

10-3-1909

## Albuquerque Morning Journal, 10-03-1909

Journal Publishing Company

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### EVERYTHING NOW READY FOR THE FAIR

Program Complete for Six Fast and Furious Days of the Twenty-ninth Annual Carnival.

### SCHEDULE OF SPORTS THE BEST ON RECORD

Numerous Innovations Added to Series of Events for the Amusement of the People of New Mexico.

One week from tomorrow the twenty-ninth annual New Mexico fair will open for business. For six days Albuquerque will be a full grown city; the streets and hotels crowded, the whole territory represented in the crowds; for it is conceded that this year's fair is going to bring the biggest crowd we have ever had to Albuquerque. After a spring and part of a summer of more or less depression, business conditions, the late season and early fall have brought a revival of business and industrial activity which was retarded by the fall of the market, which reached New Mexico in 1908. Everybody is feeling good and everybody is looking for recreation. The annual New Mexico fair this year is going to offer recreation in abundance. In all the twenty-nine years of its history the fair association has never been able to offer such an extensive schedule of amusements as will be presented next week. Former fairs have had first-class carnival companies, first-class races, first-class features, but no former fair has combined them all as this one will do.

In the first place the fair association has secured the best carnival company in the United States, the Nat Reiss company, which made the big hit in New Mexico a few years ago and which has been growing bigger each year while it has been touring other sections of the country.

The racing program will be the best on record. It is made up of this year chiefly of running events. The jockeys are coming in crowds and the fair grounds stable are well filled. The harness events, while fewer in number than in former years, will be for big purses and will be classic.

This year the baseball will be by teams made up of local players. Teams are coming from half a dozen southwestern cities and the play promises to be fast and clean. New Mexico out teams have been playing better baseball than ever before this year and their best work will be brought out in the fair tournament and for the fair purses which are just as big as ever.

Two troops of United States cavalry will be in attendance during the fair and will give daily exhibitions, drills and sham battles. The troops will compete in hurdle races, Roman races, monkey drills and in the other exciting exhibitions for which the cavalry of the United States regular army is world famous. The troops this year are veterans. They are made up of the finest horsemen on earth and their work will be a great attraction at the fair grounds.

The troops will make the president's visit the occasion for a practice march across country from Fort Wingate and will be in Albuquerque a week from today. Their camp will be pitched in Luna park at the end of North Eleventh street.

During the fair several of the exciting cowboy relay races will be held. Each of these races will be for five miles, with a change of saddle and bridle at each half mile. Several teams of the fastest cow horses in the country have been entered and the races promise to be among the most spectacular features of the fair.

Added to these standard amusements which have been featured in former fairs will be several innovations which have not been presented in New Mexico before. First of these will be two flights daily by the Stranet airship, the first airship to come to this part of the southwest. Each afternoon the airship will make a flight from the fair grounds to Albuquerque and return each evening, followed by a searchlight, the ship will sail over the city.

The first exhibition of pushball, a magnificent game for horsemen, will be presented each day during the fair. Each troop of the cavalrymen has its pushball team, all picked horsemen, and the great leather sphere promises to be one of the best cards of the amusement program.

The Indians who are coming will run several Marathon races and the first full Marathon ever attempted in the Rocky mountain region will be pulled off. The strongest runners in the world, Indians who have trained since childhood, are picked as winners in this event.

One new feature will be a relay race for the base-ball teams entering the fair tournament. This is a new feature just added to the program yesterday. Only teams participating in the baseball tournament are permitted to enter this race, which will go for five miles. The first prize is \$50 and the second \$25. Each relay team of nine men will be stationed around the track, run to a change at each station, passing the hoop to the next runner in the team. This race will be run on Thursday afternoon, when the Albuquerque Derby,

chief of the horse races, and several other important events, will be pulled off.

**Exhibits Promise Well.**  
In spite of the fact that the world has not been a good one in many of the fruit growing districts of the territory, the resources exhibit will be no means unimportant. The Kew Valley, the Mesilla valley, Las Cruces and several others of the fruit districts will be represented and the dry farming districts will show a showing that will prove a great attraction to special activity. The cause of the unfavorable conditions which have come out of the general of them. Clovis, the Mesilla valley, Las Vegas and, in fact, practically every dry farming district of the territory is going to be represented with big exhibits, and the Mesilla valley people declare that the showing will open the eyes of the territory southward.

One of the most important exhibits is coming from San Bernardino. The fair association was asked yesterday that an entire carload of exhibits from the city of San Bernardino, west county.

**The President's Visit.**  
This year's fair gains added importance from the visit here on Friday, October 15th, of President William Taft. Albuquerque has a distinguished president of the United States before, but the city has never had the honor of entertaining a president and the arrangements for the president's visit are now complete. It has been arranged that the president will speak to a number of the people of the city at 10 o'clock in the afternoon from a stand to be erected in front of the Alvarado hotel. The hotel is being elaborately decorated for the occasion and the fair for the territory, a banquet will be tendered him in the hotel and he will be in Albuquerque until midnight.

**Many Organizations Meet Here.**  
A very important feature of the big week this year will be the meeting of numerous fraternal and commercial associations. The Masonic fraternity of the territory meets here the week following the fair to celebrate the beginning of construction of the new Masonic temple and to hold the usual annual meetings of the several branches of the order. Most of the Masons will come in time to see the fair. The New Mexico Catholic growers' association will meet in its second annual session. The New Mexico Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows will convene on Tuesday. The New Mexico Dental society, the New Mexico Undertakers' association and several other organizations will be in session during the week, while the New Mexico Trading and Commercial club will gather in annual meeting on Thursday, when the knights of the traveling bag are expected to take the town by storm.

Decorations this year promise to be elaborate, taking the form of electric light, and the Commercial club will be beautifully decorated. Practically every business man in the downtown district is preparing to decorate his place of business, and with the carnival attractions the business district of Albuquerque promises to look a little more lively than it has ever before.

The matter of attendance is one of particular interest to Albuquerque people, and they are going to be called upon to take care of a record-breaking crowd. If the reports are true, all sections can be expected. The men in charge of the advertising car report the very greatest interest everywhere where the car has gone, and it has covered the entire southwest. Several special excursion trains have been arranged for and it is now anticipated that some new records for attendance will be made, particularly on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

The arrangements for the fair have been carefully made. From this time on it will be entirely the work of carrying out the program. The secretary's office is already about the busiest place in Albuquerque and it will grow a little busier each day from now until the end of the fair.

### ALPHA ALPHA ALPHA FRATERNITY ENTERTAINS AT ELKS' BALL ROOMS

Fifty Young People Enjoy Pleasant Dance as Guests of Popular "Frat."

The Alpha Alpha Alpha society, of Tri-Alpha "Frat," of the University of New Mexico, entertained twenty-four young couples at a very pleasant social dance at the Elks' ball room last night. The young people were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Ferguson and Prof. and Mrs. A. M. Espinosa. The music for the dance was furnished by the Cavanaugh orchestra. The affair was an unusually enjoyable event and the Tri-Alphas are to be congratulated upon their successful efforts at entertaining.

### WIRELESS BRINGS TALL TALES FROM FISHERMEN

Avon, Catalina Island, Cal., Oct. 1.—(Via Wireless to Los Angeles.)—Records of the Catalina light tackle fishermen which showed catches were pronounced as follows for prices aggregating \$8,000 in value.

Record fish caught—First prize, T. S. O'Mara, of Salt Lake, for tuna weighing 157 pounds and black sea bass weighing 84 pounds.

Record one day's yellow tail catch to R. C. Baird, San Francisco, 421 pounds.

Record one day's salmon catch, Mr. H. W. Robertson, Los Angeles, 424 pounds.

**Deposed Shah Goes Into Exile.**  
St. Petersburg, Oct. 1.—Mohammed Ali Mirza, the deposed shah of Persia, sailed from Anzali, on the Caspian sea, yesterday, on his way to exile in Russia. He will be taken to Odessa. His movements are being kept as secret as possible, as the Caucasus are swarming with Persian revolutionists and attempts at assassination are feared.

### UGLY TRAGEDY ON MOJAVE DESERT

INDIAN ELOPER, PURSUED, SLAYS HIS SWEETHEART

Body of Unfortunate Girl Found at Waterhole Dead from Bullet Fired by Desperate Lover; Murderer Escapes.

(By Morning Journal Special Licensed Wire)

San Bernardino, Cal., Oct. 1.—Developments today in the chase across the deserts of San Bernardino county after "Willie Boy," a "bad" Plate Indian, form as thrilling a chapter in the story of real life as was ever written into a "dime novel."

"Willie Boy" murdered in cold blood his 14-year-old sweetheart, whom he carried away from the home of her father at Banning, four days ago, after he had killed her father, Old Boniface, a reservation Indian, when the latter refused to let his daughter run away with the young Plate. A posse of deputies led by Sheriff Wilson, with five Indian trackers to guide them across the wide stretches of desert and through the tortuous mountain passes, came at daylight today on the body of the girl

at The Pipes, a waterhole, fifty-five miles away, two hours after she was shot.

There was a bullet hole through the girl's heart and her body was cruelly torn by the thorns and rocks and her feet blistered and cut from the long and hurried flight over mountains and desert.

Footprints around where the body lay told something of the desert tragedy. Indian trackers were able to tell that "Willie Boy" had partly carried and partly dragged the girl there after she was no longer able to walk by his side. He had gone on a little way without her and then came back and shot her rather than let her fall into the hands of his friends alive.

For three days and nights the Indian and the girl had kept ahead of their pursuers, the Indian showing all the cunning of his race in the contest with the sheriff and his posse. "Willie Boy" is believed now to have made his escape to the Arizona border. The Indian trackers returned to the reservation at Banning, bringing the body of the girl.

Three officers and two Indian trackers left today for Daguerre, hoping to head off the Indian or pick up his trail.

### FRIENDS RALLY TO FORESTER'S SUPPORT

MINING CONGRESS NOT LOOKING FOR TROUBLE

Delegates Decide That Hostility to Men Whose Support They Seek is Not Best Method Gaining Ends.

(By Morning Journal Special Licensed Wire)

Goldfield, Nev., Oct. 1.—The American Mining congress, in the closing hours of its convention here today refused to adopt the report of its forestry commission, which asked for an "emphatic condemnation of the practices of the forestry service of the United States government."

The course by inference of Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot thus was forestalled.

The defeat of the movement, which threatened to cause the adoption of the committee report was accomplished only by the personal exertions of Judge J. H. Richards of Idaho, retiring president of the congress. Judge Richards threw into the balance all his personal popularity and influence, even to resigning the chair and addressing the delegates from the floor when his effort to defend the com-

mission report by resolution had seemed to fail. His address was a cool survey of the inconsistencies of the report, which had immediate effect upon the delegates. He was seconded by M. B. Johnson of Elko, Nevada, who protested against the effort to "throw salt in the face of the government from which you are seeking aid." The motion to adopt the report was withdrawn under the pressure brought to bear by Oscar Smith of Reno, chairman of a state sub-committee on forestry, who was the leader of the opposition to Pinchot.

The matter was brought up this morning when Chairman Smith's report was read. The response of W. W. Veap of Washington, D. C., who appeared as the personal representative of the forestry service, did much to smooth out affairs.

The session closed with an address by J. Rose Clark, on the progress of railroad development.

Illustrated lectures on important mining subjects and receptions to delegates occupied the night session. With the report of the resolutions committee, tomorrow, the convention will close.

**MINING MAN'S INTEREST IN LAND CLASSIFICATION**  
George Otis Smith, director of the United States geological survey, delivered an interesting address on the "Mining Man's Interest in Land Classification" at the afternoon session, which was listened to with marked attention by the delegates. Mr. Smith said, in part:

"In the complex civilization of today no industry stands alone. Because he has to sell an output the mining man has a real interest in the property of his neighbor, and good relations and the farmer's activity in repainting his buildings has steadied the food market at times when other demands for that metal were at a minimum. Mining development depends hardly less upon the availability of the fuel, timber and water supply than upon the adequacy of its deposits. In a word, the future of the mining industry will be controlled by the utilization of all resources."

"The classification of the public lands was authorized by congress in 1879 and the work was specifically assigned to the geological survey, which was also entrusted with the investigation of the mineral resources of the country. The relation of land classification to the mining industry appears to have been uppermost in the minds of those active in the creation of the survey. Land classification work has now proceeded across two important ends, one administrative, the other legislative, and I am convinced that both were contemplated by congress at the time of the creation of the survey."

"The work of the survey since 1906 in the public land has constituted its largest contribution to land classification. The government coal lands are now valued on an estimated tonnage basis, the price ranging from 1 cent to 3 cents a ton, which, however, averages less than one-tenth the actual value paid in the west. As the coal lands are now administered, the honest coal entrepreneur need no longer fear the unfair competition of his less scrupulous neighbor who enters 100 acres of coal land as a homestead. The present policy is the square deal to both coal land purchasers and fuel users, and indeed to operators and consumers not only of this year, but also of the next century."

"In the western oil fields the classification work by the survey has resulted in protecting the oil man from the agricultural claimant and with a better law the reports of the survey geologists would also protect the oil prospector from the devices of the Riparian entrepreneur."

"The public land problem embraces, first, the determination of the best use to which the public domain can be put, and second, the disposition or reservation of the land now belonging to the nation so as to assure that use. No principle is more fundamental to real conservation than that the same time more beneficial to the mining industry than that of giving preference to the highest possible use for the public lands."

"To attain this high aim of making the best use of the public land, legislation is necessary and as a preliminary to legislation exact knowledge is required in the form of a scientific land classification. In a number of instances congress has already used the results of investigations by the geological survey, and at the present time land classification work of several types is in progress which has the definite purpose of aiding proposed legislation. It is, therefore, most important that the survey be made to furnish authoritative information to be passed before congress for its use in legislation to promote the best development of these important deposits of mineral fertilizers. This effort to secure special legislation is hindered by no dog-in-the-manger spirit, and whatever legislation is proposed, it surely will not be restrictive of development for the good of this nation, nor will it look toward the non-use of the earth's bounty but rather toward the promotion of the mining and utilization of this valuable rock on which the nation's agricultural life will later depend."

"As another line of land classification work in aid of legislation I now cite the water power investigations. With earlier records and surveys as a basis, the geological survey is now actively engaged in examining power sites to which the government still retains the title. Again the purpose is to aid in the enactment of legislation that may promote and not hinder development of these waterpowers as rapidly as the industrial transportation and other needs of the nation demand. Utilization of the undeveloped water-powers on the public domain involves either government development or long-time leases of these power sites to strong financial interests, and in the latter event the law must provide for effective government control that will insure that the

### CHILDREN SAVED FROM BURNING ORPHANAGE

Wheeling, W. Va., Oct. 1.—The children narrowly escaped. Although Belmont county, Ohio, was partially destroyed by fire today and many children narrowly escaped, although hemmed in on three sides all were rescued by Miss Grace Green, a nurse.

### Anti-Asian Resolution Rejected

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Delegates to the National Women's Trade Union league voted down tonight a resolution demanding that Japan and all Asiatic races be excluded from the United States.

## Growing Some

THE ALBUQUERQUE MORNING JOURNAL

CIRCULATION—	1,500
1906	3,000
1907	5,065
1908 (SWORN)	5,692
1909 (SWORN)	4,000
Gain since 1906	

Territory of New Mexico, ss.  
County of Bernalillo.

B. O. Wright, appearing before me personally and first being duly sworn declares and says that he is Business Manager of the Albuquerque Morning Journal and that the daily average circulation of the said Albuquerque Morning Journal for the 30 days preceding this date is FIVE THOUSAND, SIX HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO COPIES (5,692).

Subscribed and Sworn to before me this 10th day of September, 1909.

My commission expires  
October 11, 1911.

The Morning Journal trusts that it will not be considered presumptuous beyond its years if it insists upon the right, under the circumstances, to "play with the big boys." Started in the year 1879, as a five-column, four-page paper, with a few fonts of type, and an old-fashioned hand press, it has grown steadily to the character and dimensions of a first-class modern newspaper, and with a daily circulation which, in proportion to the population of its proper field, is greater than would be the circulation of a New York paper of a million copies a day.

It prints regularly, every day, more news, and substantial reading matter, than all the other daily papers in New Mexico combined. In all the vast area bounded by Topeka on the East, Colorado on the North, Texas on the South and Los Angeles on the West, it is the only paper which receives the entire report of the Associated Press, the greatest news gathering agency in the world, and this report comes to it intact, every night, over its own leased wire, from Chicago direct to Albuquerque, and is taken off by its own operator, in its own office, giving the Morning Journal the same report, line for line and letter for letter, that is used by the greatest journals of the country, their only advantage being in their special correspondence, which they maintain to an extent which the business of this section will not yet warrant. But the receiving of the entire Associated Press report, direct from headquarters over its own wire and by its own operator, is an achievement which no other paper in this section of the country has ever yet attempted, and which costs more money than would pay the entire expenses of the average New Mexico daily. Such a stroke of enterprise on the part of a paper in this section of the country, was regarded by newspaper men everywhere as a very doubtful experiment, because, they said, "your field is not large enough to warrant the necessary outlay," but it was the good fortune of the Morning Journal to be owned and published by a company financially strong enough to incur any expense necessary to put and keep the paper in the first class, and gain for the field to grow up to it. And when the present complete news service was inaugurated for the company believed, as a matter of course, that the great expense thus to be incurred would cause an ugly deficit in the affairs of the paper for some years to come, but a quarter of only a few months to demonstrate the fact that when given a paper worth the price, the people of New Mexico were perfectly willing to pay for it, and as a consequence the Morning Journal very soon entered upon, and is now enjoying the most prosperous era in its history. The expected deficits never materialized.

Though a straightout republican paper, whose loyalty to the principles of the republican party cannot be called in question, the Morning Journal makes it an unvarying rule to treat all other parties honestly and fairly, criticizing the blunders in the democratic party in the same spirit in which it criticizes the mistakes in its own party, without attempting to magnify or conceal the facts on either hand, hence democrats as well as republicans, all over New Mexico take the Morning Journal, not only to get the news, and all the news, but also to get the uncolored truth regarding the doings of their respective parties.

Today's issue of the Morning Journal is the largest newspaper ever issued in New Mexico. It is devoted particularly to the development of New Mexico.

The circulation of this special edition is fifteen thousand (15,000) copies.

### COOK DECLINES CHALLENGE TO PROVE CLAIMS

RESOLVED TO LET DANES DECIDE CONTROVERSY

Brooklyn Explorer Turns Down Invitation to Submit Records and Data of Dash to Pole to American Scientists.

(By Morning Journal Special Licensed Wire)

New York, Oct. 1.—Dr. Cook's refusal to submit his observations, notes and other data at once to a competent scientific commission is all that stands in the way of compliance with the suggestion of the National Geographical society today that such a step—on the part of both Cook and Peary—should precede any official recognition of the explorers' claims.

Correspondence made public here tonight shows that Commander Peary has already formally signified his willingness to comply with the condition, but Dr. Cook, in a letter to Archer Huntington, president of the American Geographical society, has declared that he will continue in his determination to lay all his records and instruments first before the University of Copenhagen.

Professor Ira Remsen, president of the Johns Hopkins university, was asked several days ago by Henry F. Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History, and by Mr. Huntington, to appoint—through his agency—as a member of the National Academy of Sciences a committee of astronomers, geographers and zoologists, to whom the records of Peary and Cook should be submitted.

Dr. Remsen, in reply, telegraphed as follows:

"It would be idle for me to appoint a committee to investigate the North pole problem. Peary and Cook are clearly understood that Commander Peary and Dr. Cook are willing to submit their evidence to such a committee. If they are willing to do so, I shall not hesitate to appoint such a committee as you suggest."

Mr. Osborn at once took steps to obtain the consent of Peary and Cook. He received the following dispatch from General Thomas H. Hubbard, on behalf of Commander Peary:

"Peary willing and desirous to submit all his records and data to National Academy committee or other scientific impartially selected."

Dr. Cook at first fell in with the suggestion. He agreed with Mr. Huntington that there would be no better person to call together a number of scientists than Professor Remsen, but later reconsidered and sent the following to Mr. Huntington:

"In pondering over the problems which you were kind enough to present to me yesterday, it appears to me an injustice to the Danes to consent to the appointment of another board of examiners after I had definitely agreed to submit my material first to the University of Copenhagen."

"I therefore ask your indulgence for a few months and, following the Danish Academy of Sciences, will be sent to the geographical societies of the world, after which it becomes public property. I appreciate the good offices of the American Geographical society, the friendly attitude of its president and its members and will promise that they will have an early opportunity to go over the entire data of my polar conquest."

**COOK PROMISES TO BRING ESKIMOS NEXT SUMMER**  
Boston, Oct. 1.—Dr. Cook delivered a lecture tonight before a representative Boston audience. He replied to a recent query of George Kennan in a magazine article, in which the writer claimed Dr. Cook could not take sufficient food supplies on two sledges to last eighty-two days.

"Mr. Kennan," said Dr. Cook, "started out with the idea that so much as was needed for food for dogs and men. If we had, his criticism would have been just, for we could not have lived on less than 5,000 pounds of such meat, which it would have been impossible to carry on two sledges, but we did not have much food. We had pemmican and we used one pound per man and per dog per day. One pound of pemmican is equal to five pounds of fresh meat, so you will see that Mr. Kennan's figures are all right when properly applied."

Dr. Cook included Peary's name in the list of intrepid explorers who had preceded him. Pictures of the two Eskimos who accompanied Cook to the pole brought out applause.

In closing his lecture Dr. Cook said: "I promise to bring them back to American shores next year at my own expense, when they will tell you honestly and frankly of their adventures in the far north."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1.)







Racing  
Baseball

## S-P-O-R-T-S

Boxing  
AthleticsFOOTBALL ON MANY  
FIELDSSeason Opens in Chicago With  
Defeat at Purdue; Cornell  
Victorious in Initial Contest.  
Other Games.

## Albuquerque Foundry &amp; Machine Works

Iron Castings Brass Castings  
All Kinds of Machinery  
Repaired

## Albuquerque Foundry &amp; Machine Works

## BASEBALL

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis, 8; Cincinnati, 3.  
Cincinnati, Oct. 2.—St. Louis had no trouble solving the delivery of Spink and was aided by the stupid play of the locals.

Score—  
R. H. E.  
Cincinnati... 000 000 120—3 6 2  
St. Louis... 200 213 000—8 14 2  
Batteries—Spink and Clark; Hartman and Phelps.

Giants Lost Two Games.  
New York, Oct. 2.—Philadelphia twice defeated New York today, 9 to 2 and 2 to 1. Grant, Philadelphia's third baseman, made seven successive hits off the New York pitchers.

Score—  
R. H. E.  
Philadelphia... 000 000 000—2 1 1  
New York... 000 000 000—2 1 1  
Batteries—Moore, McQuillen and Doolin; Marquard and Meyers.

Even Break at Brooklyn.  
Brooklyn, Oct. 2.—Brooklyn and Boston broke even in today's double-header.

Score—  
R. H. E.  
Boston... 000 000 000—2 1 1  
Brooklyn... 000 000 000—2 1 1  
Batteries—Evans, Mattson and Smith; Sweeney and Bergen.

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

Philadelphia Wins Two Games.  
Philadelphia, Oct. 2.—The American league season here wound up today with two closely played games with Washington. Philadelphia won both, 6 to 5 and 7 to 2. The Philadelphia team will go on a three weeks' barn-storming trip, extending to the Pacific coast, where games will be played with an all-star National league team.

## HOW THEY STAND.

National League.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Pittsburg	40	41	.493
Chicago	40	47	.458
New York	37	52	.415
Cincinnati	36	55	.395
Philadelphia	32	56	.363
St. Louis	32	58	.354
Brooklyn	31	58	.346
Boston	31	61	.337

American League.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Detroit	37	54	.402
Philadelphia	35	52	.402
Chicago	32	52	.383
New York	31	54	.364
Cleveland	29	51	.364
St. Louis	28	57	.330
Washington	21	61	.256

## WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

National League.  
Pittsburg at Chicago.  
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

American League.  
Detroit, Victors and Larkin, Gray and Kuller.

Tie Game at Detroit.

Detroit, Oct. 2.—Detroit welcomed home its championship team today with a parade from the depot and a lot of presentations at the ball park where the home team went ten innings with Chicago to a 6 to 6 tie. The game ended the game, Cobb's hitting was the one bright feature.

Score—  
R. H. E.  
Detroit... 000 100 100—6 12 3  
Chicago... 100 000 100—6 12 4  
Batteries—Mullin, Works, Lovell and Casey; Scott, Scott and Sullivan.

Divided Honors at Boston.  
Boston, Oct. 2.—New York and Boston closed the American league season here in a double-header today, the visitors winning the first game, 6 to 5, while the home team took the second, 6 to 1.

Score—  
R. H. E.  
New York... 000 100 100—6 12 3  
Boston... 100 000 100—6 12 4  
Batteries—Wilson and Blair; Charles, Collins and Donohue.

## COAST LEAGUE

San Francisco, 5; Sacramento, 1.  
San Francisco, Oct. 2.—San Francisco added another game to its long string of victories by defeating Sacramento this afternoon, 5 to 1. Hendry pitched an excellent game.

Batteries—Hendry and Berry; Ryan and La Longe.

Villagers Twice Beaten.  
Los Angeles, Oct. 2.—In both games here today Los Angeles won from Vernon through superior ball playing.

Score—  
R. H. E.  
Los Angeles... 000 000 000—2 1 1  
Vernon... 000 000 000—2 1 1  
Batteries—Nagle and Smith; Vance and Brown.

Portland, 4; Oakland, 0.  
Portland, Oct. 2.—Portland took advantage of the home playing of the visitors in the first inning and scored four runs.

Score—  
R. H. E.  
Portland... 000 000 000—4 0 0  
Oakland... 000 000 000—0 0 0  
Batteries—Danche and Thomas; Garrett and Fisher.

Portland, 4; Oakland, 0.

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Score—  
R. H. E.  
Portland... 000 000 000—4 0 0  
Oakland... 000 000 000—0 0 0  
Batteries—Danche and Thomas; Garrett and Fisher.

Portland, 4; Oakland, 0.

Portland, Oct. 2.—Portland took advantage of the home playing of the visitors in the first inning and scored four runs.

FAVORITES EASILY  
CAPTURE GRAND  
CIRCUIT EVENTSDinky Hall, Lady Stately and  
Anaconda Winners in Straight  
Heats at Columbus.

Columbus, O., Oct. 1.—Dinky Hall, Lady Stately and Anaconda, winners of today's grand circuit chasing races, were best choice. They won in straight heats. Results:  
2 1/4 mile pacing, 2 heats, purse \$1,200.—Dinky Hall won. In straight heats. Time, 2:04 3/4, 2:05 1/4.  
Major (Columbus), Roscoe (York), Tex. or (Columbus), Red (Buck), Rich (Columbus), Arden and Dan S. also started.  
2 1/4 mile trotting, 3 in 5, purse \$1,200.—Lady Stately won in straight heats. Time, 2:08 3/4, 2:09 1/4.  
Melva J., Starke, Hero, Abner, Captain Anderson, Kilo, Chum, Edna Johnson and Victor 42 also started.  
2 1/4 mile pacing, 3 in 5, purse \$1,200.—Anaconda won in straight heats. Time, 2:07 3/4, 2:07 3/4.  
Boulder (Pittsburgh), Queen, Major (Pittsburgh), Laura W. (Hart), Dr. Fox and Maggie 32 also started.

Good Card at Louisville.  
Louisville, Oct. 2.—A good card having for its feature, the Schuchel hotel, brought for interesting races and upward at 1:00 p. m. 2:15 p. m. and 4:30 p. m. The Schuchel hotel, brought for interesting races and upward at 1:00 p. m. 2:15 p. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Arrangements have been completed by the Albuquerque Tennis Club for a tournament to begin Monday afternoon and continue each afternoon thereafter until the schedule has been completed. The tournament will be participated in by both the ladies and gentlemen and the conditions are that it will be very interesting. The club has matches have been arranged with much care and handicaps have been given where necessary. The matches will be played off first, after which a schedule for the doubles will be arranged. Two handrims, losing, will be given as trophies to the lady or gentlemen making the best individual score.

Irish Wrestler Wins Bout.  
Chicago, Oct. 1.—After eighteen minutes of wrestling fought with Patrick Connolly, champion wrestler of Great Britain, Giovanni (Havoc), champion of Italy, and the ring and the match went to the Irishman. The Irishman, who was not injured, although Connolly was almost 60 pounds heavier than his opponent, was the aggressor throughout.

No Fight Possible in Texas.  
Galveston, Oct. 2.—Because of a state law which prohibits re-betting in Texas, it would not be possible for the proposed Jeffries-Johnson fight to be held in Galveston as suggested.

## BY Morning Journal Special Teased Wire

Harvard 17-0; Chicago, Oct. 2.—The University of Chicago football team inaugurated its 1909 season by the defeat of Purdue by the score of 17 to 0 at Muncie, Ind. today.

Score—  
R. H. E.  
Harvard... 000 000 000—17 0 0  
Chicago... 000 000 000—0 0 0  
Batteries—Nagle and Smith; Vance and Brown.

Booster Rely on Forward Pass.  
Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 2.—In the morning game of the football season today, the University of Alabama, led by the forward pass, which was the key to their victory over the University of Georgia, 17 to 0.

Score—  
R. H. E.  
Alabama... 000 000 000—17 0 0  
Georgia... 000 000 000—0 0 0  
Batteries—Nagle and Smith; Vance and Brown.

Princeton Wins Without a Loss.  
Princeton, N. J., Oct. 2.—Although Princeton was the morning game of the season with a score of 17 to 0 over the University of Georgia, 17 to 0.

Score—  
R. H. E.  
Princeton... 000 000 000—17 0 0  
Georgia... 000 000 000—0 0 0  
Batteries—Nagle and Smith; Vance and Brown.

Indiana Made Good Field.  
Philadelphia, Oct. 2.—Philadelphia made its home use of the present season this afternoon in the Dickinson college, which lost to the Indians by the score of 17 to 0.

Score—  
R. H. E.  
Indiana... 000 000 000—17 0 0  
Philadelphia... 000 000 000—0 0 0  
Batteries—Nagle and Smith; Vance and Brown.

## JEFFRIES COMING HOME THIS MONTH

San Francisco, Oct. 1.—San Berger, who has been looking after the business of James J. Jeffries in negotiations with Jack Johnson, reported today the following telegram from Jeffries dated Paris:

Score—  
R. H. E.  
San Berger... 000 000 000—17 0 0  
James J. Jeffries... 000 000 000—0 0 0  
Batteries—Nagle and Smith; Vance and Brown.

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## POLICE FORCE FIGHTER TO STAY IN THE RING

Savannah, Ga., Oct. 1.—Threats of arrest if he did not continue fighting had Howe (Frankie) of Savannah in the ring with Joe Howard of Brooklyn tonight until nine rounds of the scheduled fifteen had been fought. Howe's lasting action was revealed only stopped by the referee, but he was badly beaten when the fight was stopped.

For Chopped Skin.  
Chopped skin whether on the hands or face may be cured in one night by applying Chamberlain's Salve. It is also unexcelled for sore nipples, burns and scalds. For sale by all druggists.

WATER TAX DUE AND PAYABLE AT OFFICE OF WATER CO., 219 W. GOLD.

Winter Union Sets for green onions. They come earlier in the spring than any other variety.

E. W. FEE,  
212 W. Lead Ave.  
Phone 16.

WE HANDLE A FINE LINE OF FRESH AND CANNED FRUITS. PHONE US YOUR ORDER. F. G. PRATT & CO., 214 S. SECOND ST. PHONE 44



Designed and Made by  
**Ederheimer, Stein & Co.**  
Chicago

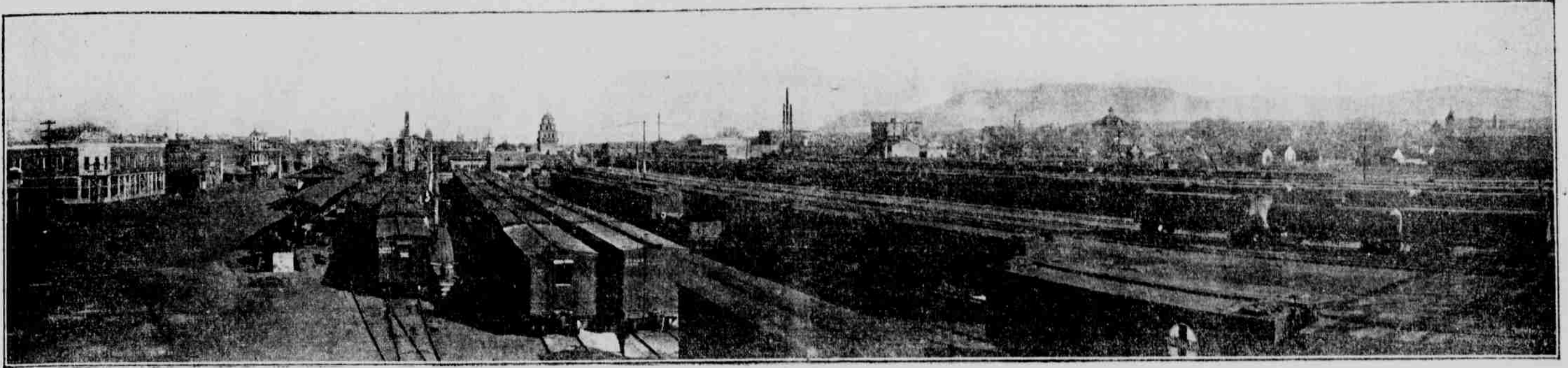
**M. MANDELL,**  
Clothing and Furnishings  
Albuquerque, New Mexico  
116 WEST CENTRAL AVENUE







## Albuquerque: The Commercial Metropolis of New Mexico



Looking North Over the Santa Fe Railroad Yards: Freight Depot, Passenger Station and the Wholesale District

### HOW ALBUQUERQUE HAS MADE ITS WAY AHEAD FROM PIONEER VILLAGE TO A CITY

(BY W. S. BURKE)

THE town of "old" Albuquerque has been a conspicuous figure on the map of the great southwest since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. But the "new" Albuquerque, which is now the city of Albuquerque, dates its history from the year 1879, when the present townsite or rather, a portion of it, was laid out in lots by the Albuquerque town company, and the work of building a modern American city at this point was commenced in earnest.

"By the time the town company had its plans fairly completed, the late Franz Huning, who had acquired title to the land lying between the present line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway and the foothills of the 'mesa,' laid off that tract, making what was officially known as 'Huning's Highland' addition to the city of Albuquerque," and now commonly called, together with several other additions on the same side, "The Highlands."

The railway reached the town in 1886, and in a few months thereafter commenced the running of regular trains.

At practically the same time, the building of the Atlantic and Pacific railway was commenced. It connected with the Santa Fe at this point, and was to run to the Pacific coast. The old stone building, which is still a conspicuous object in the southern part of the railway grounds, near the "shops," was built and used as headquarters of the Atlantic and Pacific, and the "union depot" of the two great lines, which was a not very imposing structure, stood on a portion of the ground now occupied by the elegant Santa Fe station and the Alvarado hotel. It was a building of rather modest architectural pretensions, stood about 25x50 feet on the ground, and was constructed of unplanned pine boards on end.

The Atlantic and Pacific was at that time an independent enterprise, but was taken over by the Santa Fe a few years later, and is now the chief line division of that great system.

In the summer of 1882 the Morning Journal was established by the "Journal Printing company," with E.

### THIS IS THE ALBUQUERQUE OF TODAY

POPULATION, city and suburbs, 25,000.

RECOGNIZED trade and industrial center of NEW MEXICO.

COMMERCIAL: Twenty-one wholesale houses doing business over a trade territory of 500 square miles. Metropolitan retail stores, modern business and office buildings, four banks, combined resources more than six millions.

INDUSTRIAL: Largest lumber manufacturing industry in the Rocky Mountains, employing 2,000 men; railroad repair and construction shops, employing 1,500 men; largest tie and timber treating plant in the world; wooden mills, brewery, ice plants, packing plants, flouring mills, brick plants, dozens of lesser industries.

LIVE STOCK: Center of the great sheep and wool industry of New Mexico, gross annual business \$5,000,000. Wool scouring plant, scouring an average of 7,000,000 pounds of wool each year.

RAILROADS: Direct connection north, south, east and west, ten passenger trains daily, fifty miles of terminals, six miles of trolley lines, six miles additional proposed for immediate construction. A new railroad under construction.

PUBLIC UTILITIES: A thoroughly efficient system including water, gas, light and power plants, a modern telephone system, occupying a \$40,000 exchange building, with 2,000 local telephones and long distance connection with the nation. Both great telegraph companies.

THE MUNICIPALITY: A prosperous, clean, well governed city, with miles of shaded streets lined with beautiful homes. Thirty miles of cement sidewalks, fifty miles of graded streets, five miles of paving to be done in 1910. A \$300,000 sewer system under construction. Modern fire department, public library, attractive parks.

SCHOOLS: A splendid public school system, occupying five buildings. A sixth to be built in 1910. University of New Mexico, chief educational institution of New Mexico. U. S. Indian school, cost \$250,000. Successful private and sectarian schools.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND CONVENIENCES: A \$200,000 hotel, adequate additional hotel accommodations. Five theaters; \$25,000 convention hall; \$75,000 Elks building; \$100,000 Commercial club building; \$40,000 Masonic temple under construction; \$20,000 Odd Fellows building under construction; \$150,000 federal building nearing completion. All principal secret and fraternal organizations occupying their own quarters, a woman's club occupying its own building, fifteen churches occupying their own buildings.

SANITARIA: St. Joseph's sanitarium, first cost \$100,000. General hospital, Santa Fe railway. Adequate private sanitarium. Every convenience for the invalid and health-seeker to aid the most perfect year-round climate in the world.

PUBLIC SERVICE: Albuquerque is headquarters for the following branches of the public service: United States forestry bureau, southwestern district, New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma; southwestern division United States Bureau of Animal industry; United States district court, Second district; United States marshal's office for New Mexico; New Mexico cattle sanitary board; New Mexico sheep sanitary board; New Mexico bureau of immigration. County seat of Bernalillo county.



As Albuquerque Looked in 1881

### WHAT THE OUTLOOK HOLDS IN STORE FOR ALBUQUERQUE DURING THE NEXT 10 YEARS

(BY W. P. METCAL)

TWENTY-NINE years ago, Albuquerque made its first appearance on the railroad map. In those thirty decades its growth has outstripped the estimate of its future. The fourth of which we now enter will bring to Albuquerque the center of those who early foresaw its greatness. Its growth as far as shown in spite of obstacles which would have checked weaker cities. No powerful hand has been placed to hinder its growth. Its commanding position at the central point of the great empire of New Mexico has been held only by the most powerful interests of its sphere and far-sighted vision. But the power of Albuquerque has passed and the eyes of more financial interests are now focused on Albuquerque with keen desire to share its prosperity. It is difficult to hold the imagination when the next ten years are held up to view the destinies of the city of Albuquerque. A fraction of that time will bring us two new railroads, one from the east and one from the north-west, both of them constructed on the best grades known in the Rocky Mountain region, and connecting us with the east of Mexico and the Pacific ocean at Puget sound. The two sections of the United States which are developing faster than any other, and who know how many other lines and feeders will be built to tap the rich resources, rich as it is and known to be by timber, coal and precious minerals. The best water resources are now fully combined and the Rio Grande valley must be utilized and its rich land exploited for its purposes. High air, fine percentages, ideal soil, perfect climatic conditions and labor waiting for employment, all are too attractive to be allowed to remain unutilized until improved. Follow us a part of a cotton, cattle and sheep feeding and all the side lines that a company can afford of the best sugar industry.

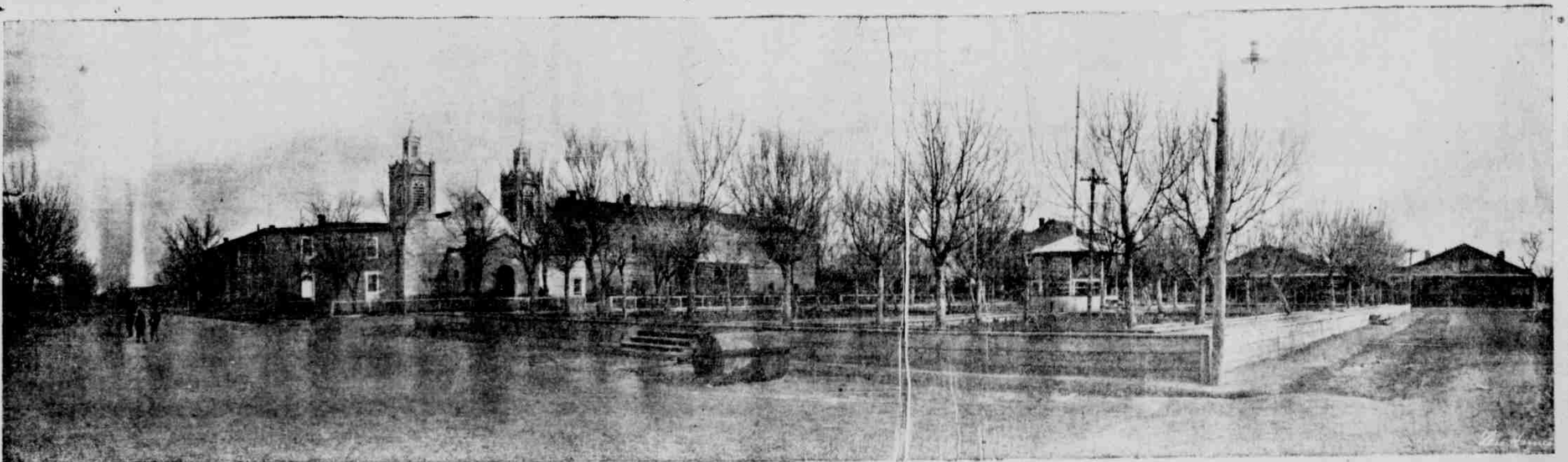
Centenaries, waterworks, cotton, oil and all the other enterprises which the valley is richly endowed with, will be built, not to be lost, but to be used and will reach what is now thought to be fabulous prices. For years will see every acre of land from Puget to Puget under intensive cultivation for those high priced crops and it needs no prophet to forecast that such prices will soon be high. The land will be used to its full capacity, in irrigating these broad acres will be necessary to build the infrastructure in those products and industries will be as common as houses. This new growth will be filled and made to perform its maximum of efficiency in irrigating these broad acres and will no longer be allowed to waste its own secret will, waiting its imagination on the desert air. John Wesley, ten years the reclamation act, will be called upon to control and harness those torrential streams and the Rio Grande as one of the largest will be one of the first to command its attention. Beautiful drives, shaded with evergreen foliage will take the place of sand banks and mud paths, and that mighty engine of affluence will be made to work in harmony with the material interests of the population of the Rio Grande valley.

Who can doubt the immense influence of these powerful factors in determining the growth of Albuquerque in the next decade. The foundation only has been laid but it has been laid with care and with due foresight. Part of the enormous flow of the river will be diverted to the base of the Santa and Manzano mountains and will supply the only thing needed to make the mesa the greatest fruit region in the United States. Admirably adapted to fruit growing, the now barren area will be transformed into the grand orchard of unparalleled area.

No great expansion of the imagination is needed to perceive that Albuquerque, with all these resources lying at its very threshold and already it is in the throes of development, is destined in the next ten years to expand its boundaries to double or triple its present area and to hold within its confines six or seven times as many inhabitants as it now has. Long before the expiration of this period business will occupy the lowlands as far as eighth street on the west. Arco street on the east, Roma avenue on the north and Coal avenue

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 1.)

### THE HISTORIC PLAZA IN OLD ALBUQUERQUE, SHOWING CHURCH OF SAN FELIPE DE NERI





Total Will Mount to Above a Million Dollars by March 1, 1910; Construction of Business Blocks, Residences, Repairs and Alterations, Runs Into Surprising Figures for the Year Ended September 1st, 1909.



\_\_\_\_\_

312 W. Central Ave., Albuquerque, New Mexico

223 North First Street Albuquerque, New Mexico

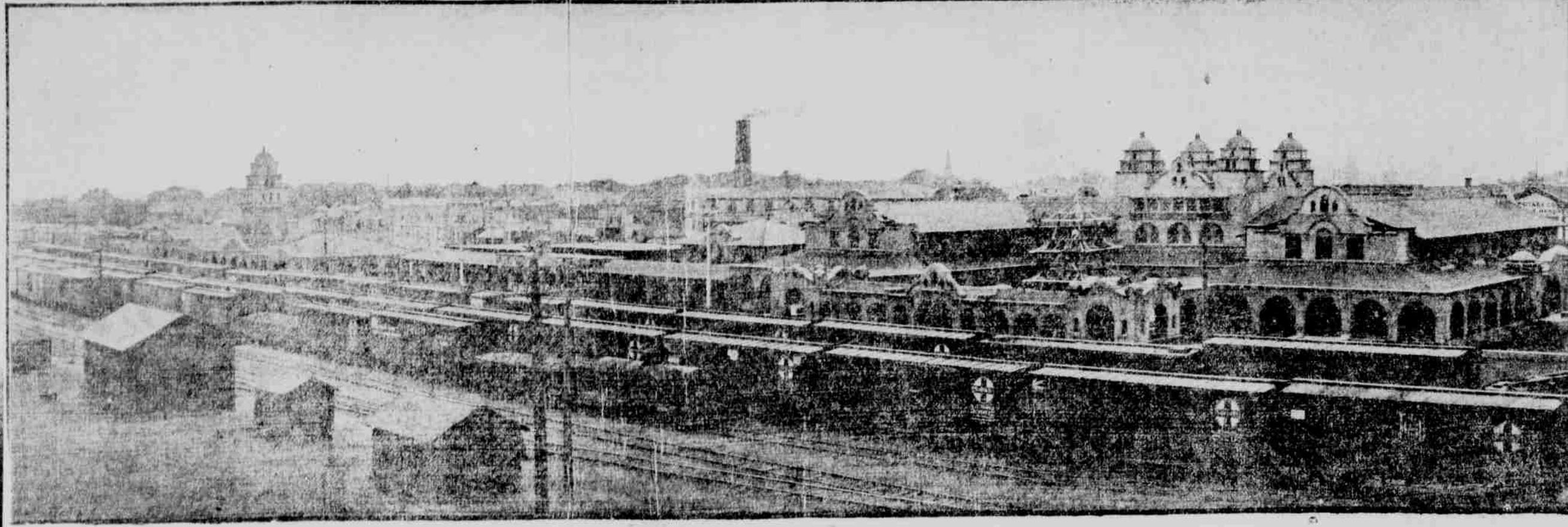






This panorama shows part of the Albuquerque business district with the Alvarado hotel and Santa Fe station in the foreground. Since this picture was made a number of buildings have found their way into the skyline and within the next twelve months a number of others will be added.

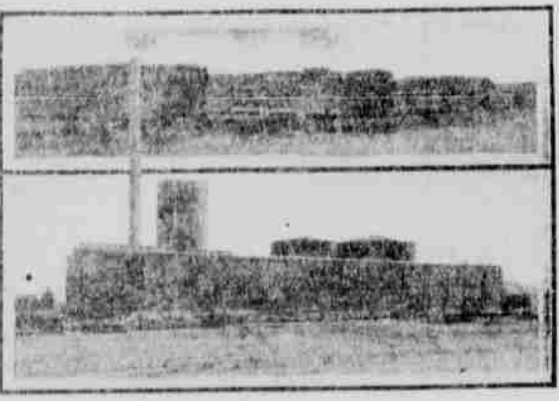
It is interesting to compare this photograph with that on page 9, showing this same district in 1881. It shows something of what Albuquerque has accomplished in three decades. It indicates something of what may be expected during the next decade.



## THE HUB OF BUSINESS FOR THE SUNSHINE TERRITORY

Partly because of geographical location, partly through advantageous railroad connections, partly through the enterprise and energy of its business men, Albuquerque has come to occupy an unquestioned position as the trade center of New Mexico. It is difficult to realize without study, the extent of the wholesale operations carried on from this city. The total number of wholesale houses now in business here is approximately 150. The number includes grocers, dry goods, hardware, building materials, farming machinery, harness, furniture, paper, cigars and tobacco, wholesale liquor and half a dozen other branches of the trade. These houses reach out not only all over New Mexico, but into west Texas, Arizona, and in some instances into California and Colorado. It is a powerful, powerful wholesale business and a business that is increasing every year.

In that line, with its important position as the trade center of New Mexico, Albuquerque has the following advantages: It is the only city in the state with a direct line to the coast. It is the only city in the state with a direct line to the coast. It is the only city in the state with a direct line to the coast.



Santa Fe Pickling Plant

**THE WOOL-CLEANING HOUSE OF NEW MEXICO**  
During the past three or four years Albuquerque has come to be the wool-cleaning house of New Mexico. Prior

to the big wool crop of the country was in Albuquerque, making their headquarters here during the busy season. The presence here of the largest wool scouring plant in the country and the fact that many large wool growers make their headquarters here, have been the determining factors in making Albuquerque the wool-straightening house of the territory. The fact of the business done through this city each year is enormous. It includes the bulk not only of New Mexico's wool clip, but the third largest of any state in the union, but also includes, besides all important wool, a large amount of hides and skins, and in sheep, horses and pack animals and even from points further east are now coming to Albuquerque to make their purchases and in bulk of a short kind crop during the busy season.

The fact that the wool clip of this state is so large, and that it is so important to the business of the state, has led to the development of the wool-cleaning industry in Albuquerque. The fact that the wool clip of this state is so large, and that it is so important to the business of the state, has led to the development of the wool-cleaning industry in Albuquerque.

## ALBUQUERQUE'S PLACE AS AN INDUSTRIAL CENTER

Aside from the coal mines, interest is directed from this city and employing more labor, skilled and unskilled than in any other city in the territory. Most of these industries are located in the city and its immediate vicinity. Aside from one or two large industries, they are employing small numbers of men, but in the aggregate the number is surprisingly large. The coal mines of the Santa Fe railroad, the first important industrial establishment to come here, has a payroll of from \$10,000 to \$15,000 a month. This is made for the employees and does not include the cost of the large plant, or the cost of the large plant, or the cost of the large plant.

The fact that the wool clip of this state is so large, and that it is so important to the business of the state, has led to the development of the wool-cleaning industry in Albuquerque. The fact that the wool clip of this state is so large, and that it is so important to the business of the state, has led to the development of the wool-cleaning industry in Albuquerque.

large during the past two or three years, and it is now furnishing a very large proportion of the drays and boxes used in the mines and in the shipping boxes as far west as California, south into Mexico, to all the fruit-growing districts of New Mexico and Colorado.

These two industries alone would be sufficient to give Albuquerque importance as a manufacturing and industrial center. They are backed, however, by numerous smaller enterprises which give employment to a great many men.

make their headquarters and have their plants here and are the principal dealers doing business in the southwest, furnishing the only connection for the big packing houses. Brief and incomplete as this summary is, it shows that Albuquerque has a very satisfactory start as a manufacturing center. It is just the beginning. Agricultural development of the Rio Grande valley will mean one or two beet sugar factories here. It will mean creameries and canning plants while the advancement of the wool industry will inevitably make this an important manufacturing point for woolens.

### POSSIBILITIES OF MINING IN ALBUQUERQUE DISTRICT

The new complete plant for the reduction of ore is now being set up near Coyote canyon, some twenty miles east of Albuquerque. The product of this plant will be shipped through Albuquerque. It is part of the development of important lead-bearing veins which have been opened up during the past two years and which mining experts declare to be very rich. That the ore deposits known to exist in the San Juan and Manzano ranges will soon be developed is now quite certain. What the extent of this development will be can hardly be foretold. Thus far only the surface of these great hills has been scratched but every scratch has shown ore, gold, silver, copper and other metals and minerals. Should these hills yield as mining experts expect them to do, the mining industry alone will make Albuquerque a city.

# IDEAL SHOE COMPANY

## We are the Leading Shoe Store of Albuquerque

### What Makes This Store a Leader?

A complete assortment of Shoe Findings, including Bronze and Suede Dressings, Novo, Blanco, Laces, Foot-Easer, etc.

- FIRST: Keeping the BEST Shoes known to the trade.
- SECOND: Having a buyer who has the natural taste and good sense to select styles that are nobby and nifty, yet not extreme; and, above all, moderate in price.
- THIRD: Skillful fitting, a well-fitted shoe is a constant comfort.
- FOURTH: Because we carry at all times a complete line of Men's, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes of the very best makes made.

The above facts are why we are the  
**The Leading Shoe Store of Albuquerque**  
Come in and see us. We can save you MONEY and save you PAIN, and give you COMFORT and SATISFACTION.

Yours for business

SHOES—That's All—**IDEALSHOE CO.** Campbell & Hammond  
105 S. Second Street





# The Pressing Need for Good Roads in New Mexico

AND WHAT THE TERRITORIAL ROAD COMMISSION IS DOING TO BUILD THEM

By George Curry, Governor of New Mexico

The building of good roads with a view to connecting up a complete system of highways throughout New Mexico has been commenced in an active, permanent, economical and substantial way.

The creation of a permanent good roads commission, composed of the governor of the territory, as chairman, the commissioner of the land office as secretary, and the territorial engineer as supervising engineer, has proven to be a very wise and practical plan of legislation. While this commission, thus far has had no money to work with excepting county and personal donations and such balance as has remained in the El Camino real fund, yet it has succeeded in accomplishing a great deal.

The scenic highway, or El Camino real, has been completed from the Colorado state line, south through Raton. This piece of road is a marvel in its solid construction and scenic beauty. It passes over the Raton mountain, yet its maximum grade is but 8 per cent. All dangerous places are protected by concrete posts connected with heavy chains, a form of construction practically everlasting and which also adds beauty to the road. Concrete gutters and culverts are used throughout, completely draining the roadbed, which is built of earth and gravel. This work has been done entirely by convict labor, the convict camp being located at present in Dog canyon just north of Sheumaker. This road is being worked south as rapidly as possible. It will connect with that portion of the scenic highway already constructed, at Las Vegas and, as is well known, the purpose is to carry this central highway right through the territory to El Paso, Texas. A second convict camp is now located in Santa Fe canyon, connecting up that portion of the road built several years ago through the mountains between the Pecos and Rio Grande rivers. This work is being done in order that the road already built can be reached and utilized. As soon as this section is completed the convict camp will be moved to La Bajada hill to begin construction of the road between Albuquerque and Santa Fe. Convict labor will not be used on this latter section, south of La Bajada hill. It is expected to complete the Santa Fe-Albuquerque section of the road during the coming winter, entering Albuquerque over what is known as the North Fourth street road. Surveys for this section of the scenic highway have been completed.

Over two hundred miles of road has been surveyed and double that distance has been investigated and mapped out since the creation of the territorial good roads commission. Three survey parties are now in the field.



The survey of the Mogollon-Silver City road has been completed and plans and rights of way are now being secured so that work on this road will be commenced in a short time. The maximum grade between Mogollon and Silver City is 7 per cent and the total distance 72.6 miles.

The plans and profiles of the Albuquerque-Santa Fe road are now being completed and construction will begin immediately. This road will traverse the farming district, not only reaching the most thickly settled portions of the Rio Grande valley but furnishing the shortest possible route, the distance being less than sixty-two miles.

The Roswell-Carrizosa road is being surveyed and construction work will commence shortly. This road will be of the greatest commercial advantage, as it traverses the irrigated districts of the Hondo, Bldgo and Bonito valleys, giving them an outlet to both Roswell and Carrizosa. At the same time this road will pass through some of the most magnificent scenery in the whole west and which is now seldom seen by the sightseers because of difficulty of transportation.

Surveys are being made for the road from Gallup to Farmington. This road will be used as an automobile road and is to be constructed at once. It will be one of the most important roads we will build, giving quick and easy access to the San Juan county farming district as well as to the Navajo reservation.

Counties and individuals have donated money to the commission for work in their respective districts. County donations thus far made are as follows:

Grant and Socorro counties have advanced \$5,000 for the building of the Silver City-Mogollon road, the money being received from forest reserve revenues. Santa Fe county has donated \$1,000 for road construction in that county. Lincoln county has donated \$2,500 for the Roswell-Carrizosa road, and Chaves county will do its part in the building of this road, when aside from the work of the commission, will be built without expense to the territory.

It is the commission's policy to construct such roads as will be of the greatest commercial value to the territory and to do the greatest good for the greatest number. It is impossible to overestimate the advantage of good roads. The lack of such roads has been one of the greatest drawbacks to our development and the need for immediate and continued activity is great. The commission plan has thus far been found effective and its work will be pushed forward as rapidly as funds and substantial construction will permit.

## What the Future Holds in Development of Irrigation and Our Water Resources

### NEW MEXICO'S OUTLOOK AS AN AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITY

We are Just Now Taking Our First Lesson in Irrigation, But We are at Last Wide Awake to the Importance of Learning That Lesson Well; Hundreds of Thousands of Acres to Be Reclaimed by Economical and Scientific Use of Water.

BY VERNON L. SULLIVAN  
Territorial Engineer of New Mexico

The artificial application of moisture to the soil for producing greater crop growth is irrigation.

The result of irrigation in New Mexico, through the combined efforts of the engineer, the capitalist and the farmer, will change the valleys of our territory from the barren and uncultivated wastes of today into vast gardens, bringing forth in luxuriant growth the products of the soil, making beautiful, progressive and happy homes for many thousands of sturdy citizens.

That the territory should take every means at hand to encourage and hasten this development goes without saying; and this is exactly what New Mexico is now striving to do.

One of the most important steps taken by the last territorial legislature was the providing of means for the collection of data as to the flow of streams by an appropriation of \$2,500 for such work. The United States geological survey contributed a like amount and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, appreciating the value of such data in assisting in the development of the water resources of this country, contributed \$1,000 more, so that the territorial engineer now has \$5,000 for the work. The gaging stations, heretofore installed are being maintained and new ones are being installed.

In many places automatic registers of the Fries make, which automatically register the height of the water continuously and at all times both night and day, are being installed on the principal streams. Thus New Mexico is taking the lead in up-to-date and accurate methods in investigating one of its greatest resources.

THE FILINGS FOR WATER RIGHTS FOR PROPOSED IRRIGATION PROJECTS MADE IN THE OFFICE OF THE TERRITORIAL ENGINEER WITHIN THE LAST TWO AND ONE-HALF YEARS, IF THEY WERE ALL BUILT, COULD FURNISH WATER FOR THE LAND, WOULD COVER OVER FOUR MILLION ACRES OF LAND. A great many of these projects are over estimated and many will not be built, yet a very large area will be reclaimed from these projects now contemplated and under construction.

#### A REVIEW OF PRIVATE PROJECTS UNDER WAY

The Maxwell Irrigated Land company has completed a large portion of its irrigation system in Colfax county and is prepared to deliver water for a number of thousands of acres. This is largely a flood water project, the main supply coming from the Verde and Canadian rivers. Reinforced concrete is used wherever prac-

tical and the construction work is good. The project is located in a section of Colfax county where the rainfall is very good and the soil exceptionally fertile. Fruits, alfalfa, grains and sugar beets are the principal products which yield abundantly and are of fine quality.

The Urraca Ranch company, through its manager, Mr. Geo. H. Weichert, Jr., has completed one of the finest small irrigation projects in the territory. The water of the Cimarronito, which, being a mountain stream and fed by the melting snows and springs, is of the purest quality, is stored in a reservoir some little distance from the stream for the irrigation of certain portions of the ranch. The soil is similar to that of the Maxwell irrigated land company, being rich in potash, phosphoric acid, and nitrogen and fairly well supplied with humus. The texture is largely sandy loam underlain with clay.

The first project of any size to be built in Santa Fe county is now being constructed by the Santa Fe Land and Development company. This project contemplates the storage of the waters of the Hondo Arroyo which now flows down over sand and gravel beds and is lost in evaporation and seepage. This project will be of great value to Santa Fe, as it is only six miles distant. The town has never had enough agricultural land to supply it with the necessary products.

The reconstruction of the Carlisbad project by the United States reclamation service has just been completed and with it 29,000 acres of the fertile soil of the Pecos valley will be reclaimed. The soil is a sandy loam running in some instances to an adobe which is well adapted to fruit culture. The Farmers' Development company has just completed its first reservoir and canal system and is placing its land under cultivation and irrigation. Some thirty or more farmers have commenced farming during this last season and considering that it is the first year and a poor season they have done remarkably well. These farmers would do credit to an older irrigation district.

The Citizens' Ditch and Eden canal and the Land and Power company have both commenced construction, but owing to the size of the projects and the condition of the money market the work has not been pushed so rapidly as is desired. These projects will mean a great deal to San Juan county.

The Oasis Development company has commenced construction on its Otero county project, this project will be built under the provisions of the Carey act and will develop an irrigated district in a territory now entirely undeveloped. The soil under-



Vernon L. Sullivan

this project is a sandy loam most admirably suited for fruit and agricultural products when under irrigation. Among the small individual projects now just completed is the small storage project of R. G. Randall in Taos county.

The largest and most rapid growth under irrigation has been in the Artesia district in the lower Pecos valley, where mammoth arborescent wells are being continuously drilled and large areas are being put under irrigation and large tracts of alfalfa fields, gardens and orchards are taking the place of the barren plains.

#### \$25,000,000 IN PRIVATE IRRIGATION PROJECTS

The projects that have been commenced and completed within the last year have been too numerous to mention in detail, however, it is un-

derstand that had not the financial depression come as it did many of the larger projects would have been commenced as the estimated cost of the irrigation projects filed within the last year amounted to over \$25,000,000.

#### WATER POWER RESOURCES: PUMPING FOR IRRIGATION

In consideration of our future development it must not be forgotten that we have an estimated water power development of half a million horsepower and that in many places the fuel is so great that one cubic foot of water will develop enough power to pump several times that amount from the underground, therefore, pumping water for irrigation will become a great factor in developing irrigation. The water power possibilities have not as yet been fully appreciated. In the last year, however, fifteen power projects have been filed on, which will develop an estimated \$4,529 horsepower at an estimated cost of nearly \$10,000,000.

The first company to utilize water power to a large extent in the territory was the Pueblo Traction company in Colorado. This company has in continuous operation two large power plants on the Pecos river where water power generates electricity for running pumps for irrigation. Water works and electric lights for Carlisle as well as for running planning mills, blacksmith shops, cotton gins, feed mills, meat markets, etc. The plant is up to date and would be a credit to any country.

The future development of irrigation not only rests with the developing of power for pumping the water, but also upon the development of storage reservoirs to store the waters of floods that now flow off and are largely lost.

#### NOW TAKING OUR FIRST LESSON IN IRRIGATION

While certain portions of the territory have been irrigated for two or three hundred years, it is clear that we have not yet thoroughly learned our first lesson in irrigation.

The necessity of scientific farming under irrigation is without question and some of the larger projects are treating the necessity of having an expert superintendence upon the project.

## New Mexico's Archaeological Museum and Its Place in the World of Science

### INSTITUTION WILL PROVE ONE OF THE NATION'S TREASURES

The Southwest Offers a Field Without Equal for the Study of "The Men Before Us"; How the Management of the School and Museum Proposes to Carry on the Work and Its Meaning to the Territory.

BY CHARLES F. LUMMIS  
Editor of "Out West" and Member of the Board of Regents, New Mexico Museum



Sincerely yours,  
Charles F. Lummis

to married the farmer in the use of water and the proper handling of soil and crops. The use of water for irrigation has been so abused in many places that it is hard for us to realize how much we are wasting when compared with some of the more progressive irrigated districts of the world. It has never been questioned that in an arid country, water is the greatest resource and its excessive and wasteful use must be curbed.

New Mexico is particularly favored with the best climate in the world and is abundantly supplied with most fertile soil. It is necessary that we irrigate as much land as possible and in order to do this the water must be conserved not only in its irrigation works and reservoirs but in the soil itself. Water must be applied with as little waste as possible and immediate efforts must be made to loosen its evaporation from the soil. The scientific farming known as the "Campbell system" is adapted to farming under irrigation more than in any other way and the education of the farmer along these lines is the paramount issue of today in the development of our agricultural resources.

For more than a quarter of a century, the foremost scholars in America have been giving attention to the work of men before us, which is some three eons by its hard Greek name "archaeology." For more than twenty years it was felt even by the devoted American scholars that there was an archaeology except in the classic lands. They founded magnificent schools of research in Rome, Athens and Jerusalem—but they could not see anything in American antiquities worth the attention of Americans.

Within a very few years this has all been changed. Today the work being done by the American school is almost equal in extent and value to that done by all three of the world-famous classical schools put together. A few years ago the different departments of the government, the different universities and museums, were all at loggerheads. Within a few years a national system has been devised and made operative. The Land bill has been passed for the preservation of American antiquities. The departments of the government and the leading universities and museums of America are working harmoniously and systematically in developing American antiquities for the advancement of American scholarship. It is the most remarkable scientific work ever undertaken in the United States.

Last year the School of American Archaeology was founded—fully on a par in every way with the classical schools abroad. It is under the auspices of the Archaeological Institute of America, the foremost of our scholarly bodies. The location of this school was a matter of active rivalry. California offered a large inducement. Mexico would have given an enormous endowment. Colorado made a very handsome proffer.

In the judgment of the managing board, however, New Mexico was the best location for this "plant," and after a long campaign, the headquarters of the school was established in New Mexico. The territory never did a finer thing in reputation of its ignorant critics. Last winter its legislature voted to this school and to a territorial museum the historic palace at Santa Fe for headquarters, and a subsidy which would be respectable.

Every patriotic New Mexican ought to help in this work. Every article relating to the early history of the territory should be deposited in the Museum of New Mexico with the name of the donor and whatever data are obtainable. This is the only way in which the history of the territory can be saved; and if every New Mexican takes advantage of their opportunity, the territory can have an institution without parallel in America.

home of the unteachable Senator Beveridge has not in general done as well for science as New Mexico has done.

On the scientific side, there is nothing in the United States which can have precedence of this institution in New Mexico. The board of regents is composed of well known men. The director, Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, is without question the foremost man in the field of science in the United States today. The meeting of the regents in July at the Pecos was perhaps the most interesting meeting of a scientific board ever had in the west. The work being done by the American school has certainly never been surpassed by scientists in Athens, Rome or Palestine, or any other country as to scientific results.

No other part of the United States compares with New Mexico in romantic history. But what have you got out of it? Out here in California we have saved by the photograph hundreds of your songs. In Washington in the national museum they have thousands of specimens of your antiquities. In Santa Fe you had a jumble of unclassified curios.

This movement of the American school means that you will have in New Mexico a museum of the history of the last thousand years of this wonderful territory, and that with it, a school for the study of American antiquities in which New Mexico is greater than any other portion of the United States. That means that the German, or Frenchman, or Englishman, or Russian, or New York youth who wishes to fit himself for the study of American antiquities will come to New Mexico to take his course. It means that tourists, instead of rushing through to the coast will stop in New Mexico to see the museum and the school and the ruins which are being made accessible. For this is a movement in which science is mixed with business. Automobile roads and expeditions to the prehistoric ruins of New Mexico and other things of material benefit to the territory are just as much a part of the plan as the specimens in museum cases.

This year's work is the most important ever done in the southwest. Next year promises to be of still larger importance. Every patriotic New Mexican ought to help in this work. Every article relating to the early history of the territory should be deposited in the Museum of New Mexico with the name of the donor and whatever data are obtainable. This is the only way in which the history of the territory can be saved; and if every New Mexican takes advantage of their opportunity, the territory can have an institution without parallel in America.

## Dry Farming in New Mexico

ITS PRESENT STATUS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE FARMER WHO MUST TILL THE LAND AND HARVEST THE CROPS

BY J. D. CUNLEY  
New Mexico Agricultural College

For a period of time, which stretches far into the past dry farming has been practiced in New Mexico, possibly first by the Indians, especially the Pueblo and Navajo, and later by the Mexicans. Their principal crops were Indian corn and beans and while they did not depend solely on these products for subsistence, yet they were an important part of their food supply.

The Indians and Mexicans confined their planting to the lowlands of the canyons and valleys and usually selected the sandy soil at the mouth of an arroyo. They took advantage of the property which sand has of forming a natural mulch, and were thereby enabled to get along with a minimum of cultivation. Such loca-

tions further away from the river, and in a district with less certain rainfall, or else in a district where the rainfall was less than in the lowlands, were not so favorable locally.

The consensus of opinion among those who have given much thought to the economic side of dry farming is that the settler should have cultivated at least one acre and raised his two years' crop in addition to his necessary farm equipment. While this is very desirable, it only such persons had settled the dry farming districts of New Mexico our increase in land filings and population would have been small. There are two classes of people who have filed on

land, a class known as the "dry farmer" and a class known as the "settler." The dry farmer is one who has given much thought to the economic side of dry farming and who has cultivated at least one acre and raised his two years' crop in addition to his necessary farm equipment. While this is very desirable, it only such persons had settled the dry farming districts of New Mexico our increase in land filings and population would have been small. There are two classes of people who have filed on

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(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1.)



# Immigration Record of the Past Five Years Has Doubled the Population of New Mexico

## CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATES PLACE RATE AT 50,000 A YEAR

Demand for Irrigated Land Now Taking Place of the Rush for Homestead Land Which Was Extraordinary Feature of the Period Up to 1909; Lively Speculation as to What the Census of 1910 Will Show; Sixty-five Thousand Land Entries During the Period.

What is the population of New Mexico today?

The man who can make the closest guess has a pretty fair speculative proposition on his hands for there are a great many people interested in the question.

The accurate answer will not be given until the census of 1910 has been taken. In the meantime, many are the estimates that are being made. Much figuring is being done. Careful estimates are coming in from every district in the territory. Land office records are furnishing their fund of information and the result is the conclusion of the most conservative that for the period covered by the last five years New Mexico's increase in permanent population has been 50,000 a year.

Less conservative men place the average somewhat higher. The most enthusiastic put it as high as 75,000 a year. There is ample basis for the conservative figure. For the enthusiastic one there is not so much basis. It is in fact considerably over the mark.

Yet the increase during this five year period has been so tremendous as to constitute that period an epoch in the development history of New Mexico. It means simply, 250,000 more people in five years. The census of 1900 gave this territory but 125,000 people, so that the immigration record of this five-year period is greater than the immigration record of all the hundreds of years since that eventful time when Coronado came in with the first trainload of homeseekers. The Spanish historian tells us that there were at least 50,000 Indians in New Mexico at that time and there were probably more, since it is not at all likely that he saw them all. So that the five years from the summer of 1904 to the summer of 1909 beat the record of some three hundred years before. Rather an extraordinary showing. It has led a well-known

railroad colonization agent to conclude that "New Mexico was discovered January 1, 1904—and we discovered it." The latter part of his conclusion is not quite correct, although the railroad he represents had much to do with the discovery. The fact is that the immigration movement to this territory, while partly the result of long years of persistent advertising by the territory and the railroads entering it, was more or less automatic. It was distinctly the outgrowth of the land hunger of the nation; a hunger becoming more and more pronounced each day and finding its manifestations not only in trainloads of homeseekers going each day into all parts of the unoccupied west, but in land congresses, land exhibitions, land shows and similar demonstrations all over the country.

A few of these land hungry people found their way into those sections of New Mexico where the rainfall is above sixteen inches a year and found out what the Indians had known for 500 years, that there are crops which will grow in this country without irrigation. They wrote home to their friends about it and the friends came out. Just about that time scientific farming found its way into the public print and a great fuss was made concerning it. This added impetus to the movement. Then land companies and land operators became interested, the railroads took it up and the great army of homeseekers was off in a bunch for New Mexico. The homeseekers have been coming ever since. Up to the summer of 1909 the army came in constantly increasing numbers, but by that time the better homestead lands close to the railroads had been grabbed up. It was necessary to go further away from the towns to get a good location. This was not so attractive as when all one had to do to find a homestead was to step off a railroad train, and as a result the immigration began to settle

down into just a steady stream. The steady stream has continued up to date and promises to continue indefinitely, or until every acre of land of which enough rain falls to make a crop of milk-maids or beans, has been filed on.

The figures from the United States land offices of the territory show the rise and fall and present course of this movement more plainly than any other record. At the height of the movement the pressure became so great on the four land offices then in existence that it became necessary to place a fifth at Tucuman, in Quay County, where one of the greatest settlements occurred.

Beginning with the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1905, the records of the land offices show the following original land entries, in approximate figures:

Year.	Number of Filings
1905	11,000
1906	16,000
1907	37,000
1908	45,000
1909	10,000

Total, 129,000.

The above figures show the climax of the movement to the public domain to have been in the summer of 1907 with a steady decrease from that time. The coming year will probably show a further decrease as the filing of the more desirable portion of the public lands of the territory.

Of this total of 129,000 homestead entries there have been a great many which have been abandoned because of hasty settlement on land which is not well located. This number compared to the total, however, is very small and an estimated total of 65,000 permanent filings is fairly accurate. Nor does this number represent the total immigration to the public domain by any means. In the area covered hundreds and thousands of relinquishments have occurred and in these cases almost every time, a permanent settler has taken the place of a speculator, for in this movement as in all other similar movements the speculator led the way.

This five-year record of homestead filings represents the withdrawal from the public domain by private individuals of approximately 10,000,000 acres of land.

The figures are rather large. They show that New Mexico has been discovered.

### CHARACTER OF IMMIGRATION MORE PERMANENT EACH YEAR

It is possible, by making a more careful analysis of the figures available from land office records to show what portion of this enormous influx of homesteaders is permanent. Some

analysis has been made. It shows that the speculative element is rapidly passing that it has gone by on the crest of the wave and that fully 90 per cent of the immigration now coming in is of the permanent class. This is demonstrated by the rapidly increasing number of commutations

homesteads paid out after fourteen months of occupancy and by the greater increase in proportion of final proofs and patents issued. These latter are increasing out of all proportion to the immigration and original filings. The final proofs in the Santa Fe land office during the last year all but equaled the original filings, and the same condition was true in the Tucuman and Clayton offices. The number did not mount up so rapidly in the Roswell land office, because the homesteading in that district, aside from the Roosevelt county section did not begin until within the past three years.

More than three thousand patents have been granted to land in the Estancia valley alone. This means permanent settlement. The Estancia valley, in fact, is practically filled. There are a few sections where homestead land is open, but they are small and the more desirable areas have been covered—AND THE ESTANCIA VALLEY HAS BEEN LESS ATTRACTIVE ABROAD THAN ANY OTHER SECTION OF NEW MEXICO, proving that this territory has really been discovered by the people who want land.

During two years past more than 125,000 acres have been filed on in Luna county alone. Such towns as Portales, McIntosh, Clovis, Tucuman are sufficient evidence of the settlement of their respective districts.

It is easy to say, however, that the great flood of immigration to our homestead lands has passed. From this time the immigration to such lands will be steady, constantly decreasing in number and of more permanent character—for it is not the speculator who makes a long search for a homestead. The man who is willing to go out and search for a place to make a filing is generally a man possessed of an honest desire to live on that filing, and he is generally the kind of citizen New Mexico needs.

There has been no more satisfactory indication of the character of the immigration of the past few years than the stubborn determination to "stay with it" shown during the drought which have visited certain of the dry farming sections during the past two seasons. A year ago it was in the Tucuman district. The drought at one time was so severe that the people who gave up their lands or who left the country amounted to almost nothing. This year the Estancia valley

has been the chief sufferer, yet since the rains of August and September the people of that valley have forgotten their troubles of the early season and there are only a few who have given up the fight. Rumors of suffering heard frequently a few weeks ago have ceased entirely. When the homesteaders of New Mexico learn to dry-farm, there will be no rumors of suffering at all and no fear of drought. But that's another story. This one has to do with immigration.

### THE BEGINNING OF THE IRRIGATED LAND MOVEMENT

With the decrease in the movement to dry-farming and homestead lands there has come an increase in the movement to another class of lands which must eventually become New Mexico's chief resource and its greatest source of wealth. This is the territory's irrigated area. The extent to which this branch of our development may go, and probably will go within the next half dozen years is staggering in its possibilities. This movement, too, is the result of the national land hunger. Irrigation in New Mexico is as old as the eternal hills. Scientific irrigation is so new that the point has not yet been reached where, true, scientific irrigation was undertaken twenty years ago in the southern Pecos valley by the great pioneer developer of that region, the late J. J. Hagerman and his associates, and while he was not able to carry out to their final end his ambitious plans he did found a great irrigation system, much of which he completed himself and the balance of which has been completed by the reclamation service. This, however, was a beginning only. The Pecos valley in those days was an isolated district. Mr. Hagerman and his associates unfortunately did not extend their operations over the rest of the territory's irrigable area—and the rest of the territory lacking leadership contented itself with the crude ditches of the pioneers, the Spaniards and the Indians. But it was presently discovered that instead of the scant half million acres of irrigable land with which the territory had been credited, that it had a full two million acres which offer feasible means of reclamation. The reclamation service came in and began work on the great Elephant Butte project. The territory perfected its irrigation department and put a competent engineer in charge. Things began to move. Last February the terms of the Carey act were extended to New Mexico and then the construction period set in earnest. There was a great rush for water rights. That rush continues today so that practically every water right on every flowing stream in New Mexico is appropriated or under an application for appropriation. Irrigation projects now under construction or proposed plan to reclaim not less than a million acres, most of them being entirely feasible. Figure out the value of irrigated land in New Mexico today and it is easy to calculate what a million acres of new irrigated land will add to the wealth of the territory. More than this the people are at hand to take the land just as fast as it is

put under irrigation. Half a dozen irrigation companies are already bringing people onto their lands. A dozen others will have completed their works by this time next year. Then we may look for an immigration to our irrigated area such as will compare even with the migration to the public domain.

It is interesting to note that of the twenty-six counties in the territory, there are only three in which there is no active irrigation development. In Roosevelt county, in the Estancia valley and in Luna county, where surface irrigation has seemed impossible, promising plants are being seriously considered; not individual plants but big central plants of powerful machinery which will furnish cheap power to large areas. The plans now being considered in the Mimbres valley around Deming and around Pecos, contemplate the reclamation of 4,000 acres each.

It is difficult to get at any accurate estimate of the immigration to irrigated lands during the past five years. There are no records save those of real estate transfers and these do not indicate closely the proportion of new citizens. But during the last year, Roosevelt reports an increase of 10,000 in the population of Chavez county. Eddy county reports a 1,000 increase. Dona Ana, Luna and half a dozen other counties report increases for the year of 2,000 to 2,500. These are only the entire increase in population in San Juan county has gone onto irrigated land, so that we may safely conclude that the irrigation movement is well started. Where will it end? There is no man who can say. New sources of water supply are being discovered rapidly. Land considered absolutely hopeless of irrigation is being reclaimed right now. The two million acres now held to be irrigable

may be increased by another million acres before the possibilities of storage and pumping are exhausted. The movement now under way is not likely to rest until the entire irrigable area in the drainage basin of the San Juan, the Rio Grande, the Pecos, the Gila and the half dozen smaller streams is under cultivation and under intensive cultivation, meaning inevitably a country of small, highly cultivated farms, gardens and orchards, the most productive and most profitable form of agriculture in the world.

It is safe to conclude that the increase in population of the past five years is but a beginning of what is to come in the next five years. The census of 1910 will probably show New Mexico with a population of close to 450,000. It is not likely to vary a great deal above or below. What 1915 will show no man can tell. But the men most familiar with the possibilities of our irrigated districts, the men who have made closest study of dry farming conditions, the men best informed as to what New Mexico lands irrigated and unirrigated may be expected to produce believe, in the light of the national demand for land, that New Mexico will have doubled its population again within another five year period.

### THINGS YOU MAY NOT KNOW.

Ireland holds the record for sheep per acre.

The British government owns 25,000,000 acres.

Remains of irrigation systems 1000 years old have been excavated in South Africa.

The first Pullman car in England, is said to have been the first home in England at which tobacco was smoked.

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## Dry Farming in New Mexico

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5.)

the New Mexico lands as has been the case in the early settlement of all new countries. These are the speculators and the farmers. The speculators are those who file with the intention of making as few improvements as absolutely required, staying on the claims as little as possible, commencing as soon as their time is up and then going elsewhere to live and continuing to hold the land for the possible rise in price which will come through the efforts of those who file on the land with the object of making a home and obtaining a living from the soil. Persons traveling by rail over the territory cannot form a very fair opinion of the amount of land under cultivation nor of the condition of the crops, especially in the newer sections, because the greater part of the land along the railroads and adjacent to the towns was filed on by the speculative element and their near relatives who are those who, having filed on homesteads, are devoting their time and best energies to business in town and making the farm a secondary matter. To succeed on a dry farm will require all of a man's time and energies and the development of the farm and income derived from it are apt to be in proportion to what is put into it. Usually if little is put into the farm little will be gotten from it. To find the greatest proportion of bona fide farmer homesteaders one must get away from the railroad and they will be found as far away as forty and fifty miles. Many of the farmers have come with their cars well filled with livestock, implements and household goods. With sufficient money at their disposal to erect comfortable homes, sufficient shelter for their stock and to carry them through the first year whether it be good or bad.

The writer believes from observation that 75 or more per cent have not come thus well equipped and their equipment has varied down to that of the man with barely enough money to pay his filing fee.

Fully 50 per cent of those who are developing their claims have had to work away from home for a part of the year to obtain money for putting up their shacks, fences and other improvements as well as to live on between crops. The fact that many have come with so little does not speak well for their thrift in former years and in other localities and it is only under exceptionally favorable conditions that they could be expected to accumulate property very rapidly. These people are the first to feel the effects of dry years and whether they can make more than an existence here remains to be seen.

The earliest dry farming settlements were in Roosevelt county in the vicinity of Portales and Tuxedo and were made less than ten years ago. There have been two unfavorable seasons in this locality in that time, including the present one, and there has been considerable coming and going among the people, but to one who was there in the early days of settlement and now returns the change is very marked. Many good houses have replaced the original shacks, many old houses have been enlarged, sheds and barns have been built, wind mills erected and best of all the trees planted are beginning to show on the landscape and the whole effect is one of solidity and prosperity.

With a distance of over 200 miles between the northern and southern localities and of nearly 200 miles between the eastern and western localities in which dry farming is being carried on, we may expect an unfavorable season in some district of greater or less extent every year. This is due to the irregular distribution of the rainfall in New Mexico both as to time and amount and to the occurrence of local showers confined to very limited areas rather than general rains of wide extent. This was illustrated last season by drought in Quay county while the adjacent county, Roosevelt, had a good season. This year Quay had a favorable season, while in Roosevelt spots and belts received a favorable amount of rain but the county as a whole was dry.

The first question which confronted the settlers was "What can we grow?" This has been fairly well settled in a general way and the principal crops of the districts have been found to be controlled chiefly by the climatic conditions which are in turn principally governed by altitude.

The question now confronting them is "How can we grow the crops?" especially how can we farm so that we may be least affected by dry seasons? The past two years has brought clearly before them the fact that un-



PROF. J. D. TINSLEY

Soil Expert and Director of Field Work, New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts

favorable years come. The experience of this year is showing that in soil of a dry spring and late summer rains, crops are being grown by some men while those of their neighbors are practically a failure. Much must yet be learned of the details of the best methods and especially must the details be worked out for the different types of soils and different climatic conditions, but there are certain fundamental principles underlying the work in which opinions generally agree. The land must be plowed early and deeply well worked down to a firm seed bed, the surface smoothed—kept free from weeds. The farmers in New Mexico will probably have to adopt summer tillage as is being done in practically all other dry farming districts. By summer tillage is meant preparing the land and cultivating it through a whole season without crop and seeding the second season.

The third question is "How can we best dispose of our crops?" This question is already beginning to force itself to the attention of the dry farmers of New Mexico, as it is being brought to the notice of the farmers of the rest of the United States. As has been the case everywhere else, the first attempt at its answer is being made in trying to find outside markets for the products. Along the Santa Fe lines in eastern New Mexico, wheat has already been made which will enable mill-makers and bakers to be shipped to distant points. The ultimate future of dry farming as well as of other kinds depends very much upon the manner in which the crops are disposed of.

The existence of an inexhaustible soil is very much to be doubted and it will certainly not be safe to assume that the soils of the dry farming districts in New Mexico cannot be exhausted. The production and shipping of finished products brings the best returns as the waste products can be returned to the soil. The livestock industry in its various branches, such as stock raising, raising horses and mules, stock feeding, hog, dairy and poultry brings the highest returns with the least drain on the soil. From a broad point of view, New Mexico will be better off if large quantities of grain for shipment are never raised as this has proved a drain on the productive capacity of other states.

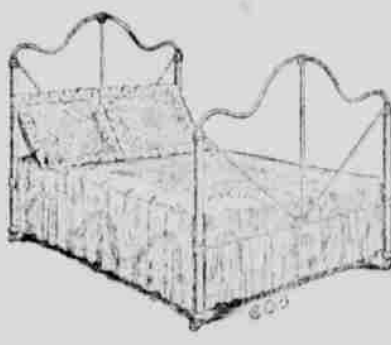
The crops which are the most and largest yielders under New Mexico conditions are as a rule those best adapted for people for all kinds of livestock and the future development of the dry farming industry in New Mexico will probably be in the direction of livestock.

One of the most encouraging indications for the future success of dry farming in New Mexico is the fact which so many farmers have shown in the districts which suffered most from drought this season. Fields were planted two and even three times before hope of a crop was given up and only after this did they go out to look for work to ride them over the fall and winter with their minds made up to return and try it again in the spring. There are but few more farms for sale than in the season that has been good and there has been no considerable drop in the prices of the lands. Such faith and courage combined with a knowledge of dry farming methods and the use of good judgment is bound to lead to success in all localities having suitable conditions and will in the end give New Mexico a high rank among the agricultural states.

# Albert Faber's Colossal Furniture Emporium

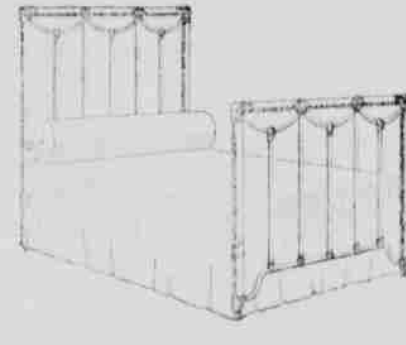
308-310 West Central Avenue--Where Bargains Reign

The strides this store has made to rightful leadership is phenomenal to many; yet, it should not be at all surprising to anyone—for the fair, square dealings and honest, well-made furniture—thoroughly good merchandise throughout this big store should entitle it to the lion's share of business, not alone because it is the largest and best equipped in New Mexico, filled with the very latest goods, but also because the prices are always down to the lowest point. HERE ARE ONLY A FEW MAGNIFICENT BARGAINS:



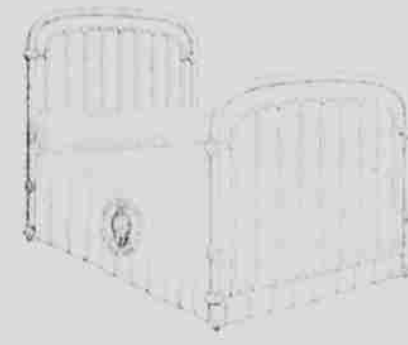
Iron Bed at \$2.50

Pillar 7-8 inch; top rod 5-16 inch; height 50 inches; foot 41 inches; weight 55 pounds; sizes 1-6 and 3-5; Price \$2.50



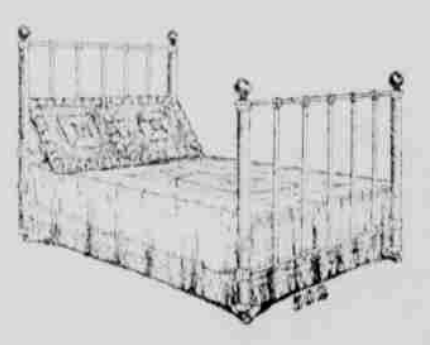
Our \$7.00 Bed

One of our most popular sellers—7-8 inch pillars and top rod; finished in gilt, white, blue, pink and green; for only \$7.00



Our \$15.00 Bed

Two-inch continuous pillars; filling rods 3-8 inch; height of head 58 inches and foot 41 inches; gilt or white enamel and either full size or 3-4 size; worth \$20.00, only \$15.00



White Enameled Bed

Straight iron pillars 1 1/2-16 inch; brass bases, width 1-6, 3-6 and 3-9; weighing weight 74 pounds; Price \$5.00

### COIL SPRINGS

Our Leader. Single cone springs, good tempered steel wire; all sizes. Price, \$2.00



### ALL IRON SPRING

Frame finished in golden bronze; Simmons patent fabric; the most popular and sanitary spring; price \$6.00



OSTERMOOR MATTRESS

The Ostermoor differs from all other mattresses in the permanency of its luxurious comfort, its freedom from pricking or lumping, its unequalled durability.

Price: \$15, \$16.50, \$18

### COLLAPSIBLE GO-CARTS

We are headquarters for Baby Carriages and Go-Carts, and we carry a full line of the latest models. Some are especially adopted for the fall and winter season. They range in price from \$6.50 to \$35.00



See them on Our Floor.

### Floor Coverings

Our line of Floor Coverings have been extended in all grades. Samples of Carpet and Linoleum gladly furnished. No order is too large and none too small to receive our careful attention.

### Rugs

IN ALL SIZES, IN BRUSSELS, VELVET, WILTON, AND MINSTER. AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

### Linoleum

PRINTED AND ENLAIN. SIX FEET WIDE.

Our Prices are the Lowest



We have the largest assortment of Blankets, Comforters and Pillows in the city, and our prices are the lowest. We can show goods that cannot be duplicated south of Denver.

TO THOSE WHO WILL ATTEND THE FAIR, AS WELL AS ALBUQUERQUE CITIZENS, WE EXTEND A CORDIAL WELCOME TO COME IN AND LOOK AROUND. WE WILL BE DELIGHTED TO SHOW YOU THROUGH GIVE YOU PRICES AND ANY INFORMATION WE CAN.

Whether Looking or Buying You are Always Welcome Here Where Bargains Reign!

### Portieres and Draperies



All the latest styles in Portieres, Lace Curtains and Couch Covers.

Leather Draperies specially adapted for Mission furnished rooms.

Bobbinet and Fillet Nets for window draperies; imported and domestic makes; large variety of designs and colors to select from.

# ALBERT FABER

Furniture, Carpets and Draperies

308-310 W. Central Avenue

Albuquerque, New Mexico

## Albuquerque Business College a Flourishing Institution

Furnishes Thorough Courses in Book-keeping, Stenography and Office Direction. With All the Details of a Completely Equipped Commercial School; Large and Commodious Quarters in New Korber Building Make School Pleasant For Students; Courses Offered Both Night and Day.

Under the management and direction of Prof. J. E. Goodell, who has recently taken charge of the institution, the Albuquerque business college has become a school of the highest order and is offering to the young men and young women of Albuquerque and New Mexico all the advantages of a thorough commercial education in all its many branches.

The school has recently moved into the new Korber building on North Second street, occupying the entire third floor of that building. The building is new, the rooms are large and airy and especially fitted and furnished for such an institution. It is the purpose of the management of the college to make it the chief commercial school of the south-west and to that end instructors of the

highest standing have been secured for all of the several departments. The college is not only a great advantage for the young men and young women of New Mexico, but it is worth a great deal to Albuquerque and the territory. The presence of an institution of this kind in a community makes for better and more efficient young men and young women to do the work of the community. The business men who want a bookkeeper or a stenographer, want that employee to be competent and if the employee has had training in an institution of the kind now operating here he will be more useful and far more competent. The Albuquerque business college is therefore a distinct benefit to Albuquerque and the territory.

The college already has a very large enrollment. It offers the full course in all departments both at night and by day, the night courses being offered especially for those who are laboring the day and who have to do their own thing at night. The students employed in the morning can take advantage of the course in the evening, or vice versa, and can secure the same education without having to leave their jobs. The Albuquerque business college is a thoroughly commercial education.

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# Agricultural Districts of San Miguel and Mora Counties Are Coming Into Their Own; Irrigation and Dry Farming Now Reclaiming Vast Area

## LAS VEGAS PROJECT IS NOW ASSURED OF EARLY COMPLETION

Will Reclaim Fifteen Thousand Acres on Las Vegas Grant; Other Important Projects Under Way.

By GEO. A. FLEMING,  
Secretary Las Vegas Commercial Club.

After many years of delay, the Las Vegas project is now assured of early completion. The project, which was first conceived by the late Mr. J. M. Smith, of the Las Vegas Commercial Club, is now being carried out by the Las Vegas Commercial Club, which has secured the necessary funds to complete the project. The project will reclaim fifteen thousand acres on the Las Vegas grant, and other important projects are under way.



George A. Fleming

The fertile lands of the Las Vegas and Mora grants are now being reclaimed by irrigation and dry farming. The project, which was first conceived by the late Mr. J. M. Smith, of the Las Vegas Commercial Club, is now being carried out by the Las Vegas Commercial Club, which has secured the necessary funds to complete the project. The project will reclaim fifteen thousand acres on the Las Vegas grant, and other important projects are under way.

It is now a matter of time before the project is completed, and the fertile lands of the Las Vegas and Mora grants are now being reclaimed by irrigation and dry farming.

the idea of irrigation was setting in strongly in the southwest, caused largely by the knowledge gained through the experiments of Professor Campbell and others that the plains which had once been considered only fit for grazing were capable of a high state of cultivation, under the employment of proper methods.

It has taken more than three years to convince the old-time residents in this part of the country that "dry farming" was no longer a myth, but a real and very profitable venture. At the present time the most skeptical are forced to admit the truth of the claims of the pioneers in the movement, that good crops can be grown every year on the high mesa lands where there is no possibility of receiving other water than the natural rainfall, except in wells from 60 to 200 feet in depth. There remain many problems still to be worked out as to which crops are the most profitable and as to the best methods of soil treatment for the conservation of the rainfall, but today after a most favorable season, doubts are being shaken, and crops of potatoes, beans, millet, corn or sorghum, oats, and other cereals.

Prior to this year it had become almost an axiom in Las Vegas that potatoes could not be grown except in the higher mountain valleys. From the results obtained this year, however, it would seem that Las Vegas is destined to become one of the most important potato producing centers of the country. This much has come about in three short years and under adverse conditions. What then may not be expected from a season in which the conditions more nearly approach the normal as shown by the government records for the past twenty-one years.

In the matter of irrigation, the practical condition of the land has been reported to prevent any work of great magnitude up to this time. More than twenty years ago a company was formed to put in a reservoir and ditch system capable of irrigating from ten to fifteen thousand acres. The promoters of the company, a number of whom are among the best known residents of the territory today, had their surveys made and the plans well matured for this proposition, but the unsettled condition of the title to the land precluded the carrying out of

their plans. The matter was kept in mind, however, by those most interested, and when the title to the Las Vegas grant was finally vested in the town of Las Vegas, a movement was immediately started to have the project re-surveyed, water measurements were carefully taken and the project was finally passed upon by the chief engineer of the United States reclamation service, as being a most desirable one. Lack of funds available for use in New Mexico, however, prevented the beginning of work to the reclamation service.

A short time ago Mr. D. A. Campbell of Colorado, known as the builder of some of the most important irrigation enterprises in that state, was personally taken into the project. Instead of taking any of the facts and figures already available he went his own engineers into the field, and after an exhaustive and very careful survey he entered into a contract with the board of trustees of the grant for the building of the system. He has determined that there is an ample supply of water available and his engineers have reported that it is not only feasible but one of the most desirable irrigation propositions open at the present time. The grant board in consideration of the construction of the system by Mr. Campbell agrees to deed him outright in the neighborhood of 15,000 acres of land.

Under the small irrigation ditches which have been in operation for many years abundant crops of alfalfa, oats and all garden produce have been produced each year.

Tests of sugar beets grown around Las Vegas made by the department of agriculture at Washington have shown that they contain a higher percentage of sucrose than a growing condition of purity than those grown anywhere else in the United States. An experimental field of twenty acres is being grown this year to determine accurately the yield per acre and the exact profit to the farmer of growing beets in this section.

To the north of Las Vegas, Mr. J. D. Hand, owner of the famous Phoenix



A Mora County Orchard.

ranch, has quickly acquired title to about 20,000 acres of land. In securing this land he has also acquired the water rights to a greater portion of the flow of the Sapello river and has constructed large reservoirs. He is planning on developing his supply of water until he shall have sufficient to irrigate practically all of the 20,000 acres, at which time this project will also be put upon the market and the area rapidly settled up.

Further to the north is the property of the La Cueva Ranch company. This company controls more than 5,000 acres of land which can be placed under irrigation and for which they have an ample water supply from the Mora and Cueva rivers. They also have a very large acreage of dry farming land.

In addition to these large projects are numerous small holdings in the various valleys of the Sapello, Mora and other minor streams. Most of these valleys have been settled for years by natives who have by even more crude methods raised large crops of oats, wheat, alfalfa and garden products.

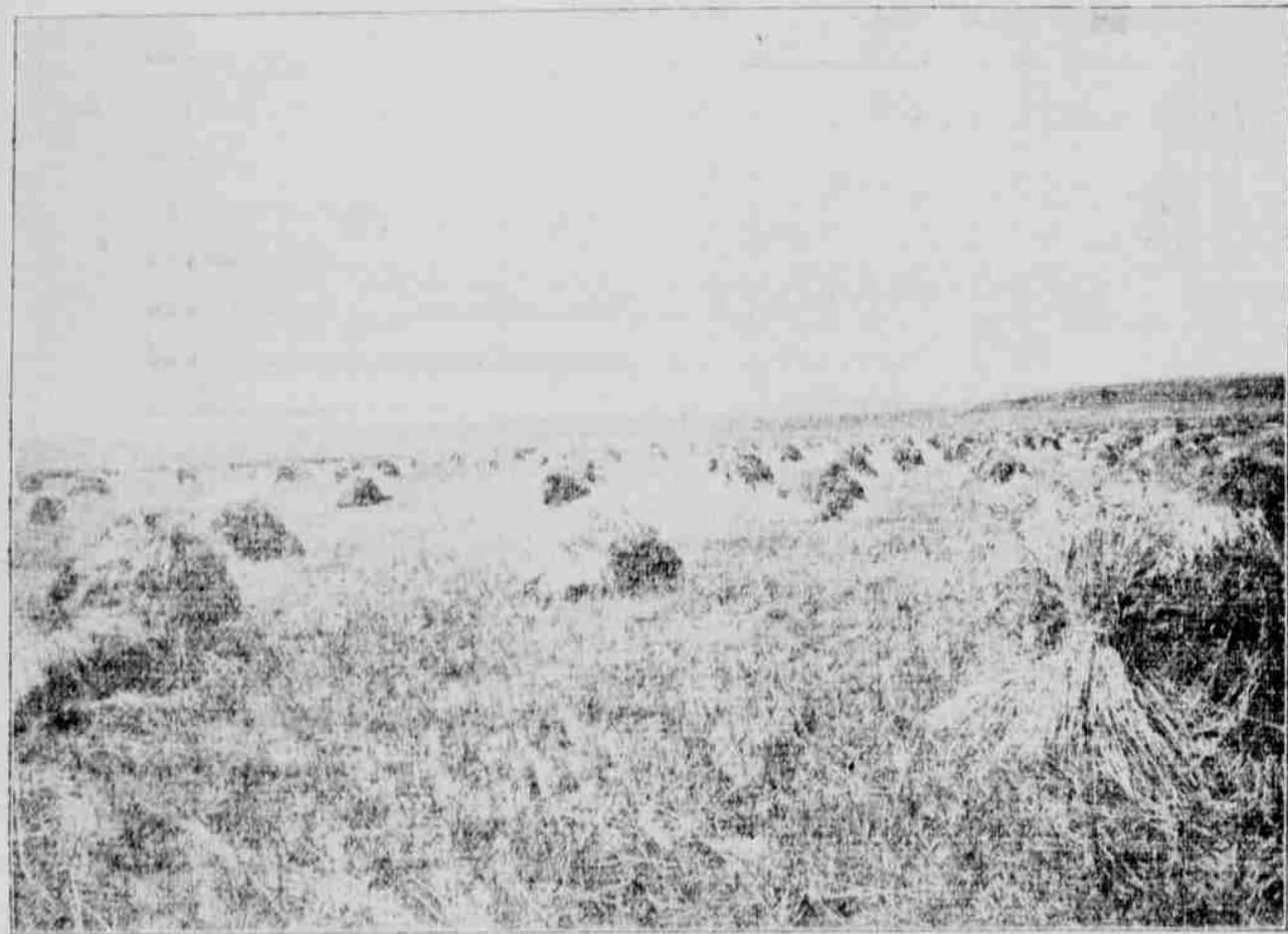
Alfalfa yields from three to five tons to the acre in the three cuttings. Oats under irrigation yield from 75 to 125 bushels to the acre and without irrigation from 50 to 75 bushels. Other crops do equally well in proportion. The fertility of the soil has never

been questioned by the most skeptical and only remains for the land to be settled by a class of farmers who understand modern methods and who are willing to work to make the entire country a garden spot.

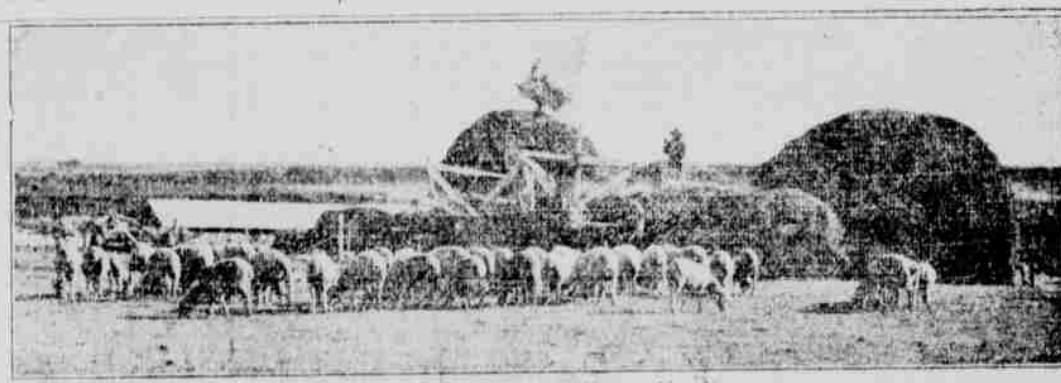
Las Vegas is considered by all to have one of the finest climates on earth; the cool summers and mild winters make living in this city a delight. The city possesses all of the advantages of the most highly favored eastern communities, with splendid schools, fine churches, substantial business houses, and of special interest to farmers, large wholesale houses capable of handling the products of the soil.

Upon the completion of the irrigation projects above outlined it is absolutely certain that one or more large sugar factories will be established. The various sugar companies operating in Colorado having for the past several years been active in the promotion of sugar beet growing throughout this section, and have cast envious eyes upon the large areas of land capable of irrigation but which remain undeveloped.

No more promising field for the farmer who desires in addition to making a good living out of the soil, a comfortable climate, and progressive community in which to live can be found throughout the entire west.



A Harvest Scene on the Dry Farming Lands Near Las Vegas.



The Beginning of Sheep Feeding.

## TAKE THE SANTA FE FOR THE 320-acre Homestead Land at Yeso, New Mexico

41 WELLS, 29 TO 105 FEET DEEP

THE BOOMING NEW TOWN you hear so much talk about is being handled by a corporation, and they will spare neither money nor time to make YESO the best town on the Belen Cut-off. Gentlemen! For a short time only we are going to sell these lots at the following prices: Residence lots, \$25 to \$40; Business lots, \$50 to \$60. We make this remarkable price for a short time to induce capital to assist in building this city. First class lots for a song! Buy a few of these lots and watch yourself grow rich, for YESO is going to be a city, as she will stand with pride surrounded by the best farming belt of New Mexico. Eastern tourists, as they spin over the Santa Fe, will look with pride and wonder at this beautiful country. Gentlemen, she is going to make a city. Help us to make her a larger one, and while you do this we will make you rich. REMEMBER, Chicago was at one time like YESO—in her infancy; others did there what we are making you do here—get rich. YESO cannot have saloons, the charter forbids it. There are paying propositions for any man wishing to go into business in YESO. Public wells with everlasting flowing water

For further information call on C. Z. Spurlock, Traveling Manager,

## YESO TOWNSITE COMPANY

G. A. Ryan, President W. E. Steward, Vice President D. J. Jones, Treasurer  
E. C. Smith, Secretary C. A. Lucas, Assistant Secretary  
C. Z. Spurlock, Business Manager

COME TO YESO, New Mexico, because it is the best land and the best country, and you can get first choice. Fourteen square miles open to settlement. Good sandy land or tight mesquite land, just as you like. One to sixteen miles from the best railroad in the United States. Ninety miles west of Clovis, on the Belen Cut-off. The Santa Fe being the shortest line from Chicago to California, all throughtrains go over this line. The Santa Fe is the leading railroad to a prosperous country. The people are not afraid to go with a good railroad. YESO is located twenty miles west of the Pecos river, eight miles north of Yeso creek and ten miles south of Sello, with running water, making it a sure country for rain. We have the crops to show you, and wells to show you good water. We have crops that were raised last year and we don't have to wait for a railroad. We have one completed. We have all kinds of deeded land in New Mexico. Now is the time to come if you want the best. It is about all gone, and then where can you get a free home? We have an altitude of 4000 feet—just right for good health and warm winters. Gentlemen, I traveled all over a hundred by two hundred miles and saw these crops raised before I filed. Don't you think I tried to get the best? I filed one year ago; have bought 240 acres of deeded land, town lots in YESO and a section of school land, and that is enough to show you what confidence I have in YESO. After I have invested \$15,000 don't you think you can afford to get a free home of 320 acres. Come direct to YESO, New Mexico. I have better conveyances to show land from there. Will file you on plains land or in the Pecos Valley. All lands are surveyed. Write me at YESO, New Mexico, my postoffice address. We guarantee all our work. Give us a call.

## RICARDO LAND & LOCATING COMPANY

C. Z. SPURLOCK, Manager. I am also manager of the Yeso Telephone Company, and the Patterson Townsite Company. Patterson is 19 miles south of Yeso, in the center of the Gama Valley, the largest valley in New Mexico. Come and look at the Plains land, where you can see mountains that are ninety miles away, and plenty of antelope on the plains



## MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

All Mail Orders will receive prompt and careful attention. We shall use our best judgment in every instance when we haven't got the exact article you want.

All Mail Orders must be accompanied by Postoffice or Express Money Order.



## DO NOT ASK TO HAVE GOODS CHARGED

This sale is gotten up for the purpose of raising cash. We are sacrificing our profits in many instances in order to make this sale a success.

This is strictly a CASH SALE—please do not ask us to have the goods charged.

# A RECORD SMASHING SALE

**October 4th to 16th, Inclusive---Twelve Days of Matchless Reductions**  
**Prices Cut to the Roots. No Goods Charged---None Sent on Approval. A Sale That Comes in the Nick of Time**

## Record Smashing Sale of HATS

Better hats or a more varied assortment of hats you will not find in the city. Stiff and Soft Hats in all the new and nobby shapes and colors.

Hats, too, must go at a sharp cut in price, the cut in some instances as much as one-third off.

We carry a tremendous stock of hats, and here's your chance to get one at a price that can't help please you.

\$2.00 Soft and Stiff Hats	\$1.35
\$2.50 Soft and Stiff Hats	\$1.85
\$3.00 Soft and Stiff Hats	\$2.25
\$3.50 Soft and Stiff Hats	\$2.85
\$4.00 Soft and Stiff Hats	\$3.00
\$5.00 Soft and Stiff Hats	\$3.00

## Men's and Boys' Caps

Hundreds of styles from which to choose.

50c Caps	25c
75c Caps	50c
\$1.00 Caps	75c

**L**ISTEN! Are you anxious to save a share of your hard-earned money? Right here and now we'll give you an opportunity of saving on your needs for fall and winter. Stocks are complete—complete with the latest and best in Men's and Boys' wearing apparel. This sale will prove one of the most important Albuquerque has ever seen. We are determined to cut down stock if it be necessary to sell at factory price plus the freight, and you'll reap the benefit.

This is not a sale of old, shopworn goods that have been on the shelves for years, but a sale of new, clean, up to date goods just from the eastern markets. We are willing to make this sacrifice for the sake of raising cash—but cash it must be—we shall positively not charge a dollar's worth of goods. The money-wise ones will never let an opportunity like this pass, for this is to be a sale of extraordinary saving opportunities. Here you'll get values the likes of which are seldom seen. Sales are not chronic with us as you well know—but when we DO advertise a SALE you must know that there is something to it—that it means a SALE in the full sense of the word. Sale starts Monday, October 4th, 8 a. m. and there'll be no waiting for the doors to open. Extra salesmen have been engaged to give you prompt attention. We expect to be busy every minute of the day for we're going to give you values that must bring you to our store not once, but several times during this Record-Smashing Sale. And these values must bring also your friends and your neighbors. For this shall be a sale of mighty magnitude with the mighty dollar doing double duty. REMEMBER:

**MONDAY, OCTOBER 4TH, 8 A. M.**

## Record Smashing Sale of TROUSERS

Hundreds of pairs of Trousers, regular sizes and extra sizes, in Worsted, Serges and Cheviots, immense stock for you to choose from—a cut out of all resemblance to former prices. Here are the Record prices:

\$2.00 Trousers	\$1.25
\$2.50 Trousers	\$1.75
\$3.00 Trousers	\$2.00
\$3.50 Trousers	\$2.50
\$4.00 Trousers	\$3.00
\$5.00 Trousers	\$4.00
\$6.00 Trousers	\$4.50
\$7.00 Trousers	\$5.00

Every pair a great bargain.

## Boys' Knee Pants

Specially priced, per pair 50c 75c \$1.00

## Boys' Corduroy Pants

Extra heavy, well made knee pants for the boy. \$1.75 values at, per pair \$1.25



## Record Smashing Sale OF SUITS

### Men's \$15 Suits for \$9.75

New Fall Suits of up to date cut and thoroughly well tailored. Our regular price of \$15 is less than others would ask for them—but we are giving you our reason for this sale—"must raise the cash."

A good, substantial business suit, actual worth \$15; Record price **\$9.75**

### Men's \$20.00 All-wool Suits \$13.50

A better bargain was never offered you. Right at the beginning of the season we are cutting prices that will open your eyes to the fact that we are going about it in the right way if we want to raise the cash. You can't resist these tempting offerings. Excellent suits, well made, up to date in every respect.

Good colorings, regular \$20; Record price **\$13.50**

### Men's \$22.50 and \$25.00 Fine Suits for \$18.50

Splendid assortment of all wool suits in black and colors, strictly up to date, high class workmanship, latest cut and designs, the sweetest suit you ever saw for the money. \$22.50 and \$25.00 value; Record-Smashing Sale price **\$18.50**

### Men's \$30, \$32.50 and \$35 Finest Suits for \$25

Here goes the "Best Clothing in America"—the celebrated Adler-Rochester Clothes—superbly fitting, magnificently tailored, clothing that is handled only by the top-notchers in the clothing business and worn by men who are always looking for the "best there is." Never were better styles shown anywhere, nor better qualities, nor better bargains offered you. You can't hesitate on a proposition of this kind; here they are, \$30 to \$35 suits; Record price **\$25.00**

Copyright,  
1909, by  
L. ADLER,  
BROS. & CO.

## Record Smashing Sale OF BOYS' SUITS

Truly wonderful values in suits for the little fellows. Our store is fresh, new and up to date. In fact these suits haven't been in the store over 11 days. We are placing them on sale at a great sacrifice. We've got to raise the cash and prices must do this. Mothers, you can't afford to overlook this appeal to your saving instinct. We are going to dispose of every little boy's suit in the store. Suits are all well made and of good materials. Put your boy into one of these suits and turn him loose—he'll be comfortable and happy. And you'll be happy over your purchase and the money you will have saved. They come in sizes 4 to 17 years.

Boys' \$2.50 Suits	\$2.50
Boys' \$3.00 Suits	\$3.00
Boys' \$3.50 Suits	\$3.75
Boys' \$4.00 Suits	\$4.50
Boys' \$4.50 Suits	\$5.00
Boys' \$5.00 Suits	\$5.75
Boys' \$5.50 Suits	\$6.00
Boys' \$6.00 Suits	\$6.75
Boys' \$6.50 Suits	\$7.50

BOYS' OVERCOATS—Specially priced—\$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00. Worth one-third more.

## Record Smashing Sale OF Sweaters, Night Robes, Pajamas, Bath Robes Smoking Jackets

Buy these goods now at a discount of 25 per cent. Why wait until the holidays with your purchase of the above articles when the opportunity is given you during this Record Smashing Sale to buy these at one-fourth off regular price? Why not save those precious, hard-earned dollars by taking advantage of this sale? A splendid line to choose from at a great saving to you. Won't you come and see?

## Record Smashing Sale OF Underwear

A strong line of Underwear, either in Wool or Cotton; light-weight, medium or heavyweight

Babelegan Underwear in white of mixture for the man who is still wearing summer weight underwear. Per suit **50c**

Medium weight cotton in white or blue or black, the kind sold elsewhere at \$1.50; a suit **90c**

Heavy Ribbed Underwear, in white, brown or blue, finely finished garment, regular \$1.50; special, per suit **90c**

Heavy Sanitary Fleece Underwear, shirts nicely taped, drawers well reinforced, the \$1.50 kind, suit **90c**

Medium weight, natural gray, worsted Underwear, the kind to make you feel comfortable these cool evenings, and yet not be a burden to you. Special, per suit **\$2.50**

Heavy weight wool Underwear in gray or tan, single or double breasted, specially priced, per suit **\$2, \$2.50, \$3**

## Cravenette Coats Radically Reduced

Priestly's warranted water-proof Cravenette Coats, full lengths, in the very best and most substantial weaves; a good coat for early fall wear; prepare for raw weather while the sun shines.

\$25.00 Cravenettes	<b>\$17.50</b>
Record price	
\$20 Cravenettes	<b>\$14.50</b>
Record price	

## Record Smashing Sale of SHIRTS

The shirts, too, will have to suffer during this record smashing sale. There is a cut in price on every shirt in the store. Good shirts, well made, fast colors, nobby patterns, coat shirts and others, cuffs attached or detached. Negligee or golf shirts.

Record price on each and every one—45c, 75c, 90c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Worth one-fourth to one-third more.

## Record Smashing Sale of HOSIERY

Black or tan Cotton Half Hose, seamless, warranted not to fade or crack; the best ever sold at the price; three pairs **25c**

25c Fancy Colored Hose, 6 pr for \$1  
Excellent half hose, seamless, come in black, tan, gray, purple, sport foot and fancies, actually worth 25c **\$1.00**  
pair; 6 pairs for.

## Trunks and Bags 25 Per Cent Off

All our Trunks and Bags, each and every one of them, at a cut in price of 25 per cent.

Come select any Trunk or Bag in the store; look at the price tag and deduct an exact 25 per cent.

**1/4 OFF on all TRAVELING GOODS**







# Curry County Sets the Pace for Immigration; Clovis, Husky Two-Year-Old, Now Has 4500 People

(Staff Correspondence.)

Clovis, N. M., Oct. 2—

Clovis

Two years old

Population, 4,500.

What do you think of that?

They have called it the Magic city and it has a pretty well substantiated claim to the title. Three years ago there was nothing to mark the present town of Clovis but a railroad depot. It was a spot in the great plains country.

The Santa Fe determined to make Clovis an important junction point on its southwestern system. Important shops were located there. At the same time the rush of homeseekers to the public domain of Roosevelt and Quay counties was at its height. The result was Clovis. Which tells the story.

Clovis a year ago had a very fair start. It was known all over the southwest. Wherever one went, one heard of Clovis and heard things that meant "boom." Then the legislature created Curry county. This was in February, 1909. Clovis was named as the temporary county seat until such time as the people should choose the permanent one by an election. That Clovis will be the permanent county seat is certain, for the town has so far outstripped all competitors, that it has every just claim to the honor and the public buildings. The creation of the county had a marked effect in stimulating the growth of the town and it went ahead like a flash.

Clovis is no aggregation of frame shacks. Not at all. It is a city of the finest kind of brick buildings. Its principal business street, save for the piles of masonry and the confusion of construction work would look like an old established town "back east" with all the wealth of such a town. Three story buildings are not at all unusual. The two-story ones are numerous.

Just think of a town two years old with complete sewer system, water works, electric lights, a street car system in immediate prospect. Two first-class hotels and a third in course of construction. Three banks, all doing lots of business. The largest ice plant in New Mexico. In a word, all of the conveniences of a big city. It is true that Clovis has not settled down to the smooth running basis that will come within a year or two. The public service improvements are in the construction stage as yet. The streets have been so littered with building material that it has been impossible to grade them. The conditions generally are in a state of development and transition; yet the foundation of all this miracle of progress and construction is sound and Clovis will soon be a well-lighted, well-governed, clean and attractive city. It has no trees to amount to anything. Plunged down in the middle of the great plains country, it has sprung up so rapidly that trees haven't had time to grow even had the people had time to plant them which they have not. Sidewalks remain to be built. There is plenty of work to be done in Clovis. The smoothing up process remains and it will occupy much time. But in the meantime business conditions continue to improve right along and real estate values advance until they have reached a figure which in view of the age of the town is almost phenomenal.

In addition to its location at the junction of the Santa Fe's main east and west line with the Pecos valley line, Clovis will soon have direct connection with Galveston and the gulf of Mexico. Surveys have been made for a northwest line which will put it in direct touch with Denver and make it one of the important points on a line from the northwest to the gulf. This added railroad connection is very important in determining the future of the town and the construction of the last named line will make it certain that Clovis will become at once one of the permanently important railroad centers of the southwest.

The town has another important resource in the agricultural land surrounding it. It is the center of a dry-farming district which has sufficient annual rainfall for successful dry-farming. This is important. The land for miles around has been filed on



MAIN STREET, CLOVIS—TWO YEARS AGO THIS STREET WAS A STREAK OF BARREN SAND. HALF A DOZEN BUILDINGS HAVE BEEN BUILT SINCE THE PICTURE WAS MADE.

and the waves of homeseekers are settling down in ever-widening circles. There is a great deal of activity in agricultural lands and this activity is growing more pronounced daily. It is a district in which dry farming has been proven successful. The crops raised show that this is land from which real money may be made and there is an eager demand for it.

Before Clovis made its appearance on the map the possibilities of the farming region were well known. The dry-farmers had discovered and built Portales to the south and Curry county, then chiefly lying in Roosevelt county, was already well settled with farmers and homesteaders. Since the creation of the new county the population of the farming lands has practically doubled. The same advance has occurred in Clovis. The result is a county of 18,000 people, with assessed valuation of close to \$2,000,000. A tax rate that is very low and is likely to be kept low. In a word, a district that is likely to be attractive for settlement for some time to come. The county has 1,394 square miles of territory, or about 300,000 acres. Of this fully 500,000 acres is subject to cultivation under the dry-farming system. And of this half million acres, fully 250,000 acres remains open to entry. This is a resource which means double the present population within the next five years. Practically all of the crops adapted to dry farming culture flourish in the district and some of the results obtained by farmers who have followed closely the scientific system are remarkable. The rainfall in this district averages about twenty inches, most of which falls during the growing season. This rainfall all experts pronounce adequate for successful dry farming. The county, generally is a pleasant district in which to live. In Clovis there are very good schools. The district schools are in good condition for work, while all of the smaller towns have their school buildings. The churches are taking an active part in the upbuilding of the new community and the moral tone of the people is high. It is a good country in which to live.

It would be very easy to write a great deal about Clovis. The magnificent shops and cold storage plant at the Santa Fe station would adequately fill pages. The nature of the construction of business blocks, the volume of business being done in all lines of trade, the beautiful new hotel of the survey system, the volume of business and the amount of deposits in the banks. All these things would make an interesting reading and would allow.

It is enough to say that all rapid growth in the southwest, Clovis has beaten the best record. The town is founded on solid business conditions which insure its continued prosperity. Its surrounding district will soon become one big area of flourishing farms.

## 20 Percent Discount on Our Complete Stock of Ladies and Misses Tailored Suits

**Q**UITE A SAVING you must admit. Especially so when you consider how reasonably our line of suits has been priced. After a thorough investigation it must be conceded that never before has such a magnificent array of beautifully fashioned suits been shown in Albuquerque, and never before have such great economy producing prices been placed on them. We want every lady in town to inspect our line of suits, and to every purchaser of a suit during the week beginning Oct. 4th and ending Oct. 9th, we will allow a special discount of 20 per cent, and make any alterations, should they be required, free of all charge. This has been Albuquerque's first store to make free alterations, and the policy originated by us will be continued even during this great price reduction. Now as to the quality, the make up, the whole appearance of our tailored suits, all that can be said for them is that they're customer makers. They're not the kind that look well for a month and then fall to pieces. Every detail has received its due amount of attention. The quality of the silk lining has been watched as closely as the quality of the cloth. Our suits are made full, sewed well, trimmed nobbily, tailored according to fashion's latest decree, and present a complete appearance of perfection in suit making. Besides all these qualities and the original low prices already placed on them, you can save an extra 20 per cent from the price marked on each suit in plain figures. Don't delay making your selection for as this sounds good to you, it will sound likewise to many others, and what's most important, the suits will surpass any expectation you will harbor from their description herein.

## ROSENWALD'S

"Where Quality Meets Price"



### Many a Man

Is a little because he likes to be contrary. You can go contrary to the wishes of your friends and neighbors and sometimes get the best of them; but go contrary to the wishes of nature and you will always get the worst of it. IF NATURE SAYS SPECTACLES, then spectacles it must be. Nature won't accept just Spectacles, though they must be right Spectacles. We can give the kind that nature demands.

C. H. Carnes, Optician

### Lumber and Building Material

Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Windows  
Doors, Paints, Oils, Brushes  
Cement and Building Paper

J. C. Baldrige, 405 South First

Journal Want Ads Get Results







### Visitors to the Twenty-ninth Annual Fair and Resources Exposition

Are invited to make the Economist their headquarters, and take advantage of the many conveniences arranged for our patrons. Rest room, reading room, telephones, etc. We check your parcels free. As this is the handsomest and most spacious exclusive dry goods store in the southwest, you will find it elegantly stocked with choicest line of fall and winter merchandise.

MAIL AND PHONE ORDERS

**WEINMAN & LEWINSON**  
ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.  
DRY GOODS  
AND READY TO WEAR



PROMPTLY FILLED

**LEWINSON**  
MILLINERY  
GARMENTS EXCLUSIVELY.

### Fine Hand Embroidered French Underwear

We have on display a beautiful assortment of dainty hand embroidered lingerie, consisting of corset covers, gowns, chemise, skirts and drawers, every style from the moderate priced garments to the more expensive ones. More of these garments are being worn every day and this showing should create great interest.

### Splendid Assortment of Riding Habits

Riding suits and skirts of Kahl, wool mixtures, serges and corduroy in a variety of colors and all moderately priced.

## The Advantages of Selecting Here This Fall are Greater Than Ever Before

All sections of the store ready now with complete showings of the most acceptable fashions for fall. This presentation is not a fashion forecast; it is a showing of correct and duly approved fashions, embodying the features which now dominate the world of dress. Great attention has been paid to the lines of wearing apparel and our Millinery stocks are pre-eminent. Prices in all instances are popular in character.

### Exclusive Millinery

Our buyer of millinery is particularly enterprising in the careful selecting of styles which, while bearing out the season's fashion requirements, are yet distinctive. Every woman desires headwear that represents individual becomingness with distinguishing art and style, and no millinery parlor in the southwest can boast designers and milliners more competent to insure exactly that desirable consummation. We are showing a long line of hats for immediate wear. Notable handsome colors are conspicuous in the new velvets, felts and beavers.

Street hats are priced from \$5.00 to \$25.00.

Dress hats from \$25.00 to \$75.00.

### The New Veilings

Our veiling department is showing many new and exclusive styles—both in veilings by the yard and made up veils. We are showing a beautiful line of new lace drape veils with fancy borders. Priced from 75c to \$3.00.

### New Kid Gloves for Fall

Direct importations of the famous Trefousse Kid Gloves, direct from the Trefousse factories, are now ready for your selection. Every desirable new shade is represented, as well as black and white. Trefousse gloves are made of selected kid skin and are perfect in every respect. Wrist length, \$1.50, \$2.00; 16-button length, \$2.75 and \$4.00.

### Notable Offerings in Women's Outer Garments

The past month's business in our Department of Women's Outer Garments conclusively demonstrates the fact that its values, styles and reliable qualities are unequalled.

#### Suits at \$15 and \$17.50

Our suits at this price show the careful tailoring seen in much higher priced suits, a splendid assortment at these prices, particularly good lining and uncommon fabrics.

#### Suits at \$25

A beautiful collection of man-tailored suits at \$25. The most desirable of fall styles, plain tailored jackets and pleated skirts. The materials are broad loths, serges and mannish wools in all the popular colorings.

#### Suits at \$30 and \$35

Our garments at these prices far exceeds any hitherto, and the values offered are proportionately better. Coats in all lengths, plain and fancy styles, skirts in the new pleated effects, made in all the new fall fabrics and colors. The best suits ever shown at \$30 and \$35.

#### Moyen Age Dresses \$15 to \$35

In fine quality plain serges, diagonal weaves, new tight fitting waist and sleeves, with fitted skirts.

#### One-Piece Dresses, \$17.50 to \$45

Pretty one-piece dresses of Mousseline, foulards, tulle, etc., plain or fancy silks, the most beautiful collection to be found anywhere.

#### New Coat Dresses

Newest models in full length. Coat dresses, plain tailored bodies, part with pleated skirts comes in bousses, diagonal weaves, broadcloth, serges, etc., in all the popular shades, priced from \$15 to \$45.

#### Beautiful Cloth Capes

No woman's wardrobe is complete this season without a cape. Their popularity is assured. Our line is the most extensive we have ever shown. Capes of fine broadcloth in every wanted shade for street or evening wear. Priced from \$7.50 to \$35.00.

#### Military Capes, \$12.50

At this price we are showing a beautiful cape of broadcloth trimmed with brass buttons, all the new shades are here. Special \$12.50.

#### Rubberized Rain Coats

Full length coats of serviceable rubberized silk, comes in solid colors and pretty two-toned effects. Price from \$10 to \$25.



### New Fall Silks and Dress Goods

We are showing a vast assortment of the fashionable colorings and textures, in extensive range, from the high-class French novelties in the delicate evening shades to the new colorings in the more staple effects.

**THIS SPLENDID \$2 IMPORTED BROADCLOTH** is the very best we know of anywhere at \$2—and we have looked over the product of dozens and dozens of broadcloth mills.

Fashionable shades of brown, navy, Copenhagen, marine, castor, gray, beige, myrtle, olive, Bordeaux, almost any color.

#### NEW NOVELTY SUITING, \$1.75 and \$2.00.

Fifty-four inch diagonal serges in the fall colorings and 54-inch novelty mixtures. These weaves are scarce as the demand is great for the long coat suits.

#### BEAUTIFUL SILKS, \$1.25, \$1.50.

19 to 36 inch silks in soft, plain or figured mesallines, miracles, two-toned stripe effects, tulle, Pique du Cygne, Fallies, etc., in a wonderful assortment of colors and shades.

#### TWO EXTRA SPECIALS IN BLACK TAFFETA.

\$1.50 quality, 27-inch black taffeta, on sale for 95c.

\$1.75 quality, 30-inch black taffeta, on sale for \$1.15. Two of the most reliable silks in our great black silk department. If we should go into the silk market we could not buy such grades of silks at wholesale today for what we ask at retail, splendid qualities, strong, durable and lustrous.

### Warm Bedding for Fall and Winter

Full size bed comforts filled with pure white cotton, covered with fancy silkoline. Regular \$1.50 comforts, \$1.35.

Extra heavy quilted comforts for large beds, filled with pure white cotton. Our regular \$2.25 comforts, \$1.75.

Soft wool Knop blankets; this season's goods, 11-4 size, in gray, fresh, new goods. Regular \$2.50 blankets, \$1.98.

Large 11-4 fleeced cotton blankets; soft finished; can be used as sheets; regular \$1.00 quality. On sale at 90c.

10-4 soft cotton blankets; fleecy nap, white, gray or tan, the best \$5c blankets in Albuquerque. On sale, the pair 69c.

### Forest Mills and Mentor Hand Finished Underwear



The best reason in the world why every woman and child should wear Forest Mills and Mentor underwear, is the immense growing number of which and children who are wearing it now, and coming back again and again to re-buy it. Better cotton and silk and wool to begin with. Then hand modeling and finishing with surpassing care.

#### 50c CHILDREN'S UNION SUITS, 25c.

Children's Gray Onetta Union Suits, regular 50c values, special at 25c.

#### MISSSES' UNION SUITS, 75c.

Misses' white or gray union suits, Manning or Mentor make, \$1.25 and \$1.50 values, special at 75c.

#### WOMEN'S UNION SUITS, 50c.

Medium weight cotton union suits, high neck, long sleeves or high neck, wing sleeves, knee or ankle length, regular 75c value, special at 50c.

#### WOMEN'S UNION SUITS, \$1.00.

Women's medium weight, cream or gray, fleeced union suits, \$1.50 to \$2.25 values, special, \$1.00.

**WOMEN'S MERCERIZED UNION SUITS, \$1.50**  
Women's Mercerized white union suits, Mentor make, regular \$5.00 value to start the season, special, \$1.50.

#### WOMEN'S VESTS AND PANTS, 25c EACH.

Women's cream and white ribbed vests and pants, regular 35c quality, special, each, 25c.

#### BOYS' AND MISSSES' WOOL VESTS AND PANTS, 75c SUIT.

Gray wool ribbed vests and pants, all sizes, from 18 to 34, selling from 50c to \$1.25 a garment, special, a suit, 75c.

#### WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR, \$1.00 A GARMENT.

Women's fine quality mercerized vests and pants, Mentor make, and worth \$1.50 a garment, as a season starter, special, a garment, \$1.00.

#### WOMEN'S WOOL UNDERWEAR, \$1.50 GARMENT.

Women's grey wool vests and pants, Forest Mills make and worth \$2.00 a garment, as a season starter, special, a garment, \$1.50.

### The First Showing of the Winter Furs



Every authority points to the blazest fur season known in years. And, after all, to the average woman, what is handsome, more becoming than rich furs. You will be pleased with this season's styles, the best of current new shapes in scarfs, hats, belts, muffs, and full sets. Another thing. Every piece of fur from one store, whether it be of moderate price or the very finest of sable, is sold with the well known Economist guarantee. That's worth remembering.

### Fall Styles in Waists

A showing that distinguishes itself. Dainty, pretty, long, short, just waists in white, cream or colors, exquisite embroidered waists. Absolute novelties in all the new shades and colored tulle, scalars. In a splendid variety of styles and prices, from \$2.50 to \$20.00.

New Line of Fall Tailored Waists Just Received.

Prices \$1.25 and \$1.50.

### Dainty Silk Petticoats \$5.00 to \$25.00

For the new fall gowns, from a manufacturer who devotes all his time to the perfecting of silk petticoats. Some made of these firm tulle, others of soft muslins and then these beautiful Dresden silk petticoats. The testimony of the most critically minded women cannot fail to be generous favorable of this exhibit.

**HEATHER BLOOM PETTICOATS, \$1.00 TO \$5.00.**  
Black or colored heatherbloom petticoats, tailored or embroidered dainties in a big variety.

### Home of Home Journal Patterns

The most satisfactory pattern in the world. They excel in attractive styles, in saving materials, simplicity and ease in cutting and fitting. Prices 10c and 15c.

### Apparel for Misses & Small Women

This season we have made an extra effort to get suits, dresses and coats in sizes to fit misses and small women; and our efforts were worth while, as we now have the greatest variety ever assembled in any one store in the southwest and our prices are comparatively low, considering quality, style and workmanship.

#### BEAR SKIN COATS, \$150 TO \$125.00.

For children from 2 to 14 years in all colors.

#### CHILDREN'S REEFERS, \$2.75 TO \$7.50.

For children from 4 to 10 years, in solid colors and novelty mixtures, a beautiful assortment to select from.

#### CHILDREN'S DRESSES, \$1.00 TO \$3.50.

Made of galles, piques, cashmere, serges and pretty plaid, sizes from 2 to 14 years.

#### CHILDREN'S COATS.

Big assortment of children's coats of cashmere, serges and novelty mixtures, all sizes and qualities.

### Warm Outings, 101-2c and 15c

100 pieces extra heavy outings in cream, white, or pretty colored stripes, checks and plaids of pink, blue, grey, tan, etc.

### Flannelettes, 121-2 and 15c

Beautiful rich colorings in Persian or floral designs or pretty stripe effects, suitable for kimono or house dresses.

### Dress Gingham, 12 1-2c

New fall styles in dress gingham. 100 patterns to choose from, pretty dark plaids for children's wear or the more staple patterns in checks and stripes.

### Corset Covers Underpriced

Fifty dozen bought at a under price from a large eastern manufacturer, enables us to give our customers corset covers at much less than the usual prices.

Corset covers trimmed with pretty dainty lace edges, lace insertions and embroidery, all ribbon run, very specially priced at 25c and 35c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00.

Corset covers of fine cross bar haws trimmed with pretty lace edge and insertion, comes in all sizes, specially priced at 65c.







# IN THE GARDEN SPOT OF THE GREAT SOUTHWEST

## The Fertile Mesilla Valley Where Nature Goes the Limit In Generous Returns to the Tiller of the Soil

BY R. F. MURRIDE  
One of the Active Builders of the Mesilla Valley

Las Cruces, New Mexico, Oct. 1.—Coronado, most daring and most successful of the Spanish conquistadores; lured by the tales of untold wealth in the confines of the seven cities of Cibola, marching northward from Sonora in old Mexico into what is now New Mexico, in search of gold, found the native Pueblo Indians diverting water from the Rio Grande for the raising of crops. Therefore, to the man who is interested in irrigation there is an intense fascination in the story of the development of irrigation in this valley from the first crude ditches of these same Pueblo Indians through the early struggles of the pioneers with their community ditches, up to the great Elephant Butte dam and reservoir with its broad canals representing the highest development of the modern science of irrigation. Most of the agricultural land of the Mesilla valley is under this Elephant Butte or Engle project, the largest of the approved projects of the reclamation service.

It is not possible to do more than merely touch upon the main points in the story of this valley—the wonder of fertility of soil, equality of climate, magnificent prospects and golden opportunities it offers to the homeseeker, the healthseeker, the speculator and the investor propositions and opportunities that cannot be duplicated anywhere in this great southwest.

The development of all the farming lands in this valley is dependent upon the Elephant Butte dam, a great stone

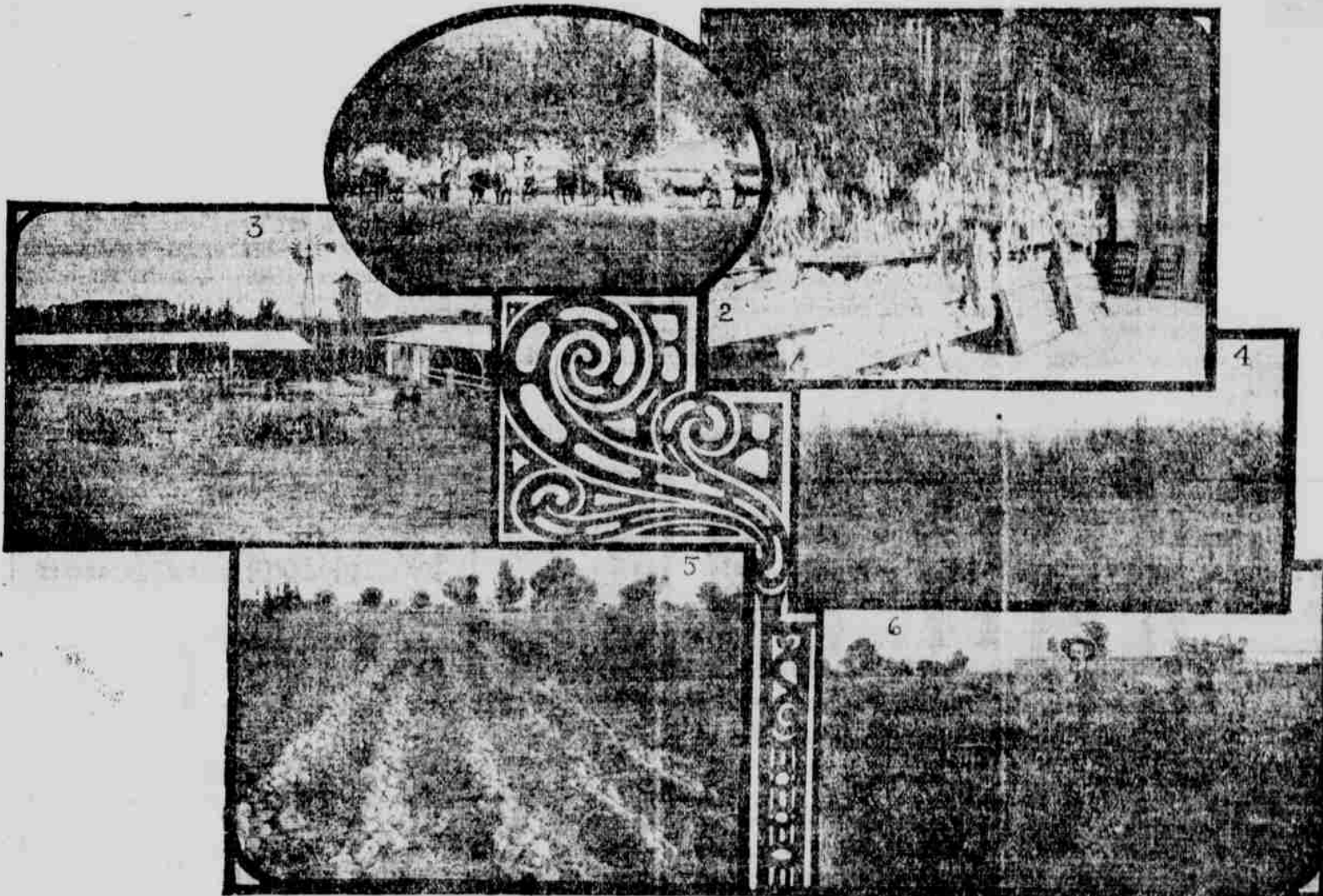
structure that is to be 225 feet high and 1150 feet long. The reservoir will store 2,000,000 acre-feet of water, stored in an artificial lake forty miles long, sufficient to irrigate 130,000 acres of land annually, 25,000 acres of which are in the Republic of Mexico. A treaty ratified by the United States senate and confirmed by the Mexican government making assurance doubly sure that the project will be pushed to an early completion.

### The Awakening of Las Cruces.

In the center of this magnificent fertile valley is situated the town of Las Cruces, the county seat of Dona Ana county. Until recently this town, like most of the adobe towns of this part of the world, was sleeping peacefully under the assurance that it was better by far never to do today what could be put off until tomorrow—or the next day or day after. All this may be good enough for awhile but now and then a new sensation pulsates with magical effect through the life of a community and when the construction of the great dam was assured Las Cruces woke up with a start and has been making such rapid progress and



1. Excavation and construction of the Leasburg Canal, looking down the river from the Penasco Rock. 2. Leasburg Diversion Dam Site, Rio Grande Project. 3. Rio Grande Project, Dam Site, looking up the river. 4. Residence and Orchard Under the Rio Grande Project.



1. A Mesilla Valley Herd at the Agricultural College, Mesilla Valley. 2. Exhibit of Wheat and Other Products Grown at the Agricultural Experiment Station in the Mesilla Valley. 3. Baling Alfalfa, Agricultural Corral, Mesilla Valley. 4. Corn Grown Under Irrigation in the Mesilla Valley. 5. Experimental Tests of Onions in the Mesilla Valley. 6. Macaroni Wheat Grown Under Irrigation in the Famous Mesilla Valley.

such giant strides that it is today the most modern of the smaller towns in the southwest and bids fair to be one of the first towns of the new state of New Mexico. Situated forty-three miles north at El Paso, Texas, on the Santa Fe railroad, with 5,000 population and still growing it holds its own with many a town twice and three its size in the matter of schools, churches, newspapers and municipal improvements. Electric lights, waterworks, paved streets all serve to add their influence in the determining of a place of residence for the prospective settler. The public schools are modern and up-to-date, while only two and a half miles away is the Agricultural College of New Mexico, destined to be the very first of the agricultural colleges of the west, with its force of thirty-five professors and assistants. Here problems peculiar to an irrigated district are being solved and experiments dealing with all possible phases of the development of the agricultural lands both by irrigation with river water and irrigation by pumping from the underground flow are constantly under way.

### The Leasburg Dam.

The Leasburg diversion dam, the first unit in the great Elephant Butte storage dam and reservoir project, was completed in February, 1908, and the first water turned through its headgates on February 12th of that year. Between 25,000 and 30,000 acres of land are irrigated with water furnished from this diversion dam and these acres are as fertile as any the sun ever shone upon. As the main project advances and other diversion dams are built by degrees the entirely barren land of a decade ago will blossom as the scarlet rose, and where once the savage Indian held triumphant sway, homes now adorn the landscape and a magnificent type of American citizenship is being reared to the honor and glory of the country.

### Wonderful Record of Production.

Every variety of produce can be grown in this valley under more or less favorable conditions, with the exception of citrus fruits. Alfalfa is the leading crop and as it is the sweetest and easiest grown is likely to continue to lead. From four to five cuttings can be produced annually and the yield is from four to seven tons to the acre, selling at from eight to eleven dollars a ton during the growing season. When stored until winter it brings more. Wheat is a sure crop, yielding from twenty-five to thirty-five bushels to the acre. There is yet much to be learned as to the varieties of corn best adapted to this country, but there is no doubt that a good variety will be found whose yield will equal that of the older corn-producing areas. Beans, corn and alfalfa are the main crops of the country, while onions, tomatoes, sweet potatoes and cabbage are grown successfully. Cantaloupes are a new crop and the Mesilla valley cantaloupe has a reputation for flavor and sweetness that is second to none. Over 1400 acres have been cleared by some growers in a favorable season. Celery and cauliflower did fail to become great wealth producers and many an acre is being planted to them this year. Eastern markets will this winter know the Mesilla valley celery and the Mesilla valley cauliflower as they now know the Mesilla valley cantaloupe.

perkins of the horticultural department of the Agricultural college show that great care should be exercised in the selection of varieties and the location of purchase. Fruit grows abundantly when well cared for and properly selected. Apples, peaches, pears, quinces, apricots, European plums all do well and yield abundantly. The Mission grape was about the first fruit to be grown in this valley and by some it is claimed that they were taken from the Mesilla valley to California by the priests. Whether this be so or not it is an established fact that there can be grown no better grapes than here and with the coming of an abundant and sure supply of water more and more attention is to be given to grape culture. The Mission and Muscat of Alexandria and to a lesser extent the Gros Coloman and the Palms Tokay constitute the commercial vineyards. As many as 652 vines can be planted to an acre.

It is greatly to be regretted that space does not offer itself for a more detailed description of the many and varied resources of this valley. Nothing has been said of bee culture, poultry and hog raising and many other smaller though important possibilities. All of these can be found in the bulletins that have been issued by the bureau of immigration of the territory and the various real estate firms in the valley.

Just a word here as to values. The taxation rolls for this year show a value of property amounting to over three and a half million dollars. This is a most conservative valuation and in years to come will be much increased while the rate will be correspondingly lowered. The land values vary from the wild rough land in the more remote sections which can be bought at from thirty to forty dollars an acre to the very best tracts of cultivated land whose value ranges from two hundred and fifty to three hundred dollars an acre.

# MAXWELL IRRIGATED LAND CO.'S GREAT PROJECT IN COLFAX COUNTY

## Twenty-two Thousand Acres of the Richest Land in all New Mexico

Most of us have heard of Colorado, with its mountains and fertile valleys which, in the space of a few years, wherever water for irrigation could be procured, have been converted from arid wastes into their present state of perfection; where Grand Junction is producing, in vast quantities, fruit which surpasses in quality that of any state in the Union, and where land has been sold for the enormous sum of \$4,000 an acre. Rocky Ford twenty years ago was a desert, with a soil that would have shocked an eastern farmer to look upon. And yet, now that water has been put upon the land, the transformation is complete—the country is thickly settled with farms—orchards are everywhere, and beet sugar factories at Rocky Ford, Holly and Garden City, costing hundreds of thousands of dollars, have sprung up and prospered. Beets averaging 20 tons to the acre are produced in large quantities and yield the farmers \$5 per ton.

Land here is selling from \$100 to \$1400 an acre, and the purchaser knows what he is about. These high prices are mostly paid by men who

have been living in the country and have seen what it will do.

Just 100 miles south of Rocky Ford is an imaginary line between Colorado and New Mexico. As you approach it after leaving Trinidad, your train climbs the mountains over the Raton pass and when the summit is reached and the descent is begun, you are in a new country, sloping away to the southward, with far more fertile soil than anything you can find at Rocky Ford; sheltered on the north by the Raton mountains, which are themselves prolific in producing large quantities of excellent cooking coal; and to the west and northwest, the Culicra and Sangre de Cristo mountains, with their store of perpetual snow, which furnishes the source of water supply to the reservoirs of the Maxwell Irrigated Land company.

The company owns a block of land containing some 22,000 acres surrounding and west of Maxwell, New Mexico, and twenty-seven miles south of it, the county seat of Colfax county. This block of land is bounded on the east for six miles by the

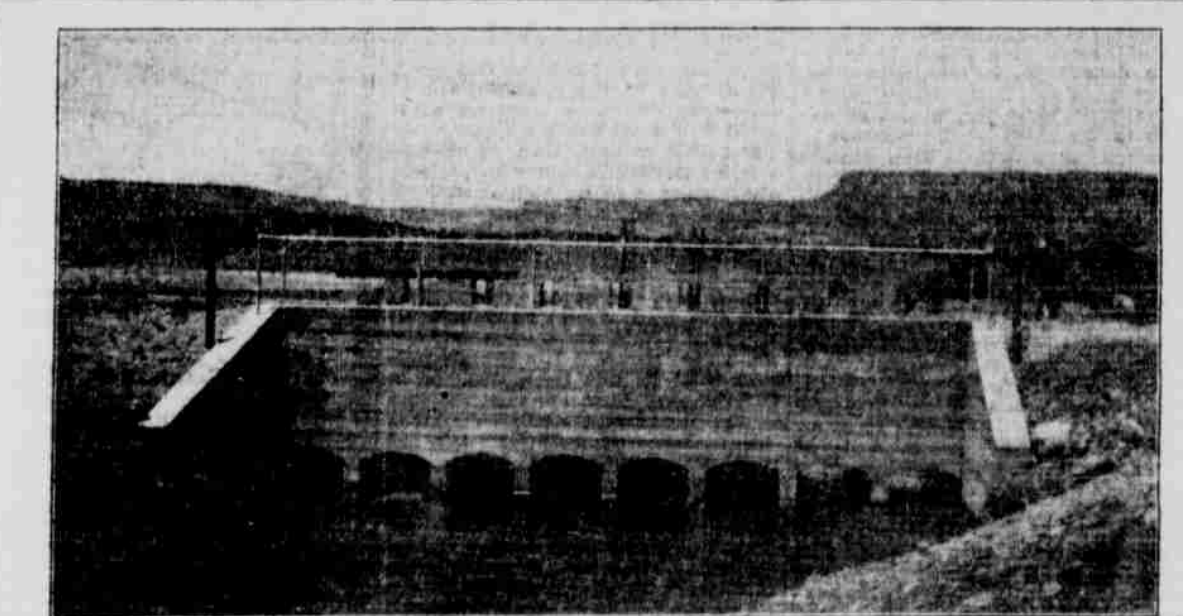
Santa Fe railway and is adjacent to the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific and the El Paso and Southern western on the north and west. The latter railroad has also recently completed a survey traversing the Maxwell Irrigated Land company's property, to Trinidad, which line is expected to be built shortly.

The land in question is probably the richest farming land on the Maxwell grant and was picked out for farming purposes by the officers of the grant and their engineers many years ago, as the choicest land for farming and irrigation purposes.

A chain of natural reservoirs runs through it, capable of storing water for 30,000 acres of land. Already some 2,000 acres are under cultivation and some forty miles of canals and laterals carry the water of the Vermojo river to the farthest point of the tract in question. Four thousand acres of this tract are now in the hands of far-seeing farmers, mostly from northern Colorado, who have been attracted by the vast possibilities of irrigated land in New Mexico, where, instead of depending on an uncertain quantity of rain, the water is ready to his hand to be applied when and as he needs it.

The enlargement of the Low Line canal, as far as reservoir No. 5, has just been completed, and in the construction of a concrete dam across Salt Peter creek the water from this stream has been added to the supply of the system. The dam is 85 feet in width and 11 feet high, with protecting wings which are twenty feet above the bed of the creek; the dam forms a spillway for all surplus water. The new concrete headgate on the Vermojo river is probably one of the largest and finest in New Mexico—eight gates each with a cross section of 14 square feet.

Now the Salt Peter dam another large headgate has been constructed for protection in time of flood, and the enormous body of water which the ditch will carry, representing 1,000 cubic feet per second, can now be easily handled by one man, stationed at the Salt Peter dam. Spillways the canal could not carry the water,



New Headgates on the Vermojo River. Each Waterway Has an Area of 14 Square Feet.

have been constructed at intervals along the ditch and two large waste gates will keep the ditch free from silt; all these features reducing the cost of maintenance to a minimum.

During the year the company plans the construction of another large canal from Red River, bringing water from an opposite direction altogether. It is often the case that one of these rivers is in flood when the other is not. This canal will be forty feet wide and will entail very similar works to those already completed on the Vermojo.

When these works are completed the drainage area will cover 1,700 square miles of territory, and all the water therefrom must pass one or the other of the headgates above described.

The new works on the Low Line canal have already been put to a very severe test. In a recent flood the canal could not carry the water,

coming down 200 ft. The headgate on the Vermojo had to be shut down and the Salt Peter water rose to a depth of 10 feet at the headgate below the dam and consequently a vast body of water 60 feet wide and 5 feet in depth was poured for a considerable length of time over the dam while the big canal was filled to its utmost capacity.

When the plans of the company are finally carried out, it will have one of the most complete irrigation systems in the arid region, and it is now in position to enter into an agreement with purchasers which guarantees success, and an abundant water supply.

Land at Rocky Ford is selling at from \$100 to \$1400 per acre.

We will sell you as good or better land at Maxwell at from \$25 to \$225 per acre, and to purchasers who will pay one-third cash down and close the deal promptly, we will deduct the

cost of their railway fare from the purchase price.

The above preview will not be open for long. The company intends to advance prices to somewhere near what this land is worth; and it reserves the right to do so at any time.

The Maxwell Irrigated Land company will be pleased to furnish information more in detail upon application to the general offices of the company, suite 424 Higginson Building, Colorado Springs, Colorado; the local sales office, Chas. Ayers, general agent, Maxwell, New Mexico; or to the Chicago office, Harold J. Bryant, manager, 1627 First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.

There are no parades here. Here's one at hand. Even a simple girl, Eve Grand, is hard to understand.

—Detroit Free Press.



The Low Line Canal.



# HOME BUILDING IN THE KINGDOM OF COLFAX

(Special Correspondence to Morning Journal)

Raton, N. M., Oct. 1.—In the kingdom of Colfax, known on the maps and the records as Colfax county, New Mexico, two great natural resources are now being harnessed and to see which shall become the greatest producer of wealth, the greatest employer of labor and the greatest provider of homes for the people—coal and water. The coal has had a long start. Its power is almost beyond estimate. The water has been waiting itself all through the half-century of American occupation. It is just within the past year or two that its value has been appreciated. But once grasped it has been so fully appreciated that at present practically every available water right in the county is appropriated and the majority of such rights are being put or will soon be put to practical use in providing power and irrigating the land.

The coal resources of Colfax county are pretty thoroughly known. For many years the government reports have been showing increasing production with each succeeding year while the steady increase of men employed in the coal mines has indicated the growth of the industry. The fuel resources of the county have hardly been touched. In spite of the great mines now operating in the Raton district and at Dawson, but their extent and value are well known.

Not so much of the water resource is understood. It was not until a number of years ago that irrigation on a large scale was thought of in Colfax county. Farming had been carried on for many years without irrigation in small districts in the higher altitudes and it was known that in average seasons forage crops could be grown practically all over the county. Then it occurred to some men who could see ahead that with the average rainfall comparatively little water would be needed for irrigation in order to produce all kinds of crops. These men looked around them and found the water not only enough for a little irrigation, but enough to irrigate thousands and thousands of acres; enough water to transform this county from a cattle range into a country of farms and orchards and homes. No time was lost in going after the water. The result is that today Colfax county is in a fair way to have more land under actual irrigation than any county in New Mexico. Three big projects are practically complete. Half a dozen smaller ones are complete or under construction while there are a considerable number which will be undertaken in the near future, the water having been appropriated. At Springer the Farmers' Development company has built an irrigation system which is working. Homes are going up rapidly. It will be but a short time until

the entire ten thousand acres which this project will eventually reclaim, will be under cultivation. The French Land and Irrigation company has practically completed its project which when completed will reclaim 50,000 acres. The Maxwell Irrigation Land company is well along toward the completion of its project. It has been a surprising period of development. There is plenty of water left and the irrigated area of the county will be limited only by the limit of the water.

Under the impetus of these projects population has already begun to increase very rapidly. It is a different population from the kind drawn by the coal camps. For the most part the coal mines bring in laborers who will build homes, rear families and take an active part in the affairs of the county and the territory. The conditions under these irrigation projects are almost ideal. There is enough rainfall in average years to make the quantity of irrigation water needed comparatively small. The soils are excellent for all forms of agriculture and for horticulture. Under irrigation their production is enormous. Even without irrigation crops raised on the higher levels have been surprising. Without irrigation the land will produce almost every crop and every fruit known to the temperate zone.

Colfax county is the richest county in the territory. Although its assessed valuation this year is only \$4,200,000, this represents only a very small portion of the actual valuation. Coal lands, for instance, are returned at only a little more than half a million dollars. The men who could acquire these lands for fifteen millions would probably have little trouble in picking up all the backing around the money centers that he might need. Agricultural lands are returned at a little more than \$5,000 an acre, valued at about \$250,000, or less than \$4 an acre, yet the man who could acquire the total area for \$20 an acre would probably be able to find the money. Add to these the county's vast resources of live stock, timber and precious metals and it appears that the kingdom of Colfax is ready to support an enormous population, to produce enormous wealth; and that before very long, it will take its place near the top of the list.

Raton is feeling the beneficial effects of the development of irrigation. For the past three years business conditions have been excellent. Railroad construction to coal field and forest has kept business rushing. The increase in population has been large. The immigration to the county has broken all records and the result is that not only Raton but the smaller towns are advancing rapidly. The next census will show Raton to have a population very close to that of the largest cities in the territory.

## CAPITAL REACHES OUT FOR THE RICHES OF SAN JUAN

Possibilities of Tremendous Water Supply of the Northwest Country Just Now Being Realized; Projects Involving Millions of Dollars Now Being Planned.

(Special Correspondence to Morning Journal)

Albuquerque, N. M., Sept. 26.—Thus far almost entirely cut off from general communication with the rest of New Mexico, because of the existing transportation conditions, San Juan county is soon to have close rail connection with the central part of the territory. It is probable then that the rest of New Mexico will learn something definite as to the tremendous resources of this rich district where development thus far is almost entirely in the hands of the pioneers.

How many people in New Mexico know anything definite of conditions here? It is probable that not one man in a thousand has any adequate idea of the county's resources. San Juan has a greater irrigable area, according to the findings of expert engineers, than any other three counties in New Mexico combined. Recent stream measurements show that more water flows through the county each year than through all of Arizona with the exception of the Colorado river.

Close to 5,000,000 acre-foot of water are discharged through the San Juan river each year at the point where it passes into Utah. The annual flow of this river above its junction with the Animas and the La Plata is close to 5,000,000 acre-foot while the two lower streams have annual discharges of 10,000,000 and 500,000 acre-foot respectively. It is enough water, every bit available, to irrigate the entire irrigable area of New Mexico.

ENOUGH WATER IS AVAILABLE FOR IRRIGATION IN THIS COUNTRY BY FEASIBLE DIVERSION PROJECTS TO IRRIGATE CLOSE TO 1,000,000 ACRES.

True, it will be years before the tremendous outflow of capital and engineering genius and labor has brought this vast area under irrigation. But every engineer who has examined the situation has agreed that by proper diversion construction it will be possible to reclaim all the vast area of mountain lands which border the fertile valleys and which are now useless save for range.

These great enterprises will take time. They have been thoroughly investigated. More than one group of capitalists has become interested, but they will only be worked out after long effort and careful study. In the meantime San Juan county is devoting her energies to the reclamation of the lands in what are known the first community irrigation projects.

San Juan county's population at present is a little less than 5,000. It is not growing very rapidly at present and probably will not until the new railroads come in. Then it will attract the west. In the meantime hundreds and hundreds of inquiries are being received from all parts of the country as to the possibilities of irrigated lands. Such inquiries as there have been during the past year have been chiefly of farmers who have come here, bought land and settled down as permanent citizens. It is the right kind of growth thus far and when the proper development stage has been reached it will be rapid enough to satisfy the most exacting.

A considerable part of the county area at present is included in the Navajo reservation. Eventually this land will be allotted among the Indians, when another great area will be made open to entry. The government is now expending a large amount of money in building an irrigation canal within the reservation for the use of the Indians.

With its vast area of land to which water may be directed, with its unlimited water supply, its vast resources of coal, its peerless climate, San Juan county is destined to become one of the most prosperous and most thickly settled sections of the whole southwest.

## CHARLES ILFELD COMPANY NEW MEXICO'S LARGEST WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS

The Charles Ilfeld company, one of the oldest wholesale business enterprises in the entire southwest and since its beginning one of the most important, now easily takes rank as New Mexico's largest wholesale distributors. It is a pretty big claim, for there are a great many business enterprises in New Mexico these days and many of them are wholesale distributors.

But a brief study of the Charles Ilfeld company's big wholesale stores and warehouses at Albuquerque, Las Vegas and Santa Rosa will convince any man that the company's claim is just and that it easily outclasses all its business competitors.

The Charles Ilfeld company was originally founded as a small business

enterprise at Las Vegas, which it was in the old town. It is still there but it occupies the biggest wholesale building in Las Vegas, either in the old or the new town and the Las Vegas store alone is the largest wholesale distributor in northern New Mexico.

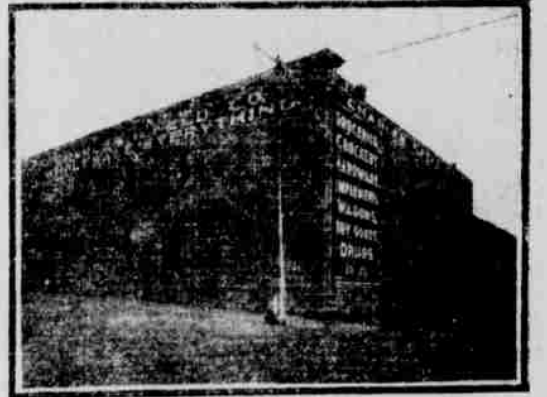
From its very inception, backed always by enterprise and sound methods, its growth has become more rapid every year.

Branching out for business the company established a house at Santa Rosa when that town became an important distributing point in what is known as the Rock Island territory of eastern New Mexico. This house has also prospered, furnishing goods to a vast stretch of country in Grand

hage and Quay counties as well as in portions of Colfax, Union and San Miguel counties. But still the business grew and the company established its Albuquerque house. The first move was the construction of a handsome wholesale house, offices, warehouses and storage houses on the Santa Fe railroad tracks, the building fronting on East Central avenue, just east of the tracks.

The Charles Ilfeld company was organized by Mr. Charles Ilfeld at Las Vegas, he being one of the pioneer settlers of New Mexico, and always known as one of its most prominent and progressive citizens and the rapid strides made by the firm bearing his name is a monument to him.

The Charles Ilfeld company handles groceries, dry goods, hardware, implements, vehicles, and many other staple lines. In fact the list of goods is so long that it is impossible to list them all. The business is not yet done



Albuquerque House of the Charles Ilfeld Co.



PRATT'S, the new shoe store, in the new Simon Stern Building, corner Central Avenue and Fourth Street, will open Tuesday. For the past week heavy shipments of shoes have been arriving—not by the train load, but sufficient to give every man, woman and child in Albuquerque a pair of shoes that will both fit and please them. PRATT'S will be in every essential a Family Shoe Store. It will make its initial bow to the people of this city with a stock selected with the greatest care by those with a shoe knowledge born of years of experience. The fitting of the foot properly will be one of the strongest claims for your patronage. Courtesy will be demanded from employees. These are promises—time will prove their fulfillment. Watch what our advertisements have to say from time to time. It is our only means of talking to you until we become better acquainted.

Good Shoes for All

# PRATT'S

We Want to Please

SHOES THAT SERVE

## Ladies Who Want to Be Well Booted



Will Find This Store the Right Place

Every leading and fashionable last in both welt and turned soled shoes will be carried for ladies. Vici Kid, Calfskin, Patent Calf, Russia, Tan Calf, Suede, and newer leathers, all built into shoes of best wearing quality as well as shoes perfect in contour and fitting point will offer a special inducement to the ladies to buy here.

## Snappy, Attractive Styles for Men

WILL MAKE OUR STORE POPULAR

The reliable and staple lasts that men have been accustomed to will find a prominent place in our assortments. The newest creations of the shoemaker's art will reach us as quickly as they are on the market, and at all times the young man—and the man about town who likes snappy footwear will find here that which will please him.

## Shoes for Boys and Girls

Shoes for school; shoes that will stand the rough usage school boys and school girls can give them. Shoes that will be worn with comfort and will not distort nor cripple the growing, young and tender feet.



## Prices Always to Please

This business will be built on the principle of many sales and small profits. This is the object of every successful store. The volume of business can be handled with but little added expense and it is Pratt's aim to so price his shoes that the one time customer will become a constant patron.



Will You Not Await the Opening of Pratt's?  
Be a Visitor Whether You Buy or Not



# THE GREAT PECOS VALLEY OF NEW MEXICO

## Roswell Moves Forward With Rapid Strides as Demand for Land Increases

Less Than One-Fourth of the Whole Irrigable Area of This Rich District is Now Under Cultivation; But Land Hunger is Sending Hundreds of Home-Builders to Seek Their Share of the Bounty Nature Has Bestowed.

(Special Correspondence to Morning Journal)

Roswell, N. M., Oct. 1.—"Five hundred and eighty-four carloads of household goods were unloaded in Roswell during the past year by express."

This was the answer to an inquiry made here a day or two ago as to what Roswell and the Pecos valley are doing these days in the way of growth. "That number," continued the informant, "was unloaded right here in Roswell, to say nothing of the cars unloaded at Artesia and Carlsbad and at half a dozen other railroad points in this valley. But Roswell alone has had 584 cars—and that is settling up some."

It certainly is "settling up some." There can be no doubt about it. This whole district from a few miles north of Roswell to Carlsbad and the limits of the Carlsbad project is settling up so rapidly that it is difficult to keep track of the increase between visits.

The death of the late J. J. Hagerman, but a few weeks ago, served to call attention prominently to this district and to the marvelous advancement it has made during the twenty years of Mr. Hagerman's activity in developing it; for it is generally agreed that this one man had more to do with finding the Pecos valley and opening its possibilities to the world. Twenty years ago when Mr. Hagerman first became interested in the valley it was hardly a valley. There was little to indicate where the valley ended and the sandy mesa began. Roswell was a village, Eddy, or Carlsbad, was even a smaller village and there was nothing between but sand and the winding ribbon of the Pecos, its waters for the most part silted by unused. Mr. Hagerman began at the southern end of the valley and worked north. He built the railroad from Carlsbad north and when he got to Roswell, he quickly realized the importance of the northern part, for he immediately set about building the railroad still further north to give the whole valley connection with the outside world.

If he did not live to see his dream of the future of this valley fully realized it was because Mr. Hagerman was a man who dreamed big things and who undertook to carry them out. He lived, at least to see the very great part of his original plan for the development of the valley carried out, either by his own efforts or by the

efforts of others for whom his efforts opened the way. The United States government finished the Carlsbad irrigation project which he began and also the Rondo project, which he at one time planned to build, while during the past ten years the valley has had hundreds of equally enterprising, energetic and resourceful men to add to its interests. In twenty years, literally and without exaggeration, the Pecos valley of New Mexico has been transformed from a desert, a genuine desert, into a garden spot. There are a few patches remaining along the Pecos where soil is not especially good. But even the patches are filling up. Roswell in those twenty years has grown from a little village into a city of 11,000 people and is going ahead at the rate of 1,000 people a year. Carlsbad has doubled its population a number of times and is now a beautiful little town. Between the two are half a dozen flourishing towns of which Artesia is the largest although Hagerman, Lake Arthur, Lakewood, Dayton and other places are no longer settlements. It is an extraordinary transformation and considering the difficulties which have been encountered, it has been accomplished in a very short time.

Roswell business men haven't much time to discuss history with you. They are looking to the future, planning, reaching out, getting business. It is one of the liveliest, most progressive communities in the whole west and its business men are exerting every effort at the time to promote the advancement of the surrounding valley on which the city depends for its prosperity.

How well they are succeeding is shown by the rapidly increasing number of beautiful country homes—not ordinary farm houses in the generally accepted sense of the term, places where the farmer and his family and his "hired help" eat and sleep—but

commodious houses, with modern conveniences surrounded by gardens and beautiful grounds.

Just now Charles De Biemond is building a country home near Roswell which, when his elaborate scheme of landscape gardening is complete, will be one of the most beautiful country places in America. This one man, without any assistance and after making at least one unfortunate venture in the livestock business, has made a fortune in growing alfalfa and livestock. His horses are the best in the country. They are in constant demand. He makes a specialty of high grade sheep, which are also in demand and even the chickens he raises are choiced and profitable. His home place has been built from the ground up. When he took possession it was merely sand. Already, although his place is far from complete, the whole farm is wonderfully attractive. Carefully graded drives lead through it, between alfalfa and grain fields and growing orchards. It is one of the show places of a valley that is rapidly becoming a district of show places. Mr. De Biemond's success is but an example of the many others.

There is an orchard for miles from Roswell for which the owner recently refused an offer of \$1,000 an acre.

His business judgment was of course sound, since last year he realized \$120 an acre net from it. Yet there are lands in the vicinity which may be purchased from \$50 an acre up according to location and improvements. This is the reason the Pecos valley is growing so rapidly in population and wealth. A beginning has just been made. The orchards and alfalfa farms now making large profits for their owners occupy but a small part of the district. They have, however, demonstrated the possibilities of the whole so thoroughly that there is an active and even an eager demand for land.

There are more than 100,000 acres of land in the Artesia belt, of which only about 110,000 are in cultivation. The opportunity for development is enormous. The 584 carloads of household goods unloaded in Roswell last year are probably only a marker to the cars that will be unloaded during the next two years, for the exploitation of this district is just now becoming thorough. It is just reaching the point where it can take advantage of the opportunities. The Pecos valley is really a poor man's district. It requires some capital to start. The cost of sinking an artesian well is considerable and where land cannot be purchased under ditch the artesian well is necessary. Cheap fuel would probably make pumping for irrigation practical, but the electric fuel has not yet been produced. However, the man with very small capital has his opportunity here. If he goes at it right he can double his capital and double it again just by tending to his land. The returns for labor are surprising. The orchard referred to above is merely another instance of what can be done.

## ROSSELL, NEW MEXICO. A FIRST-CLASS TOWN

Roswell people point with pride to the fact that the city has more automobiles than any other town either in New Mexico, or in the entire southwest of two things: first, the prosperity of the people generally, and second, the fact that the city is not prospering so much as it is prospering. The people and progressiveness of the people since there are miles of first-class roads on which to run automobiles. These things are significant. They point the way very clearly to the rest of New Mexico.

Roswell at present is in a fair way to be a city. It has railroad connections north and south and it will soon have railroad connections east and west. It has all the utilities in the

## Homes for Thousands Under the Big Carlsbad Project

One of the First of the National Reclamation Service Projects to Come Into Service Now Furnishing Abundant Water to Twenty Thousand Acres of the Most Fertile Soil to Be Found in the Universe.

BY A. M. BOYER.

Secretary, Pecos Valley Water Users' Association.

Carlsbad, New Mexico, Oct. 1.

The Carlsbad project in southeastern New Mexico was taken over by the United States reclamation service in 1906. The old works were reconstructed and extended. Concrete and steel entered largely into the reconstruction of dams, flumes, powerhouses, diversion gates, etc. Some water was served to the land under the project during the season of 1907, but not until the season of 1908 was the project in condition to supply water to

brings 14 to 16 cents a pound. Three hundred and twenty-five pounds is the average crop of seed per acre this year. Some fields have yielded as high as 650 pounds, while few have gone as low as 150 pounds.

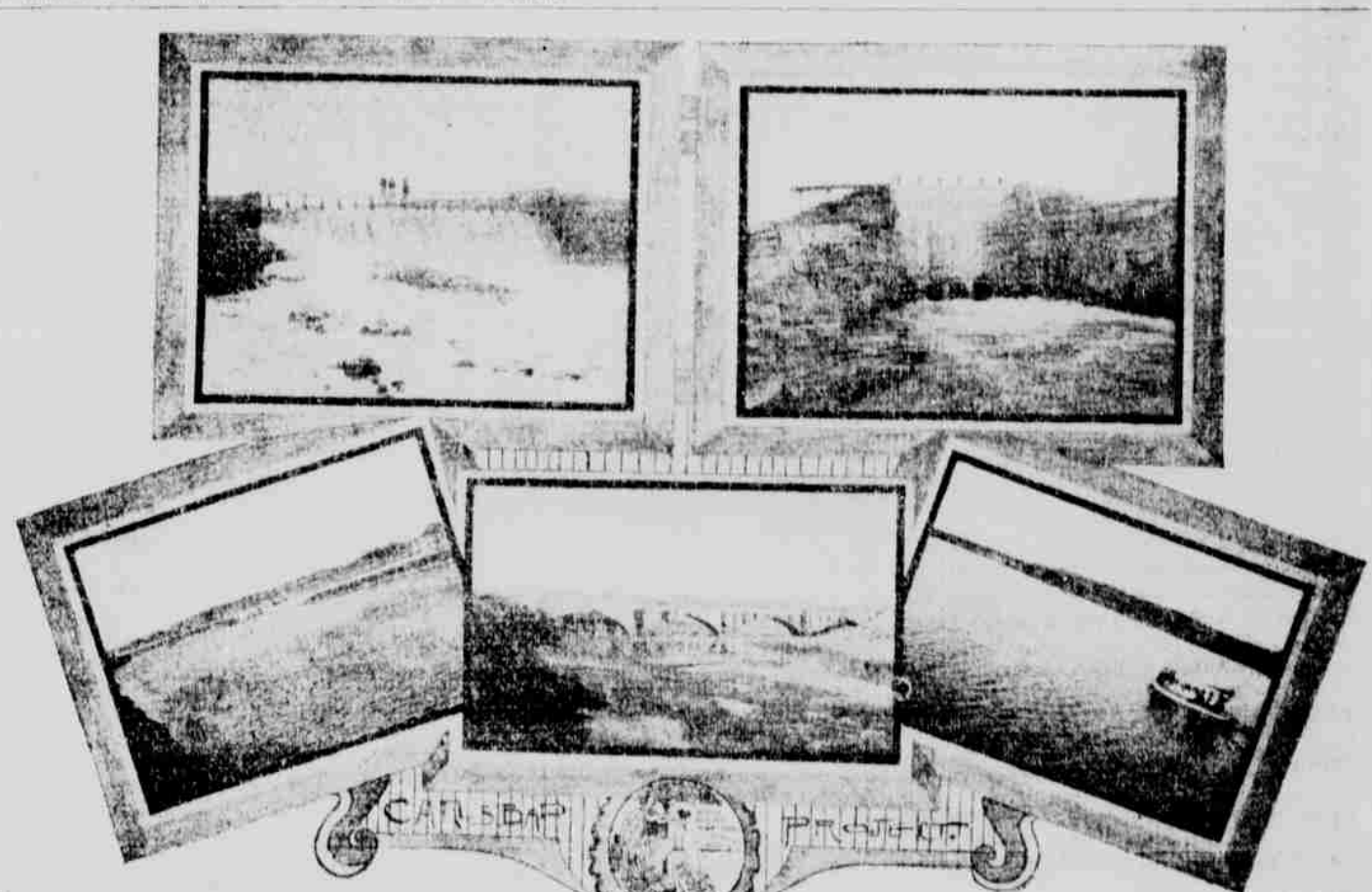
The new settlers have come largely from the middle west and are practical, up-to-date farmers who have come to work intelligently in their new homes.

This spring an electric power line was built through the country to fore-



Sketch Map of the Water Supply of the Pecos Valley.

1. Irrigation Ditch.
2. Spring River.
3. Farm Scene.
4. The Largest Artesian Well in the World.
5. Cattle and Artesian Well.
6. A Typical Young Orchard.



1. The Spillway. 2. The Headgate. 3. Power Dam, Six Miles South of Carlsbad. 4. The Great Concrete Flume Across the Pecos River, a Marvel of Modern Irrigation. 5. The Pecos River at Carlsbad.

a modern sewer system, a first-class fire department, excellent hotels, a public library, an adequate convention hall, splendid public schools, good hospital facilities, about sixty miles of cement sidewalks, and many miles of well graded streets shaded by beautiful trees. The county has just issued bonds for a new courthouse to cost \$100,000 and an appropriation has been made for a \$150,000 federal building. It now has telephone connection with the entire Pecos valley and the country through the long distance line of the Colorado Telephone company now building toward it from the north. There are three national banks and a trust company, the combined banking institutions have assets of \$1,000,000 and every year shows big increases in the clearings. The city boasts a first-class commercial club, a handsome Elks club, a handsome church and many beautiful homes. There are a number of large wholesale houses doing a large business in the valley and the industries include a woolen-mill plant, alfalfa, meat mill and a cannery. The New Mexico Military Institute, located there is the model institution of its class in the west and alone is worth columns of description.

This, briefly, is the material of the Pecos valley. Roswell people declare it will soon be the metropolis of New Mexico. They see the natural conditions will supply a good part of the necessary growth and that their

all the land included. This year has been a severe test of the project, as no rain has fallen on the watershed of the Pecos river of any amount for nearly a year. The reservoirs, however, were full and overflowing when the irrigation season opened and every farmer has had an abundance of water the entire season. This demonstrates that the project at all times will be able to supply the necessary water for all the lands.

Immigration did not begin in earnest until a year ago, when new settlers began coming in numbers to take possession of the lands. Wonderful progress has been made in the country and the town in consequence during the past year. During the winter and spring many thousands of fruit trees were set out, including peach, pear, apple, plum and European grape. In the spring several thousand acres of alfalfa were planted. In fact, the planting of alfalfa has continued without interruption throughout the summer and fall. The next two seasons have demonstrated that alfalfa is a money maker in this valley. Fields intelligently planted and cared for have returned from \$20 to \$100 an acre in hay and seed for the season. Hay has brought \$10 to \$12 a ton throughout the summer, while alfalfa seed

power to the farms. The telephone company has constructed a net work of telephone lines through the farming district to meet the demand for farm telephones. The demand for good roads has resulted in important road development throughout the project. The Pecos Water Users' association, composed of the farmers under the project has increased its membership the past year from 150 to over 200.

Carlsbad, the county seat of Eddy county, is located near the north end of the project. It is showing the effects of the development of the country in a steady and healthy growth, while other stations on the Santa Fe further south in the project, like Lovington and Malaga have made wonderful progress. A year ago these two stations had a postoffice and a little store, now nearly every line of business is represented in both places by progressive and intelligent merchants. Many new buildings have gone up of frame and concrete blocks. The business has increased to such an extent that the railroad company now has an agent at both places.

Immigration has continued throughout the summer and this fall promises to be very heavy. The abundant water supply, the stable irrigation works operated by the United States, the fine climate, easy access to market over the Santa Fe system, good schools conveniently located, rural free delivery, appeals to the man who is seeking a desirable place for a home.

# REMOVAL!

Stern, Schloss & Co., Albuquerque's Leading Wholesale Dealers in Whiskies, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, have moved from their former location at 313-315 West Central Avenue to the new Luna & Strickler Building, at 115-117 West Copper Avenue, where we are now ready to serve our friends from a better and more assorted stock of goods than ever before. We are the exclusive dealers of the famous Clearview Whiskey and Val Blatz Milwaukee Beer. Visitors to the fair are extended a cordial welcome to make their headquarters here.

## Stern, Schloss & Company

115-117 West Copper Avenue

Albuquerque, New Mexico

# REMOVAL!



# The Enlarged Homestead Law and Its Effect Upon Immigration Into Eastern New Mexico

Right to File on 320 Acres Instead of 160 Acres  
Has Revived the Rush of 1906-1908 to the  
Government Lands Remaining Open Along the  
Territory's Eastern Border; Terms of the Law and  
Something of the Area Over Which It Is Operative.

The act of congress of February, 1909, allowing the filing upon 320 acres of land for a homestead instead of 160 acres, under certain conditions and in certain sections has had an immediate and marked effect upon immigration into New Mexico because of the large area of public domain in this territory which comes under the conditions of the 320-acre law.

Almost immediately following the passage of the law the general land office designated as 320-acre lands all that vast portion of the territory covering practically the whole eastern tier of counties from the Colorado line to the territory's southern border and extending east to cover portions of Guadalupe, Lincoln and Torrance counties. This is the area into which a very large portion of the immigration of the past four years has gone, and much of the available land has been filed upon. But the application of the law to this region resulted immediately in a return of the rapid immigration of those years, which in 1909 had fallen off considerably because of the fact that the more desirable homestead lands close to the towns and railroads had been filed upon.

Within four months up to July 1, in the Roosevelt land office alone, 505 entries were filed under the new law. These entries covered an area of close to 50,000 acres. In the Tularosa land district 145 entries were made under the new law, covering close to 40,000 acres. Most of this represents immigration, although a considerable number of filings were made by people already occupying homesteads who took advantage of the provision allowing extension of the original homestead to include 320 acres.

In New Mexico, where conditions outside of the irrigated districts make scientific farming and scientific marketing a necessity the 320-acre law is likely to result in immediate and far-reaching benefit. The dry farming area of this territory is peculiarly adapted to the growth of food crops. This will make it necessary to feed those crops to livestock, if the best results are to be obtained. With but 160 acres the farmer has little opportunity for grazing even a small number of cattle, hogs or sheep. With 320 acres the thing becomes not only possible but if he farms enough of his homestead in food crops, it becomes the logical means of making the best and surest living.

The terms of the 320-acre homestead law and the conditions regulating the filing under it are not generally understood and are given in detail below.

The regulations provide for the making of entries for 320 acres of non-irrigated, non-timber, non-irrigable public lands in the states and territories designated in the law.

Non-irrigable land is construed to mean land which as a rule lacks sufficient rainfall to produce agricultural crops without the necessity of resorting to unusual methods of cultivation such as dry farming.

Lands containing merchantable timber, mineral lands or lands which may be irrigated at a reasonable cost from any known source of water supply may not be entered under this act, and no one entry shall embrace in the aggregate more than forty acres of land susceptible of irrigation from natural sources.

Lands which are subject to entry under this act will be designated as such from time to time and lists thereof sent to the register and receiver of the proper local land office. Until such lists have been received by the local land officers no application to enter will be received.

Entries must be in reasonably compact form and in no case exceed one and one-half miles in length. Entry-men for lands heretofore entered of a character which would bring them within the provisions of this act may, if final proof has not been made and upon the classification and designation of their lands as falling within the provisions of this act make an additional entry. The aggregate of both entries not to exceed 320 acres.

Proofs must show that at least one-eighth of the area of the entry has been continuously cultivated to agricultural crops beginning with the second year of the entry, and that at least one-fourth has been cultivated, beginning with the second year of entry, and continuing to date of final proof. The law prohibits the commutation of either the original or additional entries made under this act.

Section 6 of the act relates exclusively to lands in the state of Utah, which do not have sufficient water suitable for domestic purposes as to render continuous residence possible.

Following is the text of the 320-acre homestead law.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that any person who is a qualified entryman under the homestead laws of the United States may enter, by legal subdivisions, under the provisions of this act, in the states of Colorado, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, and the territories of Arizona and New Mexico, 320 acres, or less, of non-irrigated, non-irrigable, unreserved and unappropriated surveyed public lands which do not contain merchantable timber, located in a reasonably compact body, and not over 1 1/2 miles in extreme length, provided that no lands shall be subject to entry under the provisions of this act until such lands shall have been designated by the secretary of the interior as not being, in his opinion, susceptible of successful irrigation as a reasonable cost from any known source of water supply.

Section 2. That any person applying to enter land under the provisions of this act shall make and subscribe before the proper officer an affidavit, as required by section 2296 of the Revised Statutes, and in addition, thereto shall make affidavit that the land sought to be entered is of the character described in section 1 of this act, and shall pay the fees now required to be paid under the homestead laws.

Section 3. That any homestead entryman of lands of the character herein described, upon which final proof has not been made, shall have the right to enter public lands, subject to the provisions of this act, continuous to his former entry, which shall not, together with the original entry, exceed 320 acres, and residence upon and cultivation of the original entry shall be deemed as residence upon and cultivation of the additional entry.

Section 4. That at the time of making final proofs, as provided in section 2291 of the Revised Statutes, the entryman under this act shall, in addition to the proofs and affidavits required under the said section, prove by two credible witnesses that at least one-eighth of the area embraced in his entry was continuously cultivated to agricultural crops other than native grasses beginning with the second year of the entry, and that at least one-fourth of the area embraced in the entry was so continuously cultivated beginning with the third year of the entry.

Section 5. That nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the right of a qualified entryman to make homestead entry in the states named in section 1 of this act, under the provisions of section 2299 of the Revised Statutes, but no person shall have made entry under this act shall be entitled to make homestead entry under the provisions of said section, and no entry under this act shall be commuted.

Section 6. That whenever the secretary of the interior shall find that any tracts of land in the state of Utah, subject to entry under this act, do not have upon them a sufficient supply of water suitable for domestic purposes as would make continuous residence upon the lands possible, he may, in his discretion, designate such tracts of land, not to exceed the aggregate of 300,000 acres, and thereunder they shall be subject to entry under this act without the necessity of residence. Provided, that in such event the entryman on any such entry shall in good faith cultivate not less than one-eighth of the entire area of the entry during the second year, one-fourth during the third year and one-half during the fourth and fifth years after the date of such entry, that after entry and until final proof the entryman shall reside within such distance of said land as will enable him successfully to farm the same as required by this section.

## A Trolley Line for the Highlands!

## Statehood for New Mexico!

## A Real Estate Boom for

## Albuquerque!

An attractive program isn't it?

Perhaps you are a bit skeptical. Just remember then, that the successful man generally is the man who is always a little ahead of the other fellow.

Have you ever known a piece of Albuquerque property, cheaply purchased, that failed to advance? In good times and bad times hasn't Albuquerque steadily grown?

As New Mexico increases in wealth and population, is there another city that will gain as much?

With statehood assured, a continued influx of settlers everywhere, the various government and private reclamation projects, and the railroad building now in progress, isn't the FUTURE OF OUR TERRITORY PARTICULARLY ROSY?

Did you ever consider our undeveloped resources? Take the one item of coal, alone. Secretary Garfield says: "New Mexico has one hundred and sixty thousand million tons of coal, and that it is worth \$1.00 per ton in the ground. The entire agricultural, horticultural, products of the United States, everything raised upon the farm, was last year less than eight thousand millions of dollars. New Mexico's one item of wealth equals twenty years of this vast output."

Isn't Albuquerque's growth coincident with the growth of New Mexico? Can you find a better investment than Albuquerque real estate judiciously bought?

I believe not and I have plunged a bit. Have closed an option on the entire heights east of the city and have won a legal battle from former owners anxious to prevent the sale. The property in question has never been so valuable, but

# I NEED MONEY!

Not only must I meet payments coming due, but also I must continue additional improvements already under way. Have just finished a new well for the water-plant which is pumping three times its former capacity and, in addition, have undertaken EXTENSIVE GRADING OPERATIONS.

Now, you have heard of this Terrace Addition. Nine times out of ten, are not the best residences on the elevations?

Do any heights command the situation like the Terrace?

SINCE THE HILLS REcede ON BOTH SIDES OF THIS TRACT, ONLY TEN BLOCKS EAST OF THE HEART OF THE BUSINESS SECTION, IT IS THE ONLY PROPERTY, CLOSE IN, THAT OVERLOOKS THE CITY.

Its commanding elevation, its magnificent view of winding valley, sweeping plain and distant peaks, makes this property the future high-priced residential section of Albuquerque.

Also, remember that just as soon as work begins on the new street car line all Highland property values will sharply advance.

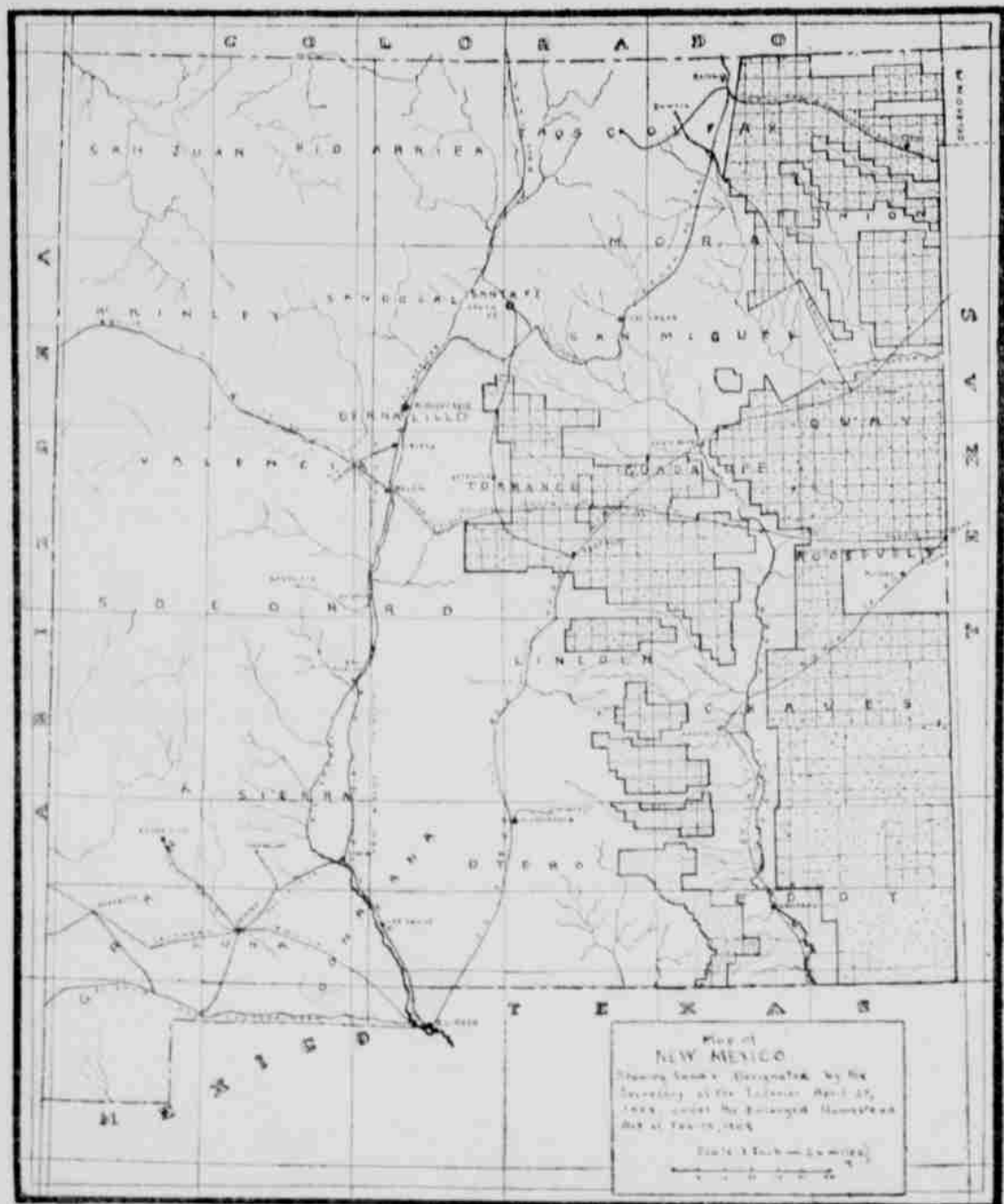
Here is my proposition:

On Silver Avenue, covered with restricted clauses, lined with trees, parked throughout, supplied with magnificent water, the finest thoroughfare in Albuquerque, I have only 60 lots left. On this street, I will discount my regular "part cash" prices 20 per cent on these 60 lots, located on what will always be the most desirable and expensive residence street in the city of Albuquerque. The past selling prices range from \$250.00 to \$550.00 for a 50-foot lot. Present terms, 10 per cent down, 10 per cent a month for nine months, without interest or an extra 5 per cent discount for cash. This is an investment as safe as United States bonds and many times more profitable. Look into this, it will pay you.

## M. P. STAMM

ALBUQUERQUE

NEW MEXICO



The shaded sections on this map show the area over which the 320-acre homestead law is now operative in New Mexico. Since it has been several small districts have been opened to entry under the enlarged homestead law. These areas, however, are not important. The shaded sections show both lands filed on and those open to entry.



# HARSH

## Bottling Works



# THE PARIS FASHION SPECIALTY COMPANY

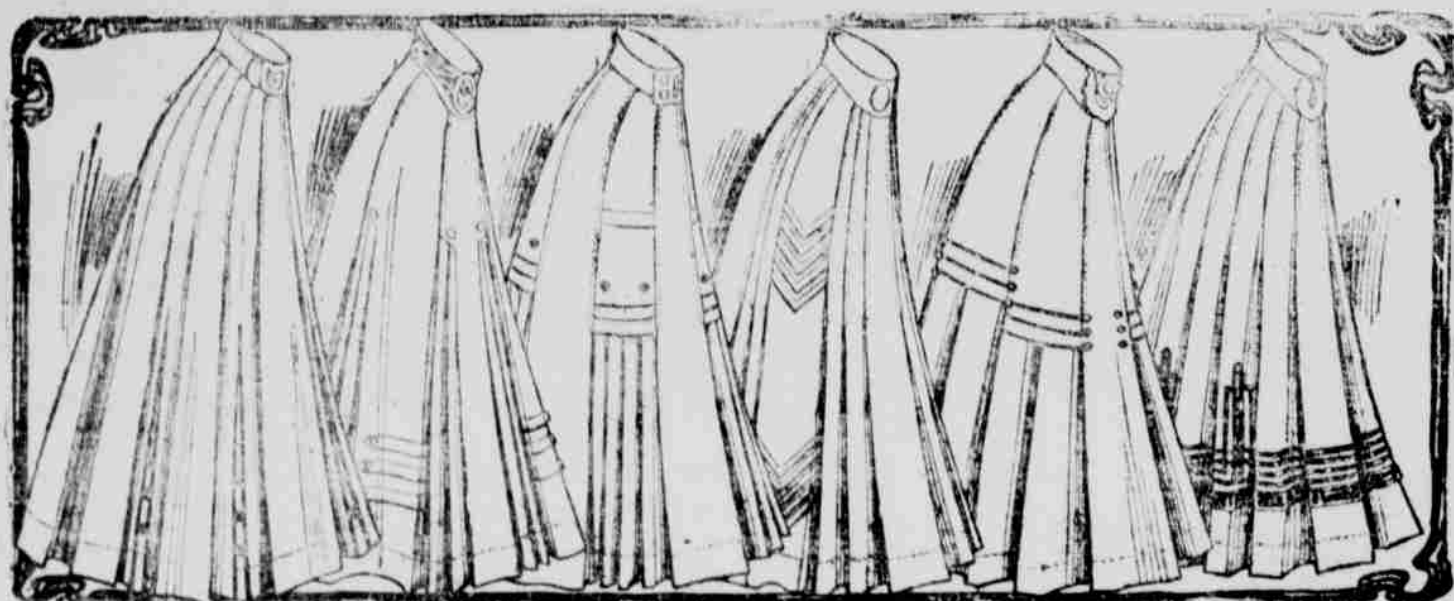
Corner South Second Street and West Gold Avenue

The Only Exclusive Ready-to-Wear  
Store for Women, Misses and  
Children, Between Denver and Los Angeles

*We Are the Home of Fashion.....*



We carry  
Nothing but  
Women's  
Ready-to-Wear  
Garments.  
For this Reason  
We produce  
the Very  
Idea in  
Fashion at  
Reasonable  
Rates.

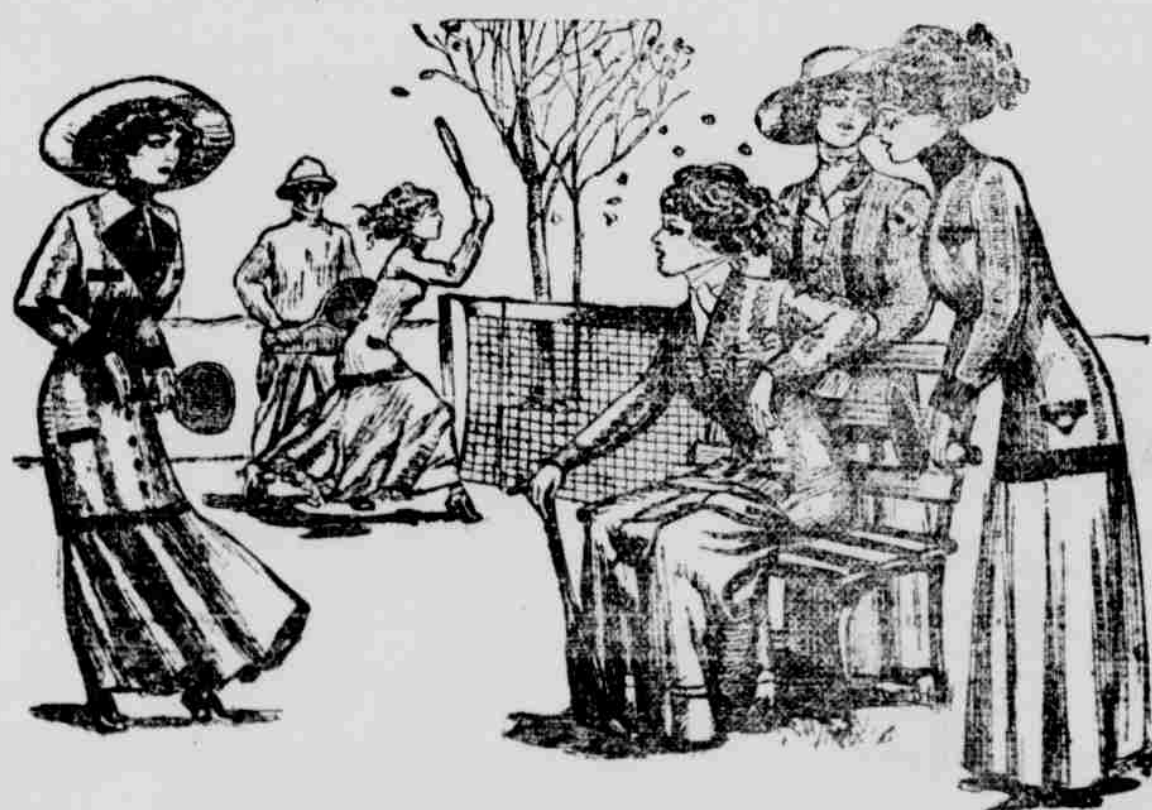


If you cannot find what you want in other stores, come to us.  
We Have It



Our Goods and Prices Speak for  
Themselves---all that is left for  
you to do is to come in and look  
around- Glad to see you.

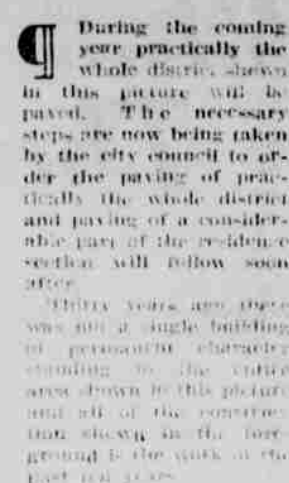
We show Coats in a variety of  
Styles and Prices



You Cannot Be Well Dressed if Your Garments  
are not bought from us







# Visitors to the City During the Annual Fair

are cordially invited to make their headquarters at our store. Have your mail addressed in our care. We will give special attention to caring for it, and take pleasure at all times in giving desired information regarding points of interest in and about the city. We have arranged a comfortable lounging room where visitors can "loaf"; daily papers and current literature for you to read; writing conveniences.

**Benjamin Clothes**  
Alfred Benjamin & Co. MAKERS  
NEW YORK

We are the sole agents for the matchless, snappy clothing from the famed Alfred Benjamin & Co., of New York. Suits ranging in price from \$20 to \$35. We also carry the exclusive line of the famous L-System Clothing for young men, and Michaels-Stern & Co., the best popular-price clothing on earth, in prices from \$15 to \$22.50. All the latest styles in Overcoats at prices ranging from \$12 to \$35. A complete assortment in Hats and Gentlemen's Furnishings.

**Benjamin Bros., "Correct Clothes for Men"**  
218 West Central Avenue  
Albuquerque, New Mexico



# *What the Peerless Albuquerque Climate Will Do for Those Who are Victims of the Great White Plague*

HERE IS A CURIOUS THING:  
A COMMUNITY OF HAPPY,  
ROBUST HEALTHSEEKERS

(By a Healthseeker Who Has Tried It.)

**T**HIS IS an article about the climate of Albuquerque, from the viewpoint of the "average healthseeker," of which I am one. The subject is rather a large one, since in the last analysis there is no such thing as an average healthseeker, because every healthseeker views climate, present and previous condition from his own peculiar standpoint.

By the term "health-seeker" down in this country, we usually mean the man or woman who is suffering from some form of pulmonary "tuberculosis." Tuberculosis is a long and suggestive and an ugly word. Somehow it has always suggested to me "tarantulas." Although we profess not to mind, most of us shudder at the appellation "lunger" and consumptive is just about as distressing. So we dub ourselves and each other "health-seekers," which is a nice, gentled way to put it.

Being a health officer is also a job. Only the man who has tried it has a right to qualify in this discussion. Of all human occupations under the sun it is the most exacting. It requires the most of patience, fortitude and persistence. Indeed, in any other occupation, these qualities are almost essential to man's success. But in this one, they are essential to his success, whether in the grisly business of health-seeking, provided he does not carry too great a handicap. But it takes a little more of the prime qualities referred to in health-seeking than in any other game. It takes the stakes are high enough to make it distinctly a sport for disposition.

Few of us health-seekers start out with patience, fortitude, or persistence; but later, many of us acquire them. We either acquire them, or we acquire a bill for funeral expenses. Yet having acquired these qualities the game remains sufficiently hard and those of us who have been at it a little while are likely to go seeking after all the aids, natural and artificial, that we can find. This brings us to the matter of climate.

Later day theorists are inclined to hold that all that is necessary to cure tuberculosis is to live out of doors and that it makes no difference whether one remains outdoors in central Illinois or western New York, where the humidity is the principal ingredient of the atmosphere, or in the arid regions of the southwest where the humidity is absent. Theorists all agree however, that this that necessity is to stay outdoors and keep on staying outdoors, not for a day or a week or a month, but for years. No one will dispute that it is impossible to stay outdoors in the Mojave desert, and there are few who will have the nerve to claim that it is possible to stay outdoors in a winter in the north. The ideal is to stay outdoors all year, and the best time to do this is in the south, where the climate is most attractive and easiest to stay out of doors all the year around.

I found that climate, so far as I am concerned, right here in Albuquerque. I was not advised to come. I had been hunting for quite a while and I found it by pure luck.

There are those who hold that in the business of health-seeking climate is not so very important, patience, fortitude and persistence being the chief requisites for success. I have noticed, however, from years of close observation, that health-seeking in the southeastern section of the term, is likely to come to a sudden and disastrous finish without the aid of the right kind of climate. It is for this reason that it is a matter of vital importance. It is about the first question that comes up when we

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This Diagram Tells the Story of Albuquerque's Perfect Climate

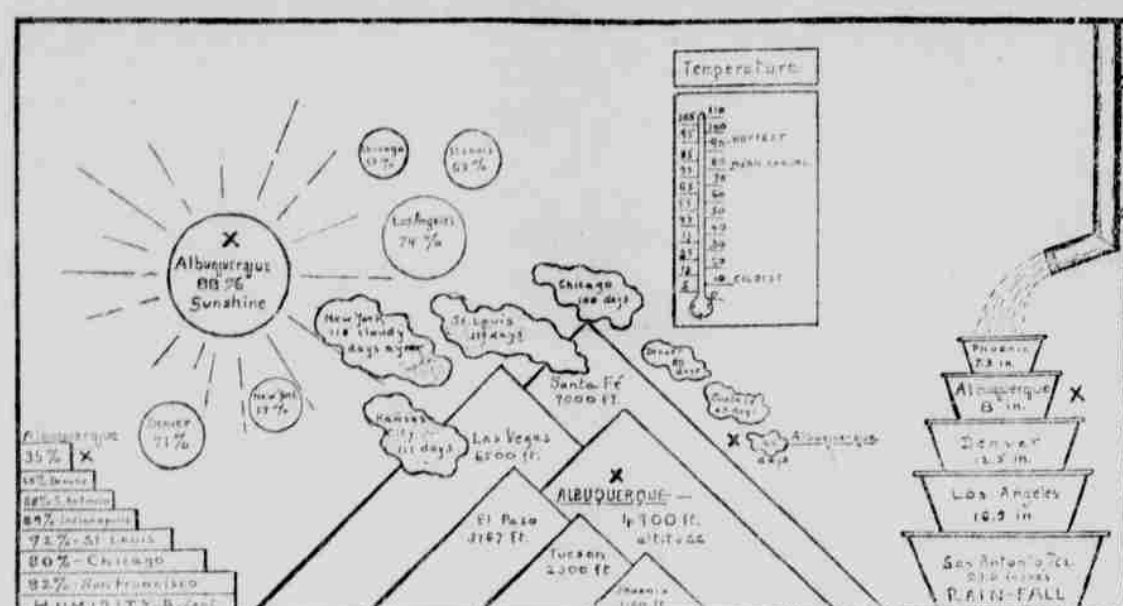


Figure out for yourself what the diagram shows in the way of comparisons. "There is the purest, driest air in the whole Rocky Mountain region. Altitude high enough to escape extreme heat and low enough to escape "nervous strain." Just right. Rainfall very slight and comes in summer when most welcome. Practically no snow. Three hundred days of sunshine every year. Mean annual temperature 74 degrees. Heat prostrations and suffering from cold unknown. There's a lift to every breath of air. Where can you beat it?"

physicians of the humid regions, where to send tuberculosis patients and when to do it. Most of these doctors delay sending their patients until a cure becomes so painful and when they do send them, they do not know, in so per cent of the cases just where they ought to go. If Albuquerque wants to develop one of its chief resources, its splendid climate, it will spend money and lots of it, in teaching the physicians of the humid regions what this section will do for tuberculosis in its early stages.

I have talked with many hundreds of my fellow sufferers and I find that my case is typical. I talked with a dozen doctors before I was told, by one frank old man that I'd have to "live with it" and "try the surgery." He didn't know just where I should go to find someone, but he thought it bested somewhere in the Rocky Mountain region. So I was allowed to come out and seek for myself. I nearly died in seeking. Night from the start I must an altitude of 9,000 feet. It was hopeless. I just got out in time. I was asked about the West for months and finally by one luck drifted to Albuquerque. It was in mid-winter and a good rainy season ago. In

those days Albuquerque was not as attractive looking as now. There was a little old red frame depot with a wooden platform—there was no hospital. The town did not improve any in looks or conveniences for quite a spell, but the sun was shining all day long and I acquired the feeling tight above that if I was going to win out, here was the battle ground. After finding out that there were several hundred of my kind already here before me, I decided to stay WITH IT.

There is that about this particular climate which puts heart into the average health-seeker. There may be peculiar snows and conditions which do not suit, but it gets to the average of us. This I have learned by making many of us well as by my own experience. There is a certain yearly breath of air that blows in every day of sunshine. Here is the purest, driest air in the whole Rocky mountain region. The altitude is high enough to escape extreme heat and low enough to allow relief from the various diseases of extreme altitudes. It is just right. The rainfall is very slight and it comes in the summer when most welcome. There is practically no snow and there is an aver-

age of three hundred days of sunshine every year. The mean annual temperature is 75 degrees, which is almost ideal. No one has ever heard of a heat prostration or of severe suffering from cold.

Where can you beat it? I have failed to do so in the course of years of wandering about the Rocky mountain plateau. I do not believe there is the equal of the Albuquerque climate for us "health-seekers" in all the globe.

In the early days of Indian warfare army surgeons began taking temperatures and rainfall records in New Mexico. These records have been kept up in one way or another so that there is a surprisingly complete record of climatic conditions over the past thirty years, far superior in fact to the average rainfall records of the United States in the rest of the country. The records show that there is a curious finger-like projection of territory extending up the Rio Grande valley from El Paso to a point a five miles north of Alamo, where from ten to twenty miles wide, in which the average annual precipitation is less than anywhere else in the country, outside of Phoenix and the Mojave desert. This almost complete

TAKE PLENTY OF CLIMATE,  
TAKE IT IN TIME AND  
THE RESULT IS SURE

abundance of humility has a lot to do with making this a great climate for us health-seekers, for in spite of all the theories, we who have to do the health-seeking know that we feel a lot better in dry air than we do in wet air, and in this business the way we feel has a lot to do with whether or not we win the fight.

This health-seeking business has to be regulated a bit by the temperament of the individual. I have heard physicians advise fellow "health-seekers" to get up and take into the homespun air the cleanest and clearest of the country. That may be the right thing for some people—for me it would be as welcome as a command to go into the garden and eat worms, and as I have said, I believe I am an average or typical case. Most of us want a few bright lights, not too many, and a few breezes, not too strong, but enough to cheer. We want to see the rains come in from the

places we have left. We want a little talk with companionable people. All-burgundy offers these things along with ideal conditions of climate and scenery, with continuing good weather. Very favorite place for those of us who have to fight the night, and that is the reason, before very long, it is to be the place for the great centers of the hunt for health.

To be sure, there are many people who cannot get out of the wet climate and the work must be done among them as well as among the people who can get out.

But this country owes it to its own development to let the world, the crowded east and the equally crowded west, have a place where the sun shines, where the climate offers

Have you ever stopped to count up the number of people of your acquaintance in Albuquerque who are health-seekers or who came here originally as health-seekers? If you are an old-timer like I am, the number will surprise you, and it soon will increase. I am sure that you will find and see the astonishing total you will arrive at.

There may be more or less astonishing for instance to state that in a single office building not far from Central avenue, there are fourteen robust and prosperous health-seekers. It is true. You may go and count them any day. There is one block in the business district in which every man is or has been a health-seeker. "That is the story," says a man who has lived in it. "That is the beauty of this climate here. After a man has enjoyed with it a while and lived right and been hopeful and persistent and he-

Journal World Affairs 1997, 10, 10-11

# The New York Cloak & Suit Co

**315 South Second Street**

## Albuquerque, New Mexico

# A Little Talk About Ourselves; Things You Should Know

FOR ANY ONE STORE IN ANY SIZE CITY TO HAVE A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS IS A GIGANTIC UNDERTAKING. ONE THAT REQUIRES A VAST AMOUNT OF CAPITAL AND WHEN STANDING ALONE, IS ALMOST NEXT TO THE IMPOSSIBLE. WALK INTO ANY INDEPENDANT STORE IN THIS COUNTRY, AND THE GOODS YOU WILL SEE, HAVE BEEN ORDERED AND BOUGHT UPON ADVANCE INFORMATION. IF NEW STYLES COME OUT, THE INDEPENDENT MERCHANT MUST WAIT FOR SAMPLES OR FOR THE SALESMAN.

## OUR RETAIL SELLING PRICES

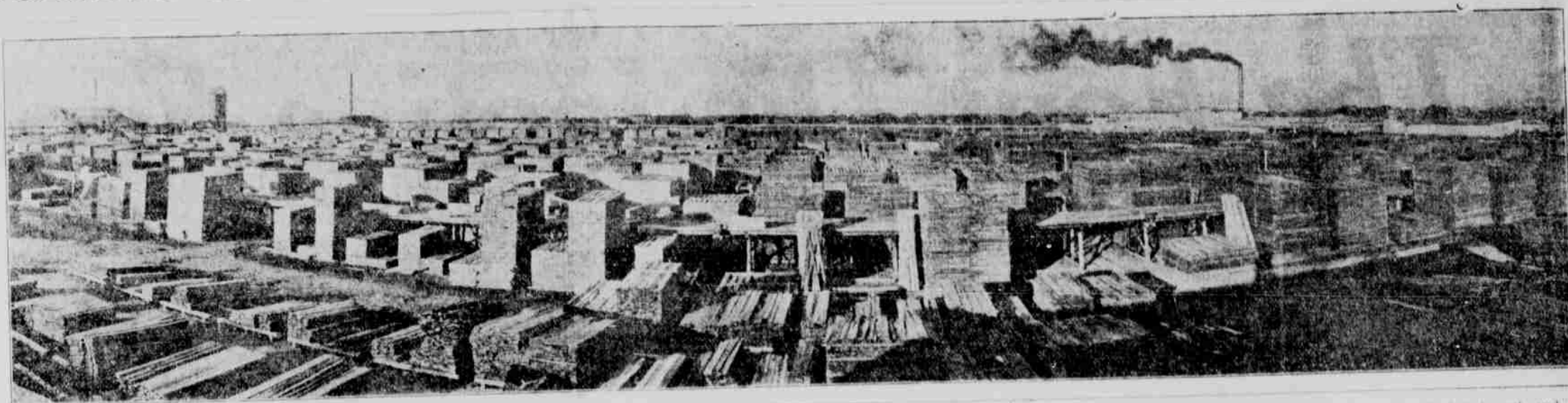
## Our Stock is Composed of the Very Latest

## It Is No Trouble to Show Our Goods and Quote Prices

# The New York Cloak and Suit Company

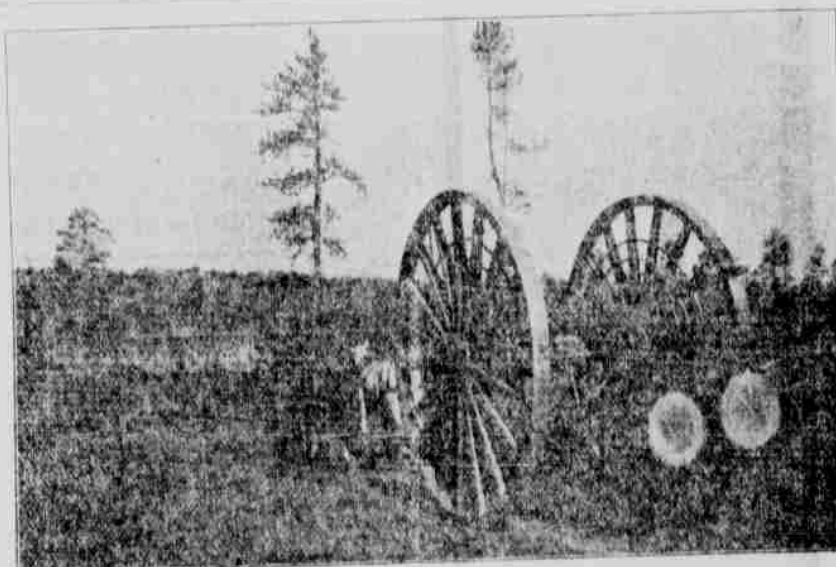
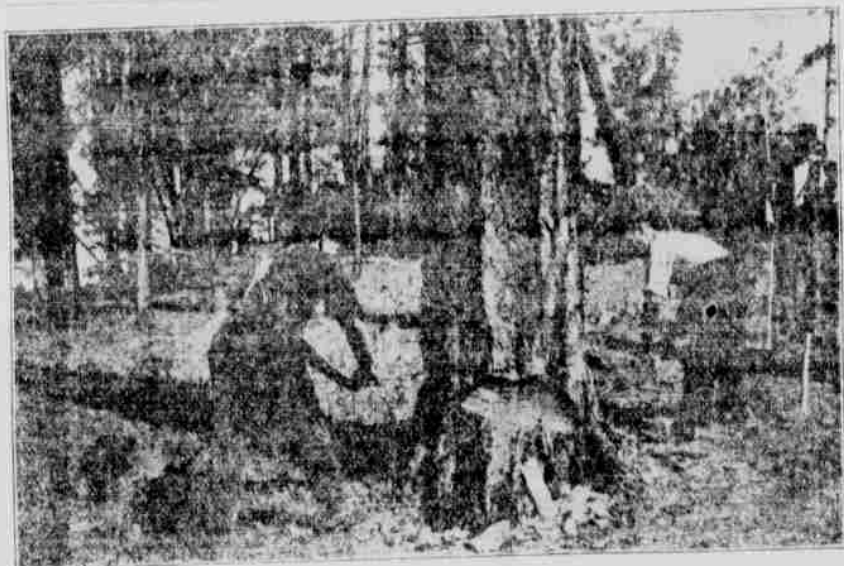
## THE GREAT BRANCH STORE



[illegible]

There is no waste of timber in the woods operations of the American Lumber Company, no destruction of immature trees. The cutting of this year's crop is being done under the most improved methods of lumbering, carefully, with perfect system and with a view to utilizing every kind of available product. When cutting has been completed over a given area the stumps are moved forward and the area left behind is not soot even when a few years. There is left the seed-oak of another forest, simply sufficient to recrope the watershed. For this fact alone, the American Lumber Company

The American Lumber Company is the pioneer in the lumber industry in New Mexico and because of its timber management and the community position of its plant it will inevitably continue to be one of the largest employers in the southwest. We in Albuquerque have become acquainted with the company since its inception.



### Ready to Start for the Cars

## Albuquerque, the City Beautiful, is High Goal Set by Civic Improvement Society

**H**AVE YOU, in any chance, heard that a certain folk which have encountered a vegetable the picture below, which have been religiously destroyed, the lumbago places which have been covered with vines and flowers during the past year?

If you noted the presence of the vines, you can proclaim a part of the Mammographic landscape. Have you observed the increasing number of flowers and daisies, geraniums and clover-covered vegetables?

If you are observing you have mentioned these things—probably you have had a plan for bringing them about. If you have the proper Atlas

tion was formed to investigate the lives of the homeless. While it is no longer active, an organization changed its name to the Civic Improvement Society to stress its civil and most important work among the children.

Our chief idea originally," said Mr. C. A. Taylor—chairman of the committee—was to make the homeless children of the city most faithful citizens. "We have to reach the little ones. We have found that the children respond most readily to the lessons of history and since our most neglected flower girls in the past proved that they might be assembled by interesting the children in our work. The fundamental conditions during the present season make it impossible

just came to feel satisfied with the way things are. It has eight-story buildings in good standing at present," he says the president, but "we may build on every one of them to help to keep us fixed there."

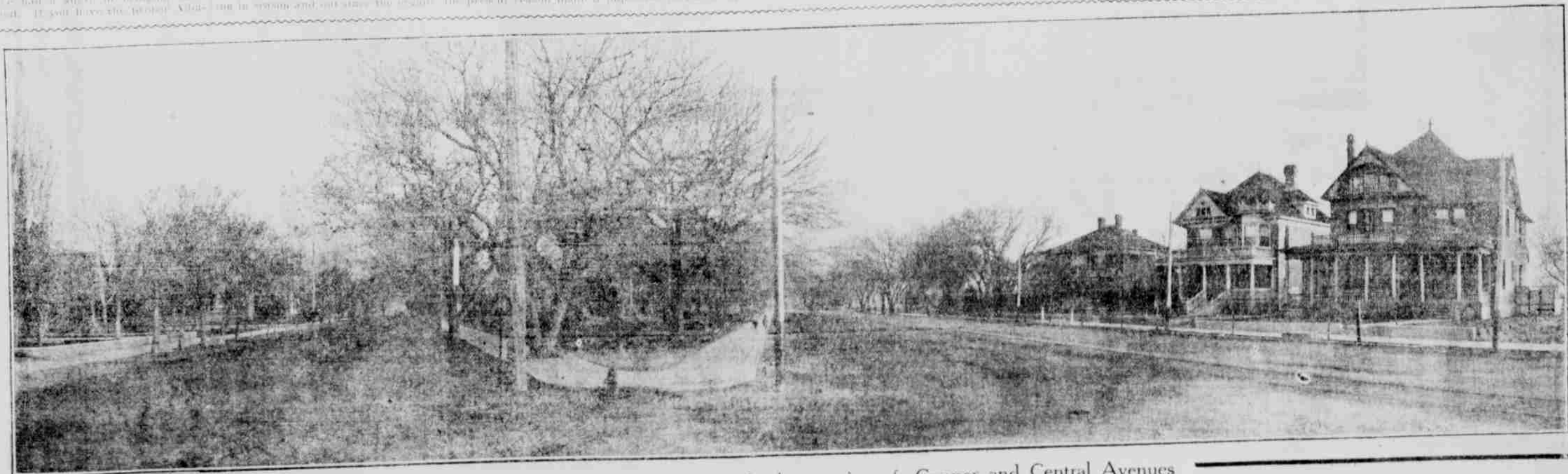
This society should number in its membership every hard-working man or woman in Abingtonville. Especially it includes every father and mother who is able to carry the family along when the society becomes necessary.

During the past year, the society distributed among the school children Abingtonville some 4,000 packages.

care for the growing plants. That the seeds, or a large portion of them, were used is shown by the increase in the number of flower-gateways in the number of ecotopes. The open backyards turned into places of safety in the number of nonflowering, slightly venereal and dangerous vines covered and attractive. During the coming year the society wants to distribute 5,000 children's seeds among the school children. It expects to have a few correspondents in the near future.

Although the membership rose and was a city of 100,000. The character

to learn is increasing with  
day. We are getting down to a  
home-making basis. In this  
the Civic Improvement  
is doing its full share. The  
beautiful should be the aim and  
not of all of us. We have moved  
in the past, having had other  
ideas. The work of the pioneer  
is always attractive. But Abun-  
gine has passed the pioneer stage  
the time has come to turn to the  
girl. There can be no better  
than to get behind the Civic Im-  
provement society with our money  
our example.



Robinson Park, Looking East From the Intersection of Copper and Central Avenues



# *The Four Distinctive Features*

## *OF OUR STORE*

### *Style -- Variety -- Merit -- Price*

**Q** ALL OUR DEPARTMENTS are replete with everything that is new and artistic. Rare loveliness, excellence of qualities, wide ranges and distinctiveness of designs, now shown in the city for the first time---stamps this at once as the most notable display of merchandise ever shown in the Southwest. It is to no ordinary display we invite you. We do not seek to influence your indorsement, only by inspection. The exquisiteness of the stocks themselves, if you admire pretty things to wear, is sufficiently appealing in their attractiveness to merit your consideration, without resorting to price quotations. Regardless of prices you have been accustomed to pay, you, now, as a discriminating buyer, will benefit by and appreciate our merchandise. This is certain.

We are determined to build our business upon exclusivness of styles, genuine merit, acknowledged values, and a large variety of seasonable merchandise in every department. We will have on display at all times an assortment of crisp, new goods that you will find unequalled, or duplicated, outside of the larger cities.

We have made a careful study of the fashion tendencies of the season, and we have a thorough insight into everything that is new, enabling us to analyze the style situations, so that we can offer suggestions at all times, so as to make today, tomorrow, and each succeeding day in this store, a day of unusual interest and satisfaction, promising, in addition, the most exceptional array of Dress Fabrics and Silks ever shown in the city.

You may have samples for the asking. Mail orders and phone orders receive our personal attention. Phone 283. Agents for McCall's patterns.

# *Ferguson & Collister*

## *INCORPORATED*

### *Albuquerque's "Dry Goods Shop"*



## Millions of Money Wait In Socorro County's Undeveloped Resources

Mines of Coal, Copper, Zinc and Lead, Range for Great Flocks,  
Thousands of Acres of Fertile Lands Now Feeling First  
Touch of Modern Development Methods.

[Special Correspondence to Morning Journal, Socorro, N. M., Oct. 2.—]The Socorro county fair here last week was something of a revelation to the visitor from the outside in the matter of attendance. A couple of days of talk with the visitors to the fair was a liberal education in the resources of Socorro county: an astonishing education as to the matter of this county's resources and its vast extent. There were people at the fair—Socorro county people—who had traveled 200 miles to get there and who were prepared to travel 200 miles to get home. They were from the distant Mogollon mountains in the southwest corner of the county. They had to travel by way of Silver City and Deming to get here. There were people from the western part of the county who had traveled horseback and in wagons from the extreme western limits of the county.

Socorro county has an area of 15,000 square miles. It is larger than Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Jersey combined; larger than New Hampshire, than Vermont, than Massachusetts or Maryland and its industries are as varied as its area is great. During the Socorro fair our correspondent talked with coal miners, miners of gold, lead, zinc, copper, silver, and metals other than gold, farmers, fruit growers, stock feeders, sheep growers and cattlemen, all of them living and carrying on their several occupations within the limits of the county. It is a mass of natural resources almost beyond belief. There are vast areas of land within this fifteen thousand square miles, you will say, that are not good for anything—waste land. True enough. Yet it would be possible to throw out half or three fourths of this vast area and still have an empire marvellous in its richness of mine and field and range.

Socorro has not a great deal to exhibit thus far in the way of products. Its development is in its infancy. Even its coal mines, although they were the first to be worked in New Mexico, have been but half developed. Its possibilities as a stock growing country are hardly realized, even by the stock men themselves, although it has furnished the greatest range country in the west for the past twenty years. Its vast riches of lead, zinc and copper and the precious metals have hardly been scratched. Its agricultural area is practically undeveloped. Much of it, in the western part of the county is unknown. Even the districts along the Rio Grande, open to irrigation, are lying idle—waiting for enterprise and immigration.

Your correspondent talked to a cattle grower here last week who has begun the breeding of blooded stock. He is buying blooded bulls as fast as his resources will permit. There has been a theory among stockmen in the southwest that blooded stock will not do well on the range. He has proven that they will not only do well but that they will do far better than the old time range stock, long or horn and thin of flesh. Sheep breeding also is being carefully studied by the more progressive breeders with the result that the overburdened range in some parts of the county will soon be providing ample range for a higher grade of sheep, producing a finer and more luxuriant fleece and bringing the income far above what it was when the sole idea was to crowd the range with as many and a few more sheep than it could support. Magdalena already is one of the principal shipping points for wool and cattle in the whole southwest. As the industry develops, as the stockmen find out the advantages of scientific methods, it is going to become a much greater market. The livestock industry alone will make this county a vast asset in New Mexico's total.

Of the resources of the mountains of this county it is difficult to say much that is definite. Every one knows of the wealth of the Mogollon district. The Magdalena district is quite as well known—yet neither of these districts has had anything like thorough and systematic development.

They are getting it now and mining men of vast experience and sound judgment say that the results are going to be surprising. Men here last week were ready to declare that the Mogollon district would rival the best producing fields in Arizona for copper and that the Magdalena district would out-ride the great lead-zinc district of southwest Missouri. The vast ore bodies already discovered and the eagerness of capital to become interested indicate that these statements have plenty of foundation.

Socorro county people had a good time here last week. It was a sturdy, pleasing crowd of men who gathered for the annual celebration, the kind of men who lead the way for Socorro county is still a land of pioneers. What the future holds for it the list of natural resources indicates very clearly. The mining interests will probably be the first to develop. The livestock industry will make its way forward more slowly but very surely and after a while when land titles have been adjusted and water rights as well as the agricultural area will come into its own. It is a pretty prospect for a county as big as three of the New England states and supporting a population hardly as great as that of Albuquerque. While the county in its present boundaries will never support a dense population, outside of the irrigable area, its extent is so vast that its population can double many times before people touch elbows or farm corners conflict.

## ELECTRIC PUMPING PLANT AT WILLARD IS ASSURED

Will Reclaim Six Thousand  
Acres; Irish Potato Finds Its  
Ideal Home in Willard District

[Special Correspondence to Morning Journal, Willard, N. M., Oct. 1.—]Willard, known as the "Hub City," is located at the junction of the A. T. & S. P. railroad and the New Mexico Central railway. Its railroad facilities have been directly instrumental in bringing here large commercial interests, wholesale, retail and manufacturing. These interests are being added to every week, the latest industry to seek location here being a salt refinery which will send its products to all sections of the country. This factory will employ a large force of workmen. It is not generally known that the second largest salt lake in America is within a few miles of Willard.

Beneath Willard and its surrounding country are large veins of water, pure snow water. This water is tapped at depths of from fifteen to forty feet for domestic purposes. The Santa Fe railroad has fourteen wells at Willard from which it supplies water for miles and miles along its line for engine and other purposes. The railroad wells are 204 feet deep and the water rises in them to within 10 feet of the surface. No matter how heavy the demand made upon them by the road, their level has never been reduced as much as an inch.

**Big Pumping Plant Proposed.**  
At 144 feet the vein is practically inexhaustible, and it is this vein that the promoters of the electric pumping plant, which will be installed here this fall, propose to tap. This pumping plant will furnish water for 6,000 acres of land. As the land about Willard is rich and fertile, the placing of water upon it to insure absolute certainty of crops means that it

will advance rapidly in value. It also means that Willard will be a town of several thousands in a short time. The pumping plant will cost \$210,000.

Fine crops are raised about here by the so-called dry farming process. In the Willard country all kinds of small grains have been successfully raised as well as corn, millet, kafir corn, etc. Vegetables grow here to mammoth size in great abundance. Beans are lavish in production and need but little cultivation.

**The Great Spud.**

But it is on the Irish potato that much of the coming prosperity of Willard will depend. The results so far in growing potatoes in the Willard country have been surprising to those who do not know that this district is the natural home of the wild potato, which is at an altitude of 6,000 to 6,500. Willard's elevation is 6,100 feet. The potato thrives best in a climate that is cool and dry—the salient characteristics of the climate of the Willard district, its altitude bringing it into climate identity with the great potato sections of Colorado. To these primary requisites are added the advantages of more even temperature, uniformly dry and sunny days and cool nights. With irrigation, which will precisely regulate the amount of moisture necessary for the development of the potato root, the Willard country is destined to become one of the greatest potato producing sections of America.

Willard is the metropolis, commercially and numerically, of the Estancia valley. Its population is about 1,100 and it is growing in a substantial way. In spite of the drought of the spring and early summer the people of this district are not in the least discouraged. The late rains have brought through most of the crops and at the present time the native hay is being cut on the mesa lands. The crop is as fine as any ever known.

## GOVERNOR OFFERS A REWARD FOR ANY INFORMATION

One Hundred Dollars Will Be  
Given for Any Fresh Infor-  
mation as to the Montgom-  
ery Case.

[Special Dispatch to the Morning Journal, Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 2.—]Governor Curry has offered a reward of \$100 to anyone who will furnish any additional information to the officers or to the coroner's jury concerning the whereabouts of Gertrude Montgomery at any time between 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, when she was last seen, and the time she was found last Sunday morning. The governor, the coroner's jury and the officers are determined that when the coroner's jury brings in its verdict, which is expected Monday morning, there shall not be any possibility that any evidence which can be obtained has been overlooked. The officers are more than ever convinced in the theory of suicide, and absolutely nothing has been brought forward which throws any new light on the case which points away from suicide.

The jury did not meet today. The officers spent part of the day in the mountains and Captain Forrester will return there tomorrow. The jury will reconvene early Monday morning, and unless some new evidence is brought forward by that time it seems certain that a verdict of suicide will be returned.

**August Customs Statistics.**  
Washington, Oct. 1.—According to a statement made public today by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor, August imports amounted to \$117,181,182; those of August, 1908, being valued at \$91,182,526. Exports for August were valued at \$109,610,237; for August, 1908, \$119,142,955.

**He Deserved Her.**  
Her Father—When you marry my daughter you marry a big-hearted, noble girl.  
Her Sister—(A wise girl)—I know that, sir, and I'm sure she inherits those qualities from you—New York Observer.

## BROADMOOR

### A Five - Acre Garden Tract and Country Home

AT ALBUQUERQUE'S DOOR, WILL MAKE YOU MORE MONEY WITHIN 2 YEARS THAN YOU CAN MAKE AND SAVE BY THE SWEAT OF YOUR BROW.

### TERMS

ONLY A SMALL PAYMENT DOWN, BALANCE WHAT YOU CAN CONVENIENTLY SPARE EACH MONTH.

A COMMUNITY OF STRICTLY AMERICAN HOMES ONLY 1 1-2 MILES NORTH OF THE CITY. IRRIGATION SYSTEM JUST COMPLETED. D. K. B. SELLERS, OFFICE 204 GOLD AVENUE. TELEPHONE 899.

## BARTHOLOTT SAYS STATEHOOD IS NEAR

Missouri Congressman Visiting  
at Santa Fe Declares Our  
Admission Cannot Be Defer-  
red Any Longer.

[Special Dispatch to the Morning Journal, Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 2.—]Congressman Bartholott of Missouri left at 7 o'clock tonight for his home in St. Louis, having been Governor Curry's guest at the executive mansion for a day. This afternoon Mr. Bartholott was a guest of honor at a reception tendered him by the Santa Fe Commercial club in its rooms on the plaza. The reception was entirely informal and practically every business man in town attended. Mr. Bartholott was introduced by Governor Curry and was welcomed by Hon. L. A. Hughes who spoke briefly. Responding, Mr. Bartholott said that New Mexico was entitled to statehood. He believed that the territory was fully prepared for admission; that the regulations had promised a statehood bill in the party's national platform and that he felt sure New Mexico's claims could not and would not be overlooked any longer. He anticipated admission in the immediate future.

## PIERCE SENTENCED TO PENITENTIARY

Former Superintendent of the  
School for Blind Must Serve  
from Two to Four Years;  
Appeal Expected.

Judge Ira A. Abbott has denied the motion of counsel for Robert H. Pierce, former superintendent of the blind school at Albuquerque, for a new trial and has sentenced Pierce to a term of not less than two nor more than four years in the penitentiary at Santa Fe and to pay the costs of the suit.

Pierce was indicted and convicted in the Bernalillo county court, on a charge of larceny from the blind school, on the charge of unlawfully obtaining a woman in a room. The charge amounted to one of assault. The woman in the case was a young pupil of the school, at blind school, and she was a great indignation when it became public. Pierce fled to Mexico but later returned and gave himself up.

It is expected that his counsel will file notice of appeal to the territorial supreme court.

## "77" Humphreys' Seventy-Seven Famous Remedy for Grip & COLDS

The first "feeling of a cold" is headache and weakness: an ill-sounding ailment. It is nothing. The strength seems to give out and you wonder what is coming. You have had this feeling lots of times and did not recognize it as a precursor of a cold, until the influenza, cough, or sore throat came.

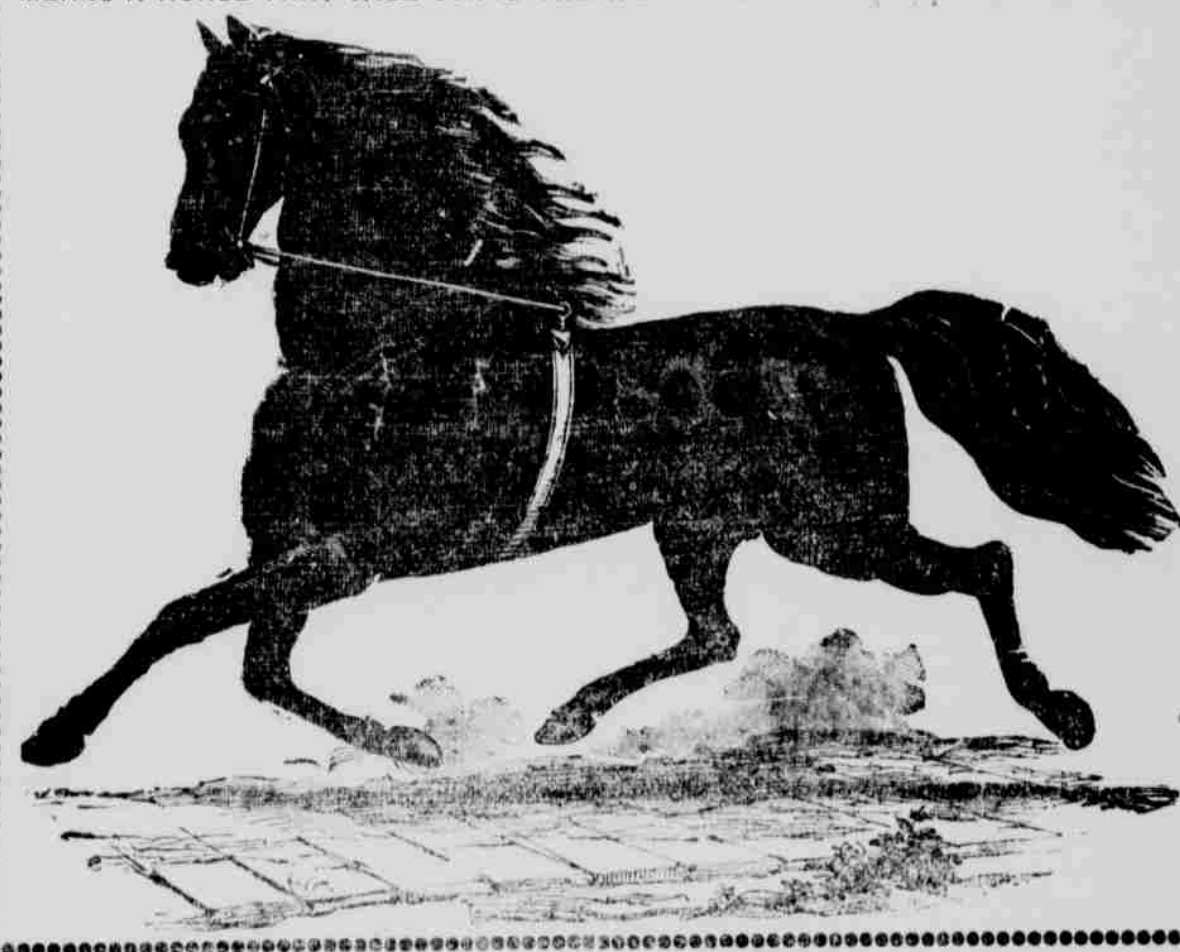
"Seventy-Seven" need of the "first feeling" is infallible.  
Handy for sightseers, the first cold, pocket. All druggists, 25c.  
Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., corner William and ABN streets, New York.

## The I. X. L. SHOEING FORGE

### C. J. FRANK, Proprietor

315 W. COPPER AVE. PHONE 781  
WE GUARANTEE OUR WORK

The worth of a good horse is in its feet. In this high altitude and dry air, scientific shoeing is absolutely necessary. BAD SHOEING MEANS BAD HOOFS. GOOD SHOEING MEANS A HORSE THAT WILL STAND THE WEAR AND TEAR.



## ADJOURNMENT IN HUBBELL CASE

Suit in Which Former Sheriff  
of Bernalillo County Is Being  
Sued for \$1496 Goes Over  
Until Monday.

The case of Benjamin A. Hubbell versus Thomas S. Hubbell in which the plaintiff seeks judgment for \$1,496, adjourned to Monday, Oct. 4, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m. The plaintiff, who is a resident of the county of Bernalillo, filed a petition for judgment in the county court, Bernalillo county, New Mexico, on the 2nd day of October, 1909, against the defendant, who is a resident of the county of Bernalillo, New Mexico, for the sum of \$1,496, with interest thereon from the date of the filing of the petition until paid. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant is indebted to him for the sum of \$1,496, with interest thereon from the date of the filing of the petition until paid. The plaintiff seeks judgment for the sum of \$1,496, with interest thereon from the date of the filing of the petition until paid.

**GRAND JURY ADJOURNS**

THE territorial grand jury adjourned at 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon after a day's session. The jury will reconvene at 10 o'clock Monday morning at which time the investigation into the case of the former sheriff of Bernalillo county will be continued.

## The Bank of Commerce of Albuquerque

Extends to Depositors Every Proper Accommodation and Solicits New Accounts. Capital, \$150,000.00.  
Officers and Directors: Solomon L. L. L., President; W. S. Strickler, Vice President and Cashier; William McIntosh, George A. A., C. C. Babbridge, A. M. Blackwell, O. E. Cromwell.

## BENEDICT WINN GETS WELCOME IN MAGDALENA

That Fred Winn, of the United States forest service, who was married in this city a few days ago to a young lady from Bernalillo, was photographed when he arrived at his home in Magdalena is indicated by the following from the Magdalena News:  
The light following the arrival of Mr. Winn and his bride in Magdalena was not one calculated to afford the highest enjoyment to the people here. That blessed quantity and freedom from the noise of the crowd that is so much to the hearts of a bride and groom were lacking. In the crowd against the side of a crowded hotel, they were met by a waiting lady, who, with a few words, told the groom in no uncertain terms that he was a victim of charity and invited him to the outside, to which he went, he was very much in some. The new bride approached him with a face in shadow, he was very much in some and returned to the different places of enjoyment where the crowd broke up. The bride and groom were very much in some and returned to the different places of enjoyment where the crowd broke up.

**New Suits Filed.**

STREET and COURT cases were filed at the territorial court yesterday afternoon. The cases were filed by the attorney for the plaintiff in the case of the former sheriff of Bernalillo county, who is being sued for \$1,496.

## NAVAJOS TO DANCE THE YABECHI

Hundreds of Dusky Braves Will  
Engage in Fancy Costume  
Function Near Manuelito  
Tuesday.

Several hundred Navajo Indians from all parts of the reservation will assemble near Manuelito Tuesday and dance the famous Yabechi dance, one of the most picturesque ceremonies observed by the Navajos. The dance is a full dress, or rather full dress affair. The dancers being dressed out in as few articles of apparel as possible. A few skin, a gourd, and a few yards of brightly colored ribbons and a liberal supply of grease paint are the main properties necessary for compliance with the rules and regulations.

**Well Known Hotel Keeper Uses and Recommends Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.**

"I take pleasure in saying that I have kept Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in my family medicine chest for about fifteen years, and have always had satisfactory results from its use. I have administered it to a great many traveling men who were suffering from troubles for which it is recommended, and have never failed to relieve them."—J. C. Jenkins, of Glasgow, Ky. This remedy is for sale by all druggists.

## It's Absolutely True

That coffee drinking gets on  
the nerves of some persons,  
upsets the stomach and causes  
headaches in others.  
Quitting coffee and using  
well-made

## Postum

for ten days tells the tale.

## "There's a Reason"

Read the little book, "The  
Road to Wellville," in every  
third place.

POSTUM CEREAL COMPANY Limited, Battle Creek, Mich.







# FINANCE AND COMMERCE

## WALL STREET.

New York, Oct. 2.—United States Steel continued to hold the center of attention in today's stock market, but its making of further new record prices did not carry the whole market upwards with it. Expectation of a poor bank statement had some restraining force on the general movement, but the movement in United States Steel itself, caused some feeling of distrust. There is growing conjecture of some special development in prospect aside from the prosperous trade conditions to account for the rapid approach of this 3 per cent industrial dividend stock to par. The conjecture evidently aims to adjust itself to the high price of both the preferred and common stocks and the contrary tendency in the price of the company's sinking fund bonds which have shown some decline while the stocks were breaking previous records.

Distribution in the form of a bonus out of the capitalization of the Gary plant of the corporation was a favorite form of speculative security by the coming steel surplus which had no official countenance to back it. Atchison also made a new high record with the approach of the dividend meeting. There are other points of strength in the list, including the newly listed Pacific coast telephone stock.

London shipped large amounts of gold to Egypt and fears of a devaluation of the pound of the London stock market. With no loan market on Saturday the state of call money market here was not disclosed.

The bank statement disclosed a much heavier cash decrease than previous estimates had indicated, the actual figures reporting a shrinkage of \$12,785,000 from last week. The clearing house reported a contracted outstanding loans of \$7,235,000 by the averages and \$16,186,000 by the actual showing. The increase of \$11,636,000 in the average loans reported by the clearing house, the clearing house, shows how little this scaling down of the bank loans affected the real credit situation.

Closing stocks: Allis Chalmers pfd. 54 3/4, American Agricultural 46, American Beet Sugar 47 1/2, American Can pfd. 84, American Car & Foundry 69 1/2, American Cotton Oil 75, American Hide & Leather pfd. 48 1/2, American Ice Securities 26 1/2, American Lumber 16 1/2, American Locomotive 61 1/2, American Smelting & Refining 100 1/2, do pfd. 112 1/2, American Sugar Refining 133 1/2, American Tel. & Tel. 142 1/2, American Tobacco pfd. 100 1/2, American Woolen 38 1/2, Anaconda Mining Co. 125 1/2, Atchison 104 1/2, do pfd. 104 1/2, Atlantic Coast Line 137, Baltimore & Ohio 118 1/2, do pfd. 118 1/2, Bethlehem Steel 38 1/2, Brooklyn Rapid Transit 80 1/2, Canadian Pacific 187 1/2, Central Leather 109 1/2, do pfd. 109 1/2, Central of New Jersey 209 3/4, Chesapeake & Ohio 88 1/2, Chicago & Alton 66 1/2, Chicago & North Western 191 1/2, Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul 162 1/2, C. C. & St. Louis 75 1/2, Colorado Fuel & Iron 53 1/2, Commodore & Southern 79 1/2, do 1st pfd. 79 1/2, do 2nd pfd. 78 1/2, Consolidated Gas 146, Corn Products 45 1/2, Denver & Rio Grande 45 1/2, do pfd. 85 1/2, Distillers' Securities 35 1/2, Erie 22 1/2, do 1st pfd. 48 1/2, do 2nd pfd. 38 1/2, General Electric 167, Great Northern pfd. 153 1/2, Great Northern Ore. Co. 154, Illinois Central 165 1/2, Interborough-Met. 50 1/2, do pfd. 50 1/2, Inter Harvester 95, Inter-Marine pfd. 17 1/2, International Paper 17 1/2, International Pump 48 1/2, Iowa Central 29 1/2, Kansas City Southern 29 1/2, do pfd. 29 1/2, Louisville & Nashville 154 1/2, Minneapolis & St. Louis 52, Minn. & St. Paul & N. W. 142, Missouri Pacific 41 1/2, Missouri, Kansas & Texas 41 1/2, do pfd. 74 1/2, National Biscuit 116, National Lead 82 1/2, Nat'l Lys. & Soap Co. pfd. 125 1/2, New York Central 135 1/2, New York, Ontario & Western 95, Norfolk & Western 81 1/2, Northern Pacific 135 1/2, Pacific Mail 26 1/2, Pennsylvania 149 1/2, Peoples Gas 115 1/2, Pittsburg, C. & St. Louis 49 1/2, Pressed Steel Car 190, Pullman Palace Car 190, Reading 48 1/2, Republic Steel 107 1/2, do pfd. 108 1/2, Rock Island Co. 76 1/2, do pfd. 76 1/2, St. Louis & San Fran. 2nd pfd. 30 1/2, St. Louis Southern 30 1/2, do pfd. 30 1/2, Sioux Falls Steel and Iron 32 1/2, Southern Pacific 152 1/2, Southern Railway 69 1/2, do pfd. 69 1/2, Tennessee Copper 36, Texas & Pacific 59 1/2, Toledo, St. Louis & West. 59 1/2, do pfd. 59 1/2, Union Pacific 208 1/2, do pfd. 107 1/2, United States Realty 82 1/2, United States Rubber 92 1/2, United States Steel 120 1/2, do pfd. 120 1/2, Utah Copper 48 1/2, Virginia Carolina Chemical 46 1/2, Wash. 49 1/2, do pfd. 49 1/2, Western Maryland 22 1/2, Westinghouse Electric 87 1/2, Western Union 78 1/2, Wheeling & Lake Erie 55, Wisconsin Central 55, Total sales for the day 446,650 shares.

Bonds were heavy. Total sales, par value, \$2,594,000. United States bonds unchanged on call for the week.

## BOSTON STOCKS AND BONDS.

### Closing Prices.

#### Money.

Call money 3 1/2 % 4 1/2 %

#### Bonds.

Atchison Adjustable 48 1/2

Atchison 48 1/2

Atchison 48 1/2

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## SANTA FE TIME TABLE.



(\*Effective June 8, 1909.)

From the East—Arrive, Depart  
No. 1, Eastern Cal. Express, 7:45 p. 8:30 p.  
No. 2, California Limited, 11:30 p. 12:00 p.  
No. 7, North. Cal. Past Mail, 10:55 p. 12:45 a.  
No. 8, B. P. & Mex. City Exp., 11:50 p. 12:50 a.

From the West—  
No. 3, Chicago Fast Mail, 8:00 a. 8:55 a.  
No. 4, Chicago Limited, 8:50 a. 9:40 a.  
No. 5, Chicago Limited, 8:50 a. 9:40 a.

From the South—  
No. 11, Amarillo, Roswell and  
Cottonwood, 11:55 p.  
No. 12, from Omaha, 11:55 p.

From the North—  
No. 13, Chi. Den. & K. Ex., 6:05 a. 7:00 a.  
No. 10, connects at Lamy with branch train  
for Santa Fe and stops at all local points  
in New Mexico.

WILLIAM BALFOUR, Agent.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE OF APPLICATION.

(010602)

United States Land Office,  
Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 15, 1909.

Notice of application of E. Weyman  
Strother and Minna Strother Wad-  
dell for a United States patent to the  
Abajo Placer, building stone mining  
claim.

Notice is hereby given that in pur-  
suance of Chapter 6, of Title 22 of the  
Revised Statutes of the United States  
that E. Weyman Strother of Annapo-  
lis, Md., and Minna Strother Wad-  
dell of Columbus, Georgia, are claim-  
ing and are about to make applica-  
tion, through their attorneys, Richard  
H. Hanna, of Santa Fe, New Mexico  
for a United States patent for twenty  
acres of placer mining land contain-  
ing building stone and being the N. 1/2  
of N. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 of section  
22, township 10 N., range 5 E., of sec-  
tor 2, township 10 N., range 5 E., of N. M. P. & M., situated in the Sandia  
mountain, Tijeras canyon, mining dis-  
trict, in the county of Bernalillo and  
territory of New Mexico and known  
as the Abajo Placer mining claim, in  
all of said being herewith posted.

The notice of said location of said  
Abajo Placer claim is of record in the  
office of the recorder of Bernalillo  
county, at Albuquerque, New Mexico  
in Book "J," folio 633.

The said mining premises hereby  
sought to be patented is bounded as  
follows, to-wit: On north and east to  
vacant, unoccupied public lands on the  
west by patented land, known as  
Whitcomb, on the south by unpatented  
mining claim, Rex.

Any and all persons claiming ad-  
versely the mining ground, premises  
or any portion thereof so described  
platted and applied for are hereby  
notified that unless their adverse  
claims are duly filed as according to  
law, and the regulations thereunder  
within the time prescribed by law  
with the recorder of the United States  
Land Office at Santa Fe, in the county  
of Santa Fe, territory of New Mexico,  
they will be barred in virtue of the  
provisions of said statute.

Any and all persons claiming ad-  
versely the lands described, or desir-  
ing to object for any reason to the  
entry thereof by applicant should file  
their affidavits of protest in this of-  
fice on or before the 6th day of De-  
cember, 1909.

MANUEL R. OTERO,  
Register.

### NOTICE OF APPLICATION.

(010601)

United States Land Office,  
Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 15, 1909.

Notice of application of E. Weyman  
Strother and Minna Strother Wad-  
dell for a United States patent to the  
Rex Placer, building stone, mining  
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Notice is hereby given, that in pur-  
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through their attorneys, Richard H.  
Hanna, of Santa Fe, New Mexico, for  
a United States patent for twenty  
acres of placer mining land contain-  
ing building stone and being the S. 1/2  
of N. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 of section  
22, township 10 N., range 5 E., of N. M. P. & M., situated in the Sandia  
mountain, Tijeras canyon, mining dis-  
trict, in the county of Bernalillo and  
territory of New Mexico and known  
as the Rex Placer mining claim, in  
all of said being herewith posted.

The notice of location of said Rex  
Placer claim is of record in the office  
of the recorder of Bernalillo county  
at Albuquerque, New Mexico, in Book  
"M," folio 322.

The said mining premises hereby  
sought to be patented is bounded as  
follows, to-wit: On north by the un-  
patented mining claim Abajo, on east  
and south by vacant, unoccupied pub-  
lic land, on the west by patented land  
known as Whitcomb.

Any and all persons claiming ad-  
versely the mining ground, premises  
or any portion thereof so described,  
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their affidavits of protest in this of-  
fice on or before the 6th day of De-  
cember, 1909.

MANUEL R. OTERO,  
Register.

### NOTICE OF APPLICATION.

(010601)

United States Land Office,  
Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 15, 1909.

Notice of application of E. Weyman  
Strother and Minna Strother Wad-  
dell for a United States patent to the  
Rex Placer, building stone, mining  
claim.

Notice is hereby given, that in pur-  
suance of Chapter 6 of Title 22 of the  
Revised Statutes of the United States  
that E. Weyman Strother of Annapo-  
lis, Md., and Minna Strother Wad-  
dell of Columbus, Georgia, are claim-  
ing and are about to make application  
through their attorneys, Richard H.  
Hanna, of Santa Fe, New Mexico, for  
a United States patent for twenty  
acres of placer mining land contain-  
ing building stone and being the S. 1/2  
of N. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 of section  
22, township 10 N., range 5 E., of N. M. P. & M., situated in the Sandia  
mountain, Tijeras canyon, mining dis-  
trict, in the county of Bernalillo and  
territory of New Mexico and known  
as the Rex Placer mining claim, in  
all of said being herewith posted.

The notice of location of said Rex  
Placer claim is of record in the office  
of the recorder of Bernalillo county  
at Albuquerque, New Mexico, in Book  
"M," folio 322.

The said mining premises hereby  
sought to be patented is bounded as  
follows, to-wit: On north by the un-  
patented mining claim Abajo, on east  
and south by vacant, unoccupied pub-  
lic land, on the west by patented land  
known as Whitcomb.

Any and all persons claiming ad-  
versely the mining ground, premises  
or any portion thereof so described,  
platted and applied for are hereby  
notified that unless their adverse  
claims are duly filed as according to  
law and the regulations thereunder,  
within the time prescribed by law,  
with the recorder of the United States  
Land Office at Santa Fe, in the county  
of Santa Fe, territory of New Mexico,  
they will be barred in virtue of the  
provisions of said statute.

Any and all persons claiming ad-  
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**GEO. W. HICKOX COMPANY**  
 OLDEST AND LARGEST JEWELRY HOUSE IN NEW MEXICO  
 STOCK ALWAYS COMPLETE AND NEW  
 SEND IN YOUR WATCHES, WE'LL REPAIR THEM  
 315 S. Second Street Albuquerque N. M.

## CRESCENT HARDWARE CO.

Stoves, Ranges, House Furnishing Goods, Cutlery and Tools, Iron  
 Pipe, Valves and Fittings, Plumbing, Heating, Tin and Copper Work.  
 318 West Central Ave. Phone 318.

### WHY IS IT?

That in a few years we  
 have built up a grocery  
 business that is second  
 to none in our city.

### There Are Many Reasons.

A few are:

Years of experience.  
 Close attention to de-  
 tail. A desire to give  
 the best for the least.  
 Would like to have the  
 opportunity to prove  
 all the reasons.

## Ward's Store

Home H. Ward, Mgr.  
 315 Marble Ave. Phone 203

### STRONG BROTHERS

UNDERSTAKERS  
 Mrs. R. R. Patton, Lady  
 Embalmer  
 Strong Block, Cor. Copper and  
 Second. Phone No. 75

## HUBBS LAUNDRY

WHITE  
 WAGONS

### FEE'S

DELICIOUS  
 CHOCOLATE  
 CARAMELS

### WALTON'S DRUG STORE

MRS. S. J. BONSALL  
 WISHES TO  
 ANNOUNCE

That she has bought out the Parham  
 Beauty Parlor at 111 South First St.,  
 where she will conduct a first class  
 Millinery and Hair Dressing Parlor.

C. L. Washburn, President.

C. O. Cushman, Sec'y & Treas.

## E. I. WASHBURN COMPANY

Incorporated

### WHERE YOU BELONG, IN YOUR PROPER POSITION

Clothes help a man today as never before. If  
 your clothes are cheap your reputation suffers  
 just that much. This no man can afford. Many  
 brands of cheap clothes are on the market and  
 offered to unwary buyers. You will learn, and  
 we tell you plainly, that cheap clothes are too  
 cheap for you to buy at any price.

Our clothes, Stein-Bloch made, are not cheap,  
 yet they are the best "buy" in the world today.

They fit, they are stylish, and they are hon-  
 estly and carefully made, out of high grade ma-  
 terials.

They have that air that puts you where you  
 belong, in your proper position. Their value is  
 dollar for dollar.

Overcoats \$12.50 to \$30.00—Suits \$18.00 to \$30.00

## CHARLES ILFELD CO.

Wholesalers of Everything

LAS VEGAS ALBUQUERQUE SANTA ROSA

### DIAMONDS

have advanced in demand and consequently  
 in value for a small number of years the price  
 of diamonds has advanced from \$100.00 to \$150.00  
 and there is no reason to believe that this trend  
 will change. We have been in the diamond business  
 since 1885 and have a large stock of diamonds  
 for sale at a very low price.

EVERITT

Leading Jeweler.

Our entire stock of  
 Picture frames and Wall  
 paper to be closed out at  
 factory price. Our mixed  
 paint at only \$1.00 per  
 gallon while it lasts. We  
 are going to move soon.  
 C. A. HUDSON, 118 North  
 Second Street.

return from a business trip to Den-  
 ver and made a very interesting talk  
 to the students of the Albuquerque  
 Business College.

Will Hopping returned to the city  
 yesterday morning after a six months  
 stay in Arizona.

T. W. Barnard, who has returned  
 from a six weeks' visit at his old  
 home in Indiana, and also in St. Louis  
 and Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. Claudia Albright, the singer,  
 passed through New York, where  
 she will commence a grand opera en-  
 gagement for the season.

Leon Antonio is in the city from  
 Springfield, Mo., for a visit of several  
 weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs.  
 L. Antonio, of 1908 South Broadway.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Brown, of 316  
 North Third street, leave today for a  
 two weeks' visit in Brownsville, Texas.  
 Mr. Brown is a clerk in the  
 Santa Fe storekeeper's office.

Ferguson & Collier have secured  
 the services of the Canadian  
 Fairmount orchestra to furnish music  
 in their shop on Saturday evenings,  
 beginning this evening at 7 o'clock.

William Jenks, the mining man, has  
 returned from a trip to the Corral  
 district and reports a strike of rich  
 copper ore in the old properties for-  
 merly worked by the Golden Corral  
 Mining company.

Attorney George E. Deane, of Deane,  
 counsel for the proposed Colorado,  
 Colorado & Mexican railway, the  
 projected north and south road  
 through western New Mexico, was in  
 the city yesterday on legal business.

Justo R. Arriola, Jr., is in the city  
 from San Francisco for a visit with  
 his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Ar-  
 riola, of 603 North Fourth street. Mr.  
 Arriola is an expert accountant in  
 the Southern Pacific auditor's office  
 in San Francisco.

Ray Benedict, son of Mrs. J. R.  
 Benedict, of 824 North Fourth street,  
 and a well known musician in the  
 Santa Fe shops, left last night for  
 Point Richmond, Cal., where he has  
 been transferred to a more important  
 position with the railroad company.

The Leonard and Lindeman have-  
 bond will render a free concert at  
 the corner of Central avenue and  
 Second street this evening beginning  
 at 8 o'clock. These concerts are now  
 given each week by some part of the  
 downtown business section, for the  
 benefit of the poor and sick, and  
 generally good and are becoming very popu-  
 lar.

St. Gertrude, who is interested in  
 the Santa Fe development, came to  
 the city yesterday, and will  
 leave for San Diego, Cal., in a  
 few weeks with a party of friends for  
 the island of Oahu, off the coast of  
 Hawaii, where the gentlemen have  
 a rubber rubber proposition. Mr.  
 Gertrude will be accompanied by E.  
 D. Mott of New York and G. B.  
 Mott of Birmingham, Ala., and  
 they will build and equip their own  
 boat for the trip.

The Best Plaster.  
 A piece of flannel drenched with  
 Chamberlain's Liniment and bound on  
 to the affected parts is superior to  
 any plaster. When troubled with  
 lame back or pain in the side or  
 chest give it a trial and you are cer-  
 tain to be more than pleased with the  
 prompt relief which it affords. This  
 liniment also relieves rheumatic pains  
 and is certain to please any one suf-  
 fering from that disease. Sold by all  
 druggists.

FOR A TINNER OR PLUMBER  
 CALL UP CRESCENT HARDWARE  
 COMPANY, PHONE 318,  
 WALL STREET.

TEMPERANCE PEOPLE  
 LAND GENERAL GRANT

Rockford, Ill., Oct. 1.—Resolutions  
 commending General Grant for his  
 fidelity to the temperance prin-  
 ciple in Chicago this week were  
 adopted by the Municipal and Lar-  
 mer's associations of the Rock River  
 conference of the Methodist Episco-  
 pal church.

The resolutions commending the  
 general on having an officer who by  
 actions so well demonstrates the im-  
 portance and love of order that is  
 one of the great American virtues.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC  
 FINED FOR REBATING.

Los Angeles, Oct. 1.—The Southern  
 Pacific railroad divided guilty today  
 in the United States district court  
 of rebating and was fined \$1,000.  
 James Wellborn, former attorney  
 of M. Durbin of San Francisco, the  
 company, entered a plea of technical  
 and unintentional guilt. The maxi-  
 mum penalty would have been \$25,000.

Two Men Who are Charged  
 With Assaulting and Robbing  
 Mrs. Goldie Majorbanks Will  
 be Tried This Term of Court.

The territorial grand jury yester-  
 day afternoon returned indictments  
 against Francisco Pfeiffer and Pro-  
 copio Nuñez, charging them with  
 rape, robbery and assault to rob. Al-  
 together nine counts were returned  
 against the men, three for rape, one  
 for robbery and one for assault with  
 intent to rob against Pfeiffer, and two  
 for rape, one for robbery and one for  
 assault with intent to rob against Nuñez.  
 The warrants were served upon  
 the men in the county jail, where  
 they have been confined since Tues-  
 day, under a bond of \$12,500 each. The  
 details of the crime which is alleged  
 to have been committed by Pfeiffer  
 and Nuñez are still fresh in the  
 minds of the public. On the night of  
 June 24 last, Mr. and Mrs. Goldie  
 Majorbanks arrived on a freight train  
 from San Marcos, leaving the train at



First of the season

Hart Schaffner & Marx  
 Good Clothes Makers

"THE first of the season" in clothes is like the "first" of anything else; if it's  
 good, it's apt to be a source of more than usual satisfaction because it's first.  
 The first man who goes out of this store wearing one of our new suits or one of  
 our fine overcoats for Fall is sure to get a lot of pleasure in it; he will look better  
 dressed than the men around him; he'll have a distinction in style and fashion that's  
 quite unusual.

## Hart Schaffner & Marx

have produced for us some of the most stunning creations we have ever had to  
 offer our trade. The new grays and blues in suit fabrics are exceptionally attrac-  
 tive; many patterns in the weave from the plain colors in worsted and serges, to  
 checks, plaids, stripes, self-stripes and other pattern weaves. Overcoats and rain-  
 coats, too, are in many pleasing colors and weaves. You'd better be one of the  
 first in them. Suits, \$20.00 to \$35.00. Overcoats, \$18.00 to \$30.00.

This Store is the Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

## Simon Stern, the Central Avenue Clothier

## INDICTED BY GRAND JURY ON NINE COUNTS

TRUE BILL AGAINST  
 PFEIFFER AND NUÑEZ

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 to have been committed by Pfeiffer  
 and Nuñez are still fresh in the  
 minds of the public. On the night of  
 June 24 last, Mr. and Mrs. Goldie  
 Majorbanks arrived on a freight train  
 from San Marcos, leaving the train at

Abajo, three miles south of Albuquerque.  
 While walking through the  
 Santa Fe yards en route to the city  
 they were accosted by two men who  
 inquired of them their reason for  
 providing about the right of way at  
 that time of the night, the hour being  
 between a and 3 o'clock. Explanations  
 by the couple were unavailing  
 and one of the men, who represented  
 himself to be an officer, drew a re-  
 volver and told them they were  
 under arrest for trespassing. The hus-  
 band was taken several hundred feet  
 south of the Abajo telegraph office,  
 where he was forced to enter a box-  
 car at the point of a gun. Majorbanks  
 was locked in the car and his wife  
 was dragged into the sand hills by the  
 two men, where she was robbed and  
 brutally assaulted. After accomplish-  
 ing their purpose the men coerced  
 the woman to walk a short distance  
 to the Abajo office and told her to go  
 to the boxcar and liberate her hus-  
 band. Majorbanks, however, in the  
 meantime had escaped and had notified  
 the authorities of the affair. No  
 trace of the men was found that  
 night, but Pfeiffer was arrested the  
 next day, charged with the crime.  
 Nuñez was arrested three days after  
 as an accomplice. Pfeiffer refused to  
 make any statement, but Nuñez  
 made a deposition, admitting that he  
 was implicated in the crime, but de-  
 clared that Pfeiffer was the leader  
 and had proposed the plan to him.  
 The men were turned over to await  
 the action of the grand jury on July  
 10 and that body indicted them yester-  
 day as stated. The assault upon  
 Mrs. Majorbanks created intense  
 feeling in Albuquerque at the time it  
 occurred and for days there were  
 threats of lynching the men accused  
 of the crime. The men will be tried  
 at the present term of court, the trial  
 beginning probably within the next  
 week.

Zamora Indicted.

Francisco Zamora was indicted by the  
 grand jury yesterday for assault with  
 intent to kill upon the person of James  
 Wellborn. Zamora stabbed Wellborn in a  
 spasm of rage in an old Albuquerque  
 about three months ago. He has been  
 in jail since the affair occurred.  
 Captain Lester of Alameda was in-  
 dicted for assault with intent to kill.  
 He was released on bond.

A VERY LITTLE MONEY WILL  
 GO A LONG WAY WITH US AND  
 YOU ALSO. COME AND EXAMINE  
 211 S. SECOND ST. PHONE 46.  
 OUR STAFF: F. G. Pratt & Co.

For Sale—Five-passenger touring  
 car; a bargain. 796 W. Central.

Nothing Starts Your Blood to Circulating these cool mornings  
 like a good American Block Coal fire. We have

**The American Block Coal**  
 AZTEC FUEL CO. PHONE 251

**Marcus P. Sawtelle**  
 Contractor and Builder.  
 1011 NORTH FIRST STREET.  
 TELEPHONE 1080.

**AVIATORS AT BERLIN**  
 MAKE BETTER SHOWING

Johannishall, Oct. 1.—Today has  
 brought forth the best results yet at-  
 tained in aviation week. M. Boucher,  
 who needed to compete for the dis-  
 tance trophy, covered 120 rounds of  
 the course in fine and steady style  
 and finally had to descend on account  
 of darkness. The distance covered  
 was 80.4 miles and the time 2:41:50.  
 His height during the flight was from  
 100 to 120 feet.

Henry Fierman, competing for the  
 speed and distance prize, covered 51  
 miles in 1:21. Flying low between 20  
 and 30 feet he sped around the course  
 with great regularity, making eleven  
 after circles in two minutes and forty  
 seconds.

Mr. Boucher, in trying for the long  
 distance prize, made 13.4 miles in 24  
 minutes, and then had trouble with  
 his motor.

When in Albuquerque for the Fair  
 stop at Hotel Craig, 118 1/2 W. Silver  
 Ave. Clean and Respectable. Finest  
 rooms in the city. Rates always rea-  
 sonable. Come.

**Claud Hutto**  
 Stenographer  
 and Notary Public  
 117 1-2 W. Gold  
 Phone 898.

**At G. B. Brajevich's Stationery**  
 and Notion Store (opposite Postof-  
 fice) can be found the best standard  
 cigars and tobacco, kept in perfect  
 condition for immediate use, in spe-  
 cially constructed cases. Mr. Braje-  
 vich is selling out under the original  
 cost a large variety of school  
 books and toys.

## Crane Millinery

AND DRESSMAKING 502 W. CENTRAL

New Fall Stock  
 Just Received  
 MATTHEW HOWELL, 502 West Central Avenue, Albuquerque.