.PRICE
Bottle 25c
Box 2 \$1.00
Trial Bottle Free

ATTENTION



HUNTERS!

We are just in receipt of a Carload of Ammunition, and
are now prepared to fill your orders for

Shot Gun Shells

Loaded with Black or Smokeless Powder,
Drop or Chilled Shot

SEE OUR ASSORTMENT AND GET OUR PRICES

McINTOSH HARDWARE CO.

TOYS and DOLLS

and everything for Christmas presents.
Dolls, 1c to \$2.00.
Cups and saucers, 5c to 65c.
Doll carriages, 10c to \$1.75.
Wheelbarrows, 35c.
Chairs, 25c and 30c.
Folding tables, 75c.
Express wagons, 35c to \$3.00.
2-wheel carts, 25c.
Fire engines, 10c, \$1.75.
Tin toys, 5c to 75c.
Automobiles, 15c to \$2.00.
Men's gloves, 10c to \$1.50.
Women's gloves, 25c to \$1.50.
Girls' gloves, 15c to 50c.
Girls' coats, \$1.50 to \$4.00.
Ladies' coats, \$4.00 to \$15.00.
Fur collars, \$1.00 to \$6.00.
Boys' overcoats, \$3.00 to \$7.00.
Men's overcoats, \$5.00 to \$12.00.
Handkerchiefs, 5c and up.
And hundreds of other suitable Xmas
articles at the

CASH BUYERS' UNION

122 North Second
WM. DOLBE, Prop.

Highland Livery

BAMROOK BROS.
Phone 596. 112, 1st St.
Up-to-date turnouts. Best drivers
in the city. Proprietors of "Radio,"
the picture wagon.

THE CHAMPION GROCERY CO.

Matteucci Bros., Proprietors
Grocery and Meat Market, Stanley and Fanny
Groceries
New Canned Fruits and Vegetables.
622-624 West Tigras. Phone 16

WE EAT TO LIVE.

and you will eat longer and live longer
if you eat high grade, nutritious
bread such as is baked at our bakery.
We use the very best grade of flour,
and our breads are baked by the best
process to insure the highest nutri-
tion. For growing children there is
nothing like good bread such as is
baked at thePioneer Bakery,
207 South First St.3 BIG BARGAINS
Business, Ranch and House.
...INVESTIGATE...FOR RENT—1 Store Room,
on Central Avenue vacant in
November.FOR RENT—1 Store room,
on First street.Get a Travelers' Accident and
Health Policy. Money to Loan.
M. L. SCHUTT,
219 South Second Street.STOVES UP
??
The ston
the Cleaner
Cleans them
too as every-
thing else.

W. L. TRIMBLE & CO.

LIVERY, SALE, FEED, D
TRANSFER STABLES
Horses and Mules bought and Ex-
changed.
BEST TURNOUTS IN THE CITY
Second Street between Central and
Copper Ave.

RIDING SADDLES

You Ought to
See What aFine
Saddlewe have
for \$10.00Special Sale on Carriages,
Saddles, Lap Robes and
Horse Blankets until
Christmas.J. KORBER & CO.
214 N. Second St.

THE Albuquerque Lumber Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Lumber, Glass, Cement and Rex Flintkot Roofing

First and Marquette Albuquerque, New Mexico

First National
Bank

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

United States
DepositoryCapital and
Surplus
\$250,000

Practical Holiday Gifts

For the MOTHER or WIFE

Select One of Our

Carving Sets

Put up in FANCY LINED BOXES
Very SUITABLE for a Gift

or a "UNIVERSAL"

Coffee Percolator
The PERFECT Coffee-Maker

RAABE & MAUGER

115-117 N. FIRST STREET

MONTEZUMA TRUST CO.

ALBUQUERQUE

NEW MEXICO

Capital and Surplus, \$100,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS

GROSS KELLY & COMPANY
INCORPORATED**WHOLESALE GROCERS**

Wool, Hide and Pelt Dealers

Albuquerque and Las Vegas

Merry Christmas

Suggestions for "Him"

SETT
OVERCOAT
RAIN COAT
BATH ROBE
NIGHT ROBE

UNDERWEAR
HANDKERCHIEFS
HOUSE COAT
SUSPENDERS
UMBRELLA

SHIRTS
GLOVES
HOSIERY
MUFFLER
TIES, ETC., ETC.

What to give HIM for Christmas is a problem we solve many times a day.

Our store being headquarters for Men's things, the question is very easily answered. For men, both old and young, great and small, we've ideal gifts—just the sort of gifts that will be appreciated this most, after Christmas is over.

From our stock of Men's excellent Garments, correct Headwear and choice Haberdashery the most appropriate Christmas gifts, it is possible to make, can be chosen.

Make your selections early, while the picking is the best. Better now than later.

You'll find our prices no barrier to choosing exactly what you'd like to give "Him."

M. MANDELL

FINE CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS

NAMES INSPECTORS TO VISIT VILLAGES

County Commissioners Will Aid in Preventing Scarlet Fever Epidemic.

The county commissioners this afternoon agreed to pay the salary of three inspectors to work in conjunction with the county health officer in maintaining a strict quarantine on cases of scarlet fever in the native villages near Albuquerque.

The situation was recognized this morning as serious. There were two deaths in one of the villages to the north yesterday, making five in this community with a few days. Every village in the valley to the north is suffering from an epidemic. There are a large number of cases in Bartles also.

The action of the county commissioners was taken at the request of County Superintendent A. B. Stroup, Dr. James H. Wroth appearing for Mayor Lester and the city board of health.

Dr. Wroth said that the city would place a rigid quarantine upon all the infected districts if prosecution was not taken at once to suppress the disease. He said that it was not the desire of the city authorities to do so if the matter could be handled in some other manner, but suppressed it must be. The territorial law provides that the city health officer is to be in authority in such cases and the county commissioners were to pay the bills. The board voted in a unit on the motion of Chairman Stroup to pay the salary of three inspectors for three months.

These inspectors will visit the villages where the disease is known to be located and require the people to keep themselves in quarantine. These officers will be provided with stars and supported by the law.

LAS VEGAS TEAM CAN'T PLAY HERE

Basketball Game Scheduled for Friday Has Been Called Off Until After Christmas.

The game of basketball which was to have been played between the girls of the University and a team from Las Vegas at the Casino Friday has been called off, and will probably be played here after Christmas. The game was postponed because the Las Vegas team was unable to come, and according to report this inability to fill the date was caused by too much snow at the Meadows city, which prevents the girls there from practicing. While expecting to lose, the Las Vegas girls wanted to make a showing at least, and so postponed the game until they could practice up.

A practice game between the University girls and the girls of the Indian school has been arranged for tomorrow afternoon at the Casino.

This Is Worth Reading.
Leo F. Zellinski, of 68 Gibson St. Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I cured the most annoying cold sore I ever had with Buckle's Anker Salve. I applied this salve once a day for ten days, when every trace of the sore was gone." Heals all sores. Sold under guarantee at all druggists, 25c.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

A CLEVER COMPANY PLAYS FUNNY SHOW

"Mrs. Temple's Telegram" Pleased Audience at the Elks' Theater Night.

"Mrs. Temple's Telegram," as presented by the James B. Deicher company at the Elks' theater last evening, was one of the best farce comedies ever given in Albuquerque. The



Helen Billings in "Mrs. Temple's Telegram."

play was given before a good sized audience, thoroughly appreciative of the merits of the play.

"Mrs. Temple's Telegram" is without a plot, and the time of the play occupies but one day, the scenes taking place morning, afternoon and evening. The play abounds in funny situations, bordering slightly on the impossible. The events, following the sending of the telegram are closely crowded and comical in the extreme. Miss Edna Bart, as Mrs. Temple is an actress of talent, and is ably supported by an exceptionally clever cast. Jack Templeton and his friend John Brown, are splendid in the art of inventing excuses and lies, rank among the professionals. The play is light, funny and amusing. It will be repeated tonight.

THIEVES ROB THE WAGONER HOME

They Unlocked the Front Door and Took Jewelry and Clothing.

The residence of J. D. Wagoner, 324 West First avenue, was entered between 2 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and jewelry and articles of clothing taken valued at about \$100. Among the things missing are a diamond brooch, a diamond stud, three gold rings, one of which had a set of stones, and a pocketbook containing about \$5 in money.

The thieves gained entrance to the house by the front door, taking the key which was left hanging outside the door in a place familiar to the family, and showed a familiar acquaintance with the interior of the wagoner home. The articles of value were taken from three different places.

That there had been a robbery was discovered by Mr. Wagoner's youngest son, a boy of 18, who could not find his gloves. Search for the gloves revealed that the jewelry had been stolen. Mrs. Wagoner was absent from the house yesterday afternoon for two hours and believes that the theft was committed during that time. When she returned home, however, the front door was locked as usual.

AT THE RINK

Clad in abbreviated athletic costumes, the colors of which would have made the ancient Roman gladiators turn green with envy, the two skaters Dietz and Rouse, faced the starter at the rink last night and at the sound of the gong were off like a runaway team, Rouse leading, which position he maintained to the finish. As racing on roller skates has developed into a fast here, and several are anxious to try their speed, the management has decided to allow others to enter the races tonight and tomorrow night, which will add much to the interest of the contests. There will be a complete change of moving pictures tonight, the bill consisting of "A Husband's Revenge," "Salt Dill," "Romance of the Old Mill," and "A Pair of Kids." The management is determined to give more entertainment for less money than any amusement enterprise in the Southwest, and the packed house of last night clearly showed that their liberal policy is appreciated.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by the use of the Eustachian Tube. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When the tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when the tube is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be lost forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrh of the Eustachian Tube that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A pair of our felt slippers for men, women or children make an ideal Christmas gift. They have flexible leather soles, look dainty, wear well and are sure to be appreciated. Our prices are very low.—C. May's Shoe Store, 314 West Central avenue.

Complete line of bicycles and bicycle sundries, all 1909 goods. Call and get prices. Albuquerque Cycle and Arms Co., 115 West Gold avenue.

A Dangerous Operation. Is the removal of the appendix by a surgeon. No one who takes Dr. King's New Life Pills is ever subjected to this frightful ordeal. They work so quietly you don't feel them. They cure constipation, headache, biliousness and malaria. 25c at all druggists.

ARIZONA UNIVERSITY SELECTS A CAPTAIN

All Old Members of the Team Will Be in the Game Next Season With Two Exceptions.

Arizona University has already begun preparations for winning the annual game with New Mexico at Tucson next year, according to the Tucson Citizen, which says:

At a meeting of the members of the football team at the University of Arizona late yesterday afternoon, Robertson, the crack left halfback on this year's eleven, was unanimously selected to captain the team. This year the team was captained by Burnham, the right halfback, and was a great success. Burnham could again have had the captaincy but he came out in favor of Robertson, who was chosen without opposition.

The football prospects for next season are brighter than they have ever been. All of this year's eleven with the exception of Ruthrauff and Hatcher will again be in school. Ruthrauff, the veteran tackle, and Hatcher, the quarterback, will finish their studies this year and will graduate in June. However, with nine of this year's eleven again in school and with new material to select from there is every indication that Arizona will again win the championship of the southwest.

Coch Gathraith, who was so successful this fall, will undoubtedly be again selected to take charge of the team.

Marked for Death.
"Three years ago I was marked for death. A graveyard cough was tearing my lungs to pieces. Doctors failed to help me, and hope had fled, when my husband got Dr. King's New Discovery," says Mrs. A. C. Williams, of Bae, Ky. "The first dose helped me and improvement kept on until I had gained 35 pounds in weight and my health was fully restored." This medicine holds the world's healing record for coughs and colds and lung and throat diseases. It prevents pneumonia. Sold under guarantee at all druggists, 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

F. L. COLBURN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

212 West Silver Avenue.
Help, all kinds, furnished on short notice. Give us your orders if you need help. Unemployed, list with us if you want work. Want at once, first class machinist, also teamsters, sawyers, swamper. Must be timber jacks.

For That Dull Feeling After Eating.

I have used Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets for some time, and can testify that they have done me more good than any tablets I have ever used. My trouble was a heavy dull feeling after eating.—David Freeman, Kempton, Nova Scotia. These tablets strengthen the stomach and improve the digestion. They also regulate the liver and bowels. They are far superior to pills but cost no more. Get a free sample at any drug store and see what a splendid medicine it is.

Our Prices, Best Goods, LOWEST PRICES

Horse Blankets.....\$ 2.00 to \$ 4.00
Lap Robes.....2.00 to 4.25
Auto Robes, waterproof.
Team Harness.....12.00 to 42.00
Double Buggy Harness.....17.50 to 24.00
Single surrey harness.....17.00 to 19.00
Buggy harness.....8.50 to 20.00
Express wagon harness.....12.50 to 26.00
Celebrated A & W
Saddles.....4.60 to 55.00
Our Harness and Saddles guaranteed to be as good as is on the market. Parts of Harness kept in stock. Call and see our stock before you buy.

THOS. F. KELEHER
408 West Railroad Avenue**Rio Grande Valley Land Co.**
JOHN BORRADAILE

Real Estate and Investments
Collect Rents of City Realty
Office, Corner Third and Gold Ave.
Phone 545 Albuquerque, N. M.

Don't Forget The
ALBUQUERQUE PLANING MILL
THE OLDEST MILL IN THE CITY
When in need of sash, door frames etc. Screen work a specialty. 40 South First Street. Telephone 481.

THIRD STREET Meat Market

All Kinds of Fresh and Salt Meat
Steam Sausage Factory.
EMIL KLEINWORT
Masonic Building, North Third Street

ED. FOURNELLE
Carpenter and Builder

Jobbing Promptly Attended to
Phones: Shop 1005; Residence 552

Shop Corner Fourth St. and Copper Ave.
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

The Best Christmas Gift

Is a selection from our wonderful showing of Furniture. Such a gift combines style, quality and highest utility, and one that will give a lifetime of service and satisfaction.

WE ARE SHOWING

Morris Chairs, Rockers, Parlor Pieces
Music Cabinets, Ladies' Desks, Tambourines, Magazine Racks, Bookcases, Cellerettes, Sewing and Card Tables, Sewing Machines, Curio Cabinets, Pictures, Doll Carts, and all kinds of Furniture for children.

Come and see our display. Our prices are the lowest.

Furniture, Draperies, Carpets

ALBERT FABER 308 West 310 Central**The Best \$5.00 Coal**Is at W. H. Hahn's Coal Yard
FREE BURNING—CLEAN—ECONOMICAL

Callup American Lump Gerrillos Black Best Anthracite
All Sizes for Stoves and Furnaces
Mill Wood \$2.50 Load Native Kindling and Heater Chunks

W. H. HAHN CO.

Phone 91

"OLD RELIABLE" ESTABLISHED 1873

L. B. PUTNEY**THE WHOLESALE GROCER**
FLOUR, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS

Carries the Largest and Most Exclusive Stock of Staple Groceries in the Southwest

FARM AND FREIGHT WAGONS

RAILROAD AVENUE

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

Builders' and Finishers' Supplies

Naturo and Chicago Lumber, Sherwin-Williams Paint—None Better.
Building Paper, Plaster, Lime, Cement, Glass, Sash, Doors, Etc., Etc.

J. C. BALDRIDGE

423 SOUTH FIRST

BENNETT'S CURIO STORE

115 West Central Ave. Formerly 109 N. First St.

Always has been the cheapest place to buy Indian and Mexican goods. We have a very large stock on hand suitable for the holidays, with prices lower than ever before.

Times have been hard with all of us this year, but prospects are good for the future. You have friends you want to remember, but want to make your money go as far as possible, and we will assist you all we can. We have selected an assortment of goods that no one would hesitate in sending to their best friends; they can be sent without fear of criticism or danger of damage or breakage in transit, and best of all, we have CUT THE PRICES.

JUST ABOUT IN HALF, as quoted below:
Navajo Blankets, regular price, \$18 and \$20, cut to.....\$10 and \$12
Navajo Cushion Tops, regular price, \$1.25, cut to.....75c
Navajo Looms, regular price 75, cut to.....50c
Genuine Mexican Handmade Zarpas, size 42x30; make handsome portieres or couch covers, regular price \$15, cut to.....\$7.50
Genuine Mexican Zarpas, size 42x30, the prettiest you ever saw, regular price \$23, cut to.....\$12.50
Genuine Mexican Drawn Work Table Covers, 6 feet square, guaranteed hand made and all linen, regular price \$30, cut to.....\$18
Genuine Mexican Drawn Work Lunch Cloths, 33 inches square, guaranteed all linen, regular price \$3.75, cut to.....\$2.50
Genuine Mexican Drawn Work Shirt Waist Patterns, complete, regular price, \$5, cut to.....\$3.50
Genuine Mexican Drawn Work Handkerchiefs, regular price, 50c, cut to.....25c
Genuine Mexican Drawn Work Collars, regular price 25c, cut to.....15c
Indian Bracelets, Mexican Filigree Jewelry in gold and silver; native gems, such as Garnets, Topaz, Turquoise, Leather Goods, Japanese Goods, and everything in the novelty line, all to be sold at hard time prices. Store open every evening until 10 p. m.

THE BENNETT CURIO CO.

115 West Central Ave.

.. ALL THE WAY UP ..

From the foundation to the shingles on the roof, we are selling Building Material Cheaper than you have bought for many years. Save at least 25 per cent and

BUILD NOW

Rio Grande Material & Lumber Co.

PHONE 8.

CORNER THIRD AND MARQUETTE.

EASY MONEY

If you have any furniture, horses, buggies or anything else to sell, list them with J. F. Palmer, the auctioneer. Office and sales rooms, 313 South Second street.

Due rapid increase in our business is due to good work and fair treatment of our patrons. Habbs Laundry. We clean rugs and draperies by vacuum system. Duke City Hatters and Cleaners. Phone 446.

Auction Sale**7:30 This Evening and Continued at 2 and 7:30 P. M.****DON'T MISS IT**

The Grandest opportunity ever offered the people of Albuquerque to purchase Xmas gifts of real value at prices that will be astonishing. Our entire stock containing \$20,000 worth of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Rings, Silverware, Chains, Charms, etc., will be sacrificed on the auction block in order to raise the cash.

2 Prizes Will be Given Away Free Every Evening to those attending the Auction Sale. Whether you buy or not, Auctions Daily till Xmas. Every Article sold by the auctioneer will be GUARANTEED as Represented.

ROSENFELD'S

DIAMOND BROKER

118 West Central Ave.

Albuquerque, New Mexico

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SENDS HIS ANNUAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

(Continued From Page Two.)

The other, and of course ultimately by far the most important, includes the resources which can be improved in the process of use; the soil, the rivers, and the forests come under this head. Any really civilized nation will so use all of these three great national assets that the nation will have their benefit in the future. Just as a farmer, after all his life making his living from his farm, will, if he is an expert farmer, leave it as an asset of increased value to his son, so we should leave our national domain to our children, increased in value and not worn out. There are small sections of our own country, in the east and in the west, in the Adirondacks, the White mountains, and the Appalachians, and in the Rocky mountains, where we can already see for ourselves the damage in the shape of permanent injury to the soil and the river system which comes from reckless deforestation. It matters not whether this deforestation is due to the actual reckless cutting of timber, or to the fact that inevitably follow such reckless cutting of timber, or to reckless and uncontrolled grazing, especially by the great migratory bands of sheep, the unchecked wandering of which over a country means destruction to us and disaster to the small homesteaders, the settlers of limited means, the transient people, or persons who to the future by desire to make money in every way out of the present, sometimes speak as if no great damage would be done by the reckless destruction of our forests. It is difficult to have patience with the arguments of these persons. Thanks to our own recklessness in the use of our splendid forests, we have already crossed the verge of a timber famine in this country, and no measures that we now take can, at least for many years, undo the mischief being done; and it would be in the highest degree reprehensible to let any consideration of temporary convenience or temporary cost interfere with such action, especially as regards the national forests which the nation can now, at this very moment, control.

All serious students of the question are aware of the great damage that has been done in the Mediterranean countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa by deforestation. The similar damage that has been done in eastern Asia is less well known. A recent investigation into conditions in North China by Mr. Frank N. Meyer, of the bureau of plant industry, and the United States department of agriculture, has incidentally furnished in very striking fashion proof of the ruin that comes from reckless deforestation of mountains, and of the fact that the damage once done may prove practically irreparable.

So important are these investigations that I herewith attach herewith to my message certain photographs showing present conditions in China. They show in vivid fashion the appalling desolation, taking the shape of barren mountains and gravel and sand-covered plains, which immediately follows and depends upon the deforestation of the mountains. Not many centuries ago the country of northern China was one of the most fertile and beautiful spots in the entire world, and was heavily forested. We know this not only from the old Chinese records, but from the accounts given by the traveler, Marco Polo. He, for instance, mentions that in visiting the provinces of Shanai and Shensi he observed many plantations of mulberry trees. Now there is hardly a single mulberry tree in either of these provinces, and the culture of the silk worm has moved farther south, to regions of atmospheric moisture. As an illustration of the complete change in the rivers, we may take Polo's statement that a certain river, the Hun Ho, was so large and deep that merchants ascended it from the sea with heavily laden boats; today this river is simply a broad sandy bed, with shallow, rapid currents wandering hither and thither across it, absolutely un navigable. But we do not have to depend upon written records. The dry wells, and the wells with water far below the former water mark, bear testimony to the good days of the past and the evil days of the present. Wherever the native vegetation has been allowed to regenerate, as, for instance, here and there around a sacred temple or imperial burying ground, there are still so many trees and tangled jungle, traces of the glorious ancient forests, thick, matted forest growth formerly covered the mountains to their summits. All natural factors favored this dense forest growth, as long as it was permitted to exist, the plains at the foot of the mountains were among the most fertile on the globe, and the whole country was a garden. Not the slightest effort was made, however, to prevent the unchecked cutting of the trees, or to secure reforestation. Doubtless for many centuries the tree-cutting by the inhabitants of the mountains worked but slowly in bringing about the changes that have now come to pass; doubtless for generations the forests were scarcely noticeable. But there came a time when the forest had shrunk sufficiently to make each year's cutting a serious matter and from that time on the destruction proceeded with appalling rapidity; for of course each year of destruction rendered the forest less able to regenerate, less able to resist next year's invasion. Mr. Meyer describes the ceaseless progress of the destruction even now, when there is so little left to destroy. Every morning men and boys go out armed with mattocks or axes, scale the steepest mountain sides, and cut down and grub out root and branch, the small trees and shrubs still to be found. The big trees, however, centuries ago, as in some of these is never seen

save in the neighborhood of temples where they are artificially protected; and even here it takes all the watch and care of the tree-loving priests to prevent their destruction. Each family, each community, where there is no common care exercised in the interest of all of them to prevent deforestation, finds its profit in the immediate use of the fuel which would otherwise be used by some other family or some other community. In the total absence of regulation of the matter in the interest of the whole people, each small group is inevitably pushed into a policy of destruction which can not afford to take thought for the morrow. This is just one of those matters which it is fatal to leave to unsupervised individual control. The forests can only be protected by the state, by the nation; and the liberty of action of individuals must be conditioned upon what the state or nation determines to be necessary for the common safety.

The lesson of deforestation in China is a lesson which mankind should heed. It should be a lesson already learned from what has occurred in other places. Denudation leaves naked soil; then gully cuts down to the bare rock; and meanwhile the rock-water buries the bottom lands. When the soil is gone, men must go, and the process does not take long.

This ruthless destruction of the forests in northern China has brought about, or has added in bringing about, just as the destruction of the forests in the central and eastern Asia has, just as the destruction of the forests in northern Africa helped towards the ruin of a region that was a fertile granary in Roman days. Short-sighted man, whether barbaric, semi-civilized, or what he mistakenly regards as fully civilized, when he has destroyed the forests, he has destroyed the future of the land itself. In northern China the mountains are such as are shown by the accompanying photographs, absolutely barren peaks. Not only have the forests been destroyed, but because of their destruction the soil has been washed off the naked rock. The terrible consequence is that it is impossible now to grow crops on the mountains. Many centuries would have to pass before soil would again collect, or could be made to collect, in sufficient quantity once more to support the old-time forest growth. In consequence the Mongol desert is practically extending eastward over northern China. The climate has changed and is still changing. It has changed even within the last half century, as the work of deforestation has been consummated. The great masses of arboreal vegetation on the mountains formerly absorbed the heat of the sun and sent up currents of cool air which brought the moisture-laden clouds lower and forced them to precipitate in rain a part of their burden of water. Now that there is no vegetation, the barren mountains, scorched by the sun, send up currents of heated air which drive away instead of attracting the rain clouds, and cause their moisture to be dissipated. In consequence, instead of the regular and plentiful rains which existed in these regions of China when the forests were still in evidence, the unforgiving winds of the desert, the cold lands now see their crops withered for lack of rainfall, while the seasons grow more and more irregular, and as the air becomes drier certain crops refuse longer to grow at all. That everything dries out faster than formerly is shown by the fact that the level of the wells all over the land has sunk perceptibly, many of them having become totally dry. In addition to the resulting agricultural distress, the watercourses have changed. Formerly they were narrow and deep, with an abundance of clear water the year around; for the roots and humus of the forests caught the rain water and let it escape by slow, regular seepage. They have now become broad, shallow stream beds, in which the water trickles in slender currents during the dry seasons, while when it rains there are freshets, and roaring muddy torrents come tearing down, bringing disaster and destruction everywhere. Moreover, these floods and freshets, which diversify the general dryness, wash away from the mountain sides, and either wash away or cover in the valleys, the rich fertile soil which it took centuries of slow erosion to form; and it is lost forever, and until the forests grow again it cannot be replaced. The sand and stones from the mountain sides are washed loose and come rolling down to cover the arable lands, and in consequence, throughout this part of China, many formerly rich districts are now sandy wastes, useless for human cultivation and even for pasture. The cities have been of course seriously affected, for the streams have gradually ceased to be navigable. There is testimony that even within the memory of men now living there has been a serious diminution of the rainfall of northeastern China. The level of the Sunnari river in northern Manchuria has been sensibly lowered during the last fifty years, at least partly as the result of the indiscriminate cutting of the forests forming its watershed. Almost all the rivers of northern China have become uncontrollable and very dangerous to the dwellers along their banks, as direct result of the destruction of the forests. The journey from Pekin to Jehol shows in melancholy fashion how the soil has been washed away from whole valleys, so that they have been converted into dry deserts.

In northern China this disastrous process has gone on so long and has proceeded so far that no complete remedy could be applied. There are certain mountains in China from which the soil has gone so utterly that only the slow action of the ages could again restore it, although of course much could be done to prevent the still further eastward extension of the Mongolian desert if the Chinese government would act at once. The accompanying cuts from photographs show the inconceivable desolation of the barren mountains in which certain of these rivers rise—mountains, it is remembered, which formerly supported

dense forests of larches and fir, now unable to produce any wood, and because of their condition a source of danger to the whole country. The photographs also show the same rivers after they have passed through the mountains, the beds having become broad and sandy because of the deforestation of the mountains. One of the photographs shows a caravan passing through a valley. Formerly, when the mountains were forested, it was thickly peopled by prosperous peasants. Now the floods have carried destruction all over the land and the valley is a stony desert. Another photograph shows a mountain road covered with the stones and rocks that are brought down in the rainy season from the mountains which have already been deforested by human hands. Another shows a pebbly river-bed in southern Manchuria where what was once a great stream has dried up owing to the deforestation in the mountains. Only some scrub wood is left, which will disappear within a half century. Yet another shows the effect of one of the washouts, destroying an arable mountain side, these washouts being due to the removal of all vegetation; yet in this photograph the foreground shows that reforestation is still a possibility in places.

What has thus happened in northern China, what has happened in Central Asia, in Persia, in North Africa, in parts of the Mediterranean countries of Europe, will surely happen in our country if we do not exercise that wise forethought which should be one of the chief marks of any people calling itself civilized. Nothing should be permitted to stand in the way of the preservation of the forests, and it is criminal to permit individuals to purchase a little gain for themselves through the destruction of forests when this destruction is fatal to the wellbeing of the whole country in the future.

Inland Waterways.—Action should be begun forthwith, during the present session of the Congress, for the improvement of our inland waterways—action which will result in giving us not only navigable but navigated rivers. We have spent hundreds of millions of dollars upon these waterways, and the result is on nearly all of them is steadily declining. This condition is the direct result of the absence of any comprehensive and far-seeing plan of waterway improvement. Obviously we can not continue thus to expend the revenues of the government without return. It is poor business to spend money for inland navigation unless it is to get it.

Inquiry into the condition of the Mississippi and its principal tributaries reveals the very many instances of the utter waste caused by the methods which have hitherto obtained for the so-called "improvement" of navigation. A striking instance is supplied by the "improvement" of the Ohio, which began in 1824, was continued under a single plan for half a century, and followed a new plan was adopted and followed for a quarter of a century. In 1902 still a different plan was adopted and has since been pursued at a rate which only promises a navigable river in from twenty to one hundred years longer.

Such shortsighted, vacillating and futile methods are accompanied by decreasing water-power, commercial and increasing traffic congestion on the land by increasing floods, and by the waste of public money. The remedy lies in abandoning the methods which have so signally failed and adopting new ones in keeping with the needs and demands of our people.

In a report on a measure introduced at the first session of the present Congress the secretary of war has said: "The chief defects in the methods hitherto pursued flow in the absence of executive authority for organizing comprehensive plans covering the country or natural divisions thereof." In this opinion I heartily concur. The present methods not only fail to give us inland navigation, but they are injurious to the army, as well. What is virtually a permanent detail of the corps of engineers to civilian duty necessarily impairs the efficiency of our military establishment. The military engineers have undoubtedly done efficient work in actual construction, but they are necessarily unsuited by their training and traditions to take the broad view, and to gather and transmit to the Congress the commercial and industrial information, forecasts, upon which waterway improvement must always so largely rest. Furthermore, they have failed to grasp the great underlying fact that every stream is a unit from its source to its mouth, and that all its uses are independent. Prominent effects of the engineer corps have recently been gone so far as to assert in print that waterways are dependent upon the conservation of the forests about their headwaters. This position is opposed to all the recent work of the scientific bureaus of the government and to the general experience of mankind. A physician who disbelieves in vaccination would not be the right man to handle an epidemic of smallpox, nor should we leave a doctor skeptical about the transmission of yellow fever by the Stomoxys mosquito in charge of sanitation at Havana or Panama. So with the improvement of our rivers; it is no longer wise and safe to leave this great work in the hands of men who fail to grasp the essential relations between navigation and general development and to assimilate and use the central facts about our streams.

Until the work of river improvement is undertaken in a modern way it can not have results that will meet the needs of this modern nation. These needs should be met without further dilly-dallying or delay. The plan which promises the best and quickest results is that of a permanent commission authorized to coordinate the work of all the government departments relating to waterways, and to frame and supervise the execution of a comprehensive plan. Under such a commission the actual work of construction might be intrusted to the reclamation service; or to the military engineers, acting with sufficient num-

ber of civilians to continue the work in time of war; or it might be divided between the reclamation service and the corps of engineers. Funds should be provided from current revenues if it is deemed wise; otherwise the sale of bonds. The essential thing is that the work should go forward under the best possible plan, and with the least possible delay. We should have a new type of work and a new organization for planning and directing it. The time for playing with our waterways is past. The country demands results.

National Parks.—I urge that all our national parks adjacent to national forests be placed completely under the control of the forest service of the agricultural department, instead of leaving them as they now are, under the interior department and policed by the army. The Congress should provide for superintendents with adequate power to remove trespassers, to remove dangerous and destructive vandals, and to construct the park construction under the superintendent instead of leaving it to the war department. Such a change in park management would result in economy and avoid the difficulties of administration which now arise from having the responsibility of care and protection divided between different departments. The need for this course is peculiarly great in the Yellowstone Park. This, like the Yosemite, is a great wonderland, and should be kept as a national playground. In both all wild things should be protected, and the scenery kept wholly unmarred.

I am happy to say that I have been able to set aside in various parts of the country small, well-chosen tracts of land to serve as sanctuaries and nurseries for wild creatures.

Denatured Alcohol.—I had occasion in my message of May 11, 1906, to urge the passage of some law putting alcohol, used in the arts, industries, and manufactures, upon the free list; that is, to provide for the withdrawal free of tax of alcohol which is to be denatured for those purposes. The law of June 7, 1906, and its amendment of March 2, 1907, accomplished what was desired in that respect, and the denatured alcohol, as such, is making a fair degree of progress and is entitled to further encouragement and support from the Congress.

Pure Food.—The pure food legislation has already worked a benefit difficult to overestimate. It has been my purpose from the beginning of my administration to take the Indian service completely out of the sphere of political activity, and there has been steady progress toward that end. The last remaining stronghold of politics in that service was the agency system, which has been gradually falling to pieces from natural or purely evolutionary causes, but like all such survivals, was decaying slowly in its later stages. It seems that this system has been better made than it is now, so that the ground can be cleared for larger constructive work on behalf of the Indians, preparatory to their induction into the full measure of responsible citizenship. On November 1 only eighteen agencies were left on the roster; with two exceptions where some legal questions seem to stand temporarily in the way, these have been changed to superintendencies, and their heads brought into the classified civil service.

Indian Service.—The pure food legislation has already worked a benefit difficult to overestimate. It has been my purpose from the beginning of my administration to take the Indian service completely out of the sphere of political activity, and there has been steady progress toward that end. The last remaining stronghold of politics in that service was the agency system, which has been gradually falling to pieces from natural or purely evolutionary causes, but like all such survivals, was decaying slowly in its later stages. It seems that this system has been better made than it is now, so that the ground can be cleared for larger constructive work on behalf of the Indians, preparatory to their induction into the full measure of responsible citizenship. On November 1 only eighteen agencies were left on the roster; with two exceptions where some legal questions seem to stand temporarily in the way, these have been changed to superintendencies, and their heads brought into the classified civil service.

Secret Service.—Last year an amendment was incorporated in the measure providing for the secret service, which provided that there should be no draft from the secret service and no transfer therefrom. It is not too much to say that this amendment has been of benefit only, and could be of benefit only, to the criminal classes. If deliberately introduced for the purpose of diminishing the effectiveness of war against crime it could not have been better devised to this end. It forbade the practices that have been followed to a greater or less extent by the executive heads of various departments for twenty years. To these practices we owe the securing of the evidence which enabled us to drive great loiterers out of business and secure a quarter of a million of dollars in fines from their promoters. These practices have enabled us to discover some of the most outrageous frauds in connection with the theft of government land and government timber by great corporations and by individuals. These practices have enabled us to get some of the evidence indispensable in order to secure the conviction of the wealthiest and most formidable criminals with whom the government has to deal, and who are operating in violation of the anti-trust laws. The amendment in question was of benefit to no one excepting to these criminals, and it seriously hampers the government in the detection of crime and the securing of justice. Moreover, it not only affects departments outside of the treasury, but it tends to hamper the secretary of the treasury himself in the effort to utilize the resources of his department so as to best meet the requirements of the public service. It forbids him from preventing frauds upon the customs service, from investigating irregularities in branch mints and assay offices, and has seriously crippled him. It prevents the promotion of employees in the secret service, and this further discourages good effort. In the present form the restriction operates, not to the advantage of the criminal, or the wrongdoer. The chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men. Very little of such investigation has been done in the past; but it is true that the work of the secret service agents was partly responsible for the indictments and conviction of a senator and a congressman for land frauds in Oregon. I do not believe that it is in the public interest to protect criminals in any branch of the public service, and exactly as we have again and again during

the past seven years prosecuted and convicted such criminals who were in the executive branch of the government, so in my belief we should be given ample means to prosecute them if found in the legislative branch. But if this is not considered desirable, a special exception could be made in the law prohibiting the use of the secret service force in investigating members of the Congress. It would be far better to do this than to do what actually was done, and strive to prevent or at least to hamper effective action against criminals by the executive branch of the government.

Postal Savings Bank.—I again renew my recommendation for postal savings banks, for depositing savings with the security of the government behind them. The object is to encourage thrift and economy in the wage-earner and person of moderate means. In fourteen states the deposits in savings banks have amounted to the sum of \$2,590,215,462, or 88.4 per cent of the entire deposits, while in the remaining 32 states there are only \$79,298,443, or 1.6 per cent, showing conclusively that there are many localities in the United States where sufficient opportunity is not given to the people to deposit their savings. The result is that money is kept in hiding and unemployed. It is believed that if the aggregated vast sums of money would be brought into circulation through the instrumentality of the postal savings banks. While there are only 1,437 savings banks reporting to the comptroller there are more than 61,000 postoffices, 40,000 of which are money order offices. Postal savings banks are now in operation in practically all the great civilized countries with the exception of the United States.

Parcel Post.—In my last annual message I commended the postmaster-general's recommendation for an extension of the parcel post on the rural routes. The establishment of a local parcel post on rural routes would be to the mutual benefit of the farmer and the country storekeeper, and it is desirable that carriers, it would serve more than 15,000,000 people, should be utilized to the fullest practicable extent. An amendment was proposed in the Senate at the last session, at the suggestion of the postmaster-general, providing that for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of establishing a special local parcel post system on the rural routes throughout the United States, the postmaster-general be authorized and directed to experiment and report to the Congress the result of such experiment by establishing a special local parcel post system on rural delivery routes in not to exceed four counties in the United States for packages of fourth-class matter originating on a rural route or at the distributing post office for delivery to rural carriers. It would seem on the face of it that such an experiment should be tried in order to demonstrate the practicability of the proposition, especially as the postmaster-general estimates that the revenue derived from the operation of such a system on all the rural routes would amount to many million dollars.

Education.—The share that the national government should take in the broad work of education has not received the attention and the case it rightly deserves. The immediate responsibility for the support and improvement of our educational systems and institutions rests and should always rest with the people of the several states acting through their state and local governments, but the nation has an opportunity in education work which must not be lost, and a duty which should no longer be neglected.

The National Bureau of Education was established more than forty years ago. Its purpose is to collect and diffuse such information "as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems and otherwise promote the cause of education throughout the country." This purpose in no way conflicts with the educational work of the states, but may be made of great advantage to the states by giving them the fullest, most accurate, and hence the most helpful information and suggestion regarding the best educational systems. The nation, through its broader field of activities, its wider opportunity for obtaining information from all the states and from foreign countries, is able to do that which not even the richest states can do, and with the distinct additional advantages that the information thus obtained is used for the immediate benefit of all our people.

With the limited means hitherto provided, the bureau of education has rendered efficient service, but the Congress has neglected to adequately supply the bureau with means to meet the educational growth of the country. The appropriations for the general work of the bureau, outside education in Alaska, for the year 1909 are but \$87,500, an amount less than they were ten years ago, and some of the important work that they were thirty years ago. It is an inexcusable waste of public money to appropriate an amount which is so inadequate as to make it impossible property to do the work authorized, and it is unfair to the great educational interests of the country to deprive them of the value of the results which can be obtained by proper appropriation. I earnestly recommend that the unfortunate state of affairs as regards the national educational office be remedied by adequate appropriations. This recommendation is urged by the representatives of our common schools and great state universities and the leading educators, who all unite in requesting favorable consideration and action by the Congress upon this subject.

Census.—I strongly urge that the request of the director of the census in connection with the decennial work soon to be begun, be complied with and that the appointments to the census force be placed under the

civil service law, waiving the geographical requirements as requested by the director of the census. The supervisors and enumerators should not be appointed under the civil service law, for the reasons given by the director. I recommend to the Congress the careful consideration of the admirable report of the director of the census, and I trust that his recommendations will be speedily and immediately action thereon taken.

Public Health.—It is highly advisable that there should be intelligent action on the part of the nation on the question of preserving the health of the country. Through the practical extermination in San Francisco of disease-bearing rodents our country has thus far escaped the bubonic plague. This is but one of the many achievements of American health officers; and it shows what can be accomplished with a better organization than at present exists. The dangers to public health from food adulteration and from many other sources, such as the menace to the physical, mental and moral development of children from child labor, should be met and overcome. There are numerous diseases, which are now known to be preventable, which are, nevertheless, not prevented. The recent international Congress on tuberculosis has made us painfully aware of the inadequate American public health legislation. The nation can not afford to lag behind in the world-wide battle now being waged by all civilized people with the microscopic foes of mankind, nor ought we long to ignore the reproach that this government takes more pains to protect the fives of hogs and cattle than of human beings. The first legislative step to be taken is that for the concentration of the proper bureaus into one of the existing departments. I therefore urgently recommend the passage of a bill which shall authorize a redistribution of the bureaus which shall best accomplish this end.

Government Printing Office.—I recommend that legislation be enacted placing under the jurisdiction of the department of commerce and labor the government printing office. At present this office is under the combined control, supervision, and administrative direction of the president and of the joint committee on printing of the two houses of the Congress. The advantage of having the government printing office and the expenditure of the \$5,761,377.57 appropriated therefor supervised by an executive department is obvious, instead of the present combined supervision.

Soldiers' Homes.—All soldiers' homes should be placed under the complete jurisdiction and control of the war department.

Independent Bureaus and Commissions.—Economy and sound business policy require that all existing independent bureaus and commissions should be placed under the jurisdiction of appropriate executive departments. It is unwise from every standpoint, and results only in mischievous delay, to have any executive body, under the control of the president, and each such executive body should be under the immediate supervision of a cabinet minister.

Statehood.—I advocate the immediate admission of New Mexico and Arizona as states. This should be done at the present session of the Congress. The people of the two territories have made it evident by their votes that they will not come in as one state. The only alternative is to admit them as two, and I trust that this will be done without delay.

Interstate Fisheries.—I call the attention of the Congress to the importance of the problem of the fisheries in the interstate waters of the Great Lakes. We are now, under the very wise treaty of April 11th of this year, endeavoring to come to an international agreement for the preservation and satisfactory use of the fisheries of these waters which can not otherwise be achieved. Lake Erie, for example, has the richest fresh water fisheries in the world; but it is now controlled by the statutes of the states, four states, and one province, and in this province by different ordinances in different counties. All these political divisions work at cross purposes, and in no case can they achieve protection to the fisheries, on the one hand, and justice to the localities and individuals on the other. The case is similar in Puget Sound.

But the problem is quite pressing in the interstate waters of the United States. The salmon fisheries of the Columbia river are now but a fraction of what they were twenty-five years ago, and what they would be now if the United States government had taken complete charge of them by law, as the one hand, and the Washington. During these twenty-five years the fishermen of each state have naturally tried to take all they could get, and the two legislatures have never been able to agree on joint action of any kind adequate in degree for the protection of the fisheries. At the moment the fishing on the Oregon side is practically closed, while there is no limit on the Washington side of any kind, and no one can tell what the courts will decide as to the very statutes under which this action and nonaction result. Meanwhile very few salmon reach the spawning grounds, and probably four years hence the fisheries will amount to nothing; and this comes from a struggle between the associated, or gill-net, fishermen on the one hand, and the owners of the fishing wheels up the river. The fisheries of the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Potomac are also in a bad way. For this there is no remedy except for the United States to control and legislate for the interstate fisheries as part of the business of interstate commerce. In this case the machinery for scientific investigation and for control already exists in the United States bureau of fisheries. In this as in similar problems the obvious and simple rule should be followed of having these matters which no particular state

can manage taken in hand by the United States; problems, which in the absence of conflicting state legislatures are absolutely unsolvable, are easy enough for the Congress to control.

Fisheries and Fur Seals.—The federal statute regulating interstate traffic in game should be extended to include fish. New federal fish hatcheries should be established. The administration of the Alaskan fur-seal service should be vested in the bureau of fisheries.

Foreign Affairs.—This nation's foreign policy is based on the theory that right must be done between nations precisely as between individuals, and in our actions for the last ten years we have in this matter proven our faith by our deeds. We have behaved, and are behaving, towards other nations, as in private life an honorable man would behave towards his fellows.

Latin-American Republics.—The commercial and material progress of the twenty Latin-American Republics is worthy of the careful attention of the United States. No other section of the world has shown a greater proportionate development of its foreign trade during the last ten years and none other has more special claims on the interest of the United States. It offers today probably larger opportunities for the legitimate expansion of our commerce than any other group of countries. These countries have been producing in greatly increased quantities and we shall correspondingly need theirs. The International Bureau of the American Republics is doing a useful work in making these nations and their resources better known to us, and in acquainting them not only with us as a people and with our purposes towards them, but with what we have to exchange for their goods. It is an international institution supported by all the governments of the two Americas.

Panama Canal.—The work on the Panama canal is being done with a speed, efficiency and entire devotion to duty, which make it a model for all work of the kind. No task of such magnitude has ever before been undertaken by any nation; and no task of the kind has ever been better performed. The men on the isthmus, from Colonel Goethals and his fellow commissioners through the entire list of employees who are faithfully doing their duty, have won their right to the ungrudging respect and gratitude of the American people.

Ocean Lines.—I again recommend the extension of the ocean mail act of 1891 so that satisfactory American ocean mail lines to South America, Asia, the Philippines and Australasia may be established. The creation of such steamship lines should be the natural corollary of the voyage of the battle fleet. It should precede the opening of the Panama canal. Even under favorable conditions several years must elapse before such lines can be put into operation. Accordingly, I urge that the Congress act promptly where foresight already shows that action sooner or later will be inevitable.

Hawaii.—I call particular attention to the territory of Hawaii. The importance of these islands is apparent, and the need of improving their condition and developing their resources is urgent. In recent years industrial conditions upon the islands have radically changed. The importation of coolie labor has practically ceased, and there is now developing such a diversity in agricultural products as to make possible a change in the local conditions of the territory, so that an export trade may be given to the small land owner, and so that to the mainland. To aid these changes, the national government must provide the necessary harbor improvements on each island, so that the agricultural products can be carried to the markets of the world. The coastwise shipping laws should be amended to meet the special needs of the islands, and the alien contract labor law should be so modified as to enable application to Hawaii as to enable American and European labor to be brought thither.

We have begun to improve Pearl harbor for a naval base and to provide the necessary military fortifications for the protection of the islands, but I cannot too strongly emphasize the need of appropriations for these purposes of such an amount as will within the shortest possible time make these islands practically impregnable. It is useless to develop the industrial conditions of the islands and establish there bases of supply for our naval and merchant fleets unless we insure, as far as human ingenuity can, their safety from foreign attack.

One thing to be remembered with all our fortifications is that it is almost useless to make them impregnable from the sea if they are left open to land attack. This is true even of our own coast. But it is doubly true of our insular possessions. In Hawaii, for instance, it is worse than useless to establish it behind fortifications to strong that no landing force can take them save by regular and long-continued siege operations.

The Philippines.—Real progress toward self-government is being made in the Philippine Islands. The gathering of a Philippine assembly marks a process absolutely new in Asia, not only as regards Asiatic colonies, but as regards powers but as regards Asiatic powers, indeed, always excepting the striking and wonderful example afforded by the great empire of Japan, it opens an entirely new departure when compared with anything which has happened among Asiatic powers which are their own masters. Hitherto this Philippine legislature has acted with moderation and self-restraint, and has seemed in practical fact to realize the eternal truth, that there must always be government, and that the only way in which a body of individuals can escape the necessity of being governed by outsiders is to show that they are able to restrain

(Continued on page seven.)

CLASSIFIED ADS

They Reach More People Daily Than You Can See In a Month

WANTED

WANTED—To buy second-hand furniture. Phone 731.

WANTED—Apprentices and semi-skilled at once. Miss Crane, 502 W. Central.

WANTED—Sobor, reliable printer wants situation in good country town in New Mexico. Address with particulars as to salary, etc., C. E. Gulick, care Albuquerque Citizen.

WANTED—Brass, copper, lead, zinc, tin-foil, penner, rubber, aluminum. Notify as by phone, wagon with call. E. W. Poe, 602-604 South First street. Phone 16.

WANTED TO RENT—Residences. We have many applications. Rio Grande Valley Land Co., John Borradaile, agent, Albuquerque, N. M. Office, corner Third and Gold avenues.

WANTED—Success Magazine requires the services of a man in Albuquerque to look after existing subscriptions and to secure new business by means of special methods unusually effective; position permanent; prefer one with experience, but would consider any applicant with good natural qualifications; salary \$1.50 per day, with commission option. Address, with references, R. C. Peacock, room 192, Success Magazine Bldg., New York.

Furnished Rooms

FOR RENT—Best room and bath in the city for \$2 and \$3 a week. Rio Grande, 419 West Central Ave.

FOR RENT—Two pleasant rooms for light housekeeping. Apply Mrs. Rutherford, 517 South Broadway.

FOR RENT—Modern, steam-heated furnished rooms. Running water. Great flat, 208 1/2 W. Central Ave.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, steam heat. Grand Central Hotel, corner 3rd St. and Central Ave.

STOLEN

STOLEN—Set of single harness and case of surgical instruments. Reward. S. L. Burton, 610 South Walter street.

SALESMEN

SALESMEN—Experienced in any line to sell general trade in New Mexico. An unexcelled specialty proposition. Commission with \$15.00 weekly rental jewelry Co., Cleveland, Ohio advance for expenses. The Cond.

WANTED—Honest, energetic salesmen to sell a general line of high grade food products to hotels, restaurants, farmers, ranchers and other large consumers. Experience unnecessary; we teach you the business; exclusive territory. Our goods are guaranteed full weight and measure and in every way meet the requirements of all purveyors. Write today for particulars. John Sexton & Company, Wholesale Grocers, Lake & Franklin at Chicago.

WANTED—500 experienced salesmen of good address at once to sell Mexican lands; big commissions; our best men are making \$500 to \$1,000 a month; everything buy land. Mexican West Coast Company, Kansas City, Mo.

BIG MONEY made selling our line of Gasoline Lighting Systems which is the most extensive, modern and up-to-date manufactured under one roof. Our latest inverted light is a wonder; 800 candle power; generated and lighted from the floor; can be turned down to a very low pitch; will stand any draught; suitable for the store or home; we can protect you from competition. A five year guarantee with each system; a proven success; demand enormous; quick seller; big money maker; exclusive territory. Knight Light Co., 90-100 Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Salesmen for guaranteed used automobiles. All prices. Cars rebuilt and guaranteed like new by manufacturers. High commissions. Great opportunity. Auto Clearing House, 210 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

WANTED—Capable salesmen to cover New Mexico with staple line. High commissions, with \$100.00 monthly advance. Permanent position to right man. Jess H. Smith Co., Detroit, Mich.

The reason we do so much ROYAL DRY work is because we do it right and at the price we consider it fair. IMPERIAL LAUNDRY.

"Dr. Thomas' Blood Purifier" is the best remedy for the various skin diseases—eczema, has been used with success in our family for eight years. Mrs. L. Whitmore, Buffalo, N. Y.

STAGE TO JEMEZ LEAVES AT 5 O'CLOCK.

Our shirt and collar work is perfect. Our "RESISTANT" is the proper thing. We lead—where follow.

IMPERIAL LAUNDRY CO.

For a mild, expeditious cure of the skin, a single dose of Dan's Ointment is enough. Treatment of the skin by constipation, 25 cent. A. A. your druggist for them.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS

MONEY TO LOAN

On Furniture, Pianos, Organs, Horses, Wagons and other chattels, also on SALARIES AND WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, as low as \$10 and as high as \$200. Loans are quickly made and strictly private. Time: One month to one year given. Goods remain in your possession. Our rates are reasonable. Call and see us before borrowing.

THE HOUSEHOLD LOAN CO.
Steamship tickets to and from all parts of the world.
Rooms 3 and 4, Grant Bldg.
302 1/2 West Central Avenue.
PRIVATE OFFICES
Once Evening.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Four well furnished rooms for housekeeping, all modern. At 324 South 10th St.

\$65.00—Modern hotel and rooming house, central location; hot and cold water, every room electric lights.

\$30.00—Five room, brick residence in Highlands; desirable location; modern; large yard and out houses.

\$30.00—Five room residence, completely furnished in the Highlands, near Coal Avenue.

\$4.00—Desirable 4-room cottage on West Central Avenue; city water, large yard.

\$12.00—Three room house in Third ward, furnished.

\$9.00—Three room house, Pacific Avenue.

JOHN M. MOORE REALTY CO.
215 West 6th Avenue.

FOR RENT—Seven and eight room flats; houses 4 to 7 rooms. W. H. McMillan, real estate broker, 211 West 6th Avenue.

FOR RENT—Store room, now occupied by Friedberg Bros., 105 South Second; will be for rent after January 1. Apply at Friedberg Bros.

FOR SALE

1900 SNAP. Guarantee buyer can realize in twelve months, fifty per cent on investment; within city limits. J. Borradaile, agent, Office Third and Gold.

OR SALE OR TRADE—For vacant lot, one heavy shop-made. Concord, new, Piquette & Son, carriage shop.

FOR SALE—Four business lots west end of blvd; at \$2,400. M. P. Stamm.

FOR SALE—Fresh milk cow, kind and gentle. Apply 707 West Coal Avenue.

FOR SALE—Three acres of choice land four miles north of city, with one room house; all in alfalfa and under ditch; a bargain. Address P. O. Box 61, City.

FOR SALE—Cheap, if taken at once, a six room, modern, frame dwelling, in Highlands, close in; lawn, shade trees, good outbuildings. P. O. Box No. 218.

FOR SALE—Remington typewriter, fine order. Millett studio.

FOR SALE—Transient hotel and rooming house, Box 44.

FOR SALE—Milton S., 7-year-old trotter; fast and stylish. Also three young Jersey cows, 1423 South Broadway. Geo. A. Blake.

FOR SALE—Extracted honey, 10 pounds for \$1.00; 50-lb. can for \$5.00. Order by postal of W. P. Allen, P. O. Box 202, Albuquerque, N. M.

Employment Agencies

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—113 West Central Ave., Tel. 738—Labor furnished for contractors on short notice. All kinds of help furnished. Clerks, cooks, waiters, servants, etc. Several high class men want positions now. Records of all applicants will be carefully looked up and none recommended unless reliable and competent to fill position. Correspondence solicited. H. C. Paulsen, Manager.

Hair Dresser and Chiropodist Mrs. Bambini, at her parlor, locate the Alvarez.

PHYSICIANS

SOLOMON L. BURTON, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Highland Office 610 South Walter Street. Phone 1030.

DRS. BRONSON & BRONSON
Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons
Over Vann's Drug Store
Office 628; Residence 1028.

A. G. SHORTLE, M. D.
Practice Limited to Tuberculosis.
Hours 10 to 12 and 2 to 4.
Telephone 586.
Rooms 8, 9 and 10, State National Bank Block.

Veterinary Surgeon

DR. R. L. SHARP
Veterinary Surgeon.
(Registered)
Office Phones Nos. 596 and 781. Office, 112 John Street. Home, 218 S. Broadway. Phone 1149.
Albuquerque, N. M.

DR. PERCY S. ISAACSON,
(Graduate of Toronto, Canada.)
Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist.
Phone 731; night phone 1152. Office: Frank's blacksmith shop.

DENTISTS

DR. J. E. CRAFT
Dental Surgery.
Rooms 3 and 5, Barnett Building
Over O'Reilly's Drug Store
Appointments made by Mail.
Phone 744.

DRS. COPP AND PETTIT.
DENTISTS.
Room 12.
N. T. Armijo Building.

EDMUND J. ALGER, D. D. S.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.
1:30 to 5 p. m.
Appointments made by mail.
302 West Central Avenue. Phone 454.

LAWYERS

R. W. D. BRYAN
Attorney at Law
O'Keefe National Bank Building
Albuquerque, New Mexico.

E. W. DOBSON
Attorney at Law.
Office, Cromwell Block.
Albuquerque, N. M.

IRA M. BOND
Attorney at Law.
Pensions, Land Patents Copyrights.
Carvate, Letter Patents, Trade Marks, Claims.
36 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

THOS. K. D. MADDISON
Attorney at Law.
Office 117 West Gold Ave.

LAWYERS

JOHN W. WILSON
Attorney at Law.
Bank Bldg., Albuquerque, N. M.
(Reference in Bankruptcy)
Office Phone 1172.

ARCHITECT

F. W. SPENCER
Architect.
South Walter Street. Phone 555

INSURANCE

B. A. SLEYSER
Insurance, Real Estate, Notary Public.
13 and 14, Cromwell Block.
Albuquerque, N. M. Phone 136

A. E. WALKER
Fire Insurance
Security Mutual Building Association
30 West Central Avenue.

Subscribe for The Citizen and 57

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS

FOR
the Following
Kitchen Goods



The "Princeton," "Banquet," "Barn," "King Economy," and other
STEEL RANGES

They are HIGH GRADE in every sense of the word and guaranteed to give ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION.

See Our Second Street Window Display this week.

FUTRELLE FURNITURE CO.
WEST END VIADUCT

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SENDS HIS ANNUAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

(Continued from Page Six.)

people can permanently avoid being governed from without is to show that they both can and will govern themselves from within.

Japanese Exposition.

The Japanese government has postponed until 1917 the date of the great international exposition, the action being taken so as to insure ample time in which to prepare to make the exposition all that it should be made. The American commissioners have visited Japan and the postponement will merely give ample opportunity for America to be represented at the exposition. Not since the first international exposition has there been one of greater importance than this will be, marking as it does the fiftieth anniversary of the ascension to the throne of the emperor of Japan. The extraordinary peace of the world made by Japan during this half century is something unparalleled in all previous history. This exposition will fully commemorate and signalize the giant progress that has been achieved. It is the first exposition of its kind that has ever been held in Asia. The United States, because of the ancient friendship between the two peoples, because of the growing commercial relations between this country and Asia, takes a peculiar interest in seeing the exposition made a success every way.

I take this opportunity publicly to state my appreciation of the way in which Japan, in Australia, in New Zealand, and in all the states of South America, the battle feet have been received on its practice voyage around the world. The American government can not too strongly express its appreciation of the abundant and generous hospitality shown our ships in every port they visited.

The Army.

As regards the army I call attention to the fact that while our junior officers and enlisted men stand very high in the present system of promotion by seniority results in bringing into the higher grades many men of mediocre capacity who have but a short time to serve. No man should regard it as his vested right to rise to the highest rank in the army and more than in any other profession, it is a curious and by no means creditable fact that there should be so often a failure on the part of the public and its representatives to understand the great need, from the standpoint of the service and the nation, of refusing to promote respectable, elderly incompetents. The high or places should be given to the most deserving men without regard to seniority, at least seniority should be treated as only one consideration. In the stress of modern industrial competition no business firm could succeed if those responsible for its management were chosen simply on the ground that they were the oldest people in its employment; yet this is the course advocated as regards the army, and required by law for all grades except those of general officer. As a matter of fact, all of the best officers in the highest ranks of the army are those who have attained their present position wholly or in part by a process of selection.

The scope of retiring boards should be extended so that they could command general unfitness to command for any cause, in order to secure a far more rigid enforcement than at present in the elimination of officers for mental, physical or temperamental disability. But this plan is recommended only if the Congress does not see fit to provide what in my judgment is far better; that is, for selection in promotion and for elimination for age. Officers who fail to attain a certain rank by a certain age should be retired—for instance, if a man should not attain full rank by the time he is 45 he should of course be placed on the retired list. General officers should be selected as at present, and one-third of the other promotions should be made by selection. The selection to be made by the president or the secretary of war from a list of at least two candidates proposed for each vacancy by a board of officers from the arm of the service from which the promotion is to be made. A bill is now before the Congress having for its object to secure

Porto Rico.

I again recommend that American citizenship be conferred upon the people of Porto Rico.

Cuba.

In Cuba our occupancy will cease in about two months' time; the Cubans have in orderly manner elected their own governmental authorities and the island will be turned over to them. Our occupation on this occasion has lasted a little over two years, and Cuba has thriven and prospered under it. Our earnest hope and our desire is that the people of the island shall now govern themselves with justice, so that peace and order may be secure. We will gladly help them to this end; but I would solemnly warn them to remember the great truth that the only way a

had stayed in the Atlantic. The American people have cat a profound gratification, both of the excellent condition of it as shown by this cruise, and of the improvement of the cruise worked in this already high one. I do not believe that there is any other service in the world in which the average character and efficiency in the enlisted men is as high as is now the case in our own. I believe that the same statement can be made as to our officers, taken as a whole; but there must be a reservation made in regard to those in the highest ranks—as to which I have already spoken—and in regard to those who have just entered the service, because we do not now get full benefit from our excellent naval school at Annapolis. It is absurd not to graduate the midshipmen as ensigns; to keep them for two years in such an anomalous position as at present the law requires is detrimental to them and to the service. In the academy itself, every first classman should be required in turn to serve as petty officer and officer; his ability to discharge his duties as such should be a prerequisite to his going into line, and his success in command should largely determine his standing at graduation. The board of officers should be appointed in June and each member should be required to give at least six days' service, only from one to three days to be performed during June week, which is the least desirable time for the board to be at Annapolis so far as benefiting the navy by their observations is concerned.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT
The White House, Tuesday, December 8, 1908.

USE FORMALDEHYDE ON GILA MONSTERS

They Can't Be Drowned and Chloroform Only Pleases Them, Says Phoenix Undertaker.

Arizona Gazette: That a Gila monster cannot be drowned or chloroformed and that it takes two or three hours for one to die after its system has been injected full of formaldehyde, has been discovered by Raymond Close of the undertaking firm of Moore & McLean, who has been experimenting with the reptiles for the last year.

Close has been stuffing Gila monsters, lizards and horned toads for R. L. Balke and others who desire them for souvenirs. He has found that his hardest work is not to clean them and stuff them full of excelsior, but to kill them preparatory to his process.

When he received his first live Gila monster, with instructions to transform it into a mummy, he decided that the only way to kill it was by breaking the skin and otherwise suffocating the big lizard was to use chloroform. Accordingly he tied the monster in the bottom of a bucket and poured water over him. At the end of an hour he was taken out, still alive and in a fighting condition. Close does not class the Gila monster with the fish or the frog, but evidently it is capable of entering into a state of suspended animation when and where it pleases. It is very sluggish by nature and it is noticeable that even when its breathing is unimpeded it draws air into its lungs only at intervals of several seconds. Apparently it can go without air entirely for an unlimited period of time.

Efforts to chloroform Gila monsters Mr. Close handled have proved equally unsuccessful. The breathing tubes of the deadly dragon, seemingly without the slightest effect. He has made several reptiles gloriously drunk by injecting alcohol into their blood, but aside from making them wobble about when they crawl, the treatment does not bother them in the least.

After numerous experiments he found formaldehyde to be the most effective poison for these peculiar reptiles. Because their blood runs so slowly, or for some other reason, even this does not kill them so quickly as one would expect. He injected several ounces of a 40 per cent solution of the disinfectant into a monster yesterday and he did not die for three hours.

While carrying on his work, Close has discovered the untruth of many popular traditions concerning Gila monsters. One of these is that they have no digestive organs in the true sense of the word, but that everything they eat decays inside their bodies. He has found that they have a complete, if somewhat primitive, set of digestive organs.

He has also found that there is skin over the monster's skull. At neck, the skin gradually merges into the skull itself, sticking to the bones and hard as a rock, but of the same general color as the creature's body.

The monster which he stuffed yesterday was the biggest he had ever seen, measuring 29 1/2 inches from the tip of his tail to the tip of his nose. He has heard of larger reptiles of the kind, but this is longer by two or three inches than anything he has ever run across. Gila monsters are usually anywhere from twelve to eighteen inches in length.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M.
November 19th, 1908.

Notice hereby given that Martin Ryan, of Albuquerque, N. M., who on November 5th, 1906, made homestead entry No. 10211 (62533) for Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Section 3, Township 18 N., Range 3 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before United States Court Commissioner at Albuquerque, N. M., on the 6th day of January, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses: John A. Johnson, of Albuquerque, N. M.; Mrs. Josie R. Johnson, of Albuquerque, N. M.; John Maher, of Albuquerque, N. M.; George Souther, of Albuquerque, N. M.

MANUEL R. OTERO,
Register

DR. PRICE'S WHEAT FLAKE FOOD

An improved whole wheat breakfast food, cleanly made, easily digested. It supplies the nutritive wants of the body.

the promotion of officers to various grades at reasonable ages through a process of selection, by boards of officers, of the least efficient for retirement with a percentage of their pay depending upon length of service. The bill, although not accomplishing all that should be done, is a long step in the right direction, and I earnestly recommend its passage, or that of a more completely effective measure.

The cavalry arm should be reorganized upon modern lines. This is an arm in which it is peculiarly necessary that the field officers should not be old. The cavalry is much more difficult to form than infantry, and it should be kept up to the maximum both of efficiency and strength, for it cannot be made in a hurry. At present both infantry and artillery are too few in number for our needs. Especial attention should be paid to development of the machine gun. A general service corps should be established. As things are now the average soldier has far too much labor of a non-military character to perform.

National Guard.

Now that the organized militia, the National Guard, has been incorporated with the army as a part of the national forces, it behooves the government to do every reasonable thing in its power to perfect its efficiency. It should be assisted in its instruction and otherwise aided more liberally than heretofore. The continuous service of many well trained regular officers will be essential in this connection. Such officers must be specially trained at service schools best to qualify them as instructors of the National Guard. But the detailing of officers for training at the service schools and for duty with the National Guard entails detaching them from their regiments which are already greatly depleted by detachment of officers for assignment to duties prescribed by acts of the Congress.

A bill is now pending before the Congress creating a number of extra officers in the army, which if passed, as it ought to be, will enable more officers to be trained as instructors of National Guard and assigned to that duty. In case of war it will be of the utmost importance to have a large number of trained officers to use for turning raw levies into good troops.

There should be legislation to provide a complete plan for organizing the great body of volunteers behind the regular army and national guard when war has come. Congressional assistance should be given those who are endeavoring to promote rifle practice so that our men, in the services or out of them, may know how to use the rifle. While teams representing the United States won the rifle and revolver championships of the world against all comers in England last year, it is unfortunately true that the great body of our citizens shoot less and less as time goes on. To meet this we should encourage rifle practice among school boys, as well as among all classes, as well as in the military services, by every means in our power. Thus, and not otherwise, may we be able to assist in preserving the peace of the world.

It to hold our own against the strong nations of the earth, our voice for peace will carry to the ends of the earth. Unprepared, and therefore, unfit, we must sit dumb and helpless to defend ourselves, protect others, or preserve peace. The first step in the direction of preparation to avert war if possible, and to be fit for war if it should come—is to teach our men to shoot.

The Navy.

I approve the recommendations of the general board for the increase of the navy, calling especial attention to the need of additional destroyers and torpedo boats, and above all, of the four battle ships. It is desirable to complete as soon as possible a squadron of eight battleships of the best existing type. The North Dakota, Delaware, Florida and Utah will form the first division of this squadron. The four vessels proposed will form the second division. It will be an improvement on the first, the ships being of the heavy, single caliber, all big gun type. All the vessels should have the same tactical qualities, that is, speed and turning circle, and as near as possible these tactical qualities should be the same as in the four vessels before named now being built.

I most earnestly recommend that the general board be by law turned into a general staff. There is literally no excuse whatever for continuing the present bureau organization of the navy. The navy should be treated as a purely military organization, and everything should be subordinated to the one object of securing military efficiency. Such military efficiency can only be guaranteed in time of war if there is the most thorough previous preparation in time of peace—a preparation, may I add, which will in all probability prevent any need of war. The secretary must be supreme, and he should have the power to pass upon and coordinate all the work and all the proposals of the several bureaus. A system of promotion by merit, either by selection or by exclusion, or by both processes should be introduced. It is out of the question, if the present principle of promotion by mere seniority is kept to expect to get the best results from the higher officers. Our men come too old, and stay for too short a time in the high command positions.

Two hospital ships should be provided. The actual experience of the hospital ship with the fleet in the Pacific has shown the invaluable work which such a ship does, and has also proved that it is well to have it kept under the command of a medical officer. As was to be expected all of the anticipations of trouble from such a command have proved completely baseless. It is as absurd to put a hospital ship under a line officer as it would be to put a hospital on shore under such command. This ought to have been realized before, and there is no excuse for failure to realize it now.

Nothing better for the navy from every standpoint has ever occurred than the cruise of the battle fleet around the world. The improvement of the ships in every way have been extraordinary, and they have gained far more experience in battle tactics than they would have gained if they

had stayed in the Atlantic. The American people have cat a profound gratification, both of the excellent condition of it as shown by this cruise, and of the improvement of the cruise worked in this already high one. I do not believe that there is any other service in the world in which the average character and efficiency in the enlisted men is as high as is now the case in our own. I believe that the same statement can be made as to our officers, taken as a whole; but there must be a reservation made in regard to those in the highest ranks—as to which I have already spoken—and in regard to those who have just entered the service, because we do not now get full benefit from our excellent naval school at Annapolis. It is absurd not to graduate the midshipmen as ensigns; to keep them for two years in such an anomalous position as at present the law requires is detrimental to them and to the service. In the academy itself, every first classman should be required in turn to serve as petty officer and officer; his ability to discharge his duties as such should be a prerequisite to his going into line, and his success in command should largely determine his standing at graduation. The board of officers should be appointed in June and each member should be required to give at least six days' service, only from one to three days to be performed during June week, which is the least desirable time for the board to be at Annapolis so far as benefiting the navy by their observations is concerned.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT
The White House, Tuesday, December 8, 1908.

USE FORMALDEHYDE ON GILA MONSTERS

They Can't Be Drowned and Chloroform Only Pleases Them, Says Phoenix Undertaker.

Arizona Gazette: That a Gila monster cannot be drowned or chloroformed and that it takes two or three hours for one to die after its system has been injected full of formaldehyde, has been discovered by Raymond Close of the undertaking firm of Moore & McLean, who has been experimenting with the reptiles for the last year.

Close has been stuffing Gila monsters, lizards and horned toads for R. L. Balke and others who desire them for souvenirs. He has found that his hardest work is not to clean them and stuff them full of excelsior, but to kill them preparatory to his process.

When he received his first live Gila monster, with instructions to transform it into a mummy, he decided that the only way to kill it was by breaking the skin and otherwise suffocating the big lizard was to use chloroform. Accordingly he tied the monster in the bottom of a bucket and poured water over him. At the end of an hour he was taken out, still alive and in a fighting condition. Close does not class the Gila monster with the fish or the frog, but evidently it is capable of entering into a state of suspended animation when and where it pleases. It is very sluggish by nature and it is noticeable that even when its breathing is unimpeded it draws air into its lungs only at intervals of several seconds. Apparently it can go without air entirely for an unlimited period of time.

Efforts to chloroform Gila monsters Mr. Close handled have proved equally unsuccessful. The breathing tubes of the deadly dragon, seemingly without the slightest effect. He has made several reptiles gloriously drunk by injecting alcohol into their blood, but aside from making them wobble about when they crawl, the treatment does not bother them in the least.

After numerous experiments he found formaldehyde to be the most effective poison for these peculiar reptiles. Because their blood runs so slowly, or for some other reason, even this does not kill them so quickly as one would expect. He injected several ounces of a 40 per cent solution of the disinfectant into a monster yesterday and he did not die for three hours.

While carrying on his work, Close has discovered the untruth of many popular traditions concerning Gila monsters. One of these is that they have no digestive organs in the true sense of the word, but that everything they eat decays inside their bodies. He has found that they have a complete, if somewhat primitive, set of digestive organs.

He has also found that there is skin over the monster's skull. At neck, the skin gradually merges into the skull itself, sticking to the bones and hard as a rock, but of the same general color as the creature's body.

The monster which he stuffed yesterday was the biggest he had ever seen, measuring 29 1/2 inches from the tip of his tail to the tip of his nose. He has heard of larger reptiles of the kind, but this is longer by two or three inches than anything he has ever run across. Gila monsters are usually anywhere from twelve to eighteen inches in length.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M.
November 19th, 1908.

Notice hereby given that Martin Ryan, of Albuquerque, N. M., who on November 5th, 1906, made homestead entry No. 10211 (62533) for



OUR SLIPPERS

Julietes and Felt Shoes

For Men, Women and Children look dainty, wear well, make your feet comfortable and help you to enjoy home life.

Men's Felt Slippers, felt soles 75c
Men's Felt Slippers, leather soles \$1.50
Men's Vici Kid Slippers, black or brown \$1.50 to \$2
Men's Genuine Alligator Slippers \$2.50
Men's Felt Shoes, leather soles and heels \$2.00
Women's Felt Slippers, felt soles 65c
Women's Felt Julietes, with fur trimming \$1.25 to \$1.50
Women's Felt Shoes, with good leather soles \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.85
Children's Red Felt Slippers, with leather soles 65c, 75c, 85c and \$1

Have You Seen Our Window?

We shall continue to make important reductions on all grades of Millinery until Christmas. In our show window we are displaying some exclusive things in Trimmed Hats. We are making one price on all of these. **\$3.75**

Among them will be found many which were designed for a much higher price, some of them for twice as much, but we wish to prove to you that our price-cutting is genuine.

MISS LUTZ

208 S. 2nd St.

Phone 832

Round Oak Heaters Barler Oil Stoves Monarch Ranges

ALL GUARANTEED

J. L. BELL CO. 115-117 S. First St.

M. W. FLOURNOY, President D. K. B. SELLERS, Vice President
J. C. FLOURNOY, Secretary

Whitney Company Wholesale Hardware

Mail Orders Solicited.

Wholesale Prices

401-403-405 North 1st Street

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEX.

BUY EARLY FOR CHRISTMAS ECONOMY DOES NOT MEAN

Cheap Buying

No, Sir! It means getting the very best quality for the money you feel you can afford to pay out. Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes are not cheap clothes, but they are economical clothes.

**They Fit You, They Wear You,
They Give You Style**

You will find in them more dollar-for-dollar value than you dreamed could be put into clothes.

New shipment just in including the new London Smoker--

\$18 to \$30 per suit

E. L. WASHBURN CO.

119 W. Gold

122 S. Second

DO YOUR EYES TROUBLE YOU?

Our Vast Experience in the
Optical Profession

Assures you absolute comfort in Glasses Ground and Fitted by us
BEBBER OPTICAL CO., EXCLUSIVE OPTICIANS
110 South Second Street. Established 1904
Lense Grinding Done on the Premises

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Arizona sweet oranges at the San Jose Market.

F. B. Schwenker is in El Paso on personal business.

Mrs. Wallace Hesselton, of West Roma avenue, is seriously ill.

Strawberries and Baltimore oysters, fresh daily, at the Richelleu grocery.

A large stock of new and second hand sewing machines on sale at cost, at Solie & LeBreton's.

Mrs. David Boatright left yesterday for Mount St. Joseph, Ohio, for a few weeks' visit with her daughter.

Arizona sweet oranges at the San Jose Market.

Mrs. L. O. Becker, of Helen, is in the city on her way to Ripon, Wis., to spend the holidays with her mother.

Bring your little Brown Jug for sweet cider at Richelleu Grocery Co. Xmas bargains, El Curio, 3d and Gold.

George Ramsey, of the Equitable Life Insurance company, left for Santa Fe this morning on a short business trip.

Dr. J. E. Kraft has returned from a trip to Kansas city and may be found at his office in the Barnett building.

L. J. Shanklin, representing the Simmons Hardware company of St. Louis, Mo., is in the city on business.

T. L. McNeff of the Burnham, Hanna, Munger Dry Goods company of Kansas City, Mo., arrived in the city last evening.

Cauliflower and tomatoes fresh every day at Richelleu Grocery.

The progress of the big sale at Solie & LeBreton's furniture store, at 117 West Gold avenue, is giving great satisfaction to both the firm and to their customers.

Insurance in the Occidental Life. Xmas bargains, El Curio, 3d and Gold.

Albuquerque lodge No. 89, Fraternal Union of America, will give a complimentary ball at L. O. O. F. hall Saturday evening, December 12. Everybody invited. Admission free.

The body of Mrs. E. F. Atkins, who died Monday at Las Cruces arrived in the city this morning on No. 10, and was taken to Strong's undertaking parlors.

Mrs. Ben Bibo, wife of the prominent merchant at Bibo, arrived in the city yesterday, accompanied by her niece, Miss Rose Lutz. They are en route for a visit at San Francisco.

The ladies of the Lutheran church will entertain tomorrow afternoon at a "kaffee klatsch" at the home of Mrs. August Kraemer, 1191 New York avenue. Everybody is cordially invited.

Where can I go to buy good furniture cheap? may be asked by strangers coming to town. Answer: Go to Solie & LeBreton's store, 117 West Gold avenue. They sell everything at cost.

Forty second hand wove wire bed springs will be on special sale tomorrow, Wednesday, December 9, at Solie & LeBreton's store, 117 West Gold avenue. Retail price of spring \$2; sale price, Wednesday, 50c.

There will be a regular meeting of Triple Link Rebekah lodge in L. O. O. F. hall tonight at 7:30. Election of officers. After business a lunch will be served. By order of Noble Grand, Henrietta Bailey, secretary.

The Woman's Relief Corps will meet tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock sharp. Initiation and annual election of officers. At the close of the business session refreshments will be served, to which the public is invited. By order of the president, Sadie Bowditch, secretary.

The wedding chorus from "The Rose Maiden" will be sung by Mrs. H. J. Collins, Mrs. Frank, Mrs. McDonald and Miss Lillian Elwood for the wedding tableau in the Congregational church, Tuesday evening, Dec. 8. Tickets 25 cents, on sale at Matson's.

The Temple Albert L. H. B. society will give a tea and sell home cooked delicacies Monday afternoon at 2:30 to 4 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. Alfred Grunfeld, 1015 West Central avenue. Everybody is welcome and as the purpose is one devoted to charity it is believed the attendance will be large.

The 25 per cent reduction sale at the F. J. Houston Co.'s store has taken on new life this week. People are doing their Christmas shopping early this year and have found that their money will go farther at Houston's than anywhere else in the purchase of Navajo blankets, rugs, hand bags and in fact, in any of the many lines handled at this store.

The will of E. B. Quickel, deceased, which was opened yesterday in Probate Romero's court, gives one-third of the estate to the widow, Mary

Quickel, and the remainder to the son, Cortez S. Quickel. The will requests that R. W. Hopkins, referred to as a friend, and Cortez S. Quickel, be named executors to serve without bond. The property is not to be divided until the son shall become 24 years old. The will was made September 30.

The following officers were elected at the meeting of the Fraternal Brotherhood last night: Emma C. Whitson, president; D. E. Wilson, vice president; Frank Ackerman, treasurer; Frances L. Dye, secretary; Louise Halstead, chaplain; Ed. La-boute, sergeant; Tillie Millenbaugh, mistress at arms; Harry Schoupe, outer doorkeeper; Karl Stevens, inner doorkeeper; Dr. Wilson, Dr. Bur-ton, Dr. Patchin, physicians; Dr. Wil-son, Frank Hopping, trustees.

Thomas Perez, aged 35, died yesterday morning on Santa Fe train No. 1, between the stations of Santa and Fulton. Mr. Perez was a native of Uchichlan, state of Zacatecas, Mex-ico. The body was brought to Ab-querque, and a medical examination disclosed the fact that the man died from natural causes. The body is now in charge of A. Borders. Perez was en route from Kansas to Old Mexico, and from every indication was of a family of good standing.

Dick Eagle, the Cherokee Indian, charged with murder of one of his Navajo brethren near Bluewater May 31 last, took the witness stand in his own defense this afternoon and de-scribed the thrilling scene in which he did the killing. He said that he offered the man a drink, saying as he did so, that he could drink with him if he was not a Navajo. He said that the man drank and drew a knife. He attempted to shoot the knife from his hand, but tripped as he did. He did not know that the man had been shot until several days after the shooting. The testimony will be completed by this evening.

The indignation meeting held at the Coal Avenue Baptist church last night to protest against the appear-ance here of "The Clansman," ap-pointed a committee of five to draw up resolutions and adopt them for the meeting. The following promi-nent colored men were appointed to this committee: Rev. James Wash-ington, Rev. A. B. Hendricks, Rev. W. T. Thornton, Prof. Lott and A. B. Montgomery. T. C. Mason was made chairman of the meeting and A. B. Lott secretary. Mr. Mason said to-day that the purpose of the colored people is to prevent any feeling aris-ing between the two races in Ab-querque.

Our work is RIGHT in every de-partment. Hubbs Laundry Co.

Heavy, impure blood makes a mud-dy, pimply complexion, headaches, nausea, indigestion. Thin blood makes you weak, pale, sickly. Burdock Blood Bitters makes the blood rich, red, pure—restores perfect health.

For the best work on suit waists patronize Hubbs Laundry Co.

Stops itching instantly. Cures piles, eczema, salt rheum, tetter, itch, hives, herpes, scabies—Doan's Ointment. At any drug store.

NOTICE.
We have just received our 1909 line of bicycles. Albuquerque Cycle and Arms Co., 115 West Gold avenue.

Medicine That is Medicine.
"I have suffered a good deal with malaria and stomach complaints, but I have now found a remedy that keeps me well, and that remedy is Electric Bitters; a medicine that is medicine for stomach and liver trou-ble, and for run down conditions," says W. C. Kiestler, of Halliday, Ark. Electric Bitters purify and enrich the blood, tone up the nerves, and im-part vigor and energy to the weak. Your money will be refunded if it fails to help you. 50c at all druggists.

TOO LATE TO GLASSIFY.
FOR RENT—Three nice large sunny rooms for light housekeeping; also one large store room cheap. Apply 524 West Central.

FOR RENT—Furnished room in modern house. 515 New York ave.

For Eczema, Tetter and Salt Rheum.
The intense itching characteristic of these ailments is almost instantly allayed by Chamberlain's Salve. Many severe cases have been cured by it. For sale by all druggists.

Before buying call and see our list of residences. Prices \$850 to \$5,000. Vacant lots for sale. John Borradale, corner Third and Gold.

Muscular Pains Cured.
"During the summer of 1903 I was troubled with muscular pains in the instep of my foot," says Mr. S. Pedlar, of Toronto, Ont. "At times it was so painful I could hardly walk. Cham-berlain's Pain Balm was recommend-ed to me, so I tried it and was com-pletely cured by one small bottle. I have since recommended it to several of my friends, all of whom speak highly of it." For sale by all drug-gists.

CHAFING DISHES

Just received a large shipment. Haven't room for them, and are making special low prices this week to move them

The Diamond Palace **EVERITT** Central Ave. Albuquerque

MALLOY'S

Phoenix Oranges!

Sweet and Juicy

You will like them. All sizes and prices.

Apples!

Large, Red and fine flavored

MALLOY'S

PHONE 72

BIG ASSORTMENT CHRISTMAS STATIONERY

Most people prefer giving a useful article as well as an ornamental one. Both qualities are embodied in our Christmas line of stationery.

The line includes handsomely bound Flower and Holly Boxes, rang-ing in price from 25 cents to \$2.50.

All these are stocked with high grade, 25 cent boxes.

Here are some of them with prices: Holly Boxes, with Ribbon, 45 cents. Holly Boxes, with Scenes, 25 cents. Holly and Flower Handkerchief Boxes with fine Linen Paper, 85 cents. Glove Boxes with fine Special Pa-per, \$1.25.

Holly Desk with drawers filled with paper, \$1.

Mahogany Desk with drawers filled with paper, \$1.25.

Handkerchief Boxes, filled with fine Paper, 35 cents.

Cuff and Collar Boxes, filled with fine Stationery, 65 cents.

Royal Purple Catchall Boxes, filled with fine Stationery, \$1.65.

Pink and White Little Folks' Sta-tionery, in Dutch figured boxes, 20 cents.

These are a few of the many at Santa Claus Headquarters.

STRONG'S BOOK STORE.
Phone 1194. Next door to P. O.

PIANO SHOW

AT

Learnard & Lindemann's

Attracts Piano Buyers

The people of Albuquerque are talking about the fine display of pianos to be seen at Learnard & Lindemann's, 206 West Gold avenue, and by the interest shown it is evident that this year many homes will be gladdened by the addition of a piano, and why should this not be so? Did you ever stop to think what music means to the home? And particularly to the children? And do you, Mr. Busy Man, know what music in the home will do towards helping you to forget the work and possibly the worry that often remains with the most evenly tempered mind when evening comes? Let us tell you, there is nothing in the whole world that helps more to lay aside the cares of the day than music, and particularly so when it is music rendered in your own home by those you love best.

Learnard & Lindemann are in position to make it possible for you to buy a piano now. Their stock is complete and owing to the confidence and good will of the manufacturers with whom they have for years had busi-ness relations, they are enabled to always meet, and in the majority of cases, offer better values than other houses. Do you know of any better guarantee than Learnard & Linde-mann will give you value received in the purchase of a piano than the fact that since their first piano sale in New Mexico in the early part of the year 1900 to Bernalillo county's well known clerk, Mr. A. E. Walker, that they list of satisfied customers is now in the hundreds? Surely that means something. If these facts appeal to you, call and select your piano for Christmas delivery from Learnard & Lindemann's piano show.

LOOK BETTER, FEEL BETTER.

VELVET SKIN CLEANSING LOTION

81 PER BOTTLE.

For cleansing and keeping the most delicate skin in perfect condition, it is Astringent and Antiseptic. This preparation is my highest achievement after ten years of constant study and work in this high, dry climate. It is registered under Pure Drug Act Serial No. 11,785.

Clear your skin ONCE with this delightful antiseptic. It cleanses where water fails to do the work and leaves the skin delightfully fresh and ex-quisitely alive.

Write me for my free booklet on Skin Treatment.
AILEEN BERG, El Paso, Texas.
This preparation is sold in Albuquerque at THE PARISIAN.

For First Class Work and Prompt Delivery
.....CALL.....
HUBBS LAUNDRY CO.

WHITE WAGONS

W.J. PATTERSON LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLE
311-313 West Silver Avenue
Albuquerque, N. M.

TELEPHONE 57

THE most forcible argument we can make for our good clothes is, brief-ly, this: We know what's right for our customers; we've got it; we don't want you to buy anything that isn't right; and

Hart Schaffner & Marx

clothes are here to prove it.

You can get any kind of a fine suit you want here; any kind of a good overcoat; you'll find rain-coats a special feature with us; and every man ought to have one.

Whenever you need any clothes or anything else to wear let us know what you want; we'll supply it.

Suits & Overcoats
\$20 to \$30

This store is the home of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes



Copyright 1908 by Hart Schaffner & Marx

Simon Stern

The Central Ave. Clothier

The Fair Is Over

and I still have some of that nice

\$5.00 Coal

Phone your order Phone 4

JOHN S. BEAVEN
502 SOUTH FIRST STREET

ROOMING HOUSE.

One of the best rooming houses in the city. A good paying proposition. For terms and price, inquire JOHN M. MOORE REALTY CO.

Strong Brothers

Established 1884

Funeral Directors

Embalmers

201-211 North Second Street

Mrs. R. B. Patten
Lady Assistant

The BEST COAL

at the...
BEST PRICE

GALLUP LUMP COAL
GALLUP \$5 EGG COAL

ILL WOOD AND KINDLING

AZTEC FUEL CO. Phone 251

Your Credit is Good

—WITH—

E. MAHARAM

Clothe your family on \$1.00 per week

516 W. Central Ave.

DUKE CITY HATTERS AND CLEANERS

Ladies' and Gentlemen's cloth-ing of all kinds, rugs and draperies, cleaned by the VACUUM METHOD.

Hats Cleaned and Repaired.

220 West Gold Avenue.

Phone 446.

B. H. Briggs & Co.

DRUGGISTS

ALVARADO PHARMACY
Corner Gold Ave. and 1st St.

HIGHLAND PHARMACY
Occidental Building

Bring Us Your Prescriptions

SAM KEE

Show your individuality by buying something distinctive for Xmas gifts. We carry an exclusive line of Oriental Novelties besides our Mexican Goods and Indian Carols.

215 S. 2d St. Near P. O.

Skinner's Grocery

We are now receiving our new Canned Fruits. The price is lower and the quality higher than the last year's goods.

PEARS, PEACHES
APRICOTS, GRAPES,
BLACKBERRIES,
CHERRIES, ETC.

Special prices on dozen lots.

SKINNER'S

205 South First Street