

9-28-1908

Albuquerque Morning Journal, 09-28-1908

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ALBUQUERQUE MORNING JOURNAL.

THIRTIETH YEAR.

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

By Mail 50 cts. a Month. Single copies, 5 cents.
By Carrier 60 cents a month.

ROOSEVELT REITERATES HIS CHARGES OF INSINCERITY AGAINST MR. BRYAN

Compares Deeds of Administration and Mr. Taft With Promises Held Out in Democratic Platform; Failure of Cleveland Administration to Take Action Against Lawless Trusts Cited as Showing What May Be Expected in Event of Nebraska's Success at the Polls in November.

RENEWED ATTACK ON GOVERNOR HASKELL FEATURE OF DOCUMENT

Oklahoma Executive Accused of Extensive Land Frauds and Attempt to Swindle Ignorant Indians of Their Birthright; Letter From Federal Attorney Declares Governor Fears to Answer Suits Brought Against Him in Name of United States; Latest Contribution To Campaign Controversy Proves Fully Equal to Its Interesting Predecessors.

[By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire] Washington, Sept. 27.—President Roosevelt late tonight made reply to W. J. Bryan's recent speech in which he maintained that the democratic party and platform were not getting a square deal in the campaign. Mr. Roosevelt's response dealt particularly with Mr. Bryan's assertion that the administration has been dealing sincerely and effectively in the prosecution of trusts.

The president combated this charge with candid emphasis and set forth in detail what has been done under his direction toward curbing the tendency of capital to combine with a view to destroying competition. "The president's letter follows:

"Dear Sir: I have seen your letter published in this morning's papers. As to most of what you say about me personally I don't regard any answer as necessary. When you say that I am unfair as your platform you make certain opinions as to which I had quoted, with my best intentions, Governor Hughes in his letter. It was therefore, it is also unnecessary to answer. You have not answered the Hughes speech and in my judgment, you do well not to make the attempt. You say that your platform declares in favor of vigorous enforcement of the law against evil trusts, against monopolies and against the platform upon which Mr. Taft stands makes no such declaration. It is not necessary. That platform approved the policy of this administration and promised to continue them, and here, as usual, I have only to compare your words with the deeds of the administration and of Mr. Taft. You merely promise in your platform that you intend to do just what this administration has actually done and is doing.

"The show the difference between deeds and words. I will compare the record of this administration with the record of one of your most prominent supporters at the moment, Mr. Oliver, attorney general under the last democratic administration. While Mr. Oliver was attorney general in cases whatever were brought under the anti-trust law, against combinations of capital, the only new cases which he brought before the court were combinations of workmen. During his entire administration the only cases brought against combinations of capital under the anti-trust act were four in number, two of which were unsuccessful, one of the other two being the case which was decided in Judge Taft's favor of the government.

"Under this administration a number of such cases have been brought in violation of the law against the Northern Securities company, against the beef packers, against the Standard Oil company, against the United States Tobacco company, against the Powder trust, against the Virginia Carolina Chemical company and others. In a number of these cases, the government has already succeeded in injunctions and otherwise, some of the cases are now pending. In hardly one important case against trust law-breaking corporations has the government ever suffered final defeat.

"As regards suits to enforce trust laws, under the last democratic administration there were but a few instances against violators of the law. Under the present administration there have been fifty-two suits for enforcement of the law, resulting in eighteen injunctions, and in only four cases have the defendants gained. The other twenty-four cases are still pending. Among the trusts which have been successfully prosecuted are the Chicago and Alton, Chicago Rock Island and Pacific, the New York Central, the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, while cases of similar kind are pending against other leading railroads.

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OFFICERS OF THE SIXTEENTH NATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS



MINNEAPOLIS SHELTERS RIVALS

COLONEL BRYAN AND TAFT EXCHANGE COURTESIES

Only Press of Prior Engagements Prevents Friendly Meeting of Republican and Democratic Candidates.

[By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire]

Minneapolis, Sept. 27.—Judge Taft and W. J. Bryan exchanged courtesies here today. Mr. Bryan arrived here about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and immediately sent one of the men traveling with him to the West hotel with a message to Judge Taft that he would be glad to call on him at the hotel as soon as the afternoon Mr. Taft was free. Mr. Bryan was very glad to see him at that time. Mr. Taft was scheduled for the dedication of a new Y. M. C. A. building at 2:30 o'clock in St. Paul, and he hurried back in an automobile to keep his engagement with Mr. Bryan. When he arrived at the hotel he found a message from the Nebraska which said that Mr. Bryan was very sorry that he had forgotten that he had another engagement at 2:30 o'clock. Mr. Bryan suggested that if it was convenient for Mr. Taft he would drop in at the hotel on his way to the railroad station about 1 o'clock and shake hands with him. Mr. Taft, however, had an engagement to speak before the congress of the Pacific Agricultural society here in the evening and he sent Colonel Randall, secretary of the United States society, who has personal charge of the train, to explain the situation to Mr. Bryan and convey his regrets. This Colonel Randall did. Mr. Bryan expressed his regret at missing an opportunity to greet Mr. Taft, and after inquiring about the condition of Mr. Taft's son, said that he hoped that he would meet him in the future.

Mr. Bryan, while he was in the city, stopped at the home of John Lind, former governor of Minnesota. Mr. Bryan's arrival in the city was significant to the conference, for from a great crowd which had assembled at the station, at St. Paul he was met by Mr. B. L. Lynch, national committeeman, and escorted here. Because of the fact that Governor Johnson had a speaking engagement in St. Paul, he was unable to meet the democratic candidate. In route from Milwaukee to this place Mr. Bryan was greeted by several large crowds, who cheered him and demanded that he make a speech. Mr. Bryan, however, informed his followers that Sunday was his only rest day, and that it was his invariable rule not to make political talks on that day. In the frantic struggle of the crowd at the station here to get to him and shake his hands a man had his arm broken.

Mr. Bryan left tonight over the Omaha branch of the Chicago and Northwestern for Mitchell, S. D. Mr. Taft, W. J. C. A. speech in St. Paul was before a large audience.

At the conclusion of his speech Judge Taft held a reception, meeting, among others, about eighty St. Paul ministers of all denominations. Quentin Roosevelt, the president's son, was in the audience. He is just getting back from a business trip in the north-west. Mr. Taft took him in his automobile back to the West hotel in this city.

Mr. Taft's speech at Fowler, Minn., at a church today was on foreign missions.

Judge Taft will leave here at 3 o'clock tomorrow for North Dakota, the principal meeting in that state will be at Fargo tomorrow night. His voice is much improved.

IMPORTANCE OF THE CONGRESS BECOMING APPARENT

It has been difficult for many people to see the importance of the irrigation congress in the minds of the people. The congress is now being held in the city of Albuquerque, N. M., and the importance of the congress is becoming more and more apparent to the people.

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HERE IS SOMETHING NEW IN ONE MORE BUSY DAY AT THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS

Did you ever encounter a thoroughly equipped, modern, efficient newspaper photo-engraving plant which had been unloaded, set up, put together, set up and placed in operation within eight hours? Did you ever encounter such a newspaper art establishment comfortably housed in a barn?

Did you ever happen to encounter any kind of a newspaper in a town of 20,000 inhabitants that possessed such a plant? Did you ever hear of any kind of a newspaper in any kind of a town, big or little, that ever imported and set up and put in operation such a plant, just to meet the demand of ten days?

If you have never happened to encounter just such a combination before, and we do not believe you ever have, you are cordially invited to call around at the Morning Journal's art department a little later in the week when we aren't quite so busy and see for yourselves.

You will be able to see the work this somewhat unique art department does in each issue of the Morning Journal, beginning tomorrow morning. We believe it is something that has never been done in newspaper making before, and we believe the results, the telling of the story of the Sixteenth National Irrigation congress in pictures as well as in type, will be pleasing.

The Morning Journal was able to establish its art department and staff for the period of the irrigation congress and exposition through the hearty cooperation of the Humphries Photo company of El Paso. Mr. W. R. Humphries is the official photographer for the irrigation congress. His pictures will be spread broadcast over the United States, in newspapers, magazines and wherever pictures go; they will be good pictures, for Humphries means good photography, and they will do marvelous things in the way of telling the world about Albuquerque and New Mexico and the southwest.

Mr. Humphries was bringing his entire photographic equipment here, so the Morning Journal induced him to bring his entire photo-engraving plant, the latest of its kind, and the only one of its standard in the southwest. The result is that the Morning Journal has an art department fully equipped, and a staff of eight of the most capable artists, photographers and engravers to be found in the west.

Mr. Humphries and the staff and the plan and the little red Humphries automobile arrived yesterday. We had been hoping for a week as to how to place to put them, for the Morning Journal's building is so full of business we couldn't crowd any more equipment inside the walls. Finally we thought of the barn. The painters and electricians and carpenters were put to work, and the barn has become studio, engraving plant, sleeping apartments for the staff, a garage, dining room, kitchen and everything else a first-class art staff requires.

The plant and the staff arrived yesterday morning. The work of installation began yesterday afternoon and at ten o'clock last night the plant was ready for today's business. Putting together a circus is nothing compared to putting together an engraving plant, and the staff beat circus time a city block. Even the restaurant-lod to be put together. It was all done, to say nothing of the kitchen equipment and the sleeping apartments.

The staff will begin taking pictures this morning and they will keep merely as it while things are doing. It will see a little red automobile with a red trunk on behind, and loaded down in front and behind with cameras and camera men, and you probably will see it. You will know that the Morning Journal's art staff is tending to business. Incidentally Mr. Humphries and his assistants are going to make photographs. They are equipped to make any kind of a photograph from a tiny type to a ten foot panorama and whether in type or panorama, the work will be good.

For a funny up, made to order, perfectly equipped, newspaper illustrating plant we believe the Morning Journal has established a new record. There will be something more to say about the staff and what they are going to do as the week progresses, and the work will do a lot of talking for itself.

EXHIBITORS WORKING NIGHT AND DAY IN THE RUSH TO COMPLETE DISPLAYS FOR TUESDAY MORNING—EVERY TRAIN INTO ALBUQUERQUE CROWDED WITH VISITORS, WHILE INDICATIONS ARE THAT TODAY WILL BRING AN ARMY.

FIRST TEST OF STREET ILLUMINATION SUCCESSFUL

New Mexico received its first test of the new street illumination system today. The test was a success, and the new system is being installed in the city of Albuquerque.

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An Appreciation That is Appreciated

The Morning Journal is in receipt of the following letter, which is one of the many such that make The Morning Journal believe the people appreciate a good newspaper.

Albuquerque Morning Journal: I am a delegate from Colorado to the irrigation congress. I have had the pleasure of reading your paper each morning for many years. I consider it a credit to the editorial management and a great advantage to the city. It is clean, clear-cut, gives the news of the day devoid of sensationalism, and stands square for the world on every proposition. I feel I must say I consider it one of the very best journals in the Southwest.

Very truly yours,
W. H. OLIN,
Fort Collins, Colo.

Prof. Olin is a member of the faculty of the Colorado State Agricultural college, and in charge of the Colorado exhibits at the exposition.

PLAGUE KILLS THOUSANDS IN RUSSIA

IGNORANCE HAMPERS FIGHT AGAINST SCOURGE

Superstitious and Poverty-stricken Workmen and Peasants Unable and Unwilling To Comply With Sanitary Regulations.

(By Morning Journal Special Landed Wire)

St. Petersburg, Sept. 27.—Since the beginning of the epidemic there have been 15,682 cases of Asiatic cholera reported in Russia and 7,102 deaths. In St. Petersburg alone since the presence of the disease was officially admitted Sept. 8, there have been 4,931 cases and 1,875 deaths reported. The figures with reference to the invasion of the city by the disease are not to be relied on as to the number of cases, authorities here are not sure of the number of cases and deaths in a single day to be far in excess of that announced by the authorities. The efforts of Premier Stolypin and some of the higher government officials, however, which recently have been directed toward arousing the municipal authorities to action, have resulted in unfavorable action of the sanitary conditions and consequent decreased number of cases, as shown by the figures given out today.

For the twenty-four hours ending at noon the number of new cases in the city was 268 and the number of deaths 142, as compared with 212 new cases and 152 deaths for the previous twenty-four hours, and 337 cases and 142 deaths between Thursday noon and Friday noon. The people have taken heart because of this improvement, notwithstanding the fact that since the beginning of the epidemic the cases multiplied at an alarming rate and health officials have been discouraged because of the comparatively low death rate. In 1892, when cholera carried off thousands in Russia, the death rate reached fifty per cent. The death rate in the present epidemic is only about ten per cent.

Difficulty has been experienced in dealing with the sickness of St. Petersburg who with their families comprise three-fifths of the population, and who are both unable and unwilling to comply with the sanitary regulations. The ignorance of the lower orders and the superstition of all classes greatly increases the difficulty of the situation. During the early

Real NAVAJO INDIAN SACRED FIRE DANCE

Led by Chief Peschlikline

At the Exposition Grounds in front of grandstand at 8:30 o'clock Thursday Night, Oct. 1.

This dance is the most weird indulged in by any living Indians, and was never before given in the presence of white people. Over ten cords of wood used in one fire.

MANILA FIGHTING CHOLERA

Fourteen New Cases, With Three Deaths, Reported Yesterday; City Short of Disinfectants.

(By Morning Journal Special Landed Wire)

Manila, Sept. 28.—There were fourteen new cases and three deaths reported for the twenty-four hours ending at a week, this morning (Monday). Practically the entire staff of the bureau of science and the hospital medical schools have been drafted into the service to fight the disease. The two senior classes of the medical schools are acting as nurses and attendants at the various hospitals or clinics for the treatment of the cholera patients. A serious situation is caused by the supply of disinfectants running very low. The bureau of science is experimenting with electricity and sea water to produce chlorine for use until the new supplies of disinfectants arrive. Numerous quantities of disinfectants have been used in the various efforts to clean the entire city.

RAILROAD LABORERS BLOWN TO ATOMS

Five Lives Wiped Out by Premature Explosion of Blast on Delaware and Lackawanna Road.

(By Morning Journal Special Landed Wire)

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 27.—Three American and two British workmen were blown to pieces in an explosion of dynamite used in the construction of a tunnel under the Delaware and Lackawanna road. The explosion occurred at 10:30 a. m. and was the result of a premature explosion of dynamite. The explosion occurred in the tunnel, and the workmen were blown to pieces. The explosion occurred in the tunnel, and the workmen were blown to pieces. The explosion occurred in the tunnel, and the workmen were blown to pieces.

EL PASO WILL KEEP OPEN HOUSE

Strong Delegation From Western Texas Will Fight Oppression to Elephant Rugs Fair.

(By Morning Journal Special Landed Wire)

El Paso, Sept. 27.—The arrival of a delegation of seven men from western Texas, who are opposed to the Elephant Rugs Fair, has resulted in a strong delegation from western Texas. The delegation is composed of seven men, who are opposed to the Elephant Rugs Fair. The delegation is composed of seven men, who are opposed to the Elephant Rugs Fair. The delegation is composed of seven men, who are opposed to the Elephant Rugs Fair.

Front Street Postponed.

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MURDER SUSPECT IDENTIFIED

Prisoner Held in Texas for Killing Dunham Family Recognized by Man From Neighborhood of Alleged Crime.

(By Morning Journal Special Landed Wire)

San Antonio, Sept. 27.—(Special) Sheriff Howard, of San Antonio, Tex., who recognized Sheriff Strickland as the man for the purpose of identifying it possible, the man held in Texas for the killing of the Dunham family, was recognized by a man from the neighborhood of the alleged crime. The man held in Texas for the killing of the Dunham family, was recognized by a man from the neighborhood of the alleged crime. The man held in Texas for the killing of the Dunham family, was recognized by a man from the neighborhood of the alleged crime.

Police Force Is Reinforced

Chief of Department Takes Precautions in View of Prospective Large Crowds in the City.

(By Morning Journal Special Landed Wire)

San Antonio, Sept. 27.—The police force in San Antonio has been reinforced in view of the prospective large crowds in the city. The police force in San Antonio has been reinforced in view of the prospective large crowds in the city. The police force in San Antonio has been reinforced in view of the prospective large crowds in the city.

POLYGAMIST DENIED LANDING AT FRISCO

Hong Kong Millionaire Traveling With Two Wives, Admits He Has Three More at Home.

(By Morning Journal Special Landed Wire)

San Antonio, Sept. 27.—The immigration bureau at this port has denied a Chinese millionaire, who is traveling with two wives, admission to the city. The millionaire is traveling with two wives, and he has three more at home. The immigration bureau at this port has denied a Chinese millionaire, who is traveling with two wives, admission to the city. The millionaire is traveling with two wives, and he has three more at home.

FEAR OF FIRE IS ABROAD IN THE METROPOLIS

Extraordinary Emergency Precautions Being Taken by Authorities in New York; Impressive Labor Parade.

(By Morning Journal Special Landed Wire)

New York, Sept. 27.—New York City has been the scene of extraordinary emergency precautions being taken by the authorities. The city has been the scene of extraordinary emergency precautions being taken by the authorities. The city has been the scene of extraordinary emergency precautions being taken by the authorities. The city has been the scene of extraordinary emergency precautions being taken by the authorities.

ADIRONDACK VILLAGE WIPED-OUT BY FLAMES

Forest Fires Raging in New York Mountains.

Utica, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The forest fires in the Adirondack region, which have been raging for several days, have wiped out the village of Adirondack. The forest fires in the Adirondack region, which have been raging for several days, have wiped out the village of Adirondack.

HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS

Such as you will need for the coming fair.

ENAMELED & TINWARE Of every description: Food choppers, roasters, butcher and kitchen knives, carvers, table cutlery, bread and cake makers TRAYS, PLATTERS, ETC. RAABE & MAUGER 115-117 N. First

SUPERIOR LUMBER & MILL CO.

Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Mouldings, etc. DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES. WHOLESALE GLASS. Under the Vindicator. Albuquerque, N. M.

Albuquerque Lumber Co

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LUMBER. Glass, Cement, Wall Paper and Rex Flintkote Roofing. North First Street. Albuquerque, New Mexico

JUST OPENED

Hotel Montezuma New Building, New Furniture, Steam Heat, good Large Rooms, all First Class. Corner Copper and Third.

L. Gradi, Prop. Phone No. 1029

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Albuquerque, N. M. UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

Statement of Condition at Close of Business Sept. 23 1908

Resources

Loans and discounts \$1,432,737.92
Reserve securities 19,068.33
Banking house and fixtures 20,979.88
Government bonds 432,932.50
Cash and cash items 666,596.82
Total \$2,993,215.45

Liabilities

Capital 200,000.00
Surplus and profit 83,562.85
Crediting notes 200,000.00
Deposits 2,458,744.42
Total \$2,912,307.27

Officers

JOSEPH A. BAYNOLDS, President
FRANK MCKEE, Cashier
H. E. PICKARD, Asst. Cashier
A. B. McHILL, Director

SEE OUR LARGE STOCK

VEHICLES, HARNESS, SADDLES, FARM MACHINERY HARDWARE

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ROOSEVELT REITERATES HIS CHARGES

(Continued From Page 1, Column 2.)

public oil companies. His legal practice is chiefly with the big corporations, and his firm is counsel for the United Railways company and the Northern American interests in St. Louis. Judge Priest is credited with originating the phrase "Bribery is a conventional offense," which he used in an argument at the trial of E. M. Snyder, the Kansas City millionaire, now dead.

"You say that the trust magnates know their own interests and are supporting Judge Taft. So far as their interests are simply interests of the business community and especially of the wage workers, I believe they will support Judge Taft. So far as they have special interests which are to them more important than the general business welfare I believe they will support you. I have this belief upon what happened in 1895. Your success then would, in my belief, have been a calamity to the country from the standpoint of the welfare of the business men, farmers and workingmen, just as I believe, your success now would be a calamity to the country, both from the standpoint of business (and especially of the interests of the wage workers) and from the standpoint of morals. One of your supporters, the New York World, in February last printed a list of contributions to your campaign fund of 1895, containing the names of individuals and corporations owning silver mines who made contributions to the aggregate amount of \$255,000, one of these contributions being \$750,000 and another of \$45,000, etc. Now, all the great financial magnates who then contributed to your campaign fund would have preferred business prosperity to business adversity; other thing being equal, but they would rather have had the immense profit that would have accrued to them from the free coinage of the 35 cent dollar than from the smaller profit which would have accrued to them merely from the general industrial prosperity of the country. Because of their personal interests and against the interest of the community at large these trust magnates then supported you. My belief is, and the statement of Judge Priest stated above, and the attitude of many men of large financial interest, warrant me in expressing the belief, that those trust magnates whose fear of being prosecuted under the law by Mr. Taft is greater than their fear of general business adversity under you, will support you and not Mr. Taft.

"I come to what you have to say about contributions and here you furnish your own answer. You state that it appears from the published statement of the contribution for Mr. Hughes' campaign for governor two years ago, that various men of wealth, some of them connected with big corporations, whom you name, to the number of nine, contributed from \$25,000 to \$250 apiece. You say

would the fact that these gentlemen contributed to his campaign, fund strengthen or weaken his testimony against the reasonableness of our anti-trust remedy? And later you continue by asking 'are you willing to say that any public interest was served in 1894 by concealing until after election the contributions made to the republican campaign committee by Mr. Harriman and those collected by him for others?' Are you willing to say that the publication before election of contributions then made would have had no effect on the election? You then propose to publish the names of contributors before election and ask us to do the same. The amounts you mention as contributed to Mr. Hughes are utterly trivial compared to the amounts I have already mentioned as contributed to your campaign in 1895, but in my judgment the amount contributed to nothing to do whatever with the point at issue. The question was for instance, whether Mr. Clark of Montana, when he contributed heavily to your campaign fund, had a proper motive and whether our actions would or would not have been influenced properly or improperly by that contribution and the same question applied to Mr. Hughes and to me. In the case of Mr. Hughes and myself the answer is fortunately easy. You have nothing to do but examine our records in the offices to which we were both elected. You either know or ought to have known before writing that in not one instance has Mr. Hughes as governor done one thing of any kind, sort or description for anyone of the contributors you mention, or for any other contributor to his fund which might not to have been done and would not have been done if no contribution had been made. Yet you clearly imply that he is and has been improperly influenced by the fact of these contributions having been made. Do you consider such an implication either straightforward or shrewd?

"In a letter to the chairman of my campaign committee on October 25, 1894, I specifically approved of the contributions under which the national committee were accepting contributions, saying that their acceptance was to be with the explicit understanding that they were given or received with no thought of any more obligation on the part of the national committee or of the national administration than is implied in the statement that every man should receive a square deal, no more and no less, and this I shall guarantee him, in any event to the best of my ability.

"If this subscribe for the purpose of securing such natural welfare and with no thought of personal favors to them, why they are acting as is entirely proper. I continued in returning the money to them (my contributors), I wish it made clear that there is not the slightest personal feeling against them and that they can count upon being treated exactly as well by the administration, exactly as fairly as if they had accepted the contributions. They shall not suffer in any way because we rebuffed them, but as they would not have earned in any way if we had accepted them. No

member of the national committee has ever directly or indirectly suggested to me that I should either do or leave undone anything whatever because anyone had contributed or had failed to contribute.

"These are the facts. Now for your proposal. You have yourself furnished its condemnation. You have quoted the subscriptions furnished to Governor Hughes as reason to distrust Governor Hughes' attitude toward corporations and I am obliged to say that this cannot be sincere on your part, for you know well that the governor's attitude has been throughout his term. You quote the subscription of Mr. Harriman to my campaign, although you know well that it did not interfere with any action taken by me as against Mr. Harriman and ask if it would not have affected the campaign if known. Thereby you have furnished an excellent reason for refusing to meet your proposal for you make it evident that to adopt your proposal would give to every man who dared merely for partisan success the chance, by openly declaring you have now made, to create to more purpose the false impression that you are now seeking to create. Mr. Taft's reputation, Mr. Taft's acts on the bench and in the executive service show that he could not be swayed in any shape or way by any consideration save the public interest and that the fact of any man's contributing or failing to contribute would in no way influence his action any more than it has influenced my action or the action of Governor Hughes. I emphatically approve of the publication of campaign expenses after the election whether provided for by law or not. You have shown by this letter of yours that if the contributions to Mr. Hughes' campaign fund would have been published before election you and those who act with you would have striven to give the false impression that Mr. Hughes was unfit to be entrusted with the position of governor, and you have shown by this letter of yours that if Mr. Haskell's contribution to the fund of 1894 I am informed that this particular contribution was not used for the national campaign but in the New York state campaign had been known before the election you and your supporters would have endeavored to use the facts of its having been made as an insinuation and untruthful argument to show that I could not be entrusted to deal out exact justice to Mr. Harriman. No strange argument against your proposition has yet been advanced than this that you have unconsciously advanced.

"I now come to the important part of your letter, your attitude toward Mr. Haskell. You state that Mr. Haskell has voluntarily resigned from the committee. You speak highly of the public service which he has rendered and protest against any condemnation of him—except such as may come in a court. Out of your own mouth you are convinced, you therefore set up that standard of law 'honors' which has been the basis of this people in endeavoring to get equity and fair dealing—as they should do.

"I am among high minded men—from great business corporations and from individuals like Mr. Haskell. Apparently you disclaim even asking Mr. Haskell to retire from the position in which you place him, so that he retires of his own free will and you utter no word of condemnation of his gross offenses against public decency and honesty. On the contrary you strive to make it appear that his misconduct in reference to the Standard Oil company is all of which he is accused; whereas, shameless though this particular act of his is, it is no worse than countless others in his career. I contrast your action in this case with that of Mr. Taft in reference to Senator Foraker. Mr. Taft's statement when the question of his nomination was at stake was that he would rather not accept it at the price of sacrificing principle by supporting Mr. Foraker for senator. You don't venture in so much as the slightest possible manner even to censure Mr. Haskell for his manifest misdeeds, and you ask that he be held guiltless of them until convicted in a court of law, although you well know that as regards the worst of them no action in a court of law would lie. You say you were ignorant of Mr. Haskell's record. If so, it was wilful ignorance on your part. I call your attention to the letter of Mr. L. T. Russell, editor of the Morning Democrat of Ardmore, Okla., in which, writing to me on September 24, 1908, he states:

"If you were ignorant of such charges it is because you refused to read them when presented to you when you visited Oklahoma last fall in the interest of Mr. Haskell. At that time I personally presented to you ten pages of typewritten charges against Mr. Haskell, covering his operation in Ohio, New York, Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma. The charges recently made by Mr. Taft were all made by me at that time."

"You ask that we leave the courts to deal with Mr. Haskell. As to some matters the courts have already dealt with him. As to others various private individuals whom he has wronged, and the United States government on behalf of helpless Indians, whom he has wronged, are striving to have the courts so deal with him. Mr. M. L. Sott, national attorney for the Creek nation, writes me as follows:

"In October, 1906, Mr. Foulke, of Richmond, Ind., was sent to investigate matters of the townsfolk fraud in the Creek nation. Mr. Foulke's report is in the hands of the secretary of the interior. All parties connected with these townsfolk frauds have used the same means and methods. Upon the report that Mr. Foulke made at that time for the Creek nation, was directed by the secretary of the interior to file suits in equity for the cancellation of all deeds in town lots in the Creek nation where the same had been secured by fraud. Proceeding upon instructions and after full investigation, I find that Governor C. N. Haskell, among others, had secured deeds to quite a number of lots in Muskogee by conspiracy and fraud, that he had these lots scheduled in the name of 'dummies' or 'straw' men who live in the state of Ohio and elsewhere and then had them quit claim to him without consideration. By this dishonest means he succeeded in getting deeds to a large number of lots belonging to the Creek Indians at one-half their appraised value. I have filed quite a number of suits against Governor Haskell in which conspiracy and fraud is charge and the manner of consummating it is set out in detail. Haskell has not filed any answer in any of these cases. He has simply through his attorneys, filed dilatory motions such as demurrers, pleading to the jurisdiction, etc. He dare not answer and deny the allegations set up in our bill, such an answer would be a sworn lie and known to be by the large number of 'straw' men and 'dummies' he used in performing the fraud."

"For this particular act of the man whose public record you endorse you must rest assured that the interior department will endeavor to see that the courts do 'justice' to him.

"When Mr. Haskell was in New York, various judgments were filed against him. I will not at this time discuss the charges of perjury and fraud made against him by Attorney Albert H. Walker, of New York, in connection with the suit decided by Judge La Roche in March, 1902. But the records of the county clerk of New York county show that on February 21, then, a judgment for damages and costs amounting to \$421,425.43 recovered in the supreme court of the county, was filed against C. N. Haskell. On April 2, 1900, the judgment was returned on the sheriff's execution, satisfied to the extent of only \$25.00 and the remainder of it remains still unsatisfied. In this instance your proposal that Mr. Haskell be left to the courts does not seem to have produced thorough-going justice. Neither shall I touch upon the various suits of all kinds now pending against him for all kinds of reasons. Thus it is reported in the press under date September 19, 1908, that a \$500 judgment had been obtained against Mr. Haskell by an attorney of Arkansas who was employed by him to lobby before the city council of Muskogee to get through a franchise. The attorney's fee was never paid, but the franchise was granted. Nor shall I touch upon the facsimile published in the press of September 22 last, showing Mr. Haskell's having three years ago joined an organization to prevent union labor from entering the city in which he lived. Indeed, as regards this last statement, I wish distinctly to acquit Mr. Haskell of being opposed on principle to either trade unions or corporations, for I wish to acquit him of being opposed on principle to anything.

"Now, as to Governor Haskell's connection with the Standard Oil company in Oklahoma. Governor Haskell advances the fact that the United States government permitted the Standard Oil company to use the same terms as any other company to enjoy the legal privileges to which it was entitled on the Indian reservations of Oklahoma, as his justification for having given it illegal privileges, which it was not entitled to in Oklahoma.

The excuse furnishes the measure of Governor Haskell's moral quality. The federal act of March 11, 1904, conferred upon the secretary of the

interior the right to grant permits for oil and gas pipe lines to cross Indian reservations. Regulation to carry out the law were drawn up by the Indian office, and approved by the secretary of the interior, April 12, 1904. In compliance with the law and the regulations the department of the interior permitted the Standard Oil pipe line company (the Prairie Oil and Gas company) and the various pipe lines, such as the Oklahoma Natural Gas company, the Cary River Gas company, the Dense Portland Cement company and others (the Texas and Gulf companies) all on the same terms and under the same conditions, the right of way across the Indian reservations. No preference or privilege was granted to any company that was not also granted to all the others. Any other action than that actually taken by the interior department would have been as grossly 'improper' as the actions of Governor Haskell himself. The government stood neither for or against any company; but it required each to obey the law. Its action was precisely like the action it took, for instance, in proceeding against the Standard Oil company in the rebate matter; it did not thus proceed because the Standard Oil company was involved, but because cause rebates had been granted; it would have proceeded just as quickly against the rivals of the Standard Oil company as against the Standard Oil itself. Our only concern was to punish any guilty party. Our effort is to do equal justice to all, and to exact justice from all alike. We are no more to be swayed from this course by desire to punish a corporation than by desire to favor it, no matter whether it is the Standard Oil or any other company. The permit of the national government as set forth in the telegram of the secretary of the interior to Governor Haskell of April 23 last, was merely to cross or use the restricted allotments and tribal property of the Indians; it had nothing to do with the question of compliance with the laws of the state of Oklahoma, and conferred no privilege to cross territory in Oklahoma, outside of these reservations. Governor Haskell refuses to permit any proceedings to be taken against the Standard Oil company, although this company declines to obey the law of Oklahoma. He claims that the Standard Oil's rights were superior to the requirements of the Oklahoma constitution, for which he himself was mainly responsible; he took the decision of this question away from the courts and against the opinion of his attorney general, he decided it in favor of the Standard Oil corporation. The attorney general of Oklahoma has made the following statement in this matter:

"The president's statement as to the Standard Oil and Gas company suit is less than the whole matter in its whole inquiry, because, on the 22nd of April, I had informed the governor that the action taken by the Prairie company was illegal and should be enjoined, and that I had an open injunction suit. At that time, April 23, the governor agreed with me as to the illegality of the action and approved the bringing of the injunction.

"The same day the governor left the state to go to Denver, the Prairie company started its trespass. This I believe was prearranged between the governor and the Prairie company, as the Prairie rushed the laying of its pipe line during the absence of the governor from the state.

"I wired the governor on the first of July, asking whether he had given the Prairie Oil company permission to build these lines. His reply evaded my sole question, and instead of answering it, he said that he was satisfied that the Prairie company would not violate the law.

"Between the 22nd of April and the 2nd of July, Governor Haskell received no advice from me, as his legal adviser, as to the matter, and if he had received advice from his assistant attorney general he did not do me the honor of submitting the same to me.

"When he heard of the bringing of the suit he directed the acting governor to order me to dismiss the suit, and indulged in insolent language to the effect that he would not tolerate any proceedings by me except to his direction. The use of this insulting language regarding me together with his sudden change of heart between April and July evidences that some very deep and controlling motive of a personal nature was back of his action.

"The only person that the prohibition could help was the Standard Oil company, and that he hazarded as much as he did for them after his sudden change of heart, supplies the necessary fact for an intelligent man to reckon that the governor of Oklahoma has a leaning toward the Standard Oil company. And, therefore, the president's statement seems to me a very mild rebuke.

(Signed) CHARLES E. WEST, Attorney General of Oklahoma.

The national government, obeying both the law and the principles of sound morality, discriminated neither for nor against the Standard Oil company or its rival, Governor Haskell, against the law and against every principle of honesty and fair dealing, discriminated in favor of the Standard Oil corporation. Failure to see the distinction between the two cases indicates moral, rather than mental, obtuseness.

I believe in radical reforms and the movement for such reform can be successful only if it frowns on the demagogue as it does upon the corruptor, if it shows itself as far removed from government by a plutocracy. Of all corruptions the most far reaching for evil is that which hides itself behind the mask of furious demagoguery seeking to arouse and to powder to the basest passions of mankind. No better exemplification of this type of corruption could be found than in the case of Governor Haskell.

"You have uttered no word of condemnation of Haskellism, as we thus see it. That you consciously sought to bring it about, I do not believe. That it was the natural result of the effort to apply in practice your teachings, I have no question.

Yours truly,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Hon. William Jennings Bryan, Lincoln.

NEW TYPE NEW Machinery NEW Presses

The Job Department of the Morning Journal, long the acknowledged leader among the printing houses of the Southwest, is now better than ever prepared to handle all classes of book and commercial work.

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I have descriptive literature about all these places as well as of others. If you will call at my office I'll be glad to supply you with copies of any or all, free. I'll also be glad to quote you rates and reserve sleeping car space for you.

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Leaders in Work Reclaiming Wide West Are Still Coming

PROMINENT OFFICERS OF THE CONGRESS HERE IN FORCE

Governor and Staff Establish Their Headquarters—Committee Spends Busy Day Greeting Visitors and Showing Them Around the City and Valley—Busy Scenes at the Alvarado Hotel.

Every train coming into Albuquerque yesterday brought to the city men of prominence who will take a leading part in the sessions of the Sixteenth National Irrigation congress and other visitors who will swell the sum total of Albuquerque's guests to thousands.

Among the leaders in the work of reclaiming the west fostered by the efforts of the irrigation congress, were Frank C. Gowdy, of Denver, president of the Sixteenth congress; H. A. Fowler, of Phoenix, secretary of the congress; George C. Swink, of Lamar, Colo., the father of successful irrigation in the Arkansas valley of Colorado, and many others.

Governor Curry and staff and secretary of the Territory Nathan Jaffe arrived and have established headquarters for the two weeks in Albuquerque. From all parts of the west are coming in men well known in the history of the development of the great resources of the arid and semi-arid lands of the Rocky mountain and southwestern states.

The executive committee, reception committee and members of the board of control generally spent a busy day yesterday greeting the guests. Colonel Hopewell, Colonel Trenchard, Mr. W. H. Fowler, Solomon Jaffe, Captain Clark M. Carr, George Aron and other gentlemen yesterday took Secretary Fowler, Governor Curry, Secretary Jaffe and other prominent visitors in automobiles about the city and environs, and to the exposition grounds.

The scene at the Alvarado last night was a most animated one, in addition to the vast throng outside the hotel listening to the band concert, the

rooms were crowded with visitors, and Albuquerque people all the evening. With the arrivals coming in every train a new train was announced. Other distinguished arrivals are expected tomorrow, including the Santa Fe official special, which comes to Albuquerque evening.

John Barrett, director of the Bureau of American Republics, leaves Chicago today and will arrive here Tuesday morning. Mr. Barrett came to the congress as international representative of the American republics, with the rank of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, representing all the republics, and is here one of the most important visitors to the congress in his official capacity, aside from his distinguished personal services to the world at large.

All of the visitors come full of enthusiasm over the work prospects, and well pleased with the preparations made to receive them and the warm cordiality of the "Albuquerque way." The work of the most important session of the irrigation congress ever held starts off under the most favorable auspices.

RECEPTION TO DELEGATES

There will be an informal reception tonight at 8 o'clock in the reception rooms of the Commercial Club building, especially for the delegates to the irrigation congress, every one of whom is asked to be present and get acquainted with his fellow delegates, and attend a pleasant social hour. Preparations have been made to make it a most enjoyable event, and it is hoped no delegate will fail to attend.

government of the great Roosevelt dam in the Salt River valley, near Phoenix. When seen yesterday evening by a Morning Journal representative, Mr. Fowler expressed himself as being very agreeably surprised at the preparations that have been made for the congress and the entertainment of its delegates. "It was intimated to me before I left Phoenix," said Mr. Fowler, "that I would be surprised at Albuquerque's arrangements for the entertainment of the congress, but I must confess that I did not expect such elaborate preparations and was very much pleased to note the spirit of cordial welcome everywhere manifested."

Speaking of the attendance at the congress from Arizona, Mr. Fowler said he was of the opinion that there would be a greater number of delegates and visitors from all parts of the state territory than there have been at any previous congress. Mr. Fowler said that a carload of delegates would arrive here from Phoenix this morning and that Governor Kibbey and staff would arrive tomorrow morning.

Mr. Fowler has played an important part in the development of the Salt River valley and has unbounded faith in its future possibilities. The reclamation of the valley was made possible by the construction of the Roosevelt dam, which was built in the government at a cost of over \$3,000,000. This was the first irrigation project started after the passage of the reclamation

act. Mr. Fowler was one of the first men who recognized the feasibility of constructing the Roosevelt dam, and for many years he has been working for the passage of the reclamation act. He was one of the men who assisted in convincing congressmen that government reclamation was an absolute necessity to the development of the west and southwest and worked unceasingly for the passage of the reclamation act. Mr. Fowler made several trips to Washington in the interest of the bill and was at last gratified to witness the president affix his official signature thereto. The Roosevelt dam will be the first project completed after the passage of the reclamation act and is recognized as the pet project of the service. The dam is a noteworthy modern engineering feat and is considered by expert engineers to be one of the finest in the world. The dam, when finished, will be two hundred and eighty-four feet in height, or sixty-three feet higher than the Bunker Hill monument. It impounds 1,300,000 acre feet of water. "To the average layman the meaning of that statement is not obvious," said Mr. Fowler. "In order to better illustrate it I have figured it out that this amount of water would irrigate a strip of land one mile wide from San Francisco to Detroit, with one foot of water. A power line is now under construction at a cost of \$4,000 per mile, from the dam to the city of Phoenix, eighty miles distant. It is estimated that twenty-five thousand horsepower can be transmitted over this line. One mining company has offered to contract for ten thousand horsepower. In the event this great power is materialized it will be but a question of years when the dam will pay for itself."

Mr. Fowler said among other things concerning the Salt River valley that the people almost without exception are all boosters, all working together for the upbuilding of the country and the day is not distant when it will be one of the greatest agricultural districts in the world. Mr. Fowler, in his capacity as president of the Salt River Valley Water Users' association a position which he has held ever since its organization, comes in contact with the people of all classes who occupy lands in the valley and says that they are all feeling happy as a result of the good crops of the last few seasons. "The half of it is not yet told," said Mr. Fowler, in conclusion. "Just what the limit of development the valley will reach is as yet unknown. Only this last season cotton, which, according to the department of agriculture, ranks as equal if not superior to the Egyptian cotton of Egypt, was grown with great success. Dates, which have been declared fully equal to the Northern African dates, were also grown with success and several groves of tropical fruits have signaled their intention of growing dates on a large commercial scale. Oranges, which find a quicker and better market than the pick of the California fruit, are still our stronghold and probably will be for some time to come. Lemons, citrus fruits, apricots, peaches, pears and apples—in fact, nearly everything that will grow has been grown successfully in the Salt River valley. We do not as yet know its possibilities and limitations and intend to keep up active experiments until we have made a trial at growing everything, which we think can possibly find a home in the valley."

Mr. Fowler in addition to being secretary of the National Irrigation congress and president of the Salt River Valley Water Users' association is also president of the National Federation of Water Users' association, which organization comprises twenty associations and is also president of the Associated Charities of Phoenix; is known as the "Father of the Carnegie Library" in that city; and is one of the most prominent lawyers in the country.

Koonce, General Superintendent H. W. Sharp and Division Superintendent J. M. Kurn.

"Pass M. E. Knott," says a little pastboard that is being passed around the city by Fred Macpherson, of Los Angeles, traveling representative of the Santa Fe Employees' magazine, who has joined the crowd of Santa Fe officials in this city.

After reciting about twenty-five Biblical passages showing that man is not born to pass, the pastboard says on the reverse side:

"The fifty-five thousand officials and employees of the Santa Fe take pleasure in presenting you this complimentary transportation. The more frequently you use it the better they will be pleased. It will also please them to see you represented in the advertising section of their publication, the Santa Fe Employees' magazine."

"The Santa Fe operates 10,000 miles of road in thirteen states and territories; monthly payroll nearly \$2,000,000."

"If there is a harvest ahead, even a distant one, it is poor thrift to be stingy of your seed corn.—Carlele."

SANTA FE MEN COMING IN ON EVERY TRAIN

The Santa Fe men are still arriving and will be arriving all the week. Among those who came in yesterday were Charles L. Songraevs, of Chicago general colonization agent of the Santa Fe; T. B. Gallagher, of Amarillo, Texas, traveling freight agent and passenger agent; F. Savage, of Topeka, one of the veterans of the Santa Fe advertising service; C. E. Nelson, of Topeka, and many others.

carload of grains and grasses from the San Luis valley also arrived yesterday to take its place in the Colorado exhibit, as well as a carload of immense potatoes raised by E. H. Grubb, of Carbonade, Colo., the greatest potato grower in the state, who has contracts to supply all the Vanderbilt railways with their spuds.

"Pueblo, we think, is fully entitled to the next irrigation congress," said W. H. Olin, of Fort Collins, last night. Mr. Olin is connected with the Agricultural college at Fort Collins, is in immediate charge of the Colorado exhibit in the Santa Fe building, and in general charge of all the Colorado exhibits.

"I will tell you why," said Mr. Olin. "Colorado now has a larger acreage of land under irrigation than any other state in the union, California having been outstripped by the Centennial state. Pueblo is the logical meeting place for 1909 because there are more big projects started or proposed in the Arkansas valley than anywhere else in the west. Irrigation has reached its greatest perfection in Colorado and experts from Asia, Africa and Australia, Egypt and Europe come to the state to study the science of irrigation as applied there. Irrigation has been practiced in Colorado since the year 1840. On the Cache la Poudre river, in a distance of twenty-five miles, there are no less than eighty-four reservoirs which have secured the farmers of that section the enormous benefit of fifty millions of dollars in profits from irrigated crops. Nowhere in the world is there anything to equal this record. Colorado should have the 1909 meeting, and Pueblo is the logical city for it. Pueblo is going to make a winning fight to get it."

The Pueblo boosters plan to have the irrigation congress held in conjunction with the annual state fair, which has just closed this year. From this way they are going after the congress they are apt to get it, or to give Spokane a run for her money. Pueblo is claimed to have strong support among the delegates.

Beveridge to Tour West.
Chicago, Sept. 27.—Senator Albert J. Beveridge's itinerary for his tour to San Francisco was announced at republican national headquarters last night. It includes Oct. 3, Helena, Mont.; afternoon, Butte, evening, Oct. 4, Missoula; Oct. 5, Seattle; Oct. 6, Tacoma, morning; Portland, evening; Oct. 8, San Francisco, noon and over night; Oct. 9, Reno; Oct. 12, Ogden, noon; Salt Lake, night; Oct. 13, Denver, night.

The itinerary after Denver has not yet been arranged, but it probably will be through Kansas and Missouri.

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A FINE MEAL FOR A LITTLE MONEY. THE FASHION CAFE.

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Colorado Boosters Claim State Is Now Foremost in Irrigated Acreage, and Has Most Successful Projects.

Forty strong and accompanied by the big Elks' band of Pueblo, with twenty-five pieces, the delegation from Pueblo, Colo., to the irrigation congress arrived last night in a special car with the avowed intention of securing the next congress for Pueblo or knowing the reason why. A big

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CROWDS OF PEOPLE LISTENING TO THE BAND

Mexican Musicians Please Great Throngs at Park and Alvarado—City Will Be Full of Bands.

The porticoes, walks and every available inch of standing room about the Alvarado hotel was crowded black with people last evening to listen to a splendid concert by the Mexican army band, which has pleased the people more than any other musical organization of the kind ever heard here. In the afternoon previous the band also played to a crowd which almost completely filled the park and which was generous of its applause. It was a happy inspiration which resulted in the securing of this band of artists who are doing a large part to make the carnival period a success.

The city is to be fairly invaded with brass bands before the week is out. Among those that are coming are Held's crack band with the Utah delegation, the Fort Bliss band with the El Paso delegation, the Twenty-first Infantry band with the Fort Logan contingent, the Capital City band of Santa Fe, which is not at all slow, a band with the colors from Roosevelt, the Elks' band of Pueblo, the Duke City band, the Old Albuquerque band, the Leonard and Lindemann boys' band and numerous others. There will certainly be no lack of music during the big show.

DUKE CITY BAND CLOSSES SEASON AT ROBINSON PARK

The Duke City band has been rehearsing for many weeks preparing new and appropriate music for the congress. Several new members have been added to the aggregation, which materially increases its efficiency. The band has purchased the uniforms and music formerly owned by the Elks' band. Commencing Tuesday morning and continuing throughout the congress and fair the Duke City musicians will be on duty and expect to take their place with the best of the visiting bands. Owing to the fact that there was a conflicting attraction last night in the shape of the Chinabush band, which played at the Alvarado, and because of the confusion of the evening the crowd which attended the Duke City band concert at Robinson park last evening was not so large as usual. The concert, rendered last night was the last of the season as far as playing in the park is concerned. The concert was very pleasing and was much appreciated by those present. The following card of thanks indicates the feeling of the officers and members of the band towards the city council, business men and citizens of the city.

"We, the undersigned, officers of the Duke City band, in behalf of the said organization, desire to thank the city council and business men of Albuquerque for their hearty cooperation

tion and financial support tendered us during the past season, which made possible the series of Sunday evening concerts at Robinson park."

"W. L. EDGAR, President.
"M. J. McGuinness, Financial Secretary.
"GEORGE DAVIS, Treasurer."

EXCURSION TRAIN TO MEXICO CITY

Passenger Agent of the Mexican Central Here To Promote Big Excursion Through Republic.

Armed with the cheapest railroad rate ever made for a trip of equal distance, and an unlimited supply of advertising matter, C. F. Berna, passenger agent for the Mexican Central at El Paso, arrived in Albuquerque yesterday for the purpose of making up a party of 100 or more whom he proposes to take to Mexico City and return following the irrigation congress. The Mexican Central and the Santa Fe have made a joint rate of \$25 for the round trip from this city to the City of Mexico and return, a rate which, as Mr. Berna says, "is cheaper than staying at home."

The plan is to make up a special train in Albuquerque and run the train solid to the capital of the republic and return with ample time for sightseeing at the southern terminus of the run. The trip to Mexico is an attractive one and the excursion is very sure to be one of the most popular of the several which will be run out of Albuquerque following the congress.

NAVAJOS MAY GET HERE TONIGHT

The big caravan of fifty Navajo Indians from the wilds of the reservation led by Chief Peschikline and accompanied by a dozen reservation cowboys and a party of other exposition visitors from San Juan county, is expected to arrive at Corrales, ten miles north of here, this morning after an arduous overland trek of two hundred miles or more. Col. D. K. B. Sellers, who has the contingent in charge at the fair, leaves today for Corrales to meet the Indians and they will probably reach here late tonight. The party is accompanied by Dick Wetherill, the well known frontiersman, and will prove one of the most picturesque and spectacular features of the exposition. Several cords of wood have been heaped up by Colonel Sellers at the exposition grounds in preparation for the big bonfire around which the Navajos perform their weird fire dance.

POSSIBILITIES OF SALT RIVER ARE LIMITLESS

SECRETARY FOWLER TALKS OF ROOSEVELT PROJECT

Will Impound Water Sufficient To Irrigate Mile-Wide Strip From San Francisco to Detroit, Says Phoenix Man.

B. A. Fowler, secretary of the Sixteenth National Irrigation congress, which convenes here tomorrow, and also president of the Salt River Valley Water Users' association, arrived in the city yesterday morning from his home in Phoenix. Mr. Fowler has been for many years an ardent irrigation enthusiast and was one of the leading spirits in the campaign which resulted in the construction of the



HON. B. A. FOWLER, PHOENIX, ARIZ. SECRETARY SIXTEENTH NATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

RIPLEY AND PARTY VISITING THE BEET FIELDS

SANTA FE SPECIAL TO ARRIVE HERE TUESDAY

Contains Distinguished Party of Officials and Directors, Who Will Remain Here Until Friday.

The largest single party of high officials and directors of the Santa Fe railway that ever visited Albuquerque will arrive here tomorrow evening on a big special train and remain here until Friday when they will return east traveling via the Belen cut-off. Today the Santa Fe men are inspecting the sugar beet fields of the Arkansas valley of Colorado and will spend the night at La Junta. The special which was made up especially to bring the Santa Fe officials to the irrigation congress, carries the following men:

President E. P. Ripley, Directors H. J. Berwyn, Paul Morton, Byron L. Smith, J. G. McCullough, C. S. Gled and A. C. Jones. Vice Presidents George T. Nicholson and W. B. Jensen. Freight Traffic Manager, J. E. Gorman. Passenger Traffic Manager, W. J. Black. Assistant Freight Traffic Manager, F. B. Houghton. Special Solicitor, T. J. Norton. General Manager, J. E. Hurley. Chief Engineer, W. E. Storey. General Freight Agent, J. E.

ALBERT FABER

308-310 Central Avenue

New Mexico's largest and most up-to-date Furniture and Carpet Establishment. Every department is filled with the best production of the leading factories and mills. We would be pleased to have you call and see our extensive line of Furniture, Carpets, Draperies and Household Linens.

Our Prices Are the Lowest in the City

APPLICATIONS AT PROMINENT BARBER SHOPS



person knows that it will be ap-
proach and returns to the limit. At
p. m. will be held the ceremonial

Curios, Souvenirs, Novelties, Fancy Goods.
215 So. Second Near Postoffice.



"Little Johnny Jones" has been highly praised by the critics everywhere, who, while writing in glowing terms of its originality and sentiment, and speak in the highest praise of its capturing and rather naive, of which there are two striking examples. Mr. Chubb has been given a heavy credit for the substantial story by the writer, which tells the story and adventures of an American boy, who goes to England to win fame in the English turf. *My Little Jones* is one of Chicago's most noted stories, even that "Little Johnny Jones" is the best.

To Mr. Moffat, the outcome of the present campaign is the narrowest and question that he is asking is whether or not the magnitude of the popular vote of the republican candidate. His view of the situation particularly in the west, and particularly in the south, is that it is such and such. He is convinced that Mr. Taft will be given

2 p. m. will be held the ceremonial

bers of the liberal party.

THE FASHION CAFE.

ARTISTS TELL THE STORY OF THE GREAT SOUTHWEST

Something About the Paintings in Convention Hall, and the Men Who Made Them—A Collection of Southwestern Scenic Art Without Equal in the World.

(By F. L. Vandegriff.)

Mr. W. H. Simpson, of Chicago, general advertising agent of the Santa Fe railway, for some weeks has been collecting paintings and photographs of southwestern scenes. He is bringing to the company, for exhibition in Convention hall during the National irrigation congress, these have come from the general offices of the company, and from the brush offices in the larger cities of the country, and Friday Mr. Simpson arrived to bring them.

The work is about completed, and a preliminary view of the collection is being given. Mr. Simpson, a man of artistic temperament, has grouped the pictures harmoniously, and the effect is to give the visitor with the atmosphere of the southwest.

In the presence of these pictures the spectator will feel what Charles Johnson calls the "impression of the Southwest," and from the brush offices in the larger cities of the country, and Friday Mr. Simpson arrived to bring them.

"I would like to have seen Turner on downed a certain bluff. I know it is a certain bluff, but with half inch cables on him to keep him from falling into the gulf from sheer delight. Only a few weeks ago after a day of action or seven or eight years, I had the day of again sitting there with 'Old Tom' Johnson, who has come near to doing the impossible than any other mediator with paint and canvas in the southwest. No one knows better than he the impossibility of painting God's masterpiece, but he has made his masterpiece in the Grand Canyon, and I would like to see someone try to better it."

Continuing Mr. Simpson says: "It was an accident that the Santa Fe route, when it followed the line of least resistance, across the Grand American Desert," for it was called fifty years ago, skinned the cream of the artist's interest of the southwest. There is no railroad in the world, not even excepting the Denver and Central, which penetrates such a wonderful of the material in geography and humanity."

The artists, who painted the pictures of the Santa Fe collection, which it will be the privilege of the people to see, are of the same inspiration that pervades Mr. Simpson's articles. Likewise, artists in the hall will be inspired, and possibly a brief mention of the pictures may be of interest to readers of the Journal.

Perhaps the most attractive of the collection and surely the greatest study is a painting by W. E. Rollins, of Phoenix, Arizona, entitled "Red Indians at the Grand Canyon." It is a representation of two Hopi Indians, clad in their ancient garb, standing on the rim in contemplation of the canyon, which is spread before them, its walls on an oval, illuminated by electric light, against the dark sky immediately south of the platform. This picture cost the Santa Fe one thousand dollars. It has been on exhibition in the offices of the company at Los Angeles and Denver and Albuquerque it will be sent to Kansas City.

Another Rollins in the collection is his "Song of the River," in the soft brown tones typical of his Indian pictures.

A notable landscape is the "San Francisco Peaks," (Arizona), by Descher, an eastern artist, who spent the winter of his life in Chicago. Although he is a very successful artist, he died in poverty of consumption, cared for by a few good friends.

Every artist who paints the Grand Canyon takes a different view of it. For instance, Gardner Simon, of Los Angeles, in a picture of the Grand Canyon, sees it in a more than its color effect. Another view of it is presented in "El Tovar," by Louis Allen, of Flagstaff, Arizona. This is the original painting from which the

photograph used by the Santa Fe in its advertisements is made.

By Allen also is an Arizona scene, entitled "Warm Springs," which is a soft collection of sky and land. Allen has a collection of pictures on exhibition at Portland, Oregon.

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TRAINS WILL RUN INTO CITY IN 8 MONTHS

NEW MEXICO CENTRAL ENGINEER OPTIMISTIC

Satisfied With Tijeras Canyon After Inspection And Says Work Will Commence Without Delay.

H. E. Colburn, of H. E. Colburn, a civil engineering and contracting engineer, of Cleveland, Ohio, who arrived here last week from the east, returned to the city yesterday evening after spending the last three days in an inspection of the Tijeras Canyon project. Mr. Colburn is in charge of the construction of the Tijeras Canyon project, which is a part of the New Mexico Central railway.

Mr. Colburn expressed himself as being much pleased with the proposed work of the road, designed that the Tijeras Canyon project was entirely feasible and predicted that the road would be in operation within eight months.

"I looked in and a preliminary surveying party in the field as early as I could get the north bridge," said Mr. Colburn. "Mr. Parcell, who made the original survey, will have charge of the party. It will take, I should judge, about a month to relocate the former survey." As soon as this survey is completed, the active construction on the work will commence from here and will be pushed in comparison as rapidly as possible. We already have considerable equipment at Tijeras, including a steam shovel and shovels, locomotives. A number of dump cars are on the road to Tijeras and should reach there any day. The work at the bridge and the work from the Albuquerque end, as we have eight miles of rail at that end. We have enough rails on hand to build the road from Albuquerque to the mouth of Tijeras canyon, and will commence laying the steel just as soon as it reaches this city. We are going to advertise for trains and intend to get a large force of men and horses on the job as soon as the preliminary details have been arranged.

"I am not entirely satisfied with the proposed line from Tijeras to Hagon and will suggest that some other change be made in that route."

A. L. Richmond, proprietor of the Southern Trust company, and the construction bank of Pittsburgh, will arrive here on October 2 for a conference. Mr. Richmond will be accompanied by several other bankers, engineers and men. They have the money to build the road, are satisfied with the feasibility and advisability of building it, and are satisfied that there is a demand for the road, that it will pay them to construct it and are confident that the work will be commenced at once. The present time is an opportune one for railroad construction in the west. There are thousands of steam shovels, dump cars and all manner of construction equipment lying idle in Ohio, Pennsylvania and other states, which can be brought down here and used to good effect.

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"I predict that within two months every day will be a month of July in Tijeras canyon—there will be all kinds of blasting, within six months the road will be completed from Hagon to Mosley, and in eight months there will be passenger and freight trains running from Albuquerque to Mosley, over the tracks of the New Mexico Central railroad company."

Asked as to the probable location of the terminal depot of the road in Albuquerque, Mr. Colburn said that the matter had not as yet been definitely settled. "Mr. Richmond has offered a price of \$100,000 for the site of a private individual who will submit the most original plan for a depot at Phoenix, Arizona, which is a continuation of the road," Mr. Colburn said. "I will likely be an Indian building, but as to the exact location, I am not prepared to say just at present. Mr. Colburn expects to remain here for several days."

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Mr. Colburn, who is in charge of the construction of the Tijeras Canyon project, which is a part of the New Mexico Central railway.

Mr. Colburn expressed himself as being much pleased with the proposed work of the road, designed that the Tijeras Canyon project was entirely feasible and predicted that the road would be in operation within eight months.

"I looked in and a preliminary surveying party in the field as early as I could get the north bridge," said Mr. Colburn. "Mr. Parcell, who made the original survey, will have charge of the party. It will take, I should judge, about a month to relocate the former survey." As soon as this survey is completed, the active construction on the work will commence from here and will be pushed in comparison as rapidly as possible. We already have considerable equipment at Tijeras, including a steam shovel and shovels, locomotives. A number of dump cars are on the road to Tijeras and should reach there any day. The work at the bridge and the work from the Albuquerque end, as we have eight miles of rail at that end. We have enough rails on hand to build the road from Albuquerque to the mouth of Tijeras canyon, and will commence laying the steel just as soon as it reaches this city. We are going to advertise for trains and intend to get a large force of men and horses on the job as soon as the preliminary details have been arranged.

"I am not entirely satisfied with the proposed line from Tijeras to Hagon and will suggest that some other change be made in that route."

A. L. Richmond, proprietor of the Southern Trust company, and the construction bank of Pittsburgh, will arrive here on October 2 for a conference. Mr. Richmond will be accompanied by several other bankers, engineers and men. They have the money to build the road, are satisfied with the feasibility and advisability of building it, and are satisfied that there is a demand for the road, that it will pay them to construct it and are confident that the work will be commenced at once. The present time is an opportune one for railroad construction in the west. There are thousands of steam shovels, dump cars and all manner of construction equipment lying idle in Ohio, Pennsylvania and other states, which can be brought down here and used to good effect.

"I understand that it is the intention to eventually extend the New Mexico Central on to Roswell. Then we will have a railroad that will be worth something."

"I predict that within two months every day will be a month of July in Tijeras canyon—there will be all kinds of blasting, within six months the road will be completed from Hagon to Mosley, and in eight months there will be passenger and freight trains running from Albuquerque to Mosley, over the tracks of the New Mexico Central railroad company."

Asked as to the probable location of the terminal depot of the road in Albuquerque, Mr. Colburn said that the matter had not as yet been definitely settled. "Mr. Richmond has offered a price of \$100,000 for the site of a private individual who will submit the most original plan for a depot at Phoenix, Arizona, which is a continuation of the road," Mr. Colburn said. "I will likely be an Indian building, but as to the exact location, I am not prepared to say just at present. Mr. Colburn expects to remain here for several days."

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PERSONAL

William Kelly is in the city from Gallup.

Born, yesterday, to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Farwell, of North Fourteenth street, a baby boy.

Nelson L. Legend, of the United States forest service, is among the irrigation congress visitors.

Dr. Cunningham, of Las Vegas, arrived in the city last night for the irrigation congress.

W. M. Atkinson, one of the best known citizens of the Pecos valley, arrived last night from Roswell.

Capt. W. C. Reid, of Roswell, and Mrs. Reid are in the city to remain during the sessions of the congress.

Charles J. Berger has returned after spending two months visiting relatives in Chicago and Minneapolis.

Harry Benson, general baggage agent of the Santa Fe to Los Angeles, arrived in the city last night.

E. A. Cahoon, chairman of the First National bank of Roswell, arrived last night to attend the irrigation congress.

Charles De Henon, one of the prominent farmers of the Pecos valley district, was among the arrivals from the Pecos valley last night.

Superintendent Clinton J. Connell, of the United States Indian school at Santa Fe, has arrived in the city to remain for the whole week.

Mrs. John W. Presnell, wife of Mr. Presnell, manager of the Golden Rule Dry Goods company, returned last night after spending six weeks on the Pacific coast.

W. H. Herrick, of Socorro, a brother of the late Professor Clarence L. Herrick, former president of the University of New Mexico, is in the city for the exposition.

James M. Wheelock, of Denver, a well known insurance man, and formerly a prominent citizen of Albuquerque, arrived last night to remain four or five days.

James Boyce, superintendent of the boiler shop in a large mining and smelting concern in Guadalajara, Mexico, is in the city on a visit with his sister, Mrs. Edward McArthur.

D. T. White, of Roswell, one of the members of the New Mexico sheep sanitary board, is in the city to attend the congress. All members of the board are to be in the city during the week.

Will C. Barnes, a former resident of New Mexico, and now inspector of grazing in the forest service, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., will be here today or tomorrow to remain until the congress closes.

"Tag day" of the Non-Sectarian Benevolent society has been changed from Wednesday to Tuesday. All ladies who are to assist in the work of "tagging" are requested to be at H. H. Field's store at 8 o'clock Thursday morning.

Hon. H. J. Hagerman, of Roswell, one of the delegates at large to the irrigation congress from New Mexico, arrived last night to remain until the close of the exposition. Mr. Hagerman has brought with him the largest exhibit of apples ever made by a New

Mexican grower, from the famous Hagerman orchard, near Roswell, the apples being a part of the Pecos valley display.

Charles K. Cramer, traveling engineer for the Baldwin Locomotive works, with headquarters in Los Angeles, is in the city on a short visit. Mr. Cramer was for many years a Santa Fe engineer, running out of Albuquerque.

Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Curry, of Bloomington, Ind., are in the city, the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Eiler, of 412 South Eighth street. Mrs. Curry, who was formerly an Albuquerque young lady, is a sister of Mrs. Eiler and will be remembered here as Miss Hazel Howe.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Walker, of Los Angeles, arrived yesterday and will be the guests of Mrs. Jessie Kelscher, of 122 North Weller street during the irrigation congress. Mr. and Mrs. Walker formerly resided in Albuquerque.

Mrs. Walker, being at our time postmaster of the Old Town postoffice.

The New York American tells of the resignation of Arthur Lawrence Barney as manager of the Hotel Knickerbocker at that city. Mr. Barney, who was formerly manager of the Bellevue-Stratford hotel in Philadelphia, is a son of W. H. Barney, the well known engineer in the Santa Fe and one of the old-time residents of this city.

The Modern Woodmen of America will meet in Falls hall at a school tonight to complete the work of organizing a camp of the organization in Albuquerque. The new camp will be known as No. 14383. State Deputy W. H. Becker, of Denver, Ill., assisted by District Deputy D. P. Greener, will conduct the meeting. All old members of the order, who belong to camps in other districts, together with all new members, are requested to be present.

N. B. Chappay and son, of Kirtley, are in the city to remain several days.

The Young Men's Republican club headquarters on Silver avenue have been fully decorated for the coming exhibition. A thirty-five foot flag pole has been erected immediately in front of the club and the Stars and Stripes are now floating from the masthead.

An Indianapolis "Republican" headquarters has been stretched across the street and the newest and finest of the building have been decorated with flags and bunting. A large picture of William Howard Taft, which shows the original Taft smile, has been placed outside the front entrance.

The concert to be given under the auspices of the Woman's club in the Elks opera house Thursday evening promises to be one of the musical events of the season. The best musical talent in the city will appear on the program. Mr. Bruno Dieckmann, violinist, will conduct some of the principal numbers on the program. Mr. Dieckmann has studied for the past two years under Karl Balch, and for three years previous under Edward Dean in Brussels. Mrs. A. A. Frank and Miss Lillian Haddock will assist in solo work, and Mrs. Manuel Stevens Haddock will render several piano selections. Reserved seats for the concert will be shown on sale at Moore's music store at 8 o'clock Thursday morning. Tickets five cents and one dollar.

BECKER VERDICT AWAITED WITH INTEREST

Case of Government Against
Belen Man Will Go Down in
Court Annals as One of the
hardest Fought for Years.

Great interest has been manifested among the people of this city in the verdict in the case of the United States vs. Fred Becker, of Belen, brother of John Becker, of that place, and a man of prominent family.

A sealed verdict returned by the jury at 12:30 Sunday morning, after twelve hours deliberation, will be opened in the district court this morning.

The case of the government against Becker will go down in local court circles as one of the hardest fought in many years. Becker was indicted by the United States grand jury in 1907, charged with robbing the United States mail of \$2,000. The robbery was alleged to have taken place at Belen, N. M., early in the morning of June 21, 1907. The prosecution claimed that Becker opened the mail sack, which was thrown off at the Santa Fe depot in Belen, on that morning by the mail clerk on the El Paso train, and extracted therefrom a registered parcel, containing \$2,000 in ten-dollar notes. The package was shipped to the First National bank at Belen from the Albuquerque First National bank. Although post-office inspectors and Santa Fe railroad detectives arrived on the ground the day of the robbery, and worked on the case persistently and systematically for several months, they were unable to obtain any clue which would lead to the discovery of the robber or robbers, and were forced to abandon the case, admitting that they were baffled. Some two years after the robbery, bank notes, of the same number, series and denomination as the ones stolen from the registered package, began to be put into circulation in a mysterious manner in Belen. Inspectors and detectives were once more dispatched to Belen and after investigating the matter at some length, they placed Fred Becker, a brother of John Becker, of the Belen Alcantilla community, under arrest, charging him with the crime. Becker throughout protested his innocence, and declared he was at home at the time the robbery was supposed to have occurred. The prosecution, however, succeeded in working a considerable chain of circumstantial evidence around Becker, which evidence was presented to the grand jury with the result that he was indicted on two counts, one of them felony of United States property, and the other felony of a package of the United States

registered mail. The case was not for trial on three different occasions, but was postponed each time on account of absence of necessary witnesses. Finally the details for the trial were satisfactorily arranged, and the actual trial commenced Wednesday morning last. A large number of witnesses, many of them brought from a considerable distance, and at heavy expense, were placed on the stand. The prosecution traced the bills which were alleged to have been stolen by Becker, from the time they left the currency department at Washington, until they were thrown off by the mail clerk on the Santa Fe depot platform at Belen. The attorneys on both sides watched the case with great interest, and on several occasions, counsel on both sides engaged in lively tilts on matters of admission of evidence and other points of law. United States Attorney D. J. Leahy prosecuted the case, and Attorney Thomas N. Wilkerson, and H. E. Ferguson conducted the case for the defendant.

CHARIMAN MACK CALLED
HURRIEDLY TO NEW YORK

Buffalo, Sept. 27.—Unexpected developments in the political situation in the east necessitated a change to- day in the plans of National Chairman

Norman E. Mack, and instead of departing for headquarters in Chicago he took a train late tonight for New York. Mr. Mack was on his way to Chicago, where he expected to remain about two weeks. On his arrival here today he received a message asking him to return to New York. Chairman Mack would not indicate the nature of the developments that caused him to suddenly defer his western trip.

Mr. Mack denied that his sudden return to New York was due to any hesitancy on the part of Norman Bader to accept the chairmanship of the democratic national committee.

MARKS NEW ERA IN DEVELOPMENT OF NEW MEXICO

C. L. Seagraves, Immigration
Expert, Sees in Irrigation
Congress the Wiping Out of
Last False Impression About
This Territory.

Of all the delegates attending the National Irrigation congress there is perhaps no other man who can so clearly estimate the influence of the congress upon the future of New Mexico and upon the development of its industries as C. L. Seagraves, general colonization agent of the Santa Fe railroad, who arrived in Albuquerque yesterday as a delegate from Illinois. For many years Mr. Seagraves has been engaged in the exploitation of the Southwest and during those years much of his time has been given to New Mexico. His work has brought him into close touch with the territory's resources, and with the men who are developing them; his knowledge of conditions is thorough and his firm belief in the great future ahead for this territory is therefore sure to carry much of encouragement and conviction.

"The holding of the National Irrigation congress in Albuquerque," said Mr. Seagraves last night, "is going to prove just the influence that has been needed to remove the last false impression about New Mexico from the minds of the people east of the Mississippi. New Mexico has been the most misnamed of the Western territories. Up to a very few years ago, there has been little general knowledge of the tremendous natural resources here. The impression of sage brush and cactus, lizards and bad men has clung with discouraging tenacity. Recently, however, as the people have come to know something of the real conditions, this impression has been fading rapidly and within the past few years there has been a rush of immigration to this territory and a development along all lines that is something more than encouraging. New Mexico is getting far more than her share of the immigration now pouring into the Southwest. The tremendous possibilities of the land are becoming known and as knowledge increases the rate of immigration and the development is bound to grow more rapid. It has been the work of twenty years, this forward movement we are now seeing, years devoted to removing false impressions and to telling the truth about what this territory has to offer. It has been a long pull and at times it has been discouraging, but New Mexico's frontier days are over and the influence of this congress, direct and indirect, will be enough to match the long campaign of education and to let the people abroad know that New Mexico holds all opportunities for home making, for agriculture, for mining, for almost every form of industry, quite equal to those in the most favored of the states. We are discovering new resources in New Mexico every day, its possibilities of development are almost unlimited. And the people, the home seekers, are discovering these possibilities. For our records show that an immi-

gration to New Mexico during the past year far in excess of the year before, which, in turn, established a record. The outlook for this territory has never been so satisfactory as now. It was only necessary to let the people who are seeking homes and opportunities know the facts."

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