THE ALBUQUERQUE CITIZEN

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

By the Citizen Publishing Company of Albuquerque, New Mexico.

W. S. STRICKLER, PRESIDENT — WILLIAM F. BROGAN, MANAGING EDITOR

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year by mail in advance.....$5.00
One month by mail.....50
One month by carrier within city limits.....60

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice of Albuquerque, N. M., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The only illustrated daily newspaper in New Mexico and the best advertising medium of the Southwest.

THE ALBUQUERQUE CITIZEN IS:
The leading Republican daily and weekly newspaper of the Southwest.
The advocate of Republican principles and the "Square Deal."

THE ALBUQUERQUE CITIZEN HAS:
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The latest reports by Associated Press and Auxiliary News Service.

"WE GET THE NEWS FIRST."

STATEHOOD FOR NEW MEXICO"

We favor the immediate admission of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona as separate states in the Union.—Republican National Platform.

Mr. Bryan as a Phrasemaker

The phrase "let the people rule," which Mr. Bryan in his speech of acceptance so fervently quotes from the Democratic platform—where he doubtless put it for the purpose of quoting—was evidently intended by him to be the Democratic campaign "slogan" for this year. It has been very generally discussed by the Republican journals on the assumption that it was to be the war cry of "the enemy," but so far as we have observed the expression has fallen absolutely flat among the hosts of the Democracy. It has not "caught on."

It is not likely that any phrase deliberately forged to serve as a catch word ever "caught" with the people. Some of Napoleon Bonaparte's work of that kind may have had that effect. It usually caught with the soldiers, for whom his phrases were contrived, and the people may have seized upon the catch words. But Napoleon was a genius. Catch words which stick are intellectual flashes struck off in the heat of composition or oratory. We have had many such from notable Americans. As we write we recall General Grant's expressions "I propose to move immediately on your works," "Let us have peace," "Let no guilty man escape," which for years formed part of the common speech of the people. The "innocuous desuetude" and "We are confronting a condition and not a theory" of President Cleveland are still in common use. President Roosevelt has let fly some scintillations which are constantly repeated, as witness:: "Malefactors of great wealth" applied to those who buy votes, and "undesirable citizens" as applied to those who sell them. There is also, of course, the "speak softly and carry a big stick"—the first part, however, having fall into "innocuous desuetude."

A phrase which "catches on" must perfectly describe in very few words a condition which all recognize as existing and also be applicable to conditions constantly arising with respect to other matters. All the phrases above quoted meet both these conditions. Mr. Bryan's first "phrase"—"You shall not crucify these people upon a cross of gold"—stampeded a convention and got him his first nomination for the presidency because it met the first requirement. It did vividly suggest rather than describe a condition which did then exist, although it soon ceased to exist.

This last coinage—"Let the people rule"—has nothing in it to fire the imagination. The people do rule in this country and always have ruled. The governments we have are not always what the people desire, but they have not cared enough for any change to exert themselves. And everybody understands that. More than that, our governments in the main are good governments. The people have prospered under them and are prospering. All talk of the "oppression" of the people by "the trusts" or anybody else is political rot. The phrase "Let the people rule," implying that they do not rule, will not catch on because its insincerity is self evident. Mr. Bryan will never be a successful phrasemaker.

Andrews and Statehood

The Raton Range says: The Democratic newspapers of the territory are already aligning themselves against statehood. There is no other way to secure statehood for the territory of New Mexico at the coming session of Congress than that of electing Hon. William H. Andrews as our delegate to Congress. Every thinking person knows that Mr. Larrazolo cannot secure statehood for the territory of New Mexico.

The great common classes favor statehood for the territory upon the most favorable terms on which it can be secured. These same people, the great mass of them, through their delegate to the Republican territorial convention have chosen Delegate William H. Andrews as the standard bearer for their party during the present campaign. Mr. Andrews' influence and achievements in Congress which cannot be doubted have won for him the esteem of the rank and file of the Republican ticket. Mr. Andrews will be elected this fall by the largest majority ever given any Republican delegate in the territory because the people of the territory want statehood and they know that the election of Mr. Andrews is the only possible way in which statehood can come to them. A vote for the Republican candidate this year is a direct vote for statehood. The election of Mr. Larrazolo, however, remote it may be, would mean the sending to Washington of an obscure man without prestige or influence.

Denmark is a little tongue of land hanging onto the north edge of things by its eyebrows. It is a great breeding ground for kings. A flock of princes and princesses turned loose in Denmark double their numbers every two years, and are healthy. Most of the kings and queens of Europe are of Danish blood. Other animals do well there, too. The kingdom is just about the size of Massachusetts and Connecticut. The soil is good; but almost any of our agricultural states has better soil naturally. The Danes used to be poor as skimmed milk—poorer, in fact, for skim milk is rather rich, if you only realize it. Now Denmark, on that patch of land, has 2,000,000 people, more than half of whom are farmers. Think of more than a million people supported by farming on the area of Connecticut and Massachusetts, and reckon the size of their farms, and you will be astonished. Yet, these Danish farmers were never so prosperous as now. They sell the other half of the Danes what butter and milk they consume, and ship the rest to England. And England pays these Danish dairymen $2,000,000 a week for it. Every man, woman and child on a Danish farm thus gets on the average $2 a week from one country for one product. Denmark produces 170,000,000 pounds of butter every year. The nation is as contented as any people ought to be, and as prosperous as any nation in the world perhaps. Their profits in cattle make up for the loss on kings. Now how did this happy state of things come about? Simplicity itself. It was education. The people of Denmark are a race of scientific farmers and dairymen. They are getting all the grass from their soil that the soil will produce. It has been farmed for a thousand years, and is better now than it was 10 years ago. In 10 years hence it will be better yet. They have no Roosevelt there to preach conservation of national resources, but it has been preached all the same. A Danish farmer is taught his business in school. Experiment stations are scattered all over the toy kingdom. They know all about bacteria and ferment and nitrates and legumes. They have solved the problem of "A Little Land and a Living."

For years the railroads have contended that Congress is not empowered to make them exercise greater precautions in the operation of trains than are exacted under the common law requirement of "reasonable care," an elastic term under the application of which justice has often miscarried. Two decisions by the United States court of appeals in St. Louis yesterday seem to determine, so far as this intermediate court has the power to define and make permanent the construction of the law, that Congress has the authority to enforce specific precaution, even to the kind of coupling that shall be used between cars. These decisions are the more important because they reverse verdicts reached in the lower courts under the old railroad plea. This ruling will greatly strengthen the efforts of the government to enforce reliable safety appliances, and in the long run should greatly reduce the number of railway accidents. It would seem also that the railway corporations themselves should, on their own motion, employ every consistent precaution to prevent accidents, not only because of the liabilities they are always under to injured passengers, but also because of the greater responsibility they will encounter in the larger scope of the Employers' Liability law.

The shah of Persia, observant of recent events in the realm of his brother of Turkey, has made overtures to the revolutionists. These are trying days for autocrats who lay too great stress on the tradition of their divine right to rule as they please.

The standing of the sultan's military household has been considerably cut down, a dispatch from Constantinople announces. The number of his aids-de-camp has been reduced from 200 to 130. A curious and gossipy world will wonder if an equal number of wives have been discharged.

AROUND NEW MEXICO

Union county towns are thinking of installing a wireless telephone system.

A flow of good artesian water has been found at a depth of 52 feet near Las Cruces.

A cook with a guilty conscience disappeared at San Marcial last week and left $75 worth of debts behind him.

The Gallup Electric Light company is paying $50 a month for water now, having been raised from $10 a month by the council recently.

Latest reports from the front indicate that the Hon. Larrazolo hasn't been having any enthusiastic receptions recently.

Nine acres of wheat on the A. B. McKinley ranch west of Estancia was threshed recently and yielded 21 bushels to the acre.

Nara Visa is planning a big barbecue in the near future and will have a program of sports, including two ball games, in connection.

The Bloomer Girls' baseball team, which is now in Colorado, has scheduled several games in New Mexico, and the whole territory is greatly excited over the approaching games.

According to a veterinarian afalfa is good food for the human family and can be made up into attractive form. An alfalfa breakfast food factory in New Mexico ought to pay big money.

Colorado capitalists are figuring on building a power plant at Raton for the Southern Colorado Power company, and if the plan materializes Raton will have a first-class electric plant with the probability of street car and interurban system.

A man from Missouri who had to be shown when told that alfalfa grows four and a half feet high around Estancia, was fully convinced when taken out and shown a bunch that measured five feet, nine and a half inches.

At a mass meeting of citizens held at Farmington recently steps were taken to improve the appearance of the town by planting flowers and trees. The whole town is interested and the plan will probably be carried out on a large scale.

Agricultural note from the Kenna Record: J. G. Greaves, the printer-farmer of Antelope valley, was in town again yesterday and reports that his crop forms are "justified" and ready to "lock up." He brought us in a couple of galleys of vegetables, set solid, from his truck patch, among which were some Whip-poor-will peas the pods of which were about 36-point body and 60 ems long. He called them "beans," but then the average printer "don't know beans" even "when the bag's untied."

DAILY SHORT STORIES

THE FROST KING'S CONQUEST.

By Harold Carter.

"A dollar twenty-five; and that's my limit to you."

"For heaven's sake, consider," pleaded the old man, catching the packer by the arm as he turned to mount his horse. "Smith offered me as much, and you paid the colonel one forty for his own oranges."

"A better crop, Mr. Lee," replied the packer impatiently. "Come sir, it's yours to take or leave."

The packer tapped his boot impatiently with his riding crop. The old planter put his pride behind him once again.

"Mr. Carvalho, you are a wealthy man," he pleaded. "You hold the mortgage on my farm. Your profits are large. Pay me ten cents a box more for my oranges and I can keep up the interest. My God, man, you're driving me out of my home, and all for a paltry 10 cents on the box."

"Mr. Lee, I am not in business for my health," Carvalho replied. "It's a matter of business. If you can't afford to take my price look around elsewhere. I don't want your oranges. As for the mortgage—well, why shouldn't I foreclose? Unless," he added craftily, "you have any further inducement to offer me."

"You mean—"

"Well, I mean Hilda."

"The girl has given you her answer. What can I do?"

"Do!" shouted Carvalho. "You can turn out that miserable, penniless low white fellow that she's thrown me over for. You can—"

"That's quite enough," interrupted the old planter. "If I were a younger man I would show you how we used to treat men of your stamp in Florida. Take yourself off, sir, to the devil."

The packer smiled evilly as he mounted his horse.

"You'll come to me very differently next month to plead for an extension of time," he sneered. "But out you go, Mr. Lee, and you can take your daughter—"

He stopped, frightened by the old man's appearance, and, spurring his horse, cantered away dawn the sandy road. The planter walked back sadly toward his home. All around him, acre upon acre, the orange trees hung low with golden fruit. And this, his life's work, was to be swept aay.

A girl and a young man came slowly toward him through the garden. Tears came into his eyes as he thought of what the future held for them.

"How cold it's turned," said the girl, coming up to kiss him. "Do you know they've sent out frost signals from Tampa? What is the thermometer?"

The old man went up to a mimosa tree where the thermometer hung; then started back with an exclamation. It had fallen to 39. The young man read his consternation.

"Sam!" he cried to the negro coachman, hitch up the mare, quick; bring the pine logs into the furroughs."

He pointed to the great store of logs that lay, for just such an emergency, piled high behind the stable. But before the cart was ready the girl came running to him. The temperature had gone down one more degree. The sun had set and a cold wind blew from the northwest.

After that everything was forgotten save the urgency of saving the trees. With desperate haste they loaded the logs into the cart and carried them to the furrows between the rows of trees, where they were soaked with oil and a fire started. Hour after hour they labored, while the temperature dropped slowly. Their hands were torn and bleeding, their faces black with smoke, while the sweat dripped from their bodies. Load after load until the whole orchard was hidden under a wreath of smoke that stung and blinded them, until the tall flames shot up between the trees, illuminating the figures and the workers.

That night will never be forgotten in central Florida. When the wind dropped at morning and the warm sun thawed the frozen ponds thousands of acres of the best orange country were ruined; millions of trees stood, slowly shedding their leaves, killed by the frost. But the golden fruit still hung from the trees of the Lee orchard.

That afternoon Carvalho rode up to the homestead. His jaunty air had departed.

"Mr. Lee, I hear you have saved your orchard," he said. "Well sir, conditions have changed and the luck's with you. I will buy all you can let me have at $5 a box."

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Alvarado.

H. E. Adams, Datil; A. L. Roaed, Kansas City; S. O. Small, C. H. Small, Oklahoma; F. E. Chase, Dallas; J. W. Benham, Chicago; Mrs. A. Jarrett, Los Angeles; Mrs. H. S. Laughlin and son, Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Seymour, Los Angeles; H. E. Mooker, Chicago; J. A. Sutherland and family, Roswell; A. S. Rankin, Topeka; P. Marsh, Topeka; A. M. Heineman, El Paso; John Kerr, Magdalena; J. E. Cooper, Kansas City; L. Weinberg, Chicago; L. F. Kimmell, Kansas City; Henry Krusley, Tombstone, Ariz.; H. E. Clark, Chicago; J. V. Yard, El Paso; A. Isaacu, Los Angeles, Calif.

Sturges.

Chas. Atchison, Denver; J. E. Nelson, Clovis; Jose Zomellera, S. Ortiz, Cuba, N. M.; R. L. Cook, Kansas City; A. L. Morgan, San Diego, Calif.; S. S. Berchfield, W. W. Lorhoen, Deming; B. Havell, Navajo; A. M. Donop, New York; W. R. Ellis, Amarillo; L. E. Disane, Willard; H. W. Kelly, Rochester, N. Y.; A. C. Ogden, Columbus, Ohio; Myrtle Marfield, San Diego, Calif.; Harvey Vohs, Bernalillo; Jos. Merkin, Kansas City, Mo.; F. A. Manzamans, Mr. and Mrs. Gonzales, Fort Sumner.

Grand Central.

Mrs. M. E. Savage, Guam; M. F. Quinn, Las Vegas; W. A. Johnston, St. Louis; J. A. Osborne, El Paso.

Craige.

Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Smith and son, Denver; P. A. Woodling, Kansas City; J. E. Mantonya, Pittsburg, Pa.

Savoy.

H. B. Smith, Topeka; R. W. Hull, U. S. B. A. I.; F. W. Mergor, Cleveland.

THIS FICKLE, FICKLE WORLD

BANK HOLDINGS SHOW LARGE INCREASE

Statements of National Banks Indicate Business Conditions Are Improving

Washington, Aug. 27.—Treasury officials are greatly encouraged in their belief that the business conditions are gradually but certainly improving, not only by the increase in receipts from customs and internal revenue, but by the favorable showing made by the national banks throughout the country.

A comparison of the last summary of condition of the national banks made by the comptroller of the currency July 15, 1908, with the corresponding period for 1907, shows an increase in specie and legal tender held by the banks of $147,395,217. There also has been an increase in the surplus of $15,741,420, and in circulation of $61,714,500, notwithstanding the activity which has been displayed in the reduction of circulation since the panic of last fall.

Individual deposits have been increased by $55,515,805, and the total resources of the banks by $23,735,997.

Since May, 1907, the date with which this comparison is made, notwithstanding the fact that the banks have passed through a serious financial disturbance and were obliged o resort to the issuing to a considerable extent of scrip and clearing house certificates in order to meet the needs of their respective communities, the borrowing liabilities of the banks have been reduced $16,848,441 below the liabilities of that character of a year ago, and the following items of resources show increases by amounts given over the same items held in May, 1907:

Specie and legal tenders	$157,527,601
Capital stock	27,499,933
Surplus	29,250,393
Bank circulation	65,746,270
Individual deposits	61,671,067
Total resources	$237,562,966

These figures show the largest gain for any one year in the cash holdings of the banks in the history of the national banking system.

The percentage of cash held to deposits is now 15.53 per cent, as against 13.34 per cent in 1907 and 12.70 per cent in 1906. This percentage was exceeded only once before in 1904, when the proportionate cash to deposits amounted to 16.13 per cent.

The individual deposits on July 15, 1908, aggregated $4,374,551,208, the highest in the history of the system.

These figures, it is stated, indicate that the banks are strong in reserve and prepared to meet any normal demands that may be made upon them the coming fall. Considering the severe strain to which the banks were subjected during the financial stringency this showing is very gratifying to the officials and signifies a steady and reasonably progressive improvement in banking conditions and a return to confidence in their stability.

NOTICE.

Road Tax Now Due.

The law requires every able-bodied man between the ages of 21 and 60 years to annually pay a road tax of $3 or, in lieu of such sum, to labor on the public road three days.—Sec. 3. Chapter 53, Acts of the 37th Legislative Assembly.

The supervisor of road district No. 3, comprising precincts No. 12 and 26, which precincts include the city of Albuquerque, accepts the office without compensation and is devoting time and energy to the discharge of the duties of the office to the end that proper use be made of the road fund and that we have good roads. The character of roads to be built and the line of work are determined by the Good Roads association.

Mr. S. M. Porterfield is authorized to receive payment of the road tax, and for the convenience of the public will make calls when he can do so or payment can be made at Porterfield and Co.'s, 216 West Gold avenue. The law will be strictly enforced.

W. H. GILLENWATER.
Supervisor.