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## KEROSENE KING PROVES GOOD WITNESS

FIVE HOUR ORDEAL FOR  
JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

Head of Standard Oil Gives Details of Company's Business Covering Many Years; Vast Earnings Revealed.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

New York, Nov. 20.—For over five hours today John D. Rockefeller, witness of the defense in the government suit to dissolve the Standard Oil company, faced an unrelenting fire of questions from the federal court, Frank R. Kellogg, who, in adjournment, was taken until Monday the oil king was still being cross-examined on the charge that the company in its early days accepted rebates to the disadvantage of its rivals.

Mr. Rockefeller's cross-examination will probably not be concluded until late Tuesday, as Mr. Kellogg announced that he would question Mr. Rockefeller on every detail of the company's business.

The enormous earning power of the oil combination was sharply brought out in today's hearing when Mr. Rockefeller, after stating that the Standard had paid dividends amounting to \$46,000,000 in 1907, said it had earned as much more, and that this was added to an approximately \$500,000,000 surplus, which was stated by the government's counsel to be \$300,000,000. It was further declared by Mr. Kellogg that the company within the last eight years had earned nearly half a billion dollars.

The course of Mr. Rockefeller's testimony in the hands of government counsel ran not so smoothly as yesterday, when he told his story under the direction of friendly counsel, but the rapid fire interrogations of the prosecutor were always met with unshaken imperturbability and readiness to answer, except when, as he explained, "it is quite impossible for me to remember after thirty-five years."

Mr. Rockefeller was questioned closely regarding rebates which the Standard was accused of accepting, but with the exception of an agreement with the Pennsylvania railroad, which Mr. Rockefeller explained gave the company a rebate in order to equalize oil rates, Mr. Rockefeller could not recall any other rebate, although he thought it likely he might have heard of it at the time.

The president of the Standard Oil company, when he learned that the government counsel would not be able to conclude the cross-examination by tomorrow night, suggested an adjournment until Monday, which was agreed to.

Mr. Rockefeller was again on the witness stand when the hearing was resumed today. His cross-examination would not be confined to the period between 1862 and 1882, governing which Mr. Rockefeller gave evidence on his direct examination, but would cover also subsequent developments which were connected directly with those of the period described by Mr. Rockefeller.

In response to questions about the hazardous nature of the oil business owing to the possibility of failure of supply, Mr. Rockefeller said that the production of crude oil in the Pennsylvania field had steadily increased from 1862 to 1906.

Mr. Kellogg read figures from an official report showing that the Pennsylvania field reached its highest point of production in 1906. Mr. Rockefeller denied that the supplies of crude oil had always been ample, and asserted that it had fluctuated, but that the supply is larger now than when he was actively engaged in business. He was asked about the development of oil fields in Ohio and Oklahoma, but said that he knew little about them, as they had been actively worked since he retired from business. He described the drilling and production of oil as of the character of mining business. He said it was the policy of his company to pay for its oil at the wells and that the larger part of the oil it refined was purchased from the producer.

He was then asked about the trust agreement of 1882, and whether the trust certificates did not show a value of \$70,000,000, and that the stocks held under the agreement had an actual value of \$55,000,000.

Mr. Rockefeller said he believed these figures to be correct. Mr. Kellogg then asked whether the stock certificates issued thereafter were for stock dividends or for additional properties acquired, but John D. Milburn, of Mr. Rockefeller's counsel, objected on the ground that this was not within the scope of Mr. Rockefeller's direct testimony.

Mr. Rockefeller replied: "I suppose so."

After Mr. Milburn had again objected, Mr. Rockefeller said that a stock dividend of \$15,000,000 was paid in 1886, and that stock of the company was then \$58,000,000.

"Then up to the present time there has been issued \$15,000,000 for cash or property," asked Mr. Kellogg.

"I can not tell you."

"Well, that would make the stock value of cash and property turned in exclusive of money earned and turned back into this property?"

Mr. Rockefeller said he did not

quite comprehend the increase of \$15,000,000, and Mr. Kellogg discontinued this line of inquiry. He next asked:

"The record shows that up to 1906 the net earnings of the company were \$531,922,904. What was the dividend in 1907?"

"I should say about 40 per cent."

"That was about \$219,000,000?"

"That would be a million in favor of the poor old Standard," said Mr. Rockefeller. He added that the net earnings for 1907 were approximately \$500,000,000.

Mr. Kellogg again asked if he considered the business risky on such a showing, and Mr. Rockefeller again retorted that the profits did not determine the risk. It was evidence that the business was prosperous. He assented to Mr. Kellogg's figures showing that the company earned \$480,000,000 from 1892 to 1906, adding the earnings of 1907 would give a total of \$570,000,000.

"Then where does the hazard of the business come in?" asked Mr. Kellogg.

"In the first place, since the first refinery was built more than fifty years ago, we have been prepared at any moment, day or night, to hear the firm alarm. We are dealing with a very explosive product. Fires are constantly occurring."

"But your profits were above your fire losses, which have been charged to the profit and loss account?"

"Yes, sir."

Mr. Rockefeller said another risk was the peculiar construction of refining machinery, which could be used for no other purpose. One could never tell when he would awake and find the crude oil supply exhausted.

Mr. Kellogg then asked Mr. Rockefeller about the Standard Oil agreement with the Pennsylvania railroad in 1877, in which the Pennsylvania agreed to pay back to per cent of the freight rates which the Standard followed the rate war between the Northern and Southern lines, and that there was an agreement whereby he was to equalize the amount of freight distributed between the different railroads.

Mr. Kellogg read the agreement, which showed that it provided the Standard was to share 50 per cent of the rebate of oil sent. When the government counsel asked if the other railroads besides the Pennsylvania made like agreements for a ten per cent rebate, Mr. Rockefeller referred him to the men who conducted the negotiations. Replying to Mr. Kellogg's question whether the Standard Oil company was the only one to get the rebate, the witness said the larger quantity of business given by the Standard was in part responsible for the rebate, and that in those days it was the custom for large shippers to receive consideration.

"We sought to secure what all shippers then and now seek," said Mr. Rockefeller. He did not recall what the Standard's connection with this matter, but said Mr. O'Day was general manager of the Columbia Conduit company, which was purchased by the Standard in 1877.

Mr. Kellogg then read letters of Mr. O'Day to Mr. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania railroad, in which it was said that the American Transfer company received a rebate of twenty cents a barrel from the Lake Shore road, and it was requested that the Pennsylvania give the same rebate. It was shown in the letters that the Pennsylvania did so.

"Don't you know that Mr. O'Day and Mr. Cassatt both testified that the American Transfer company—the Standard Oil company—not only paid a rebate of twenty cents a barrel on its own shipments, but a rebate on the shipments of oil by independent refineries?" asked Mr. Kellogg.

"My attention has been called to such testimony," said Mr. Rockefeller.

Mr. Rockefeller said that he, as president of the Standard, and had general direction of it at that time.

"Did you know of the agreement whereby the Standard was to obtain twenty cents a barrel on shipments?"

"I may have known of it generally at the time. I had nothing to do with the contract."

The witness said he could not recall whether Mr. Cassatt had testified that the rebate was paid to the American Transfer company. His mind, he said, was engaged in more important problems.

Recess was then taken for luncheon.

After recess Mr. Kellogg took up with Mr. Rockefeller the rates for transportation of oil prior to the construction of trunk lines of 1881.

Mr. Rockefeller said all the crude oil shipped to the seaboard by the Standard was carried by railroads. Henry M. Flagler and John D. Archbold had much to do with making the transportation arrangements, but William Rockefeller did not take so important part in it, said the witness. Mr. Rockefeller said he did not doubt that the state of Pennsylvania brought suit in 1897 to oust the United Pipe line from that state on the ground that it was in conspiracy with the Pennsylvania railroad to obtain preferential rates and drawbacks. He did not recall the names of the parties to an agreement for the dismantling of the suit.

"Don't you recall that Mr. Cassatt testified that the Pennsylvania railroad paid rebates to the Standard Oil company, the American Transfer company and the United Pipe Line company?" asked Mr. Kellogg.

Mr. Cassatt may have testified to these rebates, I don't know about it, as I had nothing to do with the payment. That was a number of years after I had retired from participation in freight arrangements."

Mr. Rockefeller said that he signed the agreements by which the suit was dismissed, but did not recall the details, although he remembered there was some trouble about freight rates.

Mr. Rockefeller was still on the witness stand when the hearing was adjourned today until Monday morning.

Mr. Kellogg said he would be unable to conclude the cross-examination.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

## BLACK REPUBLIC IN THROES OF REBELLION

Government Troops Reported Surrounded by Insurgents Headed by General Simon.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

Paris, Nov. 20.—A revolution has broken out in Southern Hayti. General Simon, former commander of the troops in the southern department, has seized the city of Les Cayes and the adjacent region.

The telegraph lines have been cut and the government troops are surrounded by rebels.

REVOLUTIONARIES HAVE

PLENTY OF WAR MUNITIONS

Part Au Prince, Nov. 20.—General Antoine Simon, commander of the south for twenty years, having refused to comply with the recent request of President Nord Alexis to come to Port Au Prince and confer with the president on the political situation, has been declared a rebel.

The revolutionary movement appears to be serious as General Simon is in the possession of arms and ammunition. Communication with the south is interrupted. The government is sending there by land and sea a large number of troops under command of General Celine. Cyrille, minister of war, and General Leclerc, minister of the interior. There is general apprehension lest numerous exiles now in Jamaica and St. Thomas return to the island and affect a landing at some unguarded spot along the coast and join the revolutionists. Everything is quiet in Port Au Prince.

EMPEROR ATTACKED  
IN REICHSTAG

Socialist Member Far from Satisfied With Guarantees Obtained by Prince Von Buelow.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

Berlin, Nov. 20.—Speaking in the Reichstag today, Herr Grig, socialist, endeavored to call attention to the recent interview between Chancellor von Buelow and the emperor, but he was prevented by the president. "The chancellor desires the stability of the imperial finances," said Herr Grig, "but he ought first to tell us what were the results of his interview with the emperor and what guarantees he obtained and obtained."

Our socialist policy has driven us to our present financial misery because of our enormous burdens for the army, the navy and the colonies.

"The people ask for guarantees against the continuance of these burdens, as they do against the continuance of personal rule. The publication of that paragraph in the Reichs-Anzeiger has given us nothing."

Herr Grig was here interrupted by Count von Stoberg, who called him to order and directed him to confine his discussion to the financial bills then before the house. This the speaker did, but as he went on he from time to time inserted sentences regarding the deplorable situation caused by "borrowings to pay current obligations due to personal aims and ambitions."

WESTINGHOUSE COMPANY  
INCREASES CAPITAL

Ten Million Dollar Issue Decided on by Electric Company.

New York, Nov. 20.—The stockholders of the Westinghouse Electric company at their annual meeting on Tuesday will be asked to authorize a \$10,000,000 increase of stock, making the capitalization of the company \$80,000,000 and also to enlarge the board of directors from twelve members as now constituted to sixteen.

The application to the court to discharge the receivers will then be made. The committee is confident that the company will be out of the hands of the receivers within the next ten or twenty days.

The financial troubles of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company, since terminating, came to a crisis during the currency panic of last year. The stringency of the money market caused the company's borrowing capacity to be seriously curtailed and as a result of the embarrassment ensuing the consent was placed in receivership.

The new plan agreed upon today provides for satisfying the merchandise creditors of the company with new so-called floating stock at par.

The bank creditors, as the other class of creditors is called, being the holders of notes payable for borrowed money, receive fifty per cent of their claims in convertible five per cent bonds of the company of present authorized bond at par and assenting stock at par for the remaining fifty per cent.

Further the plan makes it obligatory upon the part of the company to sell for cash \$5,000,000 of new or assenting stock at par.

## SIXTY CAUGHT IN THROES OF FLAMING COAL MINE

THREE KNOWN DEAD  
IN MONTANA DISASTER

Scant Hope for Prisoners Entombed in Burning Workings; Officials Claim Loss of Life Exaggerated.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

Butte, Mont., Nov. 20.—Careful check of the miners at the Northwestern Improvement company's coal mine at Red Lodge tonight shows that three men are dead and that sixty are missing. The missing miners attempted to escape by the No. 2 entry, and it is said there is not a chance that they have escaped, as in that portion of the mine the fire is raging fiercely.

Despite the stories of the rescued miners, the mine officials state that all the men have been checked to-night.

The fire was started by the lights on the caps of the miners, and tonight it was still unchecked. The damage will be very heavy.

Seven men were taken from the workings at 1 p. m. in a half-dead condition, and are now in the hospital. The fire department members and fifty volunteers then started the work of rescue and within half an hour the ships were running with rapidly down the fourth entry and a hundred men were loaded on the cars and brought to the surface, many of them completely exhausted and lifeless.

Those rescued declared there is little hope for the greater number of those entombed, but this belief is not shared by the mine officials.

En Ross William Haggerty, who carried up in one of the ships, was almost overcome, but was restored by the attending physicians. He remained bravely at his post until the very last, in an endeavor to save his men, and after regaining made frantic efforts to go back into the mine.

Everything within the vicinity of the mine is in the wildest confusion, and it is an impossibility to get a check of the members from the payroll, so that no estimate can be made at this time.

The fire is terrific, judging from the immense volume of smoke and fire coming from the second entry. Coal cars and timbers are being burned, and damage to property will naturally be heavy. At 2 o'clock this afternoon iron pipes are being laid into the mine, and by night it is expected there will be a flow of water playing on the flames.

The fire itself is said to be confined to a small area, but the flames and smoke have spread to various workings, and it is believed that a number have been caught.

The company operating the Red Lodge mine is one of the largest concerns of the kind in the west. The officers of the Northern Pacific control the company, which supplies that road with fuel. Most of the miners employed are a foreign birth.

A single shaft descends to the property owned by the mine, and in 1906 some of the best of eight miners in twenty men have had been rescued from Slope No. 2 of the northwestern mine in a critical condition. All recovered.

Tonight it is stated by the rescued miners that at least sixty-four men are still in the mine and in the most dangerous part, and it is impossible for the rescuers to get near them.

NEWSPAPER PROPRIETOR DEAD

Richmond, Va., Nov. 20.—Joseph O'Brien, owner of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, probably the best known citizen of Richmond, died at his home tonight, aged 65.

CANNON STANDS ON  
REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

Manville, Ill., Nov. 20.—Speaker Cannon's attention was today called to the story sent out from Hut Springs, Va., that Mr. Taft would oppose Mr. Cannon's re-election to the speakership on the ground that Uncle Sam would not undertake in good faith a revision of the tariff.

Mr. Cannon said: "I do not believe that the president-elect will undertake to organize the house. In common with the president, I embrace the republican national platform and am entirely willing to abide by the action of the republican caucus when it is held to determine the action of the house of the sixty-first congress."

BOYS START ON NEW YORK  
TO WASHINGTON RACE

Y. M. C. A. Athletes Carry Message to Roosevelt.

New York, Nov. 20.—With cheers from several hundred school mates and fellow members of the Y. M. C. A. to spur them on, the young athletes participating in the relay race organized by the Y. M. C. A. department of the Young Men's Christian association between this city and Washington, started on their 241-mile sprint at 2:15 p. m. today. The runners bore a message in a silver tube to President Roosevelt. The start was made from the International headquarters of the Y. M. C. A. in East Twenty-eighth street, where R. C. Moore, international secretary of the association, delivered the silver tube into the hands of the first runner, a high school pupil.

From the east Twenty-eighth street headquarters the runners carried the silver tube to the West Twenty-third street ferry, each runner sprinting a hundred yards with it and passing it

Jealousy Causes Suicide.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 20.—William Grandjean, a painter, today attempted to murder his sweetheart, Gerie Swafford, with a meat axe, and believing he had succeeded, committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid.

The woman, though suffering from a fearful shock in the head and with her ring driven so deeply into her finger that it was necessary to cut the gold band off, is not dangerously wounded. Jealousy is supposed to have prompted the tragedy.

## VAST AREA OF NEW MEXICO RANGE BURNING

Fire Reported Devastating Five Hundred Square Miles North of Roswell.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 20.—An area of 500 square miles of grazing land lying north of Roswell, N. M., is on fire and ranchmen living in the burning country are fighting with black fires to save their homes. No loss of life has been reported as yet.

THRILLING EXPERIENCE  
OF TORRANCE AUTOMOBILE

When the automobile stage leaving Roswell, this morning, reached the path of the flames a wide detour was taken and even it was necessary to soak blankets in the streams and wrap them around the gasoline tanks of the automobile to prevent an explosion. The prairie along the road was burning for twenty-five miles and the occupants of the machine breathed Torrance smoke hoisted, but in the worst for the rescuers several hours later. They reported that the fire, fanned by strong easterly breezes, had burned into the timber belt north of Roswell and were burning fiercely.

The country is principally devoted to sheep raising. The flocks have been scattered and driven into the mountains, fences have been burned for miles and it is probable that the loss will be great.

No loss of life has been reported as yet in many cowboys employed by ranchmen in the burned area have not been heard from.

FORGERIES AMOUNT  
TO \$1,539,423

Investigation Proves Van Vliedsingen Underestimated the Amounts Involved in His Misdeeds.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

Chicago, Nov. 20.—After an examination of the various documents in the office of Peter Van Vliedsingen, convicted forger of notes and checks, on his own confession, William C. Niblack, vice president of the Chicago Title and Trust company, resolver for the Van Vliedsingen properties, today declared that the forgeries amount to \$1,539,423.

Only a thorough examination of all of the papers, which include loan numbers 4018 to 5344 inclusive, will disclose to the receiver and the creditors how many have been taken up by Van Vliedsingen, who is now a convict in jail pending trial. Since the confession of guilt which startled the business world and preceded his sentence only a few hours, Van Vliedsingen has repeatedly asserted that \$250,000 would cover the forged paper which he designed.

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## FIFTEEN LIVES LOST IN GAS EXPLOSION

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER  
IN BROOKLYN STREET.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

New York, Nov. 20.—Twenty-five persons are believed to have lost their lives in an explosion of gas which tore up a great section of Gold street, Brooklyn, today. It is definitely known that fifteen persons were buried under the hundreds of tons of earth and timber thrown into the air, and ten more are reported as missing. The exact number of dead can not be determined until tomorrow, for those working to recover the automobile bodies must dig through fifty feet of dirt, rock and a tangle of pipes and timbers. The explosion occurred in a block in both directions and lifted a fifty-foot deep excavation that had been made in Gold street between York and Front streets, where a water main was being laid. The gas main recently sprung a leak, and in a manner unknown a spark came into contact with the escaping gas. Immediately there was a terrific explosion, which lifted the surface for half a block in both directions and lifted dirt, paving stones and debris into the air. When the smoke and dust cleared away it was seen the street had been opened from door step to door step over an area of nearly a block. The loosened sand and dirt had fallen into the excavation, burying the score of laborers who were at work when the accident happened.

Great tongues of flame shot out of the crevices and beside them geyers of water leaped into the air from a water main that had been shattered by the explosion.

Two bodies were sticking out of the wreckage.

Gold street was crowded with school children when the explosion occurred, and that scores were not killed or injured was remarkable. A woman and three children were almost over the excavation when the earth crumbled under their feet, and they were swept down into the hole under tons of wreckage. Two other children were on the opposite side of the street when the sidewalk caved in, and they lost their lives.

Samuel Trout, foreman of the gang of laborers, was near the woman and three children who lost their lives. He rushed forward in an endeavor to save them, but he, too, was drawn into the death hole. His body was the first recovered. It had been roasted to a cinder.

Only four of the men working in the excavation escaped, and their escape was remarkable. They were Frank Schofield, John Crane, Arthur Strand and an Italian laborer known as "John."

These men were digging near the opening of a four-foot sewer, and the force of the explosion blew them into the entrance of it. Strand was hurled farthest and he pulled the other three men after him.

Water from the broken main began to pour into the sewer, and the four men in danger of being drowned, started to run toward the river, where there was an outlet of the sewer. Strand tells of their experience as follows:

"Our only chance was in reaching the outlet of the sewer, and we ran toward the river. It was all dark and we stumbled and fell over things that had been left behind by workmen. The river was three blocks away. By the time we reached the river the water was up to our waists. We found a boardwalk there which had been built to keep the water from coming in while the sewer was being built. We climbed to the top of this and from the top reached the pier. The water had reached our chins before we got out."

The explosion shook houses for blocks around. Thousands of persons were attracted to the scene, and the police had difficulty in keeping the people from crowding too close to the smoking pit of wreckage.

Women living in the neighborhood whose children had been on the street when the gas main blew up, rushed to the scene, ran about the excavation wringing their hands and calling for their little ones. In many instances they found their children after a brief search, but a number of a school near by, and their parents were frantic by the time they were found.

The gas and water supply was turned off shortly after the explosion. A force of 100 firemen was then put to work digging for bodies, but the task was necessarily slow, because of the nature of the wreckage which had to be removed. The known dead are:

Samuel Trout, foreman.

Charles Farrell, foreman of concrete works.

Fred Scheffner, inspector of sewers.

More than twenty persons are missing.

The police arrested seven men who

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)



























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On Thursday, the 21st day of November, 1908, at 10 o'clock A. M., in front of the City Jail, my North Second Street, I will sell one bay mare, black and white, four years old, with white markings on hindquarters, THOMAS M. MILLER, City Marshal.

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**OUR ASSORTMENT OF CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ARE A SELECTED STOCK. COME IN AND EXAMINE THEM. J. F. G. PRATT & CO., 214 S. SECOND.**

**Notice to Taxpayers.**  
Taxes for the year 1908 are now due and payable. The first half has been delinquent December 1st, 1908, when a penalty of one per cent is added. The second half is due January 1st, 1909, when a penalty of one per cent is added. The second half is delinquent on Jan. 1st, 1909, and on July 1st, 1909, a penalty of 7 1/2 per cent is added.  
JOHN S. BEAVEN  
Tax Collector, Bernalillo County, New Mexico.

**CATERING.**  
Dinner—Luncheon—Parties.  
MRS. L. HIGGS.  
101 West Central. Phone 554.

**CUT FLOWERS.**  
For Thanksgiving. Please order mine now and get the best.  
WOODWARD, Florist.  
Phone 1272, 504 Albuquerque.

# For One Week Only

Beginning Monday, Nov. 16th, we will have on sale the following goods at great Price Reductions!

## 200 Suits and Overcoats

Representing new, up-to-date merchandise, on which we are heavily overstocked. We offer all Suits and Overcoats worth \$13.50, \$14.00 and \$16.00.

Per Suit **\$10.75** or Overcoat

and the better grades, worth \$16.50, \$18.00 and \$20.00, and some even more at

Per Suit **\$14.75** or Overcoat

An inspection of our windows will show you at a glance that these goods are real bargains, which you cannot afford to overlook. We have also some good things in Gloves, Neckwear, Etc.

**SIMON STERN**  
The Central Avenue Clothier.

**AUCTION**  
2 O'CLOCK TODAY  
AT 312 WEST CENTRAL  
NEXT DOOR TO FABER'S

Large Lot of Fine Furniture, also Ladies' Dress Materials of Every Description. Everything in Perfect Condition.

**CASH**  
THEY SAY WE ALWAYS HAVE THE NICEST LINE OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES IN THE CITY  
EXTRA NICE TODAY

|                               |         |    |
|-------------------------------|---------|----|
| Snow White Cauliflower        | per lb. | 15 |
| Tender Green Beans            | per lb. | 15 |
| Large California Head Lettuce | per lb. | 10 |
| Green Chilli                  | per lb. | 15 |
| Green Peas                    | per lb. | 15 |
| Fresh Tomatoes                | per lb. | 15 |
| Blue Solid Cabbage            | per lb. | 15 |
| Butter Beans                  | per lb. | 15 |
| Peas                          | per lb. | 15 |
| String Beans                  | per lb. | 15 |

DO YOU LIKE A SOLID PACK, EASTERN TOMATO?  
We Will Sell you our White Horse Brand.  
2 Cans for 15c

CELLULOSE ANTISEPTIC STARCH  
2 Packages for 15c

COUTOUX MUSHROOMS.  
Large ones, each 15c

**The MONARCH GROCERY CO.**  
307 West Central Avenue  
Phone 80

**BLUEWATER VALLEY**  
THE BEST

**IRRIGATED LAND IN NEW MEXICO**

Wet Farming Just When You Want It. Modern Storage Reservoirs, Canals Already Constructed. Level Land, Little Clearing Required. Main Line Railroad. Delightful Climate. Potatoes, Onions, Alfalfa, Oats, Wheat, Sugar Beets, Cabbage, Etc.  
**BLUEWATER DEVELOPMENT CO.,** Second and Gold, Albuquerque, N. M.