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## Albuquerque Morning Journal, 12-04-1907

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# ARREST OF MRS. BRADLEY AGED WOMAN NOT GUILTY TO HEARING AT ELABORATE JURY TRIALS

## DETAILS OF KILLING OF MISS TEMPLETON

Self Confessed Murderer  
Lodged in Territorial Prison  
At Santa Fe—Religious Pre-  
judice Had No Part in Crime.

(Special Dispatch to the Morning Journal.)  
Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 3.—David Martinez y Sanchez is in the penitentiary here, the self-confessed murderer of Miss Jennie Templeton, who was killed at Valerado last Saturday afternoon. He was brought here this afternoon by Captain Fred Fornoff, of the territorial mounted police.

Miss Templeton, who has resided at Valerado for the past eighteen years, was about 58 years of age, and resided with her sister, Mrs. Raley, a widow who has a married daughter, Mrs. K. B. Esmy, residing at Taos. Mrs. Raley and Miss Templeton had a small ranch and orchard and ran a store at Valerado. Miss Templeton was slightly deaf and had poor eyesight, but took an active part in the carrying on of the store. Last Thursday morning Mrs. Raley went to Taos to spend Thanksgiving with her married daughter and family, leaving Miss Templeton alone. That night the store was burglarized, and while it is not yet known what merchandise and money was taken, a package of papers, bills, merchandise receipts and a number of cancelled checks were given by Miss Templeton to H. H. Hartwright, who is now in custody, and which had been returned by the bank, was professed by Martinez y Sanchez to Eliseo Lujan to be cashed after the robbery.

On Friday morning Templeton told a number of her neighbors that it was David Martinez y Sanchez who had robbed the store, and on Saturday afternoon Placido Garcia, a brother-in-law of Martinez y Sanchez, who had heard the story, told Martinez that he was suspected of the crime. He immediately got up from the table and was not seen again until he came home about dusk. Miss Templeton was murdered in her room on Saturday afternoon. The woman was discovered unconscious at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon by two children who came to the store to purchase coal oil and they gave the alarm. Dr. T. P. Martin, of Taos, was immediately sent for, as the woman was not dead when he was found, but he died unconscious until the time of her death, which occurred at about 8 o'clock on Saturday evening.

Sunday night the Baptist minister, Rev. Mr. Steithel, with the local constable and other citizens of the town, took Martinez y Sanchez into custody and accused him of the crime, but he stoutly denied having anything to do with it. On Sunday afternoon Dr. Martin and Constable Pullock searched the house of the murderer and found a pair of shoes smeared with blood behind the wood-box in the kitchen, and a pair of overalls spotted with blood in the front room. Dr. Martin telegraphed Judge McFie, and yesterday morning Captain Fornoff, Lieutenant Collier, Judge McFie, and District Attorney Gardner left this city on the Denver and Rio Grande train for the scene of the murder. They arrived at Valerado shortly after noon and the principal witnesses to the crime to Captain Fornoff. The day was spent by Messrs. Fornoff, Collier and Gardner investigating the affair, and it was not until midnight that they had gathered confessed the crime in detail.

The officers stripped him of his undershirt and found blood where the hands had come in contact with his wrist. He was put through what Captain Fornoff calls the third degree, and told the story of the killing. He denied how he struck the woman with a club and how he threw the club into the river, which is close by, but he denied jumping on her face with his heels, but the marks of the heels of his shoes were plainly discernible on her face, which was covered with wounds. The skull was crushed in and the body was broken. The murderer is a man about 28 years of age, and was born at Valerado. He has a wife and two children. He had a hearing before Judge McFie this morning, at which he admitted the killing in the presence of a number of people. He was taken to the penitentiary for safe keeping, pending the action of the grand jury, and was brought here this afternoon by Captain Fornoff.

The murdered woman was born at Louisiana, Mo., but came to Valerado from Colorado and engaged in business here about eighteen years ago. The motive for the killing was to remove a damaging witness as to the burglary of Thursday night, and the circumstances of the crime show that it was committed by an ignorant man.

The story sent out from here that Miss Templeton was a missionary teacher was utterly without foundation, as well as the statement that it was racial or religious prejudice that inspired the murder.

## ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE CABRERA

See Bomb Bomb Into Guatemala  
President's Carriage, Killing  
Coachman.

New Orleans, Dec. 3.—An alleged attempt to assassinate President Cabrera, of Guatemala, two weeks ago by throwing a bomb at his carriage, is reported by passengers of the steamer Anselmi, which arrived from Central American ports yesterday. The bomb is said to have exploded under the president's carriage, killing the coachman and badly wounding the president, but not seriously injuring him. He received a few scratches and bruises.

## APPLAUSE IN COURT GREETES THE VERDICT

Prisoner Immediately Dis-  
charged From Custody.  
Will Leave Washington for  
Sister's Home in Nevada.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)  
Washington, Dec. 3.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Annie M. Bradley, who was charged with the murder of former Senator Arthur M. Brown, of Utah, at a local hotel, December 8 last, this morning brought in a verdict of not guilty.

The jury reported in the court room at 10:05 o'clock. When the court asked if they had reached a verdict, the foreman answered, "We have."

"What is your verdict, gentlemen?" "Not guilty," was the answer.

Condemnation of applause followed the announcement.

Mrs. Bradley was immediately discharged from custody. Following the verdict, they left the court house in an automobile. In a few days she will join her sister at Goldfield, Nev.

MRS. BRADLEY WILL  
ATTACK BROWN'S WILL  
Salt Lake City, Dec. 3.—Now that she has been acquitted on the charge of murder, Mrs. Annie M. Bradley, through her attorneys and in behalf of her children, will bring an action to break the will of the late Senator Brown, which was made in the city of Washington. Her friends here say that such a course has been contemplated ever since the will was opened. The court will be held on the subject of the acknowledgment of Senator Brown that Mrs. Bradley's two sons are his own. In his will Brown expressly disavowed the paternity of the two children and stipulated that, even if they were his children, they should receive nothing from his estate. The greater part of the estate, amounting in all to some \$50,000, was devised to his son Max and his daughter Alice.

The attack on the will, which has already been admitted to probate, will not commence until Judge Powers returns from Washington.

## TWENTY-FIVE DEAD TAKEN FROM WRECK

Partial Exploration of Wreck-  
ed Pennsylvania Coal Work-  
ings Results in Grim Harvest of  
Charred Bodies.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)  
Pittsburg, Dec. 3.—After a search of all but one entry of the Xanthine mine in the United Coal company, located near Fayette City, thirty-five miles south of here, where a terrific explosion of black damp occurred Sunday night, it was announced at midnight that twenty-five bodies had been recovered.

Officers of the mining company admit that seven additional bodies may be found in the unexplored entry, the wreckage of which at least three more men are in the mine.

Late yesterday the number of bodies recovered was reported at thirty, but there had been a duplication in counting.

Rescue work was suspended late tonight owing to fear that a second explosion might result seriously to the rescuers. The unexplored entry is filled with after damp, and officers of the company insist that it must be fully ventilated before it is entered.

## TRAMPS KILLED IN FIGHT ON TRAIN

Battle with Southern Pacific  
Employees On Top of Mov-  
ing Cars Ends in Death of  
Two Mexican Hoboes.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)  
Tucson, Ariz., Dec. 2.—In a fight between tramps of a freight and two unknown Mexican tramps, held near Shiley station, just east of Benson, both tramps were killed and a conductor, Charles C. Rolter, was seriously wounded. The fight occurred on the top of a rapidly moving train. Conductor Rolter and brakeman C. P. Kilman were attacked by the tramps, armed with knives and revolvers. In the resulting struggle the two tramps were killed and the train was later found dead behind the track.

## SOUTHERN IRON WORKS SUSPEND OPERATIONS

Birmingham, Dec. 3.—The iron rolling mills have shut down temporarily, throwing 150 men out of employment. One hundred and fifty coke ovens at Stange, Va., have shut down and 500 men have closed down all its ovens and sixty per cent of the men have been laid off. The price of coke has been reduced until the operators are quoted as saying that can not manufacture it at a profit.

## CANNON ANNOUNCES COMMITTEE ON BANKING

Speaker Provides Resting  
Place for Shower of Plans  
To Remedy Financial Situation  
and Reform Currency.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)  
Washington, Dec. 3.—The annual message of President Roosevelt was read today in both houses of congress, and practically no business was attempted by either body.

The galleries of both the senate and house were crowded at the beginning of the session of each body, but as the reading progressed the attendance diminished somewhat. In the main, however, it was well maintained until the last sentences of the document had fallen from the lips of the official readers. Senators and members were supplied with printed copies of the message, and many of them followed the reading clerks with scrupulous care. The reading consumed about two and a quarter hours in each of the houses. The house did not today follow up the lead of yesterday in the matter of introduction of many bills, but some measures were presented. In the senate no bill has been introduced, but there is scarcely a senator whose desk is not well covered with these documents, and it is probable that the flood will break out in that house tomorrow.

Speaker Cannon treated the house to a surprise in announcing the membership of the committee on banking and currency. This advance formation of that committee led to the conclusion on the part of many that it was his intention to press financial legislation, but those who are close to the speaker say that only petitions and letters bearing upon the currency question. The membership of the committee was increased by the addition of one democrat, making seven members of that party on its instead of six, as during the fifty-ninth congress. This is in accordance with the request of Minority Leader Williams, but it is an indication that this request will be complied with in all other committees.

Both the house and senate adjourned almost immediately after the conclusion of the reading of the message. The house adjourned until Thursday, when it is probable that it will again adjourn for the week.

Mr. Gore and Mr. Owen, the two gentlemen chosen by primary election to represent the new state of Oklahoma in the senate, appeared on the floor of the senate and occupied the seats set apart for them for some time, listening to the president's message. This was a plain extension of what is known as senatorial courtesy, inasmuch as the senator has as yet been legally elected to serve in the senate.

## CUBERSON TO LEAD DEMOCRATS

Texas Elected Chairman of  
Senate Caucus; Oklahoma's  
Senators Welcomed To  
Fold.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)  
Washington, Dec. 3.—The democratic caucus held a conference after the adjournment of the senate today and elected Senator C. A. Culberson, of Texas, chairman of the democratic caucus, and in doing so gave him nominal leadership of the minority on the floor of the senate. Senator McCleary, of Kentucky, was chosen vice chairman, and in doing so was made secretary of the caucus. Both of the coming Oklahoma senators attended the caucus to make an announcement of their intention to support the caucus, although their formal election by the Oklahoma legislature is yet a short time off.

A caucus was passed by the caucus to make an announcement of their intention to support the caucus, although their formal election by the Oklahoma legislature is yet a short time off.

Considerable opposition was aroused concerning the proposition of leaving the steering committee appointed by the caucus. Senator Bailey led the opposition, and he demanded that the committee be elected by the caucus. Senators Clarke, of Arkansas; Stone, of Missouri; and Tamm, of Florida, made speeches in favor of the proposition by the chairman and led the contingent which eventually voted down Senator Bailey and his followers on the matter. Senator Bailey later agreed to a unanimous vote.

The speaker explained that he had made the increase of the minority representation in consideration of the views of Mr. Williams, the minority leader. Some time ago Mr. Williams appealed to the speaker for an increase in the minority representation on the committees, but the friends of the speaker say that his action with respect to the committee on banking and currency is not to be taken as an indication that the speaker will further comply with Mr. Williams' wishes.

A full consideration in view by Speaker Cannon in appointing the committees on banking and currency before making any other committee was created for the speaker, inasmuch as the speaker had been pouring streams of letters from all parts of the country to members of congress urging immediate legislation on finance. What the speaker intended to do was to make the committee on banking committee on the second day of the session does not mean necessarily that any legislation will be accomplished this month, the speaker prepared promptly for legislation in its initial stages by naming the committee to which all financial measures must be referred before they can come up for discussion and action on the floor of the house. It is now believed that all the committees will be filled within the next ten days.

## REQUISITION FOR STEVE ADAMS

Report That Bulkely Wells Has  
Left To Bring Prisoner Back  
To Colorado.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)  
Denver, Colo., Dec. 3.—The first to-day says: With the utmost secrecy a requisition was granted by the governor of Idaho for the person of Steve Adams, who was wanted for the murder of Arthur Collins, manager of the Smuggler mine, which occurred in 1902.

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## BRITISH COMMENT ON PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

London, Dec. 3.—Owing to its expected bearing on weighty questions like the financial crisis and the relations between the United States and Japan, the publication of the president's message was awaited here with quite unusual interest. Its great length and the multiplicity of the topics covered, however, have not deterred the newspapers from taking any definite line in their comment.

The Daily Telegraph calls the message a prodigious review, an exhaustive and picturesque, and ever absorbing to the study of the whole material and moral situation of a people at one given moment.

"The whole document," said the paper, "is characteristic in the fact that at a moment of financial disaster and commercial reaction, it is dominated throughout by a tremendous and triumphant insistence upon the unlimited possibilities of American development."

The Standard and Daily Mail find the chief interest in what the message has to say about the financial situation, and all unanimately the conflict between the federal government and the state of California, on the question of Japanese immigration.

Call for Democratic Caucus.  
Washington, Dec. 3.—A caucus of the democratic members of the house to consider a plan for forcing the tariff question to the front during the present session has been called by Chairman Clayton for tomorrow. It is generally believed that Mr. Hay, of Virginia, will re-offer his resolution instructing the democratic members to vote against the tariff amendment on the floor of the house unless the republicans agree to bring in a tariff bill.

Representative Jones, of Virginia, also made a threat to present a resolution providing for the appointment of a steering committee to designate democratic members of the committee, instead of leaving the work to the minority leader. Both resolutions will be sharply antagonized, the latter by John Sharp Williams' friends and the former by the conservatives, who feel that the adoption of the Hay resolution would be the inauguration of a filibuster which would be of widespread consequence.

Blackburn's Nomination Confirmed.  
Washington, Dec. 3.—The senate today confirmed the nomination of former Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, to be a member of the Smithsonian commission. The several hundred members of the senate today by the president were referred to the committees.

New Form of Currency.  
Washington, Dec. 3.—Representative Garner, of Texas, today introduced a bill creating a new form of legal tender to be called "United States currency notes," and gave notice for their printing to the amount of \$500,000,000.

Urges National Art Gallery.  
Washington, Dec. 3.—The board of regents of the Smithsonian institute today adopted a resolution urging congress to make an appropriation for adapting the large hall of the Smithsonian building to the purpose of a national gallery of art.

Witness Tells of Bringing  
Armed Mountain Men to  
Frankfort To Intimidate  
Election Commissioners.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)  
Georgetown, Ky., Dec. 3.—At the opening of the trial of Caleb Powers today the commonwealth put Robert Noakes, railroad conductor and labor leader of Louisville, Ill., on the stand. Noakes was jointly charged with Taylor, Powers and Finley, with being accessories to the assassination of Governor Goebel, but evaded indictment, it is alleged, by turning state's evidence. Noakes testified that under the direction of Finley and Powers he took a body of men to Frankfort in November, 1902, to keep him from testifying before the grand jury. He testified that the board was in session for the purpose of intimidating that body. He said he had instructions to see that justice was had or "to hang the election commissioners."

After reaching Frankfort he was told by Finley to take the men back to the mountains, as Governor Bradley did not approve of the plan. The witness detailed a conversation with Powers on the train near Harboursville, Ky., in which he said: Powers asked him to organize a military company and go to Frankfort, Powers saying to keep him from testifying. He said that the contest will amount to nothing, as Goebel is as good as dead."

On cross-examination Noakes could not give exact dates and other details in regard to these conversations. James Howard was brought here from the state penitentiary today to consult with and testify for Powers. Howard is now serving a life sentence for the same crime charged against Powers.

A sensation was caused when it became known that Frank Cecil, one of the chief witnesses for the prosecution, had disappeared during last night. Cecil formerly lived at Midway, Ky., but now resides in St. Louis. He was the only witness who has been stopping at the Wellington hotel, where the attorneys for the prosecution are located. The prosecution asserts that the defense has run Cecil away to keep him from testifying, while the defendant's attorneys assert that it is a trick on the part of the prosecution to delay or stop the trial, as Cecil is known to be one of the strongest witnesses against Powers.

The prosecution is said to have information that Cecil told a friend yesterday before leaving that he had received \$2,000, and a promise of a pardon for jumping his bond. The name of this friend is not given.

## WITNESS, ANGRY WITH STATE, ATTORNEY, FLEES

East St. Louis, Dec. 3.—Frank Cecil, who was subpoenaed as one of the chief witnesses in the trial of Caleb Powers at Georgetown, Ky., and whose departure from there caused a sensation, is here, and says he will not return to Georgetown to attend the Powers trial. Cecil said today that he was called upon to testify for three weeks to the jury, and that he was, despite the protest of the state's attorney, he came home for Thanksgiving.

When he returned to Georgetown Monday he was prosecuted, and he was branded him for having fled. This angered him and he immediately returned here.

"I will be at Frankfort in January for my trial," he said. "I will not go back to Kentucky before that time," he said.

Cecil, who is a former resident of Middleboro, Ky., is under indictment on the charge of shooting in the plot leading to the murder of Governor Goebel, and his trial is set for January.

## WOMAN SHOTS HER PHYSICIAN

Turns Gun on Herself After  
Wounding Medical Man; Both  
in Hospital Mortally Hurt.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)  
Detroit, Dec. 3.—Dr. J. A. Arledge, aged thirty-eight years, his patient, Mrs. John H. Griffith, aged thirty-five, were taken to hospital tonight from Mrs. Griffith's room in the Roosevelt apartments, 218 Randolph street, both showing signs of mortal wounds in a critical condition. Mrs. Griffith had been in Harper hospital seven weeks, receiving treatment, and had just been removed to her room under the direction of Dr. Arledge, when the shooting occurred. Mrs. Griffith's sister, Miss Stella Wade, of Holly, Mich., had complied with her sister's request to leave the room when she saw Dr. Arledge rushing from the bedroom after her and saw him fall to the floor in the dining room as the first shot rang out. As Mrs. Wade ran toward the street to call for help she heard the second shot. When neighbors entered they found Mrs. Griffith lying in bed with a revolver near her and her hand placed by a bullet. Dr. Arledge lay wounded in the dining room.

The injured woman's husband said tonight that he and his wife had had trouble because of Dr. Arledge's attentions to Mrs. Griffith, but it is said that the couple had effected a reconciliation while Mrs. Griffith was in the hospital for treatment. Tonight when

# LED THUGS TO KENTUCKY CAPITAL

## SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY AT CALEB POWERS' TRIAL

Witness Tells of Bringing  
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The prosecution is said to have information that Cecil told a friend yesterday before leaving that he had received \$2,000, and a promise of a pardon for jumping his bond. The name of this friend is not given.

## UNBREAKABLE FORCE IN SAN FRANCISCO

GRAND JURY REPORT  
REMARKABLE PAPER

Mayor and City Officials Ac-  
cused of Participation in  
Gains of Thieves and Fallen  
Women.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)  
San Francisco, Dec. 3.—After having met on 100 separate days, in which 115 sessions were held, returned 441 indictments involving forty-seven persons, the grand jury, which was organized in the city a history, made its final report to superior Judge Coffey this evening and was discharged from further service by the court.

Most of its work has been concerned in indictments for "graft" and bribery, connected with municipal affairs, and the public utility corporations. It is a voluminous document and says in part:

"We cannot even outline the vast amount of evidence received by us showing corruption and vice of the lowest kind, involving great moral turpitude, such as the participation of the mayor, city officials, and city officers in the graft and bribery, and the proceeds earned by the prostitution of the lowest of fallen women, which constitutes a scandal of seemingly irreconcilable sin, shame and violation of law."

"The unlawful and corrupt protection given by the police to vice, the bribery, pecuniary and politically of the heads of the administration and many of the rank and file of the department, is unbelievable. If it were not for the low character of the witnesses examined and the tangled mass of contradictory evidence submitted, much of it undoubtedly refuted, but it was a veritable cesspool of illegality, proven, indictments would have been found for extortion and conspiracy in forming a house of ill-fame trust."

"There was not a property owner in San Francisco after the fire, in whose property there remained any salvage, who was not robbed by complicity of the police officials, with the 'junk thief'."

Alleged Bathers Put Up Bond.  
San Francisco, Dec. 3.—Of those who were yesterday indicted by the grand jury, Edward Grady, of the Grady prize fight, was released by Judge G. D. Puffer and Luther Brown, all put up bonds today. Grady's bond was in the sum of \$45,000. Puffer's \$25,000 and Brown's \$10,000. James Griffith, another member of the fight trust, has his bond ready for presentation tomorrow, and Willie Bright, the third member of the fight trust, has been released in his own bail, but will not be released until former Mayor Eugene Schmitz's extradition hearing, as they already are in custody, but the warrant of arrest will be served on Schmitz tomorrow, as a matter of form.

## JURY FINDS FORD NOT GUILTY

San Francisco, Dec. 3.—The jury tonight brought in a verdict of not guilty in the Ford trial, after less than five hours' deliberation.

Mrs. Griffith had been returned to her home, she took advantage of a momentary absence of the attendants to get out of bed and secure the revolver, which had long been kept in a bureau drawer in the bedroom.

The Griffiths came here four years ago from Bergen, N. Y., where it is said Mr. Griffith's father keeps a hotel. Dr. Arledge is a bachelor.

Granby Company Postpones Dividend.  
New York, Dec. 3.—Directors of the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power company, limited, today decided to postpone their action on the regular quarterly dividend. The company has been paying 2 per cent quarterly, with an option of 1 per cent extra.

Westinghouse Issues More Stock.  
Pittsburgh, Dec. 3.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Westinghouse Airbrake company, held here today, it was decided to increase the stock of the company to \$14,000,000 from \$11,000,000.

The increase was authorized by directors two months ago.

Scrip for Cotton.  
Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 3.—To receive the money stringency, cotton warehouses in this city will issue scrip on cotton deposited in the warehouses to the extent of seven cents per pound. The farmer does not lose title to his cotton.

Chicago in Grip of Storm.  
Chicago, Dec. 3.—A blinding snow-sweep Chicago today and tonight was responsible for many street accidents, street traffic was hampered and surface and elevated electric cars were delayed.

## BODIES OF MINERS STILL UNDERGROUND

Gas Prevents Recovery of Remains of  
Victims of Drytown Disaster.

Drytown, Cal., Dec. 3.—Although the fire at the Fremont gold mine is under control, the miners have been unable to get lower than 200 feet in the Fremont shaft or enter the tunnels at the Drytown shaft, so that the bodies of the eleven entombed miners may be recovered tomorrow.

## PENITENTIARY BOARD IN SESSION AT SANTA FE

(Special Dispatch to the Morning Journal.)  
Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 3.—The penitentiary commissioners are still in session here, going over routine matters of the territorial penitentiary. There are present, save for Mr. Walters, of San Juan county, who is detained at the bedside of his mother, who is seriously ill.

A session was caused when it became known that Frank Cecil, one of the chief witnesses for the prosecution, had disappeared during last night. Cecil formerly lived at Midway, Ky., but now resides in St. Louis. He was the only witness who has been stopping at the Wellington hotel, where the attorneys for the prosecution are located. The prosecution asserts that the defense has run Cecil away to keep him from testifying, while the defendant's attorneys assert that it is a trick on the part of the prosecution to delay or stop the trial, as Cecil is known to be one of the strongest witnesses against Powers.

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At the head of both the board of control of the irrigation congress and of the territorial fair, as president, man whose presence at a public meeting to do things have made him a power in New Mexico affairs for a quarter of a century.

Mr. Hopewell was nominated for president of the board of control of the congress by the unanimous report of the committee of twenty-seven. He was nominated for president of the fair association by the unanimous report of the committee of the association appointed to nominate officers. Both reports were adopted in last night's meeting by the vote that was not only unanimous but ringing with enthusiastic assent, and when Mr. Hopewell was escorted into the hall he found it filled with representatives of Albuquerque business men who gave him such a welcome that the speech in which he accepted the dual position of president of the irrigation congress and of the territorial fair, which was support of the people, not only of Albuquerque, but of New Mexico, must have been easy to make. It sounded like a man who was very happy, and remarkably happy speech: one in which Mr. Hopewell told in plain words what the people of New Mexico had to do in order to reap the benefits of the irrigation congress, and what he believed they would do and what he proposed to help them in doing to the best of his ability.

A Rousing Meeting.  
Last night's meeting was a good one. It was filled with the wholesome Albuquerque spirit which, when it is aroused, invariably does what it sets out to do and does it in the right way, down to the last little detail. In the first place the meeting was well attended. The hall was filled with representative business and professional men, whose presence at a public meeting always means results. It was a meeting which knew what it wanted to do and set about doing it with alacrity. Most of the work of the course, two hours occupied a great deal of definite business was accomplished.

Not only was the meeting successful, but it was a triumph. The big double celebration, but it also named the board of control for the irrigation congress, composed of representative men from every county in New Mexico, and a few minutes later chose the guiding committees for the next New Mexico fair. It also heard some speeches about city irrigation, and the development of the Rio Grande valley which were not only helpful, but inspiring. In a word it was a triumph. Albuquerque, in the old-time sort, in which every one is working to the common end of the best interests of the community; and these meetings always bring results.

The Board of Control.  
The meeting was called to order by Chairman George Arnold, of the committee of twenty-seven on the irrigation congress. He stated briefly what had been done and after asking Secretary McCanna, of the Commercial Union, to act as secretary, he presented the report of the committee of twenty-seven on the board of control of the irrigation congress. This report, which was adopted by unanimous vote, is as follows:

Your committee, appointed to select and suggest means for officers and conductors of the irrigation congress, the sixteenth National irrigation congress in New Mexico, in 1908, has to report that, after several meetings, the following names were determined upon and are herewith respectfully submitted:

For vice chairman of the sixteenth National irrigation congress, Hon. W. S. Hopewell, of Albuquerque.

For chairman of the board of control, Hon. W. S. Hopewell, of Albuquerque.

Board of Control.  
Albuquerque—D. A. Macpherson, O. N. Marvin, E. L. Washburn, Solomon Lujan, Lee Grunfeld, E. L. Medler, Herbert Spitz, W. G. Hope.

Las Cruces—Martin Lohman, H. B. Holt, Oscar Snow, W. H. R. Llewellyn, H. O. Bowman, Nicholas Galle.

Taos—T. P. Martin, Arthur Manby, Antonio Joseph.

Alamogordo—Eduard Bernbaum, Ulrich Strong.

Spanish—Frank Bond.

Escondido—M. N. Michels.

Santa Fe—George Curry, Charles F.

# RR GATON CONGRESS IS NOW WELL UNDERWAY

## W. S. Hopewell Unanimous Choice of Big Meeting for Head of the Next New Mex- ico Fair.

W. S. Hopewell Unanimous  
Choice of Big Meeting for  
Head of the Next New Mex-  
ico Fair.

## WILL ALSO HEAD WORK OF PREPARING FOR CONGRESS

## Rousing Meeting of Business Men Shows That Albuquer- que Is Going To Push Big Undertaking Through On a Winning Basis.

It's a pretty big undertaking to start off two enterprises like the national irrigation congress and the New Mexico territorial fair in a single meeting. Either one of those enterprises might well be expected to take up the time of a community for a number of weeks in the starting. But it is the Albuquerque way to do things with a rush when it is found necessary to do them, and in this case the little hall over the Zeigler



## NOTED MEN IN WATERWAYS CONGRESS

FIFTY MILLION A YEAR  
SLOGAN OF DELEGATES

Attendance of Three Thousand  
Expected At River and Harbor Improvement Meeting  
in Washington This Week.

(By Morning Journal Special Lensed Wire.)

Washington, Dec. 3.—Delegates began to arrive in Washington today to attend the National Rivers and Harbors congress, which will convene tomorrow for a three days' session. Upwards of three thousand delegates are expected to be present, representing every section of the country. The movement is national in scope and has for its object the securing from congress the larger appropriations for the improvement of the land and water ways of the United States.

Not less than \$50,000,000 a year for waterway development is the slogan of the delegates.

Ambassadors von Stenberg, of Germany, and Jussorand of France, are on the program for speeches, and will discuss the advance made by their respective countries in waterway improvement. The latter it has played in the upbuilding of the commerce of Germany and France. Railroad interests are represented by James J. Hill, of the Great Northern, and W. W. Piley, of the Southern railway. Governors Hoke Smith, of Georgia; Cummins, of Iowa; Johnson, of Minnesota; Dineen, of Illinois; Cook, of Missouri; Waddell, of Maryland; and Dawson, of West Virginia, also are on the list of speakers. Other governors who will be present and probably will make addresses are: Glenn, of North Carolina; Cutler, of Utah; Meade, of Washington; Gillett, of California; Kibbey, of Arizona; Guild, of Massachusetts, and Cobb, of Maine.

Representative Joseph E. Randall, of Louisiana, president of the National Rivers and Harbors congress, will preside.

## DESERT TRIBESMEN SEIZE HAREMS

Families of Sultan's Ministers  
Fall Into Hands of Bedouins  
While Fleeing From Fez.

(By Morning Journal Special Lensed Wire.)

Tangier, Dec. 3.—Mounting tribes have captured a large caravan consisting of harem of the ministers of Abdul Aziz, the sultan, on the road to Rabat. The sultan's ministers, fearing that the pretender, Basmala, was about to attack Fez, instructed their families to leave that place immediately and go to Rabat.

The tribesmen, learning this, ambushed the caravan and killed the entire escort. They transferred the women to their own harems and divided the extensive treasure which they captured.

Urgent requests for reinforcements have been received at Rabat. Fez, the authorities there fearing an attack against the city.

## INSURANCE COMPANY BARRED FROM 2 STATES

New York and Colorado Cancel License of Provident Life Concern.

New York, Dec. 3.—It was officially announced tonight that word had been sent by E. E. Rittenhouse, commissioner of insurance for the state of Colorado, and Otto Kelsey, New York state superintendent of insurance, to the Provident Savings Life Assurance society to cease the transaction and solicitation of any business in these two states, as the inquiry which they had made into the business of the society had disclosed an impairment of assets.

The transactions of the controlling factors of the Provident Life have been under investigation for nearly a year and especially the dealings which E. R. and O. F. Thomas have had with the society. A preliminary investigation started on October 18 brought forth a report that a thorough examination should be made. Mr. Rittenhouse then came to this city, where he has been here for a month, while the investigation has been going on. Timothy L. Woodruff, who was formerly the head of the Provident Life, was called upon again to take the leadership of the company, and announced on November 7 that he would see the Thomas, who had previously bought Mr. Woodruff's stock. Then a Philadelphia syndicate entered into an agreement for taking over the company, but the plans never went through.

## READING ROAD SHOWS INCREASED EARNINGS

Philadelphia, Dec. 2.—The monthly report of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad company for October, 1907, shows net earnings of \$1,709,365, an increase of \$122,445 over 1906, notwithstanding the new income tax law. The net earnings of all the Reading companies for the four months from July 1 to November 1, show an increase of \$1,529,666, compared with the same period of 1906.

## ANTI-IMPERIALISTS GATHER IN BOSTON

Boston, Dec. 2.—Almost no sentiment in any part of the country in favor of the retention of the Philippines was reported at the sixth annual meeting of the Anti-Imperial League, held here today. The meeting was well attended. Moorfield Storey, president; Edwin G. Winans, secretary, and David C. Hopkins, Jr., treasurer, all of this city, were re-elected.

## CLOSING OUT SALE OF RETAIL DEPARTMENT

### 25 to 50 Per Cent Reduction on

Terms Cash

WHITNEY COMPANY RETAIL DEPARTMENT

115 SOUTH FIRST

Terms Cash

STOVES AND RANGES, ENAMEL AND TINWARE, PLATED WARE, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS, BUILDERS AND SHELF HARDWARE, MECHANICS TOOLS, ETC., ETC.

## ONE YEAR MORE AND WE ARE SURE OF STATEHOOD

WASHINGTON BEGINS TO SEE END OF FIGHT

Beveridge Will Remain At Head of Committee On Territories. Federal Caucus May Be Ordered.

(Special Dispatch to the Morning Journal.)

Washington, Dec. 3.—The statehood bills have been introduced and properly referred, and the struggle is on. As they say in the mining and oil regions, "there are no surface indications, but the fight is on, just the same."

The personnel of the committees of the house and of the senate are substantially the same as they were during the preceding efforts for statehood, made in the reformation of the committees during the coming two weeks. The senate has a "committee on territories," composed of veteran senators, and they formulate what ever changes occur from time to time.

In the standing committees of that body, while in the house of representatives the speaker is the sole individual charged with that duty and power.

The readers of the Morning Journal were informed recently that Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, has been seeking another committee assignment, which might make it necessary for him to retire from the chairmanship of the committee on territories of the senate; but information has been today received from one of the members of the senate's "committee on territories" that Senator Beveridge is to remain in charge of the committee in which all of us are most interested.

You will observe by the president's message that he does not offer any encouragement for statehood during this session of the congress. And yet, about six weeks ago, it was strongly intimated that the message would carry with it some substantial recommendations of a cheering nature. Senator Flint, of California, brought the subject to the attention of the president, who said, substantially: "I must content myself with the verdict of the people at the polls, for separate statehood. It has been my belief that New Mexico and Arizona should form one state; but the people should have their own way about it, and I will no longer oppose the will of the people."

He also expressed the opinion that a census of the two territories should be taken before the congress should pass any bill for admission to statehood for either territory; and he further stated that in his opinion neither territory should be discriminated against, as to the time of admission; but that both should acquire statehood simultaneously, as was the case with Idaho and Wyoming, the Dakotas, Montana and Washington.

It is quite likely that a bill will be passed providing for a federal census

of both territories; and it is hoped, if such a bill shall be deemed necessary, that it will be passed early in the present session, in order that no quibbles may arise to prevent admission at the session of the congress next winter.

People who want facts, and not false encouragement, may as well make up their minds that admission is practically out of the question for the present; that is, during this session. But, wise and far-seeing men will not become discouraged on account of this additional delay, after so many years of discouraging delays, for there is more light ahead now than at any time during the past twenty years.

Statehood positively can not be delayed more than one year more, and every one should "keep on pushing."

## "JIM CROW" BILLS IN OKLAHOMA LEGISLATURE

Guthrie, Okla., Dec. 3.—The democratic legislature did not lose any time in bringing to light "Jim Crow" bills. Measures of that nature were introduced in both houses today. In the house it was the first bill proposed, in the senate the fourth. Immediately after Speaker Murray announced that bills were in order, Representative C. A. Skeen was on his feet with his bill. It provides that railway transportation companies must separate apartments for race and provides for a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000. Freight and excursion trains are exempt from the provisions of the law. Separate waiting rooms must be provided. The bill is made a special order for tomorrow morning, and it is expected it will pass the house with little debate.

The senate bill simply provides for separate waiting rooms. But four bills were introduced in the house and ten in the senate. The bill considered more important than the "Jim Crow" measures, provides for a special election to be held next year to determine on a permanent location of the state capital. Bills prohibiting bucket shops, regulating lobbying, defining trust corporations and monopolies, and requiring railways to maintain union deposits, were introduced in the senate.

Burlington Extension Ordered. Cheyenne, Wyo., Dec. 2.—At a meeting held here stockholders of the Big Horn railroad, a branch of the Burlington, the extension of the road from Frankie to Fremont, Mont., was authorized. The building of this

link means a more direct connection between the Northern Pacific and the newly opened coal mines in the Big Horn basin.

## EXPOSITION CREDITORS DEMAND RECEIVER

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 2.—The decree signed by United States District Judge Waddell was entered in the federal court here today, directing all parties in interest to appear before him in Norfolk tomorrow to hear the application of a receiver for the Jamestown Exposition company, by the Con. P. Curran Printing company, of St. Louis, adjustment of credit for \$21,173, who is suing in equity on behalf of the exposition a receiver for the Jamestown Exposition company, and a receiver be named to manage the affairs of the company for the preservation of its assets as a whole.

Coast Line Accepts Alabama Law. Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 3.—The Atlantic Coast officials had a long conference with Governor Comer today and agreed to stop further litigation in the courts and accept the new state laws, under the same conditions on which the Southern and other roads come under. This agreement will allow them to charge passenger rates of two and three-quarter cents per mile.

Plot to Murder Nicholas. Paris, Dec. 3.—A Geneva dispatch received here states that the police have discovered a Russian terrorist plot to assassinate the emperor, blow up the imperial palace and the dome and pillage the Imperial Bank of Russia. One arrest has been made in connection with the alleged plot.

National Billiard Championship. St. Louis, Dec. 3.—The final game of the national three-cushion billiard tournament was won tonight by Harry Cline, of Philadelphia, who defeated John Daly, of New York by a score of 59 to 41. Cline's high run 7, average .64; Daly's high run 5, average .54.

Cruisers Reach Peruvian Coast. Callao, Peru, Dec. 3.—The American cruisers Washington and Tennessee arrived here tonight on their way to San Francisco.

MORNING JOURNAL WANT ADS BRING RESULTS



## Overcoat Weather

THE WEATHER MAN says "rain and snow, much colder and freezing"—just a male of all sorts of weather.

But we mind—we've been expecting just such conditions and have made ample provision for your comfort and appearance. Here are

Handsome Warm and Stylish Overcoats

They'll knock out old Winter, but spare your pocket-book. That's one great feature about this store—your pocket-book is always safe from fakes.

You're sure of the best goods—new goods—dependable, satisfactory clothing—and the more you investigate and compare the more our money saving prices stand out in your favor. Overcoats Medium or Long Cut—Tailoring and fabric the best—perfect in every detail.

\$10.00, \$12.50  
\$18.00, \$20.00, \$30.00

Now where's the man that can't be Overcoat satisfied here? Your pleasure in buying is part of our profit.

Washington Fashioned Apparel

THE WASHINGTON CO. 212 1ST ST.

M. MANDELL

SETTLETON FINE SHOES

CROSSETTE SHOES

## PRESCRIPTIONS?

WILLIAMS DRUG COMPANY!

117 WEST CENTRAL AVENUE.

TELEPHONE 780



TAKE ME WITH YOU I AM WORTH 10 CTS

THIS COUPON IS CASH DON'T THROW IT AWAY

SAVE THE COUPON AND BRING IT TO OUR STORE WHEN YOU COME TO DO YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING. IT ALSO ENTITLES YOU TO A CHANCE ON SOME OF THE FINEST PRIZES WHICH WE HAVE SET ASIDE FOR OUR CUSTOMERS.

Benham Indian Trading Co.

CORNER RAILROAD AVENUE AND FIRST STREET



FANCY TRIMMING BRAIDS. Black and colors, were 10c to 50c yard. To close out odds our ends and short pieces, per yard, 10c.

## THE ECONOMIST

ALBUQUERQUE'S EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE.

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY AND WOMEN'S READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS EXCLUSIVELY. PHONE ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY. MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY.

Any One of Our \$25.00 Suits for Women This Week, Price \$19.50

So much better are these \$25 suits of ours than the usual ready-to-wear suit at \$25 that we do not hesitate to claim for them the title of the best ready-to-wear suits at anything like the price! And this week any suit in the house with a \$25 price tag can be bought for \$19.50—so that there is the price of a little waist or street hat left over. The influx of new goods has been so great that this is to be one great week for clearing house—with special prices on suits, skirts, waists, wraps and furs, a few of which we mention:

All our higher priced suits ranging from \$35 up to \$50, are to be cleared out at \$45. Newest models, and a great range of colors.

\$9.00 Panama Skirts \$6.50—Blue, black, brown and mixtures. Gored and pleated models, walking length. All tailored throughout. \$6.50 Plaid Waists \$5.00—A special shipment—in all the leading colors. \$4.50 Net Waists \$3.00—Charming waists for evening or morning wear. In white and navy; trimmed with lace. Newest models. Fur Sets \$16.50 to \$27.50—Fur sets: Fable Squirrel and Gray Squirrel. Children's Box and Buster Coats. In gray mixtures, heavily lined, in sizes from 4 to 14 years, are specially priced for clearance at each, \$5.50.

## Cut Glass--Cut Price

See Window Display

We have over 500 pieces of fine American Cut Glass consisting of Berry Bowls, Cologne Bottles, Salad Bowls, Bread Plates, Celery Dishes, Pitchers, Vases, Napkins, Comfort Dishes and other choice pieces in endless variety, selling regularly at from \$1.50 each to \$2.50 and in order to move this stock quickly we will allow you an extra 25 per cent reduction from our low prices in cut glass, and any article will be put aside until called for upon payment of a small deposit.

## Drawn Work

See Window Display

Our stock of genuine Mexican and Japanese drawn work is the largest in the city, consisting of Table Cloth, Lunch Cloth, Center pieces, all sizes; Dishes, Scarf Table Runners, Carving cloths, Handkerchiefs, Towel Over Collars and a large variety of Brazilian and Tenebris Wheel Work. Our entire stock placed on sale at a reduction of 25 per cent from marked prices, and all our goods marked in plain figures. We will also place on sale at same liberal discount our entire stock of L. A. E. Embroidered Luncheon Sets, each piece of this Embroidery is guaranteed. These sets consist of one 12-inch center piece, six 12-inch doilies and six 4-inch doilies, all to match, put up in a handsome Holly Box, and will make a handsome Christmas present, per set \$2.50 and up.

See these goods at our Art department special prices this week on all ART goods.

## NEW ART EMBROIDERIES.

The patterns we show are exclusive with the Richardson Silk Company whose sole agents we are for Albuquerque. Our stock consists of Center pieces, Scarf, Pillow Tops, Pillow Slips, Laundry Bags, Work Bags, Shadow Work of every description, Baby Pillows, Aprons etc. We carry a full line of the Richardson Woven Silks, such as Crochets, Flows, Ropes, Ribbons, Embroidery Ties and Pillow Silks at 5c a piece for 25c. Also carry a sample piece of all their completed work, so you can see just how to make them. Also see how it will look when finished. All their embroidery pieces come put up in packages containing silks to work with, also a lesson showing how to do the work, at 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c each.

See these goods at our Art department special prices this week on all ART goods.



and most suitable for separate waists and children's dresses. Per yard, 50c.

## SPECIAL PRICES ON FUR COATINGS.

16 inch Polar Bear Coating, regular \$15.00 quality, yard \$2.50

16 inch White Cuffed Bear Coating, regular \$15.00 quality, yard \$2.50

\$1.75 COATINGS, \$1.25

\$1.15 to \$1.75 heavy fancy coatings for long coats and school coats, the \$1.50 quality at \$1.75 yard.

## PLAID SILK SALE.

\$1.25 and \$1.50 Silks: Plaid Taffetas, Broad Satins, and Imported Plaid Crapes de Chine—very French—in designs of styles and color effects. This is the biggest season in years in Plaid Silks, and the sale price is 95 cents.

## A GREAT SILK SALE.

Lot 4—\$1.50 and \$1.25 Qualities Plaid Silk, Fancy Silks, Persian, Printed

Warpes, Dressings, White and Black Effects.

Lot 5—Includes Silk selling regularly up to \$1.75, priced in this sale for only \$1.25.

Lot 6—Takes in about 20 pieces Silk selling regularly up to \$1.50, priced in this sale for only \$1.00.

Lot 7—Takes in 25 pieces silk selling regularly up to \$1.50, priced in this sale for only \$1.00.

For afternoon, evening waists and gowns and for handsome linings, etc., 1.50 yards of the newest and choicest Plaid Silks, carefully selected from our regular stock of the finest fabrics that domestic and foreign homes produce. From a point of handsome and choice silks in desirable colors and designs this sale will go down as one of the greatest of our great silk sales.

## SALE OF Millinery

THIS WEEK

We will offer every trimmed and untrimmed hat in our entire stock at

Exactly 1-3 the Original Plain Marked Price.

The renowned high quality correct style and artistic effects that characterize this line, as important to women, will prompt many to accept the price advantage offered in this sale.

## SPECIAL SALE OF WOOL SUITINGS AND SILKS.

\$2.50 and \$2.00 fine wool suit patterns in thirty-five different styles; mostly imported. The newest weaves, including desirable stripes and checks, in light weight materials—49 to 54 inches wide—brown, navy, olive, etc. \$1.50.

## FANCY PLAIDS.

Imported plaids of mohair and wool, suitable for separate waists and children's dresses. Per yard, 50c.

## WASH GOODS DEPARTMENT SPECIAL.

Double Fold Plaid Suiting 34 inch wide, a copy of the Fine Woven Fabric, regular price, 55c, sale price, 45c.

12 inch Check and Stripe Suiting, Plaided on side, regular 25c, sale price, 20c.

Moderns Plaided, 27 inch wide, the values at 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, 95c, 1.00, 1.05, 1.10, 1.15, 1.20, 1.25, 1.30, 1.35, 1.40, 1.45, 1.50, 1.55, 1.60, 1.65, 1.70, 1.75, 1.80, 1.85, 1.90, 1.95, 2.00, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.30, 2.35, 2.40, 2.45, 2.50, 2.55, 2.60, 2.65, 2.70, 2.75, 2.80, 2.85, 2.90, 2.95, 3.00, 3.05, 3.10, 3.15, 3.20, 3.25, 3.30, 3.35, 3.40, 3.45, 3.50, 3.55, 3.60, 3.65, 3.70, 3.75, 3.80, 3.85, 3.90, 3.95, 4.00, 4.05, 4.10, 4.15, 4.20, 4.25, 4.30, 4.35, 4.40, 4.45, 4.50, 4.55, 4.60, 4.65, 4.70, 4.75, 4.80, 4.85, 4.90, 4.95, 5.00, 5.05, 5.10, 5.15, 5.20, 5.25, 5.30, 5.35, 5.40, 5.45, 5.50, 5.55, 5.60, 5.65, 5.70, 5.75, 5.80, 5.85, 5.90, 5.95, 6.00, 6.05, 6.10, 6.15, 6.20, 6.25, 6.30, 6.35, 6.40, 6.45, 6.50, 6.55, 6.60, 6.65, 6.70, 6.75, 6.80, 6.85, 6.90, 6.95, 7.00, 7.05, 7.10, 7.15, 7.20, 7.25, 7.30, 7.35, 7.40, 7.45, 7.50, 7.55, 7.60, 7.65, 7.70, 7.75, 7.80, 7.85, 7.90, 7.95, 8.00, 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20, 8.25, 8.30, 8.35, 8.40, 8.45, 8.50, 8.55, 8.60, 8.65, 8.70, 8.75, 8.80, 8.85, 8.90, 8.95, 9.00, 9.05, 9.10, 9.15, 9.20, 9.25, 9.30, 9.35, 9.40, 9.45, 9.50, 9.55, 9.60, 9.65, 9.70, 9.75, 9.80, 9.85, 9.90, 9.95, 10.00, 10.05, 10.10, 10.15, 10.20, 10.25, 10.30, 10.35, 10.40, 10.45, 10.50, 10.55, 10.60, 10.65, 10.70, 10.75, 10.80, 10.85, 10.90, 10.95, 11.00, 11.05, 11.10, 11.15, 11.20, 11.25, 11.30, 11.35, 11.40, 11.45, 11.50, 11.55, 11.60, 11.65, 11.70, 11.75, 11.80, 11.85, 11.90, 11.95, 12.00, 12.05, 12.10, 12.15, 12.20, 12.25, 12.30, 12.35, 12.40, 12.45, 12.50, 12.55, 12.60, 12.65, 12.70, 12.75, 12.80, 12.85, 12.90, 12.95, 13.00, 13.05, 13.10, 13.15, 13.20, 13.25, 13.30, 13.35, 13.40, 13.45, 13.50, 13.55, 13.60, 13.65, 13.70, 13.75, 13.80, 13.85, 13.90, 13.95, 14.00, 14.05, 14.10, 14.15, 14.20, 14.25, 14.30, 14.35, 14.40, 14.45, 14.50, 14.55, 14.60, 14.65, 14.70, 14.75, 14.80, 14.85, 14.90, 14.95, 15.00, 15.05, 15.10, 15.15, 15.20, 15.25, 15.30, 15.35, 15.40, 15.45, 15.50, 15.55, 15.60, 15.65, 15.70, 15.75, 15.80, 15.85, 15.90, 15.95, 16.00, 16.05, 16.10, 16.15, 16.20, 16.25, 16.30, 16.35, 16.40, 16.45, 16.50, 16.55, 16.60, 16.65, 16.70, 16.75, 16.80, 16.85, 16.90, 16.95, 17.00, 17.05, 17.10, 17.15, 17.20, 17.25, 17.30, 17.35, 17.40, 17.45, 17.50, 17.55, 17.60, 17.65, 17.70, 17.75, 17.80, 17.85, 17.90, 17.95, 18.00, 18.05, 18.10, 18.15, 18.20, 18.25, 18.30, 18.35, 18.40, 18.45, 18.50, 18.55, 18.60, 18.65, 18.70, 18.75, 18.80, 18.85, 18.90, 18.95, 19.00, 19.05, 19.10, 19.15, 19.20, 19.25, 19.30, 19.35, 19.40, 19.45, 19.50, 19.55, 19.60, 19.65, 19.70, 19.75, 19.80, 19.85, 19.90, 19.95, 20.00, 20.05, 20.10, 20.15, 20.20, 20.25, 20.30, 20.35, 20.40, 20.45, 20.50, 20.55, 20.60, 20.65, 20.70, 20.75, 20.80, 20.85, 20.90, 20.95, 21.00, 21.05, 21.10, 21.15, 21.20, 21.25, 21.30, 21.35, 21.40, 21.45, 21.50, 21.55, 21.60, 21.65, 21.70, 21.75, 21.80, 21.85, 21.90, 21.95, 22.00, 22.05, 22.10, 22.15, 22.20, 22.25, 22.30, 22.35, 22.40, 22.45, 22.50, 22.55, 22.60, 22.65, 22.70, 22.75, 22.80, 22.85, 22.90, 22.95, 23.00, 23.05, 2

# BERL BELIEVES ON LONG DRAIN AMERICA

PESSIMISTIC ATTITUDE  
REMAINS UNSHAKEN

Decrease in Orders for Steel  
Rails and Discharge of  
Workingmen Taken to Indi-  
cate Wane of Prosperity.

(By Walter Dunkirk.)

Berlin, Nov. 26.—German financiers are rather pessimistic in their view of the financial crisis in America, and do not think that the outlook is a very promising one. The increasing emigration from the United States, which has broken all records this year, is pointed to as a very characteristic sign of the times, and as all the people who crowd back to Europe carry money out of the country, the drain which will probably amount to more than a billion dollars, will be a serious menace to the prosperity of the United States.

Speaking about the financial crisis in America, President Koch, of the German Reichsbank, said, in an interview a few days ago:

"America must work out her own salvation. Europe can do little or nothing. The gold which has been hoarded and put away because of the public's lack of confidence in the banking institutions of the country must be brought into circulation."

"It is the stern duty of the American government to step in and take the most energetic measures for the issue of a central institution for the printing of notes and of an elastic currency in case of emergency. What the United States needs is a thorough bank reform, or the present crisis must occur with even shorter intervals."

"The renewed cry of the 'silverites' also here in Germany that the gold supply is insufficient is silly. America has enough silver in coin and bullion. Nevertheless she needs gold."

"The only institution in the world not affected by the present crisis is the Bank of France, which sells gold at a premium. The French people are satisfied with the paper money of the country. France is rich and her debt is small. Germany, England and America want gold. All the countries of Europe, England, Germany, Russia, Italy, Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland are safeguarding their gold against the American onslaught."

"The main thing is that America recovers her monetary position. The wane of the nation. The decreasing orders for steel rails by the railroads and the discharge of thousands of workers are bad signs."

"The removal of the motto, 'In God We Trust,' from American coins by President Roosevelt, has caused a discussion here, and it is safe to say that in the opinion of the majority and even in the opinion of the minority, he did right."

A very prominent clergyman, whose position at the imperial court prevents the use of his name, said to me when I asked him what he thought of the president's action: "I heartily endorse it, but I also believe that I fully understand why so many people in America object to it. The people of America, if the impression is correct, are not a very religious people, but they are very anxious to make it appear so. They go to church, but they are not regular, and their church-going is a habit like their going to business. When they have fulfilled their duty to visiting their churches, they consider that they have squared their conscience with the Lord and having done so they need not take their conscience with them into their business transactions."

"It is safe to say that not one man in a thousand ever noticed the motto on the coins, but its removal gives the people a chance to assert themselves as God fearing, and it costs nothing to protest, so why should they not do so?"

"It is said in the Holy Writ: 'Thou cannot serve God and mammon,' and for that reason I think it is a pretty good idea to keep the name of God off the coins."

Another clergyman whom I asked replied tersely: "The coin is the religion of America, so why should he be allowed to have some religion on his coins?"

All Germany is shocked at the discovery of grayed blackmail among the police of Hamburg and Lubeck. It has been proved beyond a doubt that although there are supposed to be no respectable houses in these cities, not only are they found in hundreds, but they are under the protection of the police, who collect blackmail from them regularly.

The money which is secured in many thousands marks a month, is put into a fund against which police officials draw for vacation money and pleasures to which they are entitled. The money was they to exist on their rather meager salary.

An investigation is under way and wholesale discharges of high police officials are expected any day.

The milk pasteurizing plant donated to the city of New York by the New York millionaire Nathan Straus, and which was opened a short time ago, is already a great success and is receiving the praise of the American philanthropist, who had set such a splendid example for wealthy Germans. The milk, which is supplied only to poor families with babies, is taken from cows that are under medical control and that have been inoculated with tuberculin. Four kinds of milk are supplied, one for babies from calves, one for babies from cows, and others for babies between one and three months, three to six, and six to nine months old.

A law has been passed in Holland which imposes upon every working man earning more than one thousand guilders, the duty of securing an annuity for himself.

Half of the premiums must be paid by the employers and the state will contribute the other half. A year for seventy-five years toward the fund.

Crown Prince Frederick William, who has a desk at the Prussian home office while he is studying the business of administration, has gained the reputation of being the most punctual clerk in the department. Four or five days a week he arrives at the office at fifteen or twenty minutes before a clock, having ridden from Potsdam. This necessitates his starting at half past 6. Although he is temporarily a civil official, the prince presides at the desk as he would in the uniform of a major of equestrian. The prince is so early in his attendance that the officials who have

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AMAZING FIGURES  
OF PROPERTY LOSSES

Estimated That Half the New  
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[Special Correspondence Morning Journal.]  
New York, Nov. 25.—With the United States leading all other nations in fire losses every year, New York, as the largest city in the country, naturally takes first place in this respect in the metropolitan list throughout the world. Every day there are twenty-four fires here, taking the average, or a total of 8,700 each year. Throughout the whole country, indeed, nearly one-half the buildings erected in the course of a year go to replace others that have been destroyed by flames, according to statistics which form the basis of a study of the national loss by fire which is to appear in the next number of Appleton's Magazine. The compiler of these statistics asserts that while no other nation builds so much as the United States, no other burns even a small fraction of the same amount of valuable property. The figures show that in the country at large \$2,500,000,000 worth of property has been destroyed by fire in the past twenty-five years, while 1,000,000 buildings have been wiped out of existence in ten years. The cost of fire-fighting is given as \$300,000,000 a year, and \$195,000,000 is paid over to the insurance companies for protection. Confiscations consume on the average every week six theaters and public halls, twelve churches, ten schools, eight public institutions, nine department stores and apartment houses, twenty-six hotels, 140 flats and 1,600 individual homes. Thirty-six thousand lives are reported to be endangered every day by fire, while seven thousand lives are sacrificed annually to the same cause. It is said that 73 per cent of all the damage done by fire to buildings, aside from those in which it originates, is due to improperly constructed windows.

Milk at \$10 per gallon; pork at \$118 per pound, chickens at \$35 a pair and cows at from \$200 to \$2,500 each; these are not panic prices in New York, but the cost figures of the city's most expensive farm which is now to be discontinued. Surprising as these figures may be, they are those of the cost of various articles produced by Mr. Willett, the owner of this, the most costly farm in the world, which was run on scientific and cleanly principles—so scientific and cleanly, indeed, that a meal consisting of a single slice of bacon and a glass of milk from this farm would cost more than the average family spends on food in several days. The cowsheds were all constructed of concrete, with no straw, and every morning after the cows were turned out the whole structure was scrubbed and scalded. At milking times a corps of milkmen, clad in sterilized white duck suits, appeared with sterilized milk stools and sterilized milk pails to extract pure milk from cows after sterilizing them by bathing, an extremely expensive proceeding, resulting in milk costing \$10 a gallon to the consumer. The same process applied to the care of pigs resulted in a cost price of pork of \$118 per pound, which is certainly a figure to make the heartiest of eaters wince. With chickens, the same tender care resulted in a cost value of \$17.50 for each, on which basis a single drumstick would be worth about \$5. To these prices, ordinary business methods would add a percentage for profit, and the resultant figures are so staggering that it is no wonder that scientific methods, carried to the extreme, have received a black eye in the discontinuance of the costliest farm in the world.

While New York feels that the \$265,000 for harbor improvements which it is reported congress will be asked to appropriate for carrying on a year's work is entirely inadequate, there is nevertheless some satisfaction expressed that anything at all may be done. The metropolis comes pretty near to holding the long-distance record for delays in necessary harbor improvements as instanced in the case of the Harlem river, the first of a series of streams connecting the East river with the Hudson, whose commerce last year amounted to nearly \$300,000,000. Twenty-nine years ago, that is in 1878, the improvement of the Harlem river plan estimated to cost \$2,700,000, was undertaken. Up to date the work is only about half completed, so that with changed conditions a quarter of a century has been accomplished very little. But more ambitious plans are under way and as a result of the city's awakening to the needs of her water front, Gustav H. Schwartz is to attend the convention of the national rivers and harbors congress in Washington the first week of December to voice the feeling of the metropolis in advocating the adoption by congress of a systematic national plan of river and harbor improvements, for which the waterway advocates are working.

Reviving old memories of the real leopard hunt in New York more than a quarter of a century ago, and the press agent's scare by which it was reported at an equally remote period to the terror of the whole city that several circus lions confined in a stable had broken loose and were devouring horses and men, was the appearance on the east side of the city this week of a real eagle. The bird was the kind described in school books as "noble," with a measurement of "twelve feet from tip to tip, capable of carrying off and devouring a good sized child." Attention was first drawn to the eagle by his unsatisfactory attempt to grab and devour a wooden advertising sign in the shape of a woolly lamb. Immediately after this attempt mothers on the crowded east side became particularly busy in gathering up their children. Indeed, what almost amounted to a panic ensued, all because of the child-devouring feathered monster. Meanwhile the eagle, the first of the kind seen, except in captivity, for nearly thirty years, lighted on the flagpole ornamenting the roof of a building. Two policemen, urged on by vociferous cheers, quickly climbed up the pole in an attempt to capture the child snatcher, but although one of them succeeded in getting a grip on

## Dr. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

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him, the first eagle which New York has seen in a third of a century sailing away without having devoured any children.

The finger watch is New York society's latest fad. As its name might indicate the new timepiece is one of almost microscopic dimensions set in a ring, exactly as a diamond might be, to be worn on one of the fingers of the right hand, outside of the glove.

The fad, like all others of its kind, is expensive, the cheapest of these tiny timepieces costing at least \$100, from which point the price runs up rapidly according to the taste of the wearer in the matter of jeweled mounting. The first of these Lilliputian watches recently made its appearance in a jeweler's window here, only to immediately be purchased, and since then there has arisen a regular craze for them. As woman is at present absolutely without pockets and as the custom of wearing a watch pinned to the dress has lost popularity, the finger ring watch seems likely to achieve great popularity. Some persons have been unkind enough to call it a hideous idea, but that of course is no reason why it should not become fashionable. The smallest of these new watches are hardly more than a quarter of an inch in diameter.

**SPEEDY WORK AT  
THE ALAMOGORDO  
DISTRICT COURT**

Ten Cases Disposed of in a  
Week and New Record Es-  
tablished for Grinding Out  
Justice.

[Special Correspondence Morning Journal.]  
Alamogordo, N. M., Dec. 2.—The term of United States court for the sixth district, which closed Friday afternoon, was the shortest and swiftest term yet held in this district. Monday, the first day, it was quickly discerned, upon call of the venire, that neither the grand nor the petit jury panels could be completed until the following day; so, with the special venire summoned, court was in recess until the following day. On Tuesday morning the juries were completed, the grand jury sworn and charged and sent to its room for deliberation. The petit jury was organized and a trial at once entered into. Wednesday two trials were had and two defendants were made happy with verdicts of not guilty. Thursday being Thanksgiving day, no court was held. Friday two cases were taken up. Thomas Stogdin being found not guilty of stealing a horse from San Chino, an Indian on the Mesquero reservation, and Luis Valdes and Pedro Vargas being found guilty of importing women into the United States from Mexico for immoral purposes and sentenced to one year each in the penitentiary, with a fine of \$1 and costs. All this was done Friday between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. immediately after which Assistant United States District Attorney Medler left for Mexico and Judge Mann for Santa Fe to attend the statehood meeting. The record of the four days in which court was in session, with the first day practically passed over, shows ten cases disposed of, four being dismissed, one dropped with leave to re-instate, five trials, four acquittals and one conviction. The grand jury returned one true bill, being in session but two days. There wasn't a minute wasted when the wheels of justice began to grind, and Judge Mann expressed his particular pleasure at the manner in which the business of the district attorney's office was handled by Mr. Medler.

**Important Civil Suit.**  
George B. Barber, the Lincoln attorney, and H. B. Holt, of Las Cruces, are in the city today for the purpose of arguing a motion before Judge Mann in the matter of Dulces Nombres de Analla versus Timoteo Analla, a Lincoln county action. Mr. Holt secured a judgment in favor of his client last August, in which was involved property to the value of some ten thousand dollars, and Mr. Barber, who was called into the case just about the time the legal day for appealing had passed and had no time to plead, now seeks to have this judgment set aside, claiming he has a good defense. In this case it is alleged that Timoteo Analla, as administrator of a large estate, played upon the ignorance and illiteracy of the plaintiff and succeeded in obtaining her signature to deeds in which she signed away all her interest in the property in favor of the said administrator for a mere pittance. Since this time, other transactions of the property had been made, and if the motion of Mr. Barber is

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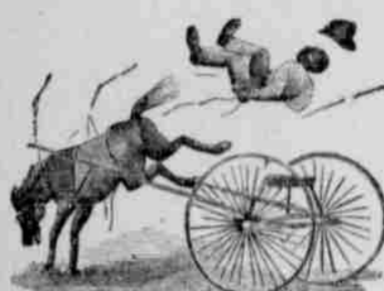
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GET, AND YOU WILL FIND  
YOURSELF THE HUSBAND  
OF THE HAPPIEST WOM-  
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TO THOSE WHO KNOW—TO THOSE WHO WOULD KNOW THE JOY OF CHRISTMAS GIVING, THIS STORE IS A HELPFUL PLACE. SHELVES AND COUNTERS, CANS AND CORNERS, FAIRLY GROWN BENEATH THEIR ACCUMULATION OF DELICIOUS GIFT THINGS. MAKE IT YOUR OWN. A PLACE IN WHICH TO CHOOSE WISELY AND BUY ECONOMICALLY. YOU'LL FIND THE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT IN THE AIR—IRRESISTIBLE. CONTAGIOUS—WITH ALL WHO HELP US HERE, EAGER TO MAKE YOUR VISITS ENJOYABLE. MAKE YOUR SELECTION EARLY. WE WILL LAY AWAY ANY GOODS YOU SELECT UNTIL DECEMBER 31ST. BELOW ARE A FEW OF THE TOYS WE HAVE THIS SEASON:

TOYS:  
TOY TROMBONES.  
TOY TRUMPETS.  
TOY CORNETS.  
TOY BUGLES.  
TOY CUPID PINS.  
TOY WRINGERS.  
TOY WASHBOARD.  
TOY SHEEP.  
TOY ELEPHANTS.  
TOY BEARS.  
TOY DOGS.  
TOY HORSES.  
TOY MULES.  
TOY HORSE AND WAGONS.  
TOY PAINTS.  
TOY BIRDS.  
TOY WATCHES.  
TOY MAGIC LANTERNS.  
TOY TOYS.  
TOY SUIT CASES.  
TOY PIANOS.  
TOY DRUMS.  
TOY BROOMS.  
TOY IRON TRAINS.  
TOY STEEL TRAINS.  
TOY BANKS.  
TOY COMBINATION SAFES.  
TOY STEAM ENGINES.  
TOY MECHANICAL ENGINES.  
TOY FIRE ENGINES.  
TOY HOOPS, LAIDERS, TRICK.  
TOY H.E. WAGONS.  
TOY COAL WAGONS.  
TOY OX WAGONS.  
TOY SAD IRONS.  
TOY ANTIQUES SAD IRONS.  
TOY IRON SPOONS.  
TOY IRON RANGES.  
TOY TIN STOVES.  
TOY COFFEE MILLS.  
TOY CARPET SWEEPERS.  
TOY MOPS.  
TOY BLACKBOARDS.  
TOY LAUNDRY SETS.  
TOY ASTORIA SETS.  
TOY TABLES.  
TOY CHAIRS.  
TOY BEDS.  
TOY BEDS.  
TOY MISSION FURNITURE.  
TOY ROCKING HORSES.  
TOY ROCKING SHOE FLIES.  
TOY CHINA TEA SETS.  
TOY TEA SETS.  
TOY KITCHEN SETS.  
TOY BOOKS.  
TOY YACHTS.  
TOY DINING ROOM SETS.

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UNDRESSED DOLLS.  
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SLEEPING DOLLS.  
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RATTLE DOLLS.  
BABY DOLLS.  
CLOWN DOLLS.  
KNIT DOLLS.  
RIBBON DOLLS.  
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BISQUE DOLLS.  
DOLL HEADS.  
DOLL GO-CARTS.  
DOLL BUGGIES.  
DOLL SHOES.  
DOLL SLIPPERS.  
DOLL MOCCASINS.  
DOLL NURSING SETS.  
DOLL TABLE SETS.  
DOLL BEDS.  
IRON EXPRESS WAGONS.  
STEEL HAND CAR.  
AUTOMOBILES.  
GARDEN WHEELBARROW.  
DUMP WHEELBARROWS.  
TWO WHEEL CARRIES.  
MOVING PICTURE MACHINE.  
MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES.  
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DANGERLESS GUNS.  
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# The Albuquerque Morning Journal

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THE MORNING JOURNAL IS THE LEADING REPUBLICAN PAPER OF NEW MEXICO, SUPPORTING THE PRINCIPLES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ALL THE TIME, AND THE METHODS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY WHEN THEY ARE RIGHT.

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ALBUQUERQUE — NEW MEXICO

## THE MESSAGE.

The president's message, read in congress yesterday, is presented to our readers in full this morning. It is a strictly perfunctory document, and reads as though it had been written by the president simply and solely as a matter of duty. All the characteristically Roosevelt features of positiveness, which might have been woven into it so abundantly, under the circumstances, are noticeable solely for their absence. It talks at a great many subjects, and talks around a great many more, and without fulfilling the constitutional requirement of communicating with congress at the beginning of the session.

The Phoenix Republican evidently believes with Mr. Weller in the efficacy of the "alley-by," and says: "Senator Foraker can not be held accountable for the open switch which nearly caused a catastrophe to the train bearing Secretary Taft on his journey through Siberia, although the senator has been busy opening presidential switches in Ohio ever since the secretary left home."

## OLD FASHIONED WEATHER.

It might possibly be unsafe to boast, but there could be no harm in merely expressing the opinion that our New Mexico weather has got back to normal conditions. The records of cloudiness and precipitation, kept at Albuquerque ever since the inauguration of the national weather bureau, show that the past season has been phenomenal to the extent of being wholly unlike any we have ever had before since the state of the weather became a matter of official record. We call attention to this fact for the information of the many persons who, attracted by the world-wide reports of the dry atmosphere and cloudless skies of this section, have come here in quest of the health and strength to be found in our alleged perennial sunshine, and who have found instead, as many of them say, "as much rain and cloudiness as we have back east." And regret it as we may, our weather will have to plead guilty to the charge of attracting health seekers during the last six months, under false pretences. But nobody here is to blame for it. All the pretty stories that have been printed about our dry air and our un-falling sunshine were literally true, and such "doings" on the part of the weather as we have had during the last season were never witnessed before by the ever-reliable oldest inhabitant. But everything looks now as though the clerk of the weather had recovered from the effects of his recent dissipation, and had settled down to sober and serious business again. Of course, we can't vouch for his good behavior, after the abnormal antics we have witnessed during the last six months, but it certainly looks as though the regular order of things had been re-established.

The British naval lieutenant in charge of the Admiralty's wireless shore stations has testified before a parliamentary committee that one effect of the rivalry among the companies is a "flow of bad language" between the operators engaged in the English and the foreign stations. These blood-curdling exchanges of differences are described as "very strong," and as they are hurried in a salad of disiecta their effect must be enragingly picturesque. The witness declared further that the signaling, except at Bow Head and the Lizard, consisted chiefly of chats between the operators, of routine signals and of innumerable repetitions due to belittled and other interferences. The result is that genuine messages become mixed in the picturesque, in the gossip or in the skirmishes of the embattled nationalities. "There are," declared the official, "comparatively few bona fide telegrams—at any rate, east of the Lizard."

## A PUBLIC ENEMY.

Down in Oklahoma the other day a negro school house. While there has been no direct evidence that the crime was the result of race antagonism, yet it is more than probable that such is the case. It is admitted that the school was burned by incendiaries. The state and city officials owe it to themselves to exert every effort to discover and punish the perpetrators of this cowardly crime—a crime not merely against the negro race, but against the nation. The school house, says the Kansas City Journal, in speaking of the act of criminal cowardice above mentioned, is the very

citadel of American institution, and it is the last refuge of a race which is being subjected to persecutions that seems to be growing in rigor with the passing of the years.

The man who would set fire to a school house is lost to all sense of even the courage of villainy. Especially is this true of one who would burn a school for negroes, taking away by intent the one chance they have to rise in the world. The negro has a hard enough time of it at best. In many states he is not really a citizen, so far as recognition of his natural rights is concerned. He is tolerated as a menial, but every other door is closed in his face.

In a school house even a negro ought to be safe, and the man who would burn this palladium of his hope is striking a blow at the very foundations of free institutions. If a school house is not to be a sanctuary, so safe to be profaned, we might as well turn everything over to the negro-baiters. If any race is to be denied protection from mobs, denied justice in the courts, denied the right to mount even the humblest rounds of civil advancement, denied political rights and even denied the right to learn, we might as well revise Mr. Lincoln's phrase and declare that our government is of some people, by some people and for some people. Nobody with good sense and patriotism sanctions such a view, and for that reason the man who burns a school house, white or black, is a public enemy of a dangerous sort.

What sort of a position is that of United States attorney in this territory, anyhow? When a fellow is kicked out they say he is "promoted."

## A PATENT JETTY.

A Denver man has invented and patented a "contrivance" for making a crooked river straight, and preventing an obnoxious stream from encroaching on its banks and carrying people's farms down to the sea. It will be an exhibition at the Rivers and Harbors convention or congress which is to be held in Washington during the next few days, and might be described in brief as the Eads Jetty, turned end for end. A representative of the Kansas City Times recently interviewed the inventor of the jetty, and prints the following report of what it is and what it will do:

"It is in reality the patenting of a jetty built simply, but in just the reverse of the Eads Jetty, which has been in use for several years. The Eads Jetty was built with its point downstream, while the new jetty, or the 'Wostenholme Jetty,' as it is called, points upstream and toward the middle of the stream at an angle of forty-five degrees. The jetty is made usually of reinforced concrete ending in a sharp point, sometimes pointed with steel. It is about eighteen inches wide and the top is on a level with ordinary high water.

"The whole system is the concentrating of the current. To straighten a curve in the river or protect the cutting away of the banks in a bend, the fins are placed on the inner bank of the curve. If the stream is a river curve, it will force the running water away. To deepen the channel of a straight stream the fins are placed on either bank of the stream. This concentrates the current in the middle of the river, cutting the channel deeper, and depositing the soil and sand at the banks of the stream."

Mr. Schluter said that in a recent test of the fin at a bend of the Arkansas river the channel was deepened three feet in four hours by three jetties. The alluvial soil had packed in behind and above the jetties to a depth of two and a half feet. "The natural cement formed by the packed mud and sand will stand much firmer than supposed," Mr. Schluter said. "If the test was successful in the Arkansas river it should be equally successful in the Missouri or the Mississippi. If the stream should rise above the usual high water mark, as they sometimes do, the excessive volume of water will find more room above the fins, and will still be guided by the main channel. The fins will still protect the packed soil above and below them."

## A VALUABLE REPORT.

Here are a few items from the annual report of the secretary of agriculture, which are of more than ordinary interest:

The seven cereal crops produced 4,325,000,000 bushels, showing a loss of 214,000,000 bushels, or 5 per cent below the five-year average, the loss being chiefly due to oats. The total value is \$2,275,000,000, this exceeds 1904 by \$25,000,000, and is 25 per cent above the average.

The beet sugar industry has grown very rapidly during the past fifteen years. In 1902 the beet sugar factories turned out 12,460 short tons of refined sugar; in 1905, five years later, 42,246 tons; in 1907, at the end of another five-year period, 214,405 tons, and in 1907 the estimated product reached 260,000 tons. So profitable has the growing of sugar beets proven that in many western states sugar beet lands are rapidly increasing in value.

Alfalfa is a wonderful plant for producing wealth. It not only yields several cuttings of most nutritious hay during a season, but actually enriches the ground on which it grows by taking nitrogen from the air. The department and the state experiment stations have done much to promote the extension of alfalfa growing. While production is yet confined mainly to the great west, this forage plant is yearly gaining a more substantial foothold in the central and southern states. The total crop of alfalfa hay in 1907 is estimated to be worth \$100,000,000.

stential foothold in the central and southern states. The total crop of alfalfa hay in 1907 is estimated to be worth \$100,000,000.

Irrigation is yet confined almost entirely to the arid and semi-arid regions of the west and the rice lands of the Gulf coast, but in time it will doubtless be practiced largely in the more humid regions of the country as it is in similar regions of the Old World. The irrigated area now under cultivation in this country is 11,000,000 acres, and the crops grown on this area in 1907 were worth not less than \$175,000,000. Next year, if present prices are maintained, the products of irrigation farming should be worth \$250,000,000.

Speaking of the chief crops, the secretary says that corn ranks first in importance. Besides its large use as a human food, as a live stock feed, "the starch of corn becomes the fat of the hog and the finish of the steer," thus becoming a great factor in the production of meats and meat products for export. While not as large as that of 1906, the value of the corn crop of 1907 is greater and is 26 per cent above the average value of the crops of the preceding five years. He adds that eight such crops as that of 1907 would pay for duplicating every mile of steam railroad in the United States, with terminals, rolling stock, and all property.

## How to Make Good Times

Editor Morning Journal:

We are very fortunate here in Albuquerque in regard to finances. When one reads the papers and learns from traveling men how matters stand in neighboring cities, we here at home have good cause to congratulate ourselves that we are still a thriving, prosperous community. There are no idle men here—there is plenty of work for all of our people, and no sign of hard times. Now is the time when every merchant, every business man and everybody else who has anything at stake to keep what money we have here at home. If a merchant is hard up, and unable to borrow, let him ask his eastern people for more time—but by all means let him pay up the little local bills he may owe here at home. There is no reason on earth why collections should not be good here in Albuquerque. Merchants, lawyers, doctors, everybody is busy and making money. Why should, for instance, any business man in Albuquerque ask his grocer to wait another month for some little grocery bill? If a business man is that hard up, he might as well go into the hands of a receiver. It is a habit with a great many people in this town when a collector comes around with some little local bill to say: "Well, I will see about this, or I will attend to it in a few days." It is just a habit. Most of them could just as well write out a check for it as not. They are all, or nearly all, prosperous and can well afford to pay once a month. Now, if everybody here at home would try and spend their money here at home and pay their bills which they owe here promptly, hard times would not trouble us in the least. If you are hard up, "stand off" some firm in New York or Boston, or wherever you owe it. They don't expect prompt settlements there, and they will be surprised to receive remittances that don't pay your bills at home promptly and thereby keep the money in active circulation right here at home. It is the active circulation of money which makes good times.

A BUSINESS MAN.

Albuquerque, N. M., Dec. 3.

## WORKS WONDERS

A Wonderful Compound—Cures Piles, Eczema, Skin Itching, Skin Eruptions, Cuts and Bruises.

Doan's Ointment is the best skin treatment, and the cheapest, because so little is required to cure piles after years of torture. It cures all skin itching. It cures skin eruptions. It heals cuts, bruises, scratches and abrasions without leaving a scar. It cures permanently. Albuquerque testimony proves it.

A. M. Whitcomb, living at 255 N. Eighth street, Albuquerque, N. M., says: "I have nothing to retract from the recommendation I gave for Doan's Ointment some five years ago. What I then stated was to the effect that this preparation had cured me of a breaking out, which, if not cured, would have resulted in a most serious case of a silver dollar just below one of my knees. Off and on for ten years it had annoyed me, always being worse when I was in bed or if I would sit near a fire. I consulted two of our leading physicians but what they gave me proved of no more avail than all the different kinds of ointments and ointments that I tried. I had no faith in Doan's Ointment, expecting that it would act similarly to the other remedies I had used, but I was surprised to find that the first application stopped the itching and a short continuation of its use healed the place affected. The fact that I can say after this long interval that there has been no return of the trouble is pretty good reason for my willingness to confirm my original statement. At the time of my using Doan's Ointment one of my grandchildren had salt rheum on his arm and the irritation was so great that it caused him to scratch continually. Despite the fact that it had resisted all treatment, Doan's Ointment effected a cure and one which has been permanent. I can recommend this preparation at all times as one that can be relied upon to act as represented."

## POUND SALE.

On Wednesday, the 4th day of December, 1907, in front of the city jail on North Second street, I will sell the following animals: One mixed race pony about one year old; left front foot and both hind feet white; blaze face; branded on left shoulder and left thigh. One bay horse about nine years old, roached mane, branded on left thigh, collar marks on shoulder.

THOMAS MCNEILLY, City Marshal.

## POUND SALE.

On Thursday, the 5th day of December, 1907, at 10 o'clock, a. m., in front of the city jail on North Second street, I will sell the following animals: One mixed race pony about one year old; left front foot and both hind feet white; blaze face; branded on left shoulder and left thigh. One bay horse about nine years old, roached mane, branded on left thigh, collar marks on shoulder.

THOMAS MCNEILLY, City Marshal.

## USE ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. If you have tired aching feet, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures the foot and makes new shoes tight and comfortable. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. Don't accept any substitutes. For FREE TRIAL package, also Free Sample of the FOOT-EASE SANITARY CORN-PAD, a new invention, address Allen S. Olinette, Box 1, N. Y.

**Bishop's Cup Chocolate**  
Prepared with Milk and Sugar — Instantaneous — Try It.

**New Stock of Preserves**  
Just arrived—Look them over.

**New Breakfast Foods**  
Coming in every day.

We have made arrangements with Mr. Matthew to handle his dairy butter, and will have it fresh twice a week.

## MALLOY'S

B. H. BRIGGS & CO.

DRUGGISTS

Proprietors of Avenida Pharmacy, Gold Avenue and First Street, Highland Pharmacy, Corner of East Central and Broadway.

HOUSEHOLD DIPLOMACY BEGINS AT THE GROCERY STORE. WISE PEOPLE MAKE FREQUENT TRIPS TO THIS STORE. FEW QUARRELS EVER OCCURRED IN A HOUSE WHERE F. G. PRATT & CO.'S GROCERIES ARE TO BE FOUND.

## ROSWELL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Mail and passenger line between Roswell, N. M., and Turquoise, N. M., daily, Sundays included, connecting with all trains on the Rock Island and Santa Fe Central Railroads. Leave Roswell at 1 p. m. Leave Turquoise on arrival of Rock Island train due at 2 p. m. Running time between the two points 4 hours. Meals furnished at Camp Needmore free of charge. Round-trip parties accompanied by notifying the company two days in advance.

KORBER & CO. HAVE SECURED THE SERVICES OF MR. CHRISTIE OF DENVER, COLORADO, WHO IS A SPECIALIST ON HORSESHOEING.

## E. F. SCHEELE

There Is No Tea Like

## Lipton's

We Handle Lipton's Lipton's Teas and Coffees Besides Other Standard Brands

Mail Orders Solicited. Phone 500. 1024 No. Fourth St.

## Help! Help!

We want everybody in Albuquerque to help us reduce our stock to make room for holiday goods. Come today and save big money on Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Underwear, Sweaters, etc.

GROCERIES AT CUT PRICES

Large cans Colton Tomatoes, 10 CENTS CAN

## Cash Buyers' Union

122 NORTH SECOND STREET

## C. MAY

122 NORTH SECOND STREET

## CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Something that is dainty and useful at the same time makes the most highly appreciated Christmas present. There is nothing daintier or more serviceable than our lines of men's, women's and children's shoes and slippers.

## SANTA FE TIME TABLE.

(Effective November 10, 1907.)

From the East— Arrive Depart

No. 1 Southern Cal. Exp. .... 7:45 p. 8:30 p.

No. 2 California Limited .... 12:20 p. 1:00 p.

No. 3 North. Cal. Exp. .... 10:45 p. 11:30 p.

No. 4 El Paso & Mex. City Exp. .... 11:45 p. 12:30 a.

From the West—

No. 1 Chicago Fast Mail. .... 8:00 a. 8:30 a.

No. 2 Chicago Limited .... 8:50 p. 9:30 p.

No. 3 El Paso & Mex. City Exp. .... 11:45 p. 12:30 a.

No. 4 El Paso & Mex. City Exp. .... 11:45 p. 12:30 a.

No. 5 El Paso & Mex. City Exp. .... 11:45 p. 12:30 a.

No. 6 El Paso & Mex. City Exp. .... 11:45 p. 12:30 a.

No. 7 El Paso & Mex. City Exp. .... 11:45 p. 12:30 a.

No. 8 El Paso & Mex. City Exp. .... 11:45 p. 12:30 a.

No. 9 El Paso & Mex. City Exp. .... 11:45 p. 12:30 a.

No. 10 El Paso & Mex. City Exp. .... 11:45 p. 12:30 a.

## FITES

ELECTRICAL STUDIO

Over Farr's Meat Market,

217 1-2 So. Second.

The only place in the city where you can have your photograph taken after the show

Day or Night.

Remember the Number

217 1-2 So. SECOND

No builder unless he is building for immediate speculative purposes ever secures the

CHEAPEST

## TINSMITHING

A second time. For first class workmanship you'll find we are it.

## STAR TINSHOP

115-117 North First Street.

(RAABE & MAUGER)

J. F. STUECKEL, Prop.

HOW'S YOUR PLUMBING?

Some people are always in "hot water" about their heating and plumbing. That is because the range and boiler are poorly constructed, or improperly connected, because of the leaking of kitchen boilers, because all pipes and joints are water-tight. Let us examine your heating system and let us let it in a safe condition. We install complete hot-water systems in new and old buildings. "Cheapest" always reasonable.

## Standard Plumbing and Heating Company

Schwartzman & With

211 WEST CENTRAL AVENUE

PHONE 528

## MEATS, POULTRY & FISH

Dr. B. M. WILLIAMS

DENTIST

ROOMS 21-23 - - - BARNETT BUILDING

## ALBUQUERQUE

Foundry and Machine Works

R. F. HALL, Proprietor

Iron and Brass Castings, Ore, Coal and

Number Cars, Pulleys, Grates, Bars, Rabbit

Metals, Columns and Iron Fronts for Build-

ings, Repairs on Milling and Milling Ma-

chinery and generally. FOUNDRY, East Side

of Railroad Tracks, Albuquerque, New Mex.

## L. B. PUTNEY

ESTABLISHED 1873

Wholesale Grocer, Flour, Feed and Grain

Agent for Mitchell Wagons

ALBUQUERQUE - - - - - NEW MEXICO

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No. 23 El Paso & Mex. City Exp. .... 11:45 p. 12:30 a.

No. 24 El Paso & Mex. City Exp. .... 11:45 p. 12:30 a.

No. 25 El Paso & Mex. City Exp. .... 11:45 p. 12:30 a.

No. 26 El Paso & Mex. City Exp. .... 11:45 p. 1

CHRISTMAS  
GOODSBooks, Station-  
ery, Toys, Pic-  
tures, Leather  
Goods, Fountain  
Pens, Etc., Etc.

## NEWCOMER'S OLD STAND

GEOLOGICAL MEET  
A GOOD MEET FOR  
ADVERTISINGALBUQUERQUE GETTING  
ALL THE BENEFITSanta Fe Issues Handsome  
Four Page Folder Telling  
About the Attractions of Al-  
buquerque and the Meeting.

The coming meeting in this city of the Geological Society of America is proving a veritable mine of advertising for Albuquerque of the most beneficial variety. In addition to the rate sheets which have been scattered broadcast over the nation and the world, the Santa Fe has just issued a handsome four-page folder which is being given equally wide distribution, and which gives Albuquerque a splendid description. When President T. H. Morgan, who brought the society here, gave this city one of the most valuable advertisements it has ever had.

The Santa Fe does not neglect its own interests in this folder, but it carries several fine pictures of Albuquerque scenes and is a document which will attract lots of attention to this city. The description of Albuquerque is as follows:

Annual Meeting of the Geological Society of America, Albuquerque, N. M., December 29, 1907, to January 1, 1908.

To Members and Their Friends: The annual meeting of the Geological Society of America will be held at Albuquerque, New Mexico, December 30, 1907, to January 1, 1908, inclusive.

The only way to get there is on the Santa Fe.

You are invited to be present. This invitation includes not only delegates and members generally, but also their friends. A very enjoyable trip in congenial company is assured.

You can not afford to stay away from the Albuquerque meeting.

The program includes speakers of national reputation, who will discuss topics of vital interest. The first day, December 30, will be devoted to a business session, and the reading of important papers. On the second day, December 31, there will be an excursion to the Sandia mountains by courtesy of the Albuquerque Commercial club. The third day will be devoted to the reading of papers.

Albuquerque and vicinity.

You will find at Albuquerque the best of accommodations, whether you stop at the luxurious Alvarado hotel, under management of Fred Harvey, or out at the Alvarado Hotel, 135-000 population, the chief city of New Mexico. Here, in the fertile Rio Grande valley, hemmed in by high mountain ranges, and a mile above the level, you will find the bustling American and the least strenuous Mexican, with a sprinkling of Pueblo Indians and Navajos from near by reservations. The white man is in the majority and his dominance is everywhere evident in large business blocks, expensive private residences, a commercial club, schools and colleges, fine churches, railroad shops and many factories. Yet, not far away, is "old town," where the adobe is supreme and soft-voiced sonatas glance at you from shaded doorways. This halfway house in the transcontinental journey (as Albuquerque has been called), is a place well worth a visit. The residents are hospitable, and justly proud of their enterprising city.

But what may most interest you is the Southwest Land of Enchantment, in which this city is the center. Typical of it all ethnologically is the Harvey Indian museum, adjoining Hotel Alvarado. Here are displayed specimens of the best Indian handicraft, together with curious from old Mexico and Alaska. You will probably see a few Navajo blanket weavers and silver smiths, likewise Indians from Acoma and Laguna.

After the meeting is over you will have an opportunity to visit some of these Indian pueblos—of seeing the homes, centuries old, of a vanishing race. You likewise may see prehistoric ruins over which broods the mystery of forgotten ages.

There will be presented to you a volume of sermons in stone, called the Petrified Forest of Arizona. This forest covers many thousands of acres, in five separate tracts. Here, as if laid bare for the research of the scientist, are vast deposits of petrified wood, including trees two hundred feet long, and colored like a rainbow.

The mightiest wonder of the world, the Grand Canyon of Arizona, calls you to read the handwriting of time in the manifold strata of its mile-deep walls—where upheaval and erosion have done their diabolic work.

And California, too, bids you come to enjoy her genial sunshine and semi-tropic delights.

The journey to Albuquerque.

Regarding the trip itself, this much may be said: The superior quality of Santa Fe service appeals to the comfort-loving traveler. It is pleasant to know that our train will be safeguarded by the block-signal system, that the roadbed is practically dustless, and that the meal service, always an important item on a long trip, is managed by Fred Harvey, whose reputation as a caterer is international.

En route you traverse Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, with their fruitful farms; thence across the Colorado Rockies into New Mexico, and beyond.

While tickets for this occasion will be honored on any one of the four through Santa Fe trains to Albuquerque (including the luxurious California limited), it is suggested that all who can do so arrange to take our Late Angeles (No. 1), leaving Chicago at 10 p. m. Friday, December 27.

No-Kin-Kin at the Crystal.

The dreadful threat of the No-Kin-Kin is appreciated after having wit-

nessed the fine performance of Mr. Richard Mandell, in his scenes from the sensational production of that name at the Crystal Theater this week.

Mr. Mandell, assisted by Mr. Harry DeVoy, appears in the singular character of Sampson Clay, an ambitious negro, who possesses more or less political power. Through his power he becomes elected to some local office, mayor, or sheriff, or otherwise, and then he imagines himself infallible. He rides over and orders about men whom he has appointed to petty positions, among whom is an Irishman, Dennis Sheely, whom he has made janitor. This character bit is strikingly played by Mr. DeVoy.

Before coming into this office, or during his occupancy of the office, Mr. Sampson Clay has committed a grave crime, and the Ku-Klux-Klan is hot upon his trail, for vengeance. At first he defies them, foolishly thinking that his limited political power will shield him from such a powerful and secret agency, but he latterly finds evidence that his power is as naught, and they will surely get and settle with him.

It is here that the dominating element gives way and the cowardly Mandell is hunted to his very room. Sampson Clay stands face to face with his crime, and feels the slap of the avenging hand. He begs for the mercy that he did not show his victim, his haunting fancies of his victim's dying face and eyes, and his final agonizing death are the concluding scenes that cause the audience to stand to their feet and that mark Mr. Mandell as an artist in the trying and difficult role. His make-up is also a study. Mr. Mandell will be seen in this part every afternoon and night this week.

PILES CURED IN 8 TO 14 DAYS.

FAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, blood, bleeding or protruding piles in 8 to 14 days or money refunded.

50c per box.

Write for free trial.

Address: J. H. Fazo, 100 N. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo.

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Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul 120 1/2

St. Louis, Mo. 115 1/2

St. Paul, Minn. 110 1/2

St. Louis, Mo. 105 1/2

St. Paul, Minn. 100 1/2

St. Louis, Mo. 95 1/2

St. Paul, Minn. 90 1/2

St. Louis, Mo. 85 1/2

St. Paul, Minn. 80 1/2

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# ALBUQUERQUE MUST HAVE NEW SEWER SYSTEM

City Engineer Presents Carefully Prepared Report To the City Council Outlining Plans for Reconstruction.

WILL COST CLOSE TO \$400,000 FOR THE WORK

Old System Is Almost a Complete Wreck and Will Have To Be Carefully Re-Built. Full Text of Report.

After months of the hardest kind of persistent work City Engineer James N. Gladding has presented to the city council a carefully prepared report on the needs of Albuquerque in its sewer system. Mr. Gladding was interrupted with his work almost immediately after his appointment as city engineer. He went to work without delay and has been at work night and day ever since. The conditions he found, indicated immediate attention, he remedied the plans for remedial action and the cost of the work he has set forth in a carefully drawn report which he presented to the council yesterday afternoon and which was duly referred. This report is accompanied by maps, charts, designs, everything else which goes with a complete and carefully prepared set of scientific plans and drainage plans. The city engineer's report is the most important document which has been presented to this municipality for years. The future health of the city is involved in it and it is a report which is so carefully drawn that it will enforce attention. It should receive a careful reading from every citizen.

The full text of the report follows: The Honorable Mayor and Council of the City of Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Gentlemen:—In compliance with your orders I have the honor to herewith submit herewith a report on the estimates of the cost of a sewerage system for this city, which will be adequate to take care of not less than 50,000 people.

In creating this design, your engineering department had in mind the retention of as much of the old system as possible and at the same time plan a system which would admit of almost indefinite extension and flexible enough for any reasonable increase in the population of the city for the next three or four decades.

At the outset this department was greatly handicapped by the lack of meteorological records, which would supply the information necessary in designing the sewer barrels. This data was finally obtained by having recourse to the United States weather bureau reports and reports from the University of New Mexico, but principally by consultation with former City Chemist Professor Vennart. From these sources, however, the information the assumptions were finally made.

It was also necessary at the outset to determine whether a separate system, or combined system, would be the most economical, or whether it was for the best interests of the city to adopt the latter, cheapest, or that which is most costly. The separate system, as the name implies, is for house sewage only, and the rain water must, therefore, be carried off in separate conduits, thus requiring double trenching for the separate system the most expensive, but at the same time, it is, by some authorities, considered to be the most sanitary.

In the combined system, the house sewage and the storm waters are carried off by the same conduit. This system requires a large capacity for a comparatively small flow of sewerage for (in this city) a very large proportion of the time, and for this reason it is necessary to use the large mains, sewer barrels of a shape other than circular to avoid the disposition of solids which are deposited on the sides of the pipe, thus obstructing the flow and causing the water to rise in the depth of the pipe. On account of this tendency to form deposits in that part of the pipe which is not in the center, the combined sewer is considered to be less sanitary.

The charge that this system is unsanitary is that the sewer gases are often taken into the houses at this very writing, putting in this system which would show that whatever it is unsanitary, it is due to defective design, and it is my opinion that it can be designed so that it will be absolutely sanitary, and when so designed it will be more economical than the separate system.

In view of the foregoing, added to the assumption that the majority of the citizens of Albuquerque are desirous of providing for storm waters and house sewage, and at the same time having due regard to the fact that we are confronted by comparatively few grades in that part of the city which is most in need of sewerage facilities, the choice of system becomes automatic. As the minimum safe time for a house sewer is 8 inches, and when this is laid to a grade of 4 degrees with a depth of 4.2 feet at dead ends, four feet stations would be necessary in the low lands, with the sewers at

the pit end from 15 to 20 feet deep and from 7 to 12 feet below ground water level. Anyone who knows local conditions will readily agree that this would be very expensive. However, this depth could be decreased by increasing the number of lift stations, or by decreasing the grade and thereby increasing the size of the pipes. To me the latter seems much the better plan, because both the original cost of construction and the subsequent cost of maintenance is less. Moreover, as the size of pipes required when laid at the flat grades obtainable are the minimum sizes used in storm water sewers, it would seem that the question as to whether we are to have a separate or combined system is decided in favor of the latter by reason of the peculiar local conditions under which we must labor. I am alluding now to the lowlands. In the highlands we already have the separate system with conditions such that it can be easily extended. The storm waters find their way to the aqueduct which runs parallel and east of the Santa Fe right of way. Therefore, the use of this system is the most logical solution for that part of the city.

The adoption of the combined system calls for three trunk lines, namely, one located on Fourth, Eighth and Twelfth streets. These trunk lines are to have two outlets, the Fourth street main emptying by gravity into the river by way of an extension of Fourth street at a point opposite the hog-hens of the city scavenger; the Eighth street and Twelfth street mains will form junction at Tenth street and Kent avenue and from there will discharge into the river by way of an extension of Tenth street and at a point opposite West-Cromwell avenue. Here, because of the close proximity to habitations, the calls for a septic tank large enough to hold on eight-hour detention of sewage from the contributing district and divided into three compartments only two of which are necessary at the present time.

With this design of mains and laterals we have the invert of the mains at an average depth of 8 feet below the surface and not more than 2 feet below ground water level. This avoids deep and expensive trenching in the quick sand and the ground water shown by test borings made by this department.

As before stated, the manner of disposal of the sewage is by dilution through the river. I might here state that there are several methods of purifying sewage in some of the present time. Simple dilution, purification by heat, chemicals and electricity, submergence and chemical precipitation, and the most modern, bacterial purification either by filter, septic tank or by both. As the Fourth street line empties into the river at a point where there are no habitations and the sewer gas is close to the bank, it follows that simple dilution by the river water for this line is quite satisfactory. For the Tenth street extension, on the other hand, owing to the close proximity to habitations and also because the river flows several hundred feet west of where the main will strike the river bank, it is thought best to provide for partial purification by septic tank in order to avoid a nuisance.

To keep the mains and laterals from becoming offensive, the design calls for flush tanks for the latter and a pump at the head of each main capable of pumping 225 gallons per minute. This with the new design of the sewer barrel will keep the system from becoming unsanitary in dry weather.

In concluding this report I desire to call the attention of the city council to the fact that in most cases of this magnitude as the sewerage problem in Albuquerque, it is usual to call in a consulting engineer. As the city engineer is a member of a commission generally composed of three members of the city council, one city engineer, thus making a commission of five, it is thought that the city engineer's report, check assumptions, and thereby save the citizens and prospective bond purchasers the expense of a consulting engineer is appointed.

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of the sewerage of the old system converging at this point and force it to the high level Fourth street main and from thence it will go to the river by gravity, but will emerge from the main under more favorable conditions than is now the case.

When establishing the new system it would be advisable to ignore the existence of all that part of the old system which now lies north of Copeland avenue and west of Sixth street, as that part of the system seems to be the least satisfactory, either in design or construction.

In the highlands the present system seems to be all that is required of it and will be quite satisfactory if extended. This is provided for in the plans herewith presented, in which the mains and laterals are laid out in the highlands and Grand avenue. On each of these avenues mains will be laid which will have the mains and laterals in the street, these mains in turn will be fed by laterals running north and south, thereby taking care of the house sewage on the highlands.

The storm water in the highlands seems to be well taken care of by the aqueduct running parallel with the Santa Fe right of way, though there is once or twice annually a large volume of water that finds its way to Copper and from avenues and thence to the river by gravity. For the short time, it is more than this ditch can take care of, after a larger ditch or a large intersecting sewer east of Hill street should be built.

It is not possible at this time to give accurate data as to the quantity of water which falls over the large area of the city, but it is estimated that the city takes care of 1,000,000 gallons of water per hour, but the total per hour is not known. It is estimated that the city takes care of 1,000,000 gallons of water per hour, but the total per hour is not known.

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## CITY COUNCIL MEET DEVOTED TO ROUTINE

IMPORTANT ORDINANCES STILL WAIT ACTION

City Scales Bill Practically Agreed Upon, Is Held Up for Minor Corrections. Liquor License Bill Read Second Time.

Little aside from routine business was transacted at the regular meeting of the city council yesterday afternoon. Several important ordinances which are pending were taken up and given attention, but final action was taken on none of them.

The city scales ordinance was reported by Alderman Harrison, and has been practically agreed upon, creating the office of city weigher, without salary, and providing for a charge of 5 cents per weight furnished from the scales. The city weigher must also inspect every scale used in business in the city at least once every three months and must be under bond. The question of the amount of bond and several other minor details caused the bill to be held up for the next meeting.

The ordinance increasing retail liquor licenses to \$1,500 a year and licensing slot machines at a higher figure were also read the second time and passed over in the regular order.

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## EAGLES TO ENTERTAIN DISTINGUISHED GUEST

Meeting Last Night Elects Officers for the Ensuing Year.

At the meeting of the Albuquerque Aerie No. 155, Order of Eagles, arrangements were completed for the entertainment of Congressman Bell, of California, chief of the national order, who is to be the guest of the local lodge Friday night, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

Worthy president, J. W. Barnes; worthy vice president, M. L. Stern; worthy chaplain, W. H. Burk; worthy treasurer, Frank Kistner; worthy secretary, W. F. Glimmer; worthy conductor, J. W. Fredericks; worthy inner guard, M. De Leon; worthy outer guard, S. H. Ridgeway; physician, Dr. R. L. Hust; trustees, J. S. Beaven, Nat Greene, Charles W. Miller.

A cordial invitation is extended all visiting Eagles to attend the reception at Grand Worthy President Bell on Friday evening.

Shriners will entertain on Friday night. Vaudeville, dancing and lunch, features of elaborate affair for which cards are out.

Ballot Aysad Temple of the Mystic Shrine is preparing to entertain at an elaborate function in the building Friday night of this week. The invitations, received yesterday by the elect and select are extremely attractive and like all cards from the Shrine, carry their portion of wit.

A high class vaudeville performance, a dance and refreshments form parts of the program which the Shriners are to offer their lady friends for it is ladies' night, and the invitations carry the following directed especially to the ladies:

To the Ladies: If your husband, present or future, doesn't show you this invitation, kindly report it to the Shrine; the penalty is excommunication from the ceremonial sessions forever. A penalty more dire than the anathema of medieval Popes. While we men have lingered long upon the burning sands, and loll in the refreshing shade of our goodly temple, we have not forgotten those who have permitted us to enjoy the Shrine. The Ladies' Night is especially for you. We men will only be shadows to trail after the light of your presence. We want you to take an interest in our beloved Shrine, and to encourage your husband, present or future, to attend its sessions and to participate in its enjoyments. So often he is reluctant to leave his home, no excuse needed, we know what he did, and while his way among the beauties of the ceremonies or to assist in feeding the snake. Doubtless it is pure modesty on his part, and he needs the inspiring words of your approval. Be sure to come and make us happy once more. This invitation admits you to all the doings, provided you show it to the guard at the door—so do not leave it at home, no excuse needed, the penalty is high. These requirements are absolutely operative and admit of no deviation. Wear your glad rags and best smile, and trust in "L.S." to carry out your money, "L.S." on.

On another page appears a handsome portrait of Potomac T. N. Wilkerson, and on yet another page the program and the following verse:

"Let the world slide, let the world go; A fig for care and a fig for woe; If I can't pay, why I can owe, And death makes equal the high and low."

The committees in charge are: Committee on Refreshments—James Wilkinson, chairman; Arthur Everett, Paul Tenoch, E. C. Allen, John Horradale, Harry Bullard.

Committee on Dance—L. H. Chamberlain, chairman; George R. J. Tietzel, Harry Braun.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS. Women's club building, West Gold avenue, at 2 p. m. All are welcome, especially the strangers within our city. Light refreshments will be served during the sale of handkerchiefs, aprons and many other useful articles, at prices to suit every one. The money derived from this sale will be used for the benefit of the immaculate Conception church, improvement fund.

Every copy of every issue of the Morning Journal should be a salesman for you.

On request of Deputy Sheriff Scott McDougal, of Williams, Ariz., the police last night took Don Reed from Santa Fe eastbound train No. 8, and placed him in jail to await the arrival of the Arizona officer. The exact nature of the charge against Reed is not known. He has been cashier of the Wells-Fargo express office at Williams, and when arrested had on his person \$13, a six-shooter and a watch. He made no effort to deny his identity, but denies that there can be any serious charge against him. Reed told Chief McMullin that he had gone

ADVERTISE Every Day in the Year

Just tell the people what you have to sell. Tell them in a clear, forcible, enthusiastic manner through the columns of The Morning Journal.

Give them a few facts and prices each morning, and before you know it, you will have the busiest store in the community.

Thousands of progressive business men are doing it in all parts of the country. They are making their business fairly leap to the front.

You can do the same. You should advertise in The Morning Journal, as it goes to the people where their minds are fresh and easily impressed.

Remember that all our THE DIAMONDS and HIGH GRADE JEWELRY represents UNPARALLELED PRICES, and have been secured at low prices, consequently we are in a position to sell them to you at a DISCOUNT OF FROM 20 TO 30 PER CENT on the usual jewelry price, and we will do it. Call and be convinced of the truth of what we say.

L. G. ROSENFELD THE MAN YOU CAN TRUST 116 West Central Ave. Albuquerque, N. M.

## CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS

NOTHING is so appropriate for a Christmas gift as jewelry. Emerson says the ideal gift is one in which the intrinsic value of the article is lost in the kindly feeling that prompted the giver. JEWELRY IS A LUXURY. It is enduring. It affords opportunity for a finer exhibit of taste than almost anything else. During the year we have accumulated a fine lot of jewelry. Diamonds in all sizes, prices and transfers, rings, studs, brooches, bracelets, cuff buttons, scarf pins, tows, watches, chains, necklaces, cut glass, emblems and everything else that properly belongs to the jewelry business. (Owing to the manner in which we obtain our goods, we can sell them for LESS THAN WHAT OUR COMPETITORS BUY. Come early and inspect our stock. Select what you wish, and we will lay it aside until Christmas. Notice our windows.

YANOW Telephone 452 114 West Central

LOCAL ITEMS OF INTEREST

THE WEATHER. Forecast. Washington, Dec. 2.—New Mexico and Arizona: Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Special Agent Baird, of Isleta, spent last night in the city.

Born, a 9 lb. Rouse hit him at 12 P. M. in the highlands. Good for Bill.

Mrs. George B. Westlake, of Catter, N. M., arrived in the city last night to visit friends.

Mrs. Lucia Harvey, who has been in the city a number of days, left last night for Elgin.

Dominick Curtis, of Calumet, Mich., and Will Shaw, of Detroit, Mich., arrived in the city last night.

S. M. Matthews, mail clerk from Silver City to Rincon, was a visitor here yesterday, returning south last night.

The Indiana club held its monthly business meeting last night at the home of Mrs. Stephen Eicher, 802 South Third street.

A nine-pound boy arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Ohlrauf, 318 South Arroyo street, at midnight, Tuesday, December 2, 1907.

Charles B. Lehman, of St. Louis, Mo., one of the oldest traveling men making New Mexico, spent yesterday in the city, going to Las Vegas this morning on delayed No. 8.

Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Watson, of Santa Fe, are spending a few days in Albuquerque. Mr. Watson is district manager for the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York.

Mr. Carr, who came here a month ago for his health, died last night at his home, 367 South High street. The body will probably be taken back to the old home in Mississippi this week.

Kofu Toral, representing the Mahich, the Japanese daily newspaper of Los Angeles, Cal., arrived in Albuquerque last night from Denver, Colo., where he has established an agency. He expects to interest the Japanese in this city in the newspaper which he represents. He leaves tonight for El Paso to establish a branch there.

A. J. Frank, vice president of the Algodones Pressed Brick and Tile company, spent yesterday in the city. Mr. Frank states that work on the new brick plant at Tongue is progressing satisfactorily. The machinery has all been installed and is now being connected up. From present indications the work of manufacturing brick will begin January 1, 1908.

IS WORKING OVERTIME NOW. Showily rocking horses..... 90c Toy brooms..... 10c Toy wash boards..... 5 and 12c Girls' tops..... 5c Toy dinner sets, 12 large pieces..... \$1.25 Teddy bear style monkeys..... 30c Stuffed cats..... 25c Puss in boots, bear style..... \$1.15

THE MAZE. WM. KIEKE, Proprietor.

THE "SHORT LINE" To the Mining Camps of Colorado, Utah and Nevada; to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, is by way of Santa Fe, New Mexico, and the DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD

Through the fertile San Luis Valley; also to the San Juan country of Colorado.

For information as to rates, train service, descriptive literature, address S. K. HOOPER General Passenger and Ticket Agent, DENVER, COLO.

There is Only One  
"Bromo Quinine"  
That is  
Laxative Bromo Quinine  
USED THE WORLD OVER TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.  
Always remember the full name. Look for this signature on every box. 25c.

Vast Resources of Country, Unparalleled Energy and Almost Universal Honesty of People Pointed Out as Showing Unlikelihood of Permanent Disaster Due to Manipulation of Business by a Few Unscrupulous and Reckless Financiers.

In my message to the congress on December 2, 1905 I said:

"The great object of the general law will be, then, those who are innocent of the folly will have to pay part of the penalty incurred by those who are guilty of the folly. The result of this cumulative folly of part of the business community would hurt the whole business community; but such stoppage of welfare, though it might be avoided, would be a long run, the most vital factor in the permanent prosperity of the country is the high individual character of the average American worker. It is a matter whether his work be mental or manual, whether he be a farmer or wage-worker, a business man or a professional man, that the economic and social system of the interests of all men are so closely intertwined that in the immense majority of cases a straight-dealing man, who by his efforts makes the country and industry benefit himself, must also benefit others. Normally, the man of great productive capacity who becomes rich by guiding the labor of others to produce more than they could produce without his guidance; and both he and they share in the benefits which come as a result of his guidance. It is a substantial fact that the sharing may be unequal must never blind us to the underlying fact that this is this sharing, and that the benefit comes in some form to him most concerned. Normally, the wage-worker, the man of small means, and the average consumer, as well as the average producer, are all alike to be made to contribute such that the man of exceptional business ability receives an exceptional reward for his ability. Something can be done to make the distribution of property; but no such help of a permanently beneficial character can be given to the less able and less fortunate save as the basis of position and opportunity to the advantage of all industrious and efficient people who act decently; and this is only another way of saying that any benefit to the community must be a benefit to all. If the man of exceptional ability must of necessity come even more to the more able and more fortunate brother to strike at the conditions of life which they have both, though unequally, prospered, the result will assuredly be that while damage may come to the one struck by the blow, it will never lead the one who strikes the blow. Taken as a whole, we must all go up or go down together."

have called your attention to these quotations to what I have already said because I am satisfied that it is the duty of the national government to support the action the principles thus expressed.

No small part of the trouble that we have come from carrying to an extreme the doctrine of independence of initiative and action. It is wise to concur in this virtue and to provide for its fullest exercise, comparable with the liberty of the press, but not become a liberty to wrong others. Unfortunately, this is the kind of liberty that the lack of all effective regulation has made possible. The fourth of the constitution provided that the national government should have complete and sole control of interstate commerce. There is no doubt that the later business gave such as was con-

the expense of small shippers and of the general public. Such a combination, instead of being forbidden by law, should be fostered by the legislature. It is to be feared that the bill will be taken out of the statute books, law incapable of full enforcement, because both judges and jurists realize that its full enforcement would destroy the very thing it was intended to result in to make decent men violators of the law against their will, and to put a premium on the behavior of the lawbreaker. The result is a result in turn tends to throw the decent man and the willful wrongdoer into closer association, and in the end the lawbreaker is at the level of the lawbreaker's level; for the man who becomes a lawbreaker in one way unhappily tends to lose all respect for law and to become a lawbreaker in many ways. No more scathing condemnation could be visited upon a law-

The anti-trust law should not prohibit combinations that do no injustice to the public, still less those which enhance the public welfare and do no harm to the public. But even if this feature of the law were abolished, there would remain as an equally objectionable feature the fact that it is not subject to its own enforcement. The government must now submit to litigious and repeated delay before obtaining a final decision of the courts. In many cases, delay and litigation for a favorable decree may mean an empty victory. Moreover, to attempt to control these corporations by law is to place upon the executive and judicial department of justice and the courts an impossible burden. It is not feasible to carry on more than a limited number of such suits. The law itself to be really effective must of course be administered by an executive body.

and business concerns from the legislation I advocate would be equally marked.

## Pure Food Law Striking Example of Wise Legislation

Incidentally, in the passage of the pure food law the action of the yarious state food and dairy commissioners showed in striking fashion how much good for the whole people may result from the hearty cooperation of the federal and state officials in securing a given reform. It is primarily to the action of these state commissioners that we owe the enactment of this law; for they aroused the people first to demand the enactment

that the farmer is not in the position that this question concerns business men generally quite as much as bankers, especially in the case of stockholders. The farmer is not in a position to invest, for at present at certain seasons of the year the difference in interest rates between the east and west is so great that he is not able to make the corresponding difference in but 2 per cent. Any plan must, of course, guard the interests of western and not of eastern bankers. It must also guard the interests of New York or Chicago bankers, and must be drawn from the standpoint of the farmer rather than of the banker. It must be the standpoint of the city banker and the country banker.

I again urge on the congress the importance of giving attention to this matter. We need a greater elasticity in our currency, provided, of course,

that the subject can not with wisdom be dealt with in the year preceding a presidential election, because as a matter of fact, experience has conclusively shown that at such a time it is impossible to get men to treat it from the standpoint of the public good. In the summer of the year that deals with the matter is immediately after such election.

### Advantages of Inheritance and Income Tax Set Forth.

When our laws are revised the question of an income tax and an inheritance tax should receive the careful attention of our legislators. In our judgment both of these taxes

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**Enforcement of the Law.**—  
A few years ago there was a loud complaint that the law could not be enforced against wealthy offenders. There is no such complaint now. The change of the department of justice in the last few years has shown us how to make it evident that no offender is so wealthy that it can be held to account. The department of justice has been as prompt in punishing the wealthy offender whose crime was one of greed and cunning as to proceed against the agricultural laborer to brutality. Everything that we understand the existing law, and with existing state of public opinion, can punish, the department of justice and the courts have been doing the law themselves need engineering is more than sufficient to make it evident that the law is not so feeble as to be defeated unwillingly to break them, and that the real work can be done.

[illegible]

public discontent with the criminal law will continue.

## Mild Protest Against Abuse of Writ of Injunction by Courts.

Instances of abuse in the granting of injunctions in labor disputes continue to occur, and the resentment in the minds of those who feel that their rights are being invaded and their freedom of action and speech unwarrantably restrained continues likewise to grow. Much of the attack on the use of the process of injunction by the courts is unwarranted, but I am constrained to express the belief that for some of it there is warrant. This question is becoming more and more important to the country, and unless the courts themselves deal with it in effective manner, it is certain ultimately to demand some form of legislation which will be most unfortunate for our social welfare if we should permit many honest and law-abiding citizens to feel that they must abuse their rights in order to cope with hostility. I earnestly commend to the attention of the congress this matter, so that some way may be devised which will limit the abuse of the injunctions and protect those rights which from time to time it unwarrantably invades. Moreover, discontent is often spread by the use of the process of injunction by the courts, not only in labor disputes, but where state laws are concerned. I refrain, from discussing this matter, but I am informed that it will soon receive the consideration of the supreme court.

The federal courts must of course decide ultimately what is the proper connection with any law, and they must decide definitely and finally in matters affecting individual citizens, whether they are right and wrong in labor but as to the rights and wrongs of capital; and the national government must always see that the state laws are not in violation of the federal constitution. The process of injunction is an essential adjunct of the court's doing its work well; and as preventive of the abuse of the process, I commend the wise use of this process from every standpoint commendable. But where it is recklessly or unnecessarily used, it is obvious should be stopped. It is obvious that even when who are properly anxious to prevent any effort to shear the courts of their necessary power. The court's duty is to prevent the use of the process against the conduct of individual judges in needlessly anticipating such final decision, or in the tyrannical use of the injunction to accomplish what is in fact a permanent decision.

**Accidents.**—The loss of life and limb from broad accidents in this country has become so appalling that it is a safe bet that the national government would take supervision. It might be all to begin by providing for a general inspection of interstate railroads, and then to extend the lines of general inspection of steamboats, though not going so far; perhaps first all that it would be necessary to do would be to make a general survey it would be to investigate all accidents on interstate railroads and report in detail the causes thereof. Each an officer should make a close study of the records of the broad operating men so as to become thoroughly familiar with every line of the question, the idea being to make a study of the present cumbersome transaction law.

### Employers' Liability.

The national government should be model employer. It should demand the highest quality of service from its employees, and it should be for all of them properly in return. Congress should adopt legislation providing limited but definite compensation for accidents to its employees, and for those of the federal navy yards, including employees of navy yards and arsenals. In other words, a model employers' liability law, far-reaching and thorough, should be made, and which should apply to all positions, public and private, over which the national government has jurisdiction. The number of accidents to wages-earners in this country that are preventable and those that are not, has become appalling in the mechanical, manufacturing, and transportation operations of the day. The works grime of the day, the ordinary worker and his family have the effect of such an accident fall solely upon the shoulders of the injured worker, and, on the other hand, there are whole classes of attorneys, who, while claiming to help the injured, have been wretched to undertake suits for negligence. As a matter of fact an inadequate compensation for injuries to workers often causes a disproportionate attorney's fee to go to the employer. The law should be made such that the payment for accidents by the employer should be a method of paying

to receive certain and definite compensation for all accidents, and the employer is the agent of the public and on his own responsibility and life own profit he covers the risk which quite risks for others, should take all the ordinary and extraordinary precautions and take no thus at the moment wages will ultimately be assumed, as much to be by the general public. If the risk would be covered by the client be diffused, instead of being upon the man or woman liable to bear it, as is now the case, the accidents should be reduced as well as the benefits of safety. By the proposed law, employers would gain a desirable credit for safety and would be obliged to do this to determine it, while the woman and his family would be relieved of all financial considerations. In a policy would cause increased and accidents would be reduced number. The national law pro-

made engaged in interstate commerce and for safety appliances, as for diminishing the hours of employees of a railroad should be made to, so that the law might be strengthened whenever in actual practice they have shown weakness; they could be kept on the statute books throughout the coming year, until the constitutionalism of the employability act passed by the previous congress has been carried before congress has been carried before congress has been carried before and in three jurisdictions the constitutionality has been affirmed, question has been carried to the supreme court. The same has been expected at an early date. It is expected that the court should affirm the constitutionality of the act, and thereby legalizing it throughout the entire country. The practice of placing the entire burden of loss to the employer upon the victim of the accident is in the United States is in unenviable prominence. In our federal and our state legislatures have only few exceptions, and some farther than that of the fellow-servant principle of old law of liability, and in some of our states even this slight modification has not yet been secured. The

legislation of the rest of the industrial world stands out in striking contrast to our backwardness in this respect. Since 1895 practically every country of Europe, together with the United States, Canada, Australia, British Columbia, and the Cape of Good Hope has enacted legislation embodying in one form or another the principle of co-operation, in which places upon the employer the entire risk in the various lines of industry. I urge upon the congress the enactment of a law which will bring our time-limited legislation up to the standard already established by all the European countries, and which will serve as a stimulus to the rest of the world to perfect their legislation in this regard.

**Eight-Hour Law.**—The congress should consider the extension of the eight-hour law. The constitutionality of the present law has recently been called into question, and the supreme court has held that the existing legislation is unquestionably within the power of the congress. The principle of the eight-hour day should as rapidly and as far as practicable be extended and applied to all the various branches of government; and the present law should be amended to embrace contracts on those public works which the present law excludes. The eight hour should be extended to the night and should be amended to embrace contracts on those public works which the present law excludes. The general introduction of the eight-hour day should be the goal toward which we should steadily tend, and the government should set the example in this respect.

Strikes and lockouts, with their attendant loss and suffering, continue to increase. For the five years ending December 31, 1965, the number of strikes was greater than those in any previous ten-year span. It was double the number in the preceding five years. These figures indicate the increasing need of providing some machinery for the peaceful settlement of disturbances in the interest alike of the employer, the employee and the general public. I renew my sincere recommendation that the Congress favorably consider the matter of creating the machinery for compulsory investigation of such industrial controversies as are of a major importance to the public interest. The people of the country as a whole warrant the federal government in taking action.

The investigation was forcibly illustrated during the past summer. A strike of telegraph operators seriously interfered with telegraphic communication, and the result was to business interests and serious inconvenience to the general public. Appeals were made to me from many quarters, from the ranks of the public, from boards of trade, from chambers of commerce, and from labor organizations, urging that steps be taken to terminate the strike. Expedient action was taken, and accordingly be done by a representative of the government was done without fail, and for weeks the public stood in awe and suffered with the recurrence of the strike. Had the machinery existed and had there been authority for compulsory investigation of the dispute, the public would have been spared the inconvenience and expense of the controversy, and public opinion would probably have brought about prompt adjustment.

It is therefore of great importance that machinery for the adjustment of labor difficulties must be taken with caution, but we should endeavor to make

The provisions of the act of 1888, appointing the chairman of the interstate commerce commission and the commissioner of labor a board of mediation in controversies between interstate railroads and their employees; for the first time, been subjected to serious tests. Within the past year the wisdom of the experiment has been fully demonstrated. The creation of a board for compulsory investigation in cases where mediation fails and arbitration is resorted to is the next logical step in a progressive program.

**Capital and Labor.** It is certain for some time to come there will be a constant increase ably, and perhaps relatively, of the population of the world. The cities of towns of some size, and no work for wages. This means that there will be an ever-increasing need to organize the labor force, and to bring it under the influence of a great industrial civilization. Where an immense and complex business, especially in those which require the most advanced transportation, is transacted by a large number of capitalists who employ a very much larger number of wage-laborers, it is inevitable that the former are to combine into corporations and the latter into unions. The relations of the capitalist and wage-laborer are bound up with the interests of the general public, are not always easy to adjust, and to put them and keep them on a satisfactory basis is one of the most delicate tasks before our civilization. Much of the work of the labor union is to adjust what must be done by the individuals, com-

cerned themselves whether singly or in combination; and the one fundamental fact that must never be lost track of is that the character of the law is more important than the law means or a man who works with his hands, is the most important factor in making the problem right. But it is almost impossible to remember that without good laws it is also impossible to reach the proper balance between good and evil. Without good laws evils such as child labor, as the over-working of women, and the failure to protect employees from loss of life and limb, can never be effectively reached, any more than the evils of rebates and stock watering can be reached. The only way to fail to stop these practices by legislation means to force honest men into them, because otherwise the dishonest will and could not get away with them. It is the duty of all of them will have everything their own way. If the states will correct their laws, and coordinate their action must stand up to aid them.

No question growing out of our rapid and complex industrial development that is as important as that of the employment of women and children. The presence of women in industry reacts with extreme directness upon the character of the home and upon the social and moral conditions surrounding the employment of children. The presence of women in future citizenship. Our legislation in this respect is not only antiquated, but the congress is very much behind the legislation of our more progressive states. A thorough and comprehensive study should be made at this session of the congress relating to the employment of women and children in the District of Columbia and the territories. The investigation into the condition of women and child wage-earners recently authorized and directed by the congress is now being carried on in various states, and it is hoped that the report made last year for beginning this work be renewed, in order that we may have the thorough and comprehensive original study to meet the demands of the national government has as an ultimate resort for control of child labor the use of the interstate commerce act to prevent the interstate trade in labor, interfering into interstate commerce. But before using this it ought certainly to enact model laws on the subject and to take the time under its own immediate control.

There is one fundamental proposition which can be laid down as regards all these questions. Honesty, while honesty by itself will not solve the problem, yet the insistence upon honesty—not merely technical honesty, but honesty in purpose and spirit—is an ethical standard arriving at a right conclusion. Vice in its cruder and more archaic forms shocks everybody; but there is very urgent need to get the public mind to be just as severe in condemnation of the vice which hides itself behind claim of professional loyalty or which demands that it be done in the name of conviction in the courts. The public and the representatives of the public and the high officials, whether on the bench or in executive or legislative office, must be made to understand that the most dangerous criminals, so far as the life of the nation is concerned, are not those who commit the obvious crimes, but those who offend the popular conscience for centuries, and those who commit crimes which are understood possible by the complex conditions of our modern industrial life. It makes no particular difference whether these crimes are committed by a capitalist or by a laborer, by a leading banker or man-

riding representative of a labor union, swindling in stocks, corrupt legislatures, making fortunes by the sale of securities, and the like, by the railroad, by defrauding competitors through rebates—these forms of wrongdoing in the capitalist, are far more infamous than the ordinary crimes of the laborer. It is, therefore, a matter of extreme difficulty to secure the punishment of a man most guilty of them, most responsible for the wrongs of the community, who conceals such conduct stands on a level with the labor man who deliberately commits a corrupt demagogue and an unscrupulous agitator, who swindles or robs some municipality, because he is said to have "stood by the union." The members of the business community, the educators of the community, the legislators, encourage the first kind of wrongdoing, are no more dangerous to the community, but are morally even worse, than the laborer who wrongs the community. The type of wrongdoing, because less is to be pardoned those who have no such excuse as is furnished either by ignorance or by dire need.

When the department of agriculture was founded there was much deriding as to its usefulness. No department of the government, however, has more emphatically vindicated its usefulness, and none save the justice department comes so continually and intimately into touch with the people. The two citizens whose welfare is in the aggregate most vital to the welfare of the nation, and therefore to the welfare of

and other citizens, are the wage-slaves who do manual labor and the tiller of the soil. There are, of course, kinds of labor where the work must be purely mental, and there are other kinds of labor which are partly mental and partly very little demand indeed is made upon the mind, though I am glad to say that the proportion of men who are doing this kind of work is increasing. But in any community with the solid, healthy qualities which make up a really great nation the bulk of its people must be engaged in work which calls for the exercise of both body and mind. Progress can not permanently exist in the abandonment of physical labor, but in the development of the mind so that it shall represent more and more the work of the trained mind in the trained body. Our school system is grossly defective in so far as it puts a premium upon a mere literary training and tends therefore to train the boy away from the farm and the workshop. Nothing is more needed than the kind of school which in an industrial school, the school for mechanical industries in the city, the school for practically teaching agriculture in the country, the school for the young tiller of the soil, the calling of the skilled mechanic, should alike be recognized as professions, just as engineering, medicine, law, or so, the doctor, merchant, or the clerk. The schools should recognize this fact and it should equally be recognized in the public opinion. The young man who has the rightness and courage to recognize it and to get over the idea that it makes a difference whether what he earns is called salaried wage or called a profession, enter the crowded field of so-called professions, and take to constructive industry instead, is reasonably sure to find a more certain and better health, in opportunity to marry early, and to establish a home with a fair amount of freedom from worry. It should be one of our prime objects not to put the farmer or the mechanic on a higher plane of efficiency and reward, so as to increase their effectiveness in the economic life of the community, but to give them remuneration, and the power of their positions in the social world.

No growth of cities, no growth of farms, no upward movement of either the number or the character of the farming population. We of the United States should realize this above almost all other peoples. We began to experience as a nation of farmers and in every great crisis of the past a peculiar dependence has had to be placed upon the farming population. It is not justified as a nation of farmers. It cannot be justified in the future if agriculture is permitted to sink in the scale as compared with other industries. We must not forget to foster that pre-eminent typical American, the farmer who owns his own medium-sized farm. To have this place taken by either a class of small farmers or a class of the new class of great landlords with tenant-farmed estates would be a veritable calamity. The growth of our cities is good thing but only so far as it does not mean a growth in the expenses of the country farmer. We must welcome the rise of physical sciences in their application to agriculture. We must welcome the fact that we can render country conditions more easy and pleasant. We are forces which now tend to bring about both these results, but we must be active in their development. The national government through the department of agriculture should do all it can by joining the state governments and the national agricultural associations of farmers to encourage the growth in open farming country of such institutional and social movements as will meet the demand of the farmer for a further improvement of their farms and for the betterment of the life itself. The department of agriculture should

tain districts of the south, accomplished an extraordinary amount by co-operating with and teaching the farmers through their associations. The co-operative movement has increased their income by managing their farms better than they have hitherto been managed. The farmer must not lose sight of the fact that, in the long run, the only self-reliance yet to be gained is to work in the heartiest co-operation with his fellows, exactly as the business man has learned to work. The farmer has a far more important better advantage: the knowledge that can be obtained from agricultural colleges, while he must insist that his children be educated in the schools in which his children are taught. The department of agriculture and the department of commerce and labor both deal with the fundamental principles of agriculture.

duction of raw material and its manufacture and distribution, and, therefore, with the welfare of those who produce it in the raw state, and those who manufacture and distribute it. The department of commerce and labor has but recently been founded but has already justified its existence, while the department of agriculture yields to no other in the government in the practical benefits which it produces in proportion to the public money expended. It must continue in the future to deal with

## Danger in a Cold

Because you have contracted ordinary colds and recovered from them without treatment of any kind, do not for a moment imagine that colds are not dangerous. Not only pneumonia, but also the infectious diseases such as diphtheria and scarlet fever start with a cold. The cold prepares the system for the reception and development of the germs of these diseases. Take our advice—cure your colds while they cure.

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by its remarkable cures of colds has become  
a staple article of trade and commerce. It is  
prompt; it is effectual; it is reliable. Try it.

that to waste, to destroy, our natural resources, to skin and exhaust the land instead of using it so as to increase its usefulness, will result in undermining in the future the credit and prosperity which was brought by right to hand down to them amplified and developed. For the last few years, through several agencies (to call them such) we have endeavored to get our people to look ahead and to substitute a planned and orderly development of our resources in place of the haphazard, driving for immediate profit. A great river system should be developed as national water highways; the Mississippi, with its tributaries, standing first in importance on the Pacific, the Atlantic, although there are many others of importance on the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Gulf slopes. The national government should own and make the work, the beginning will be made in the present congress; and the greatest of all our rivers, the Mississippi, should receive special attention. The mouth of the Mississippi there should be a deep waterway, with deep waterways leading from it to the east and west. Such a waterway will practically mean the extension of our coast line into the very heart of our country. It would be of incalculable benefit to our people. If begun at once, it would break through the barrier appreciably to relieve the congestion of our great freight-carrying lines of railroads. The work should be systematically and continuously carried forward as soon as the money can be well conceived plan. The main streams should be improved to the highest point of efficiency before the improvement of the tributaries is attempted, and the work should be kept free from every taint of recklessness or lobbyism. The inland waterways which link the back of the whole eastern and southern continent, and the

developed. Moreover, the development of our waterways involves many other important water problems which should be considered as part of the same general scheme. The government dam project is aimed to produce hundreds of thousands of horsepower as an incident to improving navigation; for the annual value of the unused water-power of the United States perhaps exceeds the annual value of the products of all our mines. As an incident to creating the deep waterway project, the government dam project should build along its whole length levees which taken together with the control of the headwaters, would at all times deliver put a complete stop to all threats of flood. The immensely fertile Delta region, the territory lying adjacent to the Mississippi along its lower course, is thereby become one of the most prosperous and populous, as it already is one of the most fertile, farming regions in the world. We have appointed an inland waterways commission to study and outline a comprehensive scheme of development of our inland waterways. The commission shall lay its report before the Congress.

Irrigation should be far more extensively developed than at present, not only in the states of the Great Plains and the mountain region, but in many others, as for instance, in large portions of the South Atlantic and Gulf states, where it should go far beyond the present limits of swamp land. The federal government should seriously devote itself to this task, realizing that affluention of the West and water-power, forestry, irrigation and the reclamation of lands threatened with overflow, are all interdependent parts of the same problem. The work of the reclamation service is to be commensurate with the opportunities of the western half of our country for irrigation is more important than almost any other movement of the government. The reclamation service has been to use the

water resources of the public lands or the ultimate greatest good of the greatest number; in other words to lay upon the land permanent home-makers, to use and develop it for themselves and for their children and children's children. There has been, of course, opposition to this work; opposition from some interested men who desire to exhaust the land for their own immediate profit without regard to the welfare of the next generation, and opposition from honest and well-meaning men who did

just and proper, so essential to our national welfare; that I feel confident if the congress will take the time to consider them, that they will ultimately be adopted. The bill now pending in congress as that proposed is essential in order to preserve the great stretches of public land now being squandered under present methods, and are valuable only for the forage which they supply. These stretches amount to about 200,000 acres, and are now being used to the free grazing of cattle, sheep, horses and goats without restriction. Such a waste of the public lands is a crime, and that the range is not so much used as is wasted by abuse. As the worst settlers in the country are the ones who are doing this, much of it cannot be used to advantage unless it is fenced, for fencing is the only way to keep the cattle and sheep off the range and flocks which roam hither and thither, utterly destroying the pastures and leaving the land barren and uncared for. It is incompatible with the presence of home-makers. The existing fences are all illegal. Some of the actual settlers, actual home-makers from territory which was usurped by great cattle and sheep ranchmen, are of the opinion that it is itself a proper effort to use the range for those upon the lands and to prevent the same from being used for other purposes. They are just and lawful and those that are beneficial. But the illegal and must come down. But if it is an article of active, those who are doing such action on the part of the administration. The unlawful fencing of public lands is a crime, and the government is bound to see the necessity which occasioned it must be provided for. The federal government is the proper center of action, and it is by permit or lease, as local necessities may determine. Such control could secure the proper use of the land, and it could be at the same time securing and promoting the settlement of the country. In some places, the land is being used for the benefit of the homesteads of actual settlers should be allotted to them severally, and in common. It is a crime to fence the land. Therefore it may be that a lease system would serve the purpose; that it may be temporary and merely to give the settlers a chance to get the amount charged being large enough merely to permit of the efficient and beneficial control of the land, and to give the settlers a permit to the county of the equivalent of what it would otherwise receive in taxes. The government should be allowed to continue until some such laws as these are enacted. Fully to present the fraud in the land law, and to prevent the destruction of the interior department and the department of justice, we have been endeavoring to get the attention of congress to legislation, and especially a sufficient appropriation to permit the department of the interior to do its duty. The government has no right to permit the cattle and sheep entries on the ground before they pass into private ownership. The government should have the right to prevent the cattle and sheep maker, not to the profit maker who does not care to make a home. Our prime object is to prevent the cattle and sheep entries on the interests of the small ranchman, a man who plows and patches hay for himself. It is this small ranchman who is the backbone of the interior department. The long run is most hurt by permitting the entry of the public lands in whatever form.

## Forest Preservation Immediate and Vital Need.

[illegible]

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Open your sleeping-room windows—let in the crisp, fresh air—but your room need not be cold while dressing—a touch of a match and the welcome heat is radiating from the

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For heating the bath-room quickly it's a great convenience, and will make the morning dip as glorious as in the summer.

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can be used in any room—adorn and heat the all around household use—latest improved central draft burner—delightful light at small cost. Absolutely safe. All parts easily cleaned. Made in brass, enameled plate. Every lamp warranted. If you cannot get the Rayo Lamp or Perfection Oil Heater from your dealer, write to our nearest agency for descriptive circular.

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Carry it 'from Room to Room



ing, and our people are understanding enough that it would be utterly wrong to allow a few individuals to exhaust their own temporary personal interests at the expense of the rights of the community. It is only to be developed through use, and it can be conserved for the permanent common advantage of the people as a whole.

**Public Lands.**

The effort to prevent the deal with the public land has been based upon the same principle as that of the reclamation service. The land law upon which was designated to meet the needs of the irrigated and watered regions of the middle west was largely broken down when applied to the dryer regions of the Great mountains, and much of the Pacific coast. More than 100,000 acres is inadequate for self-support. In these regions the system itself to fraud, and much land has been lost to the government without passing into the hands of the home-maker. The department of the interior and the department of justice joined in prosecuting the offenders, and they have accomplished much where the administration of the law has been defective. It has been ineffective. But the law itself is defective. Three years ago the public lands commission was appointed to study the law, and defects, and recommended a remedy. Their examination and report showed the examination of great areas of public land into the hands of a few men, with no changes in the law were made with the design of conserving natural resources of every part of the public land, and to the best use. Special attention was paid to the prevention of settlement on the passage of great areas of public land into the hands of a few men, and to the enormous waste by unrestricted grazing upon the open ranges. The recommendations of the public lands commission are sound, and they are essential to the interest of the actual home-maker, and the actual home-maker can not at present utilize the land they provided for them, and they shall keep control of it so that it may not be monopolized by a few men. The commission has not yet acted upon the

no delay in taking preventive measures, as seen as a nation to be willing to proceed in the same manner. It is indifference even to the immediate future. It is this attitude which permits the selfishness of a few men to prevail over for more than the ultimate interests of all our people. There are persons who find it profitable to cut down the forest, to destroy the forests by lumbering. They are to be blamed for thus sacrificing the future of the nation as a whole to their own self-interest of the moment. They place blame attitudes to the people at large for their reckless action, whether in the White mountains, the Rocky mountains, or in the Rockies and Sierras. The lumber company, impatient for immediate return, will often deliberately destroy the great timber in a region, hoping afterward to buy the land, and the home-maker, who is to become an actual owner of the land, will find it to his advantage to take the timber land simply to turn it over to the lumber company, and the lumber company for future settlers. A big mine, anxious only to develop his mine at the moment, will sell the timber land to the lumber company, and the lumber company will sell the timber that he wishes without regard to the future—probably not looking ahead to the future, but to the present. The interests are exhausted, any more than is done to the condition when the mine is worked out. The mine is worked out, and much as I blame the supposition, men nearly as much as the indifferent public opinion, which permits the selfishness of a few men to prevail over for more than the ultimate interests of all our people. Of course to check the waste of the public lands, there must be on the part of the public land a system of temporary restriction, to prevent the total loss of this use in the hands of a few men, and to prevent the private life of a few men to the detriment of the present system of use, and to prevent the waste of the public lands as an argument for the future. The will of course mean interference with the now get some comfort of certain people who will not pay for the expense of the future. Some of these persons actually demand that the public lands be thrown open to destruction, because they think that thereby they will be able to get the land for two or three more years. Their attitude is precisely like that of an agitator who demands that the public lands be thrown open to destruction, and in taking care of the public lands generally. Unfortunately, if the actual home-maker is to be given his farm, he could for two or three years avoid spending any money on it and still have the land for his own use. But only a savage would, in his private affairs, show such reckless disregard of the



