

ATTACKS ON THE PRESIDENT ARE WRONG

Taft is Doing His Work Well and Not Backsliding on Roosevelt Policies.

Washington, April 21.—The best and most devoted friends, the most loyal and faithful followers of Theodore Roosevelt in Washington, are of the opinion that those newspapers and magazines that have commenced a campaign for the election of a democratic House next year and the renomination of Roosevelt for the presidency in 1902, have missed their design by attacking the Taft administration too soon.

And too unjustly. No sooner was Mr. Roosevelt beyond the seas than they began.

Taft is denounced as a reactionary and a traitor to Roosevelt and the Roosevelt policies.

And although he has not been in the white house much more than a month, has not yet had opportunity to send a single general message to Congress, and has scarcely had time to acquaint himself with the routine duties of his place, judgement is already passed and the people of the United States asked to condemn him.

The acquisitions the public is requested to believe involve the charge against Mr. Taft that he is an "in-grate, a hypocrite, a liar, a coward and a finished scoundrel."

Of all these he is unmistakably guilty if it be true that he has not only abandoned the Roosevelt policies, but that he conspired to abandon them ever since the day after the election. For he promised, not once but many times and at many different places, to carry out the policies of his predecessor.

He did this in a speech at Columbus, O., as long ago as August 19, 1897, when he said, at the conclusion of an exhaustive analysis and discussion of those policies, during which he approved them in detail:

"I have reviewed at great length what have properly come to be known as President Roosevelt's policies and have discussed them with what I hope you will think is entire candor. I have attempted to point out one or two instances in which I would qualify details of future policies which he has sketched, but with these minor exceptions as to method, I am glad to express my complete, thorough and sincere sympathy with, and

admiration for, and the great conservative movement which has with wonderful success initiated and carried so far against bitter opposition to remedy the evils of our prosperity and preserve to us the institutions we have inherited from our fathers."

Again he made the same solemn promise, in words equally binding, explicit and forceful, when he stood upon the porch of his brother's house in Cincinnati and delivered the speech in which he accepted the nomination for president. More recently still, when he was inaugurated and delivered his inaugural address before an assembling composed of both houses of Congress and the supreme court of the United States, he repeatedly and in the immediate presence of his predecessor gave expression to the same views.

Mr. Roosevelt left the capitol, throwing praise of the inaugural address right and left to all with whom he came in contact, and at the depot, while waiting for the train which was to take him away from the scene of his seven years of service, he again and again reverted to the manly way in which the new president had delivered himself.

Mr. Taft has been making speeches bearing upon the Roosevelt policies almost ever since he returned from the Philippines to take a place in the Roosevelt cabinet. In all of them, whenever he has dwelt upon those policies, he has given them his unqualified support and endorsement.

We are asked to believe that in one month after he has assumed the highest office in the world Mr. Taft has deliberately turned his back upon the distinguished record of a lifetime, and has allied himself with those whom he has so often in his speeches denounced as enemies of the American people.

Another charge is that Mr. Roosevelt went away disappointed that Taft should have advised with him and taken his counsel. Mr. Roosevelt said, repeatedly, that his chief purpose in going to the wilds of Africa was to keep his word with the American people, to whom he promised that if they would elect Taft president he should be their president in fact, and that the suspicion that he would be only the tool of the man who first asked them to place him in the white house would be proven groundless by the very fact that Roosevelt would be entirely out of his reach.

Which seems to dispose of that. The attitude of Mr. Roosevelt's best friends is not hostile to Mr. Taft. They have his word that he is going to carry out the Roosevelt policies and they will believe he is going to do it, and will continue to believe, until they are shown that he is not. And the man who shows them has got to come out with more than words.

It will require unmistakable proofs. In the meantime they are feeling pretty well over the way the case for the dissolution of the Standard Oil monopoly is being pushed, and over the movements for the consolidation of overlapping bureaus and divisions in the government departments in the direct interest of economy.

BLAMES THE MEN FOR COSTLY CLOTHES

California Professor Says Husbands Want Their Wives Too Well Dressed

San Francisco, April 22.—"Men are responsible for the folly of the modern woman's attire."

This is the conclusion reached by Miss Jessica Peixotto, assistant professor of economics in the University of California; six of the brightest women students of the University, and Isabura Shoda, Japanese male student, who are making searching investigations of the cost of living and are seeking a solution of startling modern changes in the standard of living.

Astonishing facts have been uncovered.

The college girl is shown to have expensive tastes. She wants to live in a "palatial" residence. She wants fine clothes. She loves sweets. It would cost \$5,000 a year to support her, according to her tastes.

The Japanese student displays very modest ideas of the cost of maintaining a household.

It has been discovered that women spend fabulous sums for hats. While young men students at the University have been started by the estimate of \$1,000 a year as the amount an "ordinarily efficient woman" might well expend upon her clothes, there is food for thought for young women contemplating such a step as was taken by Henry Emery, who became the bride of a Japanese in the fact that Shoda would allow her only \$8 to \$10 a year for her hats.

"How is the money spent?" is one of the questions the class is trying to solve.

"What do you spend a year on clothing?" How much on shoes, how much on hats? How much for carfare? How much for amusements? How much for rent, false hair, sweets, laundry, jewelry, servants? Hundreds of times these questions have been asked and the answers are to be tabulated when the course is completed.

Also the students have been asked to make estimates of what an "efficient woman" really needs for living expenses.

The students were asked to draw plans for the home of an "efficient" family. One of the young women

students says that these plans called for palaces.

But not so Shoda. He explained that one of these days after he left college he hoped to have a home and that he thought a building costing \$4,000 or \$5,000 would do very well.

The women students figured the cost of female attire at \$1,000 a year. Shoda's estimate was \$110. The women allowed \$75 a year for hats. Shoda said that in his estimate, he had placed this item at \$8 to \$10 a year, and that he thought it high enough.

Shoda is low again on his estimates of the cost of an "efficient" man's attire. With rigid equality he would allow the husband the same sum as the wife. But not so the college girls. For men they allow about \$400 a year.

Every estimate made by the young women has "been shockingly high," as they themselves admit.

"My girl students handed me estimates that would call for incomes of at least \$5,000 a year," said Professor Peixotto.

"Men are responsible for the frippery of female dress. The women get it because the men like to see them wear it. In Paris, for instance, at one of the fashionable stores for women, one may see hundreds of men accompanying their wives on shopping tours. They go into ecstasy over the prettiest things in the place, and hold up their hands at the first of the month when the bills come in. Men like to see the women beautifully gowned. They feel a great sense of pride in them, and, of course, the women buy the clothes. That is why we see higher and higher prices on women's clothes."

All of the information is to be tabulated. Future classes will add to the facts until the university shall be in possession of valuable information as to the actual cost of maintaining families and future students may be presented with valuable hints as to what their prospective households will require, what incomes are necessary for happy homes and where to save and where to spend.

PRIEST IS DYING OF SLEEPING SICKNESS

Strange Malady Attacks Missionary Several Months After He Returned From Africa.

Paris, April 22.—The malady of sleeping sickness has made its appearance in Paris in rather a sensational manner. On Friday afternoon Father Beauchon of the Order of the Holy Ghost was taken unwell and decided to go and consult his physician, Dr. Martin. He set out, but when near the Luxembourg Gardens his eyes closed and he sank to the ground as though asleep. He was carried into a chemist's shop and given a cordial, but without effect.

Police Commissary Rajaud was summoned and suspecting the case to be one of sleeping sickness, ordered the sufferer to be conveyed at once to the Pasteur Institute, where he now lies in a critical condition.

The priest had contracted the disease some time ago while traveling on the Upper Ubangi, but it was not apparently until two years ago on his return to Paris, that it declared itself.

The arsenic and toxin treatment proved unavailing. In spite of constant injections of serum. All attempts to combat the deadly sickness, are said to be without effect, and Father Beauchon is reported to be dying.

A field mouse is a frail and harmless looking little "beastie," about which Burns wrote one of his most beautiful poems. By himself he would not be regarded as especially dangerous, but when he becomes mice, as he does with great rapidity and in geometrical progression, the case is somewhat different.

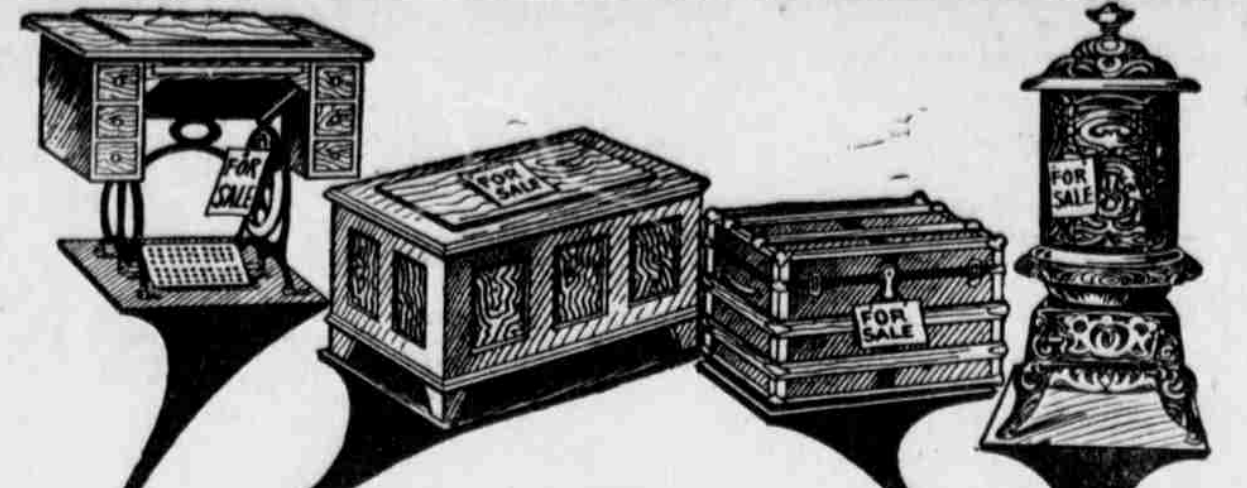
In a certain valley in Nevada last year field mice entirely destroyed three-fourths of 20,000 acres of alfalfa. Their depredations brought down upon them the American eagle in the shape of representatives of the biological survey. Experiments in poisoning disclosed a method of using sulphate of strychnine on chopped green alfalfa and alfalfa hay so successfully that even on ranches where the mice reached a total of 12,000 to the acre, relief was obtained at the cost of only 70 cents an acre.

Now comes the most interesting part of the experience. When the pest of mice first became a serious menace to the crop an army was sent direct by nature to war upon them. It consisted of thousands of hawks, owls, gulls, herons, ravens, skuks, badgers, weasels, foxes and coyotes—natural enemies of the mice—called together by the news of good hunting. But all of them were also, he noted, of the class usually designated as "vermin," and the farmers were inclined to regard them as fair game and to shoot them.

The representative of the department of agriculture, on the other hand, insisted upon protecting these birds and beasts as friends rather than enemies of the ranchmen. The result was immediate and remarkable. Within the 20,000 acres where the mice were most numerous, the vermin which preyed upon them destroyed at least 45,000 mice a day, and with the assistance of poisoners, were able to take care of the rest of the mice and prevent them from doing serious damage.

It might be difficult to match this case in magnitude, but it is easy to match it in kind. Not in Nevada alone but all over the country there are birds and beasts popularly regarded as noxious which a larger knowledge shows to be enormously beneficial—Youth's Companion.

Any part or all of the first floor of the Luna and Strickler building is now ready for occupancy and will be leased to responsible parties. Any alterations desired will be made to suit tenants. Total floor space, 15,000 square feet. Basement same dimensions. Steam heat and all other modern improvements. Apply W. S. Strickler.

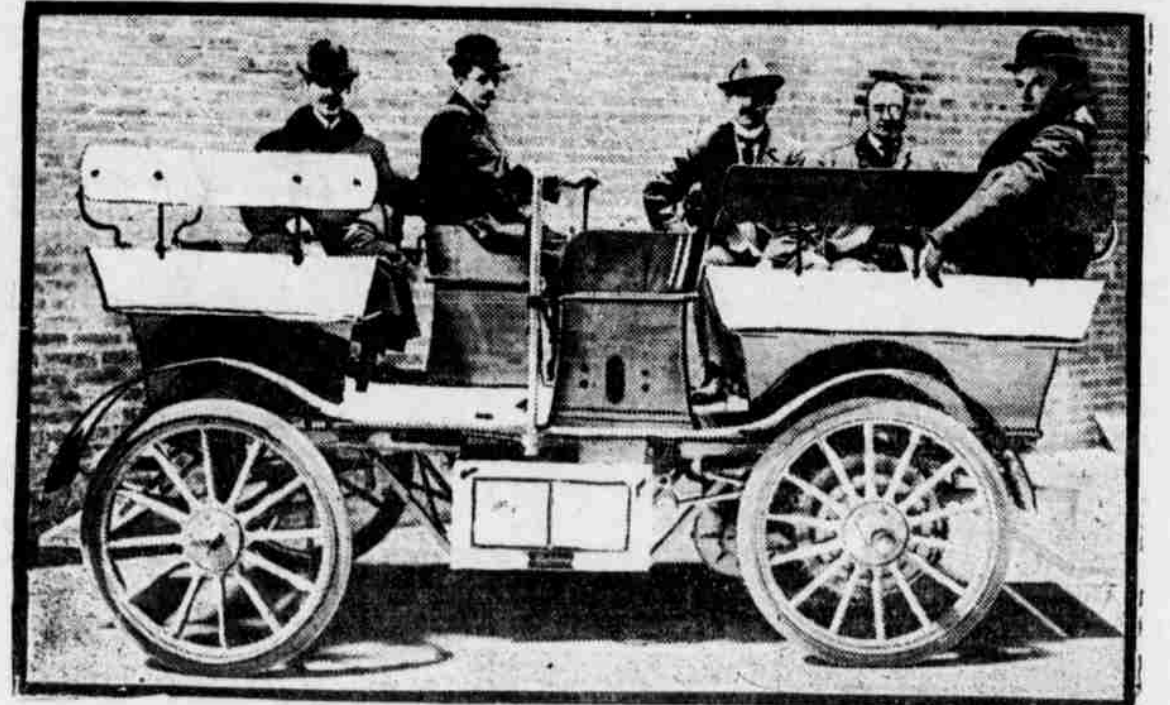


TO SELL Anything Quickly

You can learn who will pay good prices for the things you have to sell, at no expense, except for the cost of a Citizen. It's easy—profitable and more dignified than the "for sale" sign way—only a few people will notice the sign, and they may not be interested in what you have to sell. Not only can you find a ready buyer for single articles, but stores, houses and real estate can be sold if you patronize the Citizen Want Ad Columns

Read Citizen Want Ads Every Day

AN UNDERGROUND AUTOMOBILE FOR UNITED STATES SENATORS AND A VICE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.



The automobile is in Washington. It was built to carry United States senators. Just senators; and once in a while a vice president of the United States. The bald-headed man in the automobile, without any hat, is a vice president of the United States. It is none other than James Schoolcraft Sherman, now the vice president of the United States. This automobile runs in a subterranean passage—a tunnel—an underground road—connecting the capitol building with the new \$2,000,000 office building built for the convenience of senators. It is a whole block from the senate chamber to the offices of some of the senators. To walk a block is very hard for many senators. Besides, it is undignified. Senators get used to riding. And they get used to underground ways, so it is singularly appropriate that they be furnished with vehicles for riding in their underground way. No fare is charged by this traction company. It is all paid for out of the same fund that furnishes senators with shaves, baths, hair oil, tonic, mineral water and subscriptions to the Ladies Home Journal.

LEOPOLD ARRANGES A CONGO EXHIBIT

Belgium's Ruler Devotes Handsome New Building to Collection of African Products.

Brussels, April 22.—Museums as a rule are given a wide berth by people seeking entertainment, but King Leopold has just completed at Tervueren an institution which will excite no end of public curiosity. A principal section of it is to be devoted to the exhibition of specimens from the Congo. It is certainly a bold stroke for the king of the Belgians, in view of the world-wide criticism to which he has been subjected owing to his alleged Congo misrule, to advertise his former connection with the land of rubber in this fashion.

Agents are scouring the Congo in every direction for suitable collections with which to fill the enormous building which the king has dedicated to his unique object. This splendid structure will serve the double purpose of supplying the world with a permanent museum containing representative specimens from the African districts over which he rules, and of forming a school and university for Belgian colonial students. Many skilled professors have already been given chairs in this school; and a large number of experts have been engaged to systematize the exhibitions. Numerous lectures on the Congo will be given, and these will be practically demonstrated to visitors by specially arranged tours through the museum at stated periods.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

acts gently yet promptly on the bowels; cleanses the system effectually; assists one in overcoming habitual constipation permanently. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine.

MANUFACTURED BY THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS 50 A BOTTLE

best structures in the world. It stands in a beautiful park, laid out with the utmost skill of the landscape gardener. It faces an extensive artificial lake, the upper portion of which forms a pond surrounded by beds of flowers. Raised on a commanding terrace, it occupies an exceptional site and from its front porches you may see literally miles of the surrounding country. The building is in the semi-Greek style, one of its prominent features being rows and rows of Doric columns. A compliment has been paid to American architects by modeling it on the lines of one of the state buildings at the St. Louis exposition.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(Not Coal Land.) Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M. April 19, 1909. Notice is hereby given that Juan P. Romero, of Albuquerque, N. M., who, on 190... made Homestead Entry No. 5947, for SW 1/4, Section 4, Township 5 N., Range 6 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proofs, to establish claim to the land above described, before H. W. S. Otero, U. S. Court Commissioner at Albuquerque, N. M., on the 7th day of June, 1909. Claimant names as witnesses: Filomeno Mora, of Chilli, N. M.; Juan Antonio Alderete, of Albuquerque, N. M.; Perfirio Sandoval, of Chilli, N. M.; Prudencio Maldonado, of Chilli, N. M. MANUEL R. OTERO, Register. For the best work on shirt waists patronize Hubbs Laundry Co.



THE MIGHTY WORKERS OF AMERICA

The true builders of our civilization and of our national industrial supremacy.

No other country in the world can boast of such a masterful army of patriotic, intelligent, strong bodied and well paid artisans and craftsmen.

No wonder they proudly toast one another in foaming glasses of health-giving

Budweiser

The King of All Bottled Beers

Every drop of which is alive with the strength of the finest northern barley and the tonic powers of the costliest Saazer hops. We employ 6,000 highly trained men at our model brewery to keep pace with the ever increasing demand for Budweiser, the natural drink of America.

The Most Popular Beer in the World

Bottled Only at the Anheuser-Busch Brewery St. Louis, U. S. A. CORKED OR WITH CROWN CAPS.

C. W. KUNZ, Distributor ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

