

## THE WEEKLY HERALD

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By F. E. ROESEN.

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THURSDAY, JAN. 23, 1908

## THE ALDRICH BILL.

Here is the Aldrich "sound money" gold basis plan of furnishing the people with fiat shillings to do business on. The present bank notes are based on government bonds. The banks hold about \$600,000,000 of these bonds. The people pay an average of about thirty millions as interest on these bonds, which interest goes to the banks. The government gives the banks \$400,000,000 in bank notes and the people pay an average of about forty millions to the banks for the use of their notes to do business on. The government has some \$240,000,000 of money that it is not using and it lets the banks have \$250,000,000 more bank notes (promise to pay) the banks to put up city and county and other bonds as collateral, and to pay the half of one per cent per month for its use. And this is called "sound money" finance. This is also what the great financiers call "elastic currency." When there is urgent demand for money, and the people must have it no matter what the dates of interest, the banks bundle up a lot of securities to the secretary of the treasury at Washington, plank on their collateral, and the "sound money" printing presses are started to going and the "elastic currency" is ground out like sausage, and the banks loan it to the people making the difference between 6 per cent per annum what they pay the government and the price the borrower pays. When the "emergency" is over and the banks can't make any more money out of the scheme they take the notes back to Washington, get their stock back and close up the deal. The word "elastic" is used because it is a kind of currency that stretches out when the bankers want it stretched and shrinks up when they want it shrunk.

Walter Wellman, Washington correspondent for the Chicago Record-Herald, sees trouble for the Republican party. In a dispatch to his newspaper Mr. Wellman says: "War on the Roosevelt administration under the guise of various investigations is to occupy a good deal of the attention of congress during the winter. In this interesting, if not important, work, Republicans are to join, more or less, while putting Democrats forward to take the lead and do the heavy work. There may be surprise throughout the country at the fact that Republicans will help discredit an administration of their own party, and that upon the eve of a presidential campaign. But facts are stubborn things. There are plenty of Republicans in both branches of congress whose dislike of Roosevelt and desire to shy a trick at him and his political pro-

gram are keener than their desire for party success at the polls next year. It must be remembered that the president does not lack friends, either, and when the war comes on it is likely to be a lively one indeed, contributing not a little to the gaiety of the nation. Anything will be better than the insufferable dullness which has pervaded the do-nothing congress up to this time. And out of the clash of criticism and defense the people of the country are likely to get a good deal of information and an insight into the truth which they may not possess at the present moment.—Commoner.

Some "special advertising" men are in our midst in behalf of some sort of a magazine that few, if any, have ever heard of. What have the publishers of this obscure publication ever done for the development of Amarillo and the Panhandle that they should claim the right to filch your pockets? What men do they employ and pay who live and spend their money in Amarillo? What enterprise have they championed and encouraged by their contributions? In short, by what right under the sun do they claim your patronage? Graft, pure and simple, and those who are duped by this "special advertising" game are simply fooled again. Amarillo has been "bumped" thus in the past, but we doubt whether Amarillo merchants are ready for another dose of "bump."

Two great Napoleons in finance, John R. Walsh and Fritz Augustus Heinze, are getting mighty close to the door of the penitentiary. If the courts should happen to push them in and close the door what would become of the "nation's honor" during their absence. It is really appalling when we consider how many great financiers are being sent to do time for little indiscretions and indiscretions.

Rev. Wendell, a Methodist minister in St. Louis, preached a sermon last Sunday in which he said the rich man is eligible to heaven and will not have to pass through the eye of a needle. He took the ground that Christ did not mean what he said about the camel and the needle's eye. He does not think it necessary for a man to discard his worldly possessions in order to reach the blissful hereafter. It begins to look as if some people think the rich entitled to some consideration after all.

Our esteemed friend, Judge A. W. Callahan, is once more editor of the Tulsa, Swisher county, Standard. There is not an abler or more versatile writer in Northwest Texas than Judge Callahan. His services are needed during the present era of Panhandle development. Bro. Ferguson, who retires from the editorial chair of the Standard, has not informed us as to his future intentions. Under his direction the Standard has been an excellent weekly. "Not that we love Ferguson less, but that we love Callahan more."

The St. Louis court of appeals has rendered a decision to the effect that the absence of an attorney from the court in which he has business, and when he should be there to attend to it, and when his absence delays or impedes the court's business, constitutes a contempt of court. An attorney at law is an officer of the court, and the court holds that it is as much incumbent on him to attend the sittings of the court when a case in which he is of counsel is on trial, and which trial cannot proceed in his absence, as it is for the sheriff or the clerk of the court to be present.

The decision of Judge Kohlsaat in the United States circuit court at Chicago, gives the government \$400,000 which was found in the possession of Captain Oberlin Carter, the conspirator who with Messrs. Greene and Gaynor swindled the government out of \$700,000 in harbor construction at Savannah, Ga. As Captain Carter has served a term in Leavenworth prison, and as his co-conspirators, Greene and Gaynor, are now undergoing similar punishment in another prison, lovers of justice may feel satisfied that in this particular case, a case of such magnitude, has been properly punished.

If you have any money in hiding, do not be afraid to bring it out. The storms are all over and the country is safe. Put the money back into business. Let it earn something for you and help the world by being in circulation where it belongs. If you do not take this advice now, you will be sorry later, for interest rates are going to come down. You can get higher rates now than you will be able to get in a few months' time.

now. There is going to be plenty of money in the country after awhile. There is going to be so much that it will not all find employment; the high rates of interest. The money in circulation has been increased and the demands of business have been decreased.

## \$350,000 IN BUILDINGS.

To establish the fact that Amarillo is still moving onward and that men of means have not lost any faith in her future, we need but point to the buildings under course of construction in Amarillo at a cost of \$350,000.

There may be doubting Thomases and some from Missouri. If they will but take the trouble they can convince themselves. Or if they do not desire it, let them come and we will show them.

In the \$350,000 the improvements of the Santa Fe railroad are not included. The least estimate places the cost of the latter at a quarter million dollars.

Even the casual visitor in Amarillo invariably remarks about the bright prospects for our city. John Sebastian, chief of the passenger department of the Rock Island system, said to the writer while in our city the other day: "I am certainly surprised to see so large, progressive and up-to-date a city here. I am very glad we have a road into Amarillo." Men like Mr. Sebastian are observers, thinkers, students of current history. They have seen other towns in new countries grow and develop and they know that the history of the western country is ever the same, a repetition of what they have seen before.

Amarillo has passed her critical period. Investments in Amarillo real estate are as staple as wheat in the mill, as gold in the bank. In six months from now men will be eager to pay more money for Amarillo real estate than they are today. What they hesitate to invest in today they will gladly seize and pay for a few months from now.

The shrewd financier makes use of just such opportunities as are offered in Amarillo now. He looks ahead, uses his judgment and buys when others, less wise, are inclined to sell.

Of course it requires some optimism, some nerve to buy at a time when conditions would seem to dictate the opposite. But the timid and seamy seldom find themselves gainers. Risk based on good judgment generally wins out.

## ELLSWORTH TWICE CONVICTED.

Twelve men, after due consideration of all evidence produced in the Ellsworth murder case, have unanimously agreed that the accused is guilty. The Clarendon jury which rendered its verdict Wednesday afternoon was composed of disinterested, unprejudiced, fair-minded and intelligent men. It is stated that only upon the kind of punishment to be inflicted there was disagreement for a time. None of the jury entertained doubts as to Ellsworth's guilt.

At the former trial of the same fellow, held in this city, twelve other men also found him guilty as charged. "Murder will out," is an old but ever true saying. In the chain of circumstantial evidence in this case was strong enough and convincing enough to leave no doubt in the minds of twenty-four sane-minded and unprejudiced men that Ellsworth is guilty of murder, he is getting what he deserves. In fact the sentence may be called lenient.

When we recall the gruesome, cold blooded, inhuman details of the slaughter of Earle Dockray we shudder still at the thought that human hands could perform so dastardly a deed; that mind of man could conceive so heinous a plot.

A mere boy was robbed of all he possessed; his body stripped of every vestige of attire; his face and body hacked and hued beyond all recognition, and to all intents and purposes his lifeless corpse was left in an isolated railroad yard. The boy never lived to tell the gruesome story of his untimely death. The perpetrator or perpetrators had done their devilish work well. The dead told no tale.

But justice will have its turn. Such a foul deed could not be allowed to go unpunished. To forget the man or men who thus perpetrated so gross a travesty on all that is human became the duty, the sacred pledge of the custodians of the law. They discharged that duty faithfully and thoroughly. Twenty-four men under oath have said Ellsworth is guilty of the murder of Earle Dockray. We repeat, the pun-

ishment upon Ellsworth is just what the crime.

Behind prison walls this fiend in human form shall live to be harassed for life with his own damnable thoughts. There he will act over again and again the bloody tragedy in which he was perhaps the master spirit. There he will see day and night the hacked and hued face of an innocent boy whom he sent into eternity without grace or mercy. There he will have time to think of the heartaches, the sorrow and desolation he has caused the near and dear ones of his victim. There he will have time from now until his spirit is called to judgment to expiate if possible, for a deed that cries to Heaven itself for vengeance.

The general public is not prone to condemn the innocent. The public was desirous that Ellsworth should have a fair and impartial trial. The public knows he has had two such trials and acquiesces in the verdict of both juries—that Ellsworth is guilty. Further action now will mean but the law's delays and wasted time and effort.

## THE DENOUEMENT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The decision of the district court of appeals in San Francisco by which Mayor Schmitz is exculpated from the crime of extortion is based upon a legal technicality, not upon a new version of the facts.

Abbe Rueff, it is conceded, did compel the French restaurants to pay him \$5,000, which he divided with the mayor. He did it by threatening to prevent the proprietors from obtaining licenses to sell liquor. The decision says:

Anyone has the right to go before the board of police commissioners. If that body will hear him, and object to the granting of license to sell liquors to a person who is keeping a place in violation of law, he has the right to threaten to do so. He would not be morally justified in obtaining money to induce him not to carry out his threat, but if he did receive money under such circumstances he would not come within the provisions of the statute. It is necessary to crimes to allege that the act was unlawful.

There is evidently necessity for an overhauling of the laws and ordinances to conform them to modern conditions. If rogues like Rueff and Schmitz are to be prevented from taking advantage of artificial situations in large cities for the purpose of committing legalized robbery and using part of the proceeds for the purpose of bedeviling elections as a means of perpetuating their power and the opportunities which it confers.

Henry Clews reports that the tendency of affairs in Wall street is distinctly towards improvement. Confidence is reviving and a much greater degree of recovery has already been established than could possibly have been foretold a month or six weeks ago. This improvement is said by Mr. Clews to be almost entirely due to favorable developments in the monetary situation. The premium on currency has finally disappeared and rate for time money are steadily declining. Along with this movement there has been a corresponding drop in rates for commercial paper, the demand for which has much improved.

Woman suffrage is now recognized in Idaho, Wyoming, Utah and Colorado. Kansas gives full municipal suffrage, and in lesser measure it is provided for in the Dakotas, Washington, Oregon, Oklahoma, Michigan, Kentucky, Illinois, Ohio, Rhode Island, Vermont, Connecticut, and Arizona. Women enjoy school and taxpaying suffrage in New York, Delaware and Montana, and in Louisiana and Iowa, taxpaying suffrage. Encouraged by these accomplishments the equal suffragists are preparing for a renewal of their campaign.

A Morgan county, Mo., woman who does not live on a farm bought \$300 worth of furniture for her home in 1907 with her poultry and egg money. Her home is one of the best carpeted and furnished in the county and she did it all herself with her chickens and eggs, and she has no better advantages than other women. She just has the industry, patience and firmness of purpose to accomplish the task.

## The Southwestern Uplift.

The total number of miles of railway lines built in the United States last year, was 5,739. Three-fifths of this mileage was constructed in the southern states, Louisiana leading with about 500 miles to her

An Ohio river steamboat is preparing to start south from Louisville, Ky., with a tow that would load over twenty-one miles of freight cars. Photographs of that fleet could be used to good effect as an argument in favor of Mississippi river improvement.

## "THE KEEN EDGE OF CURRENT POLITICS."

The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia in its issue of last week prints the following pat editorial on the enthusiasm (?) so prevalent in the ranks of our friends, the enemy, over the different irreproachable gentlemen who have been mentioned for the presidential nomination.

"If you should call in a class of sixth-grade school boys and inform them that, as a reward of merit, they might take their choice between a square of cardboard tastefully embroidered with the motto 'Hohe Sweet Home,' in green worsted, and a hymn book, you would see them exhibit all that boundless enthusiasm which now characterizes the Republican campaign for the presidency."

"We, the Republicans of Indiana, in biennial love feast assembled, sang felicitations to Charles W. Fairbanks, and turn to him for leadership in the pending presidential campaign," et cetera, et cetera.

"A moment after this resolution was duly passed, Senator Beveridge, in the chair, arose, with a start and saved himself in the nick of time from inquiring whether breakfast was ready."

"A gathering of faithful wheel-horses in Pennsylvania or Illinois confidently presents the name of that statesman, Philander Knox, or that sagacious leader, Joseph Cannon, and, when the impassioned orator pauses to draw a breath, delegates may be heard taking the opinions of their neighbors as to whether it is likely to snow tomorrow, or what is the best remedy for chilblains."

"We learn that one discussion which, in comparison with the general tone, proceeded to a pitch that might fairly be called acrimonious—the subject of the dispute being whether Mr. Taft weighed three hundred pounds or only two hundred and fifty."

"Of course, the President is to blame. Ask your sixth-grade boy, while the grand street parade is still glittering by, what is going to happen the day after the circus. His state of mind on that point will quite accurately correspond with the state of mind of the rank and file of the Republican party, at this writing as to who shall be Theodore's successor."

Commercial failures in the United States during the year 1907, according to statistics compiled by R. G. Dun & Co., were 11,725 in number and \$197,385,225 in amount of defaulted liabilities. While this is a considerable increase over the mercantile mortality of the previous year, when there were 19,862 failures for \$119,201,515, it compares very favorably with most previous years as to number of failures, and the amount involved was much smaller than in many preceding years of special stress, notably 1896, 1893, 1884 and 1878. Manufacturing failures were chiefly responsible for the increase over the previous years' losses. The trading record is better than the average for the last five or six years, although losses were smaller in 1906 and 1905.

The treasury statement just issued figures on the interest-bearing debt of the United States, at the close of business on Dec. 31, last, at \$898,210,050, showing an increase for the year of about \$60,000,000, due entirely to the sale of Panama canal bonds and the certificates of indebtedness issued by Secretary Cortelyou to relieve the money stringency in November. On the other side of the ledger is a surplus of \$270,000,000 in the federal treasury, which, if it could be applied to the liquidation of the indebtedness, would reduce the total to about \$628,000,000 or to an amount less than the funded debt of the city of New York.

Senator Stone of Missouri has introduced in the senate a bill providing for the issuance by railroads of transportation to newspaper publishers in return for advertising. The measure is intended as an amendment to the railroad law of the last session. It has the endorsement of the National Editorial association, and the only proviso is that the transportation may be issued at regular rates in return for advertising at regular rates.

A macadamized road bet St. Louis and Kansas City will be completed within two years. Junction work will be begun next spring. The Missouri legislature appropriated \$500,000 for the purpose last session. The road will likely be wide. On its completion other extending from north through the state will be taken.

Chicago reports 116 deaths from pneumonia in a week. Pneumonia is prevalent in New York, Boston also. The best preventive is careful attention to the general health. The things to be avoided in particular are the excessive use of alcohol, bad air, and exposure to cold.

"This has been a greater," says the Toledo Blade, "forming the ball games that are to be played next summer." The St. Louis Democrat notices that same cheerful previousness is to be seen in some of the national convalescent.

Fire loss in the United States of \$247 per capita, and in of the largest European countries 33 cents. Lack of even ordinary precautions in this country explains the great difference.

Booth Tarkington says in his double that got drunk and dined the Indianapolis police. As a talented writer as Mr. Tarkington should have been able to tell a better story than that.

Why can't Count Boni d'Arce de Sagan settle their controversy amicably by spitting at a crab?

General Prosperity is in a sad state again. He was worse than hurt.

## Government Bred Horses.

Many competent horsemen, in favor of broadening the experiment now being made by this government in producing a better type of carriage horses so as to include cavalry and artillery mounts, types which seem to be passing into favor among horse breeders.

Just now the call is for a few of heavy drafters, and more of this type are being bred by private persons than any other sort, although high-class carriage and harness horses command sufficient price to make breeding along such lines very profitable if carried on with persistent purpose.

The government has relied lately in the past upon the western rages for cavalry stock. A good class of roadster or saddle sires, crossed on the native plains mares, has hitherto developed colts with and feet, hard legs, deep wing and am-ina enough to stand campaigning, but the introduction of automobiles has cut off the demand once starting for this class of equine stock; sires of the draft type have been put into service, with the result that the supply of horses in the country approaching the cavalry type has been visibly curtailed.

Should the government intend to widen the scope of its present experimentation in the matter of horse breeding, plenty of public lands could be secured for breeding farms. Many thousands of acres in the foothills of the forest reserves afford ideal sites. With Arabian or thoroughbred sires for crossing on well selected range mares, a stock of cavalry remounts could be bred that would be the envy of all other governments. Across the water the breeders of cavalry horses under government supervision is assuming large proportions. Italy, France, Germany and Austro-Hungary have government farms where remounts are bred, chiefly for staff officers' use, though a limited number are annually turned over for general use in the cavalry. The first three named above have procured Arabian sires, the latter relies on English bred sires, and it is stated that in general has become the use of the thoroughbred in Austria that every cavalry horse in the empire carries 50 to 75 per cent of thoroughbred blood.

The breeding of a national type of carriage horses is commendable, but the time may come when good cavalry mounts may be a large asset in the life of the nation.—Fort Worth Record.

An Oklahoma man met with political disaster at the end of a campaign for a seat in the legislature because he wore a high linen collar. Thus, as a professional humorist points out, we see that even a high collar will not prevent a man from getting it in the neck.

credit. Texas, which has been leading in recent years, dropped to second place.

There is much significance in the unusual amount of railroad building in the South and Southwest of late, and it will later be discovered that most of the small enterprises will be embraced by larger systems and most of these converging at the larger gulf ports, the importance of which is greatly enhancing with the progress of construction work on the Panama canal.

Not since ante-bellum days, when Mississippi river traffic was at its zenith, has there been such an uplift in the state of Louisiana in the lines of commerce, industry and railway construction, and the same tremendous force is working throughout the South and Southwest.

However, the greatest momentum has not yet been reached, and it may safely be predicted that the portion of the country considered in this connection will be first to recover from the backward that has been sustained because of the recent financial panic. The southern and southwestern states are fairly bulging with prosperity, due largely to tremendous farm crops and remarkable recent development.

A revival of trade and commerce is already being felt, with indications that the temporary halt will result in renewed impetus. Hereafter there will be heavier investment in western and southwestern enterprises resulting from an indisputable loss of confidence, to a greater or less degree, in eastern stocks.

With a strong revival in industrial and commercial conditions there is certain to be renewed interest in constructive enterprises, and a resumption of railway building in this great field of opportunity may be confidently expected.—Oklahomaian.

An advertisement writer in poetry struck town a few days ago and the result of his visit can be seen by looking over this issue of the Index.—Childress Index.

Amarillo has now fifteen miles of street car lines in operation. The wild and woolly west is getting there with both feet.—Quanah Tribune-Chief.

That men can get along without "influence" or "pull" is being proven every day. In the Sixtieth congress there are at least twelve men who have made their own way from poverty and obscurity, absolutely without aid other than their own grit and brains. Looking about El Paso, the men who hold the power have earned it themselves without any help. It rather hurts a man in the beginning to get things by "pull"; the business world suspects he himself cannot be worth much. A man who has it in him to succeed usually begins by getting a foothold on account of honest words and honest work.—El Paso Herald.

## Asked to "Go Slow."

Every business man in El Paso who has been approached on the subject has written the railroad commission requesting that body to postpone, at least until normal conditions shall have been restored, the enforcement of the reduced passenger rates. They take the broad ground that the enforcement now would not only add to the burdens and embarrassment of the railroads—the enterprises which have suffered most on account of the panic—but would result in damage to all the business interests of El Paso.

If we wish to see Texas soon become the Greater Texas, to see her waste places built up, and her lands occupied and her resources developed, all enterprises that bring people and money and activity into her borders and into her business life must be encouraged and given at least a square deal.

Nothing could be more directly harmful to the interests of El Paso and of Texas, than a thoughtless act on the part of those charged with the enforcement of laws or the making of any regulations for the control of her industries. There is grave danger of the crippling of freight and passenger business into El Paso should the commission in this time of depression and comparative stagnation, enforce the low rates, rendering it necessary for the transportation lines to cut down trains and train service in a still further effort to bring expenses within receipts.—El Paso News.

A. D. Allen, who has been representing the International Vending Machine company here for several weeks, left yesterday for Lawton, Oklahoma, to look after business there.

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