The Evening Herald

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THE FAIR A SUCCESS.

THURSDAY is always the official day of the New Mexico State Fair. On the attendance on that day depends whether the fair is to be a success from the standpoint of attendance and finance. The record breaking crowds at the fair grounds yesterday afternoon and last night assured the success of the fair. Thousands of people passed through the gates yesterday and showed by their presence their interest in the enterprise.

The New Mexico fair is just beginning to get on its feet. Each year the organization accumulates something worth while in the way of making the fair of greater service of New Mexico and to the people of the state. The true mission of the fair is to develop New Mexico's resources and promote industries. Year by year the fair will grow and prosper, provided the people continue to manifest sufficient interest in it and lend needed support. Yet.

THE PRIZE WINNER.

EDDY county has been awarded first prize in the agricultural display contest at the New Mexico State Fair, taking the money over Roosevelt county, which won off with the first premium last year. Both counties have splendid displays at the fair. Eddy county has on display a variety of crops peculiarly striking to the average fair visitor. But few people in the state are aware that cotton can be successfully grown in commercial quantities in eastern part of New Mexico. Eddy county has 2 acres in cotton, and several cotton gins. Tobacco is also grown not far from Carlsbad.

Not many years ago Eddy county was practically a wilderness. Now it is a wonderfully rich agricultural country. Farming is on a substantial basis. Land prices are settled and the farmers, having learned the crops best adapted to the land, are prosperous and making money.

The success that has come to Eddy county will come to other counties in New Mexico provided sufficient hard work and intelligent direction are factors in the efforts to achieve success.

While the first prizes have gone to counties in the eastern part of the state two years in succession, to San Miguel, Colfax and other counties in this part of New Mexico should not be discouraged. Agriculture in Bernalillo county, San Miguel or any other county is not one a strenuous adventure. It won't be long before the eastern part will have to look to the laurels for the blue ribbons and those gold dollar prizes.

In this connection it is only fair to extend congratulations to Torrance county for winning first prize in the dry farming county contest. Torrance county is a community that has had the never say die stuff. The county has had some mighty lean years and the people have had to contend with some discouraging things.

But the farmers who persisted in Torrance county are reaping a harvest that now and before the lean years pay for the gamble. Dry farming in a substantial manner has been the salvation of Torrance county. The county is now on its way to permanent prosperity. The farmer is prepared to withstand a bad year. It may come alone, and to make the most of the good years.

Both Eddy and Torrance county are examples of conditions in New Mexico, one radically different from the other. But in each county success may be achieved, and success in success, whether in Eddy, where irrigation is used in gifts, or in Torrance, where man has been compelled to resort to unsystematic methods of agriculture to produce results.

MUD SLINGING.

THE Gillenwater crowd on Monday more Burkhart in the hole and slinging to be collected in the present political campaign. The Gillenwater letter has already proved a boomerang of the real American type. "Slap" has been only explaining to his superior officers just how he happened to direct a telegram of a kick on a personal encounter among Republican headquarters employes. The attitude of the people who know both Gillenwater and Burkhart is to this end of Washington.

effect: "If Gillenwater is against Burkhart—I am for Burkhart. Because I am for anybody that Gillenwater is against." Mr. Burkhart has done well to maintain a dignified silence in the face of the Gillenwater attack. He may well remain silent until such time as Gillenwater will open up and send out a second campaign letter telling the folks about the Montezuma Trust company and how it happened to close its doors. The publicity bureau of the Republican party might at the same time publish a full page advertisement in a few papers of the state giving a history of the Montezuma Trust and why a number of depositors were left holding the sack.

THE TEACHERS' MEETING.

THE thirty fifth annual meeting of the State Educational association is to be held in Santa Fe November 27, 28, and 29. The association is a big organization and Santa Fe will do well to be prepared to handle hundreds of school teachers and handle them with care. Albuquerque has entertained the teachers on several occasions since the N. M. E. A. has reached its present proportions, and our fellow townsmen know by experience that the teachers demand service at hotels, eating places, and at places where they buy post cards. Santa Fe will undoubtedly not overlook the opportunity to extend every accommodation to the teachers.

Albuquerque and Bernalillo county will be present at the Santa Fe county meeting with a big delegation of teachers. It will prove to be a good idea to run a special train from Albuquerque to Santa Fe, authorities up here the teachers from this city and from the southern counties. The local committee on arrangements could secure a special without much trouble by taking the matter up with the Santa Fe officials, assuring a comfortable and interesting ride to the state capital for the educators from this section.

NATIONAL PARKS.

CONGRESS has taken action that will lead to reservation of the first national park outside the continental boundaries of the United States. Territory in which the Hawaiian volcanoes Kilauea, Mauna Loa and Haleakala are situated has been taken over and put in charge of the government of the interior under the direction of secretary Lane and his assistant, Stephen T. Mather, is doing admirable work concerning the natural wonders and glories of the federal domain.

This step, protecting unique assets of the Hawaiian islands, has not met with serious local opposition. It has been seen that prudence dictates transfer to an authority not subject to local pressure supervision of affairs that in time soon or, under private ownership, might be exploited for selfish gain and injured in some of their extraordinary simple features.

Hawaii's growth of permanent settlers from many lands and her increasing floating population of tourists are rapidly forcing upon the islanders solution of problems that a generation ago did not exist. Profitable as are the popular businesses at the present time and generous as are the dominating elements of the population, it was not likely that in the near future private funds could be raised sufficient in amount to purchase the lands that will now be held for out of the national treasury.

For the world tourist the attention of the United States to secure copy of the region which includes these volcanoes vields standing of admiration and consideration of wealth of an unusual kind. Much of the islands is shrouded in more or less uncertainty. Here is what seems to be assurance that however great political, racial and social change may come to a steadily enriched nation, volcanic cones are not to rise and volcanoes are not extinct in the mind, sense and appreciation of the nation's children.

A similar project is now being planned for coming generations in another of the territories of the nation, in distant Alaska, which, though on the continent, is far more remote in point of time at least, than is Hawaii. A majority of citizens in Alaska of the territory for some time has been trying to induce congress to set the remote small area, relatively speaking, which is to be necessary to spend in order that the largest, most picturesque and most bizarre alleged natural game preserve in the continent, situated in interior Alaska, may become a national park. With a new branch railway heading directly toward it, conditions in and about this great preserve are changing so rapidly that action of the kind must be taken soon if the government is to be ready. Fortunately, the most influential of commercial, sporting and civic organizations of the northwest are back of the effort to have this large area of virgin timber, fine game mountains, crystal lakes and whitened streams come under the direct government control and thus be added to the national park system. Information as usual comes from "the trees" with assets on the ground and at Washington.

SIMMONS DEFENDS THE MEASURES ENACTED TO RAISE MORE REVENUE

(By Hon. F. M. Simmons of North Carolina, Chairman, Senate Committee on Finance.)

The necessity for additional revenue legislation was due to the extraordinary expenses of the Mexican situation and the broad program of preparedness upon which we have decided to enter.

The Republican party in the country at large is making strenuous almost frenzied efforts to make the people believe that the increase in the appropriations of the past session of congress were made necessary by, and are the result of reckless extravagance and wastefulness on the part of the Democratic party and the congress.

There is no foundation for this charge. Even a superficial analysis will show that it cannot honestly be made. Manifestly it is an effort of the opposition in a presidential campaign to capitalize the financial demands growing out of an extraordinary situation for political purposes.

This charge of extravagance involved two questions.

First: Whether this increased appropriation on account of preparedness and the Mexican situation, carrying $293,931,008 was an extravagant appropriation for the purposes for which it was made, and that necessarily involves the question of whether the purpose itself was an unworthy one.

Second: Whether the appropriations for the fiscal year 1917 for purely national purposes is wasteful and extravagant.

Let us first consider these charges as they relate to preparedness appropriations. What was and is the attitude of the Republican party with respect to these appropriations? What was and is the attitude of that party in the country as represented by its most distinguished leaders, among them the present Republican candidate for the presidency and ex-President Roosevelt? What is the attitude of that party upon this question in the present national campaign? Does the Republican party purpose to put itself in the attitude of opposition to the necessary appropriations and expenditures for preparedness and for defense on the border in Mexico? Does that party want the country to understand that it has taken the back track upon the question of preparedness, that it has taken the back track upon the question of sending the punitive expedition into Mexico, that it has taken the back track upon the question of mobilization of regular forces to meet the situation which was created in Mexico and in the United States as the result of the Columbus and other raids and as a result of our punitive expedition in Mexico?

Did the Republican party when the army bill, carrying $166,500,000 in addition to the usual appropriations assail these additional appropriations as extravagant and unnecessary? On the contrary, did not the leaders of that party then insist upon a larger program involving a much larger expenditure and was not the main object of the criticism and of these appropriations, the grievance of their complaint and criticism of this measure?

What was the attitude of the Republican party with respect to the great increases made in the naval bill in the senate? It is a matter of common knowledge that upon both these measures leaders insisted upon larger appropriations for these purposes than was made instead of lesser ones. How many Republicans voted against these bills? The record shows that there was no division on the final passage of the army bill, which means that the vote was unanimous in favor of the bill. Upon the naval bill there were 12 ayes and 5 nays.

We are entitled to speculation we had had only Fourth Charles and vague hints. Neither the Republican leaders nor their candidate for the presidency have done more than to make broad and general statements based on the fact that the appropriations for the year 1917 including all this preparedness measure, is in excess of that of former years, and, instead of specifications, they are throwing out vague hints of pork-barrel legislation and the increase.

In connection with this Republican charge of extravagance, threaded and promulgated for purely political purposes, a strange fact has been said about the Democratic candidates and Democratic policies.

I have heard the charge so frequently that it has become a matter of curiosity and I find a very interesting situation with respect to portfolio and deficit appearing upon the front pages of the government reports for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1915, 1916, and 1917, the last year of the administration of the Republican party.

I find Democratic Secretary McAdoo's first administration, that there and the fiscal years there were two surpluses and two deficits.

I find that there were deficits during each of the four years since Mr. McAdoo's administration.

I find that during Mr. Cortelyou's second term there were two deficits and two surpluses.

I find that under Mr. McKinley's administration there were one deficit and three surpluses.

I find that under Mr. Roosevelt's first administration there were two deficits and two surpluses.

I find that under Mr. Roosevelt's second term there were two deficits and two surpluses.

I find that under Mr. Taft's administration there were two deficits and three surpluses.

I find that Mr. Wilson has had two surpluses and one deficit.

I further find that during the last five years of the Republican administration the total deficits exceed the total surpluses by about $54,000,000.

It has been a favorite Republican supposition, especially in the report of the majority of the finance committee on the revenue bill when assailing the extraordinary long and other revenue legislation of the administration, to contend that if we had the Payne-Aldrich tariff it would not be necessary to resort to such legislation as is now proposed in order to raise the money to meet the expenses of the government, including preparedness and that it would not be necessary to increase taxes upon incomes and to levy a tax upon munitions, and so forth, as proposed in the revenue bill.

The absurdity of this contention is shown by the fact that under the Payne-Aldrich tariff, including the corporation tax as carried and ordinary receipts from internal revenue and all other sources, the largest amount of revenue collected in any fiscal year during the life of that act exclusive of postal receipts was only $724,111,000 for the fiscal year 1913 which amount was Five-and-one-half millions smaller than the receipts exclusive of postal receipts during the first year of the operation of the present tariff act and before the emergency taxes were levied.

The average ordinary receipts of the government exclusive of postal receipts during the four years of the Payne-Aldrich bill were only $689,136,446.

Under the Payne-Aldrich bill more than half of our imports came from Europe. There was then no enhancing upon these importations other than that imposed by the high rates of that bill. As a result of the war conditions practically shutting out the imports from the great manufacturing nations of Germany, Belgium and Austria, our imports from Europe are today only two-eighths of normal while our imports of the highly dutiable goods have fallen off in still larger proportion.

It is apparent that if in these conditions we had the Payne-Aldrich law even if the normal expenditures of the government were much less than they are it would be necessary in order to raise the nearly $700,000,000 for preparedness and the Mexican situation to levy greater additional taxes than are now necessary to be raised.

"WATCHFUL WAITING" HAS SAVED A NATION'S LIFE

Mexican Envoy's Tribute to President Wilson's Policy.

Continuing testimony to the wisdom and justice of President Wilson's Mexican policy is brought from Mexico itself by Luis Cabrera, one of Mexico's commissioners at the joint Mexican-American Conference now in session at New London, Conn.

"I do not care to discuss political

or international questions of any kind," said Senor Cabrera in a recent interview, "but I will say that in official circles of Mexico President Wilson is looked upon as one of the greatest men the United States ever has had as a leader. He is calm and considerate, and his much abused 'watchful waiting' policy has probably saved the life of my nation and prevented your country from entering into a needless struggle."

DEMOCRATIC PROMISES TO FARMERS FULFILLED

Benefits Under Wilson Set Forth in Official Pamphlet.

The Democratic platform of 1912 made this promise to the farmers of America:

"Of equal importance with the question of currency reform is the question of rural credits or agricultural finance. Therefore we recommend that an investigation of agricultural credit societies in foreign countries be made, so that it may be ascertained whether a system of rural credits may be devised suitable to conditions in the United States, and we also favor legislation permitting national banks to loan a reasonable proportion of their funds on real estate security.

"We recognize the value of vocational education, and from Federal appropriations for such training and extension teaching in agriculture, in cooperation with the several states."

These pledges, with many other services to the farmer, have been completely fulfilled in the legislation of the present Administration. The record of Democratic Performance is offered in comparison with the Republican record of broken promises to the farmer, in an attractive pamphlet issued by the Democratic National Committee. Copies have been furnished to every Democratic State Committee for free distribution.

J. C. Seale, Alfred Seale, Henry Ritz, W. C. Bennett, Mrs. S. L. Carter, Mrs. Clyde Griffin, Mrs. Charles Ilfeld, Mrs. C. J. Perkins, Mrs. Mac McKenzie, Mrs. J. H. Herrefeld and Miss Claire Prosnitz, who gave exposition to the I. O. O. F. grand lodge and Rebekah assembly, left yesterday for Santa Fe. Jesse Nye, 1 cent Bull Durham.

Henry hauls baggage and all other things;
He comes at your calling as bats on their wings.
His motto is promptness; his service is fine;
Whenever you want him just phone NINE-THREE-NINE.

WRONG THAT LIQUOR HAS DONE CHILDREN REHEARSED BY HANLY

Pro Candidate for President Tells Why He Is Enlisted in the Battle Against Demon Rum; Speaks in Wyoming.

(By Evening Herald Leased Wire)

RAWLINS, Wyo., Sept. 29.—"Wrong that liquor has done children is the primal reason for J. Frank Hanly making a fight for the presidency this year on the Prohibition ticket," he told Wyoming crowds today on his way to Denver where he speaks tonight.

"About the extent and character of that wrong I do not guess," he said. "For four years, as the executive of a great commonwealth, I made it my business to know. For four years I walked the corridors and tarried in the wards of hospitals, reformatory and prison and became familiar with the tragic story their records told.

"In my state today there are little more than a thousand children less than 16 years of age under the correctional care of the commonwealth.

"They never have a chance. They never know a square deal; for the records show that 619 of them have, or have had drunken fathers or mothers or both. Their destiny was fixed from the beginning—a state institution, hospital, reformatory, prison, the electric chair or the gallows.

"I never left the presence of these children that the soul of me did not cry out that a great, free, powerful people fought not to license and legalize the thing that so wrongs a child-hood once begun."

Wyoming is wet and so dry prohibition is before the people. Some of the dry's hope, however, that with the aid of the suffrage vote, they will make it one. But they say prospects are decidedly poorer for a dry state here than they are in Utah, which the special train left last night. Both Democrats and Republicans are working for prohibition there. Other cities to be visited by the special today are Laramie, Cheyenne, and Greeley, Colo.

Battleships With Eighteen-inch Guns

(By Evening Herald Leased Wire)

Washington, Sept. 29.—Battleships equipped with eighteen inch guns three inches bigger than any now afloat, and two inches greater than the largest guns projected for the new battleships and battle cruisers to be added to the American navy, are under consideration in Great Britain, according to unofficial advices which are given credence by naval officers here.

The big weapons are being designed primarily, officials believe, for use against land fortifications. The eighteen inch guns to be put on the two American battleships for which bids will be opened next month, they declare, have a range sufficient to make them effective as far as any enemy can be seen, even under the most favorable conditions. For this reason they do not believe employment of larger and more unwieldy types would be practical against the shifting targets of an open sea engagement, however advantageous they might be against land fortifications. Fourteen inch or sixteen inch guns can be carried in greater numbers and fired with greater rapidity.

As a means of developing floating forts, however, which could throw great projectiles into land fortifications out of sight over the horizon, the reported British venture in battleship construction is regarded by ordnance experts here as having great possibilities.

Makes a Record at Shooting Aeroplanes

(By Evening Herald Leased Wire)

Paris, Sept. 29 (5:15 a. m.)—Three German aeroplanes brought down in two minutes and thirty seconds, by a stop-watch, is the latest exploit of Second Lieutenant George Guynemer, French ace of the aerial combat. Lieutenant Guynemer, who is known as "King of the Aces," fell to his first and swiftest victim.

Guynemer went to the assistance of a comrade who was hard pressed by five German machines. He brought down two of them within thirty seconds and then giving exclusive a third which he shot down two minutes later. He was looking for the remaining two German machines when a shell burst beneath him and stripped the left wing of his aeroplane of every stitch of its covering. He planed swiftly earthward, but managed to regain control of his machine.

SUFFS TO MAKE BIG DEMONSTRATION FOR SUSAN AMENDMENT

October 7 and 21 the Dates; the Whole Country the Place; Congressional Candidates Views to be Ascertained.

(Associated Press Correspondence)

New York, Sept. 29.—The National American Woman Suffrage association announces the designation of October 7 and October 21 as federal amendment days, and on those days suffragists all over the country will mark the progress and status of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, with fitting public demonstration.

On October 7 public meetings will be held by the suffragists of the local organizations at which will be given the first reports on the canvass of congressional candidates. The candidates' view on suffrage will be read, suffrage speeches will be made and the voters urged to support the men who have declared for equal suffrage and who have promised their aid in getting the federal amendment through congress if they are elected.

The anti and non-committal will have another chance, however, to receive the endorsement of suffragists on October 21, a second series of meetings will be held, and all candidates who have experienced a change of heart will be advertised accordingly. On this day, also, a suffrage tableau will be staged, symbolizing the political status of womanhood in the various states of the United States. The first of these tableaux will be given in Central park, New York City. Photographs of the tableau will be made and sent to the presidents of the state organizations, who will model their demonstrations after the central one as planned by the national association.

See our new lines of Women's High Grade Button Shoes, Patent Calf & Vici Kid, in the new fall shades and two toned combinations. Our prices are very reasonable. C. MAYS, Shoe Store, 214 West Central Ave.

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