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ALBUQUERQUE MORNING JOURNAL.

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ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1910.

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By Carrier, 60 cents a Month.

WORLD RECORD FOR ALTITUDE BROKEN BY JOHNSTONE

American Aviator in Baby
Wright Machine Climbs to
Height of 9,714 Feet and
Wins Purse of \$5,000.

MOISANT WINNER OF LIBERTY STATUTE FLIGHT

International Meet at Belmont
Park Ends With Thrilling
Contests; Next Will Be Held
in England During 1911.

[By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire]
New York, Oct. 31.—A "baby" Wright roadster, with Ralph Johnstone at the wheel, glided gracefully to earth in the twilight at the close of the international aviation meet at Belmont park this evening with the biplane registering a new world's altitude record. The little machine of only 15 horse power had been up 9,714 feet, exceeding by 528 feet the height attained in France on October 1 by Henry W. Hinnman of Holland.

Johnstone's sky climbing feat was not the only notable incident of the closing day. Claude Grahame-White, the athletic Britisher who carries away the Gordon Bennett trophy, which takes the next international tournament to England, sharpened the sportsman's appetite with a challenge to John B. Moisant of Chicago, for another race from the park around the statue of liberty and return. Moisant, who won a \$10,000 prize last night around the statue yesterday, refused to consider the challenge unless White agreed to fly in a 50 horse power biplane, a machine equal in power to his own. White, who made the historic flight in a 100 horse power biplane, declined to entertain this counter offer so that the chance for another thrilling flight over Brooklyn is off.

Then Grahame-White, denied another chance for a visit to Miss Liberty, sent a thrill through the spectators when at the close of a speed race with J. A. McCurdy, of the Curtiss team, his propeller snapped, his monoplane dug into the ground in front of the grand stand, turned turtle, and buried the aviator underneath. He was uninjured and won the race.

Moisant's winning of the \$2,000 distance prize, offered by the Aero Club of America, was the other big event of the day. He traveled approximately 87 1/2 miles in two hours, in landing after winning the event, he smashed his propeller and broke a running wheel but escaped unscathed.

The Wright brothers were jubilant at Johnson's success. It was the first time he had ever flown their tiny roadster and he had set a new world's mark for aviators of the world. Arch Hoxey, his friends and rival climber, was one of the first to congratulate Johnstone.

As the crowds about the judge's stand cheered the announcement of Johnstone's wonderful air feat, J. Armstrong Drexel, swooped down to the earth. He had been battling in the air with the Wright pupil, "but had attained only 8,570 feet."

Johnstone had easily won the altitude event with his \$5,000 prize. The firm owners of the day was the two hour distance race for a purse of \$2,500, donated by members of the Aero Club of America.

The report of the bomb had hardly died away when far across the field the white wings of a monoplane shot up from the ground and swept toward the starting line. It was Moisant and he was flying the same machine with which he won the statue of liberty flight. "Red" Mars of the Curtiss team, and Simon and Latham of the French team followed quickly and the race was on. Moisant was declared the winner. He had been around the statue thirty-six times, a distance of about 87 1/2 miles. As he came to earth victorious, the accident occurred. His machine veered, bumped

along the ground for a few feet and then toppled over on its side. But Moisant did not get a scratch. Latham was second in this race with 35 laps to his credit and Simon third, with 27 laps.

Moisant took away \$2,000; Latham, \$1,000; and Simon, \$500. In a special speed race Audemars in a yellow Demobelle, was pitted against Garros in a white Demobelle. It was merely an exhibition and after a few laps they both darted across the field and came down gracefully together in front of their hangars. Garros had won.

Count de Lessens took up his sister for a spin above the course while the distance race was in progress.

The speed race between Grahame-White in a monoplane and McCurdy in a biplane demonstrated the superiority of the monoplane as a racer. They both did two laps of the course—a distance of about 15.53 miles. Grahame-White's unofficial time was 14:43.12; McCurdy's time was 25:43:04.

Grahame-White had finished the last lap and was gliding toward the judge's stand when his propeller snapped. In a moment he was buried under a wrecked machine about which a cloud of escaping vapor arose. Helpers rushed upon the field, lifted the broken air craft and hauled the Englishman from the wreckage. He limped a few steps, then waved his hand gallily to the crowd as a signal that he was not seriously injured.

Five minutes later he gave every one in front of the grand stand thrills by stepping from the hospital tent into a Farman biplane which he maneuvered uncomformably near the heads of the spectators. But he was happy, having won \$3,000 by taking the speed contest. McCurdy got a thousand.

Auburn was to be matched against Mars in a second speed race but the latter aviator did not so. Auburn rounded the course alone for several laps which netted him \$500.

The red lights were strung across the field, the evening shadows began to fall and Johnstone had come to earth when Grahame-White appeared again before the stands. He circled about the flickering lights, the white wings of his biplane appearing like a halloween spook dancing above the red glare from the field below. He soon disappeared toward the hangars in the dusk.

J. Armstrong Drexel announced at a dinner given to a number of fellow aviators that he would resign from the Aero Club of America "in disgust" because of the ruling prohibiting Grahame-White from a second trial at the \$10,000 Statue of Liberty flight won yesterday by John B. Moisant.

The dinner, he explained, was in no sense an opposition affair to the dinner of the Aero Club of America in honor of Allen H. Hoxey and Augustus F. Hoxey, winners of the world's record balloon flight into Canada. The majority of those present at the Drexel dinner attended the Aero club gathering later. Walter Wellman was a conspicuous guest seated near Hawley and Post.

PRESIDENT WANTS ONE CENT RATE ON LETTERS

Hopes to Recommend Reduction Before Retiring; Will Ask Congress to Revise Postage on the Magazines.

[By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire]
Washington, Oct. 31.—President Taft and Postmaster General Hitchcock reached an agreement today on the recommendations the president will make to congress regarding a change in the second class postage rates affecting magazines and other periodicals.

Mr. Taft will recommend that magazines be required to pay the present rate of one cent a pound on all reading matter and a much higher rate, to be determined later, on the advertising pages. Each magazine will be required to send a copy of its current issue to the postoffice department each week, or month, as the case may be. There the publication will be dissected, the reading matter and the advertising sections will be weighed separately and the amount of postage computed.

Newspapers will not be affected. The average haul of the newspaper is but 200 miles, while the average haul of the magazine is 1,100 miles.

The hauling of magazines in the mail has proved costly to the government and both the president and the postmaster general believe it has entered largely into the deficit shown each year in the postoffice department. This deficit has been reduced in the last year, a saving of \$11,000,000 having been reported from economies put into effect by Mr. Hitchcock. The adoption of a new rate for the magazine, Mr. Hitchcock believes, will entirely wipe out the deficit and put the postal establishment on a self-sustaining basis.

President Taft is looking forward to a one-cent rate for letter postage and hopes to recommend it before he leaves the White House. He hopes also to back up his recommendation with figures and estimates which will show that letter postage at this rate will yield a profit to the government.

Bandits Rob Texas Bank.
Palestine, Tex., Oct. 31.—Sheriff Black is in receipt of a message from Grapeland today telling him that the State Bank of Grapeland was robbed of \$5,000 last night.

STRIKERS GAIN MEDALS GIVEN STATE BOARDS MANY MORE RECRUITS FIFTY-EIGHT HEROES ACCUSED OF MEDDLING

TEN THOUSAND MEN
NOW IDLE, NEW YORK

Police Guard Wagons Driven by
Strike Breakers; Numerous
Fights Are Reported and One
Man May Die.

[By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire]
New York, Oct. 31.—The striking expressmen gained adherents today when between 1,500 and 1,800 workers of Monahan's Express, the Boston Delivery and the Manhattan Delivery companies joined issue with them. The platform men of the American Express company at the Grand Central station and the same company's way bill clerks went out in sympathy.

More than 10,000 men are now on strike demanding increased pay and shorter hours. There were many small disturbances in various parts of the city today, as strikers attacked wagons manned by strike breakers. Stones and missiles of all kinds were thrown and several drivers and their helpers were badly hurt. William Hoyt, a helper on an American Express wagon had his skull crushed with a brick and probably will die.

All disturbances were quickly quelled by the police, who dealt in no gentle manner with the strikers. Many arrests were made and heavy fines imposed. Policemen sat with the drivers of the 317 wagons of all companies that made deliveries in the city and an escort of from one to three mounted patrolmen followed each wagon.

It was announced at strike headquarters this evening that a conference with Mayor Dayner had been arranged for tomorrow, when the representatives of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters will make a formal protest against the employment of the municipal police as guards on the wagons of the express companies. It was stated also, that a meeting of the executive heads of the local unions had been arranged for tomorrow to discuss the advisability of calling a general strike of "everything on wheels in the city," affiliated with the unions, excepting railroads.

The loss of perishable goods continues heavy. Over the river in New Jersey there was no disorder today. Governor福特 arrived in Jersey City this afternoon and had a conference with Mayor Withers. His object was to determine whether it would be necessary to call out troops to maintain order.

The police tonight escorted a band of 500 strike breakers to the stables of the Adams Express company in the lower part of the city. The newcomers, many of whom are boys of 17 and 18 years, slept in the stables under police guard. Most of them were brought in from Philadelphia. Others are from New Jersey.

The stables of the Adams Express company resembled a garrison in a state of siege.

FATHER HAS TO PAY FOR DAUGHTER'S DECEPTION

Customs Officers Collect Full
Value and Duty on Gowns
Brought From Paris and Not
Declared.

[By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire]
New York, Oct. 31.—Miss Hortense M. Harder, who returned from school in Paris on Saturday, was involved in a customs investigation today because she had ignored the advice of her father to declare everything dutiable. The father, Victor A. Harder, a wealthy Brooklyn contractor, went to the customs house today and straightened out the tangle as far as possible.

"I wrote my daughter to declare everything and sent her a copy of the customs regulations and received her reply before she left Paris," said Mr. Harder at the hearing. He exhibited his daughter's reply, "Don't worry, papa; mother and I will declare everything."

Notwithstanding this promise, customs inspectors found seven undecleared gowns. They were seized and to obtain them today Mr. Harder was forced to pay their full value in addition to sixty per cent duty, \$562 in all. In view of the father's attitude, no further action will be taken in the case.

ADVISORY PRIMARY PROVISION IS ADOPTED

Two Republicans Vote With
Democrats for the Proposition
in Arizona Convention; Com-
mittees Begin Work.

[By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire]
Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 31.—The time limit for the introduction of propositions and resolutions to the constitutional convention and thereafter propositions can be submitted only by committees until the close will be confined to committee work.

The first actual division along party lines occurred today over the adoption of the provision for a direct primary for the selection of candidates for United States senator at the first state election and two republican delegates cast their lot with the democrats, voting for the resolution. The republican delegates opposed the provision on the ground it was in conflict with the enabling act specifications for the first election.

CARNEGIE COMMISSION
ANNOUNCES AWARDS

Rescues at Cherry Mine Figure
Prominently in the List; Fam-
ilies of Dead Are Amply Pro-
vided for.

[By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire]
Pittsburg, Oct. 31.—Fifty-eight names were added to the Carnegie hero list today by the Carnegie hero fund commission. For acts of heroism thirty silver and twenty-eight bronze medals were awarded the life-savers or their families in cases where death resulted.

In addition cash awards aggregating \$40,250 were made in thirty-three of the cases, the cash to be used for educational or other worthy purposes at the discretion of the executive committee, while in twenty-three other cases of rescue or attempted rescue where the heroes died pending ranging from \$20 to \$75 a month were made to the dependents with \$5 a month additional for each child left. Of the rescues from death or the attempts, seven were from railroad trains or street cars, nineteen from drowning, one from a runaway horse, eight from suffocation in gas producers or wells, twenty from fire and one from shooting.

The mine disaster in Cherry, Ill., in 1909, figured prominently in the hero list with the recognition of the heroism of thirteen miners. Eleven of these died from injuries in rescues of an unknown number of miners, and besides a silver medal, monthly stipends were made to the families in these cases. Two that survived were awarded the silver medal and \$1,000 cash.

The recipients of the awards and the classification of their heroism follow:

Bronze medals to Daniel W. McGowan, Groves, Cal., rescuing.

Bronze medals and cash as needed for specific purposes to Edmund M. Price, Los Angeles, street car.

W. Benjamin McNally, Plano, Tex., suffocation.

Henry P. McCoy, Pocatello, Idaho, suffocation.

John R. Ransom, Chebure, Tex., suffocation.

Silver medals and cash to C. Gustave Greenwald (died), Watsonville, Cal., suffocation; Joseph B. Plunazza, (died) Menderville, Mont., suffocation.

Hiram W. McIntosh (died), Fresno, Cal., train.

DAUGHTER MUST PAY DAMAGES TO HER MOTHER

Court Decides in Favor of
Woman Who Alleges That
Child Alienated Husband's
Affections.

[By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire]
Milwaukee, Oct. 31.—The Mrs. Johanna Huesemann is entitled to \$9,300 damages from her daughter, the wife of Dr. Wilhelm Becker, was the verdict of a jury in circuit court today in a \$25,000 alienation of affection suit of mother against daughter.

Mrs. Huesemann and Dr. Becker were married in Chicago in 1906. She was then 46 years old. He was 31. She had two daughters. One of them was Mrs. Hattie Bott, aged 26 at that time. Mrs. Bott was then living in St. Paul.

Some time after the marriage Mrs. Bott came to Milwaukee to visit her mother and her new stepfather and following her visit Mrs. Becker and the doctor separated. Alleging he compelled her to leave threatening to divorce her, Mrs. Huesemann now seeks a divorce from the doctor and her former name, Huesemann, was restored November 2, 1908.

On November 2, 1906, Mrs. Bott, the present Mrs. Becker, began suit for divorce from Dr. Bott. She got the divorce November 24, 1907. Five days later, according to testimony, Mrs. Bott and her stepfather married. Mrs. Huesemann-Becker-Huesemann said among other things that it was in July, 1905, that her daughter, "Widely, maliciously and wickedly" gained the affections of Dr. Becker and sought to entice him to desert his wife, Mrs. Huesemann.

Auctioneer indicted for raffling house.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 31.—Charged with using the mails "for a scheme similar to a lottery," B. Bernard, an auctioneer, was indicted by the federal grand jury here today.

Bernard recently raffled off a furnished house and lot in Grove Park, valued at \$10,000, the chances selling for \$1 each. The winning number was held by Mrs. Bernard's brother, who lives in New York city.

When the result was announced an indignation meeting was held by the Atlanta holders of the tickets and a fund was subscribed for an investigation which finally resulted in the indictment.

RAILROAD ATTORNEY
BLAMES COMMISSIONS

Declares They Are Causing
Trouble Between Roads and
Shippers; Freight Rate Hear-
ing Ends Today.

[By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire]
Chicago, Oct. 31.—Stanley H. Johnson, assistant freight traffic manager of the Rock Island lines, declared before the interstate commerce commission that certain state railroad commissions are causing most of the trouble between the shippers and the railroads.

Johnson's statement was made while he was being questioned by Commissioners Lane and Clark, who intimated their belief that the railroads are not satisfied with regulation because it limits their power to increase revenues.

The hearing of the proposed advances in rates will be concluded tomorrow and the evidence will then be reviewed in Washington before a decision is announced.

In concluding the examination of Johnson, Commissioner Lane at once delved into the action of the railroads previous to the existence of the various commerce commissions.

"Why did you not get up to this rate before these interfering commissions came into existence?" asked Commissioner Lane.

"State commissions are an embarrassment and all the trouble between the shippers and the railroads could be adjusted in a satisfactory manner if the different state commissions were out of the way," replied Johnson.

"You are not satisfied with regulation because it limits your power to increase your revenue," said Commissioner Lane, "and you were not satisfied with non-regulation prior to 1906 because you say that led to bankruptcies—now what will satisfy you? To get the rates at a higher rate, yet your own and other roads were placed in the hands of receivers. Now we come along—"

"Yes," interrupted Johnson, "We might get along famously with your honors and colleagues if we did not have all of these state commissions to contend with."

"Is it not a fact," said Commissioner Lane, "that you are laying the burden on the interstate commerce commission which were laid upon you by the state commissions?"

"I do not see it that way," replied the witness. "There is a doublet between the state and federal bodies to control the railroads. If the responsibility were not divided it would be simplified."

General Dickinson of counsel for the railroad took the witness in hand at this juncture.

"Did you advance all commodity rates?" asked General Dickinson.

"We did not," replied Johnson.

"Did you advance any class rates?"

"We did not."

"Why were advances made on the particular articles mentioned?"

"To divide the traffic into three classes. First, a class rate; second, to list slight movements as light weight commodities; and, third, to list the heavy commodities."

Excepting grain and coal none of the heavy commodities have been advanced. Generally speaking the advances were made on manufacturing articles. The increase affects but 12.33 per cent of the tonnage of our road.

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CRITICISM OF ENABLING ACT SHARP AND SEVERE

Amendment Adopted By Unani-
mous Vote Indicating to Con-
gress Language Clause Is In-
serted Under Compulsion.

CAUSTIC REMARKS MADE
BY MANY DELEGATES

[Special Dispatch to the Morning Journal]
Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 31.—By unanimous consent the constitutional convention this afternoon voted its protest at the unnecessary and humiliating provision of the enabling act which requires the incorporation into the fundamental law of various and sundry matters which Senator Beveridge thought necessary for the government of what that eminent statesman presumably considers a semi-barbarous people.

The report of the committee on ordinance compact with the United States was under consideration in committee of the whole with Delegate Springer in the chair. As the reading proceeded a wave of indignation seemed to spread over the convention. Democratic and republican alike arose and denounced the language of the enabling act which, while purporting to be for the purpose of admitting New Mexico to the union on an equality with the other states, surrounds her with conditions hitherto unheard of in laws of this character.

The constitution of the United States and the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo were quoted as showing that the requirements that state officers shall be able to conduct business in the English language, was unfair and a violation of pledges made to the people of New Mexico when this country was first occupied by the American military forces. As showing that the restriction was unnecessary it was pointed out that not since 1870 has there been a territorial officer in New Mexico unable to conduct business in the English language.

The report of the committee on ordinance compact with the United States is largely a formal document, made up of paragraphs, taken bodily from the enabling act, and which that act requires, shall be contained in the constitution. As far as section 6, the report enjoyed comparatively smooth sailing in the committee of the whole. When section 6 was reached, Delegate Fall moved that it be amended by inserting the words, "and in compliance with the provisions of the enabling act, it is provided."

This was done with a view to showing congress and the president, that the people of New Mexico do not own these provisions of their own free will, but do so under compulsion. Mr. Fall believed that when the state was admitted to the union, her representatives in Washington could prove to congress the injustice of these restrictions. He quoted General Kearney's proclamation to the people of New Mexico in which on behalf of the United States government that gallant soldier promised them all the rights and privileges of an American citizen, including the right to select their own lawmakers.

Delegate Somers echoed the sentiments of Mr. Fall. For forty years, he said, there had never been a territorial officer in New Mexico unable to conduct business in the English language.

He told of how a certain senator, whom he did not name, had once visited Santa Fe and questioned the school children as to their knowledge of English. This senator, said Mr. Somers, manifested the keenest disappointment upon learning that these children were quite as familiar with the English language as those of similar age in Indiana.

Delegate Compton, democrat of Roosevelt, where Spanish-speaking people are few, supported the Fall amendment. He believed it a proper protest against an unnecessary and unjust restriction, but was confident that the native people would be able to take care of themselves in spite of it.

Delegate Stover, quoted the enabling act itself as well as the constitution of the United States to prove the unconstitutionality and injustice of these provisions. The enabling act declares its purpose to be the admission of New Mexico on an equal footing with the other states of the Union. The other states of the Union, insisted Mr. Stover, have the right to select whom they please for their state officers and legislators, and, so long as this state is restricted in this manner, she is not on an equal footing with the other states of the Union.

Delegate Ferguson shared the sentiments of the speakers who had preceded him, and believed, with Judge Compton, that the native people would be able to take care of themselves despite the attempted restriction of the union.

Furthermore the court laid down the rule that the act of requiring the accused to put on a coat, alleged to have been worn when the crime was committed, did not amount to "requiring the prisoner to testify against himself."

Those points were made in the decision of the court in refusing to interfere with the sentence of life imprisonment imposed by the federal circuit court of western Washington upon James H. Holt on charge of having murdered Henry E. Johnson in Fort Worden barracks, Washington.

In announcing the opinion of the court, Justice Holmes says that the trial judge had gone to the limit in the exercise of his discretion on the trial but that he had committed no reversible error.

"No doubt, the more conservative course," said Justice Holmes, "is to exclude the jury during the consideration of the admissibility of confessions, but there is force in the judge's view that if the jurors are to play the part assigned to them by our law they will be able to do what a judge has to do every time he tries a case on the facts without their assistance and we cannot say that he was wrong in thinking that the most before him were competent for their task."

In regard to the jury separating during the trial, Justice Holmes said that if the mere opportunity for perjury was to be raised a presumption that they exist, it would be hard to maintain jury trials.

As to the court incident the justice made the remark that the principle underlying this objection would forbid a jury even to look at a prisoner and compare his features with a photograph.

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Declared in Convention That
Provisions Under Which New
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their right to participate in the affairs of government.

The closing argument for the amendment was made by Delegate Catron, who read from the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo the promise to the inhabitants of New Mexico that those of them who did not retain their identity as Mexican citizens should have all the rights and privileges of American citizens. Mr. Catron held that treaty rights were higher law than that of any state constitution and favored the amendment for the reason that it would enable New Mexico to bring the matter up in court, with a view to securing justice for her people after the constitution had been adopted. By a rising vote, the amendment was agreed to, one hundred to nothing.

Section 6, as amended, follows: "This state shall never enact any law restricting or abridging the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. And in compliance with the act of congress known as the enabling act, it is provided, that ability to read, write and speak and understand the English language sufficiently well to conduct the duties of the office without the aid of an interpreter shall be necessary qualification for all state officers and members of the legislature of this state."

The convention was called to order at 2:45 this afternoon with President Spies in the chair. Some fifteen provisions for state wide prohibition were read and referred to the committee on miscellaneous provisions. These petitions are to be re-referred to the committee on liquor traffic when the committee is formed. Delegates Mabry and Brice urged that this committee be appointed at an early date and the president promised that it would be done.

The report of the committee on executive department was presented by Chairman Burns. It was ordered printed and will be taken up for consideration at tomorrow's session. The same action was taken on a minority report by Mr. Richardson.

Chairman Prichard of the committee on education, presented a majority report from his committee, and Mr. Montoya gave notice of a minority report.

On motion of Delegate Luna, the convention resolved itself into a committee of the whole for a consideration of the report on bill of rights, with Mr. Dougherty in the chair. Mr. Dougherty is the first democrat to have the honor of presiding over the convention and he was given a hearty round of applause as he took his seat. It was noticeable that this applause came alike from republican and democratic members.

The bill of rights is largely a form of document. It has already appeared in the Morning Journal substantially as it was agreed upon today. During the reading many amendments were read and discussed at length, but few were adopted. The most important departure from the committee report was the striking out of section 15. This section provided that no one could be held in jail as a witness in a criminal case. While admitting the necessity of a provision of this kind, it was the sense of the committee of the whole that the section as drafted, was dangerous, in that it admitted of an accused being convicted of a serious crime upon the testimony of a witness without being confronted in court by his accuser. It is likely that the provision will be re-drafted and put into the constitution in a more perfect form.

Another amendment to the committee report, which was adopted at the suggestion of Mr. Wood, gives the inhabitants of the proposed state, all the rights, privileges and immunities, civil, political and religious, guaranteed them by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. This amendment was made part of the section reserving the inalienable right of a free people as set forth in the Declaration of Independence.

The report, which is only a partial one, was adopted in committee of the whole and agreed to by the convention. A complete report will be made by the committee in the near future. This report is to cover several matters which have not as yet been agreed upon.

There was a noticeable absence of politics in the proceedings today. Divisions were frequent and in every case they were on other than party lines. An example of this was when President Spies undertook to strike out section 23 of the bill of rights. This section declares the provisions of the constitution mandatory or prohibitory, unless expressly declared otherwise. Mr. Spies believed the section defective in that it attempted to lay down rules of instruction for the court. He held that the convention could not interpret its own work. In this the president was supported by Mr. Catron, who thought that the section involved a strict construction of the constitution which would lead to endless litigation. Notwithstanding the objection of these powerful leaders of the old guard, the section was retained by a vote of 44 to 25.

those exempted by the laws of the United States subject to military duty.

Delegate Tittman of Sierra objected to the report in toto, declaring that it proposed to create a standing army. He was voted down.

The initiative, referendum and recall appeared in a new form tonight. Delegate J. Francisco Romero of Socorro, during the discussion of the military affairs report, moved that all privates in the militia be appointed on the initiative of the people; that all sergeants and corporals be appointed by the legislature, subject to the recall and that all commissioned officers be appointed by the governor subject to the referendum. His motion failed to secure a second.

The report of the committee was agreed to and at 10 p. m. the convention adjourned until 2 p. m. tomorrow.

BATH TUB TRUST PROBE BEGINS

Special Examiner Takes Testimony in Suit Brought by Government Against Sixteen.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire) Pittsburgh, Oct. 31.—Government investigation into the so-called "bath tub trust," began here today before Lindsey C. Spencer of Baltimore, appointed examiner by the United States circuit court in that city to take testimony.

Edwin P. Grosvenor, special assistant to Attorney General Wickersham, is representing the government, while Attorney Herbert Noble of New York, Hartwell P. Heath and Frank G. Waller are for the defendants, who are the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing company of this city and fifteen other corporations.

Charges of violating the anti-trust law are alleged by the government and Edward L. Wayman of this city as a witness today told of an agreement he drew up and which the sixteen defendants signed, in which the corporations agreed upon a penalty for the violation of regulations controlling the marketing of their products.

Wayman identified a copy of these agreements and one which was a jobber's license agreement, in which he was named as licensee.

It was added that of 114 furnaces in operation, the licensees paid the licensee a royalty of \$5 a day on each furnace, for the use of various patents.

When the license observed his contract, however, it was provided that the licensee return eighty per cent of the original amount paid by the licensee, as rebate.

Wayman also showed that the sixteen defendants cannot sell any sanitary ware in the United States without first having a contract with him. He will resume his testimony tomorrow.

NATIVES OF ALASKA SLAUGHTERING CARIBOU

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 31.—Prince N. D. Chikla of Roumania, who has just returned from a hunting expedition in Alaska, says that the slaughter of caribou by the natives is appalling. Recently a single family of natives on Kani Peninsula butchered 1,500 caribou in one week for the hides only. A supply of caribou hides will be made by the committee in the near future.

This report is to cover several matters which have not as yet been agreed upon.

GOLD FROM ORLEANS SENT TO PHILADELPHIA

New Orleans, Oct. 31.—Following an order made known here today from the director of the mint at Washington that all gold bullion in the New Orleans mint be shipped to the Philadelphia mint, more than \$1,200,000 in bullion was transferred last week. Additional shipments of more than \$2,000,000 will be required to complete the transfer.

While no definite announcement of an abandonment of the mint at New Orleans has come from Washington, the action of the director apparently indicates that the reopening of the establishment is not contemplated at present.

JURIST ASKS COLONEL TO RETRACT

Explains Decision in Railroad Case

Roosevelt Criticism Declared Unjust and Due to Misunderstanding; Judge Says He Favors Compensation Act.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire) New Haven, Conn., Oct. 31.—Judge Simon E. Baldwin, democratic nominee for governor, sent a letter today to Former President Roosevelt in reply to the recent letter of the latter relating to Judge Baldwin's stand on certain labor legislation. The letter says:

"I have received your two answers (both undated) to my letter of October 24; one written before you received it, and the other written after you had read it.

"Apparently you have misunderstood the point of my communication. In it I referred to the fact that, in a public address in New Hampshire you had charged me with holding certain views of a point of law. I then stated that I did not hold that view, and never had and requested that you retract the charge.

"The passage from your address to which I referred was one in which, after referring to me as a former judge, you stated that I was a man who took the view that it was competent for the workman, when driven to accept any employment, to bind himself not to be compensated if he lost his life or limb in that occupation."

"In your first undated letter you state that your recollection of this passage in your address is that you mentioned that the democratic candidate for governor of Connecticut occupied a retrograde attitude as to the right of legislative bodies to interfere with what you regard as the utterly mis-called liberty of laboring men and women to contract for the performance of work under conditions which jeopardized their welfare and their lives and limbs; and that the republican party, on the contrary, stood for what you regard as the only proper progressive attitude, which is that it is not competent for the workman, who may be driven by dire need to accept any employment, in spite of the conditions imposed upon his acceptance, to bind himself or be bound in any way by any action of his, not to be compensated if his health is damaged, or if he loses life or limb in that occupation."

"You then remark that I sold in my letter to you of October 24 as printed that the view which you thus stated as that of the republican party would be opposed to the settled principles of law and that no competent lawyer could or would take it, and that to describe such a position to me was calculated to affect my standing as a lawyer."

"As to this, I would say that this view, which you describe, as that of the republican party, is the view which is generally taken by courts and lawyers, and was explicitly taken by me in my work on American railroad law, in a passage to which I refer you, in my letter of October 24. It is part of the general American common law, resting upon principles of right and justice, that have been generally accepted by the people of the United States."

"I did not complain in my former letter, nor do I now of your characterizing me as having been a 'retrograde.'"

"You have stated in public that I took the view that it was competent for the workman, when driven to accept any employment, to bind himself not to be compensated, if he lost life and limb in that occupation. I have denied that I ever took such a view. I will add that I have long been in favor of the workman's compensation law, in this country, and in applying it in this country, and was nominated to the office to which you referred by a party which called for such legislation in its platform."

"I now repeat my request that you retract the statement of which I complain. I ask it as a matter of fairness to one to whom his reputation as a lawyer is of value as well as in the interest of truth."

"It would seem to me that in your reference to the Hoxie case, in your second undated letter you not only go wide of the question between us, but write under a misapprehension of the rules which govern the decision of legal actions. Let me state a few of those, as to which there is no difference of opinion among any who have made the law a special study."

"A judge in deciding a case, has to pronounce on a past transaction. The only question coming before him is what were the rights of the parties when that transaction took place? This must depend on the law as it then existed."

"Most of our law is what is termed the customary or common law. In such generation the people make it and add to it by common consent as they go along; and so far as the courts recognize and approve it, it is enacted by the legislature. There has thus grown up a 'general common law' resting upon considerations of right and justice that have been generally accepted by the people of the United States, the rules of which necessarily governed the decision of the Hoxie case."

"The main question in the Hoxie case was whether a federal statute had altered the common law, as administered in the state courts of Connecticut. That the fellow servant rule was part of this common law in Connecticut was not questioned by any of the able counsel who participated in the argument."

The supreme court of errors had no power to repudiate this fellow servant rule, as applicable to the case before them. It had become generally acceptable as right and just in the middle of the last century by the American people. It had been recognized and applied by the supreme court of errors of Connecticut in many opinions."

Judge Baldwin here cites several opinions bearing on the case and continues:

"Shortly after I came upon the case, a case arose (Nolan vs. Railroad, 70 Connecticut reports, 184) in which this same fellow servant rule was relied upon. We applied it, as we were bound to do, but with the observation that it was too firmly established as law by a multitude of decisions to be now reversed or seriously modified by an exercise of the power vested in courts."

"No change having been made since then by the legislature of Connecticut, the rule was necessarily applied in the Hoxie case. Subsequently and on account of that decision, the federal law was altered so as to make it, in terms, applicable to actions in the state courts."

"Hoping that this letter may remove any misunderstanding of my request and that you will conclude that under these circumstances it is not an unreasonable one, I am, yours truly, 'SIMON E. BALDWIN.'"

ROOSEVELT MAKES NINE SPEECHES IN MANHATTAN

New York, Oct. 31.—Theodore Roosevelt except almost from end to end of Manhattan tonight, delivering nine speeches in behalf of Henry L. Stimson, the republican nominee for governor. At the nine stops he spoke fifteen minutes each following close on the trail of Mr. Stimson who had preceded him with an equal number of brief campaign talks. Both made Tammany Hall the target of attacks. When Colonel Roosevelt entered he was introduced as the "greatest citizen of the world." After an opening thrust at Tammany Hall he said:

"I ask for the support of the men of the east side because we are fighting your fight. We are trying to shape conditions so that every decent man can have the opportunity to show the stuff that is in him, so that any oppressed man may come here and have the chance to bring up himself and those dependent upon him under fair and honest treatment."

"A good deal is being said about new nationalism. Now, new nationalism is simply the effort to apply old moralities to new and changed conditions and not too long ago."

At the second stop, still on the lower east side, Mr. Stimson promised rich and poor alike a square deal. Colonel Roosevelt charged that those who are supporting Tammany Hall and the democratic ticket "are the men who have been foremost in endeavoring to nullify the child labor law and who have protested against the regulation of the hours of labor."

At the Murray Hill location, East side, Colonel Roosevelt said:

"I have no element of power except the belief of a number of my fellow citizens that I stand for what is decent and straight and that I want to bring nearer the day when there will be honesty and fair dealing between man and man. My power vanishes when I am alone, but it comes to be effective in what is straight and honest. I can fight for you, but I cannot gain the victory for you. I can point out the way, but you've got to do the fighting yourself. Now is your opportunity to take advantage of it."

Henry W. Taft also spoke at this meeting. The president's brother said in part:

"Some of our republican friends seek to defeat the republican state ticket as a means of injuring Mr. Roosevelt's political future. But the consequences of such a defeat would be so far reaching that they ought to be regarded by every thoughtful republican with the greatest concern, because of its effect upon the result of the presidential election in 1912."

INDIANS SAY THEY WERE OFFERED BRIBES

Guthrie, Okla., Oct. 31.—Mack Johnson and George Kishketh, two Indian interpreters who are important witnesses for the government in the hearing to extradite to Mexico five men wanted there for alleged Kieka-poo land frauds, testified today that they had been offered \$500 each to "bribe" the defendants.

They said they had already been paid small amounts by two of the defendants, and that they had turned over the money to the prosecutor.

MARCHAND IS NAMED ATTORNEY FOR BOARD

Washington, Oct. 31.—John T. Marchand, for several years personal representative of President Winchell of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, has been appointed attorney of the interstate commerce commission. He took charge of his new duties today.

Mr. Marchand formerly had charge of the investigation of the criminal matters of the commission.

He made investigations under the Tillman-Gillette resolutions of the coal land cases on the Union Pacific and Rio Grande railroads involving millions of dollars worth of public domain alleged to have been fraudulently obtained from the government.

BURLINGTON ROAD ISSUES ANNUAL REPORT

Chicago, Oct. 31.—The fifty-sixth annual report of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company for the fiscal year 1910 was made public today. Departing from a previous custom, reports on the Colorado & Southern lines and the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City railroad were accounted for separately.

Operating revenue of the Burlington was \$47,894,537, an increase over 1909 of \$2,444,888. Operating expenses were \$42,016,964, an increase of \$3,441,967. The net income from operation was, therefore, \$5,877,573.

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Our Fresh Fruit Pies—large size—at 10 cents, are a great success. We have more than doubled the quantity we are making. Include one with today's order.

We have just received a full line of exquisite candles in one-pound packages. Take a pound home with you today.

JAFFA'S

Phones 31 and 32.

Deducting taxes, etc., the road received an income of \$21,723,533. Adding rents, etc., the gross operating income, totals \$24,747,257. Deducting from this interest on bonds, sinking funds, etc., the net corporate income is \$13,398,746. After paying dividends and making appropriation for betterments, the balance of \$1,126,611 remains as compared with a balance of \$1,266,871 the previous year.

The gross income of the Colorado & Southern lines was \$6,060,969. Deducting total expenses of \$5,105,356 the net corporate income is placed at \$2,951,613. Payment of dividends leaves a balance of \$1,651,633.

The Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City road was operated at expense of \$921,341, showing a deficit of \$49,273, as compared with a surplus of \$14,966 the previous year.

DYNAMITE SUSPECTS MAY BE BANK ROBBERS

One Man Held at Acapulco Is Believed Implicated in Robbery of Los Angeles Institution Several Weeks Ago.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire) Mexico City, Oct. 31.—The Mexican authorities aided by the American consul at Acapulco, while watching for the men suspected of being implicated in dynamiting the Los Angeles Times building, it is now believed according to dispatches received from Acapulco today, have succeeded in capturing instead one or more bank robbers wanted in Los Angeles. This belief is based on the fact that the descriptions furnished by private detective agencies of men sought in connection with the bank robbery seem to fit one or more of the suspects now held at the Mexican port.

A telegram was received here from the Farmers' and Merchants' National bank of Los Angeles saying the officials of that institution desired the arrest of Wilson P. Evans, who is supposed to have left San Francisco on the schooner Kate.

The suspects now being held at Acapulco were taken from aboard that vessel. It is understood that \$10,000 has been offered for Evans' capture. Although the message mentioned but one man as being sought for the alleged crime, dispatches from Acapulco stated that another, whose name it is thought is Harry Hamilton, appearing on the bank's papers as Harry Hamm, is believed to be an accomplice.

Acapulco dispatches stated that the men of \$11,000 was found aboard the schooner, but failed to state in whose possession. The men were brought before the district judge by American

Consul Marion Lecher and given a preliminary examination. They were returned to jail awaiting advice from Washington, the matter having been taken up directly with the state department.

OFFICIALS CONVINCED THAT HAM IS EVANS. Mexico City, Oct. 31.—Dispatches received here tonight stated that the American consul at Acapulco and the Mexican authorities are convinced that one of the men arrested there on suspicion of being implicated in the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building is Wilson P. Evans, and to be wanted in Los Angeles for embezzlement and that the others are not the parties for which search was being made.

One man gave his name as Harry Hamm. According to the dispatch, papers found in his baggage indicate that Evans is his real name. The man is under arrest. The others who were arrested have been released.

NEW YORK BUDGET SHOWS BIG INCREASE

New York, Oct. 31.—The budget for New York City for the year 1911 as finally adopted today by the board of establishment and signed by all the members of the board, runs up to \$174,079,335, nearly \$11,000,000 higher than that for 1910, which amounted to \$163,136,302.



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SPORTS

BATTLING NELSON IN CLASS WITH JEFFRIES

La Grave, Untrained and Nervous, Easily Holds Former Champion to a Draw in Fifteen Rounds.

[By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire] San Francisco, Oct. 31.—Batling Nelson and Antonio La Grave of this city fought a fifteen-round draw to-night before the Broadway Athletic club.

While Nelson displayed all of his old-time horing in tactics and kept after La Grave from the start, he clearly demonstrated that he is to be classed with the fighters who cannot come back. Several times he had the local boy worried, but La Grave could not gather the force to send home a knock-out punch.

La Grave was nervous at first. For three or four rounds it looked as though the old champion was going to have an easy time of it. Driving in straight lefts, varied now and then with the old right cross which helped him to the title, Nelson drove his man around the ring. After three or four rounds of this, La Grave stood down and fought back. He showed little science, but was rugged and game and his youth stayed off defeat which threatened him as far along as the twelfth round. Nelson showed no little cleverness in blocking, but this was offset by his wildness. He missed time and again with his right cross in the jaw.

In the last round La Grave stood up without flinching to a giv and take slugging that brought the crowd to its feet. The men were hammering away without evidence of distress when the gong clanged.

RECORDS BROKEN AT MEET IN NEW YORK

New York Athletics Lead By Good Score in Indoor Championship Contests.

[By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire] New York, Oct. 31.—Four thousand athletic enthusiasts went to Madison Square garden tonight to witness sixteen of the thirty-two track and field events of the two-night program of the National indoor championships of Amateur Athletic union. Two records were broken.

The Irish-American Athletic club suffered a severe setback in the first event, the 500-yard run when Melvin W. Sheppard, after winning his final heat, became ill and was unable to compete in the final. Sheppard started later in the thousand-yard run. The feature of the evening, but after going about 500 yards was compelled to quit. His rival, H. Glasing, winning the events in 2:20.

The first record broken during the evening was in the 56-pound weight for light. In the event Con Walsh of the New York Athletic club established a new American record of 16 feet, 3-16 inches, smashing the old record made by P. McDonald last year. The old figures were 15 feet, 3-8 inches, the second record to go was in the final event—the pole vault for distance in which Platt Adams of the New York Athletic club broke the old record of 28 feet made by Martin Sheridan in 1907 by 2-18 inches.

The two-mile race was a duel between Jack Monmouth of the Irish-American Athletic club and his club mate, Tom Collins, Monmouth won. The Irish-American Athletic club failed to score in the junior events and were 14 points behind their rivals, the New York Athletic club in the senior events. The point score tonight stands, senior events: New York Athletic club, 48; Irish-American Athletic club, 34. Junior: Postime American Athletic club, 19; New York Athletic club, 16.

BICYCLE RAGERS BREAK RECORD

Eight Teams Tie in First Ten Hours of Six Day Contest at Boston Arena.

[By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire] Boston, Oct. 31.—A new American record for a ten lap track in a six day bicycle race, ten hours a day was made at the conclusion of the first ten hours of the six day bicycle race at the Boston arena tonight. Eight teams tied at 222 miles one lap. The old mark of 222 miles 2 laps was

made at Park Square track in this city in 1908.

TWELVE TEAMS ENTER BUT TWO WITHDRAW.
Boston, Oct. 31.—Two had pulled out in the opening day of the six day bicycle race at the Boston arena, reduced the number of teams from twelve to ten, while Iver Lawson of Salt Lake, will be laid up for some time with a broken collar bone.

At the end of the seventh hour, nine of the teams had covered 135 miles and two laps, while a new team, Mitten and Waller, was one lap behind. As a result of the split in which eight teams were mixed up, Anderson of Denmark, partner of Floyd Krebs of Australia was injured and withdrew. Krebs was unable to secure another partner.

Griffin Whips O'Kelly.
Utica, N. Y., Oct. 31.—(Con O'Kelly, who had aspirations to meet Jack Johnson, was out-generaled by Hank Griffin of California here tonight in a ten round go. Griffin knocked O'Kelly down in the third round and opened a deep gash over his right eye. A moment later with a savage jab, Griffin proved the better fighter but O'Kelly's extra weight enabled him to stay until the finish.

RACING RESULTS

At Latonia.
Latonia, Oct. 31.—Carlton G., running in fine form, repeated his performance of last week by coming home a winner in the feature race at Latonia today in one of the most exciting finishes of the meeting. Carlton G. led all the way. Royal B. third, second and Milton B. third. Royal B. first race, 7 furlongs, selling. Judge Walton, won; Earl of Richmond, second; Canopian, third. Time, 1:27.

Second race, 6 furlongs—Planuteness, won; Moeckler, second; Stalwart Lad, third. Time, 1:14.

Third race, 7 furlongs—Westbury, won; Descomets, second; Aspirin, third. Time, 1:26 3-5.

Fourth race, mile and a sixteenth—Carlton G., won; Royal B., second; Milton B., third. Time, 1:46.

Fifth race, mile and seventy yards—Bad News, won; Topland, second; Hans, third. Time, 1:44.

Sixth race, mile and an eighth—Murdie M., won; Salina, second; Henry Hutchinson, third. Time, 1:52.

At Pimlico.
Baltimore, Oct. 31.—Pimlico closed its biggest turf meeting of the season today in a blaze of glory. As the day's feature, the classic Bowie stakes was offered and drew to the burlier probably the greatest lot of thoroughbreds that ever faced a starter in a two mile event. Everett, a gold crest colt in the Quilby stable at 8 to 1, came home first but was forced by Superstition, the heaviest played horse, to break the world's record. The time, 2:25 3-5, shaves off 1-5 from the figures set up in last year's Bowie by Fitzherbert.

First race, 6 furlongs—Slingshot, won; Pharaoh, second; King Pin, third. Time, 1:12 3-5.

Second race, mile and forty yards—Sandrian, won; Buxy, second; The Gardiner, third. Time, 1:42 1-5.

Third race, the Bowie stakes, two miles—Everett, won; Superstition, second; Bonnie Kelso, third. Time, 2:25 3-5.

Fourth race, steeplechase, two miles—Thistledele, won; Essex, second; Jimmy Lane, third. Time, 4:01 3-5.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs—Mr. Speed, won; Kinnelon, second; Elhart, third. Time, 1:13 3-5.

Sixth race, mile and a sixteenth—Captain Swanson, won; Anna L. Daley, second; Golden Castle, third. Time, 1:47 3-5.

Seventh race, 6 furlongs—Bodkin, won; Barney Lane, second; Orator, third. Time, 1:15.

EMPLOYEES NOTICED GAS IN TIMES BUILDING

Telegraphers Testify It Existed in Large Quantities Just Before Explosion Which Killed Twenty-One Men.

[By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire] Los Angeles, Oct. 31.—Witnesses in the Times explosion case testified before the coroner's jury today that trace gas was present in large volume in the building on the night the explosion occurred which wrecked the entire plant and killed twenty-one men. These witnesses who were telegraph operators testified that they had since lost their positions with the Western Union Telegraph company because of having made these statements.

Simultaneously with this testimony witnesses before the special grand jury swore that no odor of gas was detected in the building.

The men who testified to the presence of gas in the Times building before the explosion were William O. Farman and James Farley, telegraph operators who had worked up to a few minutes before the explosion. The telegraph department of the newspaper, both denied statements attributed to them that the building had been wrecked by a gas explosion, but asserted everybody in the telegraph room had smelled gas and had remarked upon it. A score or more of witnesses, all employees of the Times who were at work when the explosion occurred, were present when

the grand jury reconvened. Among them was Arthur Ball, a linotype operator, who declared that it was in quantity sufficient to have caused an explosion had escaped from a defective main, some typesetting machines would have been put out of commission.

"We never did have all the gas we could use for the machines," said Ball. "Whenever the pressure lessened to the slightest extent we always noticed it and I am certain if there had been any leak of gas the machines would have shown it before an explosion could have occurred."

Judge Walter Hayward, the presiding officer of the superior court, expelled the newspaper men today from the fourth floor of the county court house, where the special grand jury, appointed to investigate the explosion which wrecked the Los Angeles Times plant on October 1 is holding its sessions. The judge's order was issued in response to the request of Charles Weir, foreman of the grand jury who complained that reporters had been questioning the witnesses before they were called to the stand and had been anticipating the testimony brought out by the inquirers.

Samuel P. Brown, chief detective of the district attorney's office, who returned yesterday from San Francisco, said today that he would be a witness before the grand jury Wednesday, the day to which the inquisitorial body adjourned after the two sessions held today. He said that Earl Rogers, who also will be one of the principal witnesses to answer for alleged conspirators, Schmidt, Bryce and Coplan, with the dynamiting, would arrive tomorrow.

Rogers he added, had secured service of subpoenas on thirty-six witnesses in San Francisco. Seven of these are women.

MISSING BARBER IS HELD PRISONER

Denver and Wichita Police Search for Man Who Writes Mysterious Letter to Wife.

[By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire] Denver, Colo., Oct. 31.—Detectives of Denver, Wichita, Kan., and Hutchinson, Kan., are searching for Judd T. Williams, a barber, whose mysterious disappearance, followed by a still more mysterious letter to his wife at Wichita, has caused his relatives to think he is a prisoner in Denver. Williams, who is the son of a retired Baptist minister, living near Wichita, left that city October 17 for Hutchinson.

Several days later Mrs. Williams received a letter postmarked "Five Points Station, Denver," and dated October 25, in which Williams stated that he was being kept a prisoner, he did not know where, except that it was up in a high building, he was kept unconscious most of the time, he explained. He did not know who his captors were or why they kept him prisoner. He got the letter away, he explained, by dropping it out of the window. The Denver police have no clue.

Drainage Canal Is Closed.

Seattle, Oct. 31.—Captain Arthur Williams, United States army officer in charge of federal engineering work in Seattle, has obeyed the order of Thurston county superior court and closed the canal dug to carry away the surplus waters of Lake Washington. The injunction was granted at the instance of certain shore land owners who objected to the lowering of the lake, although the carrying away of the surplus waters would put an end to the winter floods in the great farming country tributary to Lake Washington.

SMUGGLERS' DOG WILL BE ENTERED IN SHOW

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 31.—"Sport," a dog 16 years of age, has been entered at the dog show which is being held here. A few years ago "Sport" was used by a gang of smugglers in bringing contraband articles across the Rio Grande and orders were issued at Washington to capture or kill the animal at any cost. Friends knowing of his remarkable intelligence, bought him from the smugglers to save his life.

MOBILE WEATHER MAN ISSUES STORM WARNING

Mobile, Ala., Oct. 31.—The local weather bureau today received the following: "Advisory 3 p. m. Indications of tropical storm east to south of Jamaica, moving west to northwest. Vessels leaving for the Caribbean sea should exercise caution."

(Signed) MOORE

Bullinger's Secretary Promoted.

Washington, Oct. 31.—Doh M. Carr, private secretary to Secretary Bullinger, has been promoted to the position of assistant to the secretary, the vacancy being created by the appointment some time ago of E. C. Finney, to be law officer of the reconstruction service. A. N. Brown of Seattle, who for a year has been Washington correspondent for the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Carr.

GIVES LIFE TO SAVE THREE SMALL CHILDREN

Lynn, Mass., Oct. 31.—To save three small children who had wandered on to the Boston and Maine railroad tracks in front of an express train, Stephen Jones gave up his life today.

The children were crossing the track unaware of the approaching train, when Jones ran toward the spot and warned them of their danger by his shouts so that they escaped. He misjudged the speed and distance of the express and the engine struck him.

\$50,000 WORTH OF COTTON SOLD AT CARLSBAD

Crop Will Run Bale and Half to the Acre; Alfalfa Crop bumper One and Acreage Is Rapidly Increasing.

[Special Correspondence to Morning Journal] Carlsbad, N. M., Oct. 30.—It is estimated that there will be fifty thousand dollars worth of cotton sold from the fields around Carlsbad by the end of the present season, the crop, ginned at Carlsbad running on an average a bale and a half to the acre. Cotton growing is no longer an experiment in the Pecos valley, but has been demonstrated a success.

The alfalfa crop around Carlsbad this year will be a bumper one and the acreage is rapidly increasing. The recent visit of the house of army engineers has been followed by the authoritative information that the Carlsbad project is to be considerably enlarged.

40 Cakes in Unique Contest.
A cake contest for the benefit of the Carlsbad brass band was a unique affair here Saturday evening. Forty cakes baked by Carlsbad women were on exhibition and were afterward auctioned off for the benefit of the band. Hundreds of people viewed the cakes at the Joyce-Fruit store. Dr. Ella Hicks winning the first prize. The contest was accompanied by a concert by the band.

VETERAN OF "PONY" EXPRESS CROSSES GREAT DIVIDE

Forty-Niner and Old Timer in West, 30 years in Pecos Valley, Passes to Reward at Las Vegas.

[Special Correspondence to Morning Journal] Roswell, N. M., Oct. 29.—Another old man of the west has crossed the divide. Albert Knox Dale, aged 82, died last night at Las Vegas, where he was taken a month ago for treatment at the asylum. The body will arrive in Roswell tomorrow night, with burial Tuesday.

For thirty years Mr. Dale lived in Roswell and few men, it may now be said, who came here before he did. Born in Murphysboro, Tenn., Mr. Dale went west when quite young and for many years was a "Pony Express" rider in Dakota, Wyoming and Montana. He was one of the first men into the mining country of Washington and Oregon and has been in practically every portion of the west. When the "wild and woolly" began to wear off in the west about thirty years ago, Mr. Dale came to Roswell, bought a farm and never left the valley.

The old timer was reticent about his family. A wife was drowned many years ago while sailing from Lower California to California. One son and a married daughter survive him. The whereabouts of the children is not known.

Mayor George T. Veal, representing the city, and William M. Addison, chairman of the board of county commissioners, plan to build a boulevard completely around the city of Roswell, following the corporation line. The work is to be done jointly by the city and county and has already started on the eastern border.

The United States court is trying the case of the U. S. against Oliver P. Weddle and Timothy O'Hara to annul a patent to a homestead claim near Artesia taken up by Weddle and which, the government claims, Weddle contracted to sell to O'Hara before he made final proof.

It is in time of sudden mishap or accident that Chamberlain's Liniment can be relied upon to take the place of the family doctor, who cannot always be found at the moment. Then it is that Chamberlain's Liniment is needed. It cures colds, coughs, croup, whooping cough, sore throat, influenza, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, sprains, cuts, wounds and bruises. Chamberlain's Liniment takes out the soreness and drives away the pain. Sold by all druggists.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS IN PAST WEEK IN MOGOLLON DISTRICT

(Silver City Enterprise.)

Silver City Mines.
The last shipment consisted of eleven bars of refined gold and silver bullion, produced from only a partial smelting of the concentrates on hand. An increased tonnage of bullion is now under review. The reinforced concrete foundation for the mortars is completed; engine foundation is being laid and all other work is keeping pace. The features of cheap power and mechanical floor operation have received exhaustive investigation by

Ernestine Mining Company.
The mill is now running full time, crushing 100 tons per day; thirty-six sacks of high grade concentrates were produced from 629 tons crushed. The concentrates accumulated since the recent pipeline installation have not yet been smelted into bullion.

Deadwood Mines.
The rapid progress being made in the erection of the mill reflects great credit on the management. The main building started about a month ago, is now under review. The reinforced concrete foundation for the mortars is completed; engine foundation is being laid and all other work is keeping pace. The features of cheap power and mechanical floor operation have received exhaustive investigation by

the owners of this property and it is believed their innovation in these departments will prove to be a big stride towards the solution of a long pending case.

Mogollon Gold and Copper Company.
Grade is being prepared for the sawmill which will be installed to saw square timbers for the main shaft on the Company mine, which the management reports will be unwatered and retimbered at an early date. In the meantime, the main tunnel is being advanced on the east vein which is showing some values in native copper at the depth of 600 feet below apex of hill. Development continues on the Bloomer Girl, Florida and Little Charlie groups and the Matateche mine, practically all this work furnishing a mill grade of ore.

Gold Dust Mines Company.
This new corporation is developing its valuable group with an adequate force. The property is located on a vein lying south of the Last Chance. Gold predominates in the ore thus far encountered.

NEGRO RUNAWAY IS RUN OVER AND LOSES LEG

Ira Brown, Who Escaped From Reformatory Monday Gets as Far as Kansas and Has Bad Mixup With Railroad Train.

[Special Correspondence to Morning Journal] Springfield, N. M., Oct. 29.—Ira Brown, the young negro boy who escaped from the New Mexico reformatory school last Monday with Cliff Falk, a white boy, is now in a hospital somewhere in Kansas, according to latest advices. It is said that Brown was run over by a railroad train in Kansas and had one leg cut off, sustaining other injuries which may prove fatal. Falk it will be remembered, was captured and brought back. He told the officers that he and Brown robbed a section house at Dorsey of twenty-six dollars in money and some clothes and eatery. Brown was caught by the section men and severely beaten.

The three boys who got away Wednesday night were captured by J. E. Gillespie, near his ranch east of Colmar and returned to the institution. These three boys said they spent the night in an arroyo south of Springfield and nearly perished from hunger and exposure.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY FIGHT PICTURES THURSDAY

Thrilling Fifteen Rounds to Be Shown Graphically at Elks' Theater Here This Week.

The famous moving pictures of the Jeffries-Johnson fight of July 4th will be shown at the Elks' opera house for one night, Thursday, November 3. These are the original and only authentic copyrighted picture films of this great contest which so recently aroused international interest. These pictures are today creating a furore wherever shown and are being greeted with capacity houses.

From a photographic standpoint these pictures are the best ever taken of a title encounter. Every feature of the great fight has been brought out in its best phase and there is not a movement made by the two men that is not depicted in life-likeness upon the screen.

Probably one of the strongest features of this film is the pictures of Jeffries' training quarters and the prominent men of the sporting world who were assembled in Reno the day of the fight.

The film in detail shows a panoramic view of Reno twenty-four hours before the fight, showing the crowds on the streets, the many points of interest, the arrival of special trains bearing prominent characters, etc. This is followed by a series of pictures taken in the training quarters of the fighters showing the conditioning stunts of the principals, the reception of prominent visitors, including promoters, writers, fighters and sporting men in general. The principals are here seen in boxing and other athletic stunts incidental to training for the great contest.

Then follows the fifteen rounds of the contest showing every blow and movement in detail, including the three knock-downs and final knock-out in the last round. Every detail of the great battle is perfect and one can almost hear the labored breathing of the two great gladiators as they strain every nerve and muscle in a mighty battle for supremacy.

The consensus of opinion of those who have seen these pictures is that they are the best pictures of a fight ever taken. The number of women in the crowd at the inside is particularly noticeable is also the orderly character of the crowd throughout the fight. There is not the slightest evidence of the gore or blood of the fight brought to light.

Wherever the pictures have been shown the number of ladies in the audience has usually equaled and in some cases, exceeded the number of men. In this respect it might be mentioned that there is not a single objectionable feature shown in these pictures nor a single incident that would shock the most fastidious person.

Try a Morning Journal Want Ad.

FIGURES RECEIVED ON ANALYSIS OF STREAMS

Territorial Engineer's Office Has Results Giving Details of Constituents of Waters of Rivers in New Mexico.

[Special Correspondence to Morning Journal] Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 30.—The office of the territorial engineer today received the first figures of the analysis of waters of various streams in the territory. The figures show the amount of solids in the waters and the test was made at the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts at Mesilla Park and is scientifically accurate. The figures give the proportion of solid matter in 100,000 parts of water, and Santa Fe water stands at the top for freedom from solids. The following are the results:

Santa Fe, 4.60; Rio Lugo, 5.70; Rio Chama at Chama, 11.50; Rio Pueblo, 15.00; Rio Rios, 21.00; Yarnosa at Durson, 23.00; Fomando de Tios, 23.50; San Juan, 28.40; Gila, 29.10; Oconero, 34.50; Zuni, 37.20; Rio Grande, 37.80; Las Animas, 32.40; La Plata, 34.60; Rio Puerco, 41.10.

School Census of Grant County.
Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction James E. Clark today received the school census returns for 1910 from Grant county. The total population of school age, that is between the ages of 5 and 21 years, is 4,516 against 4,509 last year. There are 2,544 males and 2,172 females.

Territorial Funds.
Territorial Treasurer M. A. Otter today received from Game Warden Thomas P. Gable \$92.55 for the game protection fund, and \$258.50 from Jacobo Chaves, superintendent of insurance.

Declared to Be Suicide.
The mounted police have investigated the rumor that Pablo Gallegos, who was found dead at Antioch Chico, Guadalupe county, with a bullet wound in his temple and revolver at his feet, had been murdered. They declare that it was undoubtedly a case of suicide.

Adding to the Public Nest Egg.
Landing Commissioner H. P. Evelyn, for the territory, today received from the United States, \$23,292.48, five per cent of the net proceeds of public land sales in New Mexico during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, since the law went into effect, ten years ago, \$94,175.33 have been received for the permanent public school income fund from that source and \$71,181.83, the amount before today's remittance, is invested so as to bring 4 per cent interest. This year's receipts have been exceeded only once and that last year, when the amount was \$25,526.96. The amounts received each year since 1901, are as follows:

San Juan, \$1,879,180; Lincoln, \$1,365,637; Luna, \$1,607,033; Union, \$1,256,176; Rio Arriba, \$1,261,640; Guadalupe, \$1,209,379; Valencia, \$1,101,680; Torrance, \$1,184,590; Sierra, \$1,164,223; Tio, \$821,960; San Miguel, \$648,856; Sandoval, \$678,720; McKinley, \$607,520; Colfax, \$341,880; Quay, \$306,636; Mora, \$303,020; Santa Fe, \$220,880; Bernalillo, \$203,320; Roosevelt, \$113,570; Curry, \$59,769.

RESPONSIBILITY IS NOT FIXED

Coroners Jury Renders Verdict That Major Edward Beaumont Came to Death as Result of Rifle Bullet Wound.

That Major Edward Beaumont came to his death from the discharge of a rifle, was the verdict returned yesterday by a coroner's jury which was empaneled for the purpose of determining the cause of the aged miner's death who was found dead in his cabin near Algodones Sunday morning.

The jury met in Bernalillo, viewed the body there and then went to Algodones, where further investigation was done. The jury was unable to discover anything that indicated murder or suicide and it was the opinion of the jurors that he was accidentally killed, although this view was not incorporated into the verdict.

The body of Major Beaumont was buried in Bernalillo yesterday, no word having been received from relatives in Texas or California.

ALBUQUERQUE BOY SERIOUSLY HURT

Henry Crollott Sustains Concussion of Brain in Los Angeles, While Working on New Orpheum Theater.

Fred Crollott returned yesterday from Los Angeles, accompanied by his 19-year-old brother, Henry Crollott, who sustained a concussion of the brain in that city on October 7. Young Crollott is the son of Judge Seforino Crollott of Bernalillo and had resided in Los Angeles for two years.

Elks Theater

ONE NIGHT
3 Thursday 3
NOV. 3

Return engagement—last performance in territory. The Original \$200,000

Jeffries-Johnson

MOTION PICTURES
Graphically portraying the fifteen rounds of THE BIG FIGHT and all the principal scenes and incidents prior to this famous encounter.
PRICES : 25c and 50c
Seats now on sale.

He was an iron worker, employed by the Lively Iron Works. While working on the New Orpheum theater on Broadway, between Sixth and Seventh streets, he was struck on the head by a crank of a derrick and seriously injured. The crank knocked him from the fifth to the fourth floor, where he alighted on a narrow girder. James Gallagher, a fellow workman rescued him from his perilous position and saved his life. The injured lad was in a hospital for the past three weeks, but was brought home as soon as able to travel. It is believed that he will recover without any permanent injuries.

BLOWING UP THE OLDEST MINES IN UNITED STATES

Tons of Powder Used to Wreck Ancient Working—Santa Rita; Two Big Steam Shovels Digging Copper Out of Hills.

[Special Correspondence to Morning Journal] Silver City, N. M., Oct. 30.—Tons of powder are being used at the great Santa Rita copper camp to blow up the oldest mine workings in the United States in order to facilitate the new operations at the rich mines. That tremendous results are being accomplished at Santa Rita is told in the Silver City Enterprise as follows:

O. C. Hinman, John Lera and H. O. Wicks, met Wednesday at Santa Rita and Hurley making the trip in Mr. Hinman's machine. They say that these two places are the liveliest mining camps they ever saw. Santa Rita especially is a wonder and the people of New Mexico have no idea of the extent of the operations there or their importance to the copper producing industry. Two large steam shovels are leveling down the copper-bearing hills as if they were not hills, and work with almost human intelligence. It takes but thirty seconds for a shovel to dig its way in the side of a hill, load five tons, swing around and unload it on the waiting ore car. It loads an ore car in about two minutes. Two more shovels are to be put into commission soon. The postoffice building is almost completed. It is a commodious two-story structure, the upper floor of which will be used for lodge purposes. The sixty room bank house is also fast nearing completion.

One of the interesting operations at Santa Rita has been the literal blowing up of the underground workings for the purpose of loosening the soil to permit of its being scooped up by the steam shovels. There are miles and miles of underground workings on Chino Hill, some of them the oldest mine workings in the United States as Santa Rita was the scene of the earliest but thirty seconds for a shovel to dig its way in the side of a hill, load five tons, swing around and unload it on the waiting ore car. It loads an ore car in about two minutes. Two more shovels are to be put into commission soon. The postoffice building is almost completed. It is a commodious two-story structure, the upper floor of which will be used for lodge purposes. The sixty room bank house is also fast nearing completion.

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At Hurley, ten miles south of Santa Rita, is a scene of activity and bustle where ten months ago was a quiet cow pasture. Train loads of material are being hauled from Santa Rita and from outside points. Wednesday, there were eight cars of crushed rock and sixteen cars of lumber hauled into camp, for the big concentrator, the concrete foundation for which are being poured. Eight powerful locomotives are employed and keep things humming. Several hundred men are employed at Hurley. The water supply at Apache Tejo, which has been developed by the company, is immense and is sufficient to treat several thousand tons of ore per day.

D. C. Jackling, general manager, and a large stockholder in the company, visited the properties recently, dispatch from Salt Lake states that it is not improbable

BUSINESS AGAIN FAIRLY ACTIVE IN BOSTON

Manufacturers Show Constant Interest; Big Clip Remains Unsold in New Mexico, 500,000 Pounds Recently Sold.

At last the volume of business being accomplished on the Boston market is sufficiently large to warrant the term "fairly active." In referring to the demand for wool, says the Boston Commercial Bulletin, manufacturers have shown constant interest during the past two weeks and they are still taking a moderately substantial aggregate.

The domestic trade in the continued activity of the American Woolen company in domestic wools. As reported last week, the leading corporation purchased approximately 2,000,000 pounds of half-blood territory wool in Boston, but to this must be added enough to bring the total up to fully 10,000,000 pounds, not more.

At the same time, the Philadelphia buyers of the same company, who have been active in Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Chicago, in Boston the purchases of the American Woolen company this week are conservative, estimated at 3,000,000 pounds of half-blood and quarter-blood. In St. Louis, it is understood that fully 1,000,000 pounds of Idaho, half-blood were bought during the past week while in Chicago it is understood that about 500,000 pounds of territory were picked up for the same company.

The Philadelphia purchases are also an estimate of purchases of 1,000,000 pounds by this company since the buying spirit started two weeks ago is fully maintained by reports from the most authoritative sources. In addition to the activity of the largest wool consumers in the country, it is reported that a prominent Rhode Island mill bought approximately 2,000,000 pounds of line, to the middle territory wools running in the trade are feeling the greatly increased activity as a number of the larger mills are represented as well as many of the smaller manufacturers. From the standpoint of the dealer, the situation is undoubtedly bright, for manufacturers have delayed the purchase of raw material stocks as long as possible, and as a result, supplies must be required soon to take care of the goods requirements. Late reports from New York state that there is more business being done in heavy weight goods than the duplicate movement in spring fabrics has not yet in satisfactorily yet. Seasonable cold weather is needed to stimulate the retail trade which in turn will impact its activity to the primary market.

There is still more or less hesitation in feeling wool goods but it is becoming more generally realized every day that the available supply would not be sufficient to take care of a normal demand. After the November elections when the people will have expressed their desires on the matter of policy, an improvement in general business should follow and the wool trade should receive its share of the activity. Prices are quoted today are without doubt higher than those of a few months ago, but the question that any change would be toward a higher basis. Domestic wools are so cheap that by comparison with the figures ruling on for ten weeks abroad that with a few isolated exceptions, American manufacturers will not consider the purchase of foreign stock except at several cents less than the cost of importing.

The aggregate movement of the week, according to the American Woolen company, is approximately 5,000,000 pounds and the same amount removed by the Rhode Island mill above referred to only 4,000,000 pounds are left to be taken by the numerous other buyers.

The demand is varied and runs through practically all kinds of territory from coarse to fine including orlon, bags, scouring lots, graded half-blood, the staple and fine clothing. Although prices are no higher there is undoubtedly a firmer feeling in regard to values by most dealers it being claimed by some that it is rather foolish to sell at prevailing rates when by waiting a short while advances may be obtained without difficulty.

As noted above, the relatively cheaper rates obtaining on domestic wools are responsible for a substantial interest in foreign wools on this market is comparatively small as manufacturers are not willing to pay even the import cost. In one quarter of the market very moderate sales of Georgia 64s and 20s as well as crossbred 50s to 56s are reported. Carpet manufacturers are more quiet than last week in the wool market but prices are very firm and unchanged.

A dipster received from New Mexico state approximately 500,000 pounds of 1910 clip were sold there within a few days on an eastern account but the price paid is unobtainable. It is understood, however, that within a short while the shipment of New Mexico asked from 12 to 15 cents for their unclipped clips, which probably aggregate several million pounds.

Chicago Wool Market. The uncertainty due to the reform movement in the country over how long it will take to get wool and wools for the merchants are constantly expecting some change that will un-

settles business and prevent the speedy return of increased activity in these important industries.

To insure a more active trade in wool the manufacturers must first be in receipt of a substantial line of orders for wools from the clothiers, as it is admitted that it is not so much the price question for wool as the need of orders for the production of their mills, and this is the argument the consumers use to explain their idea of the situation.

There was a larger business in the week under review than for any like period during the past two months, as considerable over two thousand bags of the various grades of scoured wool changed owners while the domestic bright unwashed fleeces there were bought 23,700 pounds and 229,200 pounds of the semi-bright wool. Of the machine brushed pulled wool 645,400 pounds were taken by consumers while one and a half million pounds of territory fleeces were sold, and as the speculation is still out of the local market it is quite safe to say that the wool was sent to the mills, and as this review is about to be mailed there is a report of two other lines of wool just sold, particulars of which will be noted next week should these deals really be made.

POSSE IS CHASING TWO KIDNAPERS IN MEXICO

Father of American Girl Stolen By Peons Is Hot on the Trail and Battle Is Expected.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire) Mexico City, Oct. 31.—An armed party of men are now in close pursuit of two desperadoes, 16 years old, who kidnaped Grace Ralph, 15 years old, of Tamalulpa, Wednesday. Miss Ralph is a daughter of Dr. B. M. Ralph of Pender, Neb.

A few details of the kidnapping were contained in a telegram received at the American embassy late tonight from Consul Miller of Tampico. In the message the consul stated that Segundo Solera and Leandro Mondaca, desperadoes, robbed a safe and kidnapped the girl.

Dr. Ralph, the girl's father, as companion by friends is now in pursuit. The guilty parties have been reinforced and are headed for the Huasteca country, state of Vera Cruz. Consul Miller has asked that rurales be sent to aid the pursuing party, as the situation is serious, and he says a clash between pursuers and pursued, all of whom are armed, is probable.

Consul Miller says the proper papers have been made out for the arrest of the fugitives. The fate of the girl is in doubt.

PIERCE DENIES SALE OF MEXICAN PROPERTY

Mexico City, Oct. 31.—H. Clay Pierce, of the Waters-Pierce Oil company today made emphatic denial of the reported sale of the Mexican properties of the Waters-Pierce Oil company to the Mexican Petroleum company. He declared that his company had sold none of its property in Mexico. On the other hand, he said this Waters-Pierce organization had contracted to purchase practically all of the production of crude oil of the petroleum company to be used for refining purposes in Mexico.

ARMJO STILL AFTER BIG SLICE OF TEXAS

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 31.—In a signed statement made here today, Isidoro Armijo, chairman of the committee on boundaries of the New Mexico constitutional convention, declared the state of Texas must relinquish 800,000 acres of land valued at \$12,000,000 to New Mexico. Armijo said that an investigation has convinced him that the true Texas-New Mexico boundary is the 103 parallel, which is some distance east of the present line. The claim is not seriously regarded here.

MORALS OF THE BOY UNDER DISCUSSION

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 31.—Methods of educating the morals and modeling the character of boys were discussed at today's session of the thirty-seventh annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association. Dr. Graham Taylor of Chicago spoke on "Raising the child from delinquency." Industrial and civic conditions he said were sources of delinquency, but above all every child should enjoy the blessing of being born right.

Colonel W. B. Wakefield of London and Ernest Thompson Seton advocated the boy scout movement as a medium of training character.

"A boy in the temper years between 14 and 18," said Mr. Thompson, "must be treated through his own instincts. The old idea of boy's education by directing a boy's energy is the secret of success."

Bank Cashier a Suicide. Georgetown, Tex., Oct. 31.—When Bank Examiner Chambers appeared at the Weir State bank this afternoon to examine the institution, Cashier J. L. Lester stabbed himself in the throat and died within a few moments.

Walt is a small town a few miles from Georgetown. The condition of the bank's affairs has not been announced.

Stylish horses and buggies furnished on short notice by W. L. Trimble & Co., 212 North Second street, phone 3.

The best saddle horses to be had in the city are at W. L. Trimble's, 112 North Second street. Phone 3.

Try a Morning Journal Want Ad.

MILLION DOLLARS IN TOURIST CARS FOR SANTA FE

To Be Made Comfortable as Pullman Cars for Winter Traffic to Coast; \$2,500,000 for New Mallet Engines.

(Special Correspondence to Morning Journal) Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 30.—In preparation for the heavy winter tourist business to Pacific coast points the Santa Fe has ordered \$2,500,000 worth of new tourist cars from the Pullman company and will put the new cars into service November 5, on all lines west of Chicago.

The new cars will be electric lighted throughout, will contain sixteen full sections, with a large smoking room and women's boudoir.

In an attempt to make the tourist cars as comfortable and as safe as are the present Pullman coaches, each car has been constructed upon a much new chassis, carried on full standard six-wheel trucks.

This is the first line to the Pacific to be equipped with the modern type of tourist coaches and the innovation has been brought about to enable the line to operate the tourist trains on the same speed schedule as that operated for the California Limited, which recently cut the time from Chicago to Los Angeles from 72 to 48 hours.

The new innovation, taken in conjunction with the recent order placed for the delivery to the line of \$2,500,000 worth of Mallet type Baldwin engines for the use of the western line, promises a new era in transcontinental service.

The new engines that have been ordered are really two locomotives in one and are valued at more than \$70,000 each. The initial order placed was for forty engines and construction on the whole order is being rushed to completion.

With the delivery of the new cars and the completion of the engine contract, the Santa Fe will be in a position to set a transportation standard for transcontinental service that is only equaled by that of the Twentieth Century Limited from New York to Chicago.

"UNCLE DICK" IN SHOPS FOR GENERAL OVERHAULING

Santa Fe engine No. 2403, better known to old-timers as the "Uncle Dick" has been brought up to Raton from Las Vegas for repair work in the shops. This engine is named after Uncle Dick Wootton, the old keeper of Raton, who in the early days, and was the first engine used by the Santa Fe on the switch-back run when the road was being constructed through here in '79. At that time, the "Uncle Dick" was a monster for size and was looked upon as the pride of the system. Now it has been relegated to associate with the engines of the coal run and switch engine class, and has been employed in these capacities for the last several years at Las Vegas and Albuquerque. The engine is about a third of the size of its younger brother of the 900 class, setting low between the running gear, with smoke stack and cab about reaching to the height of the top of the boiler of the later class. Jack Campbell, new custodian of the properties of the Raton water works company's property at the Sugarite, was the engine's first driver during its long service on Raton pass, and can spin many interesting tales of the wonderful feats performed by this mountain climber during those pioneer days of service.

MAIN LINE ABANDONED FROM TODD TO RAINSTON

The old Santa Fe main line from Rainston to Todd, Cal., is now no more, it having been abandoned for the new roadway built for the double track. Only one track is in operation, but it is only a matter of a short time before the second is completed and thrown open for service in conjunction with the double track system extending from Daguerre to Cottonwood, a distance of twenty-two miles.

When it was decided to construct the double track the fate of the old single-track stretch of nearly five miles from Todd to Rainston was sealed. It was merely a continuation of curves. The new track cuts in a straight line the entire distance, and crosses and re-crosses the old main line in numerous places.

In order to get the new line in operation as soon as possible the energies of the several hundred trackmen and bridgemen were exerted on one of the two tracks. There are yet several bridges to be completed on the second track in addition to a large amount of ballasting and other track work.

This, however, will go forward with vim and although it is now impossible to have the entire twelve miles of double track from Rainston to Cottonwood on this division in operation by the original date set, November 1, it will not be many more weeks before the order is used for the operation of a double track system between those two points. The double track between Cottonwood and Todd has been operated a number of months, but between these stations it was necessary to only place an additional track, while between Todd and Rainston two tracks had to be laid under great difficulties.

Koonitz On Rates.

Topoka, Oct. 28.—In an interview in the State Journal, September 28, Governor Stubbs said that the proposed increase in freight rates would divert the livestock interests of Kansas alone over a million dollars. J. H. Koonitz, general freight agent of the Atchafalaya, Topoka and Santa Fe Railway company takes exception to the statement.

"The people," Mr. Koonitz said in a

reporter for the State Journal today, "are more interested in facts than they are in fiction, where freight rates are concerned. The specific hearing before the interstate commerce commission, so far as livestock is affected, involves the proposed advance of the rates from Kansas City and other Missouri river points to the Mississippi river. No other livestock rates are under consideration. But if the proposed advance applied to Kansas, Governor Stubbs would be off more than \$550,000 in his figures."

"During the year ending December 31, 1909, the railroads hauled out of Kansas city 29,097 cars of cattle to St. Louis, divided as follows: Washburn, 1,952; Missouri Pacific, 10,227; Burlington, 5,222; Atchafalaya, 1,413; Rock Island, 2,825. These shipments originated in Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, the Panhandle of Texas and Oklahoma as well as Kansas. Assuming that all of these cattle moved out of the state of Kansas, the entire advance on the 29,097 cars of the average weight of 23,400 pounds, would have been \$170,217.15. But as a matter of fact, not to exceed 40 per cent of the shipments originated in Kansas, and the increased freight charge to the Kansas shippers would have been \$68,000, instead of a million dollars, as estimated by Governor Stubbs."

500 MILES OF TRACK SOON TO BE UNDER TELEPHONE OPERATION

With 162 miles of the division working under the telephone dispatching system with great success, the Santa Fe has resumed the work of placing the circuits and within three months it is expected that the nearly 500 miles of track will be under telephone operation.

The San Bernardino Sun says: A gang of nearly twenty men are now stringing the wire on the Fifth district, which includes the San Jacinto and Temecula branches from Highgrove. The seven miles between this city and the junction point at Highgrove have been strung and the gang is moving over the branch at the rate of five and six miles a day.

As soon as this district is completed the loop will be strung and following its completion the remainder of the Fourth district, from Highgrove to Orange will be undertaken, and then the San Diego line and the Escondido and Fallbrook branches.

Three months, it is expected, will be required for the completion of the entire work, although each district will be put in operation as the telephones are placed.

The work now under way is continued only to the stringing of the wire, the instrument gang to follow later and install the telephones proper. This work will be done under the supervision of E. S. Salomon, who has succeeded Telephone Engineer Fisher, resigned, and who placed the first works.

CANDIDATE OF DRYS SAYS HE LIKES HIS BEER

Denver, Oct. 31.—District Judge Riddle today issued a peremptory writ of mandamus directing Secretary of State Pearce to permit the prohibition state executive committee to fill vacancies on the state ticket. The committee sought to place the name of George J. Kindel, supervisor of this city and well known contender for an adjustment of freight and express rates, on the ticket as candidate for congress from the first district, which includes Denver. Secretary of State Pearce refused to accept the selection on the ground that it had not been formally filed with him in the time limit.

Mr. Kindel in announcing his willingness to accept the place stated that he did not believe in prohibition and would not be bound in any way by the prohibition plank in the platform.

"I like my beer," said Mr. Kindel, "and I also like the plank in the prohibition platform relating to railroad rates."

It is on this rate plank that he has consented to run for congress.

NEW INDIAN SCHOOL IS ASSURED

Superintendent Shelton of Ship Rock Agency Announces Crozier Will Get School.

Another Indian school for the Navajos is to be built according to Superintendent Shelton of the Ship Rock Agency. The Gallup Republican says: "Some time ago the Republican published an article relative to the proposed establishment of another Indian school in the vicinity of Crozier. We are now informed that the establishment of the school is assured, Superintendent Shelton of the Ship Rock agency, who was one of the prime factors in the matter, has been able to announce that the school will be built at an early date. The ground upon which the building will be erected has been purchased from the Indians and as soon as the plans can be drawn the work of construction will be begun. At the present time it is expected that the smaller buildings to be constructed first to accommodate the pupils that are to start with the completion of quarters that will afford them the opportunity for an education. As the attendance increases, other buildings will be erected and the school promises to be one of the most important in the interest of the Navajo tribe. The proposed school is expected to be built at an early date, and at least the figures have not been given out. The education of the tribe is the surest method of putting them in line for self support."

He followed this by stating that he and his board knew that as a class the Navajos are excellent farmers, but he said the business had absorbed an amount of dishonesty and imprudence so great that one-half of it would have killed the banking business.

He spoke at a banquet given by the Chicago Irrigation association in honor of the Illinois delegates who at the annual meeting and the importance of the 1911 session in Chicago.

Cheraman—Did your mother try to inducte lessons of thrift?

Chicago Show Girl—Indeed, she did. Many of the time she said to me, "I was a child." "Maggie never live beyond your alimony."—Life.

Try a Journal Want Ad; Results

CHICAGO HAS BIG PLANS FOR NEXT CONGRESS

Enthusiasm Rampant at Banquet By Hamilton Club to Irrigation Association Members in Windy City.

That Chicago intends to make the Nineteenth annual irrigation congress a world center and to bring the cause of reclamation more prominently before the nation than ever before, was shown at a recent banquet given in Chicago by the Hamilton club to the members of the Chicago Irrigation association who were instrumental in securing the 1911 meet for Chicago. The Record-Herald has the following:

What Chicago must do to make the nineteenth National Irrigation congress, to be held in this city in 1911, the greatest and the most influential in the history of the movement was the keynote of the banquet given at the Hamilton club last night by the Chicago Irrigation association to the members who were instrumental in bringing the convention to Chicago for its next session.

Besides outlining the plans to make this meeting a gigantic success and to disseminate its lessons throughout the entire country the various speakers brought out the importance of the new national movement in irrigation, factoring and financial interests in Chicago.

Let Wants Be Known.

As expressed succinctly by John D. Hibbard, president of the North American Securities company, one of the speakers, the idea is "If we can make everybody know what we know that will be all we want."

The guests of honor were Judge Charles F. Fishback, D. H. Anderson, H. U. Mudge, W. H. DeLoe, J. W. Lange, John D. Hibbard, Henry A. Johnson, C. H. Schmidt, C. L. Seagraves, Victor Falkenberg, Curt M. Trent and Parker West. These gentlemen were the members of the association who went to the last congress at Pueblo, Colo., and succeeded in the face of strong opposition in securing the next convention for Chicago.

Speakers and Topics.

The speakers and the topics were as follows: Charles F. Fishback, "How Chicago Won the Nineteenth Irrigation Congress"; J. D. Hibbard, "The Development of the West and What It Means to Chicago"; Curt M. Trent, "Why the Irrigation Congress Should Be Held in Chicago"; J. E. Bangs, of the Colonial Savings Bank and Trust company, "What Should Be Known Concerning An Irrigation Bond"; Victor Falkenberg, representing the engineering interests, "What the Development of the West Means to Merchants, Manufacturers and Contractors"; W. G. De Celle, "Improved Land and the Basis of All Values"; C. H. Schmidt, commissioner of immigration of the Rock Island system, "The Settlement of Our Deserted Lands"; Arthur Hooker of Spokane, Wash., secretary of the National Irrigation congress, "The History of the Irrigation Movement."

The Chicago Examiner says: "The Chicago Examiner, who the floods reclaim the deserts and make homes on the land," is the battle cry of the national irrigation congress. At the Hamilton club last night the cry was taken up by banqueters of the Chicago Irrigation association with the addition "and you add to the wealth and prosperity of our own Chicago."

The banquet was given to Judge Charles F. Fishback and his eleven fellow-delegates to the eighteenth annual meeting of the congress held recently in Pueblo. It was their reward for securing the nineteenth session for Chicago.

The next congress will be held here in October, 1911, with delegates from every state in the union and at the banquet the first plans for the reception of the irrigators were laid.

Arthur Hooker of Spokane, Wash., secretary of the National Irrigation congress was the principal speaker. He pointed out Chicago's wonderful opportunities and agencies to help along the work of reclaiming the arid lands of the west.

Judge Charles F. Fishback told the banqueters how the delegation won the nineteenth congress for Chicago. John D. Hibbard outlined what the development of the west meant for Chicago.

OVER PROMOTED IRRIGATED LAND BONDS DO DAMAGE.

The Chicago Tribune says: An explosion among some overpromoted irrigated land bonds that have shaken the entire market for that class of securities was predicted last night by John D. Hibbard, president of the North American Securities company.

Within a few minutes he declared there will be a general default on the bonds and it will grow trouble. It won't be any large explosion leaving big holdings, but the owner of a single bond that will tell of it. It is probable that all the bonds will suffer for a time.

He followed this by stating that he and his board knew that as a class the Navajos are excellent farmers, but he said the business had absorbed an amount of dishonesty and imprudence so great that one-half of it would have killed the banking business.

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Try a Journal Want Ad; Results

Fifty Years the Standard

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Cream of Tartar Powder Made From Grapes NO ALUM

MUCH INTEREST IN BATTLESHIP IDAHO POSTAL BANKS EXPERIMENTS BREAKS THE BIG GUN RECORD

Forty-eight Postoffices Selected After Careful Investigation to Make Tests Thorough as Possible.

Morning Journal Bureau, 613 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., Oct. 31.

There is much interest in the announcement that postal savings banks will be given their first trial under the recent law at forty-eight second class postoffices of the country, one in each state, according to a decision reached by the board of trustees.

The forty-eight postoffices at which the banks are to be established have been selected after careful investigation by the officers of the postoffice department, with a view to making the first test of the service as thorough as possible under the limited appropriation provided by congress.

The amount appropriated for the first year of the system was only \$100,000. From this sum must come all the expenses of equipment, including the engraving and printing of forms, certificates, bonds, etc., as well as the cost of clerical assistance for the conduct of the postal savings business.

Owing to the smallness of the appropriation, it has been impossible to establish postal savings banks during the first year in the large city postoffices of the country. The offices designated are all of the second class.

In their selection it has been the purpose to choose communities in which the conditions are exceptionally favorable for the development of a postal savings business. Most of the places on the list are industrial centers, where workers will be especially benefited by the kind of banking facilities afforded.

A large percentage of the service is expected to come from the foreign-born Americans in those cities who are now remitting considerable sums to their native countries, usually in the form of money orders. Many of the places selected, particularly those in the west, are not adequately provided with other savings institutions.

The work of furnishing the necessary equipment to the postoffices selected and having the postmasters and their assistants thoroughly instructed in the operation of the banking system will probably consume several weeks, but every effort will be made to have the designated offices ready to receive deposits at the earliest feasible date.

It is probable that the plans devised for the new postal savings system will be given at least a month's trial in the original forty-eight offices before others are added to the list, although it is expected that the number of offices will be largely increased before the end of the current fiscal year.

PHOENIX GETS READY FOR BIG CROWDS AT THE ARIZONA FAIR

Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 30.—So that visitors to the territorial fair may be accommodated, the Phoenix Board of Trade has undertaken the listing of rooms and a general request for places that will be open during fair week has been issued. Already many replies have been received and the listing of rooms is now proceeding rapidly. Many householders are glad of this opportunity to extend courtesies and have decided to open their homes. Efforts are being made to place every one that visits Phoenix during this interesting time and every citizen of the Capital City is being called upon to welcome the strangers.

The board of supervisors have been asked to appoint four special policemen for the sole purpose of meeting all trains and directing the newly arrived to the Board of Trade where lists of accommodations will be on file. The new Board of Trade building will be headquarters during the fair week. Visitors can make appointments to meet there at the several tables which will be marked by the different counties of Arizona. Telephones and messenger service will be installed for the accommodation of the visitors.

From 1887 to 1907 deposits in the postal banks of Canada increased

Try a Morning Journal Want Ad

Gallant Crew of Ten Thousand Ton Sea Fighter Wins Red Pennant With Remarkable Long Distance Shooting.

Morning Journal Bureau, 613 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., Oct. 31.

All the world's records for gunnery have been broken by the crew of the United States battleship Idaho in the big gun target shooting held between Cape Henry and Charles this fall. The new marks set by the 12 and 16-inch guns of the 16,000-ton sea fighter, which by the side of some of the recently built Dreadnoughts of Germany and England in a more pygmy, are just now the talk of naval circles everywhere in the world.

During the practice in which she won her championship the sailors of the Idaho shattered targets at 10,000 yards distance. Had the little vessel been in battle she would have shattered in five minutes a battleship at a distance of five miles, had she shot with the same accuracy.

To the Idaho has been given the red pennant which marks her as carrying the best gunners. This is by no means a reflection on the crews of the other ships that took part in the marksmanship trials. Every battleship distinguished itself. The Vermont and Minnesota were so close in results to the Idaho that it was several days before a decision was announced favoring the latter vessel.

Two years ago the record made by the Idaho would have been an impossibility. For example, when the crew of the Indiana hit a mark four feet square four times consecutively at a distance of 1,000 yards, the sailors of the world were astounded. Yet the Idaho has hit a mark nearly ten times as far distant. In 1904 the Wisconsin made a world's record that was thought equally astonishing when at 16,000 yards she hit a mark nine times out of ten efforts.

During the same year, Yankee sailors gunners on the Kearsarge, hit a bull's eye 1,500 feet distant, ten times in five minutes, with an 8-inch gun while moving at the rate of 10 miles an hour, and a few months after a crew of the Texas made a new world's record of scoring eleven hits in ten minutes with 12-inch guns.

From \$21,500,000 to \$41,000,000, according to the deposits in chartered banks increased from \$21,000,000 to \$40,000,000. During the same period in the United Kingdom, with postal deposits increased \$200,000, the deposits in commercial institutions increased \$1,000,000,000.

The theory is that many people required the desire to bank their money.

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Try a Morning Journal Want Ad

The Albuquerque Morning Journal

(Official Newspaper of New Mexico)
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ALBUQUERQUE NEW MEXICO

ON A PLATTER.

To use the lingo of the day, New Mexico has had it handed to her on a platter.

Without any solicitation on the part of New Mexico, the management of the National Land and Irrigation exposition to be held in Chicago this month, has given this new state the best day of the whole show, the day upon which Chicago will entertain the biggest crowd of visitors, for New Mexico's own, to do what she will with it.

The action of the exposition directors is a significant recognition of the important position New Mexico occupies in this great exposition of the irrigated products of the great west.

The opportunity proffered New Mexico is a magnificent one. We have never had anything like it and every man in the state should put forth his best and most enthusiastic endeavors to see that New Mexico makes the very best use of her chance.

There is no discounting its importance. New Mexico day comes November 27, in the midst of the show and on the day after the opening of the International Livestock exposition as well. New Mexico is thus given the most prominent place in two big national expositions with all the advantages that come from being furnished with an audience of hundreds of thousands of people from all parts of the middle west and the east. It is safe to say that never in her history has New Mexico been so prominently before the nation as she will be at the Chicago land show. We must rise to the opportunity and that quickly, for the time is growing short.

In accordance with the suggestion of the exposition management, the secretary of the bureau of immigration, who has had charge of the New Mexico exhibit at the show, has invited Governor Mills, Secretary of State Nathan Jaffa, and other officials to be present in Chicago on New Mexico day and the members of the constitutional convention will receive a similar invitation. It is to be hoped that the governor and secretary and others will make their arrangements to be in Chicago on the day and to take a prominent part in the exercises.

Another ingenious plan has been suggested to swell the crowds in the Windy City on New Mexico day and to spread the news through the middle west that New Mexico is to have a day. All persons in New Mexico who have friends or acquaintances living near Chicago or in that general section are urged to write to their friends, calling their attention to New Mexico day and asking them if possible to be there. If this suggestion, which is being sent to all the rural papers by the Immigration secretary, is promptly followed, it will undoubtedly be the means of increasing our audience on November 27 by many thousands of people.

The exhibits from New Mexico will be accompanied to Chicago by about thirty representatives of commercial clubs, cities, counties and land companies. In addition to these it is hoped that many other New Mexicans may find it possible to go to Chicago in time to be there on the 27th and assist in the demonstration.

The display of irrigated products from the new state will be a magnificent one, selected with the nicest care, each district to put its best foot forward and make the best showing possible of its crop products. It will occupy the most advantageous position in the great Coliseum—adjoining the Santa Fe railway display and that of the state of California. It is safe to say that no other exhibition will attract as much attention, judging from last year's record at this show and the superiority of the exhibit this year in addition to this, however, the exposition has virtually accorded New Mexico pre-eminence in the west, making her the main feature of the

exposition, by gratuitously turning over to us the biggest day of the show for our very own.

There is no danger of exaggerating what this means to New Mexico. It is the main chance. We should take advantage of it promptly, enthusiastically, effectively.

Things are coming our way.

We are "advertised by our loving friends." The Socorro Chieftain says: The Albuquerque Journal is entitled to a vote of thanks from the friends of the School of Mines because of the excellent and impartial write-up that paper gave of the battle on the gridiron last Saturday. The Journal is growing in favor in Socorro every day.

"Mercurial" hardly describes the temperament of those Frenchmen. One day a howling riot greets the remarks of the premier who is threatened with bodily violence by a frenzied rabble. Next day the rioters sit in funeral and respectful silence and allow themselves to be called all sorts of names by the same gentleman. The French bark is considerably worse than the bite.

Colonel Roosevelt's chief pulverizer in New York is generous at any rate. It says: "To anybody who will tell us what Mr. Roosevelt's tariff principles and tariff convictions are, The World will give a handsomely bound copy of 'African Game Trails' by Theodore Roosevelt, and a year's subscription to the Outlook."

"Only one condition is imposed—namely, that the postoffice department does not declare the offer a violation of the anti-lottery law, in which case it will be withdrawn."

FAILING IN LINE.

Every day of every week sees some community in New Mexico falling into line for progress. Half a dozen commercial organizations have been formed since Albuquerque set the pace a few weeks ago. They are still coming, with the regularity and precision of clock work and New Mexico is witnessing the most remarkable awakening of civic pride in her history. Gallop is preparing to get on the wagon. The McKinley County Republican of that city says:

There seems to be a concerted movement on the part of the different towns in the territory to boost and push the interests of the state at large and each city and town in particular. The commercial clubs and business men's clubs are especially active and it is certain that much good in the way of advancement and progress will come of the movement. Printer's ink has made many communities and is capable of making more. A pig in a poke does not often sell well. The people want to know what is on tap before they are willing to invest. The resources of the territory are becoming so diversified that we can all jump in and boost without interfering with the other sections of the new state. Let our commercial clubs come alive quick.

WHAT IS THE ANSWER?

The present picturesque and possibly disastrous campaign of our only living ex-president appears to be in the nature of a puzzle to part of the great American press. The New York World's ten questions appear uninteresting beside the following volley of perplexities from the Washington Star:

Did the colonel really call Judge Anderson a jackass and a crook? Or has somebody joined the Ananias club by the automatic process now in vogue by the American public? If the colonel did call the judge a jackass and a crook, is he guilty of contempt of court? Or is he merely exercising the national privilege of the American citizen to speak his mind on any terms he may choose? Again, is the judge a jackass and a crook? Who can say better, perhaps, than the colonel? Who has a better right to classify mankind swiftly and comprehensively? Is it in contempt of court to liken a jurist to the long-eared friend of man? What is there, save perhaps in the name, that is distasteful about the patient beast of burden to which folks instinctively object as a comparison? Is there a graver objection to the word crook? When it means something criminal, as the colonel often intimates in his speeches? Oh, has it come to be a careless term of reproach, a swiftly chosen characterization of undebatability? And finally, who is going to prove that the colonel did call the judge a jackass and a crook? Has he not declined to discuss the question? Can anyone pry his teeth apart for speech when he clinches them in one of his rare but significant silences? These are some of the things the American public would like to know, and who is going to inform it?

CONSERVING THE POPULATION.

If the people wish to protect their national waterways, so that the people and not private interests may have the benefit of the development of these waterways for navigation, domestic supply, irrigation, drainage and power—then the people must pass legislation for the conservation and protection of these waterways.

If the people wish to protect the wealth of their great national forests from destruction by fire, and from the greed of private interests, the people can protect this wealth by acting through congress.

If the people wish to protect their national lands from private monopoly and excessive holdings, and from the unfortunate effects of erosion, due to excessive denudation of forests (by private interests), congress is the agent

through which the people may act. If the American people are to protect national wealth against private interests, that exploit such wealth for their own profit without regard to the interests of the nation, then the American people must arouse their congressmen to action.

But, most of all, if the American people wish to free themselves from diseases and premature deaths, they should have congress establish a department of health.

So says the Conservation Congress, whose recent declaration of principles has been endorsed like wildfire throughout the nation.

"A national health service is needed to act in co-operation with similar agencies within the states for the purpose of lengthening life, decreasing suffering and promoting the vigor and efficiency of our people," says Mr. Pinchot, father of the conservation movement.

Miss Mabel Boardman, the Red Cross president, spoke on the subject of the conservation of human life at the St. Paul conservation congress.

Professor F. F. Westbrook, dean of the medical college of the University of Minnesota, gave an address at the congress, on "Life and Health and Public Assets."

"Public service of many kinds and particularly that which relates to the conservation of health in our country," said Professor Westbrook, "is all too often delegated to voluntary agencies which in other countries devolve upon official and governmental agencies. This duty is nobly discharged. Their main function should be, however, to afford to the general public an object lesson of what is needed and of how progress can be made."

"Is it not humiliating that public lethargy made it necessary for Mr. Rockefeller to provide funds for the investigation and eradication of hookworm disease?"

FIGHTING BOB'S WARNING.

Under the title of "Is the United States Prepared for War?" in the November Munsey, Rear Admiral Evans produces an array of figures which cannot but be taken to mean that emphatically we are not.

"Fighting Bob's" statements must inevitably cause a sensation in congress, for if it is true that a branch of the service costing \$123,000,000 a year is hopelessly inadequate to cope with a real fighting force, it is only to be supposed that the matter will be made a question of congressional inquiry.

"Fighting Bob" says in part: "The people of the United States are justly proud of their navy, and of what it has done, but if they are under the impression that we have a sufficient force to play peace-maker for the world, or to have any weight in such a role, without the assistance of some first class naval power, they are sadly mistaken."

No matter how many or how good our ships may be, and no matter how many guns of the best quality they may carry, our fleet will be useless for war purposes, or as peace-maker, unless it has a bountiful supply of powder of the most reliable kind. Have we this absolutely necessary supply? A little figuring will, I think, surprise the average reader, and give a rude shock to our dream of security.

"The Atlantic fleet, in an engagement lasting one hour, and without using any except its heaviest guns, might use 5,500,000 pounds of powder. This is the expenditure for sixteen battleships only; no account is taken of the other battleships that would be in commission in time of threatened trouble, or of the many cruisers and torpedo boats. If to this amount we add the powder that would be burned by the six-inch, five-inch and three-inch guns, we find that the fleet, as at present constituted, would fire, in one hour 8,245,000 pounds of powder."

"We must certainly have enough powder on hand to allow the fleet to fight for three hours, and this would amount to 24,735,000 pounds. If we allow an equal amount for the fleet in reserve, or for all other purposes, we find that we should require for use in a sudden emergency 27,455,000 pounds of smokeless powder."

"To further illustrate this important subject, let us assume that the active fleet will be composed of four Dreadnoughts, each carrying twelve twelve-inch guns; one division of four such ships, carrying ten twelve-inch guns; and two divisions of four ships each of the three-inch class. The fleet thus constituted would fire in one hour 7,025,000 pounds of powder, and in three hours 21,075,000 pounds. If we allow the same amount of powder for the reserve fleet, and for all other purposes, we find that the government should have ready for use in a sudden emergency 42,225,000 pounds of the best grade of smokeless powder."

"How long would it take all the powder factories in the country to supply this demand, even if they worked day and night?"

"How much we actually have on hand, and how long it would take to secure the amount necessary to make good the deficiency, if there is one, are questions which for obvious reasons I cannot answer. It is safe, however, to say that the answer would startle the people of the United States."

Bismarck rules the waves, France controls the air, and Pierpont Morgan and John D. Rockefeller do the rest.

THE FAT FROM THE FLOWER.

There is not a single kind of animal food which we might not replace with a vegetable counterpart. In most cases it is merely a matter of choice which is preferable, the animal or the vegetable. In the matter of cooking fats, however, the vegetable has by far the advantage. Lard is made from the fat of hogs, is often impure and unclean, always indigestible. Cottolene comes from the cotton fields of the Sunny South. It makes food that can be digested with ease, even by invalids. Cottolene is recommended alike by physicians and noted cooking experts as much more palatable and desirable than lard.

Snap Shots From the Southwestern Sanctuaries

Thanks, Old Man.

It takes a live one to out-do the Albuquerque Journal in any of those projects which characterize the great modern newspaper.—Socorro Chieftain.

Local Abridgement.

As we understand it, there is a sentiment in the convention, and a wholly undemocratic one, in favor of an abridgement of the freedom of the press of Globe.—Phoenix Republican.

Good as Filler.

The esteemed Hagerman Messenger, one of the real democratic papers of New Mexico, calls on the Chaves county democratic delegates to come home from Santa Fe. Let 'em stay, Wimberly, they help fill up.—Artesia News.

Sad but Not Surprising.

It would be a sad but not a surprising thing if the sole product of the constitutional convention should be a reminder to the Californians that they own some valuable but forgotten real estate on this side of the river.—Phoenix Republican.

Knockers' Soothing Syrup.

The fact that during the past ten years New Mexico has made a gain in population of 68 per cent. ought to forever quiet the knockers who have continually asserted that this territory was making no advancement.—Amblat Tribune-Herald.

Where Each Counts One.

It is now promised that the census will show nearly one hundred million population instead of around ninety million; that, too, counting only as one each, several citizens whose blasts upon their bugle horns might be reckoned as worth a thousand men.—Phoenix Republican.

Dealing in Futures.

We fear that President Woodrow Wilson has made a mistake, if his resignation from Princeton was not a willing sacrifice. From a purely selfish point of view, the presidency of Princeton is a far greater honor than the governorship of any state; it is also a much surer one than the mere gubernatorial nomination.—Phoenix Republican.

Recruiting for Ananias.

Prof Woodruff seems to be somewhat of a recruiting officer for the Ananias Club, himself. He denounced Mr. Roosevelt as "an unmitigated liar" with respect to the Hellamy-Stover incident and then as "twice a liar" when he denounced Harriman. Some what naughty language for a Cornell professor to use, but there are not many who know the circumstances that are going to dispute his conclusions.—El Paso Times.

You're Prejudiced, Bill.

The eastern press is daily making comparisons in the work of the constitutional conventions of New Mexico and Arizona and at the present time Arizona has received much more favorable mention than New Mexico. This is the first time in the history of the country that two conventions have been in session at the same time and the final outcome before congress and the country will be eagerly watched.—Silver City Independent.

A BARREL OF WHISKEY AND A KEG OF BOOZE

Just a barrel of whiskey, just a keg of booze, just some ill-clad children without stockings or shoes. Just a praying mother, just a weeping wife, just a maudlin drunkard who has taken a human life.

Just a barrel of liquor, just a keg of booze, just a foolish boasting that "I'll drink just what I choose." Just a moderate drinker who takes a daily drink, just a case of murder by one too drunk to think.

Just a barrel of liquor, just a keg of booze, just a broken family, a wife with many a bruise. Just a lifeless babe in a coffin rude and cheap, just a grave in the potter's field, so cold and oh, so deep.

Just a barrel of "mountain dew," just a keg of booze, just a poor old drunkard whose acts the bums amuse. Just a poorly furnished hotel, a cupboard empty and bare, just a home without home comforts and hungry children crying there.

Just a barrel of whiskey, just a keg of booze, just a lot of hell-broth too vile for devils' use. Put let us gather round it and many a drink we'll take—who cares at all for weeping wives and loving hearts that break. Fill up the empty glasses and raise them round again—who cares for wife or mother or how we cause them pain—who cares for hungry children or for mother old and grey, just drink another swig, lads, 'till drive dull care away.—ES.

NEWS NOTES FROM ALL OVER ARIZONA

Chaplain Scott, a well known resident of the Salt River valley, died at his home in Scottsdale last week.

Governor Sloan has commuted the death sentence of Francisco Marquez, the slayer of Peter R. Hodges, to life imprisonment.

Official notice has been received from Secretary Ballinger that payments due on town lots at Parker have been postponed one year.

David B. Andrews, justice of the peace at Morenci, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for three years and a half for grafting in office.

A rancher near Prescott recently brought in a sweet potato which weighed eight pounds. It will be placed on exhibition at the territorial fair.

A number of the subjects of Russia and Austria who reside in Arizona have received notice from consuls of those nations, located at Denver, that they must immediately visit the consulates and have their measures taken to be sent to the home governments. These subjects of both Russia and

Austria who fill the military requirements will then be ordered to return to their native lands and go into the armies for the enforced military training.

Needles is gradually coming out of the comatose condition superinduced by extreme un-coldness, and is preparing to hold a carnival of sports next month.

President Kendrick C. Babcock of the University of Arizona, has resigned to become a specialist on higher education in the department of the interior, the same to take effect early in December.

Carrying himself with the demerit of an unsophisticated youth and making the play good with the garb that indicated that he was fresh from the rural districts, E. S. Dalton, a smooth check artist, has left Prescott for parts unknown, with at least \$190 that he received for the asking.

Ash Fork is passing into another sphere in criminal transactions, and comes to the front with an incendiary line of misdeeds that is exciting property holders. Two of these have been reported, one in the vacant building of Ed. Shiveley, and the other in the big store of John Foley.

There is a project afoot to build a dam 700 feet high that will store the waters of the Colorado river in Grand Canyon and develop 1,500,000 horsepower, which is more than the necessary energy of Niagara. The plan holds in its scope the utilization of this vast motive force in the upbuilding of the great southwest at 25 per cent of the greatest cost of power on the coast.

STOMACH DISTRESS AND DYSPEPSIA VANISH

No Indigestion, Heartburn, Gas or a Stomach-Headache Five Minutes After Taking a Little Diapiesin.

If what you just ate is souring on your stomach or lies like a lump of lead, refusing to digest, or you belch gas and eructate sour, undigested food, or have a feeling of Dizziness, Heartburn, Fullness, Nausea, Bad taste in mouth and stomach headache, this is indigestion.

A full case of Pape's Diapiesin costs only 50 cents and will thoroughly cure your out-of-order stomach, and leave sufficient food in the house in case some one else in the family may suffer from stomach trouble or indigestion.

Ask your pharmacist to show you the formula, plainly printed on these 50-cent cases, then you will understand why Diapiesin trouble of all kinds must go, and why they usually relieve sour, out-of-order stomachs or indigestion in five minutes. Diapiesin is harmless and tastes like candy, though each dose contains power sufficient to digest and prepare for assimilation into the blood all the food you eat; besides, it makes you go to the table with a healthy appetite; but what will please you most, is that you will feel that your stomach and intestines are clean and fresh, and you will not need to resort to laxatives or liver pills for Bilioousness or Constipation.

This city will have many Diapiesin cranks, as some people will call them, but you will be cranky about this splendid stomach preparation, too, if you ever try a little for Indigestion or Gastritis or any other Stomach Misery.

Get some now, this minute, and forever rid yourself of Stomach Trouble and Indigestion.

FAMOUS TEXAS CLOCK TICKS STEADILY FOR THIRTY-THREE YEARS

(Special Correspondence to Morning Journal) San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 26.—After ticking nearly 300,000 hours and 17 1-2 million minutes, the famous old Commerce street clock has been removed to another location and its passing to another street was watched by hundreds, among them representatives of two generations of lawyers who have set their watches by the great gilded hands of the huge time piece. During the 33 years it has been incessantly ticking away, the time of day and night in sunshine and rain, winter and summer, many millions of eyes have looked at its two faces to learn the hour and up and down Commerce street and from the offices fronting on the historic old Main Plaza have gone as many expressions of regret as though the clock had a human personality, a friend whose departure will be missed.

The clock will accompany the removal of a large jewelry firm to its new location in the latest San Antonio skyscraper, the Gunter office building on Houston street. For two days during the moving it enjoyed its first vacation in 33 years. During this time there have been 12,953 days of labor for the massive time piece, and in this time it ticked away just 289,272 hours. The exact number of minutes number 17,356,320 and when the number of seconds are counted they go into the billion mark.

The clock is admitted old-fashioned being a weight machine and having attachments long out of date, but its time keeping ability is perfect and the owners expect from it many more years of service.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has become famous for the cures of coughs, colds, croup and influenza. Try it when in need. It contains no harmful substance and always gives prompt relief. Sold by all druggists.

We board and care for horses. The best of care guaranteed. W. L. Trimble, Co., 112 North Second St.

Journal Want Ads Get Results

Ayer's Pills

Housecleaning

FINDS NO COMBINE OF RAILROADS WITH WATER LINES

Chicago Shippers' Committee Engaged in Huge Task; Windy City Finds Itself a Dramatic Center.

(Special Correspondence to Morning Journal)

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 25.—Investigation of the charge that much discrimination in the matter of rates and shipments have been practiced by the railroads with the aid and connivance of the ocean steamship companies—which of course are not under jurisdiction of the government rate-fixing body—may be one of the huge tasks of the shippers' committee in Chicago which has been preparing evidence to the interstate commerce commission against the proposed increase in railway rates. The result of the inquiry is said to disprove the widely circulated assertion that there is a combination between the railroads and steamship lines to defeat the spirit if not the letter of the interstate commerce law by making combination rates that are discriminatory as between persons or places. It was charged, for example, that the railroads, acting in a secret understanding with the steamship lines, made rates from foreign countries to western cities lower than the same roads offered for the transportation of similar goods from the Atlantic seaboard to these points. The investigation revealed the fact, however, that there are practically no such rates in existence at the present time and that in the cases over 99 per cent of the ocean freight carried by the largest lines, the steamship company's connection with it comes when it is landed at its ports of destination of the various vessels. It is evident, therefore, that even without control over the rates charged by the ocean liners the government authority over the railroads themselves is sufficient to prevent discrimination in favor of foreign manufacturers or consumers. This, of course, does not affect the charge that the domestic railroad rates have been devised, since rates were put under legal form, so that they favored the big shippers and big cities and at times at the direct expense of the small shippers and small cities.

Suddenly Chicago has discovered that it is more of a dramatic center than it is more of a dramatic center. Plans of fame have deserted Broadway for State street and now, mainly residence in Chicago, partly because their start was made there. Lillian Russell first dreamed of the footlights beneath the maples of the little wooden house on the west side. Mrs. Leslie Carter also is Chicago-born. Margaret Hinton trudged from Bloomington to Chicago, Mattie Vickers, Florence Packer, Maude Durbin, Sarah Traux, who have left the stage, are names familiar to the old theater-goer and they are Chicago women. The list would be unfinished without mention of May De Sones, Clara Lipman, Anne Sutherland, Edna Goodrich and Grace Van Sudduth. Eddie Fox used to belong to a "bang" that destroyed good Chicago real estate when Holloway came around, George Evans, Walker Whitehead and Carter de Haven whistled tunes for the edification of the mysterious goblins that lurked

in the recesses of Chicago's streets when the night was dark and they were young.

Government ownership of the railroads was brought ten years nearer by the Chicago disclosure of supposed graft in the management of the Illinois Central, railway officials are saying. That scandal was improper, to say the least, from the standpoint of the railway executives, are attempting to secure a general advance of freight rates. It came about the time many high priced lawyers were preparing arguments asserting that any federal interference to say nothing of federal ownership, was to be condemned on the ground that private enterprise operated to prevent graft. That has been the first argument raised against public ownership—the loose business it would entail. The revelations that nearly \$2,000,000 had been taken in loot from the Illinois Central consequently struck a momentous blow. Some shippers' organizations are advocating a searching inquiry into prices paid by different railways for standard materials and supplies, believing wide disparities will be found which will throw light upon the increase of expenses complained of. The Illinois Central has offered proof in the rate hearings that its expenses have increased more rapidly than its net earnings. The company's annual report stated that for the year ending June 29 an increase of \$2,214,518 in gross operating income is offset by an advance of \$2,560,857 in total expenses and taxes, which leaves a decrease of \$346,339 for the year in operating income.

An Organ Recital.

Eight or nine women, assembled at luncheon, were discussing ailments and operations as eight or nine, or one or two, or sixty or seventy women will. The talk rang through angina pectoris, torpid liver, tuberculosis and kindred happy topics.

"I thought," commented the guest of honor, "that I had been invited to a luncheon, and not to an organ recital."—Everybody's Magazine.

THOUSANDS NOW USE THIS

RECIPE FOR COUGH SYRUP.

Easy! Made at Home. Costs Nothing if It Fails.

The speed with which this simple home mixture takes hold of a cough and conquers it will surprise you. The recipe given below makes more and better cough syrup than you can buy ready-made for \$2.50.

Mix one pint of granulated sugar with 4 pint of warm water, and stir for 2 minutes. Put 2½ ounces of Pinex (fifty cents worth) in a pint bottle; then add the Sugar Syrup. It keeps perfectly. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

This gives almost instant relief, and usually stops a deep-seated cough inside of 24 hours. Splendid, too, for whooping cough, chest pains, bronchitis, hoarseness, etc. The taste is pleasant, and it is just last the strength to help cure a cough. Its tonic properties restore the appetite which a cough tends to destroy.

This recipe is now used in thousands of homes in the United States and Canada. Its popularity has resulted in many imitations—none of them as good as the old successful formula. It will not work unless you use the pure, genuine Pinex, which is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norwegian white pine extract, and contains the necessary quantity of gualiac and other healing pine elements.

A guarantee of absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded, goes with this recipe. Your druggist has Pinex or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

THOMSON'S "GLOVE-FITTING" CORSETS

At Fountains & Elsewhere Ask for

"HORLICK'S"

The Original and Genuine MALTED MILK

The Food-drink for All Ages. At restaurants, hotels, and fountains. Delicious, invigorating and sustaining. Keep it on your sideboard at home.

Don't travel without it. A quick lunch prepared in a minute. Take no imitation. Just say "HORLICK'S" in No Combine or Trust

The Virginia

Elegant Apartments—Over the Postoffice. MRS. BERT LINGENFELTER Phone 413.

Journal Want Ads Get Results

HEATERS-HEATERS-HEATERS

We have 100 Heaters, both new and second hand that will be on sale for the next ten days, all in fine condition and of all sizes and makes.

J. M. SOLLIE 115 West Gold Ave. Phone No. 422

Journal Want Ads Get Results

GEO. W. HICKOX COMPANY

New Mexico's Pioneer Jewelers.
WATCH INSPECTORS FOR SANTA FE AND COAST LINES.
FINE WATCH REPAIRING AND ENGRAVING.
THE ARCH FRONT 115 SO. SECOND ST.

CRESCENT HARDWARE CO.

Stoves, Ranges, House Furnishing Goods, Cutlery and tools, Iron Pipe Valves and Fittings, Plumbing, Heating, Tin and Copper Work
218 WEST CENTRAL AVENUE. PHONE 318.

Heinz Kraut

The Clean Kraut,
The Fine Cut Kraut
A Kraut that is not bitter
The Kraut that is made
from Cabbage Especially
to make Heinz' Kraut.

Ward's Store

Homer H. Ward, Mgr.
315 Marble Ave., Phone 206

THE WM. FARR COMPANY
Wholesale and retail dealers in
Fresh and Salt Meats, Sausage a
specialty. For cattle and hogs the
biggest market prices are paid.

OUR MILK AND CREAM

Is Produced and Handled Under the Strictest Sanitary Conditions
of Modern Dairying.

The Matthew Dairy & Supply Co.
Phone 429. 1700 North Fourth Street.

CHARLES ILFELD CO.

Wholesalers of Everything

LAS VEGAS SANTA ROSA ALBUQUERQUE

Safe Clothes for You and for Your Son

Safe in fit, in style, in price,
safe in workmanship and all-
wool fabric. STEIN-BLOCH
SMART CLOTHES are clothes
you can go anywhere in at any
time, and feel the self-confi-
dence that comes when you
know you are rightly dressed.

This means much to you in
these pressing times. STEIN-
BLOCH bend every effort to
make their clothes safe. Your
best interests lie in trying them
—at least in trying them on.

Notice our window display of
overcoats for men and boys.
Mens Coats \$12.50 to \$35.00
Boys Coats \$4.00 to \$18.00

E. L. WASHBURN CO.

122 South Second Street
119 W. Gold Ave.

DR. C. H. CONNER
Physician and Surgeon
OSTEOPATH

All acute and chronic diseases
treated.
Office: Stern Building, corner
Fourth and Central Avenue.

DR. J. O. SCHWENKER
OSTEOPATH

Office: Suite 5, N. T. Arnajo
Bldg. Telephone 717.
Hours: 9-12 a. m.; 1-5, 7-8 p. m.

E. Fournelle

Contractor and Builder.
Job Work Promptly Attended to.
Phone 1065.

CLEAN UP, SAYS INSPECTOR.

Phone 649 or 430 will call up city
scavenger who will attend promptly
to all calls for garbage, cutting
wood and hauling them away.
Prices reasonable.

H. WEIDINGER.

Room 4, Grant Bldg.

Mrs. Frank Stortz returned yester-
day from a month's visit at Niagara
Falls and Point Pleasant, W. Va. She
was called to the former place by the
death of her father, the late Thomas
Munford.

William McCriston of South Bend,
Ind., brother of James McCriston,
whose death occurred in the city last
week, left last night for his home,
after attending the funeral here Sat-
urday.

Miss Elsie Buehl entertained the
Elite Maadolin club at her home, 410
South Third street, at a pleasant Hal-
lowe'en party last night. Music and
refreshments were features of the
evening.

A called meeting of the Congrega-
tional Ladies' society will be held at
the home of Mrs. Shupe, 409 South
Arno street, this afternoon at 2:30
o'clock. All members are urged to be
present.

Alamo Mine No. 1, L. O. T. M.,
will meet at 2:30 this afternoon in
Ode Fellows' hall. Every member is
urged to be present and bring one or
more friends. Ida Mison, lady com-
mander.

There will be a special communi-
cation of Temple Lodge No. 6, A. F. and
A. M., this evening at half past sev-
en. Work in the E. A. degree. Vis-
iting Masons cordially invited to at-
tend. By order of the W. M. J. A.
Miller, secretary.

Drill at the armory Tuesday eve-
ning at 8 o'clock for members of
company G, New Mexico National
Guard. It is important that all at-
tend in view of the proposed payment
for the organized militia. By order
of Captain George E. Wickham.

The Giant Powder company of
California, through Attorney Neil B.
Field, filed a suit in the McIntire
county district court yesterday ask-
ing judgment against the Rocky Cliff
Coal company of Gallup, for \$1,661,
alleged to be due on a car of blasting
powder.

C. F. Wade, general manager of
the American Lumber company, A.
B. McGaffey, president of the Santa
Barbara Tie and Pole company, A. C.
England, forester, and Associate For-
ester, J. S. Woodley, Jr., of the U. S.
forest service left last night for Wil-
low, Ariz., where they will attend a
meeting of lumbermen.

Elmer L. Evans, who recently re-
signed as general superintendent of
the American Lumber company, left
Sunday noon for California. Mr.
Evans is to take charge of a large
lumber concern near San Francisco,
and will be joined in several weeks
by Mrs. Evans. Mr. and Mrs. Evans
have a large circle of friends here
who will regret their departure.

J. R. Galusha, for several months
past the efficient special officer at
the Santa Fe station, has been promoted
to be special officer on the El
Grande division, vice J. E. Walters,
resigned to accept a position as mar-
shal with a Colorado coal company.
Mr. Galusha's new district will in-
clude Albuquerque, El Paso, Silver
City, Belen and Clovis, as well as in-
termediate points. He will make his
headquarters in Albuquerque.

PORTALES VALLEY TO HAVE BIG DISPLAY AT CHICAGO LAND SHOW

(Portales Times)

One of the most important things
that Portales has done toward im-
proving her resources is the arrange-
ment being made to send an exhibit
to the National Irrigation and Land
show at Chicago. A citizens' com-
mittee was held last week, and it
was decided to raise a fund for the
exhibit and to get busy and gather
up the products to send. H. B. Ben-
son, secretary of the bureau of im-
migration, has reserved a space for
us in the exhibition building, where
the exhibition is to be held. This
space cost us \$150. A fund of about
\$150 has been raised, which will meet
the expense for space for the dis-
play, and for paying thirty thousand
dollars, plus for part of the expense
of having representatives to go to
Chicago to have charge of the exhibit,
and the other necessary expenses.
Mr. T. J. McMillan and the real estate
men of the town are the committee
to gather the exhibit, and farmers
having products suitable are invited
to confer with these gentlemen and
submit what they can furnish. We
want to get up a first class exhibit
and hope the farmers will make it
possible for this committee to get a
first class showing of all products
raised in this county. The congress
is to be held from November 14th to
December 1st. The Santa Fe rail-
road will haul the exhibit to Chicago
free of charge, and it is expected a
car will be here about November
14th to take the exhibit.

Try a Journal Want Ad, Results

FRANK L. CHANCE IS MISS WETTER WILL AGAIN BECOME LIBRARIAN

Manager of Late Lamented
Chicago Cubs Passes
Through City En Route to
California Orange Farm.

Frank L. Chance, manager and
first baseman for the Chicago Cubs,
who were humiliated by the Philadel-
phia Athletics in the world's cham-
pionship series recently, passed
through the city on Santa Fe train
No. 2 at 11 o'clock yesterday morn-
ing en route to the coast. Mrs. Frank
Chance did not show any ill effects of
his strenuous season of managing the
world's greatest baseball machine.
Neither did he appear grief-stricken
because of the defeat of the Cubs at
the hands of Connie Mack's bunch.

"It's all in the game," said Mr.
Chance yesterday, when asked about
the championship series. "Baseball is
pretty much of a gamble just like
everything else. The Cubs have been
on the winning side many times and
we do not permit ourselves to become
heart-broken when another good
team takes a fall out of us."

Mr. Chance paid a tribute to the
Athletics and said that they were a
splendid aggregation of ball tossers.

"The series went to the best team,"
said Mr. Chance. "The Cubs were
handicapped on account of the lack
of pitchers—that is good pitchers.
Philadelphia was there strong with
the slab artists and just handed it out
to us."

The manager of the Cubs refused
to discuss at any length his plans for
the team next year.

"Is it true that the Cubs are to be
built up from the ground and that
new blood will be put into the team
all around?" he was asked.

"I would rather not answer that
question," replied Mr. Chance. "The
Cubs will be changed in a few
places. Just where I cannot say.
But the team as a machine will be
somewhat different from the one de-
feated by the Athletics."

Mr. Chance is accompanied to the
coast by his wife. They will spend
the winter on the Chance orange
ranch near Santa Monica, Cal.

The pleasant purgative effect ex-
perienced by all who use Cham-
berlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets,
and the healthy condition of the body
and mind which they create, make
one feel joyful, said by all druggists.

YANKEE FUEL COMPANY TO DEVELOP BIG MINES IN COLFAX COUNTY

Raton, N. M., Oct. 29.—The an-
nouncement has been made through
the Raton House that the Yankee
Fuel company is now in readiness to
continue the rapid development of
its property holdings at Yankee after
a two-year period of almost total in-
action, brought about by the panic
and the resulting stringency in the
money market. During the past few
weeks, the affairs of the company
have been in process of readjustment,
and the well-authenticated announce-
ment now comes that the beautiful
little camp, nine miles up the Sugar-
creek will soon be back on its old active
footing, turning out in train loads the
coal product for which the de-
mand has always far exceeded the
ability to supply. With several him-
dred railroad orders before the com-
pany, awaiting their time to be filled
and with the ever extending field in
which the Sugarcreek product is find-
ing a ready market, there is no reason
for doubting that the present large
investments made at Yankee will be
made to produce speedy returns.
Within a few days \$75,000 worth of
machinery will be on the ground for
the new holding device used for put-
ting the trains out of the entire
Other needed improvements for in-
creasing the capacity of the mine
machinery will be instituted within
the coming weeks and the effort
possible made for filling the large
coal orders which are now passed up
because of the inability of the fuel
company to mine the product. About
eighty men are now engaged at the
camp and this force will be increased
as the handling capacity of the mine
is improved.

Raton Shop Force Increased.

The increasing activity in local
railroad circles has necessitated the
hiring of a large number of new men
recently in the various departments
of the service. During the past two
days the following men have been
added to the payroll: A. C. Shurtz,
Harry Ford, M. W. O'Connor, me-
chanics; Walter Hubbard and Claude
B. Wilburn as machinists; helpers: A.
Schultz, J. H. Decker and E. J. Davis
as firemen. The following well-
known engineers, transferred several
weeks ago to the La Junta-Doyle
City division, have been re-trans-
ferred to Raton for service out of
the shops. Engineers: Scott, Cum-
mings, Chad Whitaker and E. H.
Smith.—Raton Reporter.

WATER TAX DUE AND PAYABLE AT OFFICE OF WATER CO., 219 W. GOLD.

Beauty Culturist, Masseuse.

Miss H. V. Moore has opened her
parlor at room 28 Barnett building,
or even after the groupy rough has
appeared. It will prevent the attack.
Contains no poison. Sold by all druggists.

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Will Return This Week and As-
sume Old Duties in Public
Library Which Now Has
6000 Volumes on Shelves.

Patrons of the Albuquerque Public
Library will be pleased to learn that
Miss Nell M. Wetter, former librarian,
who has been connected for a year or
two with the Los Angeles public li-
brary, will return to Albuquerque Sat-
urday of this week and resume her
duties as librarian, succeeding Mrs. D.
B. Thomas, who has resigned. Mrs.
H. Y. Reid, assistant librarian, has
also resigned, and her successor has
not yet been named. Both ladies have
given good service to the public and
have been accommodating and cour-
teous at all times.

With her invaluable experience in
the big Los Angeles institution Miss
Wetter will undoubtedly resume her
old duties here much better equipped
for the work which made her so pop-
ular here.

It is announced that heretofore the
library will be open every week day
from nine in the morning until nine
at night, Sunday hours being two to
six p. m.

The growth of the library is shown
by the fact that the work now keeps
two persons busy where one could
easily handle it a few months ago.
There are now 5,000 volumes on the
shelves of the library. The library is rapidly
becoming one of the largest and
most valuable in the southwest. The
last purchase included some splendid
standard works of the kind with
which the library is rapidly filling up,
including among many other authors
Balzac, Voltaire and Oscar Wilde.

The board is steadily adding to the
collection of "Americana," particularly
such works as relate to the early
history of the southwest. The pur-
chase of the library is increasing
every month as is plainly shown by
the regular librarian's report.

HOTELS ALL FULL IN TOWNS ON THE COAST LINES

Northern Arizona Cities Are All
Busy and Prosperous Accord-
ing to Representatives of
Bradstreet's.

You have to be an early bird to
get accommodations in the hotels at
the northern Arizona towns, accord-
ing to Fred W. Harding, representa-
tive of Bradstreet's, who returned to
this city yesterday from a trip
through Arizona as far as Prescott.
Mr. Harding had the unique experi-
ence of sleeping in the dining room
of a hotel in the town after he had can-
vassed the city in vain for rooms and
at Flagstaff had to rustle around
lively to find a hotel where he could
spend the night. "I often wish I
could turn away at one hotel after Mr.
Harding was lucky enough to get the
last room."

"Business in the northern Arizona
towns is as good as I have seen it in
a long time," said Mr. Harding yester-
day. "At Flagstaff they are doing

X MAS WILL soon be here
and it is not too soon
to plan your Xmas
presents. We have been plan-
ning for you and have the
most liberal line to choose from
ever.

You can not make a dozen
Xmas presents cheaper and
that will give half the pleas-
ure than a dozen of our pho-
tographs of you will.

Then we are making some
extraordinary Xmas induc-
ements. Come in and let us
show you.

W. M. GRAY

"The Busy Photographer."
215 W. Central Ave.—Phone 522

AUCTION

On Wednesday, November 2, at
1:30 p. m., at 721 W. Gold Avenue,
I will sell at public auction to the
highest bidder, the handsome fur-
nishings of E. R. Booth, consisting of
a 250 Charter Oak range, \$35 gas
range, dishes, cooking utensils, glass-
ware, refrigerator, kitchen chairs,
oak dining table, 6 dining chairs,
large rug, 3 heating stoves, Domestic
sewing machine, 5 rockers, library
table, settees, center tables, 3 beds,
wash stands, dressers, chiffoniers,
\$25 china closet, sectional book case,
and other articles too numerous to
mention. Be on hand promptly at
1:30 if you want some bargains.

SCOTT KNIGHT,

AUCTIONEER.

Wise Talks by the Office Boy

A minister was horrified one Sun-
day to see a boy in the gallery of the
church, petting the hearers in the
pews with hazelnuts. As the good man
looked up, the boy cried out: "You
tend to your preaching, Minister, I'll
keep 'em awake." I heard another
good one about a minister seeing a
little boy crying right after church be-
out. He asked him what he was cry-
ing for. "Because you said in your
sermon we must all be born again and
I'm afraid I'll be born a girl next
time." Well, you don't have to take
any chances if you trade at our store.

The boss believes in selling lots of
goods and turning the stocks three or
four times a year. The discount fol-
lows are getting ready to go it again.
I was in a store today and suits simi-
lar to our \$29 grades, they have
marked \$30 and \$35, and they evi-
dently are going to give 25 per cent dis-
count. That sort of merchandising
used to go all right but the day of
discount fooling is over. Honest
business methods is the watchword
today. Visit our big Clothing Store
and see the excellent suits we sell at
\$15, \$18, \$20, \$22.50 and \$25. But
the prices are net. You can't afford
to buy your fall suit or overcoat else-
where.

ELEVEN DOGS GO FROM HERE TO EL PASO SHOW

Mrs. E. S. Spindler Will Exhibit a Few Blue Ribbon Animals at Kennel Show at Texas Fair.

Eleven New Mexico dogs, chiefly
local animals, will be taken to El Paso
tonight by Mrs. E. S. Spindler for ex-
hibition at the kennel show to be held
there in connection with the El Paso
fair. Among these, all of which were
exhibited at the bench show here, are:
J. R. Whiteside's pointer pup, Dixie;
A. Chauvin's pointer, Clio K.; Carl
Noneman's setter bitch, Tippy Goose;
E. A. Finney's cocker Spaniel, Prince;
E. S. Spindler's two Alredale bitches,
Pamilla Princess and Colne Model
Queen; Prof. P. K. Ellis' collie, Joe;
Max MacGregor's Alredale,
Vance's King Larry, owned by Mrs.
E. A. Clemens, Magdalena, Arkatka,
Scamp, fox terrier, Dr. W. A. Parvis
of Socorro; High Hope, collie, Dr. J.
D. Lynch, Melrose, Duke, the dog
that goes to church, the monster St.
Bernard, owned by L. R. Babcock of
Kelly, and a prize winner here, was
to have been entered but it was im-
possible to get him on the ground in
time.

Try a Morning Journal Want Ad

Wallace Hesselden
General Contractors.

Figures and workmanship count.
We guarantee more for your money
than any other contracting firm in
Albuquerque. Office at the Superior
Planning Mill. Phone 377.

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The Central Avenue Clothier.
Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx
Clothing.

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Assays of Ores, Mill Products, Bullion and Alloys; Analysis of Nat-
ural and Manufactured Products; Crude Oil, Coals, Asphaltum, Rock, Clays,
Potable and Boiler Waters, Paints, Oils, Varnishes and all Shop Neces-
sities; Detection and Estimation of Rare Elements; Legal, Industrial and
Municipal Chemical Investigations.

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All New Mexico laws with amendments and repeals to date, on
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General Corporations, Insurance, Irrigation, Mines, Negotiable Instru-
ments, Partnership, Railroads, Taxation of Corporations, Trade-
Marks, and United States Laws relative to Irrigation, Rights-of-Way
over Public Lands, Mines and Railroads, with complete Territorial
and United States Department Rules, Forms, Fees and Filing Pro-
cedure; 925 pages, buckram binding. Price, delivered, \$7.00. Remit
by Bank Draft or Money Order.

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Albuquerque's Dry Goods Shop

Dress Fabrics

WOOL DRESS FABRICS—For the tailored suits we are
showing in rough weaves and colorings; a fine assortment in
navy blues, browns, greys and burgundy. BROAD-
CLOTHS—The most refined gowns and suits are made of
Broadcloths, soft finish of colorings and finish of cloth. We
carry the most famous and reliable makes, priced from \$1.15
to \$2.50 per yard. SILK FABRICS—In this section we are
also well equipped and can supply silks for any occasion for
street, for evening, for the reception, or the wedding. Our
display is extensive in the following lines: Chiffon, Mar-
quisettes, Tulle and Plain Popline, Crepe de Chine, Silk
Cushmere, Crinkly Crapes, Japonicas, Fringes, Louisines,
Mosselines, Tulle and Satins. We also carry a large
assortment in Persian and other fancy silks.

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