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The Las Vegas Publishing Co. & The People's Paper

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THE LAS VEGAS DAILY OPTIC

VOL. XXVII.

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 5, 1905.

NO. 26

CAMPBELL BANNERMAN FOR PREMIER

Obstinate Turk Decides to
Yield to the Demand of
The Powers

Charles A. Peabody for President of the
Mutual Life Co. Money Paid to
Prevent Suit

London, Dec. 4.—Sir Henry
Campbell-Bannerman saw the
king at Buckingham Palace
this morning and accepted the
task of forming a new cabinet.

Constantinople, Dec. 4.—
The council of ministers has
agreed to yield to the demand
of the powers in principle, but
the sultan has not yet issued
an irade approving the action.
It seems the war minister re-
fuses to sign a ministerial note
on the subject and the sultan
is said to be awaiting unanim-
ity on the part of the minis-
ter before sanctioning their
actions.

NEW YORK.—The Herald today
says: "Charles A. Peabody has been
selected as the next president of the
Mutual Life. Unless the program pre-
pared by the trustees yesterday is
changed Peabody will be elected at a
meeting of the board to-morrow. F.
Cromwell, the now acting president,
will be made vice-president and Em-
ery McClinton the company's actuary,
second vice-president. Peabody is
well known in this city as a banker
and railroad man.

NEW YORK.—George D. Eldredge,
vice president of the Mutual Reserve
Life Insurance Co., testified before
the insurance investigating committee
today that the Mutual Reserve paid
\$15,000 to Mr. McDonald of Phila-
delphia in 1899 to avoid suit by the
policy holders to oust Frederick A.
Burnham from the presidency of the
Mutual Reserve company.

Reception to Great Incohee

The reception in honor of the visit
of the great Incohee, John W. Cher-
ry, of Norfolk, Va., at the wigwam of
the local Red Men last night was a
splendid success and brought the mem-
bers in large numbers. There were
visitors from Alabama, Kansas, Colo-
rado, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Vir-
ginia, and all joined hands in wel-
coming the Great Chief who entered
readily into the entertainment pre-
pared for him. The degree work was
thoroughly exemplified by the local
tribe, and at its conclusion was beau-
tifully illustrated by the Great Inco-
hee. After listening to the words of
wisdom from the great chief, Sach-
em Mills in a few well chosen words
presented the Great Incohee with a
small token of friendship, and all were
invited to the banquet room, where re-
freshments were in abundance and
freely partaken of by the chiefs. The
supper was furnished by Mr. Hubbard
of the Meridian, and was voted the
very best the chiefs had partaken of
at a public function. The next visit-
or of the Red Men will be District De-
puty Great Sachem A. J. Charatte, of
Dallas, Texas, who will be in this city
within the next ten days with a view
of adopting a large class of pale faces.
Mr. Charatte is considered one of the
most brilliant and well versed organ-
izers of the great order, and during his
visit in our city will put Red Cloud
Tribe, No. 4, away over the one hun-
dred mark. The Degree of Pocahontas
the ladies' auxiliary of the Improved
Order of Red Men, will soon be or-
ganized here, and with this addition
the Red Men will become one of the
foremost social lodges in Las Vegas,
of which not only the local tribesmen
will be proud, but the pale face world
as well.

The maximum temperature today
was 53 degrees and the minimum 15
degrees. The weather will be fair to-
night and Wednesday.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT SUBMITTED AT NOON TO-DAY TO THE FIFTY- NINTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

STRONG GROUND TAKEN ON THE RATE REGULATION QUESTION. DEFINITE POSITION ASSUMED THAT THE
POWER TO FIX A MAXIMUM RATE IS WITHIN THE LEGITIMATE FUNCTION OF THE
GOVERNMENT. HONESTY EXALTED.

DECLARATION IN FAVOR OF THE IMMEDIATE UNION OF ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO, AND OF OKLAHOMA AND INDIAN TER-
RITORY INTO JOINT STATES. ADVOCACY OF A CONGRESSIONAL LAW PROHIBITING GAMBLING IN THE
TERRITORIES. SENSIBLE DISCUSSION OF LABOR QUESTION. ALMOST EVERY MATTER
OF PUBLIC INTEREST ADVERT TO IN LONG AND ABLE DOCUMENT.

Washington, December 5.—
President Roosevelt was not-
ified at 11 o'clock today by a
joint commission consisting of
Senators Allison and Morgan
and Representatives McCleary,
Littaurer and Williams that
congress had assembled and
organized and was ready to
receive any message he might
desire to deliver to it. The
president expressed gratifica-
tion at the convening of con-
gress and requested the com-
mittee to present his compli-
ments to the two branches
and say he would communi-
cate to them at once in writ-
ing.

The president's message was
read soon after the convening
of the senate. There was an
exceptionally large attendance
of senators, and most of them
followed closely the reading of
the message by Secretary Ben-
nett and his assistants, who
read as follows:

To the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives:

The people of this country continue
to enjoy great prosperity. Undoubt-
edly there will be ebb and flow in such
prosperity, and this ebb and flow will
be felt more or less by all members
of the community, both by the deserv-
ing and the undeserving. Against the
wrath of the Lord the wisdom of man
can not avail; in times of flood or
drought human ingenuity can but par-
tially repair the disaster. A general
failure of crops would hurt all of us.
Again, if the folly of man mars the
general well-being, then those who are
innocent of the folly will have to
pay part of the penalty incurred by
those who are guilty of the folly. A
panic brought on by the speculative
folly of part of the business com-
munity would hurt the whole business
community. But such stoppage of
welfare, though it might be severe,
would not be lasting. In the long run
the one vital factor in the permanent
prosperity of the country is the high
individual character of the average
American worker, the average Amer-
ican citizen, no matter whether his
work be mental or manual, whether
he be farmer or wage-worker, business
man or professional man.

In our industrial and social system
the interests of all men are so closely
intertwined that in the immense ma-
jority of cases a straight-dealing man
who by his efficiency, by his ingenu-
ity, by his industry, benefits himself
must also benefit others. Normally
the man of great productive capacity
who becomes rich by guiding the
labor of many other men does so by
enabling them to produce more than
they could produce without his guid-
ance; and both he and they share the
benefit, which comes also to the pub-
lic at large. The superficial fact that
the sharing may be unequal must
never blind us to the underlying fact
that there is this sharing, and that
the benefit comes in some degree to
each man concerned. Normally the
wage-earner, the man of small means
and the average consumer, as well
as the average producer, are all alike
helped by making conditions such
that the man of exceptional business
ability receives an exceptional reward
for his ability. Something can be
done by legislation to help the gen-
eral prosperity; but no such help of a
permanently beneficial character can
be given to the less fortunate than the
results of a policy which shall inure
to the advantage of all industrious and
efficient people without decently; and
this is only another way of saying
that any benefit which comes to the
less fortunate must of necessity come
to the more able and fortunate. If,
therefore, the less fortunate man is
moved by envy of his more fortunate
brother to strikes at the conditions un-
der which they have both, though un-
equally, prospered, the result will as-
suredly be that while damage may
come to the one struck at, it will visit
with an even heavier load the one
who strikes the blow. Taken as a
whole we must all go up or down
together.

Yet, while not merely admitting,
but insisting upon this, it is also true
that where there is no governmental
restraint or supervision some of the
exceptions men use their energies
not in ways that are for the common
good, but in ways which tell against
this common good.

Corporations.
The fortunes amassed through cor-
porate organization are now so large
and vest such power in those that
wield them, as to make it a matter of
necessity to give to the sovereign
that is, to the government, which
represents the people as a whole—
some effective power of supervision
over their corporate use. In order to
insure a healthy social and industrial
life every big corporation should be
held responsible by, and be account-
able to some sovereign strong enough
to control its conduct. I am in no
sense hostile to corporations. This is
an age of combination, and any effort
to prevent all combination will be not
only useless, but in the end vicious,
because of the attempt for law
which the failure to enforce law in-
evitably produces. We should, more-
over, recognize in cordial and ample
fashion the immense good effected by
corporate agencies in a country such
as ours, and the wealth of intellect,
energy, and fidelity devoted to their
service of the public by their officers
and directors. The corporation has
come to stay, just as the trade union
has come to stay. Each can do and
has done great good. Each should be
favored so long as it does good. But
each should be sharply checked where
it acts against law and justice.

So long as the finances of the na-
tion are kept upon an honest basis
no other question of internal economy
with which the congress has the power
to deal begins to approach in im-
portance the matter of endeavoring to
secure proper industrial conditions
under which the great corporations—doing
an interstate business—are to act. The
makers of our national constitution
provided especially that the regula-
tion of interstate commerce should
come within the sphere of the general
government. The arguments in favor
of their taking this stand were even
then overwhelming. But they are far
stronger today, in view of the enor-
mous development of great business
agencies usually corporate in form.
Experience has shown conclusively
that it is useless to try to get any
adequate regulation and supervision
of these great corporations by state
action. Such regulation and super-
vision can only be effectively exer-
cised by a sovereign whose jurisdic-
tion is coextensive with the field of
work of the corporations—that is, by
the national government. I believe
that this regulation and supervision
can be obtained by the enactment of
law by the congress. If this proves
impossible, it will certainly be nec-
essary ultimately to confer in fullest
form, such power upon the national
government by a proper amendment
of the constitution. It would obviously
be unwise to endeavor to secure such
an amendment until it is certain that
the result can not be obtained under
the constitution as it now is. The
laws of the congress and of the sev-
eral states hitherto, as passed upon
by the courts, have resulted more of-
ten in showing that the states have
no power in the matter than that the
national government has power; so
that there at present exists a very
unfortunate condition of things, under
which these great corporations doing
an interstate business occupy the po-
sition of subjects without a sovereign,
neither any state government nor the
national government having effective
control over them. Our steady aim
should be by legislation, cautiously
and carefully undertaken, but resolute-
ly persevered in, to assert the sov-
ereignty of the national government by
affirmative action.

This is only in form an innovation.
In substance it is merely restoration;
for from the earliest times such legis-
lation of industrial activities has been
recognized in the action of the law-
making bodies; and all that I propose
is to meet the changed conditions in
such manner as will prevent the com-
monwealth abdicating the power it
has always possessed, not only in this
country but also in England before

and since this country became a sep-
arate nation.

It has been a misfortune that the
national laws on this subject have
hitherto been of a negative or prohibi-
tive rather than an affirmative kind,
and still more that they have in part
in their prohibitions confounded what
should be allowed and what should
not be allowed. It is generally use-
less to try to prohibit all restraint on
competition, whether this restraint be
reasonable or unreasonable; and
where it is not useless it is generally
harmful. Events have shown that it
is not possible adequately to secure
the enforcement of any law of this
kind by incessant appeal to the courts.
The department of justice has for the
last four years devoted more attention
to the enforcement of the antitrust
legislation than to anything else. Much
has been accomplished; particularly
marked has been the moral effect of
the prosecutions; but it is increasingly
evident that there will be a very in-
sufficient beneficial result in the way of
economic change. The successful
prosecution of one device to evade the
law immediately develops another de-
vice to accomplish the same purpose.
What is needed is not sweeping pro-
hibition of every arrangement, good or
bad, which may tend to restrict com-
petition, but such adequate supervi-
sion and regulation as will prevent
any restriction of competition from
being to the detriment of the public—
as well as such supervision and regu-
lation as will prevent other abuses
in any way connected with restriction
of competition. Of these abuses, per-
haps the chief, although by no means
the only one, is overcapitalization—
generally it self the result of dishonest
promotion—because of the myriad
evils it brings in its train; for such
overcapitalization often means an in-
flation that invites business panic;
it always conceals the true relation of
the profit earned to the capital actual-
ly invested, and it creates a burden
of interest payments which is a ter-
rible cause of improper reduction in
or limitation of wages; it damages
the small investor, discourages thrift,
and encourages gambling and specu-
lation; while perhaps worst of all is
the trickiness and dishonesty which it
implies—for harm to morals is worse
than any possible harm to material
interests, and the debauchery of
politics and business by great dis-
honest corporations is far worse than
any actual material evil they do to
the public. Until the national govern-
ment obtains, in some manner which
the wisdom of the congress may sug-
gest, proper control over big corpora-
tions engaged in interstate commerce
—that is, over the great majority of
the big corporations—it will be im-
possible to deal adequately with these
evils.

I am well aware of the difficulties
of the legislation that I am suggesting,
and of the need of temperate and
cautious action in securing it. I
should emphatically protest against
improperly radical or hasty action.
The first thing to do is to deal with
the corporations engaged in the busi-
ness of interstate transportation. As
I said in my message of December 6
last, the immediate and most pressing
need, so far as legislation is con-
cerned, is the enactment into law of
some scheme to secure to the agents
of the government such supervision
and regulation of the rates charged
by the railroads of the country en-
gaged in interstate traffic as shall
summarily and effectively prevent
the imposition of unjust or unreason-
able rates. It must include putting
a complete stop to rebates in every
shape and form. This power to regu-
late rates, like all similar powers
over the business world, should be ex-
ercised with moderation, caution, and
self-restraint; but it should exist, so
that it can be effectively exercised
when the need arises.

The first consideration to be kept
in mind is that the power should be af-
firmative and should be given to
some administrative body created by
the congress. If given to the present
interstate commerce commission or
to a reorganized interstate commerce
commission, such commission should
be made unequivocally administrative.
I do not believe in the government in-
terfering with private business more
than necessary. I do not believe in
the government undertaking any work

which can with propriety be left in
private hands. But neither do I be-
lieve in the government flinching from
overseeing any work when it becomes
evident that abuses are sure to obtain
therein unless there is governmental
supervision. It is not my province to
indicate the exact terms of the law
which should be enacted; but I call
the attention of the congress to cer-
tain existing conditions with which it
is desirable to deal. In my judgment
the most important provision which
such law should contain is that con-
ferring upon some competent admin-
istrative body the power to decide,
upon the case being brought before it,
whether a given rate prescribed by a
railroad is reasonable and just, and if
it is found to be unreasonable and un-
just, then, after full investigation of
the complaint, to prescribe the limit
of rate beyond which it shall not be
lawful to go—the maximum reason-
able rate, as it is commonly called—
this decision to go into effect within
a reasonable time and to obtain from
thence onward, subject to review by
the courts. It sometimes happens at
present, not that a rate is too high
but that a favored shipper is given
too low a rate. In such case the com-
mission would have the right to fix
this already established minimum
rate as the maximum; and it would
have only one or two such decisions
by the commission to cure railroad
companies of the practice of giving
improper minimum rates. I call your
attention to the fact that my proposal
is not to give the commission power
to initiate or originate rates generally,
but to regulate a rate already fixed or
originated by the roads, upon com-
plaint and after investigation. A heavy
penalty should be exacted from any
corporation which fails to respect
an order of the commission. I regard
this power to establish a maximum
rate as being essential to any scheme
of real reform in the matter of railway
regulation. The first necessity is to
secure it; and unless it is granted to
the commission there is little use in
touching the subject at all.

Illegal transactions often occur un-
der the forms of law. It has often oc-
curred that a shipper has been told by
a traffic officer to buy a large quantity
of some commodity and then after it
has been bought an open reduction is
made in the rate to take effect imme-
diately, the arrangement resulting to
the profit of the one shipper and the
one railroad and to the damage of all
their competitors; for it must not be
forgotten that the big shippers are at
least as much to blame as any railroad
in the matter of rebates. The law
should make it clear so that anybody
can fail to understand that any kind
of commission paid on freight ship-
ments, whether in this form or in the
form of fictitious damages, or of a
concession, a free pass, reduced pas-
senger rate, or payment of brokerage,
is illegal. It is worth while consid-
ering whether it would not be wise to
confer on the government the right of
civil action against the beneficiary of
a rebate for at least twice the value
of the rebate; this would help stop
what is really blackmail. Elevator al-
lowances should be stopped, for they
have now grown to such an extent
that they are demoralizing and are
used as rebates.

The best possible regulation of
rates would, of course, be that regu-
lation secured by an honest agreement
among the railroads themselves to
carry out the law. Such a general
agreement would, for instance, at once
put a stop to the efforts of any one
big shipper or big railroad to discrim-
inate against or secure advantages
over some rival; and such agreement
would make the railroads themselves
agents for enforcing the law. The
power vested in the government to
put a stop to agreements to the detri-
ment of the public should in my
judgment be accompanied by power
to permit, under specified conditions
and careful supervision, agreements
clearly in the interest of the public.
But, in my judgment, the necessity
for giving this further power is by
no means as great as the necessity
for giving the commission or admin-
istrative body other powers I have enu-
merated above; and it may well be
inadvisable to attempt to vest this
particular power in the commission or
other administrative body until it al-

(Continued on page 2.)

ELIHU ROOT FOR SECRE- TARY OF WAR

Immense Steel Roof of London
Station Collapses With
Dire Effect.

General Strike of Russian Railroaders Im-
minent. Martial Law Abolished in
Poland. U. P. Earnings.

All the telegraphic news
sent today by the Associated
Press, with the exception of
the president's message, has
been briefed in this office in
order to make space for the
message. However, every
dispatch has been covered.

Washington. The presi-
dent sent to the senate the
name of Elihu Root for secre-
tary of state, Chas. J. Bone-
part for secretary of the navy
and all recess appointments.

Rep. Hepburn will intro-
duce emergency appropriation
bill for Panama canal to-mor-
row.

London. The immense steel
roof of the [Charing Cross
station collapsed, killing several
and injuring fifty.

Halifax, N. S. The steam-
er Luxemburg was wrecked
off Amherst harbor. Thir-
teen lives lost.

Washington.—The Californians in
Congress have agreed to support a bill
excluding from the United States Ja-
panese and Koreans.

Elk River, Minn.—C. D. Crawford
was hanged to-day for murder of
Helen Luden in a box car, Nov. 20,
1904. Sheriff pointed and could not
pull the drop.

Warsaw.—A general strike of all
railroad employees in the empire is
urged by the leaders to begin at mid-
night to-morrow.

NEW YORK.—The Union Pacific
Railway company for the year ending
June 30, last, shows gross earnings of
\$69,324,949, an increase of \$4,045,718
and net earnings of \$27,462,235, an in-
crease of \$680,447. After paying the
fixed charges dividends, etc., there re-
mains a surplus of \$7,519,283, an in-
crease of \$2,505,826.

Marriage of Kitty.

The "Marriage of Kitty," presented
by sprightly Miss Johnson and her
clever company, was given last night
at the Duncan under difficulty. Never-
theless, the fair sized audience en-
joyed the performance. The company
arrived late and in order to keep the
audience from waiting beyond 9
o'clock came on for the first act in
their street clothes. Miss Johnson
was ill from over work and the priv-
ations of a belated trip, and while
she carried out her role superbly, she
fainted on the stage near the close
of the last act, and the curtain was
rung down. The audience applauded
warmly when Miss Johnson returned
and finished the play.

The play itself is uproariously funny
in spots and the cast is good, al-
though the gentleman who played Sir
Reginald Belsize, made a melancholy
attempt at the portrayal of the man-
nerisms of an English noble. He is a
fair actor, too, and some of the com-
edy passages he did exceedingly well.

James Wright, a boiler maker helper
at the local Santa Fe shops, met with
a quite serious accident yesterday
morning. He was repairing the coal
passer of engine 1615 and slipped and
fell off the tank, which is about eight-
teen feet high. Several teeth were
knocked out by his fall and he is now
confined to his home. He also suffers from
some severe bruises.

Eugenio Romero returned to his
home at Mora to-day, after spending a
couple of days in the city on business.

The county commissioners met this
morning and after a short session, ad-
journing until Monday, Dec. 11th. Wil-
liam A. Buddecke, president of the
Las Vegas Railway & Power company,
presented a franchise asking for the
company the privilege of furnishing
lights and operating a railway service
in San Miguel county. A committee,
consisting of Commissioners Rankin
and Martinez, were appointed to con-
sider the franchise and report at the
adjourned session Monday. No other
business of particular importance was
transacted at this session.

HARDESTY'S
LEMONHARDESTY'S
VANILLA

CONVINCING ARGUMENTS ARE
IN EVERY BOTTLE OF
HARDESTY'S EXTRACTS
QUALITY—THAT'S THE THING—
AND THE VERY BEST.

HARDESTY'S
VANILLAHARDESTY'S
LEMON

President's Message

(Continued from page 1.)

ready possesses and is exercising what I regard as by far the most important of all powers I recommend—as indeed the vitally important power—that to fix a given maximum rate, which rate, after the lapse of a reasonable time, goes into full effect, subject to review by the courts.

All private car lines, industrial roads, refrigerator charges, and the like should be expressly put under the supervision of the inter-state commerce commission or some similar body so far as rates, and agreements practically affecting rates, are concerned. The private car owners and the owners of industrial railroads are entitled to a fair and reasonable compensation on their investment, but neither private cars nor industrial railroads nor spur tracks should be utilized as devices for securing preferential rates. A rebate in icing charges, or in mileage, or in a division of the rate for refrigerating charges is just as pernicious as a rebate in any other way. No lower rate should apply on goods imported than actually obtains on domestic goods from the American seaboard to destination except in cases where water competition is the controlling influence. There should be publicity of the accounts of common carriers; no common carrier engaged in interstate business should keep any books or memoranda other than those reported pursuant to law or regulation, and these books or memoranda should be open to the inspection of the government. Only in this way can violations or aversions of the law be surely detected. A system of examination of railroad accounts should be provided similar to that now conducted into the national banks by the bank examiners; a few first-class railroad accountants, if they had proper direction and proper authority to inspect books and papers, could accomplish much in preventing willful violations of the law. It would not be necessary for them to examine into the accounts of any railroad unless for good reasons they were directed to do so by the interstate commerce commission. It is greatly to be desired that some way might be found by which an agreement as to transportation within a state intended to operate as a fraud upon the federal interstate commerce laws could be brought under the jurisdiction of the federal authorities. At present it occurs that large shipments of interstate traffic are controlled by concessions on purely state business, which of course amounts to an evasion of the law. The commission should have power to enforce fair treatment by the great trunk lines of lateral and branch lines.

I urge upon the congress the need of providing for expeditious action by the interstate commerce commission in all these matters, whether in regulating rates for transportation or for transportation or for storing or for handling property or commodities in transit. The history of the cases litigated under the present commerce act shows that its efficacy has been to a great degree destroyed by the weapon of delay, almost the most formidable weapon in the hands of those whose purpose it is to violate the law. Let me most earnestly say that these recommendations are not made in any spirit of hostility to the railroads. On ethical grounds, on grounds of right, such hostility would be intolerable; and on grounds of mere national self-interest we must remember that such hostility would tell against the welfare not merely of some few rich men, but of a multitude of small investors, a multitude of rail-

way employees, wage-workers; and most severely against the interest of the public as a whole. I believe that on the whole our railroads have done well and not ill; but the railroad men who wish to do well should not be exposed to competition with those who have no such desire, and the only way to secure this end is to give to some government tribunal the power to see that justice is done by the unwilling exactly at it is gladly done by the willing. Moreover, if some government is given increased power the effect will be to furnish authoritative answer in behalf of the railroad whenever irrational clamor against it is raised, or whenever charges made against it are disproved. I ask this legislation not only in the interest of the public but in the interest of the honest railroad man and the honest shipper alike, for it is they who are chiefly jeopardized by the practices of their dishonest competitors. This legislation should be enacted in a spirit as remote as possible from hysteria and rancor. If we of the American body politic are true to the traditions we have inherited we shall always scorn any effort to make us hate any man because he is rich, just as much as we should scorn any effort to make us look down upon or treat contemptuously any man because he is poor. We judge a man by his conduct—that is, by character—and not by his wealth or intellect. If he makes his fortune honestly, there is no just cause of quarrel with him. Indeed, we have nothing but the kindest feelings of admiration for the successful business man who behaves decently, whether he has made his success by building or managing a railroad or by shipping goods over that railroad. The big railroad men and big shippers are simply Americans of the ordinary type who have developed to an extraordinary degree certain great business qualities. They are neither better nor worse than their fellow-citizens of smaller means. They are merely more able in certain lines and therefore exposed to certain peculiarly strong temptations. These temptations have not sprung newly into being; the exceptionally successful among mankind have always been exposed to them; but they have grown amazingly in power as a result of the extraordinary development of industrialism along new lines, and under these new conditions, which the law-makers of old could not foresee and therefore could not provide against, they have become so serious and menacing as to demand entirely new remedies. It is in the interest of the best type of railroad man and the best type of shipper no less than of the public that there should be governmental supervision and regulation of these great business operations, for the same reason that it is in the interest of the corporation which wishes to treat its employees aright that there should be an effective employers' liability act, or an effective system of factory laws to prevent the abuse of women and children. All such legislation frees the corporation that wishes to do well from being driven into doing ill, in order to compete with its rival, which prefers to do ill. We desire to set up a moral standard. There can be no delusion more fatal to the nation than the delusion that the standard of profits, of business prosperity is sufficient in judging and business or political question—from rate legislation to municipal government. Business success, whether for the individual or for the nation, is a good thing only so far as it is accompanied by and develops a high standard of conduct—honor, integrity, civic courage. The kind of business prosperity that blunts the standard of honor, that puts an inordinate value on mere

wealth, that makes a man ruthless and conscienceless in trade and weak and cowardly in citizenship, is not a good thing at all, but a very bad thing for the nation. The government stands for manhood first and for business only as an adjunct of manhood.

The question of transportation lies at the root of all industrial success, and the revolution in transportation which has taken place during the last half century has been the most important factor in the growth of the new industrial conditions. Most emphatically we do not wish to see the man of great talents refused the reward for his talents. Still less do we wish to see him penalized; but we do desire to see the system of railroad transportation so handled that the strong man shall be given no advantage over the weak man. We wish to insure as fair treatment for the small town as for the big city; for the small shipper as for the big shipper. In the old days the highway of commerce, whether by water or by a road on land, was open to all; it belonged to the public and the traffic along it was free. At present the railway is this highway, and we must do our best to see that it is kept open to all on equal terms. Unlike the old highway it is a very difficult and complex thing to manage, and it is far better that it should be managed by private individuals than by the government. But it can only be so managed on condition that justice is done the public. It is because, in my judgment, public ownership of railroads is highly undesirable and would probably in this country entail far-reaching disaster, that I wish to see such supervision and regulation of them in the interest of the public as will make it evident that there is no need for public ownership. The opponents of government regulation dwell upon the difficulties to be encountered and the intricate and involved nature of the problem. Their contention is true. It is a complicated and delicate problem, and all kinds of difficulties are sure to arise in connection with any plan of solution, while no plan will bring all the benefits hoped for by its more optimistic adherents. Moreover, under any healthy plan, the benefits will develop gradually and not rapidly. Finally, we must clearly understand that the public servants who are to do this peculiarly responsible and delicate work must themselves be of the highest type both as regards integrity and efficiency. They must be well paid, for otherwise able men can not in the long run be secured; and they must possess a lofty probity which will revolt as quickly at the thought of pandering to any gust of popular prejudice against rich men as the thought of anything even remotely resembling subservience to rich men. But while I fully admit the difficulties in the way, I do not for a moment admit that these difficulties warrant us in stopping in our effort to secure a wise and just system. They should have no other effect than to spur us on to the exercise of the resolution, the even-handed justice, and the fertility of resource, which we like to think of as typically American, and which will in the end achieve good results in this as in other fields of activity. This task is a great one and underlies the task of dealing with the whole industrial problem. But the fact that it is a great problem does not warrant us in shrinking from the attempt to solve it. At present we face such utter lack of supervision, such freedom from the restraints of law, that excellent men have often been literally forced into doing what they deplored because otherwise they were left at the mercy of unscrupulous competitors. To rail at and assail the men who have done as they best could under such conditions accomplishes little. What we need to do is to develop an orderly system; and such a system can only come through the gradually increased exercise of the right of efficient government control.

Safety Appliances.

In my annual message to the Fifty-eighth congress, at its third session, I called attention to the necessity for legislation requiring the use of block signals upon railroads engaged in interstate commerce. The number of serious collisions upon unblocked roads that have occurred within the past year adds force to the recommendation then made. The congress should provide, by appropriate legislation, for the introduction of block signals upon all railroads engaged in interstate commerce at the earliest practicable commerce at the of increased safety to the traveling public.

Through decisions of the supreme court of the United States and the lower federal courts in cases brought before them for adjudication the safety appliance law has been materially strengthened, and the government has been enabled to secure its effective enforcement in almost all cases, with the result that the condition of railroad equipment throughout the country is much improved and railroad employees perform their duties under safer conditions than heretofore. The government's most effective aid in arriving at this result has been its inspection service, and that these improved conditions are not more general is due to the insufficient number of inspectors employed. The inspection service has fully demonstrated its usefulness, and in appropriating for its maintenance the congress should make provision for an increase in the number of inspectors.

Hours of Labor of Railroad Employees.
The excessive hours of labor to which railroad employees in train service are in many cases subjected is also a matter which may well engage the serious attention of the congress. The strain both mental and physical, upon those who are engaged in the movement and operation of railroad trains under modern conditions is perhaps greater than that which exists in any other industry, and it there are any reasons for limiting by law the hours of labor in any employment, they certainly apply with peculiar force to the employment of those upon whose vigilance and alertness in the performance of their duties



THE LAXATIVE OF KNOWN QUALITY

There are two classes of remedies: those of known quality and which are permanently beneficial in effect, acting gently, in harmony with nature, when nature needs assistance; and another class, composed of preparations of unknown, uncertain and inferior character, acting temporarily, but injuriously, as a result of forcing the natural functions unnecessarily. One of the most exceptional of the remedies of known quality and excellence is the ever pleasant Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., which represents the active principles of plants, known to act most beneficially, in a pleasant syrup, in which the wholesome Californian blue figs are used to contribute their rich, yet delicate, fruity flavor. It is the remedy of all remedies to sweeten and refresh and cleanse the system gently and naturally, and to assist one in overcoming constipation and the many ills resulting therefrom. Its active principles and quality are known to physicians generally, and the remedy has therefore met with their approval, as well as with the favor of many millions of well informed persons who know of their own personal knowledge and from actual experience that it is a most excellent laxative remedy. We do not claim that it will cure all manner of ills, but recommend it for what it really represents, a laxative remedy of known quality and excellence, containing nothing of an objectionable or injurious character.

There are two classes of purchasers: those who are informed as to the quality of what they buy and the reasons for the excellence of articles of exceptional merit, and who do not lack courage to go elsewhere when a dealer offers an imitation of any well known article; but, unfortunately, there are some people who do not know, and who allow themselves to be imposed upon. They cannot expect its beneficial effects if they do not get the genuine remedy.

To the credit of the druggists of the United States be it said that nearly all of them value their reputation for professional integrity and the good will of their customers too highly to offer imitations of the

Genuine—Syrup of Figs

manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., and in order to buy the genuine article and to get its beneficial effects, one has only to note, when purchasing, the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package. Price, 50c per bottle. One size only.

the safety of all who travel by rail depends.

Employers' Liability Law.

In my annual message to the Fifty-seventh congress, at its second session, I recommended the passage of an employers' liability law for the District of Columbia and in our navy yards. I renewed that recommendation in my message to the Fifty-eighth congress, at its second session, and further suggested the appointment of a commission to make a comprehensive study of employers' liability, with a view to the enactment of a wise and constitutional law covering as speedily as possible will be passed, duties within the scope of the federal government.

(Continued on page 3.)

MONARCH RANGE

We have the exclusive agency in Las Vegas for the famous Monarch Malleable Iron Range, the best on earth. Give this range your inspection and you will use no other. Prices from \$35 to \$60.

F. J. GEHRING, Hardware Dealer
Masonic Temple Douglas Ave

E ROSENWALD & SON

Plaza, South Side

All Cars Stop at Rosenwald's
OLD TOWN

We are Still Doing Business at the Old Stand

All Holiday Goods
Now On Display

BIGGEST LINE EVER SHOWN

All We Ask is A Call

E. Rosenwald & Son
PLAZA

ESTABLISHED, 1876.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF

Las Vegas, New Mexico,

Crockett Building, 6th St.

JEFFERSON RAYNOLDS, President,
E. D. RAYNOLDS, Cashier,
HALLETT RAYNOLDS, Asst. Cashier

A general banking business transacted.
Interest paid on time deposits.

Issues Domestic and Foreign Exchange.

President's Message

(Continued from page 2.)

val power. I hope that such a law means a proper system of education, labor.

The national government has as a rule but little occasion to deal with the formidable group of problems connected more or less directly with what is known as the labor question, for in the great majority of cases these problems must be dealt with by the state and municipal authorities and not by the national government. The national government has control of the District of Columbia, however, and it should see to it that the city of Washington is made a model city in all respects, both as regards parks, public playgrounds, proper regulation of the system of housing so as to do away with the evils of alley tenements, proper system of education, proper system of dealing with truancy and juvenile offenders, a proper handling of the charitable work of the District. Moreover, there should be proper factory laws to prevent all abuses in the employment of women and children in the District. These will be useful chiefly as object lessons, but even this limited amount of usefulness would be of real national value.

There has been demand for deprivation of the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes. Such special limitation of the equity powers of our courts would be most unwise. It is true that some judges have misused this power; but this does not justify a denial of the power any more than an improper exercise of the power to call a strike by a labor leader would justify the denial of the right to strike. The remedy is to regulate the procedure by requiring the judge to give due notice to the adverse parties before granting the writ, the hearing to be ex parte if the adverse party does not appear at the time and place ordered. What is due notice must depend upon the facts of the case; it should not be used as a pretext to permit violation of law, or the jeopardizing of life and property. Of course, this would not authorize the issuing of a restraining order or injunction in any case in which it is not already authorized by existing law.

I renew the recommendation I made in my last annual message for an investigation by the department of commerce and labor of general conditions, especial attention to be paid to the conditions of child labor and child-labor legislation in the several states. Such an investigation should take into account the various problems with which the question of child labor is connected. It is true that these problems can be actually met in most cases only by the states themselves, but it would be well for the nation to endeavor to secure and publish comprehensive information as to the conditions of the labor of children in the different states, so as to spur up those that are behindhand, and to secure approximately uniform legislation of a high character among the several states. In such a republic as ours the one thing that we can not afford to neglect is the problem of turning out decent citizens. The future of the nation depends upon the citizenship of the generations to come; the children of to-day are those who to-morrow will shape the destiny of our land, and we cannot afford to neglect them. The legislature of Colorado has recommended that the national government provide some general measure for the protection from abuse of children and dumb animals throughout the United States. I lay the matter before you for what I trust will be your favorable consideration.

The department of commerce and labor should also make a thorough investigation of the conditions of women in industry. Over five million American women are now engaged in gainful occupations; yet there is an almost complete dearth of data upon which to base any trustworthy conclusions as regards a subject as important as it is vast and complicated. There is need of full knowledge on which to base action looking toward state and municipal legislation for the protection of working women. The introduction of women into industry is working chance and disturbance in the domestic and social life of the nation. The decrease in marriage, and especially in the birth rate, has been coincident with it. We must face accomplished facts, and the adjustment to satisfactory conditions must be made; but surely it can be made with less friction and less harmful effects on family life than is now the case. This whole matter in reality forms one of the greatest sociological phenomena of our time; it is a social question of the first importance, of far greater importance than any merely political or economic question can be; and to solve it we need ample data, gathered in a sane and scientific spirit in the course of an exhaustive investigation.

In any great labor disturbance not only are employer and employee interested, but also a third party—the general public. Every considerable labor difficulty in which interstate commerce is involved should be investigated by the government and the facts officially reported to the public.

The question of securing a healthy, self-respecting, and mutually sympathetic attitude as between employer and employee, capitalist and wage-

HOSTETTER'S



STOMACH BITTERS

CAPT. GRAHAM'S GRATITUDE

Suffered from Sores on Face and Back—Doctors Took His Money But Did No Good—Skin Now Looks Clear as a Baby's.

ANOTHER CURE BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

Captain W. S. Graham, 1321 Eoff St., Wheeling, W. Va., writing June 14, '04, says: "I am so grateful I want to thank God that a friend recommended Cuticura Soap and Ointment to me. I suffered for a long time with sores on my face and back. Some doctors said I had blood poison, and others that I had barbers' itch. None of them did me any good, but they all took my money. My friends tell me my skin now looks as clear as a baby's, and I tell them all that Cuticura Soap and Ointment did it."

STILL ANOTHER CURE

Neck Covered With Sores, Hair Fell Out, Wild With Itching

Mr. H. J. Spalding of 104 W. 104th St., New York City, says: "For two years my neck was covered with sores, the disease spreading to my hair, which fell out, leaving an unsightly bald spot, and the sores were made me wild. After a few applications of Cuticura the torment subsided, the sores disappeared, and my hair grew thick and healthy as ever."

AND STILL ANOTHER

"For over thirty years I suffered from painful ulcers and an eruption from my knees to my feet, and could find neither doctors nor medicines to help me, until I took Cuticura which cured me in six months." (signed) M. C. Moss, Gainesville, Tex.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills are sold throughout the world. Putter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, Sole Prop.

Send for "How to Cure Eczema."

worker, is a difficult one. All phases of the labor problem prove difficult when approached. But the underlying principles, the root principles, in accordance with which the problem must be solved are entirely simple. We can get justice and right dealing only if we put as of paramount importance the principle of treating a man on his own merits as a man rather than with reference to his social position, his occupation, or the class to which he belongs. There are selfish and brutal men in all ranks of life. If they are capitalists their selfishness and brutality may take the form of hard indifference to suffering, greedy disregard of every moral restraint which interferes with the accumulation of wealth, and cold-blooded exploitation of the weak; if they are laborers, the form of laziness, of sullen envy of the more fortunate, and of willingness to perform deeds of murderous violence. Such conduct is just as reprehensible in one case as in the other, and all honest and far-seeing men should join in warning against it wherever it becomes manifest. Individual capitalist, and individual wage-worker, corporation and union, are alike entitled to the protection of the law, and must alike obey the law. Moreover, in addition to mere obedience to the law, each man, if he be really a good citizen, must show broad sympathy for his neighbor and genuine desire to look at any question arising between them from the standpoint of that neighbor no less than from his own; and to this end it is essential that capitalist and wage-worker should consult freely one with the other, should each strive to bring closer the day when both shall realize that they are properly partners and not enemies. To approach the questions which inevitably arise between them solely from the standpoint which treats each side in the mass as the enemy of the other side in the mass is both wicked and foolish. In the past the most dreadful amount of the influence which have brought about the downfall of republics has ever been the growth of the class spirit, the growth of the spirit which tends to make a man subordinate the welfare of the public as a whole to the welfare of the particular class to which he belongs, the substitution of loyalty to a class for loyalty to the nation. This inevitably brings about a tendency to treat each man not on his merits as an individual, but on his position as belonging to a certain class in the community. If such a spirit grows up in this republic it will not only be proved fatal to us, as in the past it has proved fatal to every community in which it has become dominant. Unless we continue to keep a quick and lively sense of the great fundamental truth that our concern is with the individual worth of the individual man, this government can not permanently hold the place which it has achieved among the nations. The vital lines of cleavage among our people do not correspond, and indeed run at right angles to, the lines of cleavage which divide occupation from occupation, which divide wage-workers from capitalists, farmers from bankers, men of small means from men of large means, men who live in the towns from men who live in the country; for the vital line of cleavage is the line which divides the honest man who tries to do well by his neighbor from the dishonest man who does ill by his neighbor. In other words, the standard we should establish is the standard of conduct, not the standard of occupation, of means, or of social

position. The president may favor clothing a government commission with the power to fix railroad rates, but he is apt to strike a snag when he endeavors to persuade congress to agree with his views. He may also favor joint statehood for New Mexico and Arizona, but he will be apt to strike another snag when the joint statehood bill comes up for consideration. The friends of separate statehood are going to make a determined fight to win in congress.

The Key that Unlocks the Door to Long Living.

The men of eighty-five and ninety years of age are not the rotund well-fed, but thin, spare men who live on a slender diet. Be as careful as he will, however, a man past middle age will occasionally eat too much or of some article of food not suited to his constitution, and will need a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets to cleanse and invigorate his stomach and regulate his liver and bowels. When this is done there is no reason why the average man should not live to old age. For sale by all druggists.

(Continued on page 4.)

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all druggists, price 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

County Commissioner Tom White left Roswell last week for a business trip to Kansas City. From there he will go to Austin for an extended visit. He will be gone until January.

BREATHE HEALING BALSAMS.

Hymel, the Medicated-Air Catarrh Cure, Endorsed by Physicians.

No one should confound Hymel with the patent medicines that are advertised to cure catarrh. It is as superior to them as the diamond is more valuable than cheap glass. Their composition is secret, but Hymel gives its formula to all reputable physicians.

Its base is the famous eucalyptus oil, well known for its antiseptic qualities. This is combined with aromatic and healing gums and balsams, making a pure liquid which, when used in the Hymel pocket inhaler, fills the air you breathe with germ-killing, disease destroying and healing powers that restore health to every part of the throat, nose and lungs.

Hymel is endorsed by physicians generally. Many of them use it themselves to break up a cold and prevent pneumonia. It is the only natural and rational way of curing catarrh. This treatment has been so successful, curing 99 per cent of all who have used it, that Hymel is now sold by E. J. Murphy under an absolute guarantee to refund the money if it does not cure.

"Neglect colds make fat graveyards." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup helps men and women to a happy, vigorous old age.

F. M. Donavin, who has a ranch near Coyote Springs, Friday called at the office of Probate Clerk J. A. Summers, of Bernalillo county, and collected a \$10 bounty for killing a mountain lion. The lion in question was shot by Mr. Donavin in the first of the week and was one of the finest specimens ever seen in this locality.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

The Ionic Paint company, a new institution for Albuquerque, filed its articles of incorporation with the probate clerk of Bernalillo county Friday.

Mens at all hours. Chili con carne, 10c. Railroadmen's Rest. 11-103

Mrs. H. T. Patterson, of Bedford City, Va., died at her home on Wednesday, the 22nd. She formerly resided at Malaga and made many friends.

Accidents come with distressing frequency on the farm. Cuts, bruises, stings, sprains. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil relieves the pain instantly. Never safe without it.

Bodily pain loses its terror if you've a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the house. Instant relief in cases of burns, cuts sprains, accidents of any sort.

Mrs. E. R. Lyon of Calsbad, San day received the sad news of the death of her fourteen year old brother, Paul Morgan, at Abilene, Texas, from the effects of a blow on the head from a rock thrown by a boy while attending school.

The president may favor clothing a government commission with the power to fix railroad rates, but he is apt to strike a snag when he endeavors to persuade congress to agree with his views. He may also favor joint statehood for New Mexico and Arizona, but he will be apt to strike another snag when the joint statehood bill comes up for consideration. The friends of separate statehood are going to make a determined fight to win in congress.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Advertisements in this column will be charged for at the rate of 5 cents per line per insertion or 20 cents per line per week. Count six words to the line. To insure insertion in classified column ads must be in the composing room by 10 o'clock a. m. on day of insertion.

WANTED.

WANTED—Sewing by the day. Mrs. Headland, 1010 Tilden avenue. 12-51

WANTED—A good competent man to take charge of a general store; he must be able to speak both English and Spanish. For further particulars enquire at this office. 11-145

WANTED—Nurse for training at the Home. A regular course in class work and practical nursing, also lectures and examinations by attending physicians. For further information address, Superintendent, the Home, Vegas, N. M. 12-37

FOR RENT.

Rooms and board by the day or week. 918 Lincoln ave. 12-07

FOR RENT—Three room furnished house. Inquire at Model Restaurant, Railroad avenue. 11-131

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, all modern conveniences; no sick people. 910 Fourth street. 11-133

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Inquire 800 National ave. 11-148

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping, apply 1027 Fifth Street. Mrs. L. Kingsley. 11-151

FOR RENT—Three front rooms furnished for housekeeping. Phone, Col., 346 Red. 11-753

FOR RENT—The new cement block cottage on 5th street, belonging to D. H. Grant is complete and for rent. Has 6 rooms, bath, furnace and all modern conveniences. 11-154

FOR RENT—Three nicely furnished rooms, with bath. 1102 National ave. 11-158

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Go to W. E. Crites for skates. 12-34

FOR SALE—Skates 25c up at Crites. 12-34

Furious Fighting.

"For seven years," writes Geo. W. Hoffman, of Harper, Wash., "I had a bitter battle, with chronic stomach and liver trouble, but at last I won, and cured my diseases, by the use of Electric Bitters. I unhesitatingly recommend them to all, and don't intend in the future to be without them in the house. They are certainly a wonderful medicine, to have cured such a bad case as mine." Sold under guarantee to do the same for you, by all druggists, at 50c. a bottle. Try them today.

Joana Gomez, wife of Jose Maria Gomez, of Malaga, died recently, aged thirty-five years. The remains were interred at San Jose.

Red Cross Bag Blue is much the best; insist that your grocer give you this brand.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Homestead Entry, No. 5461.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Santa Fe, New Mexico, December 1, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before United States Court Commissioner at Las Vegas, New Mexico, on January 5, 1906, viz.: George Griego, of San Miguel county, New Mexico, for the W 1-2, N W 1-4, W 1-2, S W 1-4, Sec. 23, T 12 N, R 23 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Bernardo Griego, of Cuervo, New Mexico; Justo Griego, of Trementina, New Mexico; Ezequiel Lucero, of Trementina, New Mexico; William Boylon, of Cuervo, New Mexico.

MANUEL R. OTERO, Register.

12-43

Women love a clear, healthy complexion. Pure blood makes it. Burdock Blood Bitters makes pure blood.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Homestead Entry, No. 5413.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Santa Fe, New Mexico, December 1, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before United States Court Commissioner at Las Vegas, New Mexico, on January 5, 1906, viz.: Susana Rodriguez de Olguin, of San Miguel county, New Mexico, for the N 1-2, N W 1-4, S W 1-4, N W 1-4, Sec. 27, and S E 1-4, N E 1-4, Sec. 28, T 13 N, R 24 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Maximiano Gonzales, Jose Gabriel Gonzales, Albino Barreras, Jose Gonzales, all of Chavez, New Mexico.

MANUEL R. OTERO, Register.

12-41

R. L. RICHMOND'S Cash Grocery

Cor. Twelfth and National Sts.

Potatoes, 12 lbs. for 25c.
Gasoline, 30 cents a gallon.
Sugar, 15 lbs for \$1.
French Red Kidney Beans, 2 cans for 25c.

Two pound can cottonseed for 25c.
P. V. Maple syrup, per quart 40c, per half gallon 75c, per gallon \$1.50.

We are open every night in the week until 8 o'clock and on Saturday night until 10 o'clock.

Ancient witchery was believed in by only a few but the true merit of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve is known by every one who has used it for boils, sores, tetter, eczema and piles. Sold by Winters Drug Co., and K. D. Goodall.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Homestead Entry, No. 5627.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Santa Fe, New Mexico, December 1, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before United States Court Commissioner at Las Vegas, New Mexico, on January 5, 1906, viz.: Jose Amado Baca, of Colfax county, New Mexico, for the N 1-2, N E 1-4, N 1-2, N W 1-4, Sec. 28, T 14 N, R 21 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Isabel Garcia, Pedro Garcia, Tiburcio Roybal, Julio Roybal, all of Corazon, N. M.

MANUEL R. OTERO, Register.

12-39

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Homestead Entry, No. 5154.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Santa Fe, New Mexico, December 1, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before United States Court Commissioner at Las Vegas, New Mexico, on January 5, 1906, viz.: Bonifacio Madrid, of San Miguel county, New Mexico, for the S E 1-4, Sec. 25, T 14 N, R 23 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Antonio Madrid, of Las Vegas, New Mexico; Jose Blea, of Trementina, New Mexico; Luis M. Madrid, of Trementina, New Mexico; Roman Madrid, of Trementina, New Mexico.

MANUEL R. OTERO, Register.

12-44

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Makes less noise than any other typewriter, the touch is lighter, the work is better and therefore more work is done. Its writing is always in sight. It has the lightest and quickest touch, and a perfect and permanent alignment. It will do anything any other typewriter will do and many things no other typewriter will do. It was awarded the Grand Prize at the St. Louis Exposition. Try the Underwood and convince yourself.

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First Appearance of Dandruff a Forerunner of Future Baldness.

That such is the case has been conclusively proven by scientific research. Prof. Unna, the noted European skin specialist, declares that dandruff is the burrowing out of the scalp, caused by parasites destroying the vitality in the hair bulb. The hair becomes lifeless, and, in time, falls out. This can be prevented.

Newbro's Herpicide kills this dandruff germ, and restores the hair to its natural softness and abundance.

Herpicide is now used by thousands of people—all satisfied that it is the most wonderful hair preparation on the market today.

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E. G. MURPHEY, Special Agent.

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Sold by O. G. Schaeffer.

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The Daily Optic.

ESTABLISHED 1879.
PUBLISHED BY
THE OPTIC COMPANY

Entered at the postoffice at Las Vegas as second-class matter.

JAMES GRAHAM McNARY, Editor.

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DELIVERED BY CARRIER OR MAIL IN ADVANCE.

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Six Months	\$ 9.00
One Year	\$ 15.00

The Weekly Optic.

One Year	\$2.00
Six Months	\$1.00

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1905.

RATE FIXING COMMISSION.

We take pleasure in presenting to the readers of The Optic the full text of the long and important message of the president, presented at noon today to the United States congress. Readers will judge for themselves of the importance of the document. People of this section will perhaps be more deeply interested in the utterances on statehood and on railway rate regulation than in any other matter treated of. The president, as we predicted, has declared for joint statehood for New Mexico and Arizona. Nevertheless it is extremely doubtful if congress will pass the Beveridge joint statehood bill, and it is also extremely doubtful if New Mexico and Arizona will vote in favor of the adoption of a joint statehood constitution if congress does pass the measure. The status of the statehood question has not been materially changed by the president's utterances.

As was anticipated the president advocates the appointment of some commission clothed by the government with the power to fix a maximum railroad rate.

We yield to none in our admiration of the character of President Roosevelt. We admire his outspoken honesty, his force, his earnestness, his high ideals, his stalwart Americanism, while we do not always agree with his conclusions. We do not believe that any government commission should have the right to run the business of a private corporation, to say what that corporation shall charge its patrons.

The president is much against government ownership of railroads. Yet it would be more logical and probably less dangerous for a government to own the railroads than arbitrarily to conduct the business of the railroads while others own the interests. Laws against rebates and discriminations are undoubtedly within the province of the government. Fixing a maximum rate is not, if this is indeed the democratic government we profess.

It is doubtful if congress and the people of this country will sanction a rate fixing commission.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Las Vegas has a well filled public library, housed in an attractive building and it is patronized every day and every evening by many Las Vegas and many visitors. There is no institution of the city that is yielding a tithe of the returns on the investment that the public library does. The library is a school out of school for the adults, a source of profit and pleasure to the school student, a comfort to the stranger within our gates, a delight to both old and young in the city, and it costs, or is supposed to cost, the city a thousand dollars a year for support.

There is something the matter with a city of the size of Las Vegas that can't spend a thousand dollars a year on a public library without haggling and quarreling over it. It would be an everlasting disgrace to allow the doors of the public library to close for want of support. It is reproach enough to allow the institution to get into debt. A thousand dollars a year has been voted by the city council for the support of the library and the amount should be paid promptly.

Premier Balfour, who yesterday resigned from the English cabinet, is one of the most remarkable men in English public life. A ripe scholar, a masterly orator, a keen thinker, he has been pushed to the front by the general recognition of his ability, although he has a distaste for public life, is indolent, given to dilettantism and home loving. He is popular with the Britishers, but his inclination toward protection has rendered it impossible for him to lead British thought. England, despite Chamberlain, despite the talk of closer relations with the mother country, is at heart solidly free trade. The nation does not propose to give up her commercial supremacy and her hold in the carrying trade of the world by enacting tariffs against other countries.

Irvin Priesner, the little son of William Priesner, of the Water Supply company of Albuquerque, and wife, died Friday morning after an illness with typhoid fever at the age of two years, eleven months and twenty seven days.

President's Message

(Continued from page 3.)

position. It is the man's moral quality, his attitude toward the great questions which concern all humanity, his cleanliness of life, his power to do his duty toward himself and toward others, which really count; and if we substitute for the standard of personal judgment which treats each man according to his merits, another standard in accordance with which all men of one class are favored and all men of another class discriminated against, we shall do irreparable damage to the body politic. I believe that our people are too sane, too self-respecting, too fit for self-government, ever to adopt such an attitude. The government is not and never shall be government by a plutocracy. This government is not and never shall be government by a mob. It shall continue to be in the future what it has been in the past, a government based on the theory that each man, rich or poor, is to be treated simply and solely on his worth as a man, that all his personal and property rights are to be safeguarded, and that he is neither to wrong others nor to suffer wrong from others.

The noblest of all forms of government is self-government; but it is also the most difficult. We who possess this priceless boon, and who desire to hand it on to our children and our children's children, should ever bear in mind the thought so finely expressed by Burke: "Men are qualified for civil liberty in exact proportion to their disposition to put moral chains upon their own appetites; in proportion as they are disposed to listen to the counsels of the wise and good in preference to the flattery of knaves." Society cannot exist unless a controlling power upon will and appetite be placed somewhere, and the less of it there be within, the more there must be without. It is ordained in the eternal constitution of things that men of intemperate minds cannot be free. Their passions forge their fetters.

Insurance.

The great insurance companies afford striking examples of corporations whose business has extended so far beyond the jurisdiction of the states which created them as to preclude strict enforcement of supervision and regulation by the parent states. In my last annual message I recommended that the congress carefully consider whether the power of the bureau of corporations can be constitutionally extended to cover interstate transactions in insurance. Recent events have emphasized the importance of an early and exhaustive consideration of this question, to see whether it is not possible to furnish better safeguards than the several states have been able to furnish against corruption of the flagrant kind which has been exposed. It has been only too clearly shown that certain of the men at the head of these large corporations take but small note of the ethical distinction between honesty and dishonesty; they draw the line only this side of what may be called law-honesty, the kind of honesty in order to avoid falling into the clutches of the law. Of course the only complete remedy for this condition must be found in an aroused public conscience, a higher sense of ethical conduct in the community at large, and especially among business men and in the great profession of the law, and in the growth of a spirit which condemns all dishonesty, whether in rich man or in poor man, whether it takes the shape of bribery or of blackmail. But much can be done by legislation which is not only drastic but practical. There is need of a far stricter and more uniform regulation of the vast insurance interests of this country. The United States should in this respect follow the policy of other nations by providing adequate national supervision of commercial interests which are clearly national in character. My predecessors have repeatedly recognized that the foreign business of these companies is an important part of our foreign commercial relations. During the administrations of Presidents Cleveland, Harrison, and McKinley, the state department exercised its influence, through diplomatic channels, to prevent unjust discrimination by foreign countries against American insurance companies. These negotiations illustrate the propriety of the congress recognizing the national character of insurance, for in the absence of federal legislation the state department could only give expression to the wishes of the authorities of the several states, whose policy was ineffective through want of uniformity.

I repeat my previous recommendation that the congress should consider whether the federal government has any power or owes any duty with respect to domestic transactions in insurance of an interstate character. That state supervision has proved inadequate is generally conceded. The burden upon insurance companies, and therefore their policy holders, of conflicting regulations of many states, is unquestioned, while but little effective check is imposed upon any able and unscrupulous man who desires to exploit the company in his own interest at the expense of the policy holders and of the public. The inability of a state to regulate effectively insurance corporations created under the laws of other states and transacting the larger part of their business elsewhere is also clear. As a remedy for this evil of conflicting, ineffective, and yet burdensome regulations there has been for many years a widespread demand for federal supervision. The congress has already recognized that interstate insurance may be a proper subject for federal legislation, for in creating the bureau of corporations it authorized it to publish and supply useful information concerning interstate corporations, "including corporations engaged in insurance." It is obvious that if the compilation of statistics be the limit of the federal power, it is wholly ineffective to regulate this form of commercial intercourse between the

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states, and as the insurance business has outgrown in magnitude the possibility of adequate state supervision, the congress should carefully consider whether further legislation can be had. What is said above applies with equal force to fraternal and benevolent organizations which contract for life insurance.

The Revenues.

There is more need of stability than of the attempt to attain an ideal perfection in the methods of raising revenue; and the shock and strain to the business world certain to attend any serious change in these methods render such change inadvisable unless for grave reason. It is not possible to lay down any general rule by which to determine the moment when the reasons for, will outweigh the reasons against such a change. Much must depend, not merely on the needs, but on the desires, of the people as a whole; for needs and desires are not necessarily identical. Of course no change can be made on lines beneficial to, or desired by, one section or one state only. There must be something like a general agreement among the citizens of the several states, as represented in the congress, that the change is needed and desired in the interest of the people as a whole; and there should then be a sincere, intelligent, and disinterested effort to make it in such shape as will combine, so far as possible, the maximum of good to the people at large with the minimum of necessary disregard for the special interests of localities or classes. But in time of peace the revenue must on the average, taking a series of years together, equal the expenditures or else the revenues must be increased. Last year there was a deficit. Unless our expenditures can be kept within the revenues then our revenue laws must be readjusted. It is as yet too early to attempt to outline what shape such a readjustment should take, for it is as yet too early to say whether there will be need for it. It should be considered whether it is not desirable that the tariff laws should provide for applying as against or in favor of any other nation maximum and minimum tariff rates established by the congress, so as to secure a certain reciprocity of treatment between other nations and ourselves. Having in view even larger considerations of policy than those of a purely economic nature, it would, in my judgment, be well to endeavor to bring about closer commercial connections with the other peoples of this continent. I am happy to be able to announce to you that Russia now treats us on the most-favored-nation basis.

Economy in Expenditures.

I earnestly recommend to congress the need of economy and to this end of a rigid scrutiny of appropriations. As examples merely, I call your attention to one or two specific matters. All unnecessary offices should be abolished. The commissioner of the general land office recommends the abolition of the office of receiver of public moneys for United States land offices. This will effect a saving of about a quarter of a million dollars a year. As the business of the nation grows it is inevitable that there should be from time to time a legitimate increase in the number of officials, and this fact renders it all the more important that when offices become unnecessary they should be abolished. In the public printing also a large saving of public money can be made. There is a constantly growing tendency to publish masses of unimportant information. It is probably not unfair to say that many tens of thousands of volumes are published at which no human being ever looks and for which there is no real demand whatever.

Yet, in speaking of economy, I must in no wise be understood as advocating the false economy which is in the end the worst extravagance. To cut down on the navy, for instance, would be a crime against the nation. To fail to push forward all work on the Panama canal would be as great a folly.

Currency.

In my message of December 2, 1902, to the congress I said: "Interest rates are a potent factor in business activity, and in order that these rates may be equalized to meet the varying needs of the seasons and of widely separated communities, and to prevent the recurrence of financial stringencies which injuriously affect legitimate business, it is necessary that there should be an element of elasticity in our monetary system. Banks are the natural servants of commerce, and upon them should be placed, so far as practicable, the burden of furnishing and maintaining a circulation adequate to supply the needs of our diversified industries and of our domestic and foreign commerce; and the issue of this should be so

regulated that a sufficient supply should be always available for the business interests of the country."

Every consideration of prudence demands the addition of the element of elasticity to our currency system. The evil does not consist in an inadequate volume of money, but in the rigidity of this volume, which does not respond as it should to the varying needs of communities and of seasons. Inflation must be avoided; but some provision should be made that will insure a larger volume of money during the fall and winter months than in the less active seasons of the year; so that the currency will contract against speculation, and will expand for the needs of legitimate business. At present the treasury department is at irregularly recurring intervals obliged, in the interest of the business world—that is, in the interests of the American public—to try to avert financial crises by providing a remedy which should be provided by congressional action.

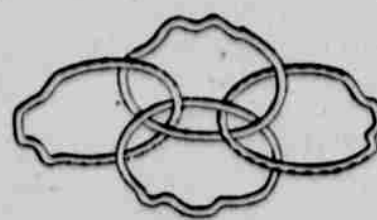
Business Methods in Departments.
At various times I have instituted investigations into the organization and conduct of the business of the executive department. While none of these inquiries have yet progressed far enough to warrant final conclusions, they have already confirmed and emphasized the general impression that the organization of the departments is often faulty in principle and wasteful in results, while many of their business methods are antiquated and inefficient. There is every reason why our executive governmental machinery should be at least as well planned, economical, and efficient as the best machinery of the great business organizations, which at present is not the case. To make it so is a task of complex detail and essentially executive in its nature; probably no legislative body, no matter how wise and able, could undertake it with reasonable prospect of success. I recommend that the congress consider this subject with a view to providing by legislation for the transfer, distribution, consolidation, and assignment of duties and executive organizations or parts of organizations, and for the changes in business methods, within or between the several departments, that will best promote the economy, efficiency, and high character of the government work.

Federal Elections.

In my last annual message I said: "The power of the government to protect the integrity of the elections of its own officials is inherent, and has been recognized and affirmed by repeated declarations of the Supreme Court. There is no enemy of free government more dangerous and none so insidious as the corruption of the electorate. No one defends or excuses corruption, and it would seem to follow that none would oppose vigorous measures to eradicate it. I recommend the enactment of a law directed against bribery and corruption in federal elections. The details of such a law may be safely left to the wise discretion of the congress, but it should go as far as under the constitution it is possible to go, and should include severe penalties against him who gives or receives a bribe

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Very satisfactory results have already been accomplished under the very careful observation of Army officers. This treatment, coupled with the unusual climate and special facilities at our Army Sanitarium, bids fair to result in the cure of thousands of cases in the first and early second stages of the disease. Applicants for admission should write to the Secretary, Sanitarium, Amity, Prowers County, Colorado.

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NO. 56

BOTH PHONES

NO. 56

Intended to influence his act or opinion as an elector; and provisions for the publication not only of the expenditures for nominations and elections of all candidates, but also of all contributions received and expenditures made by political committees."

I desire to repeat this recommendation. In political campaigns in a country as large and populous as ours it is inevitable that there should be much expense of an entirely legitimate kind. This, of course, means that many con-

tributions, and some of them of large size, must be made, and, as a matter of fact, in any big political contest such contributions are always made to both sides. It is entirely proper both to give and receive them, unless there is an improper motive connected with either gift or reception. If they are extorted by any kind of pressure or promise, express or implied, direct or indirect, in the way of favor or im-

(Continued on page 5.)

BACHARACH BROS.

OPPOSITE CASTANEDA HOTEL

The Remodeling of Our Store is Finished

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Do you realize that Christmas is almost around the corner? Are you taking advantage of the many economies **BACHARACH BROS.** Store is affording to procure Christmas gifts at little cost? You have only to saunter through this great store to be enthused as to what to buy. The stocks at no previous time were more complete, and we have every reason to expect a greater holiday business this season over that of last, for you must take into consideration that we are a year older, and that in the past year we have learned more about your wants. And still another advantage, you get with every 50c purchase a free ticket which may entitle you to a turkey for your Christmas dinner.

Silk Petticoat Values

Every imaginable shade of street or evening is represented in the collection, made of best quality rustling taffeta silk, cut extra full with deep flare flounces, with four sectional ruffles, well worth \$6.50, will sell at

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Another lot \$6.00 values will sell at

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100 samples, hardly any two alike, ranging in value from 75c to \$2.50. Bought from an eastern manufacturer at exactly half the cost and to go to our patrons at the same ratio of saving.

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We claim for the **Medea Gloves** the distinction of being the \$1.00 glove on the market. They come in all the new styles and shades. Every pair guaranteed at \$1.00. **Empress Gloves**, dressed and undressed, in blue, green, plum, brown, red, tan, gray, mode, black and white, warranted at per pair \$1.50.

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We claim for this glove to be the best glove on the market Price\$1.75

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MELBA

Ladies' Combination Suits. This suit sells at...75c

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You can well afford to add another handsome suit to your wardrobe, when you can secure a bargain like this. These exquisite models are as the finest tailors alone could make them. They are all in the newest styles, in the long or short models, in splendid materials, with beautiful linings. The beauty of these garments can be appreciated only upon seeing them. While they last, your choice at

\$13.50

Kub, Nathan & Fisher Co's and Dav. Adler & Son Clothing Co.

\$15 Men Suits

will be sold at \$10.50, from now on until Christmas.

President's Message

(Continued from page 1.)

munity, then the giving or receiving becomes not only improper but criminal. It will undoubtedly be difficult as a matter of practical detail to shape an act which shall guard with reasonable certainty against such misconduct; but if it is possible to secure by law the full and verified publication in detail of all the sums contributed to and expended by the candidates or committees of any political parties the result can not but be wholesome. All contributions by corporations to any political committee or for any political purpose should be forbidden by law; directors should not be permitted to use stockholders' money for such purposes; and, moreover, a prohibition of this kind would be, as far as it went, an effective method of stopping the evils aimed at in corrupt practices. Not only should both the national and the several state legislatures forbid any officer of a corporation from using the money of the corporation in or about any election, but they should also forbid such use of money in connection with any legislation save by the employment of counsel in public manner for distinctly legal services.

The Hague Conference.

The first conference of nations held at The Hague in 1899, being unable to dispose of all the business before it, recommended the consideration and settlement of a number of important questions by another conference to be called subsequently and at an early date. These questions were the following: (1) The rights and duties of neutrals; (2) the limitation of the armed forces on land and sea, and of military budgets; (3) the use of new types and calibers of military and naval guns; (4) the inviolability of private property at sea in times of war; (5) the bombardment of ports, cities, and villages by naval forces. In October, 1904, at the instance of the interparliamentary union, which, at a conference held in the United States and attended by the lawmakers of fifteen different nations, had reiterated the demand for a second conference of nations, I issued invitations to all the powers of The Hague convention to send delegates to such a conference and suggested that it be again held at The Hague. In its note of December 16, 1904, the United States government communicated to the representatives of foreign governments its belief that the conference could be best arranged under the provisions of the present Hague treaty.

From all the powers acceptance was received, coupled in some cases with the condition that we should wait until the end of the war then waging between Russia and Japan. The emperor of Russia, immediately after the treaty of peace which so happily terminated this war, in a note presented to the president on September 12, through Ambassador Rosen, took the initiative in recommending that the conference be now called. The United States government in response expressed its cordial acquiescence and stated that it would, as a matter of course, take part in the new conference and endeavor to further its aims. We assume that all civilized governments will support the movement, and that the conference is now an assured fact. This government will do everything in its power to secure the success of the conference to the end that substantial progress may be made in the cause of international peace, justice, and good will.

This renders it proper at this time to say something as to the general attitude of this government toward peace. More and more war is coming to be looked upon as in itself a lamentable and evil thing. A wanton or useless war, or a war of mere aggression in short, any war begun or carried on in a conscienceless spirit, is to be condemned as a peculiarly atrocious crime against all humanity. We can, however, do nothing of permanent value for peace unless we keep ever clearly in mind the ethical element which lies at the root of the problem. Our aim is righteousness. Peace is normally the handmaiden of righteousness; but when peace and righteousness conflict then a great and upright people can never for a moment hesitate to follow the path which leads toward righteousness, even though that path also leads to war. There are persons who advocate peace at any price; there are others who, following a false analogy, think that because it is no longer necessary in civilized countries for individuals to protect their rights with a strong hand, it is therefore unnecessary for nations to be ready to defend their rights. These persons would do irreparable harm to any nation that adopted their principles, and even as it is they seriously hamper the cause which they advocate by tending to render it absurd in the eyes of sensible and patriotic men. There can be no worse foe of mankind in general, and of his own country in particular, than the demagogue of war, the man who in mere folly or to serve his own selfish ends continually rails at and abuses other nations, who seeks to excite his countrymen against foreigners on insufficient pretexts, who excites and inflames a perverse and aggressive national vanity, and who may on occasions wantonly bring on conflict between his nation and some other nation. But there are demagogues of peace just as there are demagogues of war, and in any such movement as this for The Hague conference it is essential not to be misled by one set of extremists any more than by the other. Whenever it is possible for a nation or an individual to work for real peace, assuredly it is a failure of duty not to so strive; but if war is necessary and righteous then either the man or the nation shrinking from it forfeits all title to self-respect. We have scant sympathy with the sentimentalists who dread oppression less than physical suffering, who would prefer a shameful peace to the pain and toil sometimes lamentably necessary in order to secure a righteous peace. As yet there is only a partial and imperfect analogy be-

tween international law and internal or municipal law, because there is no sanction of force for executing the former while there is in the case of the latter. The private citizen is protected in his rights by the law, because to law rests in the last resort upon force exercised through the forms of law. A man does not have to defend his rights with his own hand, because he can call upon the police, upon the sheriff's posse, upon the militia, or in certain extreme cases upon the army, to defend him. But there is no such sanction of force for international law. At present there could be no greater calamity than for the free peoples, the enlightened, independent, and peace loving peoples, to disarm, while yet leaving it open to any barbarism or despotism to remain armed. So long as the world is as unorganized as now, the armies and navies of those peoples who on the whole stand for justice, offer not only the best, but the only possible, security for a just peace. For instance, if the United States alone, or in company with other nations that on the whole tend to act justly, disarm, we might sometimes avoid bloodshed, but we would cease to be of weight in securing the peace of justice—the real peace for which the most law abiding and high-minded men must at times be willing to fight. As the world is now, only that nation is equipped for peace that knows how to fight and that will not shrink from fighting if ever the conditions become such that war is demanded in the name of the highest morality.

So much it is emphatically necessary to say in order both that the position of the United States may not be misunderstood, and that a genuine effort to bring nearer the day of the peace of justice among the nations may not be hampered by a folly which, in striving to achieve the impossible, would render it hopeless to attempt the achievement of the practical. But while recognizing most clearly all above set forth, it remains our clear duty to strive in every practicable way to bring nearer the time when the sword shall not be the arbiter among nations. At present the practical thing to do is to try to minimize the number of cases in which it must be the arbiter, and to offer, at least to all civilized powers, some substitute for war which will be available in at least a considerable number of instances. Very much can be done through another Hague conference in this direction, and I most earnestly urge that this nation do all in its power to try to further the movement and to make the result of the decisions of The Hague conference effective. I earnestly hope that the conference may be able to devise some way to make arbitration between nations the customary way of settling international disputes in all save a few classes of cases, which should themselves be as sharply defined and rigidly limited as the present governmental and social development of the world will permit. If possible, there should be a general arbitration treaty negotiated among all the nations represented at the conference. Neutral rights and property should be protected at sea as they are protected on land. There should be an international agreement defining contraband of war.

During the last century there has been a distinct diminution in the number of wars between the most civilized nations. International relations have become closer, and the development of The Hague tribunal is not only a symptom of this growing closeness of relationship, but is a means by which the growth can be furthered. Our aim should be from time to time to take such steps as may be possible toward creating something like an organization of the civilized nations, because as the world becomes more highly organized the need for navies and armies will diminish. It is not possible to secure anything like an immediate disarmament, because it would first be necessary to settle what peoples are on the whole a menace to the rest of mankind, and to provide against the disarmament of the rest being turned into a movement which would really chiefly benefit these obnoxious peoples; but it may be possible to exercise some check upon the tendency to swell indefinitely the budgets for military expenditure. Of course such an effort could succeed only if it did not attempt to do too much; and if it were undertaken in a spirit of sanity as far removed as possible from a merely hysterical pseudo-philanthropy. It is worth while pointing out that since the end of the insurrection in the Philippines this nation has shown its practical faith in the policy of disarmament by reducing its little army one-third. But disarmament can never be of prime importance; there is more need to get rid of the causes of war than of the implements of war.

I have dwelt much on the dangers to be avoided by steering clear of any mere foolish sentimentality because my wish for peace is so genuine and earnest; because I have a real and great desire that this second Hague conference may mark a long stride forward in the direction of securing the peace of justice throughout the world. No object is better worthy the attention of enlightened statesmanship than the establishment of a surer method than now exists of securing justice as between nations, both for the protection of the little nations and for the prevention of war between the big nations. To this aim we should endeavor not only to avert bloodshed, but, above all, effectively to strengthen the forces of right. The Golden Rule should be, and as the world grows in morality it will be, guiding rule of conduct among nations as among individuals; though the Golden Rule must not be construed, in fantastic manner, as forbidding the exercise of police power. This mighty and free republic should ever deal with all other states, great or small, on a basis of high honor, respecting their rights as jealously as its safeguards it own.

Monroe Doctrine

One of the most effective instruments for peace is the Monroe Doc-

trine, as it has been and is being gradually developed by this nation and accepted by other nations. No other policy could have been as efficient in promoting peace in the Western hemisphere, and in giving to each nation therein the chance to develop along its own lines. If we had refused to apply the doctrine to changing conditions it would now be completely outworn, would not meet any of the needs of the present day, and indeed would probably by this time have sunk into complete oblivion. It is useful at home, and is meeting with recognition abroad because we have adapted our application of it to meet the growing and changing needs of the hemisphere. When we announce a policy, such as the Monroe doctrine, we thereby commit ourselves to the consequences of the policy, and those consequences from time to time alter. It is out of the question to claim a right and yet shirk the responsibility for its exercise. Not only we, but all American republics who are benefited by the existence of the doctrine, must recognize the obligations each nation is under as regards foreign peoples no less than its duty to insist upon its own rights.

That our rights and interests are deeply concerned in the maintenance of the doctrine is so clear as hardly to need argument. This is especially true in view of the construction of the Panama canal. As a mere matter of self-defense we must exercise a close watch over the approaches to this canal; and this means that we must be thoroughly alive to our interests in the Caribbean Sea.

There are certain essential points which must never be forgotten as regards the Monroe doctrine. In the first place we must as a nation make it evident that we do not intend to treat it in any shape or way as an excuse for aggrandizement on our part at the expense of the republics to the south. We must recognize the fact that in some South American countries there has been much suspicion lest we should interpret the Monroe doctrine as in some way inimical to their interests, and we must try to convince all the other nations of this continent once and for all that no just and orderly government has anything to fear from us. These are certain republics to the south of us which have already reached such a point of stability, order, and prosperity that they themselves, though as yet hardly consciously, are among the guarantors of this doctrine. These republics we now meet not only on a basis of entire equality, but in a spirit of frank and respectful friendship, which we hope is mutual. If all of the republics to the south of us will only grow as those to which I allude have already grown, all need for us to be the especial champions of the doctrine will disappear, for no stable and growing American republic wishes to see some great non-American military power acquire territory in its neighborhood. All that this country desires is that the other republics on this continent shall be happy and prosperous; and they cannot be happy and prosperous unless they maintain order within their boundaries and behave with a just regard for their obligations toward outsiders. It must be understood that under no circumstances will the United States use the Monroe doctrine as a cloak for territorial aggression. We desire peace with the world, but perhaps most of all with the other peoples of the American continent. There are of course limits to the wrongs which any self-respecting nation can endure. It is always possible that wrong actions toward this nation, or toward citizens of this nation, in some states unable to keep order among its own people, unable to secure justice from outsiders, and unwilling to do justice to those outsiders who treat it well, may result in our having to take action to protect our rights; but such action will not be taken with a view to territorial aggression, and it will be taken at all only with extreme reluctance and when it has become evident that every other recourse has been exhausted.

Moreover, we must make it evident that we do not intend to permit the Monroe doctrine to be used by any nation on this continent as a shield to protect it from the consequences of its own misdeeds against foreign nations. If a republic to the south of us commits a tort against a foreign nation, such as an outrage against a citizen of that nation, then the Monroe doctrine does not force us to interfere to prevent punishment of the tort, save to see that the punishment does not assume the form of territorial occupation in any shape. The case is more difficult when it refers to a contractual obligation. Our own government has always refused to enforce such contractual obligations on behalf of its

citizens by an appeal to arms. It is much to be wished that all foreign governments would take the same view. But they do not; and in consequence we are liable at any time to be brought face to face with disagreeable alternatives. On the one hand, this country would certainly decline to go to war to prevent a foreign government from collecting a just debt; on the other hand, it is very inadvisable to permit any foreign power to take possession, even temporarily, of the custom-houses of an American republic in order to enforce the payment of its obligations; for such temporary occupation might turn into a permanent occupation. The only escape from these alternatives may at any time be that we must ourselves undertake to bring about some arrangement by which so much as possible of a just obligation shall be paid. It is far better that this country should put through such an arrangement, rather than allow any foreign country to undertake it. To do so insures the defaulting republic from having to pay debts of an improper character under duress, while it also insures honest creditors of the republic from being passed by in the interest of dishonest or grasping creditors. Moreover, for the United States to take such a position offers the only possible way of insuring us against a clash with some foreign power. The position is, therefore, in the interest of peace as well as in the interest of justice. It is of benefit to our people; it is of benefit to foreign peoples; and most of all it is really of benefit to the people of the country concerned.

This brings me to what should be one of the fundamental objects of the Monroe doctrine. We must ourselves in good faith try to help upward toward peace and order those of our sister republics which need such help. Just as there has been a gradual growth of the ethical element in the relations of one individual to another, so we are, even though slowly, more and more coming to recognize the duty of bearing one another's burdens, not only as among individuals, but also as among nations.

Santo Domingo.

Santo Domingo, in her turn, has now made an appeal to us to help her, and not only every principle of wisdom but every generous instinct within us bid us respond to the appeal. It is not of the slightest consequence whether we grant the aid needed by Santo Domingo as an incident to the wise development of the Monroe doctrine, or because we regard the case of Santo Domingo as standing wholly by itself, and to be treated as such, and not on general principles or with any reference to the Monroe doctrine. The important points is to give the needed aid, and the case is certainly sufficiently peculiar to deserve to be judged purely on its own merits. The conditions in Santo Domingo have for a number of years grown from bad to worse until a year ago all society was on the verge of dissolution. Fortunately, just at this time a ruler sprang up in Santo Domingo, who, with his colleagues, saw the dangers threatening their country and appealed to the friendship of the only great and powerful neighbor who possessed the power, and as they hoped also the will to help them. There was imminent danger of foreign intervention. The previous rulers of Santo Domingo had recklessly incurred debts, and owing to her internal disorders she had ceased to be able to provide means of paying the debts. The patience of her foreign creditors had become exhausted, and at least two foreign nations were on the point of intervention, and were only prevented from intervening by the unofficial assurance of this government that it would itself strive to help Santo Domingo in her hour of need. In the case of one of these nations, only the actual opening of negotiations to this end by our government prevented the seizure of territory in Santo Domingo by a European power. Of the debts incurred some were just, while some were not of a character which really renders it obligatory on, or proper for, Santo Domingo to pay them in full. But she could not pay any of them unless some stability was assured her government and people.

According to the executive department of our government negotiated a treaty under which we are to try to help the Dominican people to straighten out their finances. This treaty is pending before the Senate. In the meantime a temporary arrangement has been made which will last until the Senate has had time to take action upon the treaty. Under this arrangement the Dominican government has appointed Americans to all the important positions in the customs service, and they are seeing to the honest collection of the revenues, turning

(Continued on page 6.)

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President's Message

(Continued from page 5.)

over 45 per cent, to the government for running expenses and putting the other 55 per cent. into a safe deposit box for the equitable division in case the treaty shall be ratified, among the various creditors, whether European or American.

The custom-houses offer well-nigh the only sources of revenue in Santo Domingo, and the different revolutionaries usually have as their real aim the obtaining possession of these custom-houses. The mere fact that the collectors of customs are Americans, that they are performing their duties with efficiency and honesty, and that the treaty is pending in the senate, gives a certain moral power to the government of Santo Domingo which it has not had before. This has completely discouraged all revolutionary movement, while it has already produced such an increase in the revenues that the government is actually getting more from the 45 per cent. that the American collectors turn over to it than it got formerly when it took the entire revenue. It is enabling the poor harassed people of Santo Domingo once more to turn their attention to industry and to be free from the curse of interminable revolutionary disturbance. It offers to all bona fide creditors, American and European, the only really good chance to obtain that to which they are justly entitled, while it in return gives to Santo Domingo the only opportunity of defense against claims which it ought not to pay, for now if it meets the views of the Senate we shall ourselves thoroughly examine all these claims, whether American or foreign, and see that none that are improper are paid. There is, of course, opposition to the treaty from dishonest creditors, foreign and American, and from the professional revolutionists of the island itself. We have already reason to believe that some of the creditors who do not dare expose their claims to honest scrutiny are endeavoring to stir up sedition in the island and opposition to the treaty. In the meantime I have exercised the authority vested in me by the joint resolution of the congress to prevent the introduction of arms into the island for revolutionary purposes.

Under the course taken, stability and order, and all the benefits of peace are at last coming to Santo Domingo, danger of foreign intervention has been suspended, and there is at last a prospect that all creditors will get justice, no more and no less. If the arrangement is terminated by the fall of the treaty chaos will follow; and if chaos follows, sooner or later this government may be involved in serious difficulties with foreign governments over the island, or else may be forced itself to intervene in the island in some unpleasant fashion. Under the proposed treaty the independence of the island is scrupulously respected, the danger of violation of the Monroe doctrine by the intervention of foreign powers vanishes, and the interference of our government is minimized, so that we shall only act in conjunction with the Santo Domingo authorities to secure the proper administration of the customs, and therefore to secure the payment of just debts and to secure the Dominican government against demands for unjust debts. The proposed method will give the people of Santo Domingo the same chance to move onward and upward which we have already given to the people of Cuba. It will be doubly to our discredit as a nation if we fail to take advantage of this chance; for it will be of damage to ourselves, and it will be of incalculable damage to Santo Domingo. Every consideration of wise policy, and above all, every consideration of large generosity, bid us meet the request of Santo Domingo as we are now trying to meet it.

Army and Navy.

We cannot consider the question of our foreign policy without at the same time treating of the army and the navy. We now have a very small army—indeed, one well-nigh infinitesimal when compared with the army of any other large nation. Of course the army we do have should be as nearly perfect as its kind and for its size as possible. I do not believe that any army in the world has a better average of enlisted men, or a better type of junior officer; but the army should be trained to act effectively in a mass. Provision should be made by sufficient appropriations for maneuvers of a practical kind so that the troops may learn to take care of themselves under actual service conditions; every march, for instance, being made with the soldier loaded exactly as he would be in an active campaign. The generals and colonels would thereby have opportunity of handling regiments, brigades and divisions, and the commissary and medical departments would be tested in the field. Provision should be made for the exercise at least of a brigade and by preference of a division in marching and disembarking at some point on our coast; and disembarking at some point and continuing its march. The number of posts in which the army is kept in time of peace should be materially diminished and the posts that are left made correspondingly larger. No local interests should be allowed to stand in the way of assembling the greater part of the troops which would at need form our field armies in stations of such size as will permit the best training to be given to the personnel of all grades, including the high officers and staff officers. To accomplish this end we must have not company or regimental garrisons, but brigade and division garrisons. Promotion by mere seniority can never result in a thoroughly efficient corps of officers in the higher ranks unless there accompanies it a vigorous weeding-out process. Such a weeding-out process—that is, such a process of selection—is a chief feature of the four years' course of the young officer at West Point. There is no good reason why it should stop immediately upon his graduation. While at West Point

he is dropped unless he comes up to a certain standard of excellence, and when he graduates he takes rank in the army according to his rank of graduation. The results are good at West Point; and there should be in the army itself something that will achieve the same end. After a certain age has been reached the average officer is unfit to do good work below a certain grade. Provision should be made for the promotion of exceptionally meritorious men over the heads of their comrades, and for the retirement of all men who have reached a given age without getting beyond a given rank; this age of retirement of course changing from rank to rank. In both the army and the navy there should be some principle of selection, that is of promotion for merit, and there should be a resolute effort to eliminate the used officers or reputable character who possess no special efficiency.

There should be an increase in the coast artillery force, so that our coast fortifications can be in some degree adequately manned. There is special need for an increase and reorganization of the medical department of the army. In both the army and navy there must be the same thorough training for duty in the staff corps as in the fighting line. Only by such training in advance can we be sure that in actual war field operations and those at sea will be carried on successfully. The importance of this was shown conclusively in the Spanish-American and the Russo-Japanese wars. The work of the medical departments in the Japanese army and navy is especially worthy of study. I renew my recommendation of January 3, 1905, as to the medical department of the army and call attention to the equal importance of the needs of the staff corps of the navy. In the medical department of the navy the first in importance is the reorganization of the hospital corps, on the lines of the Gallinger bill (S. 3984, February 1, 1904), and the reappointment of the different grades of the medical officers to meet service requirements. It seems advisable also that medical officers of the army and navy should have similar rank and pay in their respective grades, so that their duties can be carried on without friction when they are brought together. The base hospitals of the navy should be out in condition to meet modern requirements and hospital ships be provided. Unless we now provide with ample forethought for the medical needs of the army and navy, the suffering of a preventable kind is sure to occur if ever the country goes to war. It is not reasonable to expect successful administration in time of war of a department which lacks a third of the number of officers necessary to perform the medical service in time of peace. We need men who are not merely doctors; they must be trained in the administration of military medical service.

Our navy, must, relatively to the navies of other nations, always be of greater size than our army. We have most wisely continued for a number of years to build up our navy, and it has now reached a fairly high standard of efficiency. This standard of efficiency must not only be maintained, but increased. It does not seem to me necessary, however, that the navy should—at least in the immediate future—be increased beyond the present number of units. What is now clearly necessary is to substitute efficient for inefficient units as the latter become worn-out or as it becomes apparent that they are useless. Probably the result would be attained by adding a single battleship to our navy each year, the superseded or outworn vessels being laid up or broken up or they are replaced. The four single-turret monitors built immediately after the close of the Spanish war, for instance, are vessels which would be of but little use in the event of war. The money spent upon them could have been more usefully spent in other ways. This it would have been far better never to have built a single one of these monitors and to have put the money into an ample supply of reserve guns. Most of the smaller cruisers and gunboats, though they serve a useful purpose so far as they are needed for international police work, would not add to the strength of our navy in a conflict with a serious foe. There is urgent need of providing a large increase in the number of officers, and especially in the number of enlisted men.

Recent naval history has emphasized certain lessons which ought not to be forgotten, but which, need emphasis. Sea-going torpedo boats or destroyers are indispensable, not only for making night attacks by surprise upon an enemy, but even in battle for finishing already crippled ships. Under exceptional circumstances submarine boats would doubtless be of use. Fast scouts are needed. The main strength of the navy, however, lies and can only lie in the great battle ships, the heavily armored, heavily gunned vessels which decide the mastery of the seas. Heavy-armed cruisers also play a most useful part, and unarmed cruisers, if swift enough, are very useful as scouts.

Naturalization Laws.

During the past year evidence has accumulated to confirm the expressions contained in my last two annual messages as to the importance of revising by appropriate legislation our system of naturalizing aliens. I appointed last March a commission to make a careful examination of our naturalization laws, and to suggest appropriate measures to avoid the notorious abuses resulting from the improvident or unlawful granting of citizenship. This commission, composed of an officer of the department of state, of the department of justice, and of the department of commerce and labor, has discharged its duty imposed upon it, and has submitted a report, which will be transmitted to the congress for its consideration, and, I hope, for its favorable action.

The distinguishing recommendations of the commission are:

First. A federal bureau of naturalization, to be established in the de-

partment of commerce and labor, to supervise the administration of the naturalization laws and to receive returns of naturalizations pending and accomplished.

Second. Uniformity of naturalization certificates, fees to be charged, and procedure.

Third. More exacting qualifications for citizenship.

Fourth. The preliminary declaration of intention to be abolished and no alien to be naturalized until at least ninety days after the filing of his petition.

Fifth. Jurisdiction to naturalize aliens to be confined to United States district courts and to such state courts as have jurisdiction in civil actions in which the amount in controversy is unlimited; in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants the United States district courts to have exclusive jurisdiction in the naturalization of the alien residents of such cities.

Public Lands Law.

Once again I call your attention to the condition of the public lands laws. Recent developments have given new urgency to the need for such changes as will fit these laws to actual present conditions. The honest disposal and right use of the remaining lands is of fundamental importance.

The iniquitous methods by which the monopolizing of the public lands is being brought about under the present laws are becoming more generally known, but the existing laws do not furnish effective remedies. The recommendations of the public lands commission upon this subject are wise and should be given effect.

The creation of small irrigated farms under the reclamation act is a powerful offset to the tendency of certain other laws to foster or permit monopoly of the land. Under that act the construction of great irrigation works has been proceeding rapidly and successfully, the lands reclaimed are eagerly taken up, and the prospect that the policy of national irrigation will accomplish all that was expected of it is bright. The act should be extended to include the state of Texas.

The reclamation act derives much of its value from the fact that it tends to secure the greatest possible number of homes on the land and to create communities of freeholders, in part by forcing the subdivision of large private holdings before they can get water from government irrigation works. The law requires that no right to the use of water for land in private ownership shall be sold for a tract exceeding 160 acres to any one land owner. This provision has excited active and powerful hostility, but the success of the law itself depends on the wise and firm enforcement of it. We can not afford to substitute tenants for freeholders on the public domain.

In dealing with this question it is unwise to depart from the old American tradition and to discriminate for or against any man who desires to come here and become a citizen, save on the ground of that man's fitness for citizenship. It is our right and duty to consider his moral and social quality. His standard of living should be such that he will not, by pressure of competition, lower the standard of living of our own wage-workers; for it must ever be a prime object of our legislation to keep high their standard of living. If the man who seeks to come here is from the moral and social standpoint of such a character as to bid fair to add value to the community he should be heartily welcomed. We can not afford to pay heed to whether he is of one creed or another, of one nation or another. We can not afford to consider whether he is Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile; whether he is Englishman or Irishman, Frenchman or German, Japanese, Italian, Scandinavian, Slav or Magyar. What we should desire to find out is the individual quality of the individual man. In my judgment, with this end in view, we shall have to prepare through our own agents a far more rigid inspection in the countries from which the immigrants come. It will be a great deal better to have fewer immigrants, but all of the right kind, than a great number of immigrants, many of whom are necessarily of the wrong kind. As far as possible we wish to limit the immigration to this country to persons who propose to become citizens of this country, and we can well afford to insist upon adequate scrutiny of the character of those who are thus proposed for future citizenship. There should be an increase in the stringency of the laws to keep out insane, idiotic, epileptic, and pauper immigrants. But this is by no means enough. Not merely the anarchist, but every man of anarchistic tendencies, all violent and disorderly people, all people of bad character, the incompetent, the lazy, the vicious, the physically unfit, defective, or degenerate should be kept out. The stocks out of which American citizenship is to be built should be strong and healthy, sound in body, mind and character. If it be objected that the government agents would not always select well, the answer is that they would certainly select better than do the agents and brokers of foreign steamship companies, the people who now do whatever selection is done.

The questions arising in connection with Chinese immigration stand by themselves. The conditions in China are such that the entire Chinese coolie class, that is, the class of Chinese laborers, skilled and unskilled, legitimately come under the head of undesirable immigrants to this country, because of their numbers, the low wages for which they do work, and their low standard of living. Not only is it to the interest of this country to keep them out, but the Chinese authorities do not desire that they should be admitted. At present their entrance is prohibited by laws adequate to accomplish this purpose. These laws have been, and are being, and will be, thoroughly enforced. The violations of them are so few in number as to be infinitesimal and can be entirely disregarded. There is no serious proposal to alter the immigration

law as regards the Chinese laborer, skilled or unskilled, and there is no excuse for any man feeling or affecting to feel the slightest alarm on the subject.

But in the effort to carry out the policy of excluding Chinese laborers, Chinese coolies, grave injustice and wrong have been done by this nation to the people of China, and therefore ultimately to this nation itself. Chinese students, business and professional men of all kinds—not only merchants, but bankers, doctors, manufacturers, professors, travelers, and the like—should be encouraged to come here and treated on precisely the same footing that we treat students, business men, travelers, and the like of other nations. Our laws and treaties should be framed not so as to put these people in the excepted classes, but to state that we admit all Chinese, except Chinese of the coolie class, Chinese skilled or unskilled laborers. There would not be the least danger that any such provision would result in any relaxation of the law about laborers. These will, under all conditions be kept out absolutely. But it will be more easy to see that justice and courtesy are shown, as they ought to be shown, to other Chinese, if the law or treaty is framed as alone suggested. Examinations should be completed at the port of departure from China. For this purpose there should be provided a more adequate consular service in China than we now have. The appropriations, both for the office of the consuls and for the office forces in the consulates, should be increased.

As a people we have talked much of the open door in China, and we expect and quite rightly intend to insist upon, justice being shown us by the Chinese. But we can not expect to receive equity unless we do equity. We can not ask the Chinese to do to us what we are unwilling to do to them. They would have a perfect right to exclude our laboring men if our laboring men threatened to come into their country in such numbers as to jeopardize the well-being of the Chinese population; and as, mutatis mutandis, these were the conditions with which Chinese immigration actually brought this people face to face, we had and have a perfect right, which the Chinese government in no way contests, to act as we have acted in the matter of restricting coolie immigration. That this right exists for each country was explicitly acknowledged in the last treaty between the two countries. But we must treat the Chinese student, traveler, and business man in a spirit of the broadest justice and courtesy if we expect similar treatment to be accorded to our own people of similar rank who go to China. Much trouble has come during the past summer from the organized boycott against American goods which has been started in China. The main factor in producing this boycott has been the resentment felt by the students and business people of China, by all the Chinese leaders, against the harshness of our law toward educated Chinamen of the professional and business classes.

The government has the friendliest feeling for China and desires China's well-being. We cordially sympathize with the announced purpose of Japan to stand for the integrity of China. Such an attitude tends to the peace of the world.

The Civil Service.

The civil service law has been on the statute books for twenty-two years. Every president and a vast majority of heads of departments who have been in office during that period have favored a gradual extension of the merit system. The more thoroughly its principles have been understood, the greater has been the favor with which the law has been regarded by administrative officers. Any attempt to carry to the great executive departments of the government without this law would inevitably result in chaos. The civil service commissioners are doing excellent work, and their compensation is inadequate considering the service they perform.

The statement that the examinations are not proper in character is based on a misconception of the practice of the commission. The departments are invariably consulted as to the requirements desired and as to the character of questions that shall be asked. General invitations are frequently sent out to all heads of departments asking whether any changes in the scope or character of examinations are required. In other words, the departments prescribe the requirements and the qualifications desired, and the civil service commission cooperates with them in securing persons with these qualifications and in insuring open and impartial competition. In a large number of examinations (as, for example, those for trades positions) there are no educational requirements whatever, and a person who can neither read nor write may pass with a high average. Vacancies in the service are filled with reasonable expedition and the machinery of the commission, which reaches every part of the country, is the best agency that has yet been devised for finding people with the most suitable qualifications for the various offices to be filled. Written competitive examinations do not make an ideal method for filling positions, but they do represent an immeasurable advance upon the "spoils" method, under which outside politicians really make appointments nominally made by the executive officers, the appointees being chosen by the politicians in question. In the great majority of cases, for reasons totally unconnected with the needs of the service or of the public.

Statistics gathered by the census bureau show that the tenure of office in the government service does not differ materially from that enjoyed by employees of large business corporations. Heads of executive departments and members of the commission have called my attention to the fact that the rule requiring a filing of charges and three days' notice before an employee could be separated from the service for inefficiency has

served no good purpose whatever, because that is not a matter upon which a hearing of the employee would be inefficient can be of any value, and in practice the rule providing for such notice and hearing has merely resulted in keeping in a certain number of incompetents, because of the reluctance of heads of departments and bureau chiefs to go through the required procedure. Experience has shown that this rule is wholly ineffective to save any man, if a superior for improper reasons wishes to remove him, and is mischievous because it sometimes serves to keep in the service incompetent men not guilty of specific wrongdoing. Having these facts in view, the rule has been amended by providing that where the inefficiency or incapacity comes within the personal knowledge of the head of a department the removal may be made without notice, the reasons therefor being filed and made a record of the department. The absolute right of removal rests where it always has rested, with the head of a department; any limitation of this absolute right results in grave injury to the public service. The change is merely one of procedure; it was much needed, and it is producing good results.

The civil service law is being energetically and impartially enforced, and in the large majority of cases complaints of violations of either the civil service law. The action, founded in this respect, this law compares very favorably with any other federal statute. The question of politics in the appointment and retention of the men engaged in merely ministerial work has been practically eliminated in almost the entire field of government employment covered by the law or rules are discovered to be in violation of the law, the commission with its own force instead of requiring it to rely on detailed clerks, has been justified by the increased work done at a smaller cost to the government. I urge upon the congress a careful consideration of the recommendations contained in the annual report of the commission.

Copyright Laws.

Our copyright laws urgently need revision. They are imperfect in definition, confused and inconsistent in expression; they omit provision for many articles which, under modern reproductive processes, are entitled to protection; they impose hardships upon the copyright proprietor which are not essential to the fair protection of the public; they are difficult for the courts to interpret and impossible for the copyright office to administer with satisfaction to the public. Attempts to improve them by amendment have been frequent, not less than twelve acts for the purpose having been passed since the revised statutes. To perfect them by further amendment seems impracticable. A complete revision of them is essential. Such a revision, to meet modern conditions, has been found necessary in Germany, Austria, Sweden and other foreign countries, and bills embodying it are pending in England and the Australian colonies. It has been urged here, and proposals for a commission to undertake it have, from time to time, been pressed upon the congress. The inconveniences of the present conditions being so great, an attempt to frame appropriate legislation has been made by the copyright office, which has called conferences of the various interests especially and practically concerned with the operation of the copyright laws. It has secured from them suggestions as to the changes necessary; it has added from its own experience and investigations, and it has drafted a bill which embodies such of these changes and additions as, after full discussion and expert criticism, appeared to be sound and safe. In form this bill would replace the existing insufficient and inconsistent laws by one general copyright statute. It will be presented to the congress at the coming session. It deserves prompt consideration.

Adulteration of Foods.

I recommend that a law be enacted to regulate interstate commerce in misbranded and adulterated foods, drinks and drugs. Such law would protect legitimate manufacture and commerce, and would tend to secure the health and welfare of the consuming public. Traffic in foodstuffs which have been debased or adulterated so as to injure health or to deceive purchasers should be forbidden. The law forbidding the emission of dense black or gray smoke in the city of Washington has been sustained by the courts. Something has been accomplished under it, but much remains to be done if we would preserve the capital city from defacement by the smoke nuisance. Repeated prosecutions under the law have not had the desired effect. I recommend that it be made more stringent by increasing both the minimum and maximum fine; by providing for imprisonment in cases of repeated violation; and by affording the remedy of injunction against the continuation of the operation of plants which are persistent offenders. I recommend, also, an increase in the number of inspectors, whose duty it shall be to detect violations of the act.

National Parks.

I call your attention to the generous act of the State of California in conferring upon the United States government the ownership of the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove. There should be no delay in accepting the gift, and appropriations should be made for the including therein of the Yosemite national park, and for the care and policing of the park. California has acted most wisely as well as with great magnanimity in the matter. There are certain mighty natural features of our land which should be preserved in perpetuity for our children and our children's children. In my judgment the Grand Canyon of the Colorado should be made into a national park. It is greatly to be wished that the state of New York should copy as regards Niagara what the state of California

has done as regards the Yosemite. Nothing should be allowed to interfere with the preservation of Niagara Falls in all their beauty and majesty. If the state can not see to this then it is earnestly to be wished that she should be willing to turn it over to the national government, which should in such case (if possible, in conjunction with the Canadian government) assume the burden and responsibility of preserving unharmed Niagara Falls, just as it should gladly assume a similar burden and responsibility for the Yosemite national park, and as it has already assumed them for the Yellowstone national park. Adequate provision should be made by congress for the proper care and supervision of all these national parks. The boundaries of the Yellowstone national park should be extended to the south and east to take in such portions of the abutting forest reservation as will enable the government to protect the elk in their winter range.

The most characteristic animal of the western plains was the great shaggy-maned wild ox, the bison, commonly known as buffalo. Small fragments of herds exist in a domesticated state here and there, a few of them in the Yellowstone park. Such a herd as that on the Flathead reservation should not be allowed to go out of existence. Either on some reservation or on some forest reserve like the Wichita reserve and game refuge provision should be made for the preservation of such a herd. I believe that the scheme would be of economic advantage, for the robe of the buffalo is of high market value, and the same is true of the robe of the crossbred animals.

Life-Saving Service.

I call your especial attention to the desirability of giving to the members of the life-saving service pensions such as are given to firemen and policemen in all our great cities. The men in the life-saving service continually and in the most matter of fact way do deeds such as make Americans proud of their country. They have no political influence; and they live in such remote places that the really heroic services they continually render receive the scantiest recognition from the public. It is unjust for a great nation like this to permit these men to become totally disabled or to meet death in the performance of their hazardous duty and yet to give them no sort of reward. If one of them serves thirty years of his life in such a position, he should surely be entitled to retire on a pension, as a fireman or policeman does, and if he becomes totally incapacitated through accident or sickness or loses his health in the discharge of his duty he or his family should receive a pension just as any soldier should. I call your attention with especial earnestness to this matter, because it appeals not only to our judgment but to our sympathy; for the people on whose behalf I ask it are comparatively few in number, render incalculable service of a particularly dangerous kind, and have no one to speak for them.

Indians.

During the year just past, the phase of the Indian question which has been most sharply brought to public attention is the larger legal significance of the Indian's induction into citizenship. This has made itself manifest not only in a great case of litigation in which the citizen Indian figures as a party defendant and in a more widespread disposition to levy local taxation upon his person, but in a decision of the United States supreme court which struck away the main prop on which has hitherto rested the government's benevolent effort to protect him against the evils of intemperance. The court holds, in effect, that when an Indian becomes, by virtue of an allotment of land to him, a citizen of the state in which his land is situated, he passes from under federal control in such matters as this, and the acts of the congress prohibiting the sale or gift to him of intoxicants become substantially inoperative. It is gratifying to note that the states and municipalities of the west which have most at stake in the welfare of the Indians are taking up this subject and are trying to supply, in a measure at least, the abdication of its trusteeship forced upon the federal government. Nevertheless, I would urgently press upon the attention of the congress the question whether some amendment of the internal-revenue laws might not be of aid in prosecuting those malefactors, known in the Indian country as "bootleggers," who are engaged at once in defrauding the United States treasury of taxes and, what is far more important, in debauching the Indians by carrying liquors illicitly into territory still completely under federal jurisdiction.

Among the crying present needs of the Indians are more day schools situated in the midst of their settlements, more effective instruction in the industries pursued on their own farms, and a more liberal extension of the field-matron service, which means the education of the Indian women in the arts of home-making. Until the mothers are well started in the right direction we can not reasonably expect much from the children who are soon to form an integral part of our American citizenship. Moreover, the excuse continually advanced by male adult Indians for refusing offers of remunerative employment at a distance from their homes is that they dare not leave their families too long out of their sight. One effectual remedy for this state of things is to employ the minds and strengthen the moral fiber of the Indian woman—the end to which the work of the field-matron is especially directed. I trust that the congress will make its appropriations for Indian day schools and field matrons as generous as may consist with the other pressing demands upon its provision.

The Philippines.

During the past year the Philippine islands have been slowly recovering from the series of disasters which,

(Continued on page 7.)

MEXICAN DRAWN WORKThe Finest Line Ever
Shown in Las VegasBEYOND COMPETITION IN QUALITY WORKMANSHIP
AND PRICE.**WARING'S, STATIONERS & CURIOS**
519 SIXTH STREET**PERSONALS****President's Message**

(Continued from page 6.)

Frank Springer has gone to New York.

P. H. Reyterek left today for Los Angeles.

Casimiro Gonzales, of Tremontina, is in the city.

Attorney D. J. Leahy returned from the south today.

Andres Lucero was in the city from Tecolote today.

T. D. Lieb, of Raton, is transacting business in the city today.

E. D. Ballard, of Oakland, Cal., arrived last night on business.

James O'Connor, of Albuquerque, is in the city today on business.

Jose Amado Martinez, of Anton Chico, transacted business in the city today.

Thomas S. Jackson and wife, of Nebraska, are registered at the Central hotel.

James B. Ortiz, who visited here for several days, returned to his home at Mora today.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Harberg and daughter, of Mora, left today for Philadelphia.

A. W. Wertz left for El Paso this evening to rest for thirty days at the home of his daughter.

J. S. Duncan left last night for San Francisco to meet his son James, who is to have thirty days' shore leave.

"The Marriage of Kitty" show troupe left this morning on No. 3. The train was late and did not arrive here until about 10 a. m.

H. W. Bowen, of the California Salpeters' Inspection association, is here today, on his way to Argentine, Kan., where he will be stationed.

E. Chacon returned to his home at Trinidad on No. 2, after delivering an address at the Elk memorial services in this city Sunday evening.

Dr. T. B. Hart, of Raton, passed down the road last night on his way to Albuquerque to attend the meeting of the territorial medical board.

Charles Zimmerman, night ticket clerk for the Santa Fe at Albuquerque, passed through last night homeward bound from an eastern vacation.

A suit on contract was heard today in the district court, brought by Bachrach Bros. against Vicente Lavade, to compel the defendant to perform a contract which he is alleged to have signed. The prosecution alleges that in November of 1904, Arthur Judell, a representative of Bachrach Bros., met the defendant on the range near Juan de Dios, and there got him to sign a contract to deliver his wool in June, 1905 to Bachrach Bros., at 14 1/4 cents per pound. Lavade failed to deliver the wool at the time specified, according to terms of the contract, but disposed of it to other parties. Bachrach Bros. demand about \$116, or the difference of 14 1/4 cents and the market price of wool at that time of 22 cents on 1,500 pounds of wool. Lavade claims that he never signed the contract and that the alleged signature is a forgery. The case went to the jury late this afternoon.

Carnations, roses and chrysanthemums fresh today at Thornhill's. 12-60

Gehring's for Tents. 8-14

For fancy candles call at Mackel's cigar store. 12-54

A line of fine road wagons at Cooley's repository will be sold at reduced prices. Get a good runabout for the price of a cheap one. 8-144

For sale at cost—All Indian and curio goods. S. Lujan, Bridge street jeweler. 12-56

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

Special line for working men, well finished. Sizes 6 to 11. \$2.00

Boys School Shoes Satin Calf Sizes 2 1/2 to 5 1/2 \$1.75

Same in Youths Sizes 11 to 2 \$1.50

For Sale by

C. V. HEDGCOCK**COMMON SENSE SHOE STORE**

New Block, 614 Douglas Ave.

FOR RENT

An elegant furnished brick house, piano, steam heat, telephone, and water paid. For rent for three months.

SEE

BELDEN

who abused their trusts, compelled the people raising hemp to sell it at a much less price than it was worth, and by their abuses drove their people into resistance to constituted authority. Cavite and Samar are instances of reposing too much confidence in the self-governing power of a people. The disturbances have all now been suppressed, and it is hoped that with these lessons local governments can be formed which will secure quiet and peace to the deserving inhabitants. The incident is another proof of the fact that if there has been any error as regards giving self-government in the Philippines it has been in the direction of giving it too quickly, not too slowly. A year from next April the first legislative assembly for the islands will be held. On the sanity and self-restraint of this body much will depend so far as the future self-government of the islands is concerned.

The most encouraging feature of the whole situation has been the very great interest taken by the common people in education and the great increase in the number of enrolled students in the public schools. The increase was from 300,000 to half a million pupils. The average attendance is about 70 per cent. The only limit upon the number of pupils seems to be (Continued on page 8.)

What Do You Think of This?

We will be out of business in two weeks, and are now selling all our wines and liquors below cost and you can buy bargains. 12-33

ESSINGER & JUDELL.

The Temple Aid society will give a children's dance Saturday afternoon at the Fraternal Brotherhood hall. There will also be a fish pond, grab bag and other games for the amusement of the children. The admission will be 10 cents. 12-49

Your becoming a depositor of the Plaza Trust and Savings bank will not only mark your turning point between success and failure, but will assure you of a competence for sickness and old age. 8-17

Smoke the Elk. Union made. 9-133

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That in the judgment of the board of directors of The Laguna Valley company, it is deemed advisable and most for the benefit of the corporation that it should be dissolved.

Therefore be it voted, that the president be requested to call a meeting of the stockholders of this corporation, to be held at the office of the corporation, the same being the office of Stephen B. Davis, Jr., at Las Vegas, in the county of San Miguel, in the Territory of New Mexico, on the 30th day of December, 1905, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to take action upon said resolution.

And be it further voted, that the secretary cause a notice of the adoption of this resolution, to be mailed to each stockholder residing in the United States within ten days from the date hereof, and also cause notice to be published in some newspaper published in said San Miguel county, in said Territory of New Mexico, at least once a week for four weeks successively, beginning within ten days from the date hereof.

EDWARD E. BRADLEY,
JNO. B. CANNINGTON,
CHARLES K. BUSH,
ERROLL M. AUGUR.

A majority of the directors of The Laguna Valley company.

In pursuance of the foregoing resolution, I hereby call a meeting of the stockholders of The Laguna Valley company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Territory of New Mexico, to be held at the office of the corporation, the same being the office of Stephen B. Davis, Jr., at Las Vegas, in the county of San Miguel, in said Territory of New Mexico, on the 30th day of December, 1905, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, to take action upon the foregoing resolution.

EDWARD E. BRADLEY,
President.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the resolution passed at a meeting of the board of directors of The Laguna Valley company, legally warned and held at the office of the Company in New Haven, Connecticut, on Monday, November 29th, 1905, and of the call for a stockholders' meeting of said corporation.

Attest:

ERROLL M. AUGUR, Secretary.

Sharp Lumber Co.

Successors to Moore Lumber Co.

Hardware and Glass,
Paint and Wall Paper.

Barber Block. Both Phones 150. West Side Plaza.

The Investment and Agency Corporation

GEO. A. FLEMING, Manager.

FOR SALE

If you want a furnished house ready to move into, we can show you several at prices ranging from \$2,250 to \$3,500.

We have LOTS in all parts of the city at prices that will interest you if you want to buy.

Douglas Avenue and 6th St. Both Phones: No. 450

San Miguel National Bank of Las VegasCAPITAL PAID IN
\$100,000.00SURPLUS
\$50,000.00J. M. CUNNINGHAM, President.
FRANK SPRINGER, Vice-President.D. T. HOSKINS, Cashier.
F. B. JANUARY, Asst. Cashier.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits

THE LAS VEGAS SAVINGS BANK

H. GOKE, President.

H. W. KELLY, Vice President

D. T. HOSKINS, Treasurer.

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$30,000.00

Save your earnings by depositing them in the Las Vegas Savings Bank, where they will bring you an income. "Every dollar saved is two dollars made." No deposits received of less than \$1. Interest paid on all deposits of \$5 and over.

Indigestion Causes Catarrh of the Stomach.

For many years it has been supposed that Catarrh of the Stomach caused indigestion and dyspepsia, but the truth is exactly the opposite. Indigestion causes catarrh. Repeated attacks of indigestion inflame the mucous membranes lining the stomach and expose the glands to secrete mucus instead of the juices of natural digestion. This is called Catarrh of the Stomach.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

relieves all inflammation of the mucous membranes lining the stomach, protects the nerves, and cures bad breath, sour risings, a sense of fullness after eating, indigestion, dyspepsia and all stomach troubles.

Kodol Digests What You Eat

Make the Stomach Sweet.
Bottles only. Regular size, \$1.00, holding 2 1/2 times the trial size, which sells for 50 cents.
Prepared by E. C. DEWITT & CO., Chicago, Ill.
For sale at Center Drug-Depot drug store and Winters Drug Co.

Chinaware handpainted and plain, at cost until Christmas. S. Lujan, the Bridge street, jeweler. 12-55

Wanted—Girl to assist with housework and cooking. Apply 424 Grand avenue. 11-199

Parties going to the country will consult their best interests by calling at Clay & Rogers' livery barn where nice rigs at reasonable prices may always be had. 11-35

Full line of pipes and smoker's articles for the holidays at Mackel's cigar store. 12-54

Pictures framed to order at S. R. Dearbe's the undertaker. 10-26

W. M. Lewis, undertaker and embalmer, 612 Lincoln Ave., both phones. 8-3

Taupert is showing a line of fine Rosaries for holiday gifts. Persons interested in this line of goods should make an early selection. 12-28

For fancy candles call at Mackel's cigar store. 12-54

The Elk is there, call for it. 9-133

FOR SALE—Ticket to Kansas City for lady. Inquire here. 12-9

For the holidays. Picture framing. Pocket cutlery. Bicycles. Skates. Household enamels the largest stock in the city at M. Biehl. 12-47

Burnt Out, But Still Busy.

We take this opportunity to inform our patrons that we have purchased the Duval restaurant, formerly owned by Gipple & Pettit and that the restaurant will be conducted as The Montezuma. We have employed the same cook and will continue to give the Montezuma's unsurpassed service. Thanking all our old patrons for past patronage and assuring them that they will receive the same treatment in our new place of business, where we have room to feed all and where we will remain open day and night, we remain,

11-159 REUBEN PHILLIPS, Prop.

For fancy candles call at Mackel's cigar store. 12-54

Events at the Duncan.
Dec. 7th, "Cousin Kate" — Alberta
Dec. 13th, "Tracy, the Outlaw," by Gallatin and company.
Dec. 15th, Mahara's Minstrels—W. A. and Jack Mahara.
Dec. 18th to
Dec. 23rd, The McDonald Stock company.
Dec. 26th "Hans Hanson."
Dec. 27th and
Dec. 28th, George Samuels' company.
Jan. 1st, East Side Fire Department ball.
Jan. 19th, Murray & Mack in "Around the Town."

FOR RENT — Five room modern house; range, heating stoves and shades for sale. The Investment and Agency Corporation. Both 'phones 450. 11-132

International Exhibit.
The crown of all expositions for live stock purposes is the great "International." It will be held at Union Stock Yards, Chicago, December 16 to 23 inclusive.
Of course you will plan to attend. Only \$39.70, via the Santa Fe. You may buy your ticket any time, Dec. 16th to 19th. Ask
11-96 W. J. LUCAS, Agent.

The Hygeia Ice

Made from Pure Distilled Water.

PRICES

2,000 lbs. or more each delivery, - 25c per hundred
1,000 to 2,000 lbs. " " 35c " "
500 to 1,000 lbs. " " 50c " "
Less than 50 lbs. " " 75c " "

CRYSTAL ICE CO. : McGuire & Webb

NOTE PHONES, 227

FOR SALE

7 room modern house on Seventh street facing east. Good outbuildings and large lawn.

6 room house on Seventh street, close in. Will sell on easy terms.

4 room brick house on Columbia avenue.

7 room house on Tilden avenue, two lots, good barn.

30 acres of farm land near town.

40 acre ranch with good house and outbuildings.

room house near Eleventh street.

FOR RENT.
4 room house on Corner Tenth and Lincoln avenue.

4 room house on National avenue, facing south.

5 room house, 418 Seventh street.

Harris Real Estate Co.
618 DOUGLAS AVENUE.

Every Broad-Minded Citizen.

should plan to patronize the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, December 16 to 23 inclusive. It stands for growth and expansion in live stock production.

Of course you are going.

Low rates via the Santa Fe.

Ask W. J. LUCAS, Agent. 11-96

The Great Cattle Exhibit.

at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, December 16 to 23 inclusive, is an event that should not be missed. The aristocracy of the bovine kingdom will be there.

Attend the "International" by all means.

Low rates (\$39.70), via the Santa Fe. Tickets on sale Dec. 16th to 19th.

Ask W. J. LUCAS, Agent. 11-96

Chicago Live Stock.

Every stockman needs the inspiration and benefit of the International Live Stock Exhibition. Will be held in Chicago Dec. 16-23, 1905.

Arrange your plans to include a trip to Chicago for this event. Tickets on sale December 16th to 19th inclusive. Special rate of \$39.70 via Santa Fe.

W. J. LUCAS, Agent 11-96

Hy Bleuer's new cigar, The Elk, is a home product. Union made. 9-133

THE DUNCAN

E. R. BLOOD, Manager

Kane, Shipman & Colvin

PRESENTS

ALBERTA GALLATIN

IN

The London and New York Comedy Success

"COUSIN KATE"

BY

Hubert Henry Davis, Director from the Hudson Theatre, N. Y.

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 7**PRICES**

\$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c

THE LEHMANN BAKERY

now has a nice line of cigars, tobaccos, etc., and a fresh stock of Simpkins' Bros. home-made candies. The store will be open on Sundays between 9 a. m. and 1 and 4 p. m.
"Bakers' Lunch" served at all hours during the day.

TURNER**WAR DECLARED BETWEEN BUTCHERS**

For the next week we will sell meat at the following prices for cash only:
Hindquarters, per lb. 6c
Forequarters, per lb. 3 1/2c
Whole loins, per lb. 9c
Rounds of beef, per lb. 7c
Veal by side or whole 6c
All other meats in proportion.

PETER ROTH.

A. S. MOYE**BAGGAGE EXPRESS AND TRANSFER**

Calls promptly attended to at all hours. Office in rear of Bohannon's Pharmacy, 604 Sixth Street. Phone 43
Piano and Furniture Moving a Specialty

El Dorado Hotel

Reopened Under New Management

Thoroughly Renovated and Newly Furnished Throughout. Brightly First Class and Modern in its Appointments. Sample Rooms in Connection.

Mrs. J. B. STOUT

914 Grand Avenue.

Buy Hair at Auction?

At any rate, you seem to be getting rid of it on auction sale principles: "going, going, g-o-n-e!" Stop the auction with Ayer's Hair Vigor. It checks falling hair, and always restores color to gray hair. A splendid dressing also. Sold for over sixty years.

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

President's Message

(Continued from page 7.)

be the capacity of the government to furnish teachers and schoolhouses.

The agricultural conditions of the islands enforce more strongly than ever the argument in favor of reducing the tariff on the products of the Philippine Islands entering the United States. I earnestly recommend that the tariff now imposed by the Dingley bill upon the products of the Philippine Islands be entirely removed, except the tariff on sugar and tobacco, and that that tariff be reduced to 25 per cent of the present rate under the Dingley act; that after July 1, 1909, the tariff upon tobacco and sugar produced in the Philippine Islands be entirely removed, and that free trade between the islands and the United States in the products of each country then be provided for by law.

A statute in force, enacted April 15, 1904, suspends the operation of the coastwise laws of the United States upon the trade between the Philippine Islands and the United States until July 1, 1906. I earnestly recommend that this suspension be postponed until July 1, 1909. I think it of doubtful utility to apply the coastwise laws to the trade between the United States and the Philippines under any circumstances, because I am convinced that it will do no good whatever to American bottoms, and will only interfere and be an obstacle to the trade between the Philippines and the United States; but if the coastwise law must be thus applied, certainly it ought not to have effect until free trade is enjoyed between the people of the United States and the people of the Philippine Islands in their respective products.

I do not anticipate that free trade between the islands and the United States will produce a revolution in the sugar and tobacco production of the Philippine Islands. So primitive are the methods of agriculture in the Philippine Islands, so slow is capital in going to the islands, so many difficulties surround a large agricultural enterprise in the islands, that it will be many years before the products of those islands will have any effect whatever upon the markets of the United States. The problem of labor is also a formidable one with the sugar and tobacco producers in the islands. The best friend of the Filipino people and the people themselves are utterly opposed to the admission of Chinese coolie labor. Hence the only solution is the training of Filip-

ino labor, and this will take a long time. The enactment of a law by the congress of the United States making provision for free trade between the islands and the United States. Low ever, will be of great importance from a political and sentimental standpoint; and while its actual benefit has doubtless been exaggerated by the people of the islands, they will accept this measure of justice as an indication that the people of the United States are anxious to aid the people of the Philippine Islands in every way, and especially in the agricultural development of their archipelago. It will aid the Filipinos without injuring interests in America.

Hawaii.

In my judgment immediate steps should be taken for the fortification of Hawaii. This is the most important point in the Pacific to fortify in order to conserve the interests of this country. It would be hard to overstate the importance of this need. Hawaii is too heavily taxed. Laws should be enacted setting aside for a period of, say, twenty years 75 per cent of the internal revenue and customs receipts from Hawaii as a special fund to be expended in the islands for educational and public buildings, and for harbor improvements and military and naval defenses. It can not be too often repeated that our aim must be to develop the Territory of Hawaii on traditional American lines. That territory has serious commercial and industrial problems to reckon with; but no measure of relief can be considered which looks to legislation admitting Chinese and restricting them by statute to field labor and domestic service. The status of servility can never again be tolerated on American soil. We can not concede that the proper solution of its problems is special legislation admitting to Hawaii a class of laborers denied admission to the other states and territories. There are obstacles, and great obstacles, in the way of building up a representative American community in the Hawaiian Islands; but it is not in the American character to give up in the face of difficulty. Many an American commonwealth has been built up against odds similar to those that now confront Hawaii.

No merely half-hearted effort to meet its problems as other American communities have met theirs can be accepted as final. Hawaii shall never become a territory in which a governing class of rich planters exists by means of coolie labor. Even if the rate of growth of the territory is thereby rendered slower, the growth must only take place by the

admission of immigrants fit in the end to assume the duties and burdens of full American citizenship. Our aim must be to develop the territory on the same basis of stable citizenship as exists on this continent.

Porto Rico.

I earnestly advocate the adoption of legislation which will explicitly confer American citizenship on all citizens of Porto Rico. There is, in my judgment, no excuse for failure to do this. The harbor of San Juan should be dredged and improved. The expenses of the federal court of Porto Rico should be met from the federal treasury, and not from the Porto Rican treasury. The elections in Porto Rico should take place every four years, and the legislature should meet in session every two years. The present form of government in Porto Rico, which provides for the appointment by the president of the members of the executive council or upper house of the legislature, has proved satisfactory and has inspired confidence in property owners and investors. I do not deem it advisable at the present time to change this form in any material feature. The problems and needs of the island are industrial and commercial rather than political.

Insular Affairs in General.

I wish also to call the attention of the congress to one question which affects our insular possessions generally; namely, the need of an increased liberality in the treatment of the whole franchise question in these islands. In the proper desire to prevent the islands being exploited by speculators and to have them develop in the interest of their own people an error has been made in refusing to grant sufficiently liberal terms to induce the investment of American capital in the Philippines and in Porto Rico. Elsewhere in this message I have spoken strongly against the jealousy of mere wealth, and especially of corporate wealth, and it is particularly regrettable to allow any such jealousy to be developed when we are dealing either with our insular or with foreign affairs. The big corporation has achieved its present position in the business world simply because it is the most effective instrument in business competition. In foreign affairs we cannot afford to put our people at a disadvantage with their competitors by in any way discriminating against the efficiency of our business organizations. In the same way we can not afford to allow our insular possessions to lag behind in industrial development from any twisted jealousy of business success. It is, of course, a mere truism to say that the business interests of the islands will only be developed if it becomes the financial interest of somebody to develop them. Yet this development is one of the things most earnestly to be wished for in the interests of the islands themselves. We have been paying all possible heed to the political and edu-

(Continued on page 9.)

Rev. J. G. Harshaw, pastor of the Methodist church at Silver City, returned Thursday evening from a vacation trip spent in Pennsylvania. While in the Keystone state and at the town of Bloomfield, Rev. Harshaw in response to numerous requests delivered a public address on New Mexico, in which he took occasion to correct any erroneous ideas regarding this territory, and invited all those looking for a land of sunshine and good prospects to come west and to locate in this section.

It is ten times easier to cure coughs, croup, whooping cough and all lung and bronchial affections when the bowels are open. Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar is the original Laxative Cough Syrup. Gently moves the bowels and expels all cold from the system. Cuts the phlegm, cures all coughs and strengthens weak lungs. Sold by Winters Drug Co., and K. D. Goodall.

Enslow & Sefton, of Wichita, Kan., have purchased the Alamo restaurant at Roswell and reopened the same for business. Extensive improvements will be made in the equipment and service of the same.

It's the little colds that grow into big colds; the big colds that end in consumption and death. Watch the little colds. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Mrs. Chas. Mussenden of Roswell is very low with a complication of diseases.

Half the ill that man is heir to come from indigestion. Burdock Blood Bitters strengthens and tones the stomach; makes indigestion impossible.

Miss Emma White left Roswell last week for Memphis, Tex., to accept a position as a teacher.

If in a kind of bliffoos mood, You wish an aid to digest food, No other pill is half so good As DeWitt's Little Early Risers. When e'er you feel impending ill, And need a magic little pill, No other one will fill the bill Like DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Sold by Winters Drug Co., and K. D. Goodall.

A Fearful Fate.

It is a fearful fate to have to endure the terrible torture of piles. "I can truthfully say" writes Harry Colson of Masonville, Ia., "that for Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Protruding Piles, Bucklen's Arnica Salve, is the best cure made." Also best for cuts, burns and injuries. 25c at all druggists.

Torture of a Preacher.

The story of the torture of Rev. O. D. Moore, pastor of the Baptist church of Harpersville, N. Y., will interest you. He says: "I suffered agonies, because of a persistent cough, resulting from the grip. I had to sleep without relief, until I took Dr. Kline's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which entirely cured my cough, and saved me from consumption." A grand cure for diseased conditions of Throat and Lungs. At all druggists; price 50c and \$1.00 guaranteed. Trial bottle free.

Alfred F. Leopold, of the Burro Mountain Copper company, arrived in Silver City from Chicago and will remain there for some little time on business connected with the company.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Homestead Entry, No. 6078.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Santa Fe, New Mexico, December 1, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before United States Court Commissioner at Las Vegas, New Mexico, on January 5, 1906, viz.: Andres Gallegos, of San Miguel county, New Mexico, for the S 1-2, N W 1-4, S W 1-4, N E 1-4, N W 1-4, S E 1-4, Sec. 23, T 14 N, R 23 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Jose Sencion Gallegos, of Trementina, New Mexico; Dionicio Vega, of Trementina, New Mexico; Isabel Angel, of Conant, New Mexico; Jose Ortiz, of Chavez, New Mexico.

MANUEL R. OTERO, Register.

12-42

A good story bears repeating, use Red Cross Bag Blue; all good grocers sell it.

A Certain Cure for Croup.

When a child shows symptoms of croup there is no time to experiment with new remedies, no matter how highly they may be recommended. There is one preparation that can always be depended upon. It has been in use for many years and has never been known to fail, viz: Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Mr. M. F. Compton of Market, Texas, says of it, "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in severe cases of croup with my children, and can truthfully say it always gives prompt relief." For sale by all druggists.

Grip Quickly Knocked Out.

"Some weeks ago during the severe winter weather both my wife and myself contracted severe colds, which speedily developed into the worst kind of la grippe with all its miserable symptoms," says Mr. J. S. Egleston of Maple Landing, Iowa. "Knees and joints aching, muscles sore, head stopped up, eyes and nose running, with alternate spells of chills and fever. We began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, adding the same with a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, and by its liberal use soon completely knocked out the grip." These Tablets promote a healthy action of the bowels, liver and kidneys which is always beneficial when the system is congested by a cold or attack of the grip. For sale by all druggists.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Homestead Entry, No. 5258.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Santa Fe, New Mexico, December 1, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before United States Court Commissioner at Las Vegas, New Mexico, on January 5, 1906, viz.: Hilario Gonzales, of San Miguel county, New Mexico, for the S 1-2, N W 1-4, S W 1-4, N E 1-4, N W 1-4, S E 1-4, Sec. 23, T 14 N, R 23 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Cesario Gonzales, Manuel Martinez, Pedro Garcia, Bartolo Salas, all of Trementina, New Mexico.

MANUEL R. OTERO, Register.

12-45

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Homestead Entry, No. 6438.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Santa Fe, New Mexico, December 1, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before United States Court Commissioner at Las Vegas, New Mexico, on January 5, 1906, viz.: Jose Sencion Gallegos, of San Miguel county, New Mexico, for the S W 1-4, Sec. 1, T 13 N, R 24 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: J. P. Garcia, Andres Gallegos, Melquides Tenorio, Ines Tenorio, all of Trementina, New Mexico.

MANUEL R. OTERO, Register.

12-40

Of Special Interest to Las Vegas Theatre Goers

Kane, Shipman & Colvin, New Amsterdam Theatre, New York,

E. R. Blood, Manager Duncan Opera House, Las Vegas, N. M.

PRESENT

Alberta Gallatin

Supported by the original New York Company in the latest London and New York Society Comedy Success

Cousin Kate

Direct from the New Hudson Theatre, New York



DUNCAN OPERA HOUSE

Thursday Evening,

DECEMBER

7

Prices \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c.

Curtain 8:30.

Carriages 11:00

SEAT SALE OPENS TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, AT MURPHY'S DRUG STORE

Special Notice to Theatre Goers!

In offering Miss Gallatin in "Cousin Kate," I do so, confident that you will witness one of the best performances of this or any other season. The Company comes direct from the New Hudson Theatre, New York, which theatre this play opened. The company is now on its way to the Pacific Coast, and I have succeeded in securing a date en route.

Respectfully,
E. R. BLOOD.



Mountain Resorts**Montezuma Ranch Resort****AT ROMERO**

A quiet healthful resort with all conveniences 4 miles south of Las Vegas on Santa Fe R. R. Colorado Telephone, No. 497.

Address: Dr. P. J. Farmer, Romero, N. M. Center Block Drug Store by Appointment.

HARVEY'S GALLINAS RIVER RANCH.

The Lower Ranch Home is now open. The Mountain Ranch will be closed until spring. Carriage comes in Tuesday and Friday; goes out same days at 2 o'clock. Fare each way, \$1.00. Terms are \$1.00 a day or \$10.00 a week. Trip including baggage and a stay from Saturday to Friday or from Monday to Tuesday is \$10.00. Leave orders at Murphy's drug store or Judge Wheeler's office in the City Hall. Address H. A. Harvey, city.

MES. DALTON DRESSMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN CHILDREN'S HOME MADE CLOTHES
BRIDGE STREET
Las Vegas, - - New Mexico

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WALL PAPER, GLASS,
PAINTS, ETC.

502 SIXTH STREET.

THE PALACE

WILLIAM VAUGHN.
BEST APPOINTMENTS
ADMIRABLE COUSINE
COURTEOUS ATTENTION
SANTA FE, - N. M.



THE CLAIR HOTEL.

American and European Plan. Comfortable Sample Rooms. Steam Heated. Electric Lighted. Every Room a Good one. Short Order Department open Day and Night. Press the Button. We do the rest.

LACOMBE & GABEL, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Proprietors.

Notarial Seals,
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Rubber Stamp Works,
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Raton Visitors

Who go to the Seaberg Hotel once go always. Luxurious Rooms, Fine Meals, Good Service.

Seaberg Hotel**P. CIDDIO**

The Merchant Tailor
Clothing cleaned and pressed. Ladies tailoring a specialty. Fall goods now in stock.

506 Grand Avenue

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Las Vegas Roller Mills,
J. R. SMITH, Prop.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FLOUR, GRAHAM, CORN MEAL, BRAN
WHEAT "C"
Highest cash price
paid for Milling Wheat
Colorado Seed Wheat or Sale in Season
LAS VEGAS, N. M.

Professional Directory**SOCIETIES.**

I. O. O. F., Las Vegas Lodge, No. 4, meets every Monday evening at their hall, Sixth street. All visiting brethren cordially invited to attend. Clark M. Moore, N. G.; Antonio Lucero, V. G.; T. M. Elwood, secretary; W. E. Crites, treasurer; C. V. Hedgecock, cemetery trustee.

W. C. T. U. meets on first Friday of each month at 2:30 p. m. The place of meeting will be announced through the columns of this paper. Mrs. Lucy Shank, secretary; Mrs. S. C. Long, President.

B. P. O. E., Meets first and third Monday evenings, each month, at Knights of Pythias Hall. Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

B. D. BLANK, Exalted Ruler.
T. E. BLAUVELT, Sec.

Chapman Lodge, No. 2, A. F. & A. M. Regular communications 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month. Visiting brothers cordially invited. M. R. Williams, W. M.; Charles H. Spordler, Secretary.

Rebekah Lodge, I. O. O. F., Meets second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at the I. O. O. F. hall. Mrs. Augusta O'Malley, noble grand; Mrs. M. E. Garlick, vice grand; Mrs. Mary L. Wertz, secretary; Mrs. Sarah Roberts, treasurer.

Eastern Star, Regular communication second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month. All visiting brothers and sisters are cordially invited. Mrs. E. L. Browne, worthy matron; Mrs. R. Dearth, W. P.; Mrs. Emma Benedict, Sec.; Mrs. A. M. Howell, Treas.

Redmen meet in Fraternal Brotherhood hall every second and fourth Thursday of each month at the eighth run. Visiting chiefs always welcome to the wigwam. William P. Mills, sachem; Harry W. Brown, chief of records; Frank D. Fries, collector of Wampum.

Fraternal Union of America, Meets first and third Tuesday evenings of each month in the Fraternal Brotherhood hall, west of Fountain Square, at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are always welcome.
JAMES N. COOK, President.
Miss Katie Burchell, Secretary.

—The Fraternal Brotherhood, No. 102, meets every Friday night at their hall in the Schmidt building, west of Fountain square, at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are always welcome.
JAMES N. COOK, President.
Miss Katie Burchell, Secretary.

PHYSICIAN.

DR. H. W. HOUF—Osteopathic physician, office, Olney block; hours, 9 to 12; 1:30 to 4; phones, Las Vegas 41, Colorado 175. Sunday hours by appointment.

J. Goldstein,**..Merchant Tailor..**

I can refer you to customers among the best people of the town. I guarantee satisfaction. When I clean and press a suit it looks like new. Charges reasonable. Give me a call.

Bridge St. Las Vegas, New Mex

Las Vegas Light

and Fuel Co.
Sells Willow
Greek Coal.

O'BYRNE**FUEL DEALER**

CERRILLOS
Screen Lump Soft Coal,
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Delicious Bread
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BRICK CEMENT SIDEWALKS

New Machinery for Making Crushed Granite For

CEMENT WALKS.

The best quality. All work guaranteed. Estimates given on brick and stone buildings.

WALLACE & DAVIS,
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Teacher of Violin.
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Frank Springer, Attorney at law.
Office in Crockett building, Las Vegas, N. M.

E. V. Long, Attorney at law. Office in Wyman block, Las Vegas, N. M.

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Maps and surveys made, buildings and construction work of all kinds planned and superintended. Office, Montoya Building, Plaza, Las Vegas Phone 94.

DENTISTS.

Established 1883

DR. B. M. WILLIAMS
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Dr. E. L. Hammond, Room 7 Crockett building. Hours 8 to 12, and 1:30 to 5. Both phones at office and residence.

DR. G. L. JENKINS,
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Rooms 3 and 4, new Hedgecock building, 614 Douglas Avenue.

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SPOUTING, ROOFING
TIN AND GALVANIZED IRON WORK.

A Trial Order Is Solicited

In Mad Chase.
Millions rush in mad chase after health, from one extreme of fadism to another, when, if they would only eat good food, and keep their bowels regular with Dr. King's New Life Pills, their troubles would all pass away. Prompt relief and quick cure for liver and stomach trouble. 25c. at all druggists; guaranteed.

B. F. Baker, junior member of the new firm of Baker & Kresge, Hanover left Wednesday for El Paso to lay in a stock of goods, part of which will be purchased there and part in Silver City, for the purpose of stocking up the new general merchandise store about to be opened up at Hanover.



ACCIDENTS Will Happen!

And when they do happen you need a good ointment and need it at once. Always keep on hand a bottle of

PROF. DEAN'S**KING CACTUS OIL**

This great magnetized, soothing and healing remedy speedily cures all hurts of man or beast and always

Heals**Without****A Scar**

It cures cuts, sprains, bruises, sores, swellings, lameness, old wounds, lumbago, chapped hands, frost bites, etc., and is the standard remedy for burned wire cuts on animals, barrows and saddle galls, scratches, grease heel, caked under, itch, mange, etc.

It heals a wound from the bottom up and is thoroughly antiseptic. KING CACTUS OIL is sold by druggists, in 1c. and 5c. bottles, \$3 and \$5 per quart. Cuts on, or sent prepaid by the manufacturer, OLNEY & McDAID, Clinton, Iowa, if not obtainable at your druggist's.

Accept no Substitute.

For sale by

All**Enterprising****Druggists****President's Message**

(Continued from page 8.)

national interests of the islands, but, important though these objects are, it is not less important that we should favor their industrial development. The government can in certain ways help this directly, as by building good roads; but the fundamental and vital help must be given through the development of the industries of the islands, and a most efficient means to this end is to encourage big American corporations to start industries in them and this means to make it advantageous for them to do so. To limit the ownership of mining claims as has been done in the Philippines and Porto Rico the limit of holdings of land should be largely raised.

Alaska.
I earnestly ask that Alaska be given an elective delegate. Some person should be chosen who can speak with authority of the needs of the territory. The government should aid in the construction of a railroad from the Gulf of Alaska to the Yukon River, in American territory. In my last two messages I advocated certain additional action on behalf of Alaska. I shall not now repeat those recommendations, but I shall lay all my stress upon the one recommendation of giving to Alaska some one authorized to speak for it. I should prefer that the delegate was made elective, but if this is not deemed wise then make him appointive. At any rate, give Alaska some person whose business it shall be to speak with authority on her behalf to the congress. The natural resources of Alaska are great. Some of the chief needs of the peculiarly energetic, self-reliant, and typically American white population of Alaska were set forth in my last message. I do earnestly ask your attention to the needs of the Alaskan Indians. All Indians who are competent should receive the full rights of American citizenship. It is, for instance, a gross and indefensible wrong to deny to such hard-working, decent living Indians as the Metlakatla the right to obtain licenses as captains, pilots, and engineers, the right to enter mining claims, and to profit by the homestead law. These particular Indians are civilized, are competent and entitled to be put on the same basis with the white men round about them.

Admission to Statehood.
I recommend that Indian Territory and Oklahoma be admitted as one state and that New Mexico and Arizona be admitted as one state. There is no obligation upon us to treat territorial subdivisions, which are matters of convenience only, as binding us on the question of admission to statehood. Nothing has taken up more time in the congress during the past few years than the question as to the statehood to be granted to the four territories above mentioned, and after careful consideration of all that has been developed in the discussion of the question I recommend that they be immediately admitted as two states. There is no justification for further delay; and the advisability of making the four territories into two states has been clearly established.

In some of the territories the legislative assemblies issue licenses for gambling. The congress should by law forbid this practice, the harmful results of which are obvious at a glance.

The Panama Canal.

The treaty between the United States and the Republic of Panama, under which the construction of the Panama Canal was made possible, went into effect with its ratification by the United States senate on February 23, 1904. The canal properties of the French Canal company were transferred to the United States on April 23, 1904, on payment of \$40,000,000 to that company. On April 1, 1905, the commission was reorganized, and it now consists of Theodore P. Shonts, chairman, Charles E. Magoon, Benjamin M. Harrod, Rear-Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott, Brig. Gen. Peter C. Hains and Col. Oswald H. Ernst. John F. Stevens was appointed chief engineer on July 1 last. Active work in canal construction, mainly preparatory, has been in progress for less than a year and a half. During that period two points about the canal have ceased to be open to debate. First, the question of route; the canal will be built on the Isthmus of Panama. Second, the question of feasibility; there are no physical obstacles on this route that American engineering skill will not be able to overcome without serious difficulty, or that will prevent the completion of the canal within a reasonable time and at a reasonable cost. This is virtually the unanimous testimony of the engineers who have investigated the matter for the government.

The point which remains unsettled is the question of type, whether the canal shall be one of several locks above sea level, or at sea level with a single tide lock. On this point I hope to lay before the congress at an early date the findings of the advisory board of American and European engineers, that at my invitation have been considering the subject, together with the report of the commission thereon; and such comments thereon or recommendations in reference thereto as may seem necessary.

The American people is pledged to the speediest possible construction of a canal adequate to meet the demands which the commerce of the world will make upon it, and I appeal most earnestly to the congress to aid in the fulfillment of the pledge. Gratifying progress has been made during the past year and especially during the past four months. The greater part of the necessary preliminary work has been done. Actual work of excavation could be begun only on a limited scale till the canal zone was made a healthful place to live in and to work in. The Isthmus had to be sanitized first. The task has been so thoroughly accomplished that yellow fever has been virtually extirpated from the Isthmus and the general health conditions rapidly improved. The same methods

BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP

PERMANENTLY CURES
CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS
ASTHMA, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS
WHOOPIING COUGH AND CROUP

DO NOT DELAY

Until the drain on your system produces permanent disability. The human breathing machinery is a wonderful system of tubes and cells. To have good health it must be kept in good order. A COLD is considered of no importance, yet if it was known by its proper name of "throat inflammation," or "congestion of the lungs," its dangerous character would be appreciated. When a cold makes its appearance use at once Ballard's Horehound Syrup which will speedily overcome it. WHOOPING COUGH and CROUP Require Prompt Action. SNOW LINIMENT applied to the throat and chest gives wonderful relief, while Ballard's Horehound Syrup will rapidly stop the violent paroxysms of coughing. IT IS THE ONLY COUGH REMEDY THAT WILL POSITIVELY CURE WHOOPING COUGH AND CROUP.

BEST FOR CHILDREN

Mrs. Maud Adams, Goldthwaite, Tex., writes:—I have used Ballard's Horehound Syrup and find it the BEST medicine for croup, coughs and colds. My children use it and it is pleasant to take and quickly cures.

SAFE AND SURE Three Sizes, 25c, 50c, \$1.00

The Children's Favorite Remedy Every Bottle Guaranteed

Ballard Snow Liniment Co., St. Louis, Mo.

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY

CENTER BLOCK DRUG COMPANY.

which converted the island of Cuba from a pest hole, which menaced the health of the world, into a healthful place of abode, have been applied on the Isthmus with satisfactory results. There is no reason to doubt that when the plans for water supply, paving, and sewerage of Panama and Colon and the large labor camps have been fully carried out, the Isthmus will be, for the tropics, an unusually healthy place of abode. The work is so far advanced now that the health of all those employed in canal work is as well guarded as it is on similar work in this country and elsewhere.

In addition to sanitating the Isthmus, satisfactory quarters are being provided for employees and an adequate system of supplying them with wholesome food at reasonable prices has been created. Hospitals have been established and equipped that are without superiors of their kind anywhere. The country has thus been made fit to work in, and provision has been made for the welfare and comfort of those who are to do the work. During the past year a large portion of the plant with which the work is to be done has been ordered. It is confidently believed that by the middle of the approaching year a sufficient proportion of this plant will have been installed to enable us to resume the work of excavation on a large scale.

What is needed now and without delay is an appropriation by the congress to meet the current and accruing expenses of the commission. The first appropriation of \$10,000,000, out of the \$135,000,000 authorized by the Sponser act, was made three years ago. It is nearly exhausted. There is barely enough of it remaining to carry the commission to the end of the year. Unless the congress shall appropriate before that time all work must cease. To arrest progress for any length of time now, when matters are advancing so satisfactorily, would

(Concluded on page 10).

The Pure Mountain Ice

That Made Las Vegas Famous

	Per 100 lbs.
2,000 pounds or more, each delivery	20
1,000 to 2,000 pounds, each delivery	30c
200 to 1,000 pounds, each delivery	40c
50 to 200 pounds, each delivery	50c
Less than 50 pounds, each delivery	60c

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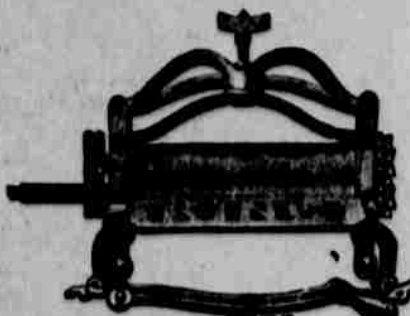
Browne & Manzanares Co**WHOLESALE GROCERS****WOOL, HIDES AND PELTS**

W. A. Wood Mowers Horse Rakes
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Complete Line of Amole Soap Always on Hand

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A LUCKY PURCHASE



Having bought the entire stock of clothes wringers of a certain jobbing house at a greatly reduced price, are offering them at what we usually have to pay.

Marvel, worth \$2.00, now... **\$1.50**
 Challenge, worth \$2.25, now... **1.75**
 Superior, worth \$3.50, now... **2.75**
 Universal, worth \$4.75, now... **3.00**

LUDWIG WM. ILFELD, THE HARDWAREMAN..

BRIDGE STREET, LAS VEGAS, N. M.

MEADOW CITY BRIEFS

Judge H. S. Wooster, who has been ill for some time, is weaker today.

Wanted—10,000 shares of Blake Milling & Mining Co. stock. Address Box 484. 12-50

The Ethnological club meets at the home of Miss Tamme tonight at 8 o'clock.

The Fortnightly club dance at Rosenthal hall Friday night will be well attended.

Machinist Fox of the local Santa Fe shops, has been given the position of night foreman.

The Mayflower band will give a masquerade ball at Barber hall on New Year's night.

The ice in the canyon is over six inches in thickness and as smooth as glass. It is a skater's paradise.

Taupert is showing a line of fine Rosaries for holiday gifts. Persons interested in this line of goods should make an early selection. 12-59

There will be a meeting of the Fraternal Union of America, lodge No. 77, tonight and a full attendance is desired. Election of officers.

The board of directors of the New Mexico hospital for the insane held their regular monthly meeting at their offices on the west side today.

The Chapman lodge, A. F. and A. M., will have work in the third degree at their regular meeting Thursday evening and a full attendance is desired.

The regular meeting of the Temple Aid society will be held Wednesday in the vestry of the temple at 3 o'clock. Prompt attendance is requested.

At the meeting of the school board last night Miss Mary Dillon was elected teacher for the overflow room. School will close for the holidays Dec. 22 and reopen Jan. 8.

Owing to the very great demands for space made by the president's message, which is published today in full, much local and telegraphic matter of importance is crowded out.

Charles White was conducted through the mysteries of Elldom by the local lodge last night and returned today to his home at Watrous, where he holds a responsible position with the Langtry-Sharp construction company.

The Normal university of this city is planning to bring the Santa Fe Indian football team here for a game in the near future. The High school and Normal football teams of this city are also planning for their third and decisive game, each team having won a game by the score of 6 to 0.

Ernest Blood, who has for the past year been highly successful as lessee and manager of the Duncan, has not renewed his contract. The time expired last night. Mr. Blood wishes to thank Las Vegas most sincerely for their patronage and support. Arthur Lowe will manage the Duncan for the coming year.

Prof. Hoenshel of the Raton high school writes a long letter to The Optic in which he claims that the player whom he certified as fair for the Raton-Las Vegas football game and who had withdrawn from the school two weeks before, was intending to come back to school. Prof. Hoenshel says that he did not violate the spirit of the rules in certifying. The Optic has a faint hope that some day in the far distant future the discussion on this football matter may end.

President's Message

(Continued from page 9).

be deplorable. There will be no money with which to meet pay-roll obligations and none with which to meet bills coming due for materials and supplies, and there will be demoralization of the forces, here and on the isthmus, now working so harmoniously and effectively, if there is delay in granting an emergency appropriation. Estimates of the amount necessary will be found in the accompanying reports of the secretary of war and the commission.

The Department of State.

I recommend more adequate provision than has been made heretofore for the work of the department of state. Within a few years there has been a very great increase in the amount and importance of the work to be done by that department, both in Washington and abroad. This has been caused by the great increase of our foreign trade, the increase of wealth among our people, which enables them to travel more generally than heretofore, the increase of American capital which is seeking investment in foreign countries, and the growth of our power and weight in the councils of the civilized world. There has been no corresponding increase of facilities for doing the work afforded the department having charge of our foreign relations.

Neither at home nor abroad is there a sufficient working force to do the business properly. In many respects the system which was adequate to the work of twenty-five, or even ten years ago, is inadequate now, and should be changed. Our consular force should be classified, and appointments should be made to the several classes, with authority to the executive to assign the members of each class to duty at such posts as the interests of the service require, instead of the appointments being made as at present to specified posts. There should be an adequate inspection service, so that the department may be able to inform itself how the business of each consulate is being done, instead of depending upon casual private information or rumor. The fee system should be entirely abolished, and a due equivalent made in salary to the officers who now eke out their subsistence by means of fees. Sufficient provision should be made for a clerical force in every consulate, composed entirely of Americans, instead of the insufficient provision now made, which compels the employment of great numbers of citizens of foreign countries whose services can be obtained for less money. At a large part of our consulates the office quarters and the clerical force are inadequate to the performance of the onerous duties imposed by the recent provisions of our immigration laws as well as by our increasing trade. In many parts of the world the lack of suitable quarters for our embassies, legations, and consulates detracts from the respect in which our officers ought to be held, and seriously impairs their weight and influence.

Suitable provision should be made for the expense of keeping our diplomatic officers more fully informed of what is being done from day to day in the progress of our diplomatic affairs with other countries. The lack of such information, caused by insufficient appropriations available for cable tolls and for clerical and messenger service, frequently puts our officers at a great disadvantage and detracts from their usefulness. The salary list should be readjusted. It does not now correspond either to the importance of the service to be rendered and the degrees of ability and experience required in the different positions, or to the differences in the cost of living. In many cases the salaries are quite inadequate.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
 The White House, December 5, 1905.

The fire alarm was sounded this morning at 7:30 o'clock, the members of the volunteer organization gathering at the department and quite a little excitement was aroused, but on investigation it was found that there was no conflagration and that the alarm had been occasioned by crossed wires or some other defect in the signal system.

The Florsheim SHOE
 Look for name in strap
The York
 A gentleman's boot, built for those who demand solid comfort in footwear. Though substantial, yet shapely and stylish.
 French calf button boot, medium wide flat toe, winter weight sole
 The kind your custom shoemaker would make at double our price.
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SPICHLER BOOT AND SHOE CO.

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We make it our business to study the little things that go to make life happy, and it's because of this study

that we know our coffee berries are the right kind of coffee berries; the kind that make a perfect, a satisfying cup.

If you are using a 35 cent grade of coffee, impart happiness at your breakfast-table by serving our

Fresh roasted brand of Moca and Java Coffee, 35c lb or 3 lbs for \$1.00

G. D. BOUCHER, THE New Mexico Coffee Roaster

Keep Strong ALWAYS

SCHAEFER'S OPERA HOUSE PHARMACY

sickness is a terrible thing. No one really realizes it until he, or some one in his family is at or near death's door. Medicine is one thing that stands between life and death. Your physician writes you a prescription that will do you good. It's up to the druggist to do the rest.

Be on the safe side—Bring your prescriptions where they will receive careful attention. That place is at



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If you want the full, piquant flavor of the choicest oysters, fresh from the depths of the ocean, try the delicious **SEALSHIP OYSTERS**. They are taken from the shells, washed quickly and put into a case of pure white enamel, sealed and packed in ice. They are not opened until they reach the dealer. They come out fresh, firm, unbroken and full of the delicious salt-water twang. The secret of their superiority lies in the use of the patent Sealship Carrier.

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SILKS

19 inch Chargeable and plain colors 55c yd and Black MOIRE

SPECIAL value in Outing Flannel at..... 9c yd

LADIES' all-wool Blouse Sweaters, \$2.00 value, for..... \$1.49

EXTRA special sale Ladies' Shirt Waists..... 98c

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