

THE ALBUQUERQUE CITIZEN

By The Citizen Publishing Company

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A CHANGE DEMANDED.

The Citizen is confident that it voices the sentiment of this community, when it places on record two demands. The first is that the proposal of Marshal McMillin, that the conduct of his force be inquired into by the city council, in the matter of the action of some of that force towards women visiting the city, shall be acted on.

This is due the police force, and also due the many who believe and assert that, whatever the motive, whether greed of gain or an activity not according to wisdom, the efforts to fasten fines upon women of recent arrival in the city, have been in excess of the requirements of existing law.

The second demand is that the present "system," by which the police are stimulated to the collection of their own wages, from drunken men and fallen women, actual or supposed, shall be changed. The reasons for this demand are numerous and imperative. Only a few need now be mentioned:

Any system of police regulation is infamous, the result of which may end in suicide.

Any such system is infamous, which places before the guardians of the law the opportunity and the incentive for persecution for pecuniary gain.

Any such system is infamous which makes it possible for an unprotected woman to be frightened into submission to blackmail.

Any such system is infamous which makes an irresponsible policeman to be prosecutor, witness, judge and jury, and without any process of law to arrest and mule a helpless woman.

Any such system is infamous which makes the city a beneficiary from the lowest vices of its people.

Any such system is infamous which makes its police spies on the private conduct of the people.

Any such system is infamous which deprives the American, even though a feeble woman, of the birthright of the Tonic races, that every one shall be considered innocent till proven guilty.

These reasons might be increased an hundred fold, but the foregoing are enough to damn the present system and demand its repeal.

The Citizen desires to say in this connection, that Mr. McMillin has made an excellent marshal, and that the people of Albuquerque have the utmost confidence in his integrity as a man and officer, also had not been elected to his present position so often. Nevertheless, the present attitude of the city government towards the social evil demands radical change in theory and practice.

CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO.

A recent Washington telegram stated that the department of agriculture is carrying on investigations in tobacco growing that promise big returns. Small areas are being grown in various parts of the country, particularly Connecticut, Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia and Texas.

One five-acre plot in Virginia has been made particularly valuable as a demonstration plot. Part of it was fertilized and planted according to the prevailing custom of the country. This yielded a net profit of \$5.50 per acre. On another acre, by better culture and fertilizing, the net profit was \$29.23, or nearly six times as great as by the old method.

In Texas the bureau of soils found a high class tobacco soil in a section where no tobacco had ever been grown. Citizens of the community laughed at the idea of growing the crop there. A few acres were planted by the department and tobacco of such a high grade produced that the net profit amounted to nearly \$50 per acre. Land owners took notice at once, and will grow tobacco in the future.

It is believed that Ohio will plant more than 700 acres of tobacco this year. Two years ago a 10-acre tobacco farm was bought in the Miami valley district. It was planted with Cuban seed. The crop brought 35 cents per pound, or 20 cents more than the kind usually grown in that section.

It is much to be regretted that the experiment in tobacco raising in this valley and near this city, made a couple of years ago, should have been so inauspiciously conducted, for many believe that tobacco could be made a very remunerative crop here.

THE STATEHOOD SITUATION.

The Arizona Daily Star, probably the most influential daily in the territory of Arizona, is making a fine fight for joint statehood between Arizona and New Mexico. In a recent issue it had the following address of Oklahoma to New Mexico and Arizona:

I don't want to play in your yard.

I don't like you any more;

You'll be sorry when you see me—

Sliding in the statehood door.

In a previous issue it had the following two extracts: "The statehood knockers in both New Mexico and Arizona are trying to keep up an anvil chorus of dissent. They are so deeply prejudiced that they will not even discuss the question. They simply iterate, and reiterate, 'we don't want it,' and they talk as though they were the whole people of both territories."

"The anti-statehood shouters are growing less and less in numbers. The loyal league of self government citizens of Arizona are for statehood. If they cannot get just what they desire they will take the best they can get and feel grateful for that. Statehood is going to win for Arizona. Keep this in mind."

NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

This country sold abroad during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, says an exchange, American products to the amount of \$1,491,649,978, a gain of \$56,470,961 over the year 1904. The total exports of domestic and foreign merchandise were \$1,518,462,833, the largest on record.

While this country sold more of its products abroad in the year ending June, 1905, it bought more goods from other countries than in any previous year. While the exports for 1905 exceeded those for 1904 by \$57,535,000, the imports went up to \$1,117,507,500, an increase over 1904 of \$126,420,000. However, the exports exceeded the imports by \$400,955,333.

In ten years the exports have increased from \$793,892,599 to \$1,518,462,833. In other words, this country is selling double the amount of merchandise that was sold in 1895. In the same ten years, imports have increased from \$731,969,965 to \$1,117,507,500, an increase of \$385,537,535. The excess of exports in 1895 was only \$75,568,200, while in 1905 the excess was \$400,955,333.

The Citizen, the other day, called attention to the fact that Carlsbad had secured free delivery, and asked why Albuquerque should not do the same. In urging a similar course for Santa Fe, the New Mexican says: "Delegate Andrews will help; Postmaster Walter will do all in his power to further the project and has the necessary blanks in readiness. All that is needed is the circulation of a petition and the endorsement of the Board of Trade. Rural delivery routes help to bring trade and prevent its going to more distant centers; they are a palpable benefit to the communities served; they result in the distribution of government money in the immediate vicinity of their establishment and they are evidences that a community is wide awake and commercially active." This is a matter the Commercial club of Albuquerque could well take in hand.

Henry A. Castle, formerly auditor for the postoffice department, says a conservative estimate of the loss to the postal revenues from the free mail facilities enjoyed by the various departments, would not fall short of \$15,000,000. This loss, if correctly stated, should not be laid at all to the postoffice department, but should be charged in true amounts to the various departments which were benefited, the postal department getting due credit for the same.

POLITICAL AS WELL AS MEDICAL DOCTORS DIFFER PAY MONEY AND TAKE CHOICE

Jan. J. Hill, the northwestern railway magnate, makes a poor pessimist. Indeed, these are bad times for pessimists.

Hill's warning regarding the dwindling foreign trade of the United States might seem at first glance to be justified by government statistics. But a little analysis of the facts shows his croakings to be only hot air.

The figures for the fiscal year ended June 30 show the trade balance in favor of Uncle Sam fell over \$68,000,000, as compared with the previous twelve months. Ordinarily such a result might be viewed with alarm and call for investigation, but the causes are so clear that the condition occasions no misgivings.

The decline in our foreign merchandise credits was not due to lessened consumption of American products by foreigners, for the figures show that all records for the condition were broken.

The previous banner year of our reports was exceeded \$31,000,000 in the year just closed.

This, in spite of the shortage in the wheat crop and the speculation in that staple.

The enormous total of our exports seems to be shrunken only when compared with our importations. These were the greatest in history and were chiefly responsible for the cutting down of the country's trade balance.

There is nothing to worry about in the story of the statistics. American products are more popular abroad than ever before. Yankee enterprise and activity in the foreign markets have not relaxed in the least.

If the hope as to the present grain harvest is realized the United States will once more leap into first place as an exporting nation.—Selected.

"It is a condition which confronts us; not a theory." The trite phrase was coined by Grover Cleveland in his famous tariff revision campaign sixteen years ago. It applies again today. The tariff question once more looms upon the political horizon.

Much concern has been felt over the unsatisfactory balance of trade for the last year. In spite of the high Dingley duties, imports have increased enormously over exports.

The cause lies deep. There is almost word-wide retaliation against our high tariff. Manufacturers of sewing machines, typewriters, electrical machinery, shoes and leather, the growers of bread-stuffs and fruits and the cattle raisers are beginning to appreciate the effect of European high tariffs.

The boycott of American goods in China threatens to assume serious proportions. The most delicate diplomacy will be called for to save American trade from a loss of many millions a year in that direction alone.

Yet the situation in China is less serious for us than that throughout Europe.

The inevitable loss of a large portion of the valuable trade with Germany, unless the rigor of her tariff, which is to go into operation next spring, shall be mitigated, is having a powerful effect upon all who are interested in that trade.

Switzerland has a new tariff whose maximum duties will be imposed upon American goods.

Austria-Hungary is expected to put in operation soon a new tariff which will be prohibitory as regards a number of American products now largely consumed there.

Thus one European country after another is adopting the policy of the exclusion of American goods unless the United States will make concessions to them by abating here and there the extreme exclusiveness of our own tariff.

The interest in the reciprocity convention which is to be held in Chicago next month is increasing.

Announcement has come that President Roosevelt has decided to call a special session of congress on November 11, "to act," according to one statement, "on some anti-railroad and other railroad legislation and also for the consideration of tariff conditions.—Selected.

LUTHER BURBANK'S METHODS OF WORKING VEGETABLE WONDER

While much is known, in a general way, of the results of hybridization and selection of fruits, flowers and plants by Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, California, comparatively little has been disclosed of the methods by which the "wizard" attains the marvelous success with which he has been popularly credited.

The current Popular Science Monthly contains an interesting paper by Professor Hugo de Vries, of the University of Holland, which gives much information regarding Burbank's methods and achievements. In company with Professor Jacques Loeb, who is studying especially the origin of life, and other scientists, Professor de Vries visited Mr. Burbank at his experimental garden and farm, and abundant opportunity was given for the study of methods and the observation of results. They learned that while the number of combinations produced by Burbank in his selections and hybridizations may be unlimited, yet the creation of new characters was entirely excluded. They saw much which both interested and gratified them from a scientific point of view; and Professor de Vries, in his interesting paper, has thrown much new light on the work of the experimenter. Technically, the writer declares, Burbank is a selective breeder, and neither is nor claims to be in any sense a creator.

In the article of the Popular Science Monthly, Professor de Vries describes much in detail the many changes which Mr. Burbank has made in fruits and flowers and plants. The story he tells of the transformation of the lightly considered coast plum, absolutely inedible, into a pitless and altogether desirable fruit, covers several pages of the magazine, and other results of selection and hybridization receive consideration.

The transformation of the ugly, spine-covered cactus (the prickly pear of the Arizona deserts) into a wholesome and nourishing food for cattle is recorded as one of Mr. Burbank's greatest achievements, although the general benefit to mankind in the production of more choice fruits, more fragrant and beautiful flowers, and in the production of more hardy plants, is by no means minimized in the review of the California experimenter's work by the accomplished Dutch scientist.—Arizona Republican.

Some idea of the scope of Burbank's operations may be gained from the fact that there are growing on his farm as many as three hundred thousand distinct varieties of plums; sixty thousand varieties of peaches and nectarines; five thousand almonds, and a like number of walnuts and chestnuts, besides thousands of berries and flowers.

One day he discovers, among the thousands of yellow popples, growing in one of his beds, a single flower in which there is a threadlike touch of scarlet color. He isolates the plant, saves its seeds, and plants them. Some of the seedlings show the characteristic of their scarlet-tinted ancestor. These are chosen; the others are discarded. The new seeds are planted and the seedlings again subjected to careful selection. After years of patient labor he is rewarded by the possession of a scarlet poppy instead of the yellow one which he started. Other popples are similarly turned to orange and white and variegated hues.

In studying a bed of verbenas of a scentless variety, he notices a faint odor as of the trailing arbutus. He searches for the plant with the odor but fails to find it. Another year the same odor is discovered, and a persistent flower-by-flower search discloses the plant which in some way has come to possess this property. It is isolated and the work of selection and re-selection goes on until the result is a beautiful flower, naturally odorless, which exhales a delightful fragrance.—Success Magazine.

MORENCI COMING TO THE FAIR

Arizona Mining Town Will Send Strong Team to Baseball Tournament.

MANY APPLICANTS FOR UMPIRE

Secretary Sellers has received a letter from the Morenci, Ariz., Athletic association, stating that the association wishes to enter the Morenci club in the baseball tournament to be held during the territorial fair. The letter is from H. E. Broubaker, captain of the team, and asks for pacificators concerning the expense of taking care of a team here during the week of the fair, accommodations, etc.

This is the first Arizona club to make application to enter the fair tournament. Other teams that are expected to enter from the southwest are Clifton, Ariz., and El Paso, Texas. With the Las Vegas Blues and the Santa Fe team, this will make six clubs that will participate in the tournament, counting Albuquerque.

Many Want to Be Umpire. The candidates for official umpire for the fair series have commenced to hob up. The latest candidate is Charles Krouse, of El Paso, Texas. In his application Krouse states that he is a thorough umpire, and understands the game from A to Z. His name has been placed on file.

At present, the man who seems to stand the best show for umpire is D. N. Combs, of this city, who has been giving the greatest satisfaction here of late. Combs is a veteran at the business and it is not believed that any objection can be raised by outside clubs, on the grounds that he is an Albuquerque man. Several others from Colorado and Kansas want to get into the game as umpire fair week, but as yet they have not made formal application to the management.

Elston E. Jones, son of Prof. F. A. Jones, will leave tomorrow accompanied by his mother for the Jemez Hot Springs, where they will remain during the month of August. Upon their return to this city, Elston will go east and enter one of the leading schools of mines.

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Owing to the very large demand for reserved seats at the Casino, no orders, (telephone or otherwise), will be accepted for any particular date, until 9 a. m. of that date. Diastrom is at the store of O. A. Matson & Co., 212 West Railroad avenue, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, from 9 a. m. to 12 noon, and at the Casino from 2 to 5 p. m. D. K. B. SELLERS, Manager.

NOTICE.

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