

9-30-1908

Albuquerque Morning Journal, 09-30-1908

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ALBUQUERQUE MORNING JOURNAL.

THIRTIETH YEAR.

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

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

Deliberations of the Sixteenth Annual Session of National Irrigation Congress Well Under Way

IMPRESSIVE ADDRESSES AND SPLENDID MUSIC MAKE NOTABLE OPENING SESSION

Albuquerque's New Convention Hall Packed to the Doors With Four Thousand Delegates and Spectators Gathered From All Parts of the Earth to Discuss the Great Problem of Reclamation of the Waste Places.

OPENING DAY FORECASTS MEETING SURE TO PROVE SUCCESSFUL

New Mexico, Through the Governor, and Albuquerque, Through the Mayor, Extend Cordial Welcome With Responses by President of the Congress and the Representatives of Many Nations; President Roosevelt and Many Men of National Prominence Send Greetings; the Opening Program.

Veteran workers in the great field of reclamation of arid lands who have attended every session of the National Irrigation Congress since the creation of the organization say that in all the history of the congress the creation of no more beautiful and no more impressive opening session than that of yesterday morning in Albuquerque's new convention hall which introduced the sixteenth annual meeting of the congress. To those of us for whom it was the first time the congress session, the opening ceremonies were decidedly impressive leading a new and broader meaning to this organization with which, while we have seen and felt the benefit of its work, direct and indirect, we have not heretofore been familiar. To those of us for whom it was the first time the congress session, the opening ceremonies were decidedly impressive leading a new and broader meaning to this organization with which, while we have seen and felt the benefit of its work, direct and indirect, we have not heretofore been familiar.

But all things are likely to be judged by contrast and the comparisons made by veterans of the congress between the opening session of yesterday and the opening sessions of the other congresses in other cities could not but be gratifying to the hard working officers and members of the board of control, and to the people of Albuquerque and New Mexico who have worked hard and long in preparing for this meeting.

It was ten minutes to eleven o'clock when President Gandy called the congress to order, his big voice filling the convention hall and carrying to every corner of the galleries where every seat was filled and where several hundred people were standing. Every one of the 3500 seats in the convention hall was occupied and with those who were standing considerably more than four thousand people were in sound of the president's voice.

The Mexican National band played "The Star Spangled Banner," and every person in the house was standing. The band followed with the Mexican national anthem and the great audience broke into hearty applause which was renewed when Rev. Geo. C. Cartwright, pastor of the Mexican cathedral, who extended the invitation to hold the congress here, led Leader Pedro A. Nieves to the platform and in a brief speech, first in Spanish and then in English, decorated the talented director with the official badge of the irrigation congress, set on a background made of the national colors of the United States and Mexico. It was a pretty ceremony and it brought delegates and audience together in enthusiastic interest in the proceedings to follow.

The invocation followed, pronounced by Rev. Father A. M. Mandelari, S. J., of the Immaculate Conception church.

A splendid rendition of the irrigation ode, sung yesterday by a chorus of one hundred voices; led by soloists of rare ability and directed with marvellous skill. Men who know paid compliment to yesterday's rendition of the dignified composition when they said that the irrigation ode had never been better sung than by the Albuquerque chorus, although these same men had heard it sung by the great Tabernacle choir of Salt Lake City. One more opportunity will be given to hear this chorus in the Oratorio to be presented in convention hall tonight and it is safe to say that there will be no vacant seats. Albuquerque is quite justly proud of this chorus and is especially proud of the talented young director, Miss Caroline A. Strong, who made it. Miss Strong's task was not an easy one. She took eighty voices, untrained for the most part in chorus singing, and brought them to perfection in a composition of unusual difficulty in a matter of six weeks. When the chorus was reinforced by a number of voices from Las Vegas and elsewhere and by the soloists and orchestra, Miss Strong took the completed organization and in less than a week of rehearsing produced yesterday's result, a result the excellence of which the enthusiastic commendation of the congress and the audience bore ample testimony.

And, here again Albuquerque is quite justly proud of its solo parts were splendid. In spite of her years of work in concert and opera, in America and abroad, is an Albuquerque girl, while Mrs. C. A. Frank, whose beautiful voice won equal favor, is also of Albuquerque. The tenors, Mr. Dupuy and Mr. Jenson and the basses, Mr. Wallace, are from Los Angeles, while the orchestra is from Emporia, Kansas. Almost in the middle of the ode the audience interrupted for nearly five minutes of applause before allowing the chorus to proceed and when the splendid finale of national airs had been sung, the audience, on its feet, gave another demonstration of its approval.

The Addresses of Welcome.

That President Gandy is a business man is very plain. The audience would gladly have listened to a second rendition of the ode, but the president, with an eye to the carrying out of the program, called for announcements and Secretary Foster plunged into the midst of things, with statements of attractions to occur later in the day, announcements for the information of delegates and concerning routine business of the congress.

President Gandy then introduced Mayor Felix H. Lester of Albuquerque who welcomed the delegates and the visitors in behalf of the hostess city. Mayor Lester said:

Mr. President, Members of the Congress, Ladies and Gentlemen:

On behalf of all the people of the city of Albuquerque, I offer you a warm and hearty welcome to this city as a place of meeting of the sixteenth National Irrigation Congress. Ever since the close of this congress any doubt as to the wisdom of your selection, or any regret on your part that you did not go elsewhere for this meeting, such doubt and regret shall not be made every possible effort on our part to make every convenience and your entertainment. Although we may fall in our resources adequately to entertain the vast multitude of our guests, we shall not fail in the boundless hospitality, which I assure you, constitutes every home in Albuquerque, for the period of your visit, your care, and which gladly offers for your service every resource of the city and its people.

If the event shall prove that we have unfortunately overestimated our capacity as a host, we plead in extenuation our high appreciation of the dignity and importance of this gathering and the great honor conferred upon us by its assembling here, and ask you to forgive us for having

The Opening Session of the Sixteenth National Irrigation Congress

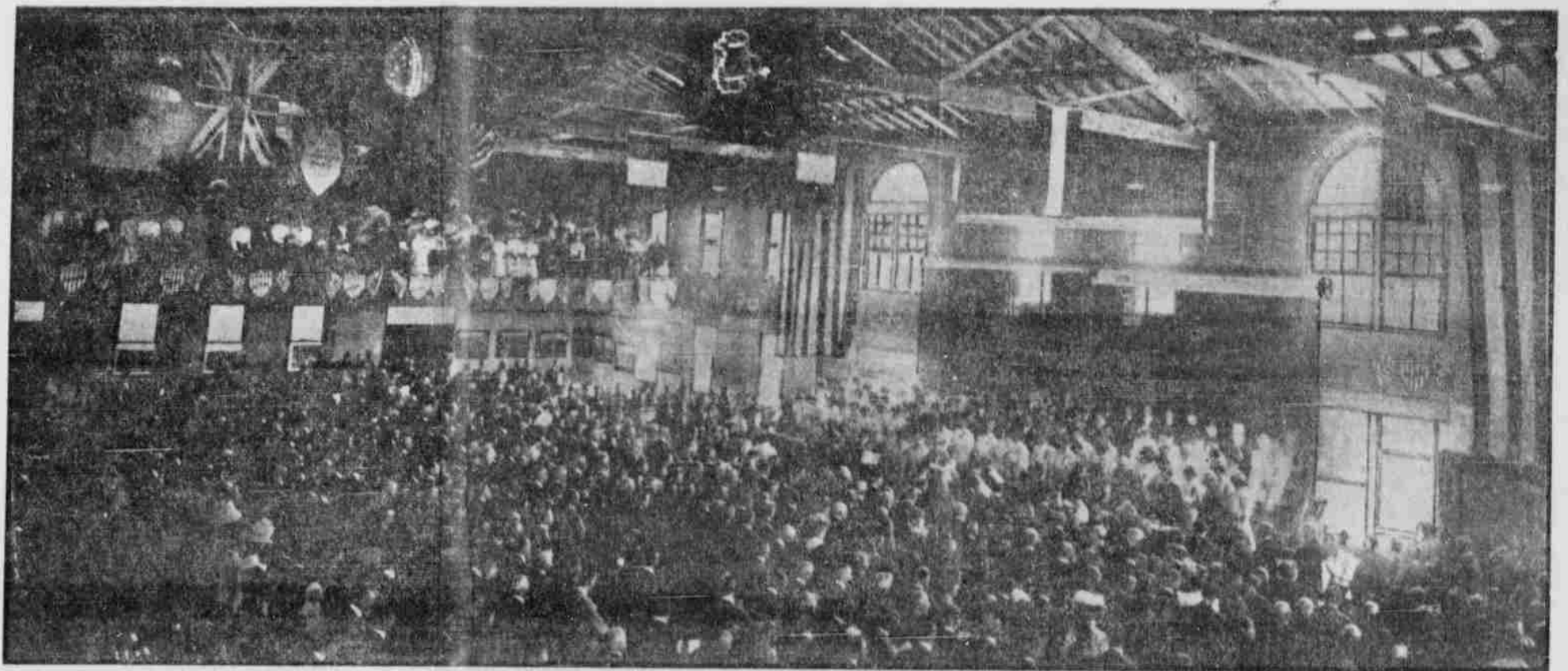


Photo by Humphries and Walton, Morning Journal Staff Photographers.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SENT THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO THE SIXTEENTH NATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS AND TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA:

"I HEARTILY HOPE THAT I SHALL HAVE A CHANCE THIS WINTER TO REJOICE WITH YOU IN THE CONGRESS OF NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA."



THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS.
Wednesday, September 30th—Second Day.
9:30 a. m.

Musical—Mexican National Band.
Address—John Barrett, Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics formerly Minister to Argentina, Panama and Colombia—"Irrigation's Great Progress Through Pan-American."
Address—Hon. D. C. Beaman of Colorado—"The National Forests of the Forest Service."
Address—W. M. Wiley of Colorado—"Irrigation by Private Enterprise."
Address—Warren H. Frost, Secretary Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce—"Comparative Values of Funds in Pumping for Irrigation."
Greeting from Representatives of National Organizations.
Report of Committee on Credentials.
12:30 p. m.

Musical—Mexican National Band.
Address—W. W. Follett, Consulting Engineer, International Boundary Commission—"Irrigation on the Rio Grande."
Address—George H. Maxwell of Illinois—"The Irrigation of the West."
Address—George C. Anderson of Colorado—"Irrigation in Colorado."
Address—Prof. G. E. Smith of Arizona—"Water Resources of Very Arid Valleys."
Musical—Mexican National Band.
Address—Prof. L. G. Carpenter, State Agricultural College of Colorado—"Development of Irrigation in the Valley of the Rio Grande."
Address—Doctor William Saunders, C. M. G. L. D. P. R. S. U. Director of Experimental Farms, Dominion of Canada.
Discussion.
3:30 p. m.

The Golden Legend—Soloists: Mrs. C. A. Frank, Soprano; Mrs. H. Dupuy, Mezzo-Soprano; Mr. J. P. Jenson, Tenor; Mr. A. Wallace, Bass. Mr. J. P. Jenson and Mr. Jenson, Tenors; Mr. A. Wallace, Bass. Mr. J. P. Jenson and Mr. Jenson, Tenors; Mr. A. Wallace, Bass.

TODAY'S EXPOSITION PROGRAM.
8:30 a. m.—Parade and drill by cadets of Roswell Military Institute—Albuquerque hotel grounds.
9 a. m.—Exposition grounds open for admission.
10 a. m.—Reception at exposition grounds, college teams.
10:30 a. m.—Reception at exposition grounds, college teams.
11 a. m.—Reception at exposition grounds, college teams.
12 p. m.—Reception at exposition grounds, college teams.
1 p. m.—Reception at exposition grounds, college teams.
2 p. m.—Reception at exposition grounds, college teams.
3 p. m.—Reception at exposition grounds, college teams.
4 p. m.—Reception at exposition grounds, college teams.
5 p. m.—Reception at exposition grounds, college teams.
6 p. m.—Reception at exposition grounds, college teams.
7 p. m.—Reception at exposition grounds, college teams.
8 p. m.—Reception at exposition grounds, college teams.
9 p. m.—Reception at exposition grounds, college teams.

productive lands have been reclaimed and made productive beyond the possibilities of these enthusiasts who were called to this congress and who in the earlier stages of the movement for national irrigation. I like the liberty of this body to its mission and its mission is to bring to the people of this country the benefits of the irrigation act which will go down in history as a piece of legislation of greater importance and of more lasting benefit to this people than the homestead law itself.

Not by way of complaint, but for the purpose of calling attention to a fact which should be pondered by every patriotic citizen of this republic, I submit that New Mexico has not received all of the benefits which she should have derived from the administration of the reclamation act. I do not wish to be understood as suggesting that there has been any discrimination against New Mexico in the administration of that act, or that it has not been administered by the executive department of the government according to its letter and spirit. The point which I seek to make is that New Mexico is represented in the congress of the United States by

GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO FORMALLY OPENS THE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION

Thousands Cheer Territory's Chief Executive and Management of Great Event as the Hospitality and Welcome of Albuquerque and the Southwest Are Extended to Visitors From Near and Far.

IMPOSING MILITARY PAGEANT ESCORTS DISTINGUISHED PARTY TO THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS

"As governor of the territory, I have been requested to formally open the International Exposition and Territorial Fair."

Ladies and gentlemen, it gives me the greatest pleasure to officially announce that the exposition is now open.

With these brief remarks, Governor Curry, of New Mexico, at about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the front of the grand stand at Tractor park, opened the big show.

Governor Curry was introduced by Charles W. S. Howell, of the board of control, who made a most able speech yesterday afternoon, pointing out the importance of the exposition and its value to the people of the territory.

The governor, who was accompanied by his family, was escorted to the exposition grounds by a military band and a detachment of the New Mexico National Guard.

The governor, who was accompanied by his family, was escorted to the exposition grounds by a military band and a detachment of the New Mexico National Guard.

REAL WORK OF CONGRESS BEGINS TODAY

Morning Session Likely to Develop Some Features of Unusual Interest; Committee Appointments First Order.

JUDGE BEAMAN TO TALK ON THE FOREST RESERVES

Well Known Colorado Man Has Decided Views on Mr. Pinchot's Policy; Strong Program for Both Sessions.

The real work of the National Irrigation congress will begin this morning and the morning session promises to bring forth developments of unusual interest. The committee appointments will be made by President Gandy as the first order of business. Practically all of the state delegations have held their sessions and those who have not will meet this morning to select their chairmen and name their delegates. The committees out of the way the program will proceed.

Then John Barrett, director of the American Republics, will be the first speaker, giving the first address on the subject of "Irrigation Through Pan-American."

Judge D. C. Beaman, of Colorado, has been selected on the program from Thursday to this morning, being assigned to the place of the printed program after originally to former Senator Joseph A. Carey of Wyoming, who was unable to attend. Judge Beaman will have as his subject "The National Forests and the Forestry Service" and it is estimated that he will discuss certain features of the forestry policy of Mr. Pinchot, which have been sharply criticized in the west and with which Judge Beaman does not agree. His address will be one of the most important of the session and there is very keen interest among the delegates in what he will have to say.

It is estimated also that resolutions may be offered during the day by delegates from Oregon River valley in California sharply criticizing the forestry bureau's administration of affairs in that region.

W. M. Wiley, of Colorado, will deliver one of the most interesting addresses of the session this morning, his subject being "Irrigation by Private Enterprise." Mr. Wiley has been prominently identified with private irrigation enterprises in Colorado and his address will be from the viewpoint of the practical man.

The afternoon session will be devoted to addresses and papers by several well known irrigation and agricultural experts among them Mr. W.

Roswell Cadets on Dress Parade

The cadets of the New Mexico Military Institute at Roswell will parade in dress uniforms and drill on the exposition grounds this morning at 10 o'clock.

Under command of Col. J. W. Wilson, who has charge of the exhibition, the cadets will be reviewed by Governor J. Frank.

On half mile of staff, United States army, and by Governor Curry. The Roswell cadets are well drilled, well equipped and a typical body of New Mexico boys. Their performance on the drill ground will be well worth seeing.

(Continue to Page Five Column One)

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

COLORADO PROJECT ONE OF WORLD'S GREATEST

SUPERVISING ENGINEER
TELLS OF HUGE SCOPE

String of Reservoirs on Great
Desert River Will One Day
Reclaim Two Million Acres.

A string of great storage reservoirs extending along the Colorado river from the Green river in Colorado to the Yuma project in southern Arizona is the cost scheme now gradually taking shape in the plans of the United States reclamation service. The Yuma project, or Laguna dam, now building in southern Arizona, will be only one unit in a great system of dams which will reclaim two million acres of new worthless land, and take its place among the world's greatest achievements in bringing water to the desert. It will cost more than fifty million dollars.

The scheme even as conservatively pictured by Louis C. Hill, of the reclamation service to a Morning Journal representative last night, is even at once to be of vast proportions. Mr. Hill, who is supervising engineer for the southwestern district for the reclamation service, is perhaps better qualified than any one else to talk of the government's plans to reclaim the southwest. Mr. Hill has under his direction the building of the Elephant Butte dam, the great Roosevelt dam in the San River valley, the Yuma project, the Strawberry valley project, in southern California; the Carlsbad project in the Pecos valley, and the great Colorado river scheme. He thus has under his direction half a dozen of the world's great reclamation projects. While Mr. Hill explains that even these are far from being so extensive as some now in progress in India and Egypt, yet they are big enough to form a gigantic work.

Mr. Hill has recently returned from that part of the Green river which extends into Colorado before it joins with the Grand river to form the Colorado. A reservoir here is planned which will respond twice more water than any other in the world.

"In the event of the completion of this system of reservoirs on the Colorado," said Mr. Hill last night, "of which the Green river reservoir will be but a unit, two million acres of land will be reclaimed, including that already under irrigation by government dams. The amount of water in the Colorado river is twelve times as much as is carried by the Rio Grande."

"The Colorado is a much more destructive stream, as evidenced by its work in the Imperial valley of California, but the reclamation service hopes in time to so regulate and control this great stream that it will do no further serious damage. The plans for the storage of waters of the Colorado at various places along the river will, when they materialize, result in a tremendous system of dams, such one of which will reclaim a vast territory."

Mr. Hill talked in an interesting manner of the other southwestern projects, all the details of which he

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.

has so to speak in the path of his hand.

"The Roosevelt dam in the San River valley will when completed, be the first dam larger than the Elephant Butte dam on the Rio Grande. It will be expected to produce only by spring alone in India and America. The Elephant dam on the Rio Grande will have twice the capacity of the Roosevelt dam, however, in using in the irrigation of this river and the well known saguaro, including the deposit of soil, the dam most perfect in the world. The Laguna dam on the Colorado, and only one unit in a great system of dams which will reclaim two million acres of new worthless land, and take its place among the world's greatest achievements in bringing water to the desert. It will cost more than fifty million dollars.

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Come and See the Wheels Go Round

The Morning Journal extends a cordial invitation to everyone who is interested to call at our luxuriously furnished barn and see a real live newspaper art department at work. Mr. W. R. Humphries, of the Humphries Photo company, official photographer for the exposition, is great as a reception committee. He is almost as good at it as he is at photography, and that is going a long way, because the Humphries pictures are good enough to take home. The Morning Journal regrets that the art department happens to be in the barn, but there wasn't any place else to put it. And the art department is just as effective and efficient in the barn as it is in a city rooming flat.

Mr. Humphries and his staff took some pictures in Convention hall yesterday that are as perfect as the faces of the delegates may be distinguished at a glance. The pictures made just at the opening of the session is a remarkable example of modern photography.

power to drive the big engine, which has been driven 1,000 feet, for six days, and still a big piece of work. The engine, which is now being driven by a big piece of work, is now being driven by a big piece of work.

The engine, which is now being driven by a big piece of work, is now being driven by a big piece of work.

Look out for the Aeronauts. The ancient dance of the Compadres, known as the Aeronauts, is now being given at the exposition. It is a very old and interesting dance, and is now being given at the exposition.

Through your columns I wish to express a very sincere thanks to all who have made it possible for me to see the exhibition at the exposition. I wish to express a very sincere thanks to all who have made it possible for me to see the exhibition at the exposition.

NANCY S. BERNICK
Clifton, Ok.

CLIFTON BOYS LOSE TO TRINIDAD

Colorado Aggregation Takes
First Game of Baseball
Tournament; Clifton, However, Was in the Game All the Time.

In a ten inning game of baseball, Clifton, Colorado, took the first game of the tournament by defeating the Trinidad team by the score of 4 to 2.

The score, which indicates that the game was a little one-sided, but it was not such a one-sided game as it first appeared. The feature of the game was the good pitching by Clifton, of Clifton, who struck out four batters. Clifton, who struck out four batters, was hit frequently and was not successful in striking out any of the Clifton boys. Good pitching by Clifton, who struck out four batters, was hit frequently and was not successful in striking out any of the Clifton boys.

The game today will likely be between Trinidad and Albuquerque. Clifton, who struck out four batters, was hit frequently and was not successful in striking out any of the Clifton boys.

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| Team | AB | R | H | E | P | O | A | E |
|----------|----|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clifton | 25 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trinidad | 25 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Clifton | 25 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trinidad | 25 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Clifton | 25 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trinidad | 25 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Clifton | 25 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trinidad | 25 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Clifton | 25 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trinidad | 25 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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Ready Prepared Foods

For your lunches. Don't waste time staying home cooking your meals.

Call and see our Delicatessen and Lunch Goods.

All kinds, at right prices.

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is working overtime, making the necessary for quick lunches, etc.

All kinds of Cakes, Pies, Coffee Cakes, Cookies, Bread, Rolls, etc.

Hot Rolls at 5 o'Clock
Every day as always.

We have just opened another leg of this famous German

Dill Pickles
2 for 5c

and large ones, at that

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Good Things to Eat.
Mail Orders Filled Same Day as Received.

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Such as you will need for the coming fair.

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Nobby Brown
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Young Men Just in
\$25.00

The New Automobile
Coat is Just in. Have
You Seen It?

Stetson Full Dress
Shoes, \$6.00

Stetson Hats \$4 to
\$6.00.

**Full Dress
Suits**
For Sale or Rent.



Stetson Full Dress
Shoes, \$6.00

Stetson Hats \$4 to
\$6.00.

**Full Dress
Suits**
For Sale or Rent.

E. L. WASHBURN CO

119 West Gold Avenue - 122 South Second Street

RECEPTION NOT AN INVITATION AFFAIR

All Ladies Here With Delegates To
Congress Urged To Attend
Commercial Club Function This
Afternoon.

For the information and guidance of the wives and daughters of the delegates to the irrigation congress, it is announced that the reception to be given at the Commercial club this afternoon by the ladies reception committee of the irrigation congress, or who have accompanied the gentlemen delegates here, are extended a cordial invitation to attend the reception, which will be held in the club from 4 to 6 o'clock this evening. The ladies having the affair in charge have been at work for many days completing the arrangements, and those who attend are assured a pleasant afternoon.

Millions of bottles of Foley's Honey and Tar have been sold without any person ever having experienced any other than beneficial results from its use for coughs, colds and lung trouble. This is because the genuine Foley's Honey and Tar in the yellow package contains no opiates or other harmful drugs. Guard your health by refusing any but the genuine. Sold by J. H. O'Reilly Co.

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Albuquerque, N. M.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

Statement of Condition at Close of Business Sept. 23 1908

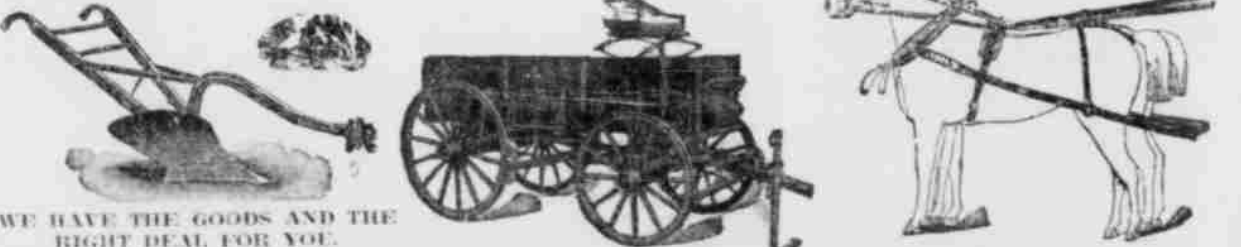
| Resources | Liabilities |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Loans and discounts \$1,620,700.00 | Capital \$2,000,000.00 |
| U.S. securities, etc. 45,000.00 | Surplus and profit 53,562.85 |
| Banking house and fixtures 29,910.00 | Circulating notes 200,000.00 |
| Government bonds 4,400,000.00 | Deposits 2,158,564.82 |
| Cash and exchange 866,256.82 | |
| Cash resources 1,200,866.82 | |
| Total 12,016,866.82 | Total 2,912,067.67 |

Officers

JOSHUA S. RAYNOLDS, President. M. W. FLOURNOY, Vice President.
FRANK MCKEE, Cashier. R. A. FROST, Asst. Cashier.
H. S. PICKARD, Asst. Cashier. H. E. RAYNOLDS, Director.
A. H. McMILLEN, Director.

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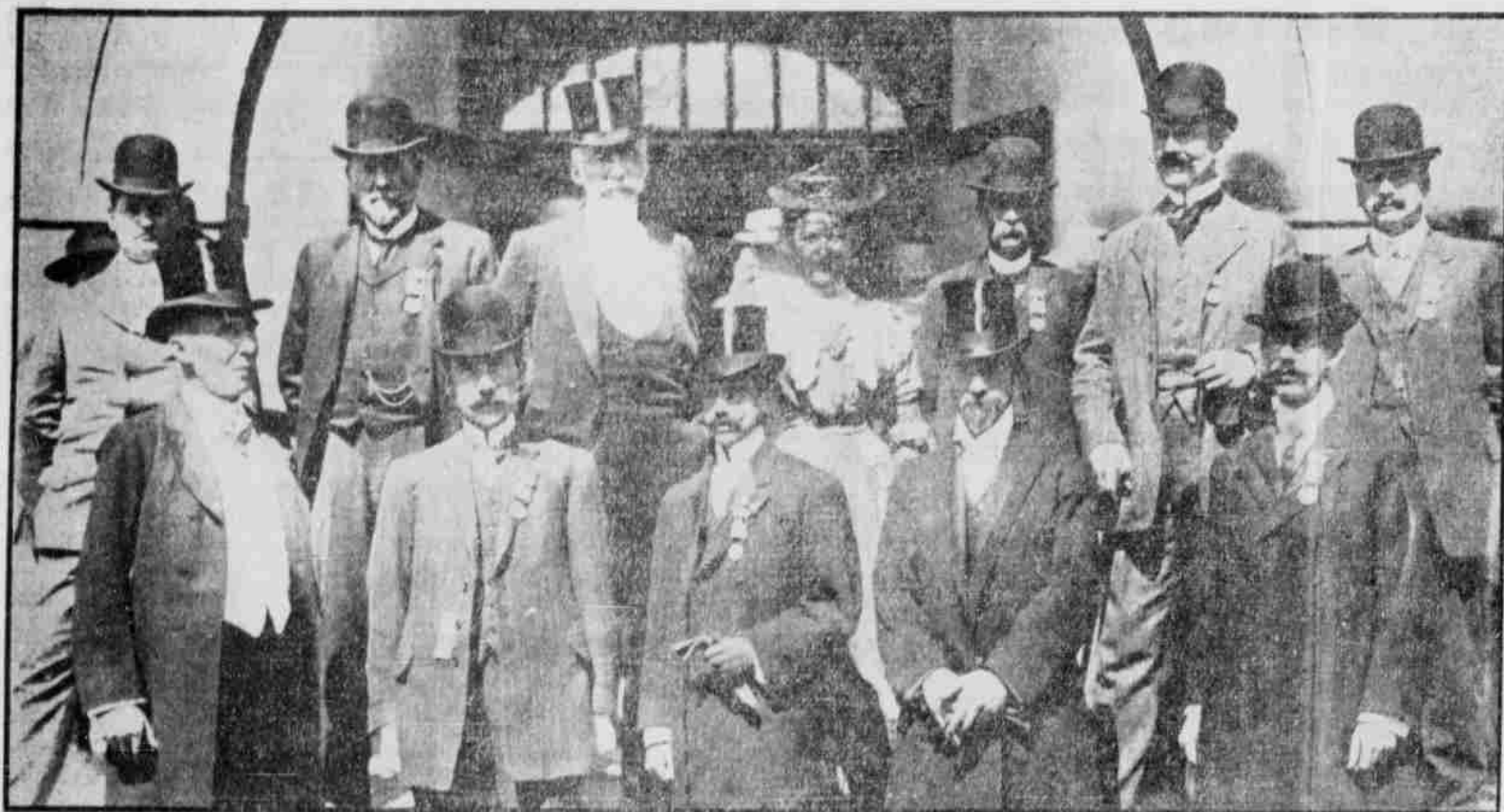


Photo by Humphries and Watson, Morning Journal Staff Photographers.

Reading from left to right—Senor Fabian, of Mexico; A. A. Schoonman, of Cape Colony; O. A. Gosthuisen, of Cape Colony; Herr Platin, consul at Denver from Germany; Senor Elias, of Mexico; Dr. E. McQueen Gray, chairman of the committee of foreign representation; Senor Carlos Comandini, of Chile; Dr. Racta Neves, of Brazil; Dr. A. Nacimoli, of Afghanistan; representing the Italian government; Senor Jose Maria Garcia of Chihuahua.

ILLINOIS IS OUT WITH A CANDIDATE FOR SECRETARY

F. H. Griswold, of the Chicago Record-Herald, One of the Widely Known Newspaper Men of the Middle West, Urged by His Friends for the Office.

While the matter of the presidency of the Irrigation congress for 1909 is left in abeyance pending the transference of more immediate business, the secretaryship, one of the most important offices of the congress, has come into prominence. This early through the activity of a long list of supporters of F. H. Griswold, of Illinois, who is being urged for election to that office. Mr. Griswold's home is in Chicago, while it has been growing rapidly ever since the

late Bernard-Henrich, and has been engaged carefully in immigration and consular work for a number of years, having had charge of the consular department of his newspaper. Mr. Griswold's knowledge of the West is thorough and the very strong arguments being made for him that the position of a secretary from Illinois would be specially advantageous since it is not so much in the West that information about the West is needed as in the United States and the West, whence come the men who are building homes in the semi-arid states.

Mr. Griswold's position, for a newspaper man, is a unique one, and his long standing in his position makes him an ideal man for the secretaryship of the congress, and the majority with which he has been associated among the delegates last night indicates that he will have a long lead in the race that there is a contest for that office.

The Illinois delegation elected J. A. Smith, of the Rock Island railroad, chairman of the delegation, Robert E. Wilson, of the Santa Fe, member of the committee on resolutions, and Miss Rose to the committee on permanent organization, while D. H. A.

deputy were elected honorary, vice president from Illinois.

Boston Room Grays.
The Boston Room Grays, for president of the congress, advanced considerably last night, several of the wide delegations desiring to support him. Thus far no other candidate for the office has been prominently referred to among the delegates.

WANTS PERMANENT ORGANIZATION FOR CONGRESS

MASTRO OF CALIFORNIA STRONGLY FAVORS PLAN

Movement to Establish Permanent Headquarters and Conduct Steady Work Gaining Strength With Delegates.

A movement which is gaining considerable strength among the delegates to the Irrigation congress and which has been quietly discussed for some time past among the leaders of the work of the congress, has for its object the establishment of permanent headquarters for the congress. The suggestion of a secretary to conduct the headquarters and to carry out systematic investigation into irrigation work and to make suggestions and plans for the future of the valley. The plan is a large one, but it is believed that it could be made not only successful, but of vast value to the work of the congress, and to the people of the valley.

It has given some consideration to the plan, and then H. A. Jastre, of the California Irrigation, and it seems to be in the not only possible, but worthy of careful consideration, and with a view to action.

Mr. Jastre, who is president of the National Irrigation association, and whose knowledge of the workings of large organizations like the Irrigation congress is thorough, believes the work to be done through a permanent headquarters would be more effective.

"The congress, in this way," he said, "would be able to carry on investigations, make reports to the congress and generally pave the way for intelligent action and effective work upon those matters in which we are concerned. This action must be taken by the congress, and it is to be done by this plan, which would be most useful in bringing public sentiment, and in the campaign of education which must still be carried on if we are to entangle and make most useful the large program of conservation of our national resources."

EIGHT CANDIDATES TO PRACTICE DENTISTRY

Terrestrial Board Passes on Qualifications of Applicants.

Eight candidates for a license to practice dentistry in the territory applied to the New Mexico Dental Board, which is now in session at the University of New Mexico, for the purpose of passing on the qualifications of applicants for a license to practice dentistry in the territory.

The examining board is composed of Dr. M. J. Moran, of Denver, Dr. L. E. Irvine, of Carlsbad, Dr. F. E. Olney, of Las Vegas, and Dr. E. J. Alvar, of this city.

BRILLIANT SOCIAL EVENTS LAST NIGHT

Reception in Honor of Foreign Delegates and Charity Ball Keep Those in Search of Diversion Busy.

Two brilliant social events marked the first evening of the Irrigation congress session. The reception to foreign delegates in Convention hall was a notable affair. In line with the long list of foreign representatives were Governor Curry and staff, General Bell, General Thomas and wife, and the officers of the Twenty-first infantry. The officers of the Irrigation congress, Mayor Felix H. Foster, officers of the board of control and a number of prominent visitors, Dr. E. McQueen Gray, under whose direction the reception was arranged and conducted, managed his somewhat tedious office with great success, and for several hours delegates and visitors, Albuquerque people by scores filled the hall, the floor having been cleared for the occasion. President Ripley, of the Santa Fe, H. A. Mudge, of the Rock Island, Paul Morton, of the Equitable Life Insurance company, and a long list of prominent railroad men who are the guests of Mr. Ripley and Mr. Mudge, were among those who called to pay their respects to the delegates from other nations.

The charity ball in Elks' ballroom, was equally successful. The ladies of the Benevolent society, who managed the affair, had disposed of an incredible number of tickets, and the attendance was large. The music was exceptionally good, and all arrangements for the ball were admirably carried out.

Other Social Events.

Mayor Felix H. Foster entertained a large party at dinner last night, including officers of the Irrigation congress, members of the foreign delegation, and a number of other prominent guests of Albuquerque.

Director John Barrett, of the Bureau of American Republics, will entertain at dinner at the Alvarado hotel tonight, in honor of the foreign delegates attending the Irrigation congress.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Forecast.

Washington, Sept. 29.—New Mexico and Arizona—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

W. B. Barker, a well-known Las Vegas attorney, is in the city.

Chas. C. Green, of Tyrone, N. M., arrived here yesterday to remain in the city for a short stay.

J. O. Miller, registrar of the New Mexico Agricultural college, is in the city for a short stay.

Charles W. Ward, district attorney of San Miguel county, is in Albuquerque for a stay of several days.

Mrs. E. H. Twist has returned to Albuquerque from a visit of several weeks with friends in the Northern states.

Mark Thompson, district attorney of Dona Ana county, was among the Mesilla valley people who arrived yesterday.

Territorial Superintendent of Schools James E. Clark has arrived in the city to remain several days during the exposition.

Frederick Wietzen, manager of the American Beet Sugar company, will arrive in the city today to remain during the congress.

William A. Mullane and W. G. Waggoner, prominent citizens of Carlsbad, are in the city to attend the congress.

Mrs. W. K. Logan, of Fort Worth, Texas, is in the city, the guest of her daughter, Mrs. John Fowler, of 311 South High street.

Frank D. Croghan, of the firm of T. S. Croghan & Sons, of Glendale county, is here to attend the congress.

There will be a meeting of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. All members are requested to be present.

Col. James Tracy, president of the Luna county fair association, is in the city to obtain a few pointers from the Irrigation congress, to which he is a delegate.

Mrs. A. Z. Crute, aunt sister, Miss Stuart, of Kansas City, arrived on the limited yesterday and will be the guest of Mrs. M. W. Flannery during the congress and fair.

Dr. and Mrs. Fisher, accompanied by their family and wife of Roswell, are here during the congress, the guests of A. A. Trimble, of South Ariz. street.

Victoriano Chavez, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Los Ranchos de Santa Fe, accompanied by Mrs. Valdez, is visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Francisco Perez, of 1299 North Broadway.

Dr. Luther Foster and Dr. W. H. Garrison, heads of the New Mexico Agricultural college, are here in charge of the cadets from that institution.

Arthur Middleton, who is to sing in "The Golden Legend" tonight at the convention hall, has a splendid voice, which in "The Golden Legend" is said to be about the most magnificent thing, vocally speaking, Albuquerqueans will hear in a long time.

Scipio Craig, editor of the Circulator, published at Redlands, Cal., is in the city to attend the Irrigation congress. The present congress is the

Tailor Made Clothes
"Down to the Minute"

The Famous
A.E. Anderson & Co.
Suits and Overcoats
\$18.00 to \$45.00
Handled Exclusively
By
Reynolds & Loken
119 South Second St.

COLLEGIATE

Tucson, Arizona
in the
Santa Cruz Valley
The Most Irrigable County on Earth
wants the
Irrigation Congress
in
1910--1910--1910
Write Chamber of Commerce for Books and Pamphlets.

thirteenth consecutive meeting of that body which Mr. Craig has attended.

A. J. Beckman, of San Francisco, city president and treasurer of the Presidio Irrigated Farms company, is one of the prominent men of the California delegation at the Irrigation congress.

The delegates from the Santa Fe board of trade to the convention of commercial organizations to be held today, consists of L. H. Prineas, H. M. Reed, Fred Muller, Frank Green and R. L. Rice.

Charles Hanna, a college mate of Mrs. Robert P. Asplund, is in the city for a couple of days, attending the exposition and looking after business interests in the valley. Mr. Hanna leaves tonight for Riverside, Calif., his home.

Among the arrivals in the Tucson delegation yesterday were Professor G. E. Smith, irrigation engineer at the territorial university; Dr. Robert P. Shattuck, of the Whitwell sanitarium; A. H. Lyon, managing editor of the Star and J. M. Roberts of the California Wine company.

The delegates from Arizona are all hard at work upon the preparation of the proposed excursion after the adjournment of the congress to the cities of Prescott, Phoenix and Tucson. The excursion is to run as planned, over the Santa Fe to Phoenix and thence down to Tucson via the Southern Pacific.

Bridges were being torn through out the convention last night after a storm carrying the temperature "Tucson—1910". The members of the congress from the southern half of Arizona are all working hard to keep Tucson before this congress, and on Monday in their celebration, that they propose to make a hard fight for it next year.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hark of Las Vegas, are in Albuquerque for the congress. Mr. Hark is one of the foremost promoters of water here growing in New Mexico, and is among the prominent workers for the exposition. Mr. Hark has offered a donation of money to the fair making the best individual exhibit of grain.

"Little Johnny Jones," at the Elks' theater tonight, is being looked forward to with much pleasure by Albuquerque people, and the thousands of visitors, and it will be a case of first come first served when the tickets go on sale October 2. This is one of the most popular musical successes in the country, and the seats will be quickly grabbed.

The Ladies of the Altar society of the Immigrant Conception church will serve a supper from five to seven this evening and tomorrow evening in the St. Mary's school building, from seven and eight. The proceeds from the supper will be turned over to the church extension. An orchestra will carry out the program of the day's entertainment to the school building during the evening.

W. A. Chapman, of El Paso, the man who built the Elks' colony building at the exposition, is one of the prominent Gate City boosters in evidence around the city this week.

George A. Fleming, secretary of the Las Vegas Commercial club, and a member of the New Mexico bureau of immigration, is in the city to attend the Irrigation congress. Mr. Fleming is a delegate at large from New Mexico.

An opportunity to secure dental service free of charge, is offered by the New Mexico board of dental examiners, to those who will present themselves to Dr. E. J. Blyer's office at 1 o'clock this morning. The only condition attached to the offer is that the person be in need of the services of a dentist. The preference will be given in order of application—first come, first served.

BLACKFEET ARE AT WORK ON BIG DAM

Two Medicine Project in Montana Will Be First Completed Almost Entirely by Indian Labor.

"The Two Medicine government diversion dam being built in Northern Montana, will have the distinction when finished, of being the first one on which practically all the labor was done by Indians," said Charles E. Dagomonte, last night, Mr. Dagomonte, who is supervisor of Indian employments for the bureau of Indian affairs with headquarters here, has just returned from Montana, where he has nearly two hundred Blackfeet Indians at work on the project with teams and Fresno scrapers.

"An unusual thing here is that the Indians are furnishing their own teams," said Mr. Dagomonte. "They are proving splendid laborers and are fully as capable working on the dam as at home on their reservations. They are just beginners at this sort of work, and have made a fine showing. The project here will cost from \$500,000 to \$600,000, and I believe will irrigate some 20,000 acres."

Superintendent H. B. of the reclamation service in the Southwest, is said to be the most successful man in handling the Indian labor furnished by Mr. Dagomonte, having employed successfully hundreds of restless and ill-disciplined Apaches on the Laguna dam. Messrs. Dagomonte and Hill have done more than any other two men probably to demonstrate the value of the Indian as a laboring man.

THE SALT RIVER VALLEY

Site of the Roosevelt Dam and diversion canal. Probably the most spectacular of the various government projects. Built for business with plenty of it in sight.

The valley, a part of it, has been under cultivation for years. Under primitive methods, and others farther advanced, development was remarkably rapid and comfortable fortunes have been the result.

Under the more perfect and scientific methods now in government aid, a greater area will be brought under cultivation and better crops obtained from lands at present uncultivated. Tucson, Phoenix, Glendale and many other cities in the valley are worth seeing on this trip of years.

Visit Salt River Valley, Phoenix, Prescott, etc., and en route stop at the Grand Canyon.

Round Trip Tickets
Phoenix, \$23.45
Phoenix, via Grand Canyon, \$29.95
Prescott, \$18.95

Other points that you should visit are: Payson Valley, Big Bend Valley, El Paso, Las Cruces, Bering, Rio Grande, Santa Fe and city of Mexico.

Tickets on sale October 2 to 10 inclusive. Descriptive literature, information, etc., at an office at depot, or at Information Bureau, Central Union Station, at Phoenix, Ariz.

T. E. Purdy, Agent



Opening Address of Sixteenth Irrigation Congress Full of Promise for the Future of Semi-Arid America

PRESIDENT GOODY SOUNDS KEYNOTE OF THE CONGRESS

President Goody's address to the opening session of the Irrigation Congress follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen of the National Irrigation Congress:

No more appropriate section of the country could have been selected in which to hold a session of the Irrigation Congress than here in New Mexico, where irrigation was first introduced and put into practice on this continent.

I am sure I voice the sentiment of every delegate and visitor to the city of Albuquerque upon this occasion, when I say that we are all glad to meet here in this splendid territory soon to become a state—soon to be brought to its own by being admitted into the union. Not only New Mexico but Arizona as well, not one, but both, are soon to be separately crowned as sovereign states, each worthy of an mission into the great sisterhood of states, where each may work out its own destiny and share in the honors and benefits of statehood. "States are not great, except as men make them."

Men capable of making this session of our National Irrigation Congress a glorious success are capable of making this one of the great states of the republic.

We are profoundly grateful to the people of Albuquerque and to the people of the entire territory of New Mexico for the magnificent and cordial welcome which has been extended to us.

From the first settlement to this year of our land has been a long wait but at last this land of sunshine, this land of opportunity, is just beginning to be properly appreciated. Its wonderful resources are now being developed with marvelous rapidity. Its great soil measures are attracting and commanding the necessary capital to open them. The acreage of tillable land already under cultivation by irrigation exceeds one million acres. National and private irrigation projects now being constructed will reclaim another million acres of as fertile land as the sun in all its course shines upon, and on these lands thousands of American farmers will establish happy, prosperous homes, and on these fertile acres in this health-giving climate intensive farming will be practiced, and here will be produced almost any crop that can be grown in the temperate zone. There is probably no fruit superior to that grown in the fertile valleys of this section. New Mexico sugar beets show as high a percentage of sugar and as great a yield per acre as can be grown anywhere else in the world. Alfalfa grows so luxuriantly that the farmers are kept busy almost the year round putting it

in stack. An owner of a ten-acre tract down near Albuquerque once employed a newly arrived son of the Emerald Isle to stack his alfalfa, and it was agreed between the employer and the employee that it should be hauled to one stack yard. At the end of the season the owner visited the place and found to his surprise that Pat had made at least four different stack yards, and when he asked him the reason for disobeying his orders the Irishman promptly replied: "Why man, one stack yard wouldn't hold the half of the alfalfa on this land."

New Mexico is all right from any standpoint. Last year she spent one-half million dollars in the maintenance of her schools; she has a population of over 400,000, and each year thousands of new settlers are locating in her towns and cities and on her lands. New Mexico has 700,000 head of live stock; live coal and precious metal mines, her orchards, her vast lumber and cement interests and numerous other resources are already annually bringing and distributing among these good people millions of wealth, and the delegates from the other states and territories congratulate you upon your growth and prosperity, and thank you again and again for your most cordial welcome to your midst.

We are more than pleased to meet and greet the people of this enterprising, wide-awake city of Albuquerque. Every effort has been put forth by you to make our sojourn long to be remembered by us all as one of the most delightful times of our lives.

We have met here in annual session to consider and formulate plans for the wise development of government policies looking to the conservation and the best use of our natural resources, and more particularly to the conservation, preservation and use of our forests, our streams and our lands.

Some people assert now that national reclamation has become a fact in the development of this wonderful land, that there is nothing more for this association to do. I reply, the

(Continued to Column 1, Page 11.)

FOUNDER OF THE CONGRESS UNABLE TO ATTEND

William E. Smythe, of Utah, founder of the Irrigation Congress, who was to have spoken on "The Hope of the Little Lands," has been unable to attend, and his address will be read by the secretary.

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(Continued to Column 1, Page 11.)

GOVERNOR PRINCE TELLS OF YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Governor Prince, of New Mexico, veteran of many irrigation congress sessions and one of the leaders in the movement for reclamation, delivered one of the opening addresses of the afternoon session, September 29, 1908.

Gov. Prince, who was in the city of Albuquerque, told the story of the first irrigation congress, at its successive sessions, a word as to the historic significance of the region in which we meet this year, in connection with irrigation.

I have already alluded to the fact that this is the first time that the congress has held a second session in the same city. It was very proper that this compliment should be paid to New Mexico, for New Mexico is the birthplace of American irrigation.

Long before the first adventurous Spaniard saw the swift-flowing waters of the Rio Grande, the forefathers of the Pueblo Indians had settled in its fertile valley and constructed long

these ditches with which to irrigate their crops of beans and corn, of melons and pumpkins, and the fields of cotton from which they made the variously colored mantles which were the objects of such admiration of the first European explorers.

In the far northwest of the territory, along the San Juan river, and its tributaries, are still to be seen the lines of the acequias of this ancient people, and so accurately were they constructed, that modern engineers, seeking the best route and level for projected works for irrigation, find it so rarely possible to improve on the ancient lines, that they have finally come to adopt them without question.

The remains of these ancient waterways constitute unwritten history; but the earliest chronicles of explorers and conquistadores, of warriors and of priests, tell the same story.

When Cortez came to the white man to visit these fertile valleys, told of the fields of corn which abounded everywhere, and particularly mentions the place where he and his half-breed companions, after crossing the desert from the east, were feasted by the hospitable natives on beans and melons. All through this region he refers continually to these same vegetables, which were so plentiful that the Spaniards gave thanks to Heaven for their abundance, as they speak of the shawls or blankets made of the cotton raised by the people.

Five years later, in 1541, as soon as Coronado entered New Mexico, at Cibola, he found great stores of beans, melons and corn; and the chronicler lays special stress on the character of the latter, which he tells us had very short stalks, with the ears starting near the ground, but of a size which amazed the Spaniards, as they contained from 700 to 800 grains, which far exceeded anything then known in other countries.

At Tlucex, in this very valley, and but a few miles north of the spot on which we are assembled, the people were found clothed in cotton garments, and Coronado made a requisition of not less than 300 pieces of cotton cloth for clothing for his soldiers from which we judge of the extent of the culture among the original inhabitants. So productive was the cultivation of the Rio Grande valley, that Castaneda tells us "the harvest of one year is sufficient for seven years when they begin to sow; the fields are still covered with the corn which has not yet been gathered."

Forty years afterward, in 1582, Antonio de Espejo, traveling up this same Rio Grande, found abundance of corn and melons, and the people dressed in cotton clothes; and near Tlucex, one Indian chief presented him with 400 bolts of cotton. He tells us that the people all wore mantles of cotton, striped blue and white, like those of China, and on his trip to the westward he was presented with more than a hundred mantles, some colored and some white, and a great quantity of handkerchiefs or towels, with tassels at the corners. And, again, when the final expedition and settlement of the European settlement came, under Omate, in 1598, he found the same irrigated fields of beans, corn and melons, and the same extensive growth of cotton all along the valleys. The newcomers, who were not strangers in their old homes to this method of cultivation, naturally adopted the system of their predecessors, and continued it unchanged throughout all the long years of Spanish and Mexican control.

Those who have lived much in Mexican communities, in these later days, know that however irregularly the people may set their fences or even locate their dwellings, when it comes to laying out the lines of an acequia, they have what seems an intuition, but which I suppose is an inherited intelligence, by which they select unerringly the most favorable route, carving back and forth where arroyos are plentiful, but always with the minimum of fall to be sufficient for the constant moving of the water.

For more than two centuries before the industrious Mormon dug the first line of ditch for irrigation in Salt Lake City, the Spaniards had been raising great crops of corn and wheat, of beans and chili and calabashes, by artificial use of water now so familiar to us all; and so New Mexico has stood for long years, though surrounded by fierce and hungry tribes, entirely self-supporting, and drawing nothing from abroad but a little sugar and coffee and a few articles which were not of the necessities, but the luxuries of life.

In recent times, the people of New Mexico were almost the first to raise the questions regarding public irrigation, which have since been so widely known and thoroughly discussed; for on the 16th and 17th of March, 1892, we held a great convention at Las Vegas, the original call for which I hold in my hand, and am proud of having issued as governor, which was

(Continued to Page 16, Column 1.)

FORESTER PINCHOT DISCUSSES THE WORK OF THE BUREAU

Chief Forester Clifford Pinchot, although unable to be present at the Irrigation Congress, is well represented by members of the bureau. Mr. Pinchot has also sent a letter to the congress, expressing his regret, and discussing at some length the work of the forestry service. The letter follows:

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Washington, D. C., Sept. 22, 1908.

Hon. Frank C. Goody, President Sixteenth National Irrigation Congress, Albuquerque, N. M.

My Dear Judge Goody:—As I have already written you, I regret more than I can easily say that I cannot be with you at Albuquerque this year. For a number of years past I have attended every session of the National Irrigation Congress, and at the more recent ones I have been honored as the bearer of a message from the president, whose interest in irrigation never flags. This fall, under his orders, I am trying to do certain work on the national conservation, and the commission on country life, and that is why I am unable to come.

Ever since I came to have first hand knowledge of irrigation I have been impressed with the peculiar advantages which surround the irrigation rancher. The high productiveness of irrigated land, resulting in smaller farm units and denser settlement, as well as the efficiency and alertness of the irrigator, have combined to give the irrigated regions very high rank among the most progressive farming communities of the world. Such rural communities as those of the irrigated west are useful examples for the consideration of regions in which life is more isolated, has less of the benefits of co-operation, and generally has lacked the stimulus which has sent the men whom this congress represents so far along on the road to the ideal country life. It is for this reason that I venture to send you the following considerations bearing on the work of the president's commission on country life—because you

have gone so far on the road he wants others to follow.

The object of education in general is to produce in the boy or girl, and so in the man or woman, three results. First, a sound, useful and usable body; second, a flexible, well-equipped, and well-mannered mind; and third, to gain interest and assistance from contact with nature and cooperation with other minds, and third, a wise and true and valiant spirit, able to gather to itself the highest things that best make life worth while. The use and growth of these three things, body, mind and spirit, must all be found in any effective system of education.

The same three-fold activity is equally necessary in a group of individuals. Take for example the merchants of a town, who have established a chamber of commerce or board of trade. They have three objects: First, sound and profitable business; second, organized cooperation with each other to their mutual advantage, as in settling disputes, securing satisfactory rates from railroads, and inducing new industries to settle amongst them; and third, to make their town more beautiful, more healthful and generally a better place to live in. Take a labor union as another example, and you will find the same three-fold purpose. A good union admits only good workers to membership; it organizes its members to get from the union the advantages of organized co-operation in selling their labor to the best advantage; and in addition they enjoy certain social advantages often of overwhelming importance.

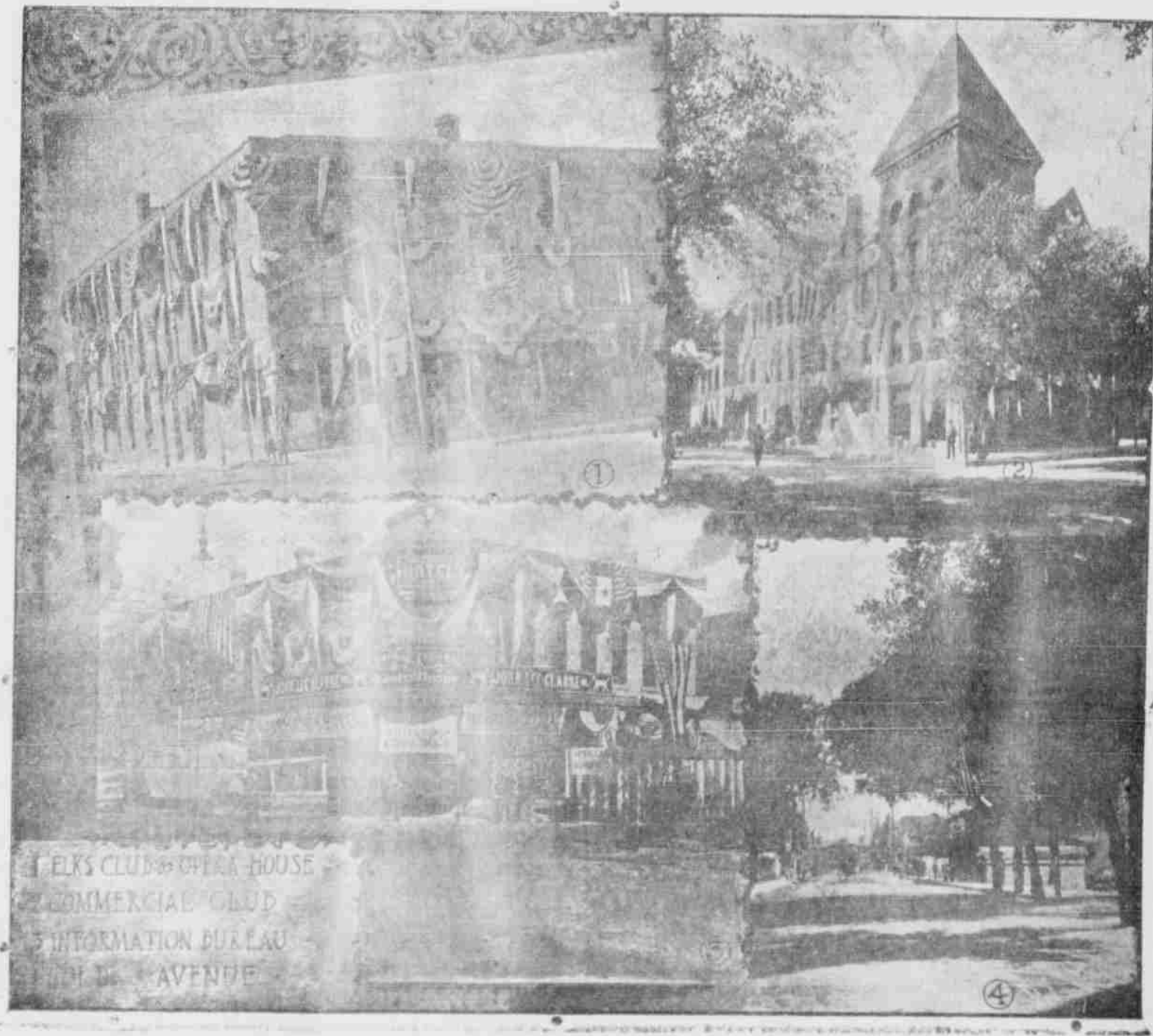
The practical value of organization and co-operation is obvious, and they are being utilized very widely in nearly every branch of our national life. But what is the case with the farmer? The farmers are the only great body of our people who remain apart from the main body of organized men. The merchants are organized, the wage workers are organized, the railroads are organized. The men

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1.)



WILLIAM E. SMYTHE
Founder of the Irrigation Congress, whose illness prevented his attendance at the Sixteenth Annual Session.

SOME FAMILIAR SCENES OF THE EXPOSITION DAYS



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AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE

From the BUSINESS MEN of Pueblo to

The National Irrigation Congress at Albuquerque

Read the Following Article and Make Pueblo Your Convention City in 1909

High up among the craggy peaks of the Rocky Mountains on the backbone of the American Continent in Colorado—there rises a little stream of water, which, making its path among the stones by force, impatient of the obstacles it meets, oft thrust aside by rugged boulders set with in its bed, yet pausing not to stay, the restless streamlet hastens on its way, eager to blend its current with the flow of the famous river in the fertile valley down below.

The Arkansas river is the spinal cord of the Arkansas valley, which from times unknown, was the home of the buffalo, deer and antelope. It was here the coyotes and wolves frequently held their frolics and moonlight levees. Here also was the rallying place and the camping grounds of the numerous tribes of Indians who held dominion over this section of the country, and it was equally the favorite rendezvous of trappers, traders and hunters who roamed over mountain and plain during the earlier part of the past century.

Roosevelt called Colorado the "Playground of the Nation," and it appropriately follows that the Arkansas river is the "Nile of America." It is longer, its volume is greater, its broad, fertile valleys are more densely populated with a more intelligent people than the famous Nile of ancient Egypt.

The famous valley of the Arkansas is fan shaped, or might be likened to a cornucopia, which, starting at Tennessee Pass on the crest of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado, runs southeastward through Colorado into Kansas. At Canon City, Colorado, the beginning of the valley proper, it is but a few miles in width, rapidly increasing in width to the eastward.

Throughout this entire valley, the Kansas-Colorado Railroad company has begun the construction of the longest electric railroad in the world, namely, from Canon City, Colorado, to Dodge City, Kansas a distance of three hundred and eighty-seven miles.

The Kansas-Colorado Railroad company's twin company, the Kansas-Colorado Electrical Transmission company, backed by the same financiers, officered by the same persons, will construct electric power plants at Canon City, Colorado, La Junta, Colorado, and Garden City, Kansas. The Transmission company, with its initial plant at Canon City in the heart of the coal fields of Colorado, will generate electricity for the operation of the trains over the Kansas-Colorado Railroad company's lines.

The Electrical Transmission company will also furnish electric current to the farmers along the entire Arkansas valley, for the purpose of running motors to pump water to irrigate their arid land. While the crops are growing in the summer season, the electricity can be used for irrigation. During this season of the year, the freight business will be the lightest. During the fall and winter season, the necessity for pumping water will be at an end, and the electricity can be used to haul the agricultural products to market.

It has been demonstrated by the government, under the supervision of the United States Geological Survey, at and near the city of Deerfield, Kansas, that pumping water by electricity is practicable and feasible, as well as economical, and that electric current for this purpose can be used by the farmer at a profit.

The United States government has erected a system of pumps crossing the Arkansas valley at this point, which pump from fifty to sixty feet of cubic water per second of time; in fact, enough to cover one hundred acres of land one foot deep each day, or three hundred acres of land four inches deep per day. These pumping plants have feeders from eighteen to thirty feet in the ground to the water bearing strata below the surface, and after having been in operation for months, the flow of water remains undiminished. One pump properly equipped, lifts from five to six cubic feet of water per second of time.

In the valley of the Arkansas in eastern Colorado and western Kansas, there are approximately seven hundred thousand acres of land which can be irrigated by pumps run by electricity, and this land can be irrigated at a profit to the farmer, as well as to the company furnishing the current.

It is estimated that the Electrical Transmission company will furnish power to irrigate approximately as much land as the combined area irrigated by all of the government plants now under process of construction, and it must be borne in mind that this is an independent private enterprise, not receiving government, state or municipal aid, nor aid from the Government Reclamation Service, but is backed by the whole united people of the Arkansas valley, who having undertaken this herculean task, call out for the hearty co-operation and assistance and good will of every man, woman and child throughout the valley. This project recognizes no state line between Colorado and Kansas, but this is eliminated for the good of the whole people.

From the mineral storehouses of Colorado's mountains millions of wealth are annually gathered, but vast as are the resources of the mines, the value of Colorado's farm products is greater. In the industrial contest between mountain and plain, the plains are victor, for here the agriculturist is at work producing the finest agricultural products in the world.

Colorado has had three chances since agriculture and fruit growing have been well established to measure her progress against that of the rest of the country, namely, at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904 and at the Lewis and Clark Exposition in 1905. At the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, Colorado's agricultural exhibits were awarded eighty-one special premiums.

At the St. Louis fair in 1904, the triumph of Colorado was even more marked. Three grand prizes were given for exhibits of the products of orchards and apairies, and for fruits of various kinds there were nineteen gold medals and two hundred and eighty-two other awards. Colorado took either first or second prize on every variety of fruit exhibited, and a greater proportion than any other state in the union; eighty-four gold medals, and two hundred and eighty-two silver and orange medals. No other two states in the union secured as many prizes as did Colorado.

At the Portland fair, Colorado received five hundred and six awards—two hundred and forty-eight gold medals, one hundred and forty-five silver medals, sixty-nine bronze medals, and forty-four honorable mentions.

The broad and fertile valleys of the Arkansas in western Kansas will produce fruit equal to that now grown under direct irrigation from the Arkansas river in Colorado. It but remains for the Electrical Transmission company to put power within reach of the farmers in the Arkansas valley, when his fields, orchards, pastures and gardens will challenge the investigation and competition of the world.

The name Colorado has a cash value in the markets of our country. The high honor of imitation and forgery is paid our products. From San Francisco to New York our products command a premium in all markets. It is a well-known fact that the fertility of the lands of the Arkansas valley has no equal. Colorado's combination of sunshine, altitude, fertile soil, along with irrigation, makes her agricultural products without a peer.

As a result of the projects of the Kansas-Colorado Railroad company and the Kansas-Colorado Electrical Transmission company, we are on the eve of a wonderful agricultural development in the Arkansas valley. We are about to inaugurate campaign for the irrigation of the arid lands in the Arkansas valley between Canon City, Colorado, and Dodge City, Kansas, which means more for the state of Kansas and more for the state of Colorado than any other enterprise in the last half century.

Coal fields may become exhausted, gold has but one crop, our mineral resources may all be utilized, but the watered fields will pay their annual tribute as long as the sun shines and the man tills. "One generation passes away, and another generation cometh, but the earth abideth forever."

The Kansas-Colorado Railroad and Electrical Transmission Companies' lines touch all of the large cities in the valley. It will haul coal, mica, gannister, gypsum, Portland cement, cement plaster, building stone, fire clay, lumber and raw materials of all kinds from the mountains on the west to Pueblo, the "Pittsburg of the West," a city of sixty thousand inhabitants, the logical market of the great mining camps of the state and of the farming districts of the valley, with a manufacturing and jobbing business amounting to eighty-five million of dollars annually. Pueblo's freight yards handle one million, five hundred thousand cars each year. Its steel plant, costing over forty millions of dollars, employs over five thousand men. It is the largest smelting center in the world.

This road will serve the sugar beet factories throughout the valley of the Arkansas, hauling to the factories the raw material, and hauling to market the manufactured product. It will furnish to the farmers and to all of the people living along its line, not only a cheaper, but a more satisfactory, means of transportation, both freight and passenger, than they have ever enjoyed before.

Therefore, hold your next convention in Pueblo and allow the people of this city and of the Arkansas valley to verify all of the above statements.

The Albuquerque Morning Journal

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SWORN CIRCULATION.
Territory of New Mexico.
D. B. BOUTCHER, appearing before me personally, and first being duly sworn, declares and says that he is business manager of The Journal Publishing Company of Albuquerque, New Mexico, and that during the month of August, 1908, an average of 4,852 copies were printed and circulated each day.
(Signed) D. B. BOUTCHER.
Business Manager.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, a Notary Public in and for the Territory and County aforesaid, this 9th day of September, 1908.
(Signed) H. S. PACKER.
Notary Public.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily, by carrier, one month, \$1.00
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ALBUQUERQUE - - - NEW MEXICO

WILL RECEIVE ATTENTION.

The address of Mr. Gaudy, president of the National Irrigation Congress, delivered at noon yesterday in the convention hall, before one of the largest audiences ever assembled in Albuquerque was as able a dissertation upon irrigation problems as was ever delivered in the United States, and will attract attention and interest in every section of the country wherein natural conditions render irrigation necessary. While the address was full of interest throughout, a few of the points presented by the speaker deserve especial mention.

First, his suggestion that irrigation should be under laws and regulations made by district associations or organizations rather than under a general code of laws applicable to all parts of the country alike, is sound and necessary, because of the different conditions that exist in different sections. But to carry out that idea we must have certain general laws to serve as a constitution, as it were, prescribing limits to the field within which such district associations may act, in order to prevent wrong doing—for instance, by unthriftive associations appropriating water that ought to be reserved for down-the-river sections; and

Second, his suggestion in favor of a national bureau of information, covering the entire field of irrigation and water rights, so that any individual or corporation contemplating the construction of irrigation works, or the purchase of land with a view to its reclamation by the development of water, could obtain, upon application, full and reliable information in regard to all conditions favorable or unfavorable that might affect the proposed enterprise. This would be of interest to the country, and of value to the cause, since it would enable every one to ascertain without loss of time, labor or money, just what the proposed enterprise would or would not have power under the law to do, and thus in many instances save men or companies the annoyance and frequently the serious loss that is likely to be experienced from "buying into trouble." That is an excellent suggestion, and one that the general government could at once make practical and operative, to the great advantage of the public.

DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS.

A telegram from Pittsburg says, with losses aggregating millions of dollars from forest fire, and heavy damage to crops and live stock, the reported loss of \$1,000,000 in live stock, due to drought and confinement, the enforced idleness of thousands of workmen, owing to the suspension of logging, and the suspension of logging, the enforced idleness of thousands of workmen, owing to the suspension of logging, the enforced idleness of thousands of workmen, owing to the suspension of logging.

THE WAR ON CONSUMPTION.

Preliminary to the meeting of the Anti-Tuberculosis Congress now in session at Washington, there was a conference on the same subject at Philadelphia last week, and referring to this the Public Ledger says: "The morning session of the Anti-Tuberculosis conference was made memorable by the fact that Dr. Robert Koch, overcame his aversion to personal publicity and delivered a short address. The discussion of the tubercle bacillus has been important since his arrival here for his new conclusions on the subject of tuberculosis. His first utterance in response to such requests was that of yesterday from the platform of North Carolina hall. He spoke in German, and his speech was afterward interpreted in English and French.

Dr. Koch revealed a change of views on his part within the last few years. He formerly held that governmental regulations for prevention of tuberculosis infection, if strictly enforced, would be sufficient to arrest the spread of the disease. He now believes that home isolation is of greater importance than institutional isolation. In this he differs from medical men who attach the greater importance to legislative measures of prevention. It is well known that Dr. Koch also holds, contrary to many of his colleagues, that bovine tuberculosis can not be transmitted to man.

CAN FORAKER DEFEAT TAFT?

Under the foregoing caption the New York World of Sunday morning says:

"Senator Foraker's statement leaves no possible doubt as to his intentions and purposes. He is out to defeat Mr. Taft and is going to bend all his political energies toward that end. Anxious as he may be to lift himself up, he is no less anxious to pull Mr. Taft down. As the campaign progresses and Senator Foraker persists in his hopeless task of rehabilitating himself it is obvious that he will work the more desperately to defeat the republican candidate for president.

"Whether he can accomplish his purpose depends on the amount of influence that is left to Mr. Foraker since the exposure of his relations with the standard oil company. But one thing is certain. In all his political career Mr. Roosevelt has never had to deal with so audacious and desperate an enemy as the one who now confronts him in Mr. Taft's own state. It is war to the death."

Some undesirable citizen suggests that after Mr. Roosevelt gets through with Foraker a bare headed tumbler with a tiger in Africa will seem too tame to be interesting.

A GREAT PETRIFICATION.

The Technical World Magazine tells of what is probably the largest single specimen of petrification ever known, which was discovered not long ago in our neighboring territory of Arizona. It consists of the trunk of a tree, with branch stubs still intact, which has fallen across the head of a considerable canyon and there "turned to stone."

The huge roots of the fallen monarch reach to a height of eight or ten feet at one end, while the upper extremity of the trunk is buried in the soft formation of the land in which it grew. The trunk is more than fifty feet long, and spans a canyon at least forty feet wide. It forms a perfectly solid bridge of a diameter of from five feet to two at the smaller end. Trees of considerable size have grown up around it from the bed of the canyon, some of them considerably higher now than the fallen tree is long. Over the trunk of the petrified monster they throw a welcome shade to the birds which gather for miles around to sit on the strong trunk during the heat of the day.

This is a considerable distance from the Arizona petrified forest, and is one of the wonders of the great desert state. It is considered quite probable by miners who have seen the tree that its interior portions are practically solid stone, as are those of the other petrified trees of Arizona, but no one has been venturesome enough to cut into the great, natural, paleontological bridge to find out.

CONSERVING THE FORESTS.

The press of the country is calling the attention of the forestry service to the fact that it is of little use to discuss plans for the conservation of our forests through more scientific cutting and the like until some effective measures can be taken for putting a stop to the wholesale destruction of the woodlands each year by fire. It is hardly too much to say that we should have little or no forestry problem if public authority could substantially eliminate the fire evil and at the same time would relieve the growing woodlands from the severity of the burden of taxation. The owner of growing trees will turn them into money at the earliest opportunity so long as he has to pay a tax each year on their value and must besides, simultaneously run the very large risk of complete loss by fire. If the state—or public authority—could attend to these things in behalf of the individual it is probable that the mounting price of lumber would be a sufficient inducement for him to take good care that he should then have little of a forestry problem.

ABOUT THIRD PARTIES.

Leonis Weigle, which always takes an active interest in general politics, aside everything of a partisan character, calls attention to the fact that after the civil war the "third" parties have been the prohibitionists, who appeared in 1872, and who have participated in every presidential campaign since then, and who will show a marked increase in their vote this year. The Greenbackers, who were with us in 1878, and 1884, the Union Laborers, who figured in 1888, the Populists, who rolled up a notable vote of over one million and an enormous vote of twenty-five for James B. Weaver in 1892, and who are with us yet, the Gold Imperialists, who made their advent in 1896, and who are here still. In 1894 the prohibitionists were a decisive factor. The 25,000 votes which they cast for their presidential candidate, John, in New York in that year, two-thirds or three-fourths of which were drawn from the republicans, cost them the state and made Cleveland president. As a separate organization, and as an ally of the Democrats in many western states, the Populists' aid

the Republicans a hard blow in 1902. As there are more "third" parties in 1908 than ever before, it is possible that some of them may influence the general result.

NOW SAID TO BE A FORGERY.

That document which purported to be a letter from Mr. Cleveland endorsing Mr. Taft for the presidency, and which has attracted so much attention among the papers and politicians of the whole country, is now pronounced a forgery. Mrs. Cleveland says it was bogus, the New York Times, which bought the document in good faith and printed it, admits that it has been impounded upon, and Mr. Hastings, the executor of the estate, who at first regarded it as genuine, now says he has evidence that it is a forgery, and has given out the following letter to that effect:

80 Broadway, Sept. 25, 1908.
To the Editor of the New York Times.

Sir: Since our interview of September 22, which was followed on September 23 by the publication in the Times of a statement then made by me relative to the article attributed to the authorship of the late Grover Cleveland which was published in the Times on August 28, I now desire to say that there has since come to my knowledge "evidence" which leaves in my mind no doubt of the fact that the said article was not written nor signed by Grover Cleveland, and therefore is in my opinion no longer entitled to credit as his production.

Mrs. Cleveland, in my judgment, was right in regarding it when she positively declared to me since its publication I do not believe it is genuine. I therefore hasten to inform you of my conclusion regarding the article and beg to express the hope and belief that you will promptly give to this communication the same degree of prominence in the Times that was given to the statement made by me in your issue of September 22. Yours respectfully,
F. S. HASTINGS.

Wide circulation and much importance was given to the article because it represented Mr. Cleveland as favoring the election of Mr. Taft, who had just been nominated. It was made public within a few weeks after the president's death.

The intimate friends of Mr. Cleveland expressed doubt as to his authorship of it. Mrs. Cleveland expressed the same doubt, but upon the assurance of Mr. Hastings that the article appeared to be genuine, the Times printed it.

Mrs. Cleveland, assisted by the personal friends of her husband, then instituted a searching investigation of the matter and Mr. Hastings withdrew his endorsement. The announcement in the Times was then decided upon. It appears from this announcement that the article was sold to the Times by a person named Brandenburg, a magazine writer, who agreed to buy the Cleveland estate a percentage of the proceeds of the sale of not only the article in question, but of others which he said had been prepared by him under the direction of Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Hastings, on behalf of the estate, had agreed to accept the terms offered by Mr. Brandenburg which included the Times to buy and publish it.

The doubt now thrown upon the authenticity of the article is likely to cause the recall of hundreds of thousands of pamphlets containing it sent broadcast throughout the country by the republican national committee as a campaign document.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

A cablegram to the New York Herald under London date of the 29th declares that the issue of the nationalization of the British railways, what we call in this country, government ownership, is becoming every day more acute, and every day the opinion would seem to be growing stronger and stronger that it is likely to come.

Apologists of nationalization are very much delighted at the way things are shaping themselves. They think the present series of combats is bound to end in the formation of a gigantic monopoly, because the government is powerless to prevent railways from carrying out the arrangements for joint running of trains which they have made. For instance, the Great Northern, the Midland and the London and North Western railways, instead of running as at present separate lines, to and from the north of Scotland agree to give service two days a week each, and the government can not interfere.

It could only interfere if any railway proposed to stop any service. Therefore it is expected that the combats will become an accomplished fact without much, if any, parliamentary hindrance. The apostles of the nationalization of the railways, therefore, predict that the trust will show its teeth. They prophesy increased fares and freight reductions of trains and a general tightening of railway policy. This, they think, will cause an outcry against monopoly and a demand for state purchase.

There is no doubt that the question will be raised when parliament meets and action against the companies will be demanded. It is doubtful, however, if Winston Churchill will favor any coercive action. For he and Mr. Lloyd-George are well known to be working for the nationalization of the railways as part of the policy to be offered to the commercial community as an alternative to tariff reform. That the government has nationalization in view is the firm belief of the railway companies, and that is the reason for their seeking safety in combination.

BANKERS FOES OF GUARANTY SCHEME

POSTAL SAVING BANKS DECLARED UNDESIRABLE

American Bankers Association in Convention at Denver: Members Favor Neither Democratic or Republican Bank Planks.

(By Morning Journal Special Tensed Wire)

Denver, Sept. 29.—The most important discussion in the savings bank section of the American Bankers' association, took place at the afternoon session today, when the questions of postal savings banks and the guaranty of bank deposits were taken up. While it was evident that the sentiment was practically unanimous against postal savings banks and, overwhelmingly against the guaranty plan, a respectable minority tried to prevent action on the latter question, contending that it was a matter for the consideration of all the members of the association to decide upon, and not for a single section.

John Schutte, of Wisconsin, was the only speaker in favor of the guaranty of bank deposits. He opposed the establishment of postal savings banks on the ground that it would establish 18,000 banks to compete with other banks of the country.

He favored the guaranty of the bank deposit plan in order to avert the establishment of the postal savings banks and declared that the bankers of the country would have to face one or the other of these issues.

Former Governor Myron T. Herrick, of Ohio, then offered the following resolution:

"Whereas, this savings bank section of the American Bankers' association represents the savings of the people of the United States; and

"Whereas, the record of these banks for conservatism, stability and unselfish devotion to the interest of their depositors, is unparalleled in any country in the world; and

"Whereas, the loss to their depositors has been so small as to be almost entirely negligible; and

"Therefore, be it resolved, that inasmuch as any plan or scheme to make each of these banks responsible by taxation for the acts of one or another or to connect them with the national banking system, is economically unsound in principle, contrary to the interests of their depositors, stockholders and borrowers, it would discourage individual initiative, the best product of the American mind; and

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we enter the most solemn protest against enactment into law by state or by nation of any principle so subversive to sound economics and so revolutionary in character."

After a discussion of the postal savings banks a motion was carried placing the savings bank action in opposition to the establishment of postal savings banks and asking the support of the American Bankers' association in this opposition.

J. H. Johnson, of Detroit, was elected president of the savings bank section and Wm. R. Cronin, first vice president, by the executive committee.

A vice president for each state was also named before the convention adjourned.

The clearing house section also held its convention this afternoon. Besides the report of the secretary and routine business there were several addresses and the matter of bank guaranty was also brought up and condemned.

The following officers were elected: President, E. C. McDowell, Rochester, N. Y.; vice-president, Sol Weller, of New Orleans; executive committee, C. A. Ruggles, of Boston, Ralph A. Van Vleet, of Chicago.

At the meeting of the executive committee, immediately after adjournment, Fred E. Farnsworth was selected secretary.

After a heated debate C. R. Herrick, of Fort Smith, Ark., offered a substitute to the effect that action on the resolution be deferred until after the question came up before the general convention. This substitute was voted down, 22 to 18, and Governor Herrick's resolution was then adopted.

Every new invention had its day of bloom, but this will not enter the enthusiasm from the point of view of whether the air-saving process may by that time be common. There must always be a few hold-bound conservatives to prefer terra firma and unbroken homes to the terrors of flight, but despite setbacks, fatalities even, there will always be plenty of the adventuresome not only to furnish victims, but to push experiment and invention to the limit.

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SOUVENIR

of the NATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS expressing their approval of the work and their admiration for its completeness and perfection of form.

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vice president and manager of the bank, its affairs have been placed in the custody of an accountant representing the commission. It is said that the suspension will be made permanent. The amount of resources and liabilities has not been made known, but it is believed that all depositors will be paid in full.

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BASEBALL

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

| National League | | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|-----------------|-----|-----|------|-------|
| Chicago | 100 | 74 | 42 | .660 |
| New York | 94 | 68 | 48 | .610 |
| Pittsburgh | 91 | 65 | 51 | .640 |
| Philadelphia | 88 | 62 | 54 | .617 |
| Cincinnati | 87 | 61 | 55 | .610 |
| St. Louis | 86 | 60 | 56 | .606 |
| Boston | 85 | 59 | 57 | .600 |
| St. Louis | 84 | 58 | 58 | .592 |

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| Won | Lost | P. C. |
|-----|------|-------|
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|---------|----|----|------|
| Chicago | 85 | 61 | .582 |
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| St. Louis | 84 | 62 | .574 |
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| Boston | 83 | 63 | .568 |
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| Philadelphia | 82 | 64 | .562 |
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| Washington | 81 | 65 | .556 |
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| New York | 80 | 66 | .550 |
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| St. Louis | 79 | 67 | .544 |
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| Chicago | 78 | 68 | .538 |
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| Philadelphia | 77 | 69 | .532 |
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| Washington | 76 | 70 | .526 |
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|----------|----|----|------|
| New York | 75 | 71 | .520 |
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|-----------|----|----|------|
| St. Louis | 74 | 72 | .514 |
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|---------|----|----|------|
| Chicago | 73 | 73 | .508 |
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|--------------|----|----|------|
| Philadelphia | 72 | 74 | .502 |
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| Washington | 71 | 75 | .496 |
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| New York | 70 | 76 | .490 |
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| St. Louis | 69 | 77 | .484 |
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| Chicago | 68 | 78 | .478 |
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|--------------|----|----|------|
| Philadelphia | 67 | 79 | .472 |
|--------------|----|----|------|

| | | | |
|------------|----|----|------|
| Washington | 66 | 80 | .466 |
|------------|----|----|------|

| | | | |
|----------|----|----|------|
| New York | 65 | 81 | .460 |
|----------|----|----|------|

| | | | |
|-----------|----|----|------|
| St. Louis | 64 | 82 | .454 |
|-----------|----|----|------|

| | | | |
|---------|----|----|------|
| Chicago | 63 | 83 | .448 |
|---------|----|----|------|

| | | | |
|--------------|----|----|------|
| Philadelphia | 62 | 84 | .442 |
|--------------|----|----|------|

| | | | |
|------------|----|----|------|
| Washington | 61 | 85 | .436 |
|------------|----|----|------|

| | | | |
|----------|----|----|------|
| New York | 60 | 86 | .430 |
|----------|----|----|------|

| | | | |
|-----------|----|----|------|
| St. Louis | 59 | 87 | .424 |
|-----------|----|----|------|

| | | | |
|---------|----|----|------|
| Chicago | 58 | 88 | .418 |
|---------|----|----|------|

| | | | |
|--------------|----|----|------|
| Philadelphia | 57 | 89 | .412 |
|--------------|----|----|------|

| | | | |
|------------|----|----|------|
| Washington | 56 | 90 | .406 |
|------------|----|----|------|

| | | | |
|----------|----|----|------|
| New York | 55 | 91 | .400 |
|----------|----|----|------|

| | | | |
|-----------|----|----|------|
| St. Louis | 54 | 92 | .394 |
|-----------|----|----|------|

| | | | |
|---------|----|----|------|
| Chicago | 53 | 93 | .388 |
|---------|----|----|------|

| | | | |
|--------------|----|----|------|
| Philadelphia | 52 | 94 | .382 |
|--------------|----|----|------|

| | | | |
|------------|----|----|------|
| Washington | 51 | 95 | .376 |
|------------|----|----|------|

| | | | |
|----------|----|----|------|
| New York | 50 | 96 | .370 |
|----------|----|----|------|

| | | | |
|-----------|----|----|------|
| St. Louis | 49 | 97 | .364 |
|-----------|----|----|------|

| | | | |
|---------|----|----|------|
| Chicago | 48 | 98 | .358 |
|---------|----|----|------|

| | | | |
|--------------|----|----|------|
| Philadelphia | 47 | 99 | .352 |
|--------------|----|----|------|

| | | | |
|------------|----|-----|------|
| Washington | 46 | 100 | .346 |
|------------|----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|----------|----|-----|------|
| New York | 45 | 101 | .340 |
|----------|----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|-----------|----|-----|------|
| St. Louis | 44 | 102 | .334 |
|-----------|----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|---------|----|-----|------|
| Chicago | 43 | 103 | .328 |
|---------|----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|--------------|----|-----|------|
| Philadelphia | 42 | 104 | .322 |
|--------------|----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|------------|----|-----|------|
| Washington | 41 | 105 | .316 |
|------------|----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|----------|----|-----|------|
| New York | 40 | 106 | .310 |
|----------|----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|-----------|----|-----|------|
| St. Louis | 39 | 107 | .304 |
|-----------|----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|---------|----|-----|------|
| Chicago | 38 | 108 | .298 |
|---------|----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|--------------|----|-----|------|
| Philadelphia | 37 | 109 | .292 |
|--------------|----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|------------|----|-----|------|
| Washington | 36 | 110 | .286 |
|------------|----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|----------|----|-----|------|
| New York | 35 | 111 | .280 |
|----------|----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|-----------|----|-----|------|
| St. Louis | 34 | 112 | .274 |
|-----------|----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|---------|----|-----|------|
| Chicago | 33 | 113 | .268 |
|---------|----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|--------------|----|-----|------|
| Philadelphia | 32 | 114 | .262 |
|--------------|----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|------------|----|-----|------|
| Washington | 31 | 115 | .256 |
|------------|----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|----------|----|-----|------|
| New York | 30 | 116 | .250 |
|----------|----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|-----------|----|-----|------|
| St. Louis | 29 | 117 | .244 |
|-----------|----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|---------|----|-----|------|
| Chicago | 28 | 118 | .238 |
|---------|----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|--------------|----|-----|------|
| Philadelphia | 27 | 119 | .232 |
|--------------|----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|------------|----|-----|------|
| Washington | 26 | 120 | .226 |
|------------|----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|----------|----|-----|------|
| New York | 25 | 121 | .220 |
|----------|----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|-----------|----|-----|------|
| St. Louis | 24 | 122 | .214 |
|-----------|----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|---------|----|-----|------|
| Chicago | 23 | 123 | .208 |
|---------|----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|--------------|----|-----|------|
| Philadelphia | 22 | 124 | .202 |
|--------------|----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|------------|----|-----|------|
| Washington | 21 | 125 | .196 |
|------------|----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|----------|----|-----|------|
| New York | 20 | 126 | .190 |
|----------|----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|-----------|----|-----|------|
| St. Louis | 19 | 127 | .184 |
|-----------|----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|---------|----|-----|------|
| Chicago | 18 | 128 | .178 |
|---------|----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|--------------|----|-----|------|
| Philadelphia | 17 | 129 | .172 |
|--------------|----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|------------|----|-----|------|
| Washington | 16 | 130 | .166 |
|------------|----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|----------|----|-----|------|
| New York | 15 | 131 | .160 |
|----------|----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|-----------|----|-----|------|
| St. Louis | 14 | 132 | .154 |
|-----------|----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|---------|----|-----|------|
| Chicago | 13 | 133 | .148 |
|---------|----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|--------------|----|-----|------|
| Philadelphia | 12 | 134 | .142 |
|--------------|----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|------------|----|-----|------|
| Washington | 11 | 135 | .136 |
|------------|----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|----------|----|-----|------|
| New York | 10 | 136 | .130 |
|----------|----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|-----------|---|-----|------|
| St. Louis | 9 | 137 | .124 |
|-----------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|---------|---|-----|------|
| Chicago | 8 | 138 | .118 |
|---------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|--------------|---|-----|------|
| Philadelphia | 7 | 139 | .112 |
|--------------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|------------|---|-----|------|
| Washington | 6 | 140 | .106 |
|------------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|----------|---|-----|------|
| New York | 5 | 141 | .100 |
|----------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|-----------|---|-----|------|
| St. Louis | 4 | 142 | .094 |
|-----------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|---------|---|-----|------|
| Chicago | 3 | 143 | .088 |
|---------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|--------------|---|-----|------|
| Philadelphia | 2 | 144 | .082 |
|--------------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|------------|---|-----|------|
| Washington | 1 | 145 | .076 |
|------------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|----------|---|-----|------|
| New York | 0 | 146 | .070 |
|----------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|-----------|---|-----|------|
| St. Louis | 0 | 147 | .064 |
|-----------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|---------|---|-----|------|
| Chicago | 0 | 148 | .058 |
|---------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|--------------|---|-----|------|
| Philadelphia | 0 | 149 | .052 |
|--------------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|------------|---|-----|------|
| Washington | 0 | 150 | .046 |
|------------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|----------|---|-----|------|
| New York | 0 | 151 | .040 |
|----------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|-----------|---|-----|------|
| St. Louis | 0 | 152 | .034 |
|-----------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|---------|---|-----|------|
| Chicago | 0 | 153 | .028 |
|---------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|--------------|---|-----|------|
| Philadelphia | 0 | 154 | .022 |
|--------------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|------------|---|-----|------|
| Washington | 0 | 155 | .016 |
|------------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|----------|---|-----|------|
| New York | 0 | 156 | .010 |
|----------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|-----------|---|-----|------|
| St. Louis | 0 | 157 | .004 |
|-----------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|---------|---|-----|------|
| Chicago | 0 | 158 | .000 |
|---------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|--------------|---|-----|------|
| Philadelphia | 0 | 159 | .000 |
|--------------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|------------|---|-----|------|
| Washington | 0 | 160 | .000 |
|------------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|----------|---|-----|------|
| New York | 0 | 161 | .000 |
|----------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|-----------|---|-----|------|
| St. Louis | 0 | 162 | .000 |
|-----------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|---------|---|-----|------|
| Chicago | 0 | 163 | .000 |
|---------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|--------------|---|-----|------|
| Philadelphia | 0 | 164 | .000 |
|--------------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|------------|---|-----|------|
| Washington | 0 | 165 | .000 |
|------------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|----------|---|-----|------|
| New York | 0 | 166 | .000 |
|----------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|-----------|---|-----|------|
| St. Louis | 0 | 167 | .000 |
|-----------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|---------|---|-----|------|
| Chicago | 0 | 168 | .000 |
|---------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|--------------|---|-----|------|
| Philadelphia | 0 | 169 | .000 |
|--------------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|------------|---|-----|------|
| Washington | 0 | 170 | .000 |
|------------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|----------|---|-----|------|
| New York | 0 | 171 | .000 |
|----------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|-----------|---|-----|------|
| St. Louis | 0 | 172 | .000 |
|-----------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|---------|---|-----|------|
| Chicago | 0 | 173 | .000 |
|---------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|--------------|---|-----|------|
| Philadelphia | 0 | 174 | .000 |
|--------------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|------------|---|-----|------|
| Washington | 0 | 175 | .000 |
|------------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|----------|---|-----|------|
| New York | 0 | 176 | .000 |
|----------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|-----------|---|-----|------|
| St. Louis | 0 | 177 | .000 |
|-----------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|---------|---|-----|------|
| Chicago | 0 | 178 | .000 |
|---------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|--------------|---|-----|------|
| Philadelphia | 0 | 179 | .000 |
|--------------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|------------|---|-----|------|
| Washington | 0 | 180 | .000 |
|------------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|----------|---|-----|------|
| New York | 0 | 181 | .000 |
|----------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|-----------|---|-----|------|
| St. Louis | 0 | 182 | .000 |
|-----------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|---------|---|-----|------|
| Chicago | 0 | 183 | .000 |
|---------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|--------------|---|-----|------|
| Philadelphia | 0 | 184 | .000 |
|--------------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|------------|---|-----|------|
| Washington | 0 | 185 | .000 |
|------------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|----------|---|-----|------|
| New York | 0 | 186 | .000 |
|----------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|-----------|---|-----|------|
| St. Louis | 0 | 187 | .000 |
|-----------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|---------|---|-----|------|
| Chicago | 0 | 188 | .000 |
|---------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|--------------|---|-----|------|
| Philadelphia | 0 | 189 | .000 |
|--------------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|------------|---|-----|------|
| Washington | 0 | 190 | .000 |
|------------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|----------|---|-----|------|
| New York | 0 | 191 | .000 |
|----------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|-----------|---|-----|------|
| St. Louis | 0 | 192 | .000 |
|-----------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|---------|---|-----|------|
| Chicago | 0 | 193 | .000 |
|---------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|--------------|---|-----|------|
| Philadelphia | 0 | 194 | .000 |
|--------------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|------------|---|-----|------|
| Washington | 0 | 195 | .000 |
|------------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|----------|---|-----|------|
| New York | 0 | 196 | .000 |
|----------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|-----------|---|-----|------|
| St. Louis | 0 | 197 | .000 |
|-----------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|---------|---|-----|------|
| Chicago | 0 | 198 | .000 |
|---------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|--------------|---|-----|------|
| Philadelphia | 0 | 199 | .000 |
|--------------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|------------|---|-----|------|
| Washington | 0 | 200 | .000 |
|------------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|----------|---|-----|------|
| New York | 0 | 201 | .000 |
|----------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|-----------|---|-----|------|
| St. Louis | 0 | 202 | .000 |
|-----------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|---------|---|-----|------|
| Chicago | 0 | 203 | .000 |
|---------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|--------------|---|-----|------|
| Philadelphia | 0 | 204 | .000 |
|--------------|---|-----|------|

| | | | |
|------------|---|-----|------|
| Washington | 0 | 205 | .000 |
|------------|---|-----|------|

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STOCK ALWAYS COMPLETE AND NEW
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Peck's Bad Boy.

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Late Songs
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First and Tijeras

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the guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Hay-
anay, of North High street.

Don't miss seeing the exhibit of
Munger Brothers Co., Phoenix, Ari-
zona. Olive oil and olives. Product of
Arizona soil and sunshine.

W. C. Smith, secretary of the
Southwestern Undertakers' associ-
ation, who is in the city on the
home of the association.

H. B. Holt, president of the Water
works association of the city, ar-
rived yesterday from Las Cru-
ces to attend the irrigation congress.

Mark B. Thompson, district attor-
ney of Dona Ana county, is in the city
from Las Cruces to attend the con-
gress and to attend to other business.

George H. Browne, manager of the
Ranch Supply store at Magdalena, ar-
rived in the city yesterday to attend
the Shriners' dining and also to visit
friends.

SEND THE ILLUSTRATED MOR-
NING JOURNAL TO YOUR FRIENDS.
PUT THEM ON OUR MAILING LIST.
FIFTY CENTS WILL DO IT.

Miss Marguerite Combs, the little
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David
Combs, has returned after spending
two months with relatives in Leaven-
worth, Kan.

General R. J. Viljoen, who rendered
distinguished service in South Africa
throughout the Boer war, is in the
city from Las Cruces as a delegate to
the congress.

President Brent, of the Fidelity
Trust company, of Kansas City, is a
guest at the Alvarado, and will be an
interested spectator at the irrigation
congress sessions.

Mr. and Mrs. Fairweather, of Fresno,
are among the delegates to the
irrigation congress. Mrs. Fairweather
is the first woman to be appointed a
delegate to the congress.

M. J. Costello, of Seattle, Wash., as-
sistant traffic manager of the Great
Northern railway, is among the promi-
nent men arriving with the delega-
tions from the great northwest.

Tim O'Leary, under sheriff of Pueblo
county, is in the city from Pueblo,
Colo., to remain until after the fair.
Mr. O'Leary was formerly connected
with the Santa Fe secret service.

Ex-Governor L. Bradford Prince,
accompanied by Mrs. Prince, arrived
yesterday from Santa Fe. Mr. Prince
is scheduled to deliver an address be-
fore the irrigation congress.

Louis C. Hill, of Phoenix, supervising
engineer of the reclamation ser-
vice, is among the prominent men of
this department of the government in
the city to attend the congress.

Dr. C. F. Hellwig, of Washington,
D. C., an old friend of J. H. O'Reilly,
whom he has not seen for twenty
years, has arrived in the city to take
examinations before the dental board.

Mr. Max Bagg, general immigration
agent of the Northern Pacific railway,
with headquarters in Chicago, is one
of the great Northern's staff of rep-
resentatives at the irrigation con-
gress.

C. W. Moorhouse, who was agent
for the Santa Fe railway here twenty
years ago, is in the city from Denver.
Mr. Moorhouse is now connected
with a Colorado road in an executive
position.

Colonel Tom Gable, of Santa Fe,
commander-in-chief of the New Mexico
standing army of colonels, and the
best colonel of them all, is showing
his smiling face at frequent intervals
among the delegates.

Lovers of olive oil should be sure
and visit the exhibit of Munger Broth-
ers Co., in the Arizona section under
the charge of Secretary Cowgill, who
will gladly furnish any information
desired.

Hon. Robert P. Ervin, land com-
missioner of New Mexico, arrived
from Santa Fe last night and will re-
main here until the close of the ex-
position. Mr. Ervin is a delegate at
large from New Mexico.

Dr. Ansel Martin, brother-in-law of
Will C. Barnes, and a prominent phy-
sician of Phoenix, Ariz., is in the city
for the congress, and will leave here
for a trip to the City of Mexico. He
is accompanied by his wife.

Charles E. Kunz, son of Mr. and
Mrs. C. W. Kunz, of 600 North Fourth
street, arrived with the New Mexico
Military institute cadets from Romo-
well yesterday. Mr. Kunz is a mem-
ber of the faculty of the institute.

K. H. Gillette, agent for the Santa
Fe company at Gallup, arrived yester-
day to attend the Shriners' cere-
monial and banquet and also to re-
new old acquaintances. Mr. Gillette
was formerly agent for the company
at Winslow and also at Ash Fork.

Roy H. Hansen, formerly with the
Bardons undertaking parlors, but now
connected with the Harvey eating sys-
tem, has returned from Las Vegas,
where he was day clerk at the Cas-
tana, and has accepted a similar po-
sition with the Alvarado hotel here.

Mr. Manuel E. Otero, accompanied
by her daughter, Mrs. S. C. Noland,
has returned from Kansas City, where
Mrs. Noland underwent a difficult
surgical operation in St. Margaret's
hospital. As a result of the operation
Mrs. Noland is much improved in
health.

Miss Marie Wincheck, of Kansas
City, formerly a resident of this city,
is here visiting Mrs. Charles Goodman,
of 806 West Copper avenue. Miss
Wincheck is a daughter of Mr. and
Mrs. Charles Wincheck. Mr. Win-
check was for some time general fore-
man in the Santa Fe shops here.

W. H. Daum, industrial agent for
the Santa Fe at Los Angeles, is in the
city to attend the congress. Mr. Daum
was for some time a dispatcher in the
local Santa Fe offices and later agent
for the company at Holbrook. Mr.
Daum is accompanied by J. R. Hay-
den, who is industrial agent for the
Santa Fe with headquarters in San
Francisco.

Captain and Mrs. E. P. Bujac, of
Carlsbad, have arrived in the city to
attend the congress. Captain Bujac is
a veteran of the Boer war and emi-

The State National Bank of Albuquerque

Capital \$1,000,000.00
Surplus \$250,000.00

Appreciation

This Bank values the business it receives from its customers and takes every opportunity of telling them so. Our customers on the other hand appreciate the fact that the service extended to them is coupled with security. Any business arrangement to be permanent must be mutually satisfactory and profitable. Therefore, in the selecting of your bank, have permanency in view and establish yourself for your present and future well being with a good sound bank.

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EL PASO HERE WITH A ROUSING HA-RAH

SEVENTY STRONG COMES THE EL PASO CITY BUNCH

Long List of Prominent Men Who Are Letting People Know They Are Here.

Seventy strong, the El Paso delega-
tion to the irrigation congress, arrived
in Albuquerque yesterday morning on
a special train of three Pullmans, one
tourist and a diner.

With their
Don Don Don
What don't the El Paso
Who says so? El Paso

they soon took the town by storm and
paraded the principal streets of the
city, headed by a thirty-piece Mexi-
can band.

Following a big streamer carried by
three men with the word "El
Paso" on it in big letters, the Texans
marched to the Elks' club, where they
have headquarters during their stay in
the city. They soon made their pres-
ence felt and El Paso badges were
everywhere in evidence.

The El Pasoans are not after the
next congress, but they are deeply in-
terested in seeing the Elephant Butte
dam completed at Engle, N. M., and
they want to show their interest in
irrigation matters generally. El Paso
entertained the irrigation congress a
few years ago and El Pasoans have
had a warm spot in their hearts for
it since that time and always attend
its sessions in large numbers and with
pleasure of music. They also have sev-
eral other things this time besides
music and these they are distributing
from the headquarters. "Shorty"
Gerome, the "prize barber of El
Paso" and the original candy boy por-
tor on all El Paso chamber of com-
merce excursions, is chief dispenser
of the good cheer.

The El Paso delegation represents
the chamber of commerce of that city
but the members have proxies from
several cities in Texas and all are
delegates to the convention. Mayor
Sweeney, for instance, represents
Brenham, Texas, although he had the
appointment of ten delegates himself.
He named El Pasoans as his dele-
gates and accepted the honors from
another mayor. G. A. Martin, who is
acting as secretary of the El Paso de-
legation during the temporary illness
of Secretary Chas. A. Kinne, of the
El Paso Chamber of Commerce, is a
delegate from Big Springs, Texas.

Many other El Pasoans have been
likewise honored so that the delega-
tion has plenty of votes and repre-
sents every section of the Lone Star
state.

The El Pasoans will remain in
their own train while they are in the
city and will not return home till
Saturday night. J. A. Harper, a di-

The Home of Mark Schaffner + Maria Chas

We find we fare better and think more of ourselves when we tell the truth.

An honest upright reputable clothing business is our one aim in life.

Altho the world seeks satisfaction we satisfy you on clothes.

Simon Stern - The Central Ave. Clothier

rector of the Chamber of Commerce, is in charge of the El Paso delegation. He did most of the hustling of members of the trip and to him is due a good deal of credit for the large crowd in attendance. Felix Martinez, a former New Mexico citizen, is floor leader for the El Pasoans. J. A. Smith, who is postmaster at El Paso between the times he runs the republican party, the El Paso dairy and a few other things, and an irrigationist in practice as well as theory, for he has a farm below El Paso that rivals even the Garden of Eden, according to his own story, is one of the "big ones" with the delegation.

The others in the El Paso party are: A. Contrebonne, a capitalist and extensive property owner; Mayor Joseph P. Sweeney, County Judge A. S. J. Elyar, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Collector Louis E. Hehr, District Judge James R. Harper, Ed. J. Mayo, president of the Chamber of Commerce; E. E. Neff, D. M. Payne and S. J. Larkin, directors in the Chamber of Commerce; Will E. Rice, assistant manager of El Paso water company; John H. McCutcheon, El Paso News; T. H. Sprinker, furniture dealer and ex-alderman; Dr. S. T. Turner, president of the Grand Valley Bank and Trust company; O. H. Hansen, banker and extensive property owner; Van C. Wilson, merchandise trader; J. P. Primm, American National bank; W. R. Martin, superintendent union depot; H. Austin, real estate dealer; H. B. Stevens, real estate; W. W. Ross, capitalist; C. W. Moss, traveling man; R. L. Derbrandt, real estate; W. L. Tooley, cashier National Bank of Commerce; H. S. Potter, general superintendent of El Paso street car and electric light company; A. N. Brown, general freight agent; E. P. & S. W. railroad; V. R. Stiles, general passenger agent, and Garnett King, general agent, same road; Charles Leavelle, real estate; Z. T. White, capitalist; W. M. Reed, district engineer, United States reclamation service; C. F. Borna, general agent Mexican Central railroad; J. M. Nealon, assistant district attorney; Ben F. Jenkins, city sealer of weights and measures; J. A. Dick, wholesale grocer; Royal Jackson, farmer; G. A. Trout, architect; W. H. Winter, attorney; George H. Clemente, country circulated El Paso Herald; W. P. Macchette, traveling agent, Santa Fe railroad; J. Frank Coles, real estate; A. R. Coleman, representing County Treasurer C. E. Kett; P. Antonio, superintendent of installation, city of El Paso; M. W. Walker, El Paso Herald; A. L. Schaefer, collector of customs at El Paso; C. A. Martin, news editor of El Paso Herald; P. W. Freeman, representing Texas company (oil); M. C. Edwards, real estate; C. E. Kellogg, farmer; J. A. Smith, farmer and county commissioner; Joe Driscoll, assistant district clerk; W. L. Kohlberg, cigar manufacturer; Chas. Adams, manufacturer; Rosenbaum grain elevator; William Moeller, real estate; W. F. Davis, real estate; E. F. Burgess, former city attorney; J. H. Gons, life insurance; Col. C. F. Hunt, stockman; W. R. Brown, general agent, Santa Fe railroad; Guy Martin, J. A. Burdick, J. W. Beckwith, E. H. Solte, C. W. Saunders, G. W. Grayson, R. A. Whitlock, Chas. E. Michael, T. R. Colclough, Lee Burdick, V. E. Ware, R. De Graton and E. A. Kimball.

The El Paso delegation has selected J. A. Smith for the committee on credentials; W. R. Austin for the committee on order of business; and R. F. Burgess for the committee on resolutions.

H. B. Holt, of Las Cruces, will represent New Mexico on the committee on credentials.

EL PASO MAN MAKES DARING RESCUE

Norman M. Walker, of the El Paso Herald staff, who is attending the convention, rescued a Mexican lad from certain death beneath an eastbound West Central avenue car at the corner of Third street yesterday morning.

The lad was following the delegation from El Paso as it marched down West Central avenue to the Elks' club, and as a car came up from the west the El Pasoans divided to let it pass.

The boy was in the center and becoming confused, started to run first to the north and then to the south, tripping and falling when the car was not ten feet away.

Walker was marching with the El Pasoans and happened to be beside the boy as he fell. Reaching down, the young newspaper man lifted the fallen lad from the car tracks, set him down beside the passing car and walked on as if rescuing boys was the regular order of business with him.

IF YOU SHOULD BE SHORT ON MILK

This week, let us supply you with condensed Eagle Brand, 15c can. Hawkeys, large cans, 10c. Condensed, large cans, 10c. None these prices, you are likely paying more. FRESH—Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour. 2 pgs. for 25c.

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MAJESTIC THEATER

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.

Rogue Tricks, Under False Colors, a Soldiers' Dream, a Velvet Beauty, San Francisco Earthquake.

SONGS.

"Some Day When Dreams Come True," "Down Where the Sunsets River Flows," "Fugest and Best Show," Continuous Show from 2 to 5 p. m.; 7 to 10:30 p. m.

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WOLKING & SON

Aermotor Windmills, Pumps, Tanks and Substructures, Well Drilling and Repairing. Drilling a Specialty.

Albuquerque, New Mexico.

TEL 1483 707 N. EIGHTH

He was cheered by the El Pasoans and other spectators, but merely turned a bright pink in the face and walked on.

EPES RANDOLPH AND PARTY HERE FOR THE CONGRESS

Epes Randolph, president of all the Harriman lines in Arizona and Mexico, came in yesterday morning in his private car, the Chicago, from Tucson. He was accompanied by W. R. Martin, superintendent of the union depot at El Paso and remained here during the day meeting the delegates and enjoying the busy scenes on the streets of Albuquerque.

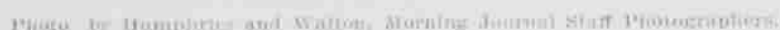
WILL INTEREST MANY Every person should know that good health is impossible if the kidneys are deranged. Foley's Kidney Remedy will cure kidney and bladder disease in every form, and will build up and strengthen these organs so they will perform their functions properly. No danger of Bright's disease or diabetes if Foley's Kidney Remedy is taken in time. J. H. O'Reilly Co.

Porch swings, \$4.50. Albuquerque Planting Mill.

Window frames, \$1.75. Albuquerque Planting Mill.

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



BRYAN DEFIES ROOSEVELT TO DO HIM HARM

"For thirty years I have been a sufferer from bronchial catarrh, and had no idea of anything like a cure. Judge of my pleasant surprise when I first used Hymox, which brought complete relief. Hymox has been a veritable god-send."—Rev. Charles Dudley, Saratoga, Ohio.

WHOLESALE
GROCERIES
WOOL
HIDES
PELTS
TAVAJO BLANKE
A SPECIALTY

Photo by Humphreys and Walter, *Morning Journal* 1849 Photographers.

Wright today approved the termination of the acting chief signal

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

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SPOKANE ARRIVES AFTER VARIOUS TROUBLES

DELEGATION GETS OFF
THE TRACK IN KANSAS

Boosters From Northwest Distributing Tons of Badges and Souvenirs Around Town.

The Spokane delegation to the irrigation congress, headed by Levi Grant Monroe, secretary of the Spokane chamber of commerce, arrived in the city yesterday morning on its special car after various trials and tribulations, being wrecked once on the Northern Pacific, ditched again in Colorado and sent by mistake away over into Kansas before the railroad

was rectified, and they were headed south for Albuquerque. While not large in numbers, the delegation makes up the deficiency in enthusiasm, and is making a big advertising campaign to get the next meeting of the congress for Spokane. They are distributing some very novel badges and souvenirs by the handful and otherwise making a noise like Spokane.

"We feel that Spokane should get the next meeting," said Mr. Monroe last night. "It is in a different section of the west and in a part where irrigation development has not been fully recognized by the congress. The latter body represents the people of the whole wide west and we believe Spokane can fully demonstrate the wisdom of holding the 1909 meet here. The meeting place should be more widely scattered in successive years and the northwest is the territory to which the next logical move should be made."

The Spokane men are urging an added attraction the opportunity for delegates to attend the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition next year. Many more delegates are expected to arrive tonight on No. 1, and the fight with the aggressive Pueblo boosters for the next congress will be fully on.

"CLEANLINESS" OUR MOTTO,
THE FASHION CAFE.



Photo by Humphries and Walton, Morning Journal Staff Photographers.
LEVI GRANT MONROE,
Secretary of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, Who Heads Spokane Delegation.

COLONIZATION MAN WHO BEGAN THE BUSINESS

CHARLES W. MOTT TAKES
ACTIVE PART IN CONGRESS

Veteran Immigration Promoter Tells of the Marvelous Resources of the Far Northwest.

Col. Charles W. Mott, general emigration agent of the Northern Pacific railway, with headquarters in St. Paul, the man who is known as the dean of the school of colonization, has arrived in the city and will remain here until after the irrigation congress. Mr. Mott is a delegate to the congress from Minnesota, and also an honorary vice president from that state. Mr. Mott has been connected with the colonization department of the Northern Pacific for many years and has been prominently identified with the development and upbuilding of that part of the northwest. In his official position, Mr. Mott has come in contact with the men who have made the northwest the great strip of country it is, has taken a leading part in its upbuilding and is perhaps more familiar with the conditions of that particular section than any other living man. When seen yesterday at the Alvarado hotel, Mr. Mott, in speaking of the upbuilding of a country, of a state or a county said that it is like the building of a house. "A good foundation will always support a good upright," were the words used by Mr. Mott to illustrate better his meaning. "You have got to get into a country a class of people who are intelligent and law-abiding, as the best settlers of any country form and make the reputation and conditions of that country for the future years."

"A great many people believe that colonization and emigration work is largely the work of a hot-air artist. You've got to know your territory, its soil, environment and what it can produce; where a market can be provided for the produce and where churches and schools may be erected and maintained. Any organization that procures emigration by unworthy representations, is losing time. To be successful in this business you have to be absolutely truthful. For if you misrepresent the facts, you produce a dissatisfied settler who will keep away fifteen other possible settlers. If you do not misrepresent facts, a contented settler will add five other settlers. So the more truthful you are in the representations you make, in the homesickness, the more enthusiastic he will be with his new home and with

the conditions that confront him. The work of an emigration agent, if he is wise, will be confined strictly to the truth. Most colonization agents should know that Moses was the first real irrigator and emigration agent. He sent his assistant agents over into the promised land and they returned with pomgranades and grapes, which told the truth about the promised land. When Moses led his people into the promised land he did not have to wait to construct large irrigation canals and was not hampered by lack of water for irrigation purposes. He took time by the forelock and struck water from the rocks as he went along and got all the water he needed. So you see the business was firmly established by one of the most ancient and honorable gentlemen in this world. The real success in colonization work consists in this: First you must have

CHARLES W. MOTT,
General Immigration Agent of the
Northern Pacific.



Photo by Humphries and Walton, Morning Journal Staff Photographers.

your agents familiarize themselves with the conditions of the country about to be settled. Make no statements which are untruthful regarding it. Then go and find a class of people who you think will be satisfied with the conditions and environment of that country and you will be on a fair road to successful colonization. There is no use to advertise in a general way about the new country in six or seven states at a time. It's time to go and talk to a farmer on the banks of the Wabash in Illinois or Indiana, who has been occupied all his life in general farming and try and induce him to go to a fruit country, where general farming would not be successful. But take the farmer from the fruit district in Michigan, one who has been educated in fruit raising since childhood—take him and place him in a new fruit district in a new country and he will make a great success. We have handled thousands of people every year for the past sixteen years and distributed them in different states along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad. We have studied the characteristics of these people before we moved them, placed them in different states or parts of states where we had reason to believe that the same environment and conditions existed as existed in the country from which we moved them. In adhering to these policies we have maintained a record of losing less than one per cent of the people whom we have moved and settled."

Mr. Mott, by reason of the great part he has taken in the development and upbuilding of the northwest, is naturally boosting Spokane for the meeting of the irrigation congress next year.

"The location of the next congress is probably at Spokane for several reasons. This congress is a high school for the different sections in which it meets. The congress has never been held in Washington, although there are a number of immense irrigation projects there. The congress must go from one corner of the west to another so that people can hear the words of wisdom from the points that are invited to dispense

The Famous Driscoll Model

The swiftest Tailored Suits with Sheath Skirts, Americanized to be worn open or closed. This style has only been out ten days, and is the "Hit of the Season." You can get one at E. Maharam's only. Special orders to measure 10 per cent Extra.

E. MAHARAM, 516 W. CENTRAL

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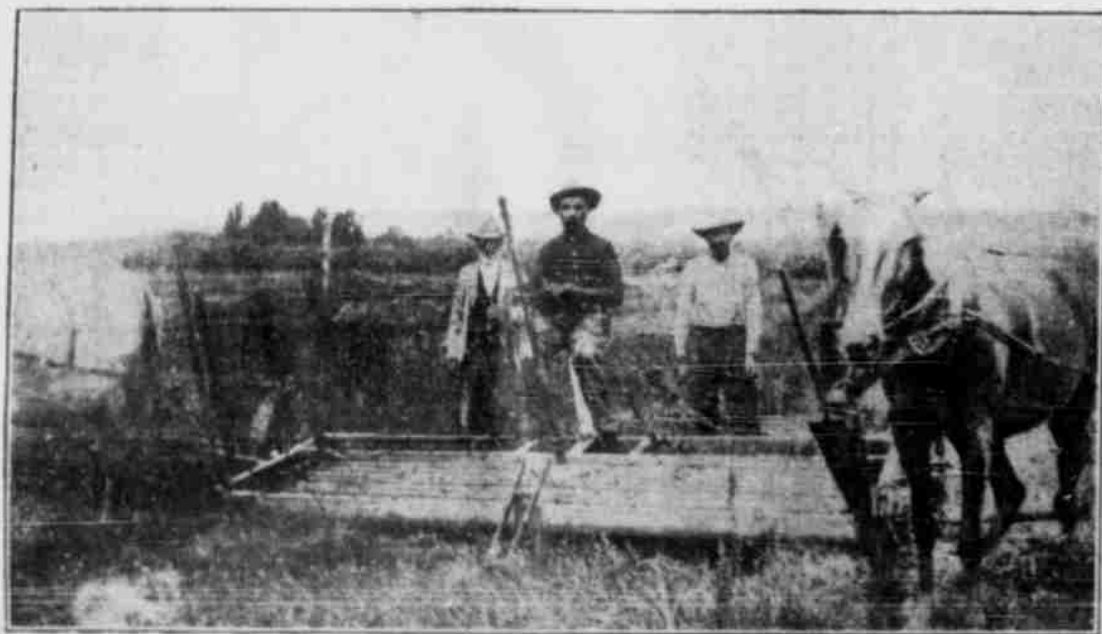
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