

CITIZENS' NON-PARTISAN TICKET NOMINATED

In Joint Convention of Republicans and Democrats Held Last Night—Ticket to be Led by Frank McKee, Renominated for Mayor.

(Tuesday, Feb. 27.)
At 8 o'clock last night in the hall room of the Elks' bazaar building the city convention of the republican party was called to order by W. H. Gillenwater, chairman of the central committee, after which Secretary M. E. Hickey read the official call and the names of the delegates selected at the primaries, each answering as his name was called, and about three being found absent, proxies answering for these absent delegates.

Maynard Jensen was unanimously chosen temporary chairman of the convention, with Julius Pfan as temporary secretary. After these gentlemen had been escorted to the chair the following delegates were appointed to serve on the mentioned committee:

On Credentials—T. S. Habbell, W. E. Preston, I. Sandoval and E. L. Washburn.
On Permanent Organization—Geo. H. Craig, C. O. Cushman, David Hise and A. J. Crawford.
On Resolutions—M. E. Hickey, E. H. Hirsch, George F. Albright and D. H. Sweeney.

The convention then took a recess of ten minutes to allow the committee to report.

W. K. Preston presented the report of the committee on credentials, recommending that all delegates be seated as they had answered to their names, but that no proxies be allowed to vote. When this was received, the speaker Harry Owen, from the Fourth ward, arose and moved to strike out the provision relating to proxies, but upon Frank A. Habbell arising and explaining that this rule was for the purpose of checking a certain man who had been running around town trying to get a proxy for the sole purpose of making trouble in the convention, Mr. Owen withdrew his motion, and the report was received as read.

The committee on permanent organization then reported, recommending T. N. Wilkerson for permanent chairman and Julius Sandoval for permanent secretary. Both these gentlemen were seated.

Before the committee on resolutions could report, J. Porter Jones, of the Second ward delegation, arose and moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the democratic convention, that was in session just across the hall from the republican convention, with a view to reaching an agreement, whereby the two parties, as represented by the two conventions, shall unite for the nomination and support of a non-partisan ticket for all offices to be filled at the ensuing election.

E. C. Allen, of the First ward, talked in favor of the motion, H. P. Owen calling for a rising vote when the question was put. All the delegates present voted favorably on the question, a vote of 100 to 0, going on the motion against the fusion plan. The motion was decided carried, and a committee, composed of J. Porter Jones, Frank Aeburn and Maynard Jensen, were appointed by the chair to confer with a like committee from the democratic convention.

The convention then took an adjournment to await the action of these committees.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

The democratic convention convened in the banquet hall of the Elks' bazaar building at 8 o'clock, with Dr. B. H. Carrs presiding. After the meeting had been called to order, the following committees were appointed:

On Credentials—First ward, D. A. Hitzner; Second ward, John Bonnell; Third ward, Samuel Neustadt; Fourth ward, Frank McKee.

On Permanent Organization—First ward, A. A. Trimble; Second ward, Thomas Janerod; Third ward, A. J. Maloy; Fourth ward, W. W. McClellan.

On Resolutions—First ward, Henry Augé; Second ward, R. J. Sweeney; Third ward, Thomas Moran; Fourth ward, Summers Burkhardt.

After a recess of five minutes the committee declared themselves ready to report. The committee on credentials having read the list of duly accredited delegates the committee on permanent organization reported G. H. Browne for permanent chairman and Thomas Moran for secretary, who were accordingly placed in charge of the meeting.

The committee on resolutions, stating that they had no report to make at that time, but might have later, were allowed this privilege, after which Summers Burkhardt arose, and stated that he had been requested by the democratic city central committee to make a statement to the convention.

After pointing out what difficulty had been experienced in securing candidates on the democratic ticket for the different offices, Mr. Burkhardt stated that it was a hopeless task to try to elect a democrat in the First or Third wards, and that the Second and Fourth wards were but fighting chances.

He then went on to state that the republicans had offered them a compromise, telling what office the republicans proposed giving the democrats as a fusion ticket, ending with

PRESIDENT'S RED HOT "NO!" TO NEW BOOM FOR A THIRD TERM FOR HIM

WILL NOT ACCEPT NOMINATION, WILL DECLINE TO RUN, AND WILL REFUSE TO TAKE OFFICE IF THEY FORCE HIM THROUGH AN ELECTION.

Washington, D. C., March 27.—President Roosevelt will not be a candidate for a third term.

He will not accept the nomination for a third term. He will decline to run. He will refuse to take the office if an effort is made to force the third term nomination upon him. This is official. There is no possible contingency which will change his determination.

This renewed third term talk has its origin in two sources: It comes from republicans who are worried about the prospects of the republican party, and who would like to see party success assured by having Roosevelt to head the ticket; and it comes from democrats who are worried for fear that Roosevelt will change his mind about the third term, and thus give a democratic victory by consenting to run again.

The republican party leaders are generally worried over the prospect. They know—although they hesitate to own it—that Roosevelt has been the whole of the republican party ever since the death of Wm. McKinley and Mark Hanna. His personality has been the issue. Eliminate him and the party is without issues and almost without man. It becomes a subject of debate for just what the party stands for.

The growth of radicalism is causing the politicians considerable uneasiness. By radicalism is meant the general and widespread idea that it is about time to give the common people a chance. It includes the notion that trusts need to be curbed, that machines are corrupt and need to be smashed, that Wall street has too much influence on politics, that special interests have become too powerful, that the senate is too insolent, that graft is too pervasive, that the rich are too rich and the poor too poor. It is the sentiment of the

man in the street that he is "against" almost everything that politics and politicians have come to stand for.

The politicians know that Roosevelt will not bring a radical, in nearest to the people and it not him for president in 1908, who then?

Although the congressional elections are the next thing in order of time, they are taking a second place to the presidential problem in point of interest. In spite of the fact that

the national conventions are still two years off, the presidential gossip is becoming daily more absorbing.

Agents have been here from New York to look over the ground, and it is apparent that the financial interests are taking time by the forelock and arranging to finance some candidate.

I know personally of at least two candidates of this sort which have been held in Washington within the past two weeks.

S. P. AND SANTA FE BURY THE HATCHET

WARRING ROADS IN ARIZONA DISCONTINUE STRIFE—SANTA FE SELLS OUT AND ABANDONS PLANS IN THAT NEIGHBORHOOD.

A dispatch from Phoenix, Arizona, dated March 26, says: The Southern Pacific company has purchased the Phoenix & Eastern road, and took possession Saturday, according to reports which have reached this city.

Continuing the report says: It is characteristic of big corporations to get together after a few preliminary struggles have been indulged in. This applies with force to the legal contest that has been going on for several years between the two great trunk lines of Arizona.

The Santa Fe started to construct a line of railroads from Phoenix to Benson, via Florence, thence up the San Pedro river to Benson. Then the Southern Pacific railroad stepped in and began the construction of a line of road from Phoenix to Globe, via Florence, both lines running about parallel along the Gila river, until the big canyon was reached; then both wanted the same right of way through the canyon, the result being law suits upon law suits, with the result of incorporation fight, neither side the winner. But the leading spirit of the two big systems got together in New York four weeks ago and the head of the Standard Oil company informed the Santa Fe people that the fight must stop. And it was further agreed that at that meeting that the Phoenix & Eastern road was not needed by the Santa Fe system, and the result was that Harriman purchased all the property and rights of way descriptive of the Phoenix & Eastern Railroad company, and it was further agreed that the Southern Pacific company will take possession of the Phoenix & Eastern line Saturday next.

This means that the road will not be constructed to Benson, and that Phoenix will not have the benefit of a through line for a long period.

The road will be from Phoenix to Globe, which will be a good line and which will be of great advantage to valley farmers.



JOURNAYS OF A PROMINENT AMERICAN SEEKING TO ESCAPE THIRD TERM BOOMERS.

RICH FIND IN GRAND CANYON

PROF. J. F. CLAPP WILL DEVELOP PROMISING PROPERTY.

Besides being a natural scenic wonder the Grand Canyon soon bids fair to become a large producer of the precious metals. There is the work of opening the ground has already been done by nature and it only remains for the hardy prospector to explore its depth to find its mineral wealth. Many valuable properties are already located in the canyon, much work having been done on them, and the coming summer promises to see more. Some time since the Winslow News made mention of the return here of Prof. J. F. Clapp, at one time connected with the United Gold and Platinum Mines company, the statement also being made at that time that the professor had made valuable discoveries of mineral below Bright Angel, in the canyon. The following article, taken from the Tucson Post of March 17th, throws a little more light on the subject, as at the time the professor was here he was rather reticent.

"J. F. Clapp, an experienced and noted mining engineer and chemist, while in Tucson, this week, told of a remarkable and exceedingly rich deposit which he discovered some time since in the Grand Canyon of Arizona. It is a deposit of ruthenium and aluminum in a composition which American chemists have been utterly unable to handle and which was described by them to be valueless. A chemist of the Krupp company has been attracted, and the lithologists of Germany have taken hold of the property and will develop and work it at once. The deposit lies through a strata for a length of thirteen miles through the canyon. All this stretch has been located and will be controlled by the foreign interests working it. The discovery contains more ruthenium than all the known world's supply, and will make Mr. Clapp a wealthy man, besides the immense returns it will give the capital backing the enterprise."

SOLD RANCH FOR \$4500 AND GOES EAST.

Mr. and Mrs. Rodman of Espanola, have recently sold their fruit ranch, located two miles from that town, for the sum of \$4,500. They expect to go east in a few days, for a visit. Saturday evening, last, a farewell social was tendered them by their Espanola friends, to show the appreciation in which they are held in the prosperous Rio Arriba county.

GILDERLEEVE APPOINTED CADET MILITARY ACADEMY.

Delegate W. H. Andrews has appointed Charles H. Gilderleeve of Santa Fe, a cadet at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, to fill the vacancy caused by the graduation of Midshipman W. A. Glander, who graduated with honors last January, and was assigned to duty on the United States cruiser Chicago.

Charles H. Gilderleeve is a native of Santa Fe, where he grew to boyhood. His parents are well known throughout the territory. Many of the leading citizens of Santa Fe and of other cities in the territory united in the request to Delegate Andrews to make the appointment. The young man served as an apprentice in the navy for a little over two years. Lately, he has been on duty at Annapolis, preparatory to his appointment as a naval cadet. He has passed a satisfactory physical and mental examination. For the past few months he has been the coxswain of the admiral's steam launch, and gave satisfaction in that position. He visited Santa Fe and his mother a few weeks ago.

ARTESIAN WATER IN ESTANCIA VALLEY ALMOST A CERTAINTY

Rev. J. G. Ruoff Speaks of the Fertility of the Soil --Fruits, Grains and Alfalfa Easily Raised--Other Notes.

(Tuesday, Feb. 27.)
Rev. J. G. Ruoff, an Albuquerquean, now located at Estancia, where he has charge of the Methodist church being erected there, and also of the churches of this denomination along the line of the Helen cut-off, in conversation with a representative of The Evening Citizen expressed himself as very enthusiastic regarding the future growth of the Estancia valley and the richness and fertility of the soil in that portion of New Mexico.

The interview with the Rev. Ruoff follows, verbatim:
"What is your opinion as to the future of the Estancia valley?"
"It is destined, in time to rival the fame of the Pecos valley in its prolific production of such crops as fruits and grains and alfalfa."

"What are your reasons for believing this?"
"I have two. The first is the nature of the soil. It is a dark brown soil composed mostly of rich alluvial material, and is rich in organic matter to make it exceedingly fertile. It is strongly impregnated with manganese of iron phosphorus, potassium, elements so essential to the development of the firm substance, rich flavor and deep color of the apple and other fruit."
"It has just enough fine clay to make the ground compact, holding the moisture and enough of the sandy loam to make it sufficiently porous for the penetration of roots, the proper combination for grains and cereals. It is almost, if not entirely, free from alkalis. Haven't any of the alkalis hardened so peculiar to the Rio Grande valley, that bakes and cakes and opens up in fissures when irrigated, permitting the sun to suck out its moisture and life. None of that. The soil is richly and uniformly supplied with water in the valley from 8 to 40 feet, going deeper of course as you near the mountains. In some places the water is hard, other places it is actually as soft as rain water, but all of it good for domestic and agricultural purposes. As for abundance, a well recently drilled to the depth of 80 feet was tested by an 8-inch cylinder in 41 feet of water and after pumping some hours, throwing 100 gallons to the minute. It was not perceptibly less abundant in any part of the well. The problem is to get it to the surface. Last Monday night the citizens organized a stock company to raise funds to sink an artesian well. The company will be incorporated for \$10,000, per value of stock \$10 a share. Over \$1,000 of stock has already been subscribed, with the greater portion of the settlers yet to see. When \$2,000 worth is taken the company will begin to drill for artesian water close to the Estancia townsite."
"Where are you getting your water in the valley?"
"You see? To begin with we are in the artesian belt. Above us is the San Luis valley with its flowing wells. Below is the Pecos valley—an extension of the Estancia valley—with its numerous artesian wells. The Estancia valley is just between the two and is like with them."
"A more important reason, one based on scientific grounds, is the peculiar physical configuration of the country bounding the valley. United States geographers tell us that is a strong indication that there is artesian water in the valley. On the west, for instance, are the Manzana mountains. They gradually slope into the valley draining all the water from that lofty mountain range necessarily into the valley. The Paternitas and other ranges are on the east, while not as lofty as the Manzana still they have a gradual slope of more than twenty miles into the valley draining all the water from that direction into the valley. The coming together of waters from opposite directions create an artesian flow and those are the conditions that ideally exist in the Estancia valley hence the strong conviction that we have artesian water. The living springs that break out in different places in the valley, is another strong argument."
"Thus at McIntosh, at Antelope and Estancia, at Manzanita and other places, perpetually flowing from time immemorial lead all experts who visit the valley to pronounce in favor of the supposition that we have artesian water."
"Perhaps the best argument is the underground geological formation. It accords exactly with formations where water has been obtained in great flows. This was made clear in the first and only attempt ever made in the valley for artesian water. The well was drilled 218 feet and at a depth of 270 feet a sandstone rock was struck. It proved to be 40 feet thick. Under that was a sandy formation. After the drill had penetrated through the rock the water immediately rose to within 25 inches of the top. Unfortunately at this juncture the tools were lost in the well and after vainly attempting for two weeks to recover them the project was abandoned."
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strong indication of artesian water, and even go so far as to say that they are confident had the drill gone down a short distance farther a strong artesian flow would have been encountered. So the practical man agrees with the scientist that there must be artesian water in the valley and that it will probably be reached at about 400 feet."

"But suppose all signs fail and you don't get artesian water, what then?"
"The valley will develop just the same, and in a small pumping plant, with plenty of good surface water, from 8 to 40 feet pumping plants will be installed and the country will be successfully and gradually reclaimed."

"I know of a man in Colorado who set out three acres of black raspberries, and in a small pumping plant, is now making big money every year. He ships his berries all over the southwest. The same thing can be done here and doubtless will only on a larger scale. In fact it is already being done. Orchards are being set out everywhere. The fruit trees against a rearing a harvest; winter wheat is doing finely; new ground is being broken up in every direction; and unless some unforeseen calamity strikes us—as an earthquake or a cyclone—in the front and in a few years take its place as one of the great valleys in the great southwest."

A Few Remarks on Kuzelik.
The beauty and the civility were there, and the rest of us, too, were fairly well represented at the Kuzelik concert. And it was gorgeous, glorious, great. At the close of the performance our old friend "even technique" hobbled down the line, followed by other exhausted warriors like "the nightingale," "perfect execution," "the audience," "wonderful," "they four, eight, ten feet and found it all from all the way down. Besides all that the band is as level as a table, covered with genuine grass and chemicals, all ready for the show and easily irrigated. The other reason is the unlimited underground water supply. You can find water anywhere in the valley from 8 to 40 feet, going deeper of course as you near the mountains. In some places the water is hard, other places it is actually as soft as rain water, but all of it good for domestic and agricultural purposes. As for abundance, a well recently drilled to the depth of 80 feet was tested by an 8-inch cylinder in 41 feet of water and after pumping some hours, throwing 100 gallons to the minute. It was not perceptibly less abundant in any part of the well. The problem is to get it to the surface. Last Monday night the citizens organized a stock company to raise funds to sink an artesian well. The company will be incorporated for \$10,000, per value of stock \$10 a share. Over \$1,000 of stock has already been subscribed, with the greater portion of the settlers yet to see. When \$2,000 worth is taken the company will begin to drill for artesian water close to the Estancia townsite."

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From our position, about 25 yards northwest of the prosecution box, Kuzelik looked all out in the reception of a few minor details. He needs a new pair of shoes and a half a dozen brand new hair cuts. He should also have an accountant in reserve. That chap, Schwab, who trailed along on the piano, is in immediate danger of losing his job. Yet the growl of self-deception by the accompanist doesn't detract from the occasion. Indeed it just adds that quiver of danger sufficient to spice the otherwise perfect security.

When no reference made to the pianist, Miss Agnes Gardner Eyrse, this critique would probably be shy a few chips. We have always enjoyed playing by Eyrse, anyhow. In passing please note that, The Khasanodie Monastery, by Liszt, has been pronounced by some Kuzelik's greatest. Others depose and say it's ungodly long. So that as it may, we have never heard that Khasanodie played better; or if we did we were not aware of it at the time, or since.

At the risk of being irrelevant, we desire to say that the controversy as to how the name Kuzelik is pronounced may now be regarded as closed incident. The Society editor was detailed to acquire the information. She brought it back wreathed in smiles. You point the accent on the first syllable, pronounce the latter "o" just as if a rich uncle had died, leaving you a million dollars, and try to look unconcerned.

In conclusion, let it be said that the era of classical music has now dawned upon us. It has found us ready. Kuzelik has come. Hitchcock and Nordica are coming. Let 'em come. We're not afraid of 'em—Joseph (Ma.) Globe.

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