

THE ALBUQUERQUE CITIZEN
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CONGRESSIONAL PARTY

The Optic of yesterday denies the claim of the joint statehood papers that the reports of the views held by the congressional party while in Arizona were somewhat too highly colored, and refers to the interviews with the party as published in the same issue of the Optic.

The Citizen would not for a moment insinuate that the Optic interviews, in passing through the mind of the reporter, were just as liable to a personal coloring as were the interviews in the Arizona papers; though in support of such a possibility the fact that even in scientific investigation and observation allowance must be made for what scientists call "the personal equation," while the Optic's own assertion that the attitude of the party "will prove entirely pleasing to the majority of the people of New Mexico and Arizona" certainly supplies an illustration of how easy it is to project one's own thoughts upon the opinions of others. However, The Citizen would ask a question and make a statement.

The question is, What is the attitude of the congressional party, which the Optic states will be so entirely pleasing to the majority of the people of New Mexico and Arizona? The Optic, doubtless without any conscious use of "the personal equation," says that this attitude is: "Drop this joint statehood agitation. The territories deserve separate statehood. Educate the nation and congress to that idea. We will help you all we can, and New Mexico and Arizona can't be kept out of the Union for five years more. The fight being made by a few people in the territory and by some members of congress is all that is keeping you out now."

Three comments are all this "attitude" deserves. First, it is a confession that at present there is no hope for single statehood. To get that "the nation and congress" must be "educated," and even with all the "help" this party proposes to render, the most optimistic of them put the limit at five more years. Single statehood, therefore, is a mere pretense under which to avoid all statehood.

Second, the attitude is the height of absurdity. For fifty years New Mexico has been kept out of the Union. During twenty-two of those years, to the personal knowledge of this writer, ceaseless, strenuous and intelligent efforts have been made to educate the nation and congress to let New Mexico into the Union; and yet the visiting party confesses that the nation and congress must still be educated. But, says one, whom Arizona hospitality had rendered hopeful, what nearly twenty-five years of well directed effort has failed to do, can easily be done in the next five years, for in this education of the nation and congress "we will help you all we can."

Third, the attitude is absolutely false. What keeps New Mexico, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Arizona from each entering the Union as a separate and independent state, is not the lack of education on the part of the nation and congress, but the determination of the money power in the eastern and central states that its supremacy in the senate, and therefore in legislation, shall not be endangered by the admission of eight additional senators from the southwest. Even the able aid of the ten gentlemen who have been touring Arizona cannot, even though they make themselves missionaries of education to the nation and congress, scale this rock of Gibraltar, for it is a matter of vital interest and not of mere ignorance. It is further false that the effort for joint statehood is all that is keeping you out now? Is it keeping Oklahoma and Indian Territory out? Did it keep New Mexico out for fifty years? Did it keep Arizona and New Mexico out for the last twenty years? Did it keep them out in the fight for the omnibus bill? Did it prevent their admission separately during the last congress? Comment is useless.

The statement which The Citizen desires to make is that the house of representatives will consist on assembling of 386 members. To pass any bill will require 194 votes. The political complexion of the house is 251 republicans and 135 democrats. Joint statehood is a republican party measure. Suppose, then, every democrat shall vote against it. There must be fifty-nine republicans to prove false to party fealty, or in other words fifty more than the nine republicans who recently visited Arizona and passed through New Mexico. Can any one reasonably expect so unusual an occurrence? Then, after defeating jointure, can the democrats hold these fifty-nine republicans to vote for four single statehood bills, or two such bills or an omnibus bill, any of which would have to come up as a democratic measure? Any one can see that the proposition is joint statehood or nothing. The Citizen can further state that within the last two weeks Speaker Cannon stated to a member of congress, than whom one more prominent does not belong to that body, that at an early day in the session a jointure bill will be reported from the committee on territories and will be passed by the house.

LESSON FOR ALL

In this land of free speech and free ballot we have the spectacle, presented in picture elsewhere in this issue, of thousands of men marching to the home of a mighty political boss in Philadelphia and in bitter terms charging him with being a robber, a thief, a disgrace to civilization. Only cool heads kept Philadelphia from anarchy and bloodshed and disgrace Monday night.

But is it possible for one man to rob half a million men? In this land where one man is as good as another can a boss amass millions, build a palace, ride in an imported automobile and live on the fat of the land, all at the expense of the taxpayers? That sounds like a monarchy, like the days of Louis the XV, when France was preparing for her deluge of blood.

The day of the boss is the day of cowardly citizenship. You can't hide it or conceal it or deny it. It is the day of the purchased vote and of the stay-at-home voter. It is the day of the man who places the present business dollar ahead of future liberty. It is the day when the man who wants pure government and public honesty dodges jury duty, and on election day votes for a scoundrel or an inefficient because of loyalty to his party.

A boss, to be in Philadelphia or elsewhere, is strong because manhood is weak. He buys and bribes and corrupts only as men can be bribed and bought and corrupted. Howling mobs may stand before his marble palace and cry for justice, forgetting that the structure was reared on their cowardice and failure to do their full duty as American citizens.

If Philadelphia has learned a lesson, the awful price she has paid may yet prove a good investment and a blessing.

The Chicago immigration bureau one day this week disclosed the fact that forty-nine American girls have been sold into slavery in Chinese harems, most of them lost to civilization and without hope of release save by suicide, being helpless prisoners in Chinese interior towns, subject to the whims of the mandarins who are able to purchase them through the connivance of a woman whose identity is well known to the government officials. The dealer who delivered these girls into slavery resides in Chicago. He has a woman confederate in Shanghai, who is also known to the government secret service agents. The national government says it must rely upon the police and state authorities to punish procurers, because there is no federal law against the exporting of women for immoral purposes. American Consul James L. Rodgers of Shanghai will enlist the cooperation of the English and Chinese authorities of that city. There is evidence that the sale of many American slaves being from \$250 to \$400. American girls, betrayed into the hands of rich Chinese by the two women, bring from \$500 to \$1,000, the price fluctuating according to beauty and accomplishments.

MANY A MODERN BOY AND GIRL DELINQUENT
From Washington Star

He learned to play at tennis. He had won full many a match; On the ball ground he was famous; He could pitch and bat and catch; He could box and throw the hammer. And at wrestling he was good; He was thoroughly athletic— But his father chopped the wood.

She was well informed on ethics. She could formulate a plan Which would show us all our duty To our struggling fellow man. She could write on household topics In a manner hard to beat;— She embroidered fancy pillows— But her mother cooked the meat.

BETTER THAN CHARITY IS HELP FOR THE HELPLESS

Finding suitable work for all who want it and awakening wholesome aspiration in all who are without it, constitute the great human problem of the ages.

General Booth, as head of the Salvation Army, and whose portrait occurs elsewhere in The Citizen today, has issued a remarkable appeal for help in carrying out a scheme he has evolved for dealing with the idleness and distress of the congested cities. The two chief remedies he proposes are: Land colonization and emigration.

The millions of the great cities, who from lack of force or lack of ambition are unable to hold their own in the keen strife for existence in crowded communities, he would transport to the open country or to less densely populated lands. Contact with nature's boundless resources, it is hoped, will quicken the aspirations and stimulate the confidence upon which success depends. It is a proposition to do on a world-wide scale what the Salvation Army has been doing in the United States. The idea upon which were founded the farm colonies in Ohio, Colorado and California is enlarged to embrace Canada and Australia for the relief of the poor of England.

The waste places of the world call for the transforming touch of man's toil. And the helpless, hopeless and crowded down in the congestion of big cities for the neglected land. To take the landless man to the manless land, though oceans intervene, is the task which General Booth is now undertaking.

Three large steamers have been chartered to sail from London, Liverpool and Glasgow early next spring, bearing to Canada their freight of hopeful thousands, helped to an opportunity to lead productive and happy lives. In the scheme there is no charity, in the common meaning of the word. Men are loaned money for their passage and to buy stock and implements. It must be paid back at a fixed time, and the land chosen must be paid for in installments. Nothing is actually given them except opportunity to help themselves. Already the British government has provided some assistance. The government of New Zealand has adopted some such plan. The late Senator Hoar, a couple of years ago, introduced a bill in congress to create a national fund for such use in relieving the congestion of cities and populating the lands of the west.

It is a movement that had a humble beginning, but is today commanding the attention of the greatest philanthropists and statesmen in the world.

OLD AND NEGLECTED TRUTH IS REVIVED IN COLLEGE

"The durable satisfactions of life" were the theme of President Eliot's talk to the freshmen class at Harvard the other night. He told the boys that there was no such satisfaction apart from moral cleanliness. Generosity, too, he extolled, as well as party—generosity in one's judgment of men and women, generosity in one's views of life and history.

Old-fashioned truths are these. In the fevered chase after modern knowledge and in the skyrocket displays of up-to-date theories in science, in sociology, in ethics, in psychology and in theology, we hear little of the homely but fundamental truths upon which human happiness and success have rested from the beginning of time and will rest till the end. In this old-fashioned truth laid down by President Eliot there is a lesson more important for young men to know than in all that is knowledge of science and mathematics, art and literature—yes, all that Harvard's broad curriculum has to offer.

Truth is to the soul—to the real life—what bread and drink are to the body. For, after all, happiness is the main quest of every man. Wealth, political power, military glory and all the rest of the ambitions, high and low, are but roads we take in seeking the supreme end, happiness, but forgetting that happiness lies not at the end of a road, not at the height of an achievement, but is hidden within ourselves, just as the rainbow rests not beyond the hill, but exists in the retina of the eye.

When people deny that there is any such thing in life as lasting satisfaction and declare that all pleasure is the snowflake on the river or the poppy in the sun, blooming for a day and no longer, it may well be doubted whether they have honestly tried Dr. Eliot's prescription. The cavalier and sour critic, the cynic, the everlasting distrustful and deplorer, the man who goes about seeking the poison of life, will never have any lasting satisfactions.

This good, old-fashioned, but sadly neglected, rule of generosity, joined with wholesome living, physical and moral, is the most valuable thing young men can know. And some other men might be amazed and delighted with results if they would give it an honest trial.

Hint to Uncle Sam.
The Canadian government is about to accede to the requests of Canadian mining men and establish a National Department of Mines at Ottawa, under the direction of a minister of mines. The idea is a commendable one. As a cold business proposition Canada will make money by it. Such governmental department will pay for itself ten times over in the first year of its existence. Such a governmental department will foster and aid the mining industry of the Dominion in many ways.—Tres Piedras Mining Reporter.

Many School Children.
Superintendent of Public Instruction Hadley has received the returns from the annual school census for every county except that of Roosevelt. There are over 30,000 between the ages of 5 and 20 years in the territory. The census this year was more carefully taken than ever before, and is a correct indication of the population of the territory, which, according to the above returns, is about 250,000.—Silver City Independent.

To Stop the Interest.
A host of Daniel Webster in handing him a glass of Madeira out of a duty and a well-lubricated bottle said that he had made a little calculation that the wine had cost him two dollars a glass, counting the interest from the time he bought the wine. Webster reached for the bottle and tipped himself to a second glass, saying: "I really must stop that confounded interest."

ADDRESS ON MAKING THE PANAMA CANAL

(Continued from Page 1.)

dertaken the performance of this world duty.

Ability of Engineers.
A body of the most eminent engineers in the world, both Americans and foreigners, have been summoned to advise us to the exact type of canal which should be built. At no distant date I hope to be able to announce what their advice is, and also the action taken upon their advice. Meanwhile the work is already well under way, and has advanced sufficiently far to enable me to announce with certainty that it can surely be accomplished, and probably at rather less expense than was anticipated. But upon the last point, as well as upon the question of time, no positive statement can be made until the report of the commission of engineers as to the exact type of canal has been received.

Work is Difficult.
The work is as difficult as it is important; and it is of course inevitable that from time to time difficulties will occur and checks be encountered. Whenever such is the case the men of little faith at home will lose that little faith, and the critics who confound criteria with criteria will not after their kind. But our people as a whole possess not only faith, but resolution, and are of too virile fiber to be swept one way or the other by mere sensationalism. No check that may come will be of more than trivial and passing consequence; will inflict any permanent damage, or cause any serious delay. The work can be done, is being done, and will be done. What has already been accomplished is a guarantee as to the future. When any such work is undertaken, there are always many adventurers who flock to where it is going on, and many men who think they are adventurers, but who are in reality either weak or timid, follow in their footsteps.

Classes Who Damage.
Some of the first class will now and then cause trouble in one way or another. But every care will be taken to detect any misdeed on their part and to punish them as soon as the misdeed is detected. As for the second class they will cause trouble chiefly by losing heart, returning home, or writing home, and raising a cry that they are not happy and that the conditions of life are not easy, or that the work is not being done as they think it ought to be done. No such men stand just at the stragglers and laggards stand who are ever to be found in the rear of even a victorious army. The veterans of the civil war who are here present will tell you that the very rear of an army, even when it is in the front, is a disgrace to look and behave as if the victory were defeat. And just the same thing is true in any great enterprise in civil life; there are always weaklings who get trampled down or lose heart, and there are always people who listen to their complaints. They amount to nothing one way or the other, so far as achieving results is concerned; and their complaints and outcries need never detain us.

Matter of Health.
I call your attention specifically to the matter of health on the isthmus. The climate was supposed to be deadly, and yellow fever, in especial, was supposed to be epidemic. Yet since we have assumed control there has been far less yellow fever in our own country. The administration is steadily becoming better and more effective, from the hygienic as well as from every other standpoint. The work of building the canal is a great American work, in which the whole American people are interested. It has nothing to do with parties or partisanship, and is being carried on with absolute disregard to all merely political considerations, with regard only to efficiency, honesty and economy.

Interest in Caribbean.
The changing of will, of course, greatly increase our interest in the Caribbean sea. It will be our duty to police the canal, both in the interest of other nations and in our own interest. To do this it is, of course, indispensable to have an efficient navy (and I am happy to say that we are well on our way toward having one), and also to possess, as we already possess, certain strategic points to control the approach to the canal. In addition it is urgently necessary that the insular and continental countries within or bordering upon the Caribbean sea should be able to secure fair dealing and orderly liberty within their own borders. I need not say that the United States not only has no purpose of aggression upon any republic, continental or insular, to the south of us, but has the friendliest feeling toward them, and desires nothing save their progress and prosperity. I do not wish another foot of territory; and I think our conduct toward Cuba is a guaranty that this is our genuine attitude toward all our sister Republics.

Affairs of Neighbors.
If ever we should have to interfere in the affairs of our neighbors it would only be when we found it impossible longer to refrain from doing so without serious damage following; and even in such cases it would only be with the sincere and effective purpose to make our interference beneficial to the peoples concerned. Of course, occupying the position we do, occasions may now and then arise when we can not refrain from such interference, save under penalty of seeing some other strong nation undertake the duty which we neglect; and such neglect would be unfortunate from more than one standpoint. Who ever possible we should gladly give any aid we can to a weaker sister republic which is endeavoring to achieve stability and prosperity. It is an anxious thing for us to refuse such aid, and it is foolish not to give it in any way that will make it really effective, and therefore direct benefit to the people concerned—and of indirect benefit to us, simply because it is a benefit to them. In the last resort, and only in the last resort, it may occasionally be necessary to interfere by exercising what is virtually an international police power. If only to avoid seeing some European power intend to exercise it. In short, while we must interfere always cautiously, and never wantonly; yet, on rare occasions, where the need is great, it may be necessary to interfere, unless we are willing to confess ourselves feeble for the task we have undertaken, and to avow that we are willing to surrender it into stronger hands; and such confession and avowal we can not refrain from making, well to believe that they will ever make.

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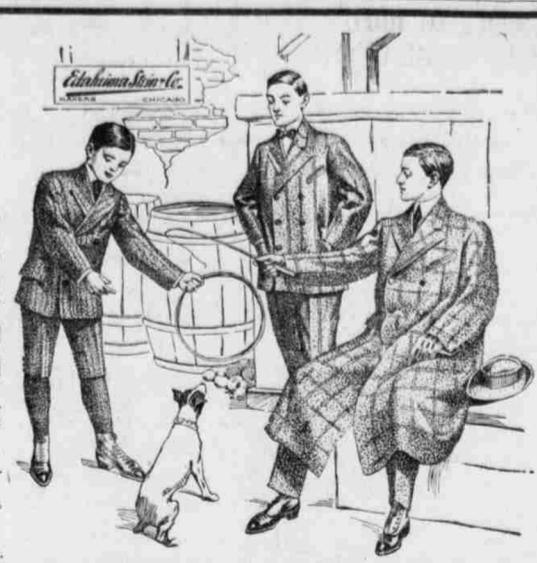
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