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D. A. MACPHERSON ..... President
JAMES S. BLACK ..... Managing Editor
E. DANA JOHNSON ..... Editor
I. H. S. HUDGETT ..... City Editor
E. S. KATES ..... Advertising Manager

Western Representative,
C. J. ANDERSON,
Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.

Eastern Representative,
RALPH R. MULLIGAN,
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THE MORNING JOURNAL IS THE LEADING REPUBLICAN PAPER OF NEW MEXICO, SUPPORTING THE PRINCIPLES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ALL THE TIME AND THE METHODS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY WHEN THEY ARE RIGHT.

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ALBUQUERQUE NEW MEXICO

UP TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

New Mexico today becomes a state of the union.

Is she to be a republican or a democratic state?

It depends on the rank and file of the republican party in this territory. If the party expects to win the campaign about to open, to send republicans to the senate and house, to elect a republican governor and republican state officials—to have New Mexico enter the union governed by the sturdy principles of true Republicanism, a government by the people—the party must think well.

The Republican party in New Mexico includes some of the most valuable citizens New Mexico has; men who have taken a leading part in the development of her great resources, men who have worked broadly and unselfishly for the growth of every county and city and district, men of brains and honesty whose records are open and clean. If success is to crown the Republican state campaign, it is such men as these who must become candidates for public office.

Statehood, after many years of struggle, has been won at last by the people of New Mexico, not the professional politicians; if the people, and not the professional politicians, are to reap the fruits of this dearly won victory their chosen representatives must be men who will look after the interests of the people, the development of New Mexico's resources, who will devote the best that in them lies to the upbuilding of the greatest commonwealth in the union of states.

The Republican party has such men; it has plenty of them; but they are not the men who, since the inception of the statehood fight have been scheming and plotting to secure for themselves, a small and select coterie, the official plums of a state government. A pleasing feature of the situation is the fact that these men are not prepared for statehood; their fences are still in disrepair and they do not go into the campaign fully armed; this has been one reason for the effort this newspaper has made to secure immediate statehood instead of the "automatic" proposition so strenuously advocated by the habitual officeholder and officeseekers. Immediate statehood gives the people a better chance; and if the people want to get the full benefit of the blessings of autonomous government and realize to the full the tremendous economic advantage of home rule and being inside the United States they must immediately take things into their own hands.

The majority of the voters of New Mexico are Republicans; they have it in their power to elect to office Republicans who will give New Mexico an honest, clean, progressive government, graftless and gangless; they have the best of material ready to hand and the issue lies in their power. Adherence to the principles of the Republican party, regardless of the extremes of radicalism and ultra conservatism, means that Republican officials will give New Mexico good government. This paper wants to see New Mexico a Republican state in the very best sense of the term; and a state which will receive a favorable verdict from that vast and highly critical jury, the people of the United States, who will watch closely every movement made by New Mexico in the role of a new state. We have for decades been proclaiming our fitness for statehood; it is up to New Mexico to make good. Our development and business prosperity and growth depend on a clean, business-like government. New Mexico's best citizens must assume the reins of government.

No politician for years associated with more or less shady manipulation; no man open to the suspicion, in view of his past record, of desiring to make a public office a private graft; no blind partisan ringster devoted only to spoils will bring success to Republican arms as candidate for office under statehood.

It will take a set of men with clean records to win for the Republican party in the coming campaign. Republicans must face the fact; a ticket of professional politicians means inevitable and disastrous defeat.

A WORD THAT'S STILL BEING WORKED TO DEATH.

One often wishes that in these our days of unions, there were just one union more: A union to protect some words which are fearfully overworked and straight along used without warrant, without need or call.

Among such words, the good word "lady" is perhaps the chief victim.

It would surely seem, says a Chicago paper, that "woman" answered every purpose as a term descriptive of all members of the fairer sex—except girl babies and young girls who still are in the "broiler" class. And "woman" is a word that is beautiful and sweet and tender, in its wide inclusion of all femininity. But "lady" means only one sort of woman, really; that is, a woman either born a noble or noble through marriage. "Gentlewoman"—though it, too, implied rank in the older times, is now the proper word to use when we would speak of any woman with the charms of womanly refinement, of breeding and culture, irrespective of her family descent.

Yet in this great big land of ours it has become the rule—almost exceptionless — to call all women "ladies," until now the average being of the long-haired sex might feel that one who had alluded to her as a "woman" rather meant to cast a doubt on her position and her breeding. An absurd, ridiculous condition? Yes, indeed, but it exists. And, so existing, it causes one to remember a few lines by a wise humorist:

In the many surgings of the crowd
I actually labored to assist two—I was going to say ladies, but ladies are grateful; I can't say young persons, for they were not young, nor can I say women, for that is considered a slight; nor females, for such persons are no longer supposed to exist; well, I'll say two individuals of a different sex from my own.

If our women of breeding and culture will declare that they favor the use of "woman" for themselves, that they would rather be styled women than "ladies" at all times; and if they so make it "the thing" not to use the more pretentious term, we think they would do much to give that poor word "lady" its long-needed rest. It's a small thing but when there are no big things to do it is well worth trying.

CIVILIZATION AND THE TROPICS.

It has long been believed that tropical regions are unsuited to higher civilization, and that more rigorous conditions are needed for progress. The present-day distribution of civilization would seem to support this view. With few exceptions, our most progressive communities are located in temperate regions, and until recently any invasions of the tropical regions by northern civilization have either suffered rapid decline, or have been kept alive only by constant reinforcements. Yet this superiority of the colder regions has not always existed. Civilization originated in tropical countries, as history will show. What is the reason for the change of the seat of civilization to the temperate zone? According to The Journal of the American Medical Association, which discusses this question in a recent editorial, the probable explanation lies in the development of tropical diseases, and the subsequent enervation and deterioration of tropical races. We know that malaria was introduced into Greece and Rome by African slaves. In our own country we have an even better established illustration, in the presence of hookworm disease brought to this continent originally by African slaves, and from which probably over one-half of the population of the southern states is suffering. We know that the tropics were not always infested with disease. Torquemada, writing from Yucatan centuries ago, said, "Men die here of pure old age, for there are none of those infirmities that exist in other lands." But with the coming of the white man and the negro, and the importation of diseases from other countries, Mexico and Central America became hotbeds of tropical fevers. The progress of modern sanitary science, however, justifies the belief that the tropics may in time regain their lost position. Already in Cuba and in Panama the possibility of eliminating tropical diseases has been shown. It is only a matter of time until the same methods used in those countries will be given a world-wide application. When this has occurred, will the tropics resume their old position as the cradles of civilization? Colonel Gorgas prophesies that, as soon as preventable diseases have been wiped out, it will be possible for the tropics again to become the seat of great civilizations. This suggestion opens up an unlimited opportunity for speculation as to the effect on civilization of the control and extinction of contagious diseases.

Ireland has 76,000 less inhabitants than it had ten years ago. The birth rate has not declined and the births exceed deaths, but the new land laws, though they have checked, have failed to stop the exodus to America and Canada.

The story of how a pair of Texas mules came so nearly killing a family startled us for a moment yesterday. Then, as we read further, we discovered that an automobile had frightened the mules.

If the abuse of Colonel Astor continues, he may be tempted to start a society for the prevention of cruelty to millionaires and a home for persecuted plutocrats.

It is reported that a policeman, a perfect double of President Taft, is to be employed at the White House. What a useful man for sightseers and people with a grievance!

The New Yorker who stole a horse and hearse cannot plead that he was intent on joy riding.

HERBERT IS PEEVED.

The recent request by this paper for the names of that little band of sturdy patriots, champions of the unrecalled judiciary in Arizona, who telegraphed President Taft "on behalf of the majority of the Republican party and the majority of the people of New Mexico," congratulating him on his veto, has brought an immediate rise; and a rise that really shocks us.

The Morning Journal appears to have touched the hair trigger which has caused a terrific explosion in the hitherto peaceful and slumberous confines of the sanctum located in the city of Las Vegas and occupied by a well known and generally conservative journalist and military celebrity.

The telegram referred to, it will be remembered, stated that New Mexico would much rather lose at this time than to view the hateful spectacle of the admission of Arizona with the judicial recall, or words to that broad general effect.

To our unmitigated astonishment, in an utterly unprepared and unsuspecting conditions, the following in yesterday's Las Vegas Optic hits us square between the eyes:

"The discredited Albuquerque Journal asks the Duke City evening paper for the names of the signers of a telegram congratulating the president upon his patriotic stand on the question of the recall. The Herald cannot supply the information, but we can for the reason that the telegram to the president came from Las Vegas citizens."

It is needless to say that this paper was well nigh completely floored to learn that the majority of the Republican party and the majority of the people of New Mexico dwelt in the city of Las Vegas. Probably our surprise will be shared by many of our equally unsuspecting readers. But as this majority of the populi and the G. O. P. was stated in a recent Washington dispatch to consist of "half a dozen," we are still somewhat in the dark. Our informant is not specific enough. From his editorial we are confident that the enterprising editor of the Optic was at least one of the signers; but in his excitement and withering indignation the Colonel has neglected to give us a single cognomen. Are we to infer that there are a half dozen of the editor of the Optic? We must beg our informant to come across with the names; for in spite of our previous earnest albeit quite respectful request, he has failed to make good, furnishing us only one of the desired names and that by inference only.

How such an innocent request for information should arouse such a cyclone in the office of the Optic, we are at a loss to say; but a few selections from the choicest gems of the editorial referred to, are much too enjoyable to be kept in seclusion in the Optic. The Colonel cholerically castigates:

"We desire to say thoughtfully and dispassionately, after noting the policy of the Journal for the past year, that when the editorial writer of the Journal charges Republican newspapers and individuals with being opposed to statehood, when he insinuates that the senders of the congratulatory message to the president are opposed to statehood, then he is a deliberate and contemptible liar—deliberate because if he is not a hopeless ignoramus or a gibbering idiot, he knows right well that the very people he has accused are those who have been the most active at great expense of time and money in securing the enactment of just statehood legislation. The aspersions and insinuations of the Journal have been principally against officeholders, and yet that paper well knows that the most persistent workers in behalf of statehood have been the officeholders and that these same officeholders last fall covered every precinct in the territory pleading with the voters to adopt the New Mexico constitution and insure statehood."

"A deliberate and contemptible liar" is the Colonel's "thoughtful and dispassionate" terminology; — also "hopeless ignoramus" and "gibbering idiot." Think what the Colonel would have called us in one of his passionate and thoughtless moods! Imagination recoils from the prospect. There would not have been enough left of this paper for gun wadding.

But let us continue:

"We note that the Journal has many times accused its city contemporary with being opposed to statehood. It has accused many staunch Republicans in Las Vegas and elsewhere who protested against the injustice of coupling Arizona with New Mexico, and stood out to the end against the infamy of the blue ballot election, with being against statehood. It has similarly accused every newspaper and individual that did not give hearty accord to its own insane ravings. It has called the president of the United States a liar and the truest friends of statehood and New Mexico traitors and fools.

"Those who opposed the sending of a trainload of New Mexicans to disgust the legislators at Washington were, according to the Journal, enemies of New Mexico; those who were not willing to swallow whole the recall of the judiciary and the blue ballot election were knaves and imbeciles and so on ad infinitum."

As an example of thoughtful and dispassionate discourse, we believe this is hard to beat, and the Colonel, (or the brilliant young attorney who occasionally writes the Optic editorials) fails to explain just why a trainload of New Mexicans should disgust the lawmakers at Washington. But let us hasten onward to the chef-d'oeuvre, the grand finale and the peroration, as follows: viz: and to-wit:

"We have every respect for a true Democrat or a Republican. We have little but contempt for mongrels of the La Follette breed in national affairs, who sail under one banner in order more successfully to fight against it. The Albuquerque Morning Journal has long shown itself to be in the same category in matters territorial. Claiming to be Republican, it advocates every scheme of the enemy, and under the cloak of friendship stabs to the heart those it professes to support.

"What the Journal says is rarely ever considered worthy of our attention, but since we have already so far condescended, let us advise the Journal to call every one who happens to disagree, a fool, a rascal, a traitor or ingrate, for with what measure it metes, sooner or later will be meted to it again."

Gracious! Who would have thought it of us! What a terrible awakening! Yet the silver lining in the cloud is the fact that by the Colonel's own admission, the Morning Journal has achieved that consummation for which it has been patiently striving for many years; it has said something worthy the attention of the Colonel and the Optic!

Meanwhile, dear Colonel, much as we have enjoyed the oration, excoriation, peroration and detonation, we must respectfully again call your attention to the fact that you have failed, after all, to give us the names; and how important it is to know more accurately the identity of the majority of the republican party and the majority of the people of New Mexico, resident in the beautiful little city of Las Vegas, New Mex.

There are those, and they profess to know, who make the positive assertion that the telegram to the president was signed by the Colonel in person, by a prominent officer of the law in San Miguel county, by an eminent banker and by an equally eminent merchant, staunch Republicans and worthy citizens all, but not heretofore laying claim to being the possessors of a commission authorizing them to speak for "The majority of the Republican party as well as the majority of the people of this territory." The Colonel (or the brilliant young attorney who sometimes writes the Colonel's editorials) should at once clear the mystery.

As though French names were not already sufficiently troublesome to the foreigner, a group of feminists is agitating to make all patronymics include both the father's and the mother's surnames.

Bulgaria, imagined by many as the place where life is fearfully uncertain, boasts 332 centenarians, ten over 125, eighty-eight between 120 and 125, and 234 over 110 years old.

What the Editors Are Saying

Bound to Shine.

Artesia is moving. Get rid of your grouch and join the procession. There is going to be great things doing here, and don't you forget it. A little neck o' the woods that can produce 1,400 cars of alfalfa in a season is bound to shine.—Pecos Valley News.

Yes, There Was.

After the flood resolution it seems that there was not even a Noah to send out the dove of peace!—Coconino Sun.

Puncturing the Atmosphere.

They are still shooting things up occasionally at Juarez, Mexico, but the marksmanship seems to be poor.—Coconino Sun.

Comparatively Brief.

An astronomer says he has discovered a comet with a tail 200,000,000 miles long. Tais isn't a starter to some tales of woe and hard luck we have heard.—Taos Valley News.

Not Yet.

It is stated that woing to a decrease in the amount of cloth required for women's dresses since the advent of the harem skirt, it has been necessary to close some of the mills in New England. Has anybody noticed a decrease in the price of his wife's clothes?—Taos Valley News.

Why This Moralizing?

Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt declares that the people have short memories. Every man in political life has discovered this. More than one man has been declared politically dead because of some outrageous act he has committed or some stand he has taken against the people's interests, only to bob up serenely with a healthy majority at the next election. Then there have been other men who have spent fortune and effort for some particular community, only to be turned down at the polls when the first opportunity came. Neither gratitude nor memory cut much of a figure when it comes to the people and politics.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

GRASSHOPPERS RUIN MANY CROPS

Insects Continue Work of Devastation in Grant County; Busy Mile North of Silver City.

[Special Correspondence to Morning Journal]

Silver City, N. M., Aug. 20.—The grasshopper pest in certain sections of Grant county, continue their work of devastation and many farmers have had their entire crops utterly ruined. Just a mile north of Silver City this morning the hoppers were very numerous.

The fellows who bet with J. Sam on statehood not carrying, come up and pay your bets like little men; the money is not tainted; we will donate it to the weak-minded, and doctor the knockers' hook worm. Come across, boys, we let you hold your own stakes.

CARRIZOZO, ONLY FOUR YEARS OLD IS BOOMING

Town's Great Possibilities Will Materialize Fast With Statehood; Some of Carrizozo's Resources Described in Detail.

Carrizozo, N. M., Aug. 19.—With the coming of statehood this part of New Mexico expects a big boom and Carrizozo expects to occupy a prominent seat on the bandwagon of progress. In reviewing her progress and possibilities the Carrizozo Outlook says:

Although Carrizozo is but four years old its development has been rapid and permanent. At the present time its prospects are brighter than at any time since its inception. The beginning of the year saw the completion of the new $20,000 high school building and this month the new Methodist church was completed at a cost of $6,000.

There has been much activity in the mining industry in this vicinity during the past year. The Economic Mining and Milling company have spent a large sum developing their property which is six miles south of town. The property is a silver-lead and copper proposition and several rich strikes have been made on the property during the year. The tunnel they have been driving in the mountain is now almost completed to connect with the shaft and they will begin shipping ore to the smelter at an early date. Enough ore is already in sight and blocked out to justify installing a concentrator.

At White Oaks more men are employed in the mines at the present time than have been for a number of years. The best producing mine at the present time is the North Homestake which is operated by the Wild Cat Leasing company who ship thousands of dollars worth of gold every month to the mint at San Francisco, and the mine has already produced comfortable fortunes for the lessees.

A company has been formed to operate the Omega coal mine which is operated three and a half miles south of town. A tunnel has been driven at the mine 150 feet and the vein at that distance has widened out to the extent of four feet. Equipment has been secured and the mine will be operated this fall to furnish coal for Carrizozo and vicinity. T. F. Weatherby a mining engineer from El Paso is here this month doing preliminary work on the property.

A good deal of development work has been done by R. B. Thomas on his iron property this year which is located in the Oscuro mountains 18 miles west of here. The property now shows a vein of iron ore more than ten miles in length.

The Jicarilla district has had considerable development work in progress during the past year as well. The Littell Metal Mining and Reducing company are running a plant and employing a number of men and several other companies are at work on their properties as well as the placer workings which are being operated as formerly.

The Western Clay and Gypsum Products company who operate the large cement and plaster works at Ancho have re-incorporated during the past year and have doubled their output. More men are at present at work at the company's plant than ever before.

A new $30,000 court house and jail was started in Carrizozo this year and is completed except for the roof and interior work. The building is now being delayed by pending court proceedings, which will come to issue this month in the supreme court of the territory.

The famous old Nogal Mining district has had some development work going on by individuals during the past few months which may develop into something of great value in the near future.

The stock business, the largest industry in the county, has had an average year and the large increase this spring with the splendid range available will make a prosperous year for the stockmen.

Much work of a permanent nature has been done the past year on the public highways the most needed and costly being on the Pecacho and Nogal hills. The grade on the Nogal hill was reduced from an 11 per cent to a 3 per cent grade and the entire road put in excellent conditon. This road is a part of the excellent Carrizozo-Capitan-Roswell road and is completed and in good condition all the way to Roswell.

Dry farming has proven successful in this vicinity for several years but the present season has been the most favorable and all those who planted a crop this year are almost sure to get a good return. The farmers here are becoming more conversant with the successful methods of dry farming and one may see several fine fields of corn in this vicinity that are up to the standard of the corn grown in the corn belt of the middle west.

The Carrizozo valley is in the shallow water belt an abundance of water is procurable at a depth that will warrant irrigation by pumping. Several wells have been tested for quality and quantity of the water and the results have been satisfactory. This is still a virgin field, however, for irrigation by pumping as little has been done along that line yet except one or two orchards that are irrigated by windmills. There is also a great possibility here for sub-irrigation.

The fruit crop this year is exceptionally large and quite a quantity of all kinds of native fruit is being shipped to other markets as well as supplying the local demand.

While the Carrizozo district has not exactly been on the boom the past year it has not retrograded and is holding its own and but for the unforseen climatical conditions a greater advancement might have been made.

A recent letter from the immigration department of the Rock Island system states that railroads will direct immigration this way in the fall.

Seemed to Give Him a New Stomach.

"I suffered intensely after eating and no medicine or treatment I tried seemed to do any good," writes H. M. Youngpeters, Editor of The Sun, Lake View, Ohio. "The first few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets gave me surprising relief and the second bottle seemed to give me a new stomach and perfectly good health." For sale by all dealers.

IRRIGATION DATA ON NORTH DAKOTA

Statistics Made Public By Census Bureau Show Small Increase in Industry in 1910.

[Special Correspondence to Morning Journal]

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.—Census Director Durand has issued the first official statement from the Census Bureau relative to the statistics of irrigation in the state of North Dakota.

It is based on a preliminary comparative summary submitted by Dr. LeGrand Powers, chief statistician of the division of agriculture in the Bureau of the Census, under whose supervision it was prepared by R. P. Teele, special agent in charge of irrigation. This summary shows for both 1909 and 1899 the number of farms irrigated, the acreage irrigated, the number of independent enterprises, the length of main ditches, the total cost of irrigation systems, the average cost per acre irrigated, and the average annual cost of maintenance and operation. It shows also for the year 1909 the acreage which existing enterprises are capable of supplying, the acreage included in existing projects, length of lateral ditches, number of reservoirs, capacity of reservoirs, number of pumping plants, engine capacity of pumping plants, and acreage irrigated with pumped water. The acreage irrigated is classified by the type of enterprise supplying water and by the source of water supply.

The act of congress of February 25, 1910, under which the census of irrigation is being taken, provides for collecting full information concerning the location, character and cost of irrigation enterprises; whether such enterprises are conducted under national, state or private control; the acreage of land irrigated; the prices at which land with water rights can be obtained, and the quantity of water used for irrigation.

It should be noted that the figures are subject to revision after more complete tabulation, but it is not expected that there will be any material modification of the totals or percentages reported.

Acreage, Equipment and Cost.

The total number of farms irrigated in 1909 was 69, against 54, in 1889, an increase of 15, or 27.8 per cent.

The total acreage irrigated in 1909 was 10,248 acres, against 4,872 acres, in 1899, an increase of 110.3 per cent. During the same period the improved land in farms increased 112.1 per cent, showing that irrigation development was at about the same rate as agricultural development generally. The per cent of the improved area irrigated was 0.05 in both 1899 and 1909, indicating the unimportant place which irrigation occupies in the agriculture of the state.

The total area which all enterprises were capable of supplying with water in 1910 was 20,687 acres, an excess of 10,439 acres over the area irrigated in 1909. The total area reported as included in projects in 1910 was 36,943 acres, an excess of 26,695 acres over the area irrigated in 1909. This indicates in a general way the area of irrigated land which will be available for settlement within the next few years.

In 1910 the number of independent enterprises was 49; the total length of ditches was 123 miles, and there were 22 reservoirs, having a capacity of 132,187 acre-feet. Most of this reservoir capacity, however, is in a natural lake, from which only a small volume of water is taken for irrigation.

The total cost of irrigation systems to July 1, 1910, is reported as $789,533, as against $16,980, in 1899, an increase of $772,553, or 4,549.8 per cent. The average cost of irrigation systems, per acre, to which these systems were ready to supply water in 1910, was $38.17, against a cost of $3.49, in 1899, an increase of $34.68 per acre, or 993.7 per cent.

The average annual cost, per acre, for maintenance and operation in 1909 was $3.78 per acre.

Distribution by Type of Enterprise and by Source of Water Supply.

Of the acreage irrigated in 1909, 1,610 acres, or 15.7 per cent, was supplied by works built by the United States Reclamation service. The remaining 8,638 acres, or 84.3 per cent, was supplied by individual and partnership works. Under the law the works built by the United States Reclamation service are to be turned over to the water users for operation and maintenance, and when this takes place all the land irrigated in North Dakota will be served by works controlled by the water users.

Streams supplied 8,787 acres, or 85.7 per cent of the total acreage irrigated, in 1909; springs supplied 290 acres, or 2 per cent; reservoirs supplied 1,269 acres, or 12.3 per cent.

BED AFIRE FROM CIGARETTES

Smoking After Retirement Proves Highly Disastrous for Actor and Wife at Roswell Hotel.

[Special Correspondence to Morning Journal]

Roswell, N. M., Aug. 19.—Smoking cigarettes in bed in the "wee sma' hours, brought trouble today to Bert Kershaw, a player, who has been playing at the American theater. He and his wife awoke to find their bed afire and the cigarette was the undoubted cause of the trouble. The landlandy of the house asked for damages, claiming the value of the bedding that was ruined. The actor offered part of the claim. The landlady refused and when the show people started to leave town without making a settlement, she attached their trunks. The claim was then paid in full, but the players had missed their trains and their next engagement. They now plan a suit against the landlady, officers who made the attachment and the railway company for failure to check their baggage.

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