

### "LAGUNA" ANSWERED BY "SEAMA" Misrepresentation and Inconsistent Statements Made by the Former.

#### SEAMA APPEARS AS A FRIEND

To The Evening Citizen.  
Seama, N. M., Nov. 19.—An article headed "Strong Words About Laguna Indians," in the Citizen of November 4, is too far off to escape without correction, thus giving the public a little insight of the attitude and work of the writer.  
The writer of the article has been placed at Laguna by the Presbyterian Missionary Society, at a salary, I believe, of \$1,000 per annum, to Christianize the Indians and help the poor and needy of whom he speaks. The young Indians of whom he writes are going to Chisno and getting drunk, are young men who have been members of his church and congregation for a long time, one of which is frequently called upon to fill the pulpit when the missionary does not feel disposed to stir out of the pulpit the bold statement that the high legal authorities declare that the Pueblo Indians are citizens for the sole purpose of getting drunk, and are not even allowed to vote or required to pay taxes. I wonder if his memory is so strong that he cannot remember as far back as the last national election, when the Laguna Indians were not only given the privilege of voting, but were impudently to do so. However, as a body, they did not care to exercise this privilege, but some of them cast their votes. If the writer of the article was so aware of these facts, he certainly should have ascertained the truth before making such a bold statement and criticizing the high legal authorities. The same high legal authorities decided also, that the Pueblo must pay taxes, but through the kindness of the Indians of this section, the commissioner of Indian Affairs, the matter was stood off until further action by congress. Why not state facts as they are, instead of making off-hand, unreliable statements?

These unfortunate young Indians who have fallen into the habit of drinking, should be helped by the sympathy, influence, and strong arm of the church, and encouraged to which they belong, instead of exposing and criticizing them through the public press. In another statement, he says the government is spending thousands of dollars in assisting and educating the Indians, but says that the rich Indians are fat, chubby and educated, and the poor and helpless are left to starve or beg. This is another off-hand statement, without any foundation whatever. I have been in the government Indian service quite a while myself, and have visited many of the Indian reservations, and I have failed to see a single instance in which the government is overlooking the poor and helping the rich instead—assistance is always given the poor and helpless wherever possible. I feel that I am far better posted in this line than the missionary who writes away from the most of his time by his own estate, rarely ever visiting the Indian families except to be to drop in for a meal, or some other personal benefit. We will give an example, viz.: A poor old Indian in one of the Laguna villages headed sheep and his other sheep for years for the Laguna of the above named congregation, and finally, he got old, blind and helpless, when he was cast aside and disregarded altogether by this organization, and left to the mercy of any one who wished to help him. For quite a while he stayed in a cot room without sufficient clothing, depending on the little that neighbors might bring him to eat. The government agent's attention was called to the fact and assistance was at once applied for and the old man is now happily situated in a good home, well clothed and well fed, at the government's expense. Why should not the money paid into the church treasury by the poor Indians be used to help the blind and helpless, of whom he speaks, instead of adding it to the minister's salary or sending it away for the use of the general church? These members are neglected from the pulpit that it is their duty to give a certain per cent, I think half, of the money they have, to the church, and when they are received into the church they are required to promise to obey the minister and elders, therefore, they think they have to do it. The sacred barrels of clothing which are sent here by the missionary society for distribution among the poor would go a long way toward helping the blind and imbecile of whom he writes so sympathetically, were they used wholly for that purpose, instead of the use of a horse, change for corn, the use of a horse, and the like, or for anybody from whom a little service can be gotten. Surely, if he were in sympathy with these poor Indians, he would use these available means for their benefit, and visit the needy and helpless instead of remaining at home and criticizing those who are trying to do something for them—even the services are even conducted by the Indians alone. To be sure, an investigation is sadly needed.

The large procession of ransoming agents for public among the Laguna Indians the past year, numbered just four. They remained but a short time. That is not many.  
He also referred to fifty pupils in the Zuni pueblo whom the superintendent had ready to go away to school, and an inspector appeared and told them they must not go to any school. The fact of the matter is, the fifty pupils had been sent some from a boarding school, for the Indian school, where the children appeared on the scene the day they were to start and tried to break up the party, and partly succeeded by telling them they would be lost to the world and that they if they went there, and that they

### COMMITTEE FAVORS SINGLE STATEHOOD Adopted Separate Statehood Resolution at Meeting at Santa Fe.

#### RODEY REFUSED A HEARING

The meeting of the territorial republican central committee, which was held yesterday afternoon at Santa Fe pursuant to a call issued on October 31, resulted in the committee adopting the following resolution declaring for separate statehood for the territories by a vote of 28 to 0:  
"This committee recognizing the sentiment of the republican party of this territory, hereby declares its favor in favor of single statehood, and proposes that the people of either this territory or the territory of Arizona, and the majority sentiment of the people of both territories is decidedly against it. We look upon the joint statehood measure, so far as it affects this territory, as an attempt at legislative coercion. We again invite the attention of the national congress to the repeatedly expressed sentiment of our national and territorial conventions of the two great political parties in favor of single statehood for this territory, and express the hope that our territory will get a square deal and be honored with an early admission as a state within its present boundaries."  
The above resolution was introduced by Attorney General George W. Prichard, a member of the central committee from Lincoln county, in which the attorney general delivered a lengthy address in support of the resolution.

Hon. F. A. Hubbell, a member of the committee from Bernalillo county, replied to Mr. Prichard's address, and in a forcible speech opposed the adoption of the resolution on the ground that it did not represent the sentiments of the people of New Mexico at large on the statehood question. Mr. Hubbell offered to cite the members of the committee that 99 percent of the voters of Bernalillo county were in favor of the joint measure.

Rodey Refused a Hearing.  
At this juncture former delegate to congress, B. S. Rodey, asked permission to address the committee, but several of the members immediately objected. The roll call on a motion by Mr. Hubbell to allow Mr. Rodey to address the meeting was voted down by a vote of 27 to 1. Mr. Rodey declared that if the committee would not hear him, Mr. Rodey would speak for himself. Mr. Rodey then spoke for himself, and was refused a hearing. Chairman Bursum then put the vote on the resolution, which was carried as above stated, by a vote of 28 to 0. After appointing several new members to fill vacancies existing on the committee from one or two counties the meeting adjourned.

Did Not Endorse Candidates.  
It was rumored that perhaps the committee would endorse the administration or candidates for offices soon to expire, but no such action was taken by the committee. Nothing was done at the meeting outside of the passage of the resolution declaring in favor of single statehood.  
Delegates by Counties.  
At the meeting the following counties were represented:  
Bernalillo—F. A. Hubbell, George F. Albright, proxy for W. S. Strickler.  
Colfax—J. Leiby and Elmer Studley, proxy for J. Van Houten.  
Dona Ana—H. H. Holt and H. B. Holt, proxy for W. H. H. Lylewellyn.  
Grant—W. H. Newcomb and R. M. Turner.  
Lincoln—G. W. Pritchard.  
Luna—W. V. White, proxy for A. W. Pollard and J. W. Hanigan.  
McKinley—Gregory Page and Gregory Page, proxy for Steven Canavan.  
Quay—Tribur E. Curran and Arthur B. Curran, proxy for W. P. Buchanan.  
Rio Arriba—Alexander Road and W. B. Sargent, proxy for V. Jaramila.  
San Juan—C. V. Safford and C. V. Safford, proxy for Grauville Pendleton.  
San Miguel—Secundino Romero and John S. Clark.  
Santa Fe—M. A. Ortiz, proxy for R. C. Abbott, J. E. Lanoue, R. S. Socorro—H. O. Bursum, and H. O. Bursum, proxy for Bligo Bac.  
Taos—Malaquias Martinez and Malaquias Martinez, proxy for Dr. T. P. Martin.  
Union—Charles Schlater and Charles Schlater, proxy for E. Gallardo.  
Executive committee—Eugene Roberts of San Miguel county; Max Frost of Santa Fe county; W. G. Sargent, Rio Arriba county; T. B. Hart, Colfax county; L. A. Hughes, David M. White, J. W. Akers, Santa Fe county; W. H. Greer, proxy for Thomas S. Hubbell, Bernalillo county; G. W. Arroyo, proxy for W. J. Sargent, Santa Fe county; W. H. Newcomb, Grant county; W. G. Sargent, proxy for T. D. Burns, Rio Arriba county; Daniel H. McMillan, proxy for W. E. Martin of Socorro county.  
As per the roll call, fifteen counties were represented and twelve members of the executive committee were present, making a total of forty-one out of a total membership of sixty-seven. Chairman Bursum presided and Secretary Charles V. Safford was at the desk.

The Official Call for Meeting.  
Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 31.  
Owing to the sentiments that were expressed by several members of the congressional party headed by Hon. James G. Taylor of Minnesota, as well as reports of the changing condition of the sentiment at Washington, relative to the statehood question, it has been deemed advisable to call a special meeting of the republican central committee of the territory to be held at 3 o'clock p. m., November 19, 1904.  
It is of special importance that every member of the central committee and of its executive committee be present at this meeting, in order that the subject matter may be discussed fully and that such expressions and resolutions may be entered of record as the committee shall deem best under the exigencies of the situation. Trusting that you will appreciate the importance of the occasion and make every effort to be present, or if that is not possible advise me upon the enclosed postal card, so that you plans in the matter, stating at the

Weak Hearts  
Are due to indigestion. Ninety-nine of every one hundred people who have heart trouble can remember when it was simple indigestion. It is a scientific fact that all cases of heart disease, not organic, are not only treatable, but are the direct result of indigestion. All food taken into the stomach which fails of perfect digestion ferments and swells the stomach, pushing it up against the heart, and in the course of time that delicate but vital organ becomes diseased.  
Mr. D. Kinsie, of Nevada, O., says: "I had stomach trouble and was in a bad state of mind for about two months and I could not do any work."  
Kodol Digests What You Eat  
and relieves the stomach of all nervousness and the heat of all pressures.  
Bottle only, 21.00. See bottles at all drug stores, which only the Kodol.  
Prepared by E. O. DEWITT & CO., CHICAGO.  
For sale by all druggists.

### IT'S SO HARD BLAMING PANAMA CANAL FOR BIG TREASURY DEFICIT

#### DISCUSSING SANTA FE

Washington, D. C., Nov. 19.—A \$60,000,000 bond issue in the plan which it now appears has been determined on to meet the deficit, and solve the government's problem of short revenues. Congress is to be asked to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow enough money to reimburse the government for what has been paid out on account of the Panama Canal. The items to date are:  
Paid to the Panama Canal Co. for the rights and effects of that corporation, \$40,000,000.  
Paid to the state of Panama, in accordance with the canal treaty, and for rights in the canal strip, etc., 10,000,000.  
Set aside and mostly expended for salaries and work in preparation to build the canal, 10,000,000.  
Total canal expense to date, \$60,000,000.  
The above extraordinary expenditures have been taken out of the government's ordinary revenues, and the result has been a shortage. At the end of last year it amounted in round numbers to \$24,000,000. On the 1st of November of this year an additional deficit of \$15,000,000 had accumulated.

California's Three Chief Industries  
Sacramento, Cal., Nov. 11.—The October bulletin of the California Promotion committee, just published, treats of the year's output in three of California's principal industries. Their record shows a steady increase over previous years. Shipments of fresh produce from a fresh state, car load lots, approximated 8,900 cars, of which over 4,600 cars have gone forward to date. That leaves about 1,600 cars of apples, grapes and pears to be shipped. This total is the largest ever recorded and exceeds last year's shipments by over 2,000 cars. Fruit growers will receive more than \$5,750,000 of this output, exclusive of canned and dried fruits. About 250 cars were also shipped by express in small lots. California will this year contribute between 70 and 75 per cent of all the wine legitimately produced in the United States. The total value of this vintage will be about \$7,500,000, calculating the grapes at a paying price to the growers, coopership not included. The selling value will be about \$10,000,000, including coopership. More than 30,000,000 gallons of wine and brandy were shipped from California this year.

Hearing is resumed in Washington Mine Case  
The famous Washington mine case, which has been occupying the attention of Judge Abbot off and on for the past few weeks is rapidly nearing a close and it is expected that by the end of the week all the evidence will have been submitted. This morning the examination of witnesses was resumed after a delay of a week caused by the absence of counsel from the Prisoner Escapes from County Jail. Sheriff Perfecto Armitjo today reported that during his absence in Santa Fe, a short term prisoner in the county jail sent up several weeks ago for a minor offense, effected his escape by scaling the wall and making good his escape. The jailer took a shot at the fleeing man, but failed to hit him. This is the second prisoner to escape from the county jail in the last few weeks. "Bill" Bailey being the first one to make his getaway. Bailey has never been seen.

Armitjo Answers Quo Warranto.  
Counsel for Sheriff Perfecto Armitjo, sheriff of Bernalillo county, has filed an answer to the writ of quo warranto brought by former sheriff T. S. Hubbell, in which Hubbell claims all rights and title to the office and title to be held by Armitjo, and that the same. The answer is purely a formal matter and sets forth that a vacancy existed at the time of the appointment to the office and that Armitjo has a right to the same upon the authority vested in a commission from the governor appointing him sheriff. The case will come up for trial some time next month.

Effort to Relieve Congested Court Docket.  
Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 11.—An important conference is being held here today, which, it is expected, will have a direct bearing upon the efforts which are being made to procure relief from the congested docket of the various courts in this state. The conference was decided on some time ago and the local bar association took the introductory steps in the movement. Among those attending the conference are representatives of the various bar associations of this state, the state bar association, and a number of members of congress and the state legislature. An effort will be made to formulate some plan, which will be submitted to congress for approval, and appropriate legislation. A great deal of statistical information has been collected, which will be submitted to congress when the proper time comes to bring the matter to the attention of that body.

Manager O. A. Mason announces that he has accepted an engagement with the management of Madison Hotel, and that the great Shalensky-Mod. The date is the early part of March.

### NEW YORK NEWS LETTER

#### Brilliant by Night

New York, Nov. 11.—Of all the means of transportation that the expansion of Greater New York has caused to be improved, modernized, and in many cases created, in none has there been such a striking advance as in the ferries. The new style of ferry boats has made a large section of the old North River resemble a scene from Fairyland at night. The larger number of the boats, all of the new ones, indeed, are double-decked, albeit the Pennsylvania railroad system is the only one so far that receives an adequate and bright illumination on the level of the upper decks, but the others will do the same when the tracks at the terminals are raised in accordance with the plans of the officials. The boats are all lighted with electricity, some of them most brilliantly, and an immense and bright array of them that the boats appear to be a mass of brilliance. Just above the Erie terminal on the New Jersey shore, there will sometimes be a dozen of these luminous floats crossing and recrossing in a half mile length of the river. No show or spectacle so charming a picture as do these boats of burden pursuing their daily work. The boats are very speedy, the swiftest, the Shandavay, making twenty miles an hour.

Former Texas Sheriff.  
Col. "Jim" Curtin, of the Bowery, settled in that street because it is the nearest thing to home that he could find in this great city; but he pronounced it a Sunday School street, as it is not a fighting ground or district for lawless persons. Col. "Jim" was a sheriff in Texas, and a bold and fearless man, who subdued some of the biggest toughs in the business in the Lone Star State. Col. "Jim" had a watch he set much store by, and which bore an inscription on its face of the cover reading: "I was presented to him by his shooting a notorious outlaw, Ben Thompson. Col. "Jim" has his watch in his pocket, and he pretends watch on a Bowery street car. He called on "Florrie" Sullivan, and told him of the loss, giving the history of the gift, which was speedily printed in all the newspapers. This was an sooner read by the thief, than he straightway expressed it back to "Florrie" Sullivan's detective. Col. "Jim" was overjoyed to receive it once more, and his eyes glistened with emotion. In the scrimmage wherein Thompson was killed, Col. "Jim" recovered five shots and spent six months in the hospital. Even a thief respected such a record.

Crew Caught a Sloop.  
The crew of the British steamer Turkistan, which arrived here from Bussorah, the other day, was in a state of great excitement over a mysterious "spook bird," which joined the ship when it was about 450 miles out, somewhere off the coast of Carolina. The crew, which was strongly worked upon the superstitions of the sailors, was a sloop of large size, which had probably been blown out to sea by a gale and had lost its direction in the fog. It perched on the rigging of the ship and its wild screeches alarmed the crew on the ship. At the fog lifted the exhausted bird came down on deck, and was captured by the first mate, after a desperate struggle. The bird was nearly starved, but revived after a generous meal, and was kept a prisoner in an improvised cage. After the arrival of the ship the bird was presented to the Bronx Zoo.

Safety and Warmth.  
Rafael Lamoin's novel way of keeping himself warm and keeping his money in a safe place at the same time, excited amazement in the Court of Special Sessions. Lamoin had been convicted of carrying a loaded revolver. He was fined \$50, whereupon he immediately purchased his trousers exposing his bright red underwear. The justice ordered the court officers to put his trousers back, when Lamoin was taken to an adjoining room. He was permitted to get at his savings bank, which he did by ripping open a seam over his trousers where a large roll of bills was uncovered in one leg, which amounted to \$1,000. The other leg appeared to be equally well padded.

Sure Slow and Costly.  
What a giant is that, the Hamburg American line has thought across the sea—the America, the "A" in whose name, happily, unite the German and American peoples. She cost three and a half millions of dollars, and her maiden trip cost \$55,000; but there was a profit on the trip of \$92,500, as the receipts were \$149,100. How much did it clear? The profits of the vessel most completely. Half a bottle of wine, a salad, an entree, and a bit of chicken cost \$5. The biggest check was for \$72. The proprietor could a least promise that there was more staying power to his meals than of most of those eaten on shipboard. The ship was as steady as a clock, owing to her width, her depth, and her low center of gravity. She is safe and sure.

Law Firm of Women.  
New York has its first female law firm. It has had a number of lady lawyers for some time, but they have never been attached to law firms composed of gentlemen, but a full fledged lady firm appeared in court this week, and conducted a case against a railroad. The firm's name is Ashley, Pope & Doy—that is, Misses Jessie Ashley, Elizabeth S. Pope, and Madeline J. Doy. They hold office in Wall Street, and have a pretty show of business. They are graduates of the New York University Law School.  
Masters are Numerous.  
"Mashing" has become such a nuisance in Harlem that young ladies can no longer go on the streets alone. To regulate their receive is terribly annoying, and a candid young lady to "block" the "mashers" have become so bold that a large public meeting has been called by prominent citizens, including the pastors of the churches, and a vigorous action will be taken to drive the insulting young toughs from the streets.  
OLD TIMER.  
Hon. M. R. Otero, register of land office at Santa Fe, spent Saturday evening with his family here, returning to Santa Fe yesterday morning. He says his office is crowded with work these days.

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### BIG BLACK CLOUD DRIFTS ACROSS IN NATIONAL POLITICS

THE PROSPECT OF THE ISSUE OF GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP STAGGERS ROOSEVELT AND THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEADERS HOW THE PRESIDENT WOULD AVERT A CATASTROPHE TO HIS PARTY—NEAREST LOOKS UP IN DEMOCRACY BECAUSE OF THE PRINCIPLES HE ADVOCATES—MACHINE POLITICS NEARLY DOWN AND OUT.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 13.—Deep and almost unfeigned significance has been in the recent state and municipal elections, by those who see the drift of national politics.  
On the face of things recent happenings have demonstrated:  
1—Decline of partisan organizations and rise of independent sentiment.  
2—Existence of widespread resentment against the "system," the partisan fight in the "machine."  
3—A growing sentiment in favor of municipal and government ownership, spread of radicalism.  
The question most clamorous to men interested in national politics is this:  
To what extent will these new political issues pervade the next presidential campaign?  
Have the old party lines gone forever? Must there be a new alignment of parties? Is the next presidential fight to be an enlarged edition of the late municipal and state campaigns? Is the presidential campaign to be also a protest against machines, bosses, parties and "the system"? Will it be a platform of government ownership instead of municipal ownership?  
With fear and trembling the old time party politicians answers yes. With anxious gravity President Roosevelt admits that this is the prospect. To him it is a warning—a warning to the members of his party to leave the dangerous ground and go and meet the danger half way—to take and champion the fight against the system—to put the party and its leadership on record by congressional action, regulating railroads and corporations. He believes this only will avert a republican catastrophe.

Wm. Randolph Hearst looks on the national political situation like a portent. Win or lose in the mayoralty contest, the significance of Hearst's representative of certain political principles. This is chapter one in the "Story of the Rise of Radicalism." The election of Mayor Duane in Chicago last fall was the prelude.  
In the next presidential campaign the largest factor to be considered by the democrats, but perhaps that name will mean also will be Mr. Hearst. He will be a presidential candidate. The day has passed when a party machine can choose candidates in disregard of a popular will.

Judge Alton B. Parker is a monument to the truth of this.  
What then in 1907? Hearst and Bryan, and a platform of government ownership?  
How will the country like that?  
What will the republicans do?  
Nominate Chas. Warren Fairbank? Not in seven thousand million years.  
Nominate Hon. Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa? Show the applicant for "party regularity" in the late Ohio campaign? Back to the mines!  
Hon. Jos. Benson Foraker? Mere tender to the flames.  
Who then? Who will save the republican party?  
Roosevelt will not. This cannot be made too emphatic. He will not accept the unanimous nomination. He avails his place in history too highly to go back on his solemn pledge to retire.  
Who then? If anybody asked Roosevelt he would probably reply: "Edith Roosevelt!"  
The forces are shaping up for one of the most interesting, perhaps one of the most bitter, accidental campaigns seen since the Hayes-Tilden fight. The whole situation is summed up in the phrase: "The Rise of Radicalism." A faltering or a false step in the next republican campaign and the next occupant of the White House will not be a republican.  
Edith Roosevelt and Wm. H. Taft are the only two republicans who are presidential possibilities. Taft made himself so by taking a bold position against boss rule in his native city.  
Roosevelt no doubt as to his attitude toward the "system" when he became special counsel to Mayor Weaver, in Philadelphia, and denounced the republican organization of that city as "a criminal conspiracy masquerading under the party name." He has been active in the many reform movements in New York City. Roosevelt is a reformer, but not an extreme radical. Today it looks like a fight between Roosevelt and Hearst.

Paul Baxter, formerly employed as clerk at the Alvarado, returned yesterday morning from City of Mexico, where he had been for the past month. Mr. Baxter says that Mexico is a good place for capitalists seeking investment, but does not advise men seeking employment to go there in search of work, unless they thoroughly understand the Spanish language. Mr. Baxter will remain here for a few days and will then leave for Kansas City, and will then leave for Kansas City, and will then leave for Kansas City.