

# Albuquerque Morning Journal

Published by the  
**DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING COMPANY**

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ALBUQUERQUE - - - - - NEW MEXICO.  
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1903.

NOTHING DISCOURAGING IN THE SITUATION.

It was the opinion of nearly all the delegates in attendance at the bankers' convention at San Francisco last week that there is nothing in the present situation to cause any feeling of discouragement in any legitimate line of business. The decline in stock values in six months is said to be in excess of two billions of dollars, and of 100 high-class stocks only sixteen are above par. This decline is considered to be the effect of "squeezing out the water," so as to get to a legitimate basis. It is also admitted that there has been too much speculation. On the other hand, attention is called to the bonanza crops and the large sums of money which these will bring. Hence it is inferred that, outside of Wall street, the country is too prosperous to be more than slightly affected by the current liquidation.

It must be admitted that industrialists have sustained great apparent losses from the slump in the prices of securities. But as the decline has been mainly the effect of over-valuation of such securities it leaves the real wealth of the country practically unchanged, though the nominal wealth may be reduced. While fictitious values have been wiped out an enormous amount of new wealth has been created by the steady industry of the agriculturists and manufacturers. Legitimate business, therefore, ought not to suffer, and the country should be all the better for the reactions which bring securities down to their actual value.

Locally the conditions were never better, and the outlook for the future never more promising. Ground is being broken today for a block of two new store buildings on Railroad avenue, and contracts will be let next week for another block on the same street. The Elks opera house, the largest and finest building of the kind in the southwest is nearing completion, and smaller improvements are under way or plans being made for them in all sections of the town. Albuquerque never grew faster at any time in its history than it is growing now, and with a promise which amounts to an almost positive assurance of a still more rapid development in the immediate future, and with a measure of confidence on the part of both citizens and strangers which insures continuous growth and prosperity.

### UPHELD BY THE PRESS AND PEOPLE.

The Bernalillo county situation, as pictured by District Attorney Frank W. Chaney, is attracting much attention throughout the territory and Mr. Chaney, judging by the tone of the territorial press and by the expressions of leading citizens, is certainly being upheld in his course.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

### THEY ALL DO IT.

The big papers of New York are just as badly marred and monopolized by politics just now, on the eve of the election, are throwing as much mud, and subjecting the truth to as many severe strains, as any of our frontier weeklies under like circumstances. The Fusionists and the Tammanyites are belaboring each other after the manner of the Blues and Bulls of Batesville and Mr. Pott appears to be editing all the papers.  
As the old lady in Iowa said about her city visitors, "people are just like folks, after all."

### ONE OF THE PROBLEMS OF THE DAY.

By looking back over only a few months of recent history you will be able to call up the fact that the floods of last spring cost the Santa Fe railway \$1,000,000 for repairs. Other railways in Nebraska, Kansas and Texas and many of those in Iowa and Missouri suffered as heavily. Depots and warehouses were inundated or swept away, tracks and bridges were destroyed, and the freight traffic of several states was paralyzed for two weeks. The direct damage to railroad property represented only a small percentage of the loss by flood. Valuable freight in immense quantities, in transit or in warehouses awaiting shipment, was damaged or utterly destroyed. Large districts in cities and thousands of square miles of farm lands were devastated, the floods of two weeks damaging the states along the western rivers to the extent of \$30,000,000. So complete was the destruction of the means of communication that scores of cities were for nine days without a railway train, without mail, and some of them without telegraph or telephone communication with the outside world. In our own territory we had a little sample of the trouble, but too small to be mentioned in connection with what other sections suffered.

The conditions favorable to floods have not been changed. Kansas may be damaged to the extent of \$10,000,000 next spring as it was last spring. Cities on the Missouri and the Kaw may be swept by torrents again as they were a few months ago. Railway traffic may be paralyzed as it was last June. As long as the conditions that create floods remain unchanged there will be floods. Now, the problem that confronts the railways and the states in this matter is how to change existing conditions so that they will be less favorable to the recurrence of disastrous floods. Experience and science point the way to a satisfactory solution: Forestation of the river basins in the prairie states and reforestation of the districts at the headwaters of all our great rivers. The process of reforestation is slow, but if trees were planted by the million the growth would begin to have influence in a few years and would have increasing influence in prevention of floods with each succeeding year.

Railroads are growing timber for ties at a profit. If

one railroad loses \$1,000,000 in a single season by floods, would it not be profitable to increase its tree planting a hundred fold? If a state like Kansas loses \$10,000,000 in two weeks of flood, would not tree-planting on a gigantic scale be economy, particularly as forests so planted more than pay their own way, and if carefully managed bring as good returns as crops of corn or wheat? And now is the time to turn public attention to this matter. It will be useless to discuss methods of protection when the flood is already upon us. But now, while the field is clear, is the time to talk about reforestation for the prevention of floods a generation hence, and the building of dikes and dams to protect us from the floods of next spring.

### THAT SCHEME WON'T WORK, PROFESSOR.

Superintendent Gerow of the Kansas state employment bureau believes that he has found a solution of the servant-girl problem. He proposes to acquaint the young women in the big stores of New York, Chicago, and other populous cities with the advantages to be gained by finding homes as servants in the Southwest state. He will be able to guarantee wages of from \$3 to \$4 a week, to promise good homes, and to give the almost positive assurance that hundreds of them will find husbands among the young farmers.

It will not take Prof. Gerow long to find out that his airship won't fly. The young women in the big stores of New York and Chicago have long been aware of the fact that they could get a good deal more than \$3 or \$4 a week and a good home, by going out to domestic service, and that without going out to Kansas. Any sort of a "girl" can get five or six dollars a week in New York or Chicago, and "washing put out," and still the young women in the big stores are not tempted to change places, though they know that by so doing they could save nearly twice as much money as they do now.

The "hired girl" problem is a very serious one in the United States, and is becoming more so all the time. It will have to be solved before many years, but Mr. Gerow is not on the way to a solution of it.

### VICTORY FOR THE TURK.

The war in the Balkans is practically over and the Turk, as usual, comes out victorious. The firm attitude of the great powers on the Balkan question had its effect upon the rebellious Macedonians. Failing to receive the support of the Christian nations of Europe, which they expected to get, they are giving up the hopeless fight and surrendering to the Turks. The approach of winter and the proclamation of the Sultan granting pardon to those who surrender have doubtless been important factors in putting an end to the insurrection. There are possibly some irreconcilables who will return to their old-time occupation of brigandage, drawing support and encouragement from the revolutionary Macedonian committee; but the backbone of the revolt against Turkish authority is undoubtedly broken. The committee may not cease in its efforts to stir up a revolution at some favorable time in the future. It is, in fact, declaring its intentions to resume aggressive operations in the spring again, provided substantial governmental reforms are not instituted in the meantime. This may be regarded as an effort "to save its face," for the committee's power to do serious harm has been shorn by the course adopted by the leading European governments. The latter will doubtless insist upon the Sultan introducing those reforms in Macedonia which they have united in demanding. He will not have reasonable excuse for postponing their introduction now that order is being restored in the disaffected provinces.

### SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

The Horniga de Oro, the republican Spanish newspaper of Albuquerque, wants to know: "What has become of the indictments that were found against Epimeno Miera in San Juan county," and adds, "If there is a public officer that in some way obstructing the prosecution of this man in the courts by the well known foul means of politics, it is time for the public to know whom to blame, and expose him before the public, so that said official be also punished or at least removed from office. We are tired out already, with so manyascalities practiced by dishonest men shielded by men that hold public offices who pretend to be honorable men. There is no honor when rascality is protected.

"When they find an indictment against a man, as the grand jury did with Gutierrez, county commissioner of Sandoval county, for writing things, he is immediately brought to town without bonds, for the purpose of giving the bosses a chance to deal with him by intimidation or otherwise."

We are not sufficiently informed regarding the above alleged crookedness in San Juan county, to make a positive statement regarding it, but as that county is in Judge McFie's district the public may rest assured that the thing will be probed to the bottom.

It is believed that the men on the bench in this territory are striving honestly and earnestly to mete out even handed justice, without fear or favor, but some of these good men will be greatly surprised and shocked, some day, to find out to what an extent the livery of their courts has been stolen by unscrupulous characters to serve the devil in.

Says the Socorro Chieftain: "In the person of Hon. Frank W. Chaney, Bernalillo county seems to have found a Hercules to undertake the task of cleansing her Augean stables. If the decent people of that county now fail to give Mr. Chaney their determined and enthusiastic support, they deserve to be swallowed in political filth until Gabriel blows his trumpet." And similar sentiments are expressed in every issue of every republican paper in the territory, except the Albuquerque Citizen, which says nothing. The gang must begin to feel lonely.

Dun's index number of commodity prices, proportioned to consumption, was \$97.378 on October 1, against \$98.541 a month previous. Compared with the corresponding date last year the cost of living, based on wholesale prices and giving each article its position of relative importance, has declined slightly over 3 per cent, and from the top point of recent years, May 1, 1902, the level of quotations has dropped about 5 per cent. That means that ninety-five cents will go as far toward supporting the family as a dollar went a year and a half ago.

Now some of the hoodlums are declaring, "If they will just let us alone we'll run the business of this county all right"—but when we turn to the old book we find it written down there in black and white that men do not gather figs from thorns. The Bernalillo county ring is not a fig-bearing plant.

The Washington Star thinks the disappointed associates of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Schwab doubtless realize that an investigation, while interesting, seldom gets anybody his money back.

Now we are assured that the 58th congress is going to distinguish itself by a record for economy. Of course, every congress distinguishes itself that way—just before it meets.

Dowie calls New York "Stingy," and yet New York is putting itself to the expense of furnishing Dowie three or four hundred policemen nightly to keep his "circus" running.

A check for \$250,000 figures in the shipbuilding case as a mysterious quantity. Little trifles like that are likely to be overlooked in a deal of this magnitude.

Mr. Hanna's criticism of Mr. Johnson's campaign appears to be that it is not even amusing.

## HON. JOSEPH W. FOLK AND HIS GOOD WORK

Joseph W. Folk, district attorney of St. Louis county, Missouri, who has been in the public eye very prominently for some time past in connection with the investigation of the charges against St. Louis city hoodlums, is being talked of for political prominence in his native state, and his name is also being mentioned for the moderate nomination for the vice presidency. Commenting on his case, the New York Evening Sun editorially remarks:

"A correspondent of the Indianapolis Star who has been interviewing Joseph Whigate Folk, the circuit attorney of St. Louis, reports that Mr. Folk is a receptive candidate for governor of Missouri, but does not treat the suggestion of his name in connection with the presidency seriously. Apart from political expediency, there is one good reason why Mr. Folk could not very well be considered as a candidate for the greater honor; he was born on October 28, 1862, and will not be of presidential age until a week before election day. Technically, Mr. Folk would be available, but no convention is likely to nominate for president a man who is less than 35 years of age. To be hailed as the boy candidate is enough to handicap him without provoking references to the cradle or the nursery.

"The young circuit attorney's head has not been turned, however, by Colonel Henry Watterson's handsome compliments to his courage and integrity. He seems to be really absorbed in his work of breaking up bribery and putting stripes on the rascals. 'Missouri,' said Mr. Folk to the interviewer, 'is the fifth state in population, and I hope to be the first in civic righteousness.' Now this sounds a little like cant, but hear him further: 'The official who would betray his trust would sell his country if he could. He is a traitor of peace—more dangerous than the traitor of war. The greatest enemies of the republic today are the givers and takers of bribes. Late exposures in city, state and nation give some idea of the rotteness that exists. If our institutions are to be preserved this corruption must be stamped out. This disgrace is in tolerance, not in corruption. No state or nation can be injured by getting rid of physical or moral filth. The only honest and patriotic course is to apply the knife of the law to the cancerous growth and remove it before it eats into and destroys life.'"

"This quiet, low-voiced, scholarly-looking southerner can hardly be suspected of demagoguery when he talks in this way, for he has no organization behind him (he is indeed hated by the boss of his party in St. Louis), and his life has been in constant peril during the prosecutions, as is proved by the vigilance of the chief of police in detaching a body-guard to accompany him to and from the obscure little house which he occupies. It is not the house, offered him by citizens of St. Louis, for he refused to accept more than his salary for discharging his duties as public prosecutor. Nevertheless, the movement to nominate Mr. Folk for governor is making headway, and the reasons are obvious. He seems to be the choice of the non-partisan man in the street, and the politicians of the democratic party are finding it more difficult every day to eliminate the circuit attorney from their calculations. Some of the leaders who were candidates for governor have been smothered by the hoodle investigation, and others come under the category of political hacks, and have become impossible when the only hope of the party is in cleaning house. The normal democratic majority in Missouri is 40,000, and it would disappear like a breath from a pane if one of the old war-horses were to be nominated when the plain people are crying for Folk. He himself is not indifferent to the advantage which the embarrassment of the politicians gives him, and his ambition to be reform governor of Missouri is honorable. In person and manner, Mr. Folk is a disappointment to his admirers. 'Mr. Folk,' says the interviewer, 'does not seem to be the fighter that he has shown himself, or medium stature and weight, plainly dressed and plain-mannered, his impulses subdued and his speech quiet, he appears more like a student. His speech has the methodicalness of the southerner that he is. His eye is black and firm, his features are strong in suggesting intellectuality and courage. His profile is suggestive of McKinley's. He is a man of method, regularity and industry. Persistence and acumen have amplified his other natural qualities and made his success as circuit attorney without difficulty. Although a 'political accident,' Mr. Folk calls himself a 'regular.' He not only voted for William J. Bryan in 1896 and 1900, but took the stump for him. It is a record which is supposed to entitle a man in Missouri to any office he desires to whatever exception might be taken to it elsewhere."

His Wife's Hat. The Rev. Dr. John Mathews, who was a pioneer Methodist preacher of Alabama, is remembered for his strict views and many peculiarities. His wife, who was more liberal in her ideas, was fond of dress, and once sold a bureau, and with the money bought a new hat. The following Sunday Brother Mathews, being disturbed at the beginning of his discourse by several of the congregation turning to see the late arrivals, said: "Brethren and sisters, don't bother to look around any more; I'll tell you who comes in." This he did, calling each one by name, much to the mortification of the tardy members. His wife was among the last, and when she walked down the aisle he said: "Make way there for Sister Mathews. She is coming with a bureau on her head."—Lippincott's.

Willing to Oblige. As is well known, Senator Boise Penrose is intensely loyal to the party organization, regardless of his personal predilections or desires. An amusing instance of this was recently furnished by his colleague, Senator Quay. Mr. Quay says that in a friendly spirit of chaff he once intimated to the junior

Senator that he ought to go in more actively for social honors at the capital during the season. "Furthermore," added the senator, "you ought not to neglect a wife. For the sake of the organization you should at once select a wife. Indeed, your chances for reelection would be greatly increased should you marry some clever girl who would help you socially." Mr. Penrose took the matter very seriously. After a moment or two of deep reflection, he asked quite blandly: "A thing like that really counts?" "It certainly does," responded his colleague. "Very well, then," replied Mr. Penrose: "let the organization select the young woman and I'll marry her!"—Philadelphia Post.

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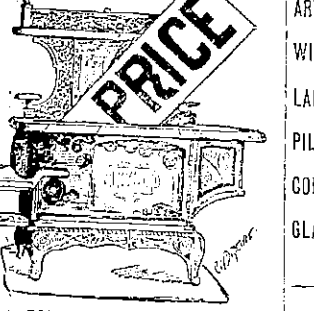
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