The Evening Herald

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AVOIDING THE ISSUE.

THE Republican campaign managers in New Mexico are endeavoring, by means of slander and environment, published in the newspapers at a specified rate an page, to sell the people of the state what they claim to be the facts in the Santa Fe bank failure, with a view to securing support for the G. O. P. candidates now running for office. The campaign managers promise to send the facts in the case to purchasers free to those who are sufficiently interested to communicate with headquarters. It is hardly to be believed that the G. O. P. bosses will send the facts in any case, to anybody, regarding any subject. They may forward to inquirers what they have decided are to be the facts for campaign purposes. Extracts from the record of a case are not the facts. The scheme is nothing more nor less than a clever ruse to draw the names of voters into Santa Fe headquarters for the purpose of obtaining a new mailing list. The offer made in this story McDonald still stands. He is willing to stand on his record—and the man who can attack any branch of the governor for the bank failure, is yet to be produced.

As the Santa Fe New Mexican points out, the Republican campaign bunk will undoubtedly have the effect of weakening the confidence of the people in state banks, and for no reason at all. There was one bank failure in New Mexico during the present Democratic administration—a most remarkable record of efficiency and painstaking examination into the conditions of the financial institutions under direct supervision of the state.

Twelve new state banks have been chartered during the McDonald administration, with five millions in new resources, three and a half millions in new deposits. The total deposits of state banks now reach twelve millions, with thirty two thousand depositors.

The Republican bosses are treading on dangerous ground attempting willingly to undermine the faith of the people in financial institutions solely for political purposes.

The authority of the state should well take a hand in the proceeding, with a view to protecting their rights.

The McDonald administration has nothing to fear. The records are open to the world. The only fear that the Republican managers are speculating upon of money in an attempt to create bank failure rumors during the closing days of a positive indication that their position is weak and untenable. Is there has ever any precedent during the McDonald administration the people would force knowledge without having to read it in the form of gold dollars advertising.

Still willing to bear from Gilmenwater regarding his Montezuma bank affair.

And in the meantime we are still waiting to hear from Gilmenwater regarding his Montezuma bank affair.

GOOD BYE, COME AGAIN.

THE Times' sixth annual New Mexico fair is almost a fait accompli. That it has been a success from many standpoints is certain. It was a real fair insofar as the livestock, agricultural and also exhibits were concerned, thus justifying the position of an enterprise of its kind.

The people of Albuquerque, as on half of the people of the state, thank all those who assisted to make the fair a success by their personal force, or their activities and by their efforts exerted in other ways.

The New Mexico state fair is here to stay. It will become bigger and better each year. It is the fair for all the state and will safely become a foundation institution for the development of every section and resource of New Mexico.

THE INDIAN SCHOOL.

THE United States Indian school located in Albuquerque, celebrated its fiftieth birthday in the form of the state fair. The institution through the courtesy of Superintendent Perry, its efficient superintendent, generously cooperated with the fair, permitting the Indian band to play the entire week, and affording the people opportunities on several occasions during the week to see the Indian boys in drills and maneuvers. The band made a splendid hit. It was an early time during the school year, and the fact that many of the students are comparatively new to military ways.

The Indian school, under Mr. Perry's administration, has been an extremely successful institution. He has created an entirely new attitude between the people and the school and has made the institution as much a part of Albuquerque as possible in the under the circumstances. The people of the town and state owe Mr. Perry a vote of thanks for his efforts to make the fair a success.

SUFFRAGISTS CERTAIN OF DEMOCRATS' HELP

Leaders Resent Efforts to Turn the Cause into an Adjunct of Republican Party.

WON OVER BY PRESIDENT

"I Have Come Here to Fight WITH You," He Tells Them—"Wilson Voted for Suffrage: Has Hughes?" Asked One.

Western women who have had the ballot equally with the men for several years resent the interference of one of the factions of suffragists and the attempt to turn the suffrage cause into an adjunct of the Republican party. They believe they know how to vote without being told by women who never had the vote; and they refuse to turn against the Democrats who have done so much for their cause in their respective states.

This attitude is brought out clearly in an interview by Nixola Greeley-Smith, nationally prominent as a writer on the staff of the New York World, with Mrs. Alexander Thompson, Democratic National Committeeman from Oregon and Mrs. Theresa M. Graham of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

"One would think," observed Mrs. Thompson to Miss Greeley-Smith, "that if any instruction in suffrage matters had to be given it would come from the women who have won the vote and do vote rather than from Suffragists in the East who are still disfranchised. I am a young woman, but I have been through three campaigns for the vote in Oregon. In the final campaign we won through the co-operation and help and belief in us of the men of Oregon.

Aided by Democrats.

"We have been voting only five years and we are still grateful to our men. So when the Congressional Union sent speakers to Oregon to tell us to vote against all Democrats we laughed at them. Why, at the last election, they campaigned against George E. Chamberlain, who introduced the first Suffrage bill in Oregon and who had been the friend of the women all through their fifteen years' fight.

"I agree with every word that Mrs. Thompson has spoken," declared Mrs. Graham. "The conditions in our State are the same as in Oregon, except that we have had the vote for twenty years, and it was given to us without our having to fight for it. The Congressional Union has sent others in Idaho now urging us to slaughter the Democrats and free our sisters in the East. How silly that is! Are women in the East so foolish as to be led away by the mere declaration of a candidate unsupported by his party, that he's personally in favor of a Federal amendment? Woodrow Wilson voted for Suffrage. **Has Charles E. Hughes ever voted for Suffrage? Wilson has done everything consistent with a belief in State rights, one of the fundamental principles of Democracy. Suffrage can never win as a partisan issue. Alienate the Democrats en masse and you have killed every chance Suffrage has."**

Won by Wilson's Speech.

It is admitted by practically all suffragists that their cause has been helped greatly by the speech President Wilson made before the convention of the National Woman's Suffrage Association in Atlantic City recently on Sept. 8th. When the President told them to find "some here to fight with you" the 4000 suffragists gathered in Nixon's Theatre arose and cheered him enthusiastically.

This pledge by the President led Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the association, to say:

"You touched our hearts and won our loyalty when you said you had come here to fight with us."

"The astonishing thing about this movement," said President Wilson, "is not that it has grown so slowly, but that it has grown so rapidly. * * * I get a little impatient sometimes about the discussion of the channels and methods by which it is to prevail. It is going to prevail, and that is a very superficial and ignorant view of it which attributes it to mere social unrest. It is not merely because the women are disconcerted. It is because the women have seen visions of duty, and that is something which we not only cannot resist, but, if we be true Americans, we do not wish to resist. * * *

"I have felt as I sat here tonight the wholesome contagion of the occasion. Almost every other time that I ever visited Atlantic City I came to fight somebody. I hardly know how to conduct myself when I have not come to fight somebody, but with somebody.

"I have come to suggest, among other things, that when the forces of nature are steadily working and the tide is rising to meet the moon, you need not be afraid that it will not come in in the flood. We feel the tide; we believe in the strength of it."

WANT ADS PAY. TRY ONE.

WOULD THE "CROOKS OF 1912" LET HUGHES KEEP PLEDGES?

Candidate Hughes is running on a platform of promises.

The safest—the only trustworthy—method of judging the future is by assessing the past. Candidate Hughes' promises should be weighed in the light of his past performances as an executive. Here are some of his promises made when he was a candidate for Governor of New York and set opposite them are his performances to correspond with them:

CANDIDATE HUGHES SAID:	GOVERNOR HUGHES DID:
"I believe in labor legislation and the great benefits that have flowed from the wise conduct of labor organizations."	Refused to appoint a practical railroad man to the State Public Service Commissions, although urged to do so by organized labor.
"I want to see fair justice done to everybody who works."	Vetoed the bill giving women schoolteachers equal pay with men for equal work.
"Every practical measure for the real benefit of labor will have my support."	Vetoed the full-crew railroad bill.
"I promise the enforcement of the law with equal severity and in equal justice to all—corporations and individuals."	Vetoed bills urged by State Tax Commission to compel corporations to pay their franchise taxes promptly and to authorize the Tax Board to equalize special franchise tax valuations.
"The conditions of transportation in New York City are a shame and I purpose to find out the proper method of procedure and whether legislation or administrative action is necessary."	Vetoed Coney Island five-cent fare bill which would have saved the people of New York city $1,500,000 a year. Accomplished nothing to correct street-car overcrowding.
"I shall devote myself with renewed zeal to the people's service. My administration shall be an unbossed administration."	Blocked in his efforts by the bosses of his party. Gov. Hughes resigned in his second term to accept appointment to the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Hughes is not the Republican party. He would be no more able to make good his promises as President than he was as Governor of New York. If he were elected President he could deliver only so much as the Republican bosses—the "Crooks" denounced by Roosevelt in 1912—would permit him to deliver.

BIG BRIDGE FORMS AN IMPORTANT LINK IN THE DOBRUDJA DRIVE

In the Germans and Bulgarians can press their purpose of drive through the Dobrudja province of Rumania for a distance of 50 miles until the Bucharest-Constanza railway line is reached the first point to be conquered will be the junction of traffic will be the great trunk across the Danube at Cernavoda. The National Geographic society sets forth the importance of this bridge both to communication and as an engineering achievement in the following bulletin issued today in Washington.

"Cernavoda (Sugar) is the official name of the greatest bridge in Rumania and one of the most interesting series of railway spans in the world. It is the most steel and stone link which when completed in 1895 bound Old and the North and is a combination of the finest and most pure that at the moment. It has still seven years to go to the time contract than serious stress is a well.

"Yet the time is approaching when it will be built. The time is approaching when the Danube shall be bridged at Cernavoda. The engineer to span the bridge was a Rumanian. A number of those among the village of Cernavoda are interested in some of the great bridges in the shape of their country.

"Therefore with the Austro-Hungarian and the German engineers when the Germans and Bulgarians shall have reached the Danube, the Austro-Hungarian engineers will be there to meet them. The Austro-Hungarian engineers have made the bridge, which is located 6 miles from Cernavoda, the most important bridge in the world. The bridge is 1,500 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 50 feet high. The bridge is made up of three spans, the middle one being 500 feet long, and the two side spans 500 feet long. The bridge is 1,500 feet long, and the two side spans are 500 feet long. The bridge is made of steel and stone