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ALBUQUERQUE NEW MEXICO

THE TRAIL OF THE BULL.

Interesting in view of his candidacy for the United States senate in the trail of Delegate Andrews since the extraordinary session of congress convened last April.

When the congress met the president was prepared to send in a message giving his views on the Arizona constitution. Mr. Taft had about made up his mind that the approval or rejection of this wonderful instrument was a matter for the congress alone to decide, though he was also considering sending in a message of disapproval. This was the status when Mr. Andrews arrived at the White House. The New Mexico delegate, who was accompanied by another prominent citizen of this state, urged upon the president the political advantage that would accrue to the republican party if he waited until the New Mexico statehood resolution was disposed of before placing the Arizona constitution before congress at all. The wily delegate presented his argument to such purpose that the president was convinced and no message concerning the Arizona constitution was ever sent to the congress until after the instrument had been approved by both houses.

The immediate result of Mr. Andrews' activities was the coupling of New Mexico and Arizona in one resolution which came within a hair-breadth of defeating both, and which was the purpose of the delegate who had conceived an irresistible fascination for his \$7,500 annual salary as delegate, a salary which would continue so long as he could keep the statehood measure in the air.

All through the fight in congress for the passage of the bill the delegate, while posing as his friend, fought it bitterly, his usual method being to strongly advocate some form of resolution that had not the remotest chance of meeting the approval of both houses, as witness his advocacy of the Nelson resolution. But his efforts were vain, the statehood resolution was adopted and the president finally approved it.

We next find the delegate traveling up and down the earth seeking funds to finance his campaign for senator from the new state. He does not appear to have been much of a success as a solicitor but he did succeed in getting \$5,000 from the National Liquor Dealers association, which association had been anxious to contribute to the New Mexico campaign and did not know exactly to whom it should turn over the money. The delegate also succeeded in raising various small sums from other sources and finally reached Las Vegas on the morning of the republican state convention with exactly \$7,025. He at once announced himself as the Moses who would lead his party out of the wilderness, and the party being so deeply in the wilderness and so anxious to be led out, welcomed him. The delegate, however, used his \$7,025 to pay off some pressing personal obligations.

Next we find the "Man Who Does Things" in Santa Fe. He is urging on the republican state central committee the necessity of having cash at once if the campaign is to be properly financed. He suggests that a representative, armed with proper credentials, be sent to the National committee to plead for support. He also suggests that Delegate Andrews, who is well known in the east and popular with the Pennsylvania delegation in congress, is the proper man to make the touch.

The state committee yields. Mr. Andrews is provided with a touching letter, signed by the national committee and the candidate for governor. "Help us ere we perish" is the burden of the plea, and the plea brought results.

Some three weeks later the delegate returns to New Mexico. This time he has \$31,000, which you must admit is some money. Before reporting to the committee the delegate decides that he will survey the field in person and distribute some of the cash where it is most badly needed and where it will do the most good, especially to the delegate.

Wending his way down the Rio Grande the delegate finds a serious situation in Dona Ana county. The old guard republicans need help and need it badly. One thousand dollars is handed over to the county committee and another thousand is given to one of the legislative candidates

who later will have a vote for United States senator.

The next county reached is Luna. Here there is a chance of electing a republican to the legislature and five hundred dollars is turned loose. In Grant, where one republican was elected to the legislature, another thousand dollars was contributed to the cause.

In Otero county one gentleman running for the legislature needed \$500. He is said to have gotten it, but just what he did with the amount does not appear, and there are men who insist that Delegate Andrews never spent a cent in Otero county. Among these, it is understood, is the man who is said to have acquired the \$500.

In Torrance county a couple of candidates needed help. One of these gentlemen was given \$500, so also was the other, though there are rumors that the second man received \$300 and went south with the \$300. This story cannot be substantiated, but it is known that the candidate boasts that his campaign only cost him \$50.

In Guadalupe it was found necessary to help out the local committee with a contribution of \$500 and about the same amount was given in McKinley, Union and one or two other counties. In some instances the money was given to the county committee and in others to the legislative candidates individually.

Returning to his home county of Bernalillo, the delegate found conditions far from rosy. To improve them he contributed \$5,000 in nice clean bills to the so-called regular republican committee. Mr. Andrews afterward learned with dismay that this contribution was a sheer waste of money as the candidates for the legislature on both the "regular" and "progressive" tickets were bitterly opposed to him for senator or anything else.

His personal survey of the situation finished, the delegate thought it about time to visit Santa Fe and tell the state committee about his venture into the haunts of the eastern politicians and money bags. He therefore journeyed to Santa Fe and turned over something more than \$10,000 to the committee.

And now it develops that there is a certain coldness between the committee and the delegate. Whether or not the committee thought it was entitled to more money is not known, but the coldness is real.

ONE-CENT LETTER POSTAGE.

From time to time we hear about a universal one-cent letter postage rate for the whole country. Enthusiasts say that Great Britain has a "penny postage," and we "also" ought to have a one-cent rate. The "also"—expressed or understood—is an essential part of the thought.

But a penny is two cents, and Great Britain is a small and densely populated country. The profit of the post-office department is in the letter postage and we cannot reduce that rate without increasing the rates on other postal matter.

In all countries circulars, newspapers and merchandise have lower rates than letter postage, but as one-cent is our smallest coin, we cannot reduce the rate on circulars. If the rate on circulars and letters were the same, circulars would be sent sealed and would have to receive the same care and prompt delivery that letters receive, which would cause no end of trouble at Christmas, election time and other congested seasons.

Moreover, the general sealing of circulars would make it impossible to know how much real increase in letter writing resulted from the reduction of letter postage.

All know that an enormous number of circulars are now mailed as letters, especially for city delivery. The chances are that most householders now receive more circulars in sealed envelopes carrying the two-cent rate than actual written letters. It is doubtful whether there is any sound reason for reducing the rate on that form of advertising.

It is said that the increase of letter writing would soon bring up the postal receipts to their present volume. It would have to do a good deal more than that, for the increased bulk could not be handled without greatly increased expense, and it is morally certain that the increase in actual written letters would not nearly equal the number of circulars the rate of which would be reduced from two cents to one cent.

The letter postage is mainly a tax on business, for no "poor man" refrains from writing a letter because the postage is two cents. And while it is desirable that taxes on business should be reduced, there is no object in taking off the tax in one place, where the payer by preference can reduce his taxation, and tacking it on in another tax which must be paid in full anyhow.

Certainly we all desire the cheapest possible postage, but the postal service should pay its way, and we have great areas over which we deliver all mail at a loss.

The laws fared badly at the hands of the women in those Pacific cities—communism, prohibitionism and socialism. It shows that common sense and equal suffrage may not be incompatible.

The navy is now 50 percent American as respects native-born enlisted men in the service and pretty nearly 100 percent American in the popular estimate of its efficiency and preparedness.

GOOD-BYE TO GUGGENHEIM.

Simon Guggenheim, of Colorado, has announced that he will not seek re-election to the United States senate. The reason he gives is that he cannot afford any longer to sacrifice his personal interests and the business interests he is connected with in order to serve the country.

But that is not the real reason. There is nothing to show that his service in the senate has caused him to make any business or personal sacrifices. On the contrary there is a very well-defined and widespread impression to the effect that his presence in the senate has been of decided advantage to him and to his business associates. The truth probably is that Senator Guggenheim either has come to the conclusion that he can not be elected again or fears the continuance of the attacks of enemies of special privilege and commercial industrial rapacity.

Senator Guggenheim has undoubtedly long found his position uncomfortable. He is regarded as the most conspicuous personification in the mountain states of capitalistic greed and treated there accordingly. He is a standpatter of standpatters and the reactionary is not popular in the west and is likely to come in for more hard knocks in the senate than have been administered to him there in the past.

Like some of his former colleagues in the upper house, Senator Guggenheim has become tired and has decided to quit. The sign is a good one. Men of his stamp are, to put it mildly, out of harmony with the country. The day of United States senators of his class is drawing rapidly to a close. The nation is going on to newer and better things than the ideas and methods they represent.

TRADE WITH PHILIPPINES.

Exports from the Philippines in the last fiscal year totaled \$29,778,629. The imports were \$49,832,782, of which a considerable part was United States government supplies. Apart from these supplies, this country sold to the island consumers goods worth \$4,192,289. Great Britain coming second with \$3,623,224.

This was the first year when commercial imports from this country exceeded those from Great Britain. It is not a very large trade that we have with the Philippines, but it improves. Yet it is still trifling when compared with our trade with the Hawaiian group.

In this connection some recent estimates of the cost of military occupation of the Philippines are of interest. All sorts of guesses on this subject have been current from time to time. As long ago as 1904 Edward Atkinson put the cost up to that time at the stupendous total of \$1,200,000,000. About the same time Judge Alton Parker, then running for president on an anti-imperialist platform, guessed that the cost might be \$670,000,000, but the republicans were of the opinion that it was less than a quarter of that amount. Politics is no promoter of truth.

Now, it appears, if the war department may be trusted, that all these estimates, even the lowest, exceeded the facts. The department puts the cost of military occupation since the treaty of peace was signed at \$167,486,402. There are many items of expense not included in this total and altogether it is evident that the Philippine investment has not yet begun to pay its way.

Admiral Perry's flagship in the battle of Put-in-Bay is to be raised from the bottom of Lake Erie and taken on a tour of the Great Lakes. Patriotic Canadians who were thrilled by the pictures of the battle of Chateaugay during coronation week in London will then be able to see reminders of another side of the story.

An Iowa judge has decided that farmers' co-operative companies cannot enforce special requirements from the membership, but must enter the open market for business the same as any other concern. Otherwise such companies are monopolies in restraint of trade. What is the world coming to?

The Infanta Eulalia of Spain says her book is very little and very harmless for all the fuss to be made about it in America. It would not be regarded as "advanced" at all. Nevertheless, with all this advertising we confidently look for it to become one of "the six best sellers."

A sadder side of J. E. McNamara's nature is touchingly revealed by his handing the orchestra leader in the San Francisco cafe \$10 or \$20 to play the "Traumerer." That was not the worst use to which "secret-service" money could be put.

Since Senator La Follette has been endorsed for the presidency by Colonel Bryan, not much has been heard of him outside of the pages of the magazine that is running his autobiography. It was a cruel blow that the Nebraska struck.

Emperor William of Germany says that the black man (meaning the black man in Africa) should be taught religion, but that it is "not necessary that he become extremely pious." Even some white men are not that.

An "inevitable" turn of the wheel of fortune is what Governor Woodrow Wilson says the life of a politician depends on. The governor should have thought of that before. He had a good job at Princeton.

"Underwood isn't under anything else." And perhaps it's a ladder.

The Los Angeles woman voter who left the polls before casting her ballot to look out for the bread in her oven at home is perhaps as good a citizen as if she had stayed to exercise her suffrage rights while the bread burned.

Now that Mr. Rockefeller is out of standard oil he will be able to devote more time to golf. The worry of attending so strictly to business these latter years must have been quite a burden to him.

But Dr. Elliot is not likely to lengthen his five-foot book shelf to accommodate the works of Emma Goldman, even if the latter did sit at table with his grandson.

"No," says Detective Burns, "we have never tracked President Compers. He makes tracks so deep and coarse that we could follow them any time." Well, well!

Aviator Rogers says he probably will go for a while on the vaudeville stage. Even the men of the air cannot resist the lure of the vaudeville manager's gold.

If the tariff board does not hurry up with its long-promised report, the house committee on ways and means may again overlook its existence.

Can it be that Mr. Taft has his eye on a certain contributing editorship that may possibly be vacant on March 4, 1913?

Kaiser Wilhelm should take warning before it is too late or Rudyard Kipling may turn himself loose on him.

Is the "annual crime-wave" which Chicago's Mayor apologizes for peculiar to December or the whole year?

At least the president didn't fall into the error of making his message as long as his western tour.

Perna evidently wishes to drag the blanket of the Monroe Doctrine over to her side of the bed.

"Stone out for Champ Clark," says a headline. But "Stone out of the senate" would be better.

Having exhausted all other means to escape trial, the meat-packers might now try confession.

Probably the men best pleased with the McNamara sentences were the McNamaras.

CARLSBAD CERTAIN IT WILL SECURE NORMAL SCHOOL

People of Town and Entire Pecos Valley Lined Up in Favor of Locating Institution in That Place.

(Special Correspondence to Morning Journal) Carlsbad, N. M., Dec. 9.—The live topic of the day in Carlsbad is the location of the new state normal school. The people of the town and the Carlsbad project are unanimous in favor of having the school located here. For many weeks a committee has been at work getting the valley lined up in favor of Carlsbad. G. M. Cooke, the chairman of this committee, stated yesterday that the battle is won, as the entire valley is giving Carlsbad most cordial support. He says that the sentiment in the valley is much more favorable to Carlsbad than he had any reason to expect.

The committee is so well satisfied with the outlook that it has given the matter of suitable site careful consideration and has several very desirable sites already selected to offer the school. Without question Carlsbad can offer as fine sites as any place in New Mexico. The low altitude of Carlsbad and the fine winter climate are also advantages worth considering.

The territory directly tributary to Carlsbad is settled with progressive people and education is receiving close attention. The Pecos valley has reason to be proud of its schools and with a normal school in midst conditions will be still better.

Making Hay in December. Haying hay out of the field in December is not the usual thing, even under the Carlsbad project. But this year farmers are still getting their hay at the field the first week in December. The work in the hayfield is about over for this year, however. Most of the corn has also been gathered. The cotton planter, however, is still in the midst of picking. Both gains are running full capacity and will not finish for many weeks.

Road Commission to Meet. The McEgga to Roswell road commission will meet December 20, in Carlsbad to take full action on the building of the road through Eddy county. The county commissioners of Chaves county have decided to build the road through Chaves county. R. W. Thorne, the secretary, issued the call today. The members of the commission are: W. S. Gilbert, Artesia; Dr. Culpepper, Dayton; R. F. Pearson, Lakewood; R. M. Thorne, Carlsbad; W. W. Galton, Olin; P. J. Foley, Honey; and J. Hise Myers, Malaga; W. M. Atkinson of Roswell, chairman.

"BEST ON EARTH" This is the verdict of R. J. Howell, Tracy, O., who bought Foley's Honey Compound for his wife. "Her case was the worst I have ever seen, and looked like a sure case of consumption. Her lungs were sore and she coughed almost incessantly and her voice was hoarse and weak. Foley's Honey and Tar Compound brought relief at once and less than three bottles effected a complete cure."—J. H. O'Reilly.

NAVAL SANATORIUM AT FORT STANTON REORGANIZED

Treasury Department Taking Special Interest in New Mexico Institution; Many Improvements Made.

(Carrizosa Outlook.) The United States marine hospital at Fort Stanton, although not a very old institution, has accomplished much for the tubercular sailor and marine. The institution has been recently reorganized by the treasury department and several new officials put in charge. Dr. Smith is the officer in command of the fort at the present time.

Briefly reviewing the history of the Fort Stanton sanatorium, it was established in 1839. At that time the nearest railroad was in Alamogordo, which will show how much stress the bureau of public health and marine hospital service places on the advantage of this location, since supplies, business material and the patients themselves gained access to the place at the time only by long wagon journey. The wisdom of the movement, however, has since been substantiated by the success of the institution and the plan has since been endorsed by the selection of Fort Bayard as a sanatorium for the army and the removal of the United States naval sanatorium from Florida to a spot in Colorado not far from the New Mexico border, both of these movements being in line with the progress of medical opinion.

Fort Stanton has spent over a million dollars and the buildings left by the army when it abandoned this post have all been remodeled and improved. All the collateral interests of the sanatorium, the dairy, farm, beef herd, garden, poultry yard and swine have been developed as an auxiliary in the treatment of 200 patients. The secretary of the treasury has recently added to the force of officers at the station an expert farmer at a salary of \$1,500 a year to tend solely to the co-ordination of all the outside forces of the station, leaving the medical officer in command free to devote all his time to the relations of the sanatorium proper. The benefits of this order cannot be exaggerated as the outside interests, although purely incidental to the functions of the sanatorium were so numerous and involved such responsibility that they have diverted the attention of the doctor in charge, doubtless to the detriment of the medical work. As further evidence of the interest of the secretary and also in line with current medical teachings, a dietitian at \$1,000 a year has been added to the official staff. She is a professional, a graduate of a domestic science school and also a trained nurse, and devotes her entire time to the instruction of the waiters and cooks, the selection of food materials and the arrangement of the menus in regard to palatability and variety, paying special attention to the very sick and those with capricious appetites, and the satisfaction expressed by the patients is sufficient guarantee of her success. Two trained female nurses for the infirmary have been authorized by the department and are expected to arrive shortly and bring with them those refinements of nursing which characterize the American trained female nurse.

It is understood that the sanatorium and other even more important improvements are contemplated, all with the single view of increasing the efficiency of the station and the comfort of its beneficiaries. Some of them will doubtless add to the expense of the station but the interest manifested in the institution by the secretary of the treasury is enough to insure that the plans will be carried out.

PROPOSES FURTHER REGULATION OF GRAZING

Senator LaFollette Has Introduced Bill in Senate Providing for Re seeding of Denuded Pastures.

(Special Correspondence to Morning Journal) Washington, Dec. 10.—Senator LaFollette has introduced in the senate a bill providing for the improvement of grazing. This is a conservation measure of enormous importance, and has the approval of the National Conservation association of which Gifford Pinchot is president. It affects an area of over three hundred million acres, or about one-sixth of the United States, and is of great and direct importance to sixteen states.

The bill provides for the division of the public range into grazing districts to be fixed through proclamation by the president. Worn out areas are to be reseeded and poisonous plants eradicated. Wolves, mountain lions and other wild animals which prey upon live stock are to be exterminated, as well as destructive rodents like the prairie dogs which render useless the aggregate vast areas of grazing land.

The bill authorizes the secretary

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of agriculture to regulate the number of stock grazed within each district, and sets a minimum yearly fee of four cents per acre, for the first ten years. A committee representative of the stockmen in each district is to be appointed by the stockmen themselves. This committee will rule, subject to the approval of the secretary of agriculture, on all important questions immediately affecting the use of the range in the district.

The bill in no way retards or prevents settlement within the grazing districts by homesteaders, or any other occupancy and use under the public land laws, and contains a specific clause to that effect. It also expressly provides that all water on the lands affected by the bill, already subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, may be used as heretofore for domestic, mining, milling and irrigation purposes.

Twenty-five per cent of the proceeds from grazing fees will go to the states in which the grazing districts are situated. The bill provides that these receipts shall be used for schools and roads, and for the advancement of agricultural education, as the state legislature may provide.

The prime purpose of this bill is the improvement of the public range. Unregulated grazing has resulted in greatly impairing the forage crop, which over considerable areas has been rendered practically worthless. The range is now carrying about one-half the stock it is capable of carrying if it were improved by reseeding and by reseeding. Senator LaFollette's bill is thus of great importance not only to the nation, but to individual citizens. The carrying capacity of the public range directly affects the price of mutton, beef and wool. If this measure, the result of many years of studying, is passed, it will put an end to range wars, prevent range monopoly, and perpetuate and improve a great natural resource.

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