

THE ALBUQUERQUE CITIZEN

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COST OF BURGLARIES.

Last night there was a robbery committed in this city; and such robberies, more or less important, come from the person, others from the premises and others from places of business, are occurring daily and nightly all over the land.

This brings to mind that in the current issue of Leslie's Monthly there is an estimate of the annual loss from burglaries in New York. A comparison is made to prove that burglaries cost more than fires. The relative rates for fire and burglary insurance are used as an argument in favor of the greater loss by burglary, as the premium rate for fire insurance averages only a fifth of the rate for burglary insurance.

There are about 8,000 fires every year in New York, with an average loss of some \$10,000,000. The number of fires is increasing in a smaller proportion than the increase of the population, and the average loss by fire is diminishing through the increased efficiency of the fire department.

The same year that there were 8,424 fires in New York there were 1,764 arrests for burglary. This does not include arrests for grand or petit larceny, but only for the forcible entry and taking which constitute burglary. It is said to be the experience of the burglary insurance companies that only one burglary in twenty is followed by the arrest of the criminal; and that the average loss is \$450. On the basis of these statistics there would be between 30,000 and 40,000 burglaries every year in New York and the value to the owners of the property taken would be almost \$20,000,000. These figures are difficult to believe. If this proportion prevailed throughout the United States there would be a million burglaries a year.

The profits to the burglars cannot be computed as anything like the equivalent of the value of the stolen articles to their owner. Clothing, jewelry, silver plate and other valuable portable articles, which are those most commonly taken, are worth much more to the owners than to the second hand dealer. Jewelry settings would have to be destroyed, and the plate melted is worth no more than its bullion value. Besides this absolute loss, burglars are unable to realize on their plunder more than a small fraction of its real value.

STATEHOOD SENTIMENT GROWING.

The Raton Gazette has come out for any kind of statehood, which can be gotten. It says: "That any private citizen should object to statehood because it is not in the right form, is evidence of mental derangement. Time was when we were particular to a specific kind of statehood, but we have long since ceased to be fastidious. All we ask now is statehood without qualification."

The Lordsburg Liberal, where Don H. Kedzie has so long and so ably been at the helm, says: "Many men who are well informed as to the state of public opinion in the two territories claim that if joint statehood is ever submitted to the people it will be adopted by an overwhelming majority in both New Mexico and Arizona. The Liberal believes in the voice of the people, and would like to hear them speak. If knows of one vote, the only one actually under its editor's control, which would be cast for any kind of statehood, rather than remain in a territory."

These are two influential and desirable additions to the ranks of those who say statehood under any conditions rather than remain a territory.

VERY SENSIBLE QUESTION.

The people are beginning to ask what advantages will single statehood have in store for the people over that of joint statehood. The expense of administering two states will certainly be much greater than that of administering one commonwealth. The influence of two very small states will not be anything like as strong as that of a large, a great, robust state. The chance of rings so prevalent in small states will be absent in a great state, such as Texas, which has always been too big for any ring to manage. In great states the chance for the rule of the people as against ring rule is very pronounced.

Yes, the people are making the inquiry: "What advantage to Arizona, outside of a score of chronic politicians, will single statehood give to us?" This is the question the masses of the people are asking. To ask a question is sometimes an unanswerable reply to the question asked.—Tucson, Arizona, Star.

According to the Washington Post of July 31, there was at the national capital Chas. M. Fecheimer, a prominent attorney of Chickasha, Indian Territory. This gentleman is quoted as saying: "But there is one thing on which all our people are thoroughly agreed, and that is the matter of statehood. We have, in combination with Oklahoma, a bigger population than Kansas, and yet our development is hindered and our lives made miserable because of our absurd political status. People from other parts of the country, who are attracted by the rich resources of the two territories, will not settle there or invest money with us until the situation is cleared up, and that will never be done until the two are made into a single state."

There is a prominent newspaper man in New York, who is going to be tried for blackmailing, because he made people pay from \$500 to \$10,000 for his book, "Fads and Fancies," else he would publish in that book some scandal they did not want made public. Hasn't the police "system" of this city been of the same character? Have not timid and defenseless women been made to pay \$10 fine and \$5 for going for the fine, in the hope of keeping out of publicity? There is this difference. The New York editor did not publish the scandals after being paid not to do so; but some of the Albuquerque guardians of the peace take the money and blab about it afterwards. The city council must see to it that the system shall be changed.

There are three fundamental principles of jurisprudence underlying the laws of all Tonic races, to which the Anglo-American belongs: Everyone shall be presumed innocent till proven guilty; every accused person shall have right of trial by jury of peers; a man's home is his castle, inviolable by the entrance of any, except by request or after due process of law, and this home may be a palace or a hotel, a residence or a room in a boarding house. That these three principles have been often violated in this city cannot be denied, and that, too, by those paid to maintain the law, not to violate it. The city council will be derelict in duty if it shall not probe this matter to the bottom, and if it shall not change the "system" under which such violations are made possible.

Don Kedzie of the Lordsburg Liberal gets off a good thing. He says: "The Liberal has heard it rumored that there is a fight on at Albuquerque over the water question, some of the citizens wanting the city to own its own waterworks, and others, who think the city cannot afford this, want the franchise of the water company extended. The matter does not appear to excite much interest in Albuquerque, for none of the papers there seem to pay any attention to the question." This is a good one on the Albuquerque dailies, which for nearly three months fought over the question, with scarcely a day's intermission.

All authorities on the wool and sheep industries predict higher prices for both, during the coming year, than have prevailed during the present year. This means that next year will be the year of greatest prosperity New Mexico has ever known. The shipments of wool over the Santa Fe Central this year will be close on to 2,000,000 pounds, as against 300,000 pounds last year. New Mexico certainly seems to be in the swim, with her sheep, wool, cattle, goats, minerals, railroad building and influx of inhabitants.

The question is being quite largely asked, "How can a constable enforce a city ordinance at a place which is outside the city limits?"

QUEER WAYS OF AN ABLE AMERICAN COURT

The gold medal for adamant nerve has been held for a long time by the man who, when convicted of the murder of his father and mother, pleaded for mercy on the ground that he was left an orphan.

But in the St. Louis court of criminal correction a new record has just been established which makes this old one look ludicrously insignificant.

A rich young society and sporting blood, arrested for confessed theft of valuable fishing tackle, has been given a quick trial in order that his elaborately planned fishing trip might not be interfered with.

The larceny to which the young swell pleaded guilty involved a workhouse sentence. But the gracious court had not the hardness of heart to forcibly cancel a Canadian fishing engagement, for which the tackle had been so eagerly, if feloniously, accumulated, and contented itself with a fine and costs, which were promptly paid.

True, there was another argument in favor of leniency for the young swell. He voiced it himself when, having pleaded guilty, he said:

"I forgot in my blindness that the sorrow, the humiliation and the disgrace was not for me, but would prove a burden which my people—my father, mother, sisters and brothers—had to share."

The touching plea possibly helped to influence the court. It would seem cruel indeed in a court deliberately to add to the sorrow and humiliation of a young man, his highly respectable relatives—so very highly respectable as to be able to pay in spot cash the fine and costs.

Courts, after all, are human and cannot be expected always to resist the pathetic appeal of a humiliated parent with coin in hand.

There is chance here for fine gush over the tender sentiment and sympathy of a judge who may perhaps be a father himself, or at least has had one of his own.

But the cruel fact obtrudes that guilty young men do go to workhouses in spite of the sorrow and humiliation of fathers and mothers who may be honest and clean, but have not that high respectability which attaches, even in the courts, to people who come with cash in hand.

The hope and pride of many a noble man have been shattered and the light has gone out of the life of many a noble woman as, penniless and helpless, they have crouched speechless while a court, without a jar of its coars or a flutter of its sentiment, has sentenced their beloved boy to a workhouse.

The other day in Chicago the building of Murderer Hoch's gallows proceeded grimly, unheeding of every plea of right or mercy, until suddenly the blindfolded goddess with the scales caught the clink of gold, and, as by magic, the sawing and hammering were stilled.

The speedy release of a confessed thief in order that he may take his stolen fishing tackle on a fishing trip is strange procedure for a court.

PECULIAR PYROTECHNICS OF EUROPE'S WAR LORD

What will Emperor William do next?

There is no use in speculating upon it. His past performances show that he will do the unexpected. Of all monarchs, he is the one who would have become famous regardless of the accident of birth. He is as full of initiative of a certain degree as was Alexander the Great. He has entered into the game of modern diplomacy with a zest that indicates he simply revels in it. "Modern diplomacy" we have come to style that diplomacy which goes out and does things in the most frank way to the desired end. It is the diplomacy of John Hay and of Roosevelt, and, somewhat, of the Japanese. It is being feebly imitated by the British and the French.

Take into consideration his visit to Morocco and outspoken demand for the "open door." Rash as it appeared at the moment, it turns out to have upset the labored, old-fashioned diplomacy of France and Great Britain. While still stunned from it and engaged in a clumsy, obsolete "entente cordiale" performance with all the accompaniments of their jockies (who hate each other like sin) fraternizing at Brest, they see William bob up in the Baltic in heart-to-heart talks with King Oscar and the czar of Russia. What does he want? What will he do? Nothing except what will be worse for the other fellow. And the galling part of it is, the other fellow knows it and cannot help it.

One beauty of the Teutonic emperor's enterprise is that he has seldom been found striking at random. There is brains in the most of his motives. When he was younger he made some mistakes, but lately—no.

Had William become a citizen of New York City it would have had a German boss instead of a Croker, and a more brilliant one.

SOME STORIES WISE AND SOME OTHERWISE

In The Woods.

A New York man fond of passing much of his time in the Adirondacks tells a story which it is thought has never before been published, with reference to a visit made to that picturesque region by Ralph Waldo Emerson.

According to one of the old guides, who remembered the philosopher, Emerson had enjoyed his stay immensely. Once some one asked this guide, known as "Steve," what sort of impression the Sage of Concord had made upon the natives.

"Well, sir," obligingly responded the guide, "he was a gentleman, every inch of him; as nice a chap as you'd care to see—pleasant and kind. And he was a scholar, too, alius figgerin', studyin' and writin', though we think he'd had a better time ahuntin', air' fishin'; but, sir, I'm here to state that he was the alldreaded, homeliest critter for his age that ever came into these woods.—Harper's Weekly.

He Had to Do It.

"Uncle Reuben," she said kindly patting him on the shoulder, after the guests had gone, "I hope you won't feel hurt or think I'm stuck up just because I live in the city, but—but won't you please not tuck your napkin in under your chin again the way you did this evening—at least not when we have guests at dinner?"

"My gracious, Lizzie," he replied, "I don't see nothin' wrong about that. A feller has to save his shirt and collar some way, and that blamed barber you got me to go to this mornin' trimmed my whiskers so close they don't ketch a thing."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Servant Problem in 1667.

There was a servant problem of centuries ago, but it was solved in a rough-and-ready fashion, nor yet an unpleasant one. As Pepps records, on April 2, 1667, he came home, "saw my door and hatch open, left so by Luce, our cook maid, which so vexed me that I did give her a kick in our entry and offered a blow at her." But this, which would have made a police court case in these days, seems to have left the harmony of the seventeenth century household undisturbed. For with the kicks came the halfpence.—London Chronicle.

A Spiritual Seance.

"This payroll is too big!" exclaimed the manager of the Hamlet company. "Can't we get along with less people?"

"You might give up the ghost," suggested one of the grave diggers.

And the manager, wrongly thinking the suggestion referred to himself, discharged the humorist instantly.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SOCIAL EVIL QUESTION

Albuquerque, Aug. 5, 1905.

Editor Citizen:

I am much pleased with the position your paper has taken in the matter of demanding a change in the present method of police control of the social evil question.

I do not think there can be two questions about the present method. It is vicious, in that it has no tendency to suppress vice but rather to increase it, and all who may have the money to pay the fee or "fine." The only thing that can be said of it, is that the method largely augments the city revenues, which is a fact to be ashamed of rather than boasted about.

I need not point out the evils of the present plan, as The Citizen has already done so. But I do think there should be a remedy adopted by the city council. My idea is that every licensed woman and licensee should be issued, not fines imposed, should require to reside in a licensed house, the license paid by the house depending upon the number of inmates; but allow no woman to ply this trade other than in a licensed house. This would do away with such cribs as have rendered famous "hell's half acre." If any form of leading a life of prostitution outside of any licensed house, make them suffer the heaviest penalty of the law.

Furthermore, remove these houses to some secluded out-skirt of the city, where they will not be obnoxious to the occupants of family residences. As it is now, they are in the very heart of Albuquerque, in a stone's throw of the main business streets, and adjacent to much which should be valuable residence property. As they now are, they have prevented the growth of the city in one of its most central districts; they have depreciated property every where around them and they are so scatter through their cribs, dives and saloons, that the cost of policing them is great and growing.

Here is the remedy, Mr. Editor: Condemn houses, and confine all licensed houses to some suburban district. CONSTANT READER.

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Scale For Discounting Legal Tender Notes

Table with columns for 'The BANK OF COMMERCE' and 'ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO'. Includes text: 'Capital and Surplus, \$1,750,000.00'.

The above is a fac-simile of the discount-glass used by the Treasurer of the United States. United States notes, fractional currency notes, gold certificates, silver certificates, and Treasury notes of 1890, are redeemable by the Treasury, and when not mutilated so that less than three-fifths of the original proportions remain, by the several Assistant Treasurers in New York and San Francisco. United States notes are redeemable in coin, in sums not less than \$50, by the Assistant Treasurers in New York and San Francisco. Treasury notes of 1890 are redeemable in coin, in sums not less than \$50, by the Treasurer and all the Assistant Treasurers. Silver certificates are redeemable in standard silver dollars only, or exchangeable for other silver certificates. National bank notes are redeemable by the Treasurer, but not by the Assistant Treasurers. United States notes, fractional currency notes, gold certificates, silver certificates, Treasury notes of 1890, and National bank notes, when mutilated so that less than three-fifths, but clearly more than two-fifths, of the original proportions remain, are redeemable by Treasury only, at one-half the face value of the whole note or certificate. Fragments not clearly more than two-fifths are not redeemed, unless accompanied by the evidence required in paragraph 15. Fragments less than three-fifths are redeemed at the face value of the whole note when accompanied by an affidavit of the owner or other persons having knowledge of the facts that the missing portions have been totally destroyed. The affidavit must state the cause and manner of the mutilation, and must be sworn and subscribed to before an officer qualified to administer oaths, who must affix his official seal thereto, and the character of the affiant must be certified to be good by such officer or some other having an official seal. Signatures by mark (X) must be witnessed by two persons who can write, and who must give their place of residence. The Treasurer will exercise such discretion under this regulation as may seem to him needful to protect the United States from fraud. Fragments not redeemable are rejected and returned.

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