

HERE IS RELIC OF AMERICA IN ANCIENT DAYS

Indians of New Mexico Mold-
ing Civilization Before
Christ.

MOST PICTURESQUE CITY

BY FREDERICK J. HASKIN.
RITO DE LOS FRIJOLES, N. M., Aug. 30.—Long before Columbus crossed the Atlantic, and probably before Christ was born, there was a city in this barren canyon.

It was a city well worthy of the name, with many stone houses, churches and forts, arts and industries, and farm lands to feed its population, of whom there were perhaps two thousand.

The age of this city is a matter for speculation.

It is known only that it was a ruin when the Spaniards came in the sixteenth century.

There are many other things about it that puzzle archaeologists.

But its size and how it looked are apparent to every beholder.

For half of it was built of masonry, some of which still stands, and the other half was excavated in the face of the tufo cliffs.

These rooms made by digging are almost unchanged. The soot of ancient fires is still black on their roofs, and on their walls are the stone masonry.

On the walls which grain was ground, the stone tools with which the rooms were made, bit of pottery, arrow heads and many other remnants of the life that was.

For a long time writers romanced about the men who made these cliff dwellings.

Because the doors were low, so that a man could enter only on hands and knees, it was assumed that they were a pigmy race.

But Bandelier, Loomis and other able investigators discredited this charming fairy tale.

They showed that in all essentials, as shown by its remains, this civilization of the cliff dwellers was like the civilization of the Pueblo Indians of today.

They established the fact that the ancestors of the modern Pueblos lived in this cliff city in an age when they were a more thriving race than they have been in historical times, and when they needed such refuge in order to escape the Apaches and other nomad Indians.

STRIKING CITY SITE.

Never was a city built in a more picturesque and beautiful location.

Here the Rio Grande flows a way a thousand feet deep through a barren land of lava, iron hard and iron hot, frugally timbered with gnarled and hardy pinon and juniper.

Down to the river come other streams—little clear streams from the pointed peaks to the north—through gorges as deep and sheer as that of the Rio Grande itself.

But these tributary canyons are not cut through lava.

Their walls for the most part are of tufo, a volcanic deposit as soft and workable as chalk and yet as marble.

The Rito is one of these branch canyons.

It is perhaps 700 feet deep, and its walls are so abrupt that its floor can be reached only by a few steep and difficult trails.

You must picture it then as a vast crack in the face of the earth with walls steep and sheer, sculptured into all sorts of forms by wind and rain, and tinted in every shade of brown, from the palest buff to the richest of old masonry.

These walls are barren and sterile, but at the bottom of the canyon there are temple-like groves of pine and thick shade of willow and box elder along the stream, and open, level land where corn will grow.

And the level mess above are well timbered with pine and juniper and support rich game.

Wild turkey and blacktail deer are still abundant there, as they must have been in the days of the cliff dwellers.

There are bear in the canyons and mountain lions and coyotes are abundant.

PLACE'S CHARM EASILY SEEN.

It is easy to imagine the charm which such a spot would have for a tribe of primitive men, sedentary by habit, who longed for a place where they would be secure from plundering hands of nomad Indians.

They could raise corn in the canyons and perhaps on the mesas, game was abundant, the winters were mild, and the tufo cliffs made the building of homes an easy matter.

No doubt the rooms in the cliff walls were made first with rude stone picks.

The doors were made small so that a single round boulder would close one against a marauder.

Windows and chimney holes were dug, and shelves and cubbies for the storing of provisions.

Then, as the tribe grew strong and numerous, they made rafter holes in the cliffs and built two and three-story stone houses out in front of it.

They built a great circular communal house on the floor of the canyon.

All of its walls may still be traced, and some of them are yet several feet high.

And finally the shamans of the tribe climbed to a great cave in the cliff nearly 200 feet above the stream, and there they built one of their circular places of worship, called a kiva, half way between the silver water and the blue sky that looked over the rim-rock.

Never was a pagan temple more fitly set.

It is the beauty of this place that the country is just as it has always been, and that so much of the ancient city remains.

You have only to see its walls standing again, to populate it with brown men and women, like the Pueblos of today, save that they were probably more nearly naked, to hear the thunder of the drum from the ceremonial cave, the deep chanting of the men as they come home from the fields, the voices of laughing women trudging in long lines from the stream with tinajas full of water on their heads, and you have a picture of the city that was.

It was a civilization in the making.

These people were potters of great ability, making a glazed pottery, of which you may find abundant pits and which the modern Indians can not equal; they wore mantles of cotton, probably gotten in trade; they drew pictures on the rocks and painted them on the roofs of caves; they had an organized government and a religion with permanent temples.

Who can doubt that they would have evolved a true civilization had not an older and stronger one come along and kicked their pretty playthings all to pieces?

TOURISTS ARE NUMEROUS.

The cliff dwellings are popular again these summer days with the many tourists who come from Santa Fe to see them and with archaeologists, who explore and excavate and even insist on rebuilding some of the fallen walls to show how they used to be.

One can not help feeling this invasion is something of a desecration.

A strangely incongruous creature here is the eternal wandering young woman who snaps her futile little camera at everything and takes home with her everything else "perfectly lovely."

It is the stray stock

PAYS FOR HIS SUIT, BUT HE'S 58 YEARS LATE

When the national encampment of the G. A. R. opens in Indianapolis Sept. 19, W. C. Davis of Lancaster, Ky., father of W. C. Davis, Jr., of 1305 College avenue, will be here to look for a man whom he knows is honest beyond all doubt.

The reason he knows this man is honest is this:

In 1862 the elder Mr. Davis was a tailor in Stanford, Ky.

J. C. Dorchester, a resident of Stanford, and a telegraph operator, came in for a suit of clothes.

His measure was taken and the suit delivered.

Upon delivery of the suit Mr. Dorchester asked that payment of the suit be deferred until the next pay day, as he was short of funds.

Mr. Davis agreed, but before pay day came Dorchester of Gen. Bragg's army came into Stanford and Dorchester, along with many other of the town's young men, in order to avoid capture or service with the Confederate army, left town in the dark of night.

He has not much longer to live, I want to leave the world square and not owing anyone.

Will you please let me know if you know anything of the matter, or for what amount the bill was?

The letter was as follows:

"Dear Sir—I learn that you are a son of a tailor who in 1862 kept a shop in Stanford, Ky. I had some tailor work done in his shop and before I could pay for it it was chased out of town by the approach of Gen. Ledbetter's brigade.

"Have you any account of this debt? Was it ever paid, or if not, how much was it?"

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HAYS SAYS COX'S CHARGES FALSE AND LIBELOUS

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have been suggested by the treasurer's office as tentative goals in different states, and the state committees themselves have fixed different quotas," he said.

"These are changing constantly, and always, of course, were made very much higher than the amount either necessary or anticipated.

"The fact is the quotas mean little. Furthermore, whatever may have been suggested as quotas by over-zealous solicitors in their enthusiasm in different localities, the fact remains that a certain amount was believed necessary and the budget above referred to was indicated therefor.

"There is actually a deficit in the republican treasury of \$28,374.60," Hays said.

After the convention he said the net balance in the hands of the national committee was \$196,621.27.

CAMPAIGN TREASURY DEFICIT IS SHOWN

"Since the 1920 convention there has been raised in the national committee for its own use \$618,913.54, up to Aug. 28, 1920.

"During this period there have been raised by the states where we have a joint working arrangement for a joint campaign committee \$291,555.33, all due between now and Oct. 1.

"There was on hand on Aug. 25, 1920, in the national treasury, \$150,125.31, and we owe \$400,000.

"This anticipates expenditures. Of this we have loaned to the congressional campaign committee \$188,500; senatorial campaign committee \$50,000; and state campaign committees \$38,000.

"From June 14 to Aug. 25, 1920, the national committee has expended \$943,000.50.

"This leaves a deficit of \$28,374.60 on Aug. 28, 1920.

"However, we have on hand uncollected pledge cards amounting to \$291,555.33, all due between now and Oct. 1.

"The treasurer has these pledge cards. These pledges come from every state, and are from 2,304 persons, with an average contribution of \$125.55 per person.

"Of these 2,304 pledges, none are over \$1,000, except two, which are for \$5,000 each.

COX CONTRIBUTORS' LIST AVAILABLE.

"The names of all contributors, together with the amounts they have given, from June 14 to Aug. 25, 1920, are here for the inspection of the committee.

"During this period from June 14, 1920, to Aug. 25, 1920, there were 12,380 men and women contributors to both the national committee and to state committees through the joint collecting organization, an average of \$211.

"Of these none have been over the \$1,000 rule, except eight, which eight have given a total of \$13,800—an average of \$1,675.50.

"The highest of these was \$2,500.

"During approximately the nineteen months between Dec. 1, 1918, and June 12, 1920, the national committee raised \$1,955,897.40.

REED INSISTS ON SWORN STATEMENTS.

Senator Reed, Missouri, democratic member of the committee, interrupted Hays' statement when the G. O. P. chairman began to read a newspaper article telling of a meeting of the democratic executive committee at Atlantic City in August, 1919, at which it was stated, the democratic leaders planned to raise a \$100,000 fund.

Hays said he was reading the article as a counter-charge against the democrats.

Senator Kenyon asked Hays to keep away from that sort of evidence as much as possible.

Reed insisted that evidence should be obtained only from sworn witnesses and Senator Edge asked if he thought the committee should call Gov. Cox.

"If any member of the committee was called upon, I'm not objecting," Reed said. "But I don't think it is necessary at this time."

Reed asked Hays if he would charge, under oath, that the democrats set out to raise a \$100,000 fund set forth in these articles.

Reed and Hays engaged in a long wrangle regarding the admissibility of the articles as evidence.

Senator Kenyon opened the session promptly at 11:10 a. m., asking that Senator Harding's proposal to "abandon the league and put teeth in The Hague tribunal" when he speaks at the Ohio state fair tomorrow.

Among those who discussed the league with Cox at New York were David R. Francis, John B. Bassett, Smith college; John H. Moore, Harvard corporation; David H. Miller, Boston, former under-secretary of state.

The industrial situation was discussed with Thomas L. Chadbourne, former member of the president's industrial commission.

Cox's swing around the circle is to begin Thursday night, when he will leave for Lansing, where he will speak Friday.

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Principals in Murder



MR. AND MRS. FRANK SCHULTZ.

Following the recent murder of Mrs. Frank Schultz in the Palisades amusement park near New York city, her husband has been arrested as a material witness and held without bail.

He protests his innocence, but the story he told the authorities has aroused their suspicions.

He has not, however, been accused of the woman's murder.

farm organizations at Columbus and Saturday will invade Milwaukee.

Gov. Cox tomorrow will receive a first hand report of the political situation in the west from Franklin D. Roosevelt, vice presidential nominee, who has just completed a "swing around the circle."

The minority of Gov. Cox in general follows the Roosevelt tour.

Roosevelt has written to the governor that the league issue and the records of the house appropriations committee, that Secretary Meredith wants to levy an assessment for the democratic fund upon postmasters and other officials.

He had no comment to offer on the charge of