

**TRAIN ARRIVAL.**  
No. 1—7.45 p. m.  
No. 4—5.50 p. m.  
No. 7—10.55 p. m.  
No. 8—6.40 p. m.  
No. 9—11.45 p. m.

# ALBUQUERQUE CITIZEN

"WE GET THE NEWS FIRST"

**WEATHER FORECAST**  
Denver, Colo., Feb. 25.—Generally fair tonight and Friday.

VOLUME 24.

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1909.

NUMBER 39

## PROVIDES \$10,000 FOR TEACHERS' INSTITUTE IN THE SUMMER

Legislature Passes Bill to Revise School Laws and Provide Summer School.

## WON'T LET WOMEN VOTE FOR A WHILE

Bill Giving Them Right of Suffrage in School Elections Was Tabled—Local Option People Are Busy.

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 25.—After a spirited debate which took up the greater part of the morning session, the House passed a bill by Representative Sanchez providing for revision of the school laws and carrying an appropriation of \$10,000 to be spent in the conduct of a summer teachers' institute. The bill was reported favorably by the committee on education and was passed under suspension of the rules by a vote of 16 to 7. Baca, Baker, Brice, Davidson, Mullens, Roberts, Stackhouse and Walters voting in the negative. An amendment was tacked on the bill which has the effect of depriving the territorial superintendent of the power of removing county school superintendents, which that official now has.

The committee on education reported Mullens' bill, extending suffrage to women in school elections unfavorably and the report was adopted, which means the bill will be tabled. Numerous petitions were presented, urging the enactment of local option liquor laws, showing that the temperance advocates are getting busy. One petition from Bernalillo county contained 1,000 signatures and another from Roswell over 1,000.

The House adjourned over until tomorrow. The Council held a busy session this afternoon during which it passed several bills, including a bill regulating and fixing fees of sheriffs in several counties of the territory, only one vote being recorded against the bill that of Prince. The bill requires materials for the fees now paid these officers and fixes a uniform scale.

Navarro introduced a bill to revise and systematize school laws. The bill is similar to the Sanchez bill passed by the House today. Catron introduced a bill to place fifty convicts at work to complete the scenic highway between Santa Fe and Las Vegas and also to build a pike road to Frijoles canyon, twenty miles west of Santa Fe, where cliff dwellings are located. The Council also passed a substitute for House joint resolution, thanking the president, members of Congress, governor and statehood committee for their work in behalf of statehood and the resolution will be transmitted to Washington by wire. The Council adjourned until Monday afternoon.

**Names County Officers.**  
Governor Curry this afternoon named the officers for the new county of Curry, which was created by the present legislature, as follows: R. E. Cowles of Clovis, probate judge; Frank P. Helm of Clovis, probate clerk; C. E. Hanson, sheriff; C. F. Copeland, assessor; J. S. Edwards of Clovis, treasurer; L. P. Toffinder of Texico, county commissioner.

The other officials will be named tomorrow, including two remaining commissioners, one of whom will be C. A. Scherzich of Clovis, a Democrat. These officials were recommended by the Republican organization of the new county, also by the territorial organization.

It is currently reported here today that Thomas P. Gable, former popular hotel man of the capital, is to be named by the governor to succeed W. E. Griffin, as game warden. Gable is at present sergeant-at-arms of the Council. It is understood he has the solid endorsement of the administration for the position. The appointment, if made, will meet with general approval, Gable being well liked not only in Santa Fe, but throughout the territory. Some years ago Gable was superintendent of the territorial penitentiary.

**Reduce the Employes.**  
Yesterday was a featureless day in the legislature. While both bodies were in session, neither passed any bills of great importance, although the Roberts bill passed by the House in the afternoon, and having for its purpose a substantial reduction hereafter in the number of extra employes in both houses and a likewise saving of perhaps one-half of the present \$10,000 federal appropriation for this purpose, might be termed a measure in the right direction and one destined to solve this vexing biennial problem. The House passed this bill by a vote of 20 to 2, only

## PROSECUTOR FIRES HOT QUESTIONS AT COOPER

The Aged Colonel Again Undergoes Cross Examination in Trial at Nashville.

## TOLD HIS SON OF TROUBLE COMING

Effort is Made to Show That Statement Made After the Killing Was Prepared by Some Outsiders.

Nashville, Feb. 25.—A well defined rumor that Governor Patterson would take the stand in behalf of the defendants in the Cooper-Sharpe murder trial as soon as Cooper was excused attracted a throng to the court house today. The cross examination of Cooper was resumed by Captain Fitzhugh for the state, and he dwelt upon the Carmack-Patterson debate during the gubernatorial contest and the attacks made upon Cooper by Carmack in his speeches. The prosecutor insisted upon detail answers to his questions, finally rising to his feet and firing his questions rapidly.

"I wish counsel would keep his seat and avoid these exciting demonstrations," said Judge Anderson.

"Let him alone," said Col. Cooper. "Let him alone. He can't frighten me, I can parry his attacks." The prosecutor continued to question the witness concerning the gubernatorial contest and the editorials supposedly written by Carmack attacking the Democratic state committee for alleged unfaithfulness to Bryan. The witness said he resented those charges because they were untrue.

The court suggested that politics had better be abandoned and the facts of the case gone into. "Did you tell Robin Cooper on November 9 that you expected trouble with Carmack?" the witness was then asked.

"I said something to that effect," he replied. The defense fought inch by inch the questions that tended to show on Colonel Cooper's own testimony that the statement purporting to give all the facts leading up to the shooting was prepared by outsiders, without assistance from Colonel Cooper himself and that therefore this is evidence of a conspiracy. This is the statement that was given to the press after the killing.

Then the income of the witness was gone into and he explained that he owned 900 acres of land and at times represented the Louisville & Nashville railroad and was also agent for a New York syndicate in Honduras. He declared that he had only once looked after legislation for the railroad and that was done in the open. He was their tax agent.

Several times the prosecutor asked if he had paid any of his debts with money received from different sources. "What do you do with the income from your farm?" he was asked. "Use it to live on. Only a few months ago I drew \$1,050 from this farm and heard that an old Kentucky soldier was in dire need. I took the entire \$1,050 and gave it to him. They have pictured my dark deeds. Let's have some of my light ones. I never told this before to any one, not even my daughter."

"You owed many debts, then?" "I did."

"So you were generous before you were just?" "If you choose to put it that way. There are higher obligations between man and man than mere pecuniary ones."

## AN INTIMATE FRIEND KILLED EXPRESS CLERK

He Said He Woke Up and His Friend Was Dead, While He Held a Revolver.

Hutchinson, Kan., Feb. 25.—Orville Poland, 19 years of age, was arrested yesterday charged with the murder of Jesse Haymaker, the express clerk who was found dead in the depot office yesterday morning. He confessed today that he was guilty of the murder. Poland, who was an intimate friend of Haymaker, asked if he might sleep with him, and Haymaker consented. He said Haymaker was asleep when he shot him. "I may have been crazy, but I did it," declared Poland. "We both went to sleep. Later I awoke and Jesse was dead and I had a pistol in my hand. Then I went to the uptown office and robbed the cash drawer. I got \$7.25 out of it and I don't know what I did with it."

## SWING OPEN ON HINGES OF GOLD



CHAS. W. MORSE, ICE KING, UNDER SENTENCE OF FIFTEEN YEARS IMPRISONMENT FOR BANK JUGGLING, IS PERMITTED, BY COURT ORDER, TO LEAVE THE TOMBS WHEN HE DESIRES. THE ORDER WAS BASED ON MORSE'S PLEA THAT IF ALLOWED HIS FREEDOM HE COULD MAKE ENOUGH MONEY TO PAY HIS DEBTS. A DEPUTY ACCOMPANIES HIM ON HIS AUTOMOBILE TRIPS TO WALL STREET, AND HIS WIFE, PRINCIPAL IN THE FAMOUS MORSE-DODGE DIVORCE SCANDAL, IS ALSO FREQUENTLY BY HIS SIDE.—News Item.

## A RADIUM SUBSTITUTE HAS BEEN DISCOVERED BY SCIENTISTS

It Has All the Power of Radium but Can Be Made For Much Less Money.

USED AS A CURE FOR MANY DISEASES

New Orleans, Feb. 25.—Radiothor, a new discovery with all properties of radium and within the reach of the people of moderate means, is the latest development in scientific research, according to the announcement made by Dr. E. H. Bailey of Hahnemann Medical college, Chicago, to the Southern Medical association last night. It is made from certain species of pitch blends found in Colorado. Radiothor generates from the purple ray used so successfully in the treatment of lupus.

**Many Diseases Helped.**  
Chicago, Feb. 25.—Dr. F. H. Blackmar of Hahnemann Medical college, today gave further details of the discovery of radiothor, made public yesterday by Dr. Bailey at New Orleans.

"One of our most curious experiments with the new substance," said Dr. Blackmar, "was the taking of a photograph through a stove lid on which some radiothor had been spread. The powerful rays of this element enabled the light to pass through the iron plate, thus permitting the photographs of a number of pennies and other articles on the opposite side.

"Its basis is pitch blend but with this element are mingled others. I do not wish to disclose at this time, some of them are so rare that we keep them in a deposit vault. The new element, while far from being inexpensive, it will be within the reach of anybody who needs it. Its action is quite as effective as radium. There is not enough radium in the whole world to treat all the people who need its curative properties."

According to Dr. Blackmar, radiothor has given relief in every case that it has been used upon during the past fourteen months and some cases have been cured. Some diseases treated are cancer, tuberculosis of skin, ulcers, birthmarks and nervous affection. It acts only on diseased tissues, healthy tissues not being affected. The harmful caustic effect of radium is also absent.

**"LUCKY" BALDWIN ILL.**  
Los Angeles, Feb. 25.—The condition of "Lucky" Baldwin, who has been ill for several weeks, is again said to be very serious, following a relapse from yesterday.

## THIRD HOUSE FORMED DURING PRESENT LEGISLATURE

Its Members Meet Every Afternoon After the Regular Sessions Adjourn.

LIST OF OFFICERS HAS BEEN COMPLETED

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 25.—While only two houses of the legislature are authorized by law, a third house has been organized during the present session and its members meet every afternoon after the regular session of the other two houses. The members of this third house are as follows: District No. 1—M. C. Pacheco, Colfax; District No. 2—Sam Raines, Union; District No. 3—F. B. Sanchez, Taos; District No. 4—Emilio Chavez, Mora; District No. 5—Serafin Baca, Colfax and Mora; District No. 6—Jose Romero, Rio Arriba; District No. 7—Saturnin Baca, Rio Arriba; District No. 8—Adelaido Baca, Guadalupe; District No. 9—Pablo Valdez, Santa Fe; District No. 10—J. A. Chavez, Valencia; District No. 11—J. D. Salazar, Valencia; District No. 12—Max Garcia, Socorro and Sierra; District No. 13—P. Montoya, Socorro; District No. 14—Cecilia, Sena, Grant and Luna; District No. 15—E. C. Wade, Otero and Dona Ana; District No. 16—M. B. Scott, Grant, etc.; District No. 17—Ana Taelo Padilla, Lincoln, etc.; District No. 18—Ignacio Armijo, Lincoln, etc. (Democrat); District No. 19—W. E. Newell, San Miguel; District No. 20—A. A. Sena, San Miguel; District No. 21—Christenlo Roma, San Juan; District No. 22—Rudolpho Otero, Bernalillo; District No. 23—Walter G. Turley, San Juan.

George Armijo, governor, W. F. Newell, speaker; Miss Garcia, chief clerk; E. F. Pacheco, interpreter; George Clark, sergeant at arms; Pacheco and Sena, reading clerks; C. C. Wade, leader on the floor for the Republicans; Adelaido Baca, for the Democrats; Chavez Armijo, Nages, Santiago Delgado, Fred Ormander, speaker's pages.

## ANDREWS WAS SEATED BY UNANIMOUS VOTE OF HOUSE

Larrazolo's Contest of the Election Two Years Ago Amounted to Little

CHARGES OF FRAUD MADE NO IMPRESSION

Washington, D. C., Feb. 25.—By unanimous vote the House today decided that W. H. Andrews had been elected delegate to Congress from New Mexico as a result of the contest brought by Octaviano A. Larrazolo.

The committee on elections unanimously reported a resolution declaring Andrews elected and when it was brought up in the House it was adopted without a dissenting vote. The resolution said:

"Resolved, That Octaviano Larrazolo was not elected and not entitled to sit in the Sixtieth Congress as delegate from New Mexico. "Resolved, That William H. Andrews was elected and is entitled to sit in the Sixtieth Congress as delegate from New Mexico."

Delegate Andrews is today receiving congratulations on the outcome of the contest. Evidence and arguments were submitted to the committee recently. Mr. Larrazolo argued his own case and E. L. Modler appeared for Andrews. The evidence of fraud, on which the contest was based, apparently did not impress the committee.

A memorial of the Colorado legislature, asking that the name New Mexico be retained when the territory was admitted, was presented to the House today.

**STANDARD OIL FINE CAN'T BE SO LARGE**  
Chicago, Feb. 25.—United States District Judge Anderson intimated today that he will rule the case of offense in the Standard Oil suit will be the thirty-six settlements of freight charges. Under this ruling, if made, a fine of only \$720,000 is possible, as compared with Judge Landis' assessment of \$29,210,990 in the original case.

**AN OCEAN MAIL SUBSIDY.**  
Washington, D. C., Feb. 25.—By a vote of 7 to 10 the House committee on postoffices and post roads today agreed to report favorably to the House the Senate bill for an ocean mail subsidy.

## ALBUQUERQUE CENTER OF FIGHT FOR OIL BUSINESS

Texas Company Will Open Distributing Station Here for Two Territories.

## WILL CUT DOWN PRICE OF OIL

Active Fight for Business Is to Be Made by Texas Concern, Headed by John W. Gates, Millonaire.

Albuquerque as one of the centers of the fight between Standard Oil and the Texas Oil company is the interesting disclosure made as a result of a dispatch carried by the Associated Press from New York Tuesday, which stated that the Texas Oil company has begun the active fight for the oil business of the world in competition with Standard. This activity has resulted from the acquisition by John W. Gates of an interest in the Texas Oil company and the fight for business promises to bring down the oil prices at least temporarily, while the Texas concern may in time force the Standard from the position it has held so long in the oil industry.

The Texas Oil company is now building immense storage tanks south of the city, between the machine shops and the stock yards, with a warehouse and office facilities in connection. Within two hundred yards of this location the Continental Oil company has purchased land along the railroad tracks for the construction of tanks, warehouses and offices. The buildings for the Texas Oil company are nearly completed and five large steel tanks each eight feet in diameter and thirty feet long have been placed on cement foundations. E. L. Hazelton, the contractor, was sent here by the Texas concern to do the work and the plans have been kept very quiet.

Albuquerque is to be headquarters for New Mexico and Arizona and the distributing station here will be in charge of a Mr. Kimball, of El Paso, who is expected to arrive here within two weeks, to open the office. The foundations for the new offices, tanks, etc., of the Continental company have not been started yet, but it is expected that work will begin on them without much delay. The Superior Planning mill has the contract.

The activity of the Texas company in bidding for the business in the southwest it is believed, will cause a reduction in the price of oil. As stated in a press dispatch from New York the Texas concern plans to extend its business from the southwest to practically the entire country. Immense storage tanks are to be built at Bayonne, N. J., to supply the eastern market and agencies are to be opened in nearly every state in the Union.

In financial circles the aggressive policy being pursued by the Texas company in the east is believed to have been inspired in a large measure by Mr. Gates, whose antipathy to half-way measures in his operations made him a disturbing factor in Wall street until his retirement two years ago.

The Texas company was incorporated in 1902 and has an authorized capital of \$12,000,000, with \$11,000,000 outstanding. It is transporter, refiner and distributor of Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana oil. It has works at Port Arthur, Dallas and Port Neches, Texas, and an eight-inch pipe line from Tulsa, Okla., to Port Arthur.

In the East extensive preparations are being made by the Texas company to enlarge its business. A large tract of land has been bought at Bayonne, N. J. Here several large tanks are to be built to supply the eastern market. The site of this plant will be close to that being established by the Standard.

The Texas company has more than 6,000,000 barrels of steel tankage and seven miles of pipe line. It also owns and operates tank steamers and tank cars. Its ocean terminals have been at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Providence and Port Arthur. During the hearing of the dissolution suit against the Standard Oil company the Texas company was one of those named of which were supplied by the Standard to the government as independent concerns and the existence of which tended to deprive the government's allegation that the oil business was not an open field.

**KENTUCKY TOWN FLOODED.**  
Frankfort, Feb. 25.—Four feet of water standing in the city schools and the entire lower part of the city flooded gives an idea of the damage which has been done here by the largest and most disastrous flood known along the Kentucky river in years. Hundreds of families are homeless, barns and outbuildings swept away and bridges destroyed above and below the city by the flood waters sweeping in from every tributary.

## TEN STOCKHOLDERS CONTROL TOBACCO INDUSTRY

More Than Eighty-Two Concerns with 300 Million Dollars Capital Are in.

## SMITH EXPOSES THE COMBINATION

Many Weaker Concerns Forced Out of Business by the Combination Which Now Has a Monopoly.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 25.—Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations, today made public subdivisions 11 and 111 of part 1 of his report on the tobacco industry. They deal with the present organization of the tobacco combination, so-called, its degree of control in that industry, and the development of that control. These divisions of the report, resulting from a thorough investigation into the business operations of the tobacco combination, contain an elaborate discussion of the methods by which the manufacture of tobacco, except cigars, has come under the control of a comparatively few capitalists. Commissioner Smith says:

"In the tobacco combination are The American Tobacco company and its three great subsidiary combinations, The American Snuff company, The American Cigar company and The British-American company, besides 8 other subsidiary concerns doing business in the United States, Porto Rico and Cuba. The combination represents a total net capitalization of over \$16,000,000. A very small group of ten stockholders controls 89 per cent of the outstanding voting stock of The American Tobacco company, through which company the entire combination is controlled."

"A list of the subsidiary companies controlled, including over twenty hitherto secretly controlled, so-called 'bogus independent concerns' is given in the report. It is shown also that the combination is practically the only important exporter of tobacco manufactures from this country. Astonishing figures are given in respect to the development of the combination. In 1891 it controlled 89 per cent of the business of cigarette manufacture, and this proportion practically is maintained today. In cigars its output increased from 4 per cent of the total in 1891 to 14 7-10 per cent in 1906; while in manufactured tobacco (chewing, smoking, fine cut and snuff) the combination's output increased from 7 per cent of the total in 1891 to 77 per cent in 1906. Finally, in 1906, the combination controlled of these separate products, respectively, fine 8 per cent, smoking 71 per cent, fine cut 81 per cent and snuff 96 per cent. In the year 1906 the combination used in the manufacture of its various products nearly 300,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco.

"An idea of the absorption of competing plants," says Commissioner Smith, "and of the changes through combination within the last decade may be had from the fact that in 1897 the combination had ten plants, each producing over 50,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco or snuff per year, while there were 243 independent plants of the same class. In 1906 on the other hand the combination had 46 plants of this class and independent manufacturers 140. Especially conspicuous has been the absorption of the large plants. In 1897 the combination had eight plants, each producing over 1,000,000 pounds of these products per year, while its competitors had 46 such plants. In 1906 the combination had 24 plants of this size and independent concerns only 17.

"Despite the combination's enormous expenditures for advertising and in 'schemes' and despite frequent price cutting by means of its so-called 'fighting brands,' there has been in several branches of the industry a constant tendency for competitors to gain business more rapidly than the combination and thus to reduce its proportion of the output. This tendency has been overcome only by continued buying up of competitive concerns. Many weaker concerns have been virtually driven out of business or forced to sell out to the combination, either by reason of the direct competition of the latter or as an indirect result of the vigorous competition between the combination and larger independent concerns. In the case of the larger and more powerful concerns which it acquired, however, the combination has usually secured control only by paying a high price. The immense profits of the combination have enabled it to keep this policy."