ALBUQUERQUE MORNING JOURNAL.

THIRTY-SECOND YEAR, Vol. CXXVIII, No. 91. ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1910. By Mail 50 cts. a Month; Single Copies, 5 cents. By Carrier, 60 cents a Month.

ALBUQUERQUE TAKES LEAD IN CAMPAIGN FOR RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

NON PARTISAN STATEHOOD LEAGUE IS ORGANIZED AT ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING

Powerful Addresses in Behalf of Constitution By Governor Mills, O. A. Larrazolo, Isaac Barth and Judge Mann; Democrats and Republicans Join Hands to Work for Progress of New Mexico and to Prove to Congress That People Are Unanimous in Their Desire to Throw Off Shackles of Territorial Government. Vociferous Applause From Representative Audience Proves That Speakers Touch Popular Chord in Hearts of the People.

If there ever was any doubt in the minds of political leaders that the constitution of New Mexico would not be ratified by the voters of Albuquerque and Bernalillo county on January 21, all that doubt was dispelled last night as the result of the big and enthusiastic statehood meeting held in the Elks' theater.

The theater was packed with representative business and professional men of Albuquerque and men who earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brows and have as much at stake in the kind of constitution adopted in New Mexico as any other man or set of men. And there were not only a fair sprinkling of women, in the audience, as is usually the case at a public gathering, but there were many prominent women of Albuquerque in attendance. It may be safely said that none of them are suffragists, as yet, but that they will vote their husbands for the constitution and vote them bright and early is a foregone conclusion.

The meeting last night was in all probability the biggest and best statehood meeting that has been held in the territory since the constitution was written. The other parts of New Mexico naturally look to Albuquerque and to Bernalillo county as the starting point for any public movement of importance. And if the rest of the territory does as well for the constitution as Albuquerque and Bernalillo county will undoubtedly do, New Mexico will be a state before many more changes in the weather.

Strictly non partisan, the gathering was an enthusiastic one. Perhaps there were some men who went to the meeting to be convinced of the merits of the constitution. But those who went to scoff, remained to pray. Democratic and republican sat side by side in the theater last night and democrat and republican sat side by side on the stage reserved for the speakers and invited guests. The constitution was discussed by republicans and democrats, calmly and in the light of experience, without the evidence or indication of political prejudices.

The meeting was called to order shortly after 8 o'clock. Temporary Chairman E. A. Mann announced the purposes of the meeting—the formation of a non partisan statehood league and a discussion of the constitution. Mr. Isaac Barth, a democrat, placed Mr. Mann in nomination as permanent chairman of an organization to be known as the Bernalillo County Non Partisan Statehood League. Mr. Frank A. Hubbell, a republican, then nominated Mr. W. S. Hopewell, a democrat, as secretary of the new organization. The nomination being closed, the candidates were unanimously chosen for the respective offices, being seated by acclamation.

The organization of the Bernalillo County Non Partisan Statehood League, which occupied but a very few moments, marked the beginning of an active and energetic campaign for statehood in Albuquerque and Bernalillo county.

A better time for the organization of the league could not have been chosen. Perhaps never before in the history of Albuquerque have so many democrats and republicans sat together in one meeting and been unanimous in sentiment and desire. That there were many democrats in the audience was forcibly demonstrated later in the evening when Hon. O. A. Larrazolo, in the course of a brilliant speech, was given an ovation when he said: "The salvation of the nation, I firmly believe, rests today with the democratic party."

Following the work of organizing the statehood league, Chairman Mann introduced Governor William J. Mills, who made the first speech of the evening.

Governor Mills recalled to the audience a statement made by President Taft, in Albuquerque more than a year ago, when he said that he expected and hoped that New Mexico, when the time came for the adoption of a state constitution, would adopt a safe, sane organic act, without frills, fads or isms. The president, Governor Mills said, advised New Mexico to write a constitution under which the new state could grow. He advised that the constitution be modeled as nearly as possible after that of the United States. The governor declared that he had carefully studied the constitution for New Mexico, that he had seen the delegates in the constitutional convention while they were writing the instrument, had talked with them and discussed it with them, and that he believed they had been successful in writing a constitution under which New Mexico, as a state, will prosper and grow, not only with a population of 375,000 as it has at present, but with 5,000,000 people, which the new state will have not many yens after it becomes a part of the union.

The speaker criticised his democratic friends who are opposed to the constitution, and compared them to the Three Tailors of Tooley street. Mr. Mills, briefly and succinctly, discussed several provisions of the constitution, dealing mainly with those points upon which the few democrats who oppose it, seem to be unenlightened. Taking up the matter of compensation for state officers, the governor compared the salaries of territorial officers today with what they will be under state government and demonstrated beyond peradventure of a doubt that under the new conditions, the state will not only not spend more money for salaries of state officers, but will be richer at the end of each year by more than $3,000, than under the present regime.

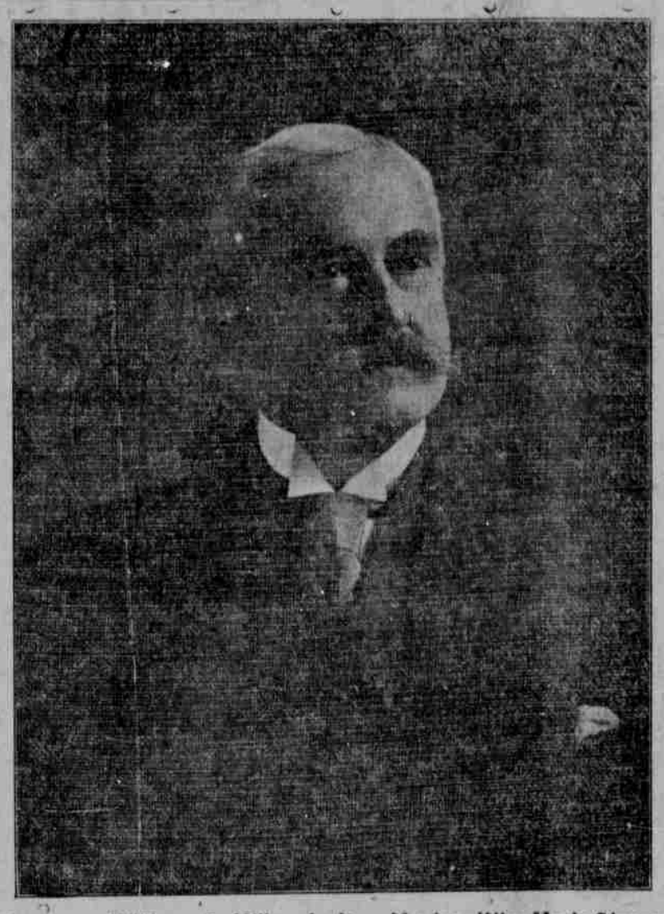
Taking up several of the famous "thirteen objections," drawn up by the handful of democrats in convention assembled several weeks ago, Governor Mills refuted each "objection" in plain and unmistakable language, declaring the objections to be ridiculous and absurd. Frequently the governor quoted the language of the enabling act to convince even the most skeptical that some of the things that had been done by the constitutional convention in framing the constitution were done in express accordance and under the specific instructions, terms and conditions laid down in the enabling act, enacted by the congress and senate of the United States.

The governor spent some little time discussing the claim of the opponents of statehood that under state government taxes will be increased. Mr. Mills refuted this charge with the emphatic statement that, in his opinion, taxes will be reduced and reduced greatly after the state is once in actual operation.

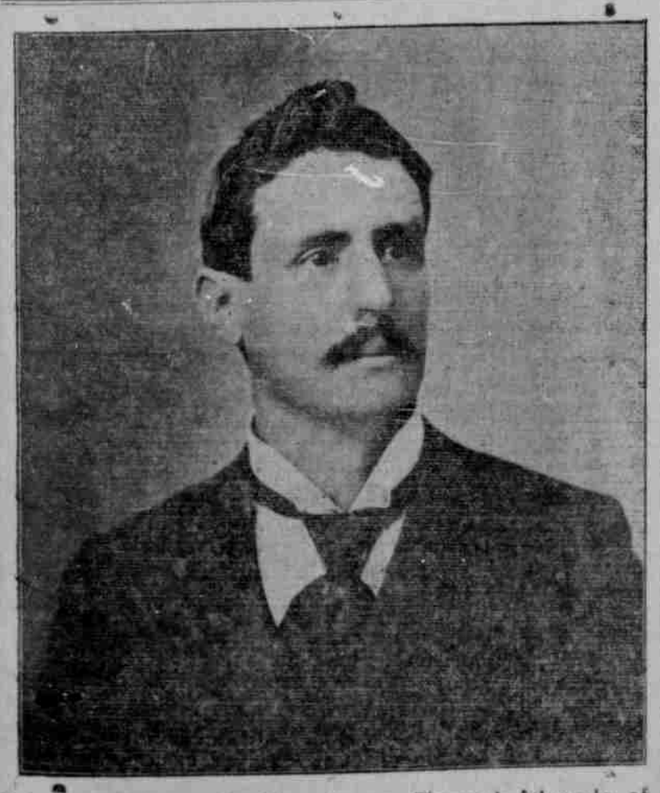
Taking up the question of public lands and their sale and disposition, Governor Mills said that he was in favor of selling certain public lands which will accrue to the new state, while he is in favor of holding others in trust. For instance, the governor said that he favors selling a certain section of school land near Roswell, and another section near Artesia, in the Pecos valley, because of the fact that these lands depend for their value upon the underflow of artesian water. As the artesian country is developed, the governor said, each artesian well makes the land less valuable. For that reason he was in favor of selling such lands at a price not less than $150 per acre, and selling them while they can be sold at a high figure. The governor showed where, if New Mexico sells such valuable lands, placing the money received therefrom in the school fund, investing it as provided for in the constitution, the public schools of the territory will be provided for, and the people will not have to be taxed for their maintenance. Mr. Mills showed that in 1902 the general tax was 14.5 mills and in 1910 it had been reduced to 11 mills. He believed that under the new conditions, which will accrue as the result of statehood and accompanying benefits, the taxes will be greatly reduced.

In fact, so earnest was the governor in his declaration that taxes will be reduced under a state form of government, and not raised sky high as claimed by opponents of statehood, that he said he would be willing to take over the new state with the presence tax rate, run and operate it under the provisions called for in the constitution, and be confident that he would make a yearly profit of from $75,000 to $100,000 on the deal.

Governor Mills concluded his speech with the statement that he expected the grand old county of Bernalillo and the imperial city of Albuquerque to roll up a vote for statehood that will be practically unanimous. He said that the opposition of those who oppose statehood for New Mexico is based on selfish and ulterior motives. The governor resumed his seat amid a storm of applause after he had concluded his remarks by saying that if the citizens of Albuquerque and of Bernalillo county do not vote for the constitution, he for one will be in favor of asking congress for an appropriation for the enlargement of the insane asylum at Las Vegas, wherein all opponents of the enabling act may be domiciled. The governor said that the Las Vegas institution is well kept and conducted and that he was sure the "statehood patients" would be happy and prosperous there.



Governor William J. Mills of New Mexico, Who Made Strong Argument for Statehood Last Night



Octaviano A. Larrazolo of Las Vegas, Eloquent Advocate of Statehood at Last Night's Mass Meeting

Isaac Barth Gets Glad Hand.

Greeted by prolonged applause, Mr. Isaac Barth followed Governor Mills, and made a happy, witty speech, beginning with the remark that he was a democrat and that he had no apologies to make to any one. Mr. Barth said that he was not in attendance at the meeting as chairman of the Bernalillo county democratic organization, but as a private citizen. Mr. Barth waved aside the possibility of an apology for his presence at a statehood meeting with the philosophic quotation, "Them As Ain't Expectin' Nothing, Ain't Going to Get Disappointed."

In the beginning of his speech Mr. Barth said that the constitution of New Mexico does not contain some of the things he would like it to contain. He believed, however, that the state of New Mexico will possibly be able to thrive and prosper for at least fifty years without his approval. Mr. Barth then caused a roar of laughter by saying that there were several things in the constitution of the state of New York which he did not approve.

"However, I find that the state of New York," said Mr. Barth, "is worrying along very well without my approval."

Frequently interrupted by applause, partly because of witty saying, but more so because of sledge hammer blows dealt in defense of the organic act of New Mexico, Mr. Barth continued his remarks. The adoption of the constitution, the speaker declared, means statehood for New Mexico; protection for the native citizens of New Mexico; abolition of the fee system, and a fair and square deal to corporations.

Following Mr. Barth, Thomas B. Catron of Santa Fe was introduced by Chairman Mann. Mr. Catron, one of the oldtime warhorses of New Mexico and a fighter for statehood since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, made a vigorous, able speech, in which he declared that the time has come when New Mexico must either progress and develop or stand still. For sixty-four years, Mr. Catron said, the people of New Mexico have been knocking at the doors of congress for statehood. And after many years, the people of the territory have the opportunity to enter the union on an equal footing with other states; have an opportunity to rise out of their servile and humiliating position, and brush elbows with citizens of other states with the assurance and enjoy the same rights and privileges which they enjoy.

Mr. Catron briefly contrasted the constitution of New Mexico with that of other states and said that he could honestly and truthfully say that there is not another constitution to be found in the United States which excells it in merit. The speaker pointed out, and with a tinge of bitterness, that New Mexico as a territory is at a humiliating disadvantage when it comes to inducing capitalists to develop its resources and enterprises. He declared emphatically that under state government property in New Mexico will increase in value immediately from 50 to 100 per cent. Mr. Catron showed that in 1876 New Mexico came within five votes of being admitted to the union. Colorado was admitted as a state at that time by five votes, having a population of 31,000, and taxable property valued at $15,000,000. Colorado today, Mr. Catron said, has 750,000 people and $250,000,000 in taxable property. New Mexico, he said, has more natural resources, more reasons for progress and advancement than Colorado has or had, and will force ahead by leaps and bounds after statehood is granted.

Concluding, Mr. Catron said that he will vote for statehood, as a republican, if he knew positively before he cast his ballot, that the very first legislature after New Mexico becomes a state would be democratic from top to bottom, and that every public office, from justice of the peace to governor, up and down the line, would be filled by a democrat.

Larrazolo is Cheered to Echo.

Introduced by Chairman Mann, as "the favorite native son of New Mexico," Hon. O. A. Larrazolo, of Las Vegas, the next speaker, received an ovation as he advanced to the center of the stage to begin his speech and was time and again interrupted by generous and prolonged applause. Mr. Larrazolo was not in his best voice, being tired and worn because of the strenuous campaign he has already conducted in the interest of statehood.

Perhaps the foremost democrat in New Mexico, a man three times in the race for delegate in congress from this territory, beloved by his own people, admired and honored by members of both political parties, it was expected that Mr. Larrazolo would make a telling speech and one that would make many friends for the constitution. And his friends were not disappointed. In spite of a hoarse voice, Mr. Larrazolo warmed up to the occasion and delivered a brilliant and eloquent speech.

Mr. Larrazolo began by saying that there were two classes of voters who opposed the constitution. One class, he said, is composed of those who are opposed to living under a state form of government. The other class is opposed to the constitution because, as written, they claim certain parts of it are objectionable. The speaker said there is no argument to be made to the first class, they are hopeless, and so far in the minority that to trouble with them would be useless.

To the second class, however, Mr. Larrazolo paid his respects. He began by saying that he was speaking as a democrat, and as a democrat who has for years carried his share of the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

HASKELL SIGNS CAPITOL BILL

OKLAHOMA CITY RAISES THE NECESSARY $71,000

Executive Puts Official Signature to Measure While on Stool in Guthrie Railway Eating House.

[By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire]

Guthrie, Okla., Dec. 29.—Governor Charles N. Haskell affixed his signature to the state capital bill while sitting on a stool in a railway eating house in this city tonight. The bill locates the capital at Oklahoma City. Shortly after 6 o'clock this evening citizens of Oklahoma City met the requirements of the governor for $71,200 to be raised before he signed the bill, and he immediately took a train for this city.

The governor swung off the train and slipped into the eating house, where he ordered a hearty dinner and just to give zest to the meal, signed the bill.

The bill then was handed to Assistant Secretary of State Meyers and the governor boarded a waiting train and was rushed back to Oklahoma City.

Just what action state officials will take, now that the bill has been signed, is not known, but it is not expected any of them will move before the supreme court has decided the suit now before it. All the state officers have been enjoined from removing the state records from this city, which has been the capital since 1889.

Guthrie interests have started court proceedings against the legality of the bill and it is anticipated it will be several months before the location is finally determined.

EXPLOSION WIPES OUT SIXTEEN LIVES

Victims All Workmen Employed in Harvesting Natural Ice on Massachusetts Lake.

[By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire]

Pittsfield, Mass., Dec. 29.—The lives of sixteen workmen were ended today by the explosion of a boiler at the plant of the Morwood Lake Ice company at Morwood lake, two miles south of here. Twelve men were instantly killed, one died shortly after the accident and three others died in the hospital.

In addition twelve men were injured, and it was said at the House of Mercy, the hospital to which they were removed, that two of the patients may die.

State Officer H. A. McNeill was assigned by the Massachusetts police officials to make a thorough investigation of the explosion.

Gathered this afternoon in groups about the boiler building which was some distance from the ice houses, were about 125 men, mostly Poles and Italians, awaiting the chance to earn a few dollars by cutting ice. With a crash, heard for miles around, the boiler burst.

Bodies of men, and fragments of iron and timber were hurled through the air. Those of the workmen who were not killed outright were seriously injured or dazed.

The entire monetary loss will not exceed $500.

Officials of the ice company are at a loss to account for the disaster.

FOUR BODIES REMAIN BURIED IN SLAG DUMP

El Paso, Texas, Dec. 29.—Four bodies still remain buried in the slag dump at the El Paso smelting works which was rent by a premature explosion Wednesday morning. The work of recovery has been slow, but it is expected that the bodies will be uncovered by Friday morning. All are Mexican laborers.

Esuvio Aguilar, the last man to be removed alive, was taken from the east tunnel at 4 o'clock this morning. He had been pinned down in the tunnel for about eighteen hours, but was not greatly injured.

The work of blasting the slag dump was being done by the El Paso & Southwestern railroad company, in order to provide for additional trackage to the smelter. Four blasts aggregating 3,750 pounds of powder had been planted when the middle blast exploded. Six men were killed and seven buried in the tunnels to be rescued with great difficulty.

At a meeting of the city council resolutions were adopted calling for immediate action to supply the wants of the fatherless and injured. Upon the suggestion of Mayor MacInnes, a subscription paper was started and in a short time nearly $3,000 had been subscribed. United States Senator Crane, whose home is near here, headed the list with $500.

KIDNAPER IDENTIFIED BY BOY HE CARRIED OFF

New York, Dec. 29.—On the identification of 6-year-old Guiseppe di Stefano, Giacomo Crimi was formally charged with kidnaping today and held to the grand jury.

Crimi was taken by the police last night in a raid in the Sicilian quarter, in which eighteen men were arrested. The Stefano boy picked him out of the line of suspects and the others were allowed to go.

MOUNTAINS NO BARRIERS TO BIPLANES

HOXSEY CROSSES MOUNT WILSON WITH EASE

Army Officer, Witness of Feat, Says Ten Thousand Soldiers Could Do Something in Day With Thousand Machines.

[By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire]

Aviation Field, Los Angeles, Dec. 29.—Arch Hoxsey of Pasadena, Cal., holder of the present world's altitude record of 11,474 feet, today flew over Mount Wilson, the highest peak of the mountain range which rims the valley in which Los Angeles, Pasadena, and the towns of the orange belt lie. Under ideal weather conditions he soared 10,000 feet into the sky and cleared the crest of Mount Wilson with 4,200 feet to spare.

Lieutenant Vernon Boller and several other army officers, who were here to see the sights, were quick to observe in Hoxsey's performance a new way of transporting armies across mountain ranges.

Lieutenant Boller, who came here from Fort Whipple, Ariz., said that a thousand biplanes could transport an army of 10,000 men across mountains as high as the Alps in a day.

Hoxsey used a heavy stock Wright biplane, equipped for passenger service, and he made the journey from the field to a point beyond the mountains in one hour and twenty-eight minutes. The distance is estimated at thirty-four miles. He was out of sight of the crowd before he made the attempt at topping the peak.

The news of his success was flashed to aviation field by telephone from the Carnegie solar observatory on Mount Wilson, and directly above which the aviator soared. Hoxsey said:

"It was fearfully cold, and when I got to a point just above the summit I found that the haze, which obscured the mountains from the aviation field, was a heavy pall of vapor filled with fine ice particles that stung my face. I am certain that if I had had a recording thermometer with me it would have shown the upper altitude to be far below zero. However, hurdling mountains is much easier than climbing 11,000 feet over a valley of the sea. The earth does not seem so far away."

Hoxsey's performance was the only interesting feat accomplished today, but just before the close of the day's events, the crowd got a thrill by an accident which nearly resulted in the death of Hubert Latham, the French monoplane expert, who made a valant attempt to save Glenn Martin, the California novice, when the latter lost control of his machine and was blown into a fence by a twenty mile wind. After successfully negotiating the course once, Martin was blown far to the south of the field, where he narrowly escaped disaster several times among the high wires and tree tops. By skilful maneuvering of his machine he finally tacked back to the course and the crash came as he was trying to make a landing.

Two or three thousand men and women were within a few feet of him when he dashed into the wire fence just in front of the grandstand. Latham was in front of the judge's box when Martin brought his machine to earth. The Frenchman immediately realized the danger and rushing out, caught hold of the machine and desperately tried to turn it away from the fence, but he miscalculated its speed and the force of the momentum and was dashed to the ground. The running gear of the machine, which weighs 900 pounds, missed Latham's face by only a few inches and Martin and his biplane sped into the fence with such force that it broke the iron stanchions upon which the wire fencing was stretched. Martin was hurled over the fence and he fell upon the sawdust roadway, rolling almost under the grandstand. He got up unhurt.

MOISANT BRAVES GULF HURRICANE AT NEW ORLEANS

New Orleans, Dec. 29.—The sudden approach this afternoon of a gulf hurricane found Aviator John B. Moisant 4,000 feet above the earth in the clouds and for ten minutes he battled against a fifty-mile wind before he made a landing. When he lifted from his Bleriot monoplane he was exhausted.

The anoemeter on top of the grand stand showed the wind to be forty-two miles an hour, while the clouds which at times obscured Moisant, showed the velocity was much greater in the higher altitudes.

Moisant, flying with the wind, made, according to estimates, not less than 100 miles an hour, but when facing the gale, his machine at times stood still. After being in the air 21 minutes, 40 1-5 seconds, Moisant took advantage of a lull and pointed the nose of his machine downward. The landing was easy and the aviators lifted Moisant bodily from his machine, congratulated him on "the most wonderful flight ever made in the history of aviation."

The aviators and officials agreed that no air man had ever before dared such a gale in a fragile fifty-horsepower Bleriot monoplane. There were no other flights.

Member of Parliament Dead.

London, Dec. 29.—Samuel Henry Butcher, unionist member of parliament for Cambridge university since 1906, died today. He was born in Dublin in 1850 and was a son of the bishop of Meath. Professor Butcher was president of the British Academy of Letters in 1909. He taught successively at Oxford and the University of Edinburgh and in 1904 was a lecturer at Harvard. He had written extensively on Greek subjects.

LESTER LOSES MAYORALTY ELECTION CONTEST

Recount of Ballots in District Court Shows Eelection of Dr. John W. Elder by Majority of One Vote.

NEW INCUMBENT TAKES OATH OF OFFICE AT ONCE

Special Meeting of City Council Passes Resolutions Lauding Retiring Executive for Splendid Work Accomplished.

Dr. John W. Elder is mayor of Albuquerque. Following the decision reached in the district court yesterday morning as the result of the recount of the ballots cast for mayor in the mayoralty election last April, Mayor Felix H. Lester, who has held the office since last spring, pending a final disposition of the contest, called a special meeting of the city council at 5 o'clock last evening and formally turned over the chair to Dr. Elder.

The special meeting was called by Mayor Lester late yesterday afternoon, after it had been definitely decided that Mr. Elder was entitled to be seated as mayor, the recount completed at noon yesterday showing that a total of 1,621 votes were cast for Lester and 1,622 cast for Elder.

Promptly at 5 o'clock last evening, Mayor Lester called the council to order, with Aldermen Auge, Coen, Clarke, Conroy, Isherwood, Reidy and Wroth present, Alderman Thomas being absent from the city.

Briefly Mr. Lester stated to the council the purpose of the meeting, saying in part:

"Gentlemen, as you are doubtless all aware, Mr. Elder, the republican candidate for mayor at the last election, has been declared entitled to the office, as the result of the recount of the ballots. I believe everybody knows that I have always been perfectly willing to have a recount of the ballots and to have the office of mayor go to the men who received the most votes. The other side to the controversy, however, was not willing to accept our proposition for a recount at the time of election and we were compelled to bring an action in the lower court to determine our rights in the matter. The district court upheld our contentions, but the controversy was taken to the supreme court on an appeal. The supreme court affirmed the decision of the lower court in the principles involved, but remanded it for a rehearing on certain technicalities. Recently, however, the contestants agreed among themselves to recount the ballots, which was what we requested in our first legal step. This, as you all know, was done today and Dr. Elder was declared elected on the face of the returns, clearly entitling him to the office of mayor.

"And before turning over the office to Dr. Elder, I wish to thank all you gentlemen for the courtesy, consideration and assistance which you have extended to me during my term. You have all worked diligently, faithfully and conscientiously, and I assure you that I appreciate it highly.

"And I bespeak for the incoming mayor the same courtesy, consideration and assistance which you have given me. I now take pleasure in turning over the office to Dr. Elder."

Dr. Elder, to whom a certificate of election had been issued previously by City Clerk J. B. McManus and who had been sworn into office a few moments before by Probate Clerk A. E. Walker, then formally took the chair and picked up the gavel which the retiring mayor had just laid down.

Before Dr. Elder made any statement, Dr. J. H. Wroth secured the floor and paid a high compliment to Mr. Lester and his work as mayor. Dr. Wroth concluded by making a motion, which was carried unanimously, that there shall be spread on the minutes of the city council of Albuquerque, a proper resolution, expressing appreciation of the splendid work done by Mr. Lester.

Dr. Wroth said in part:

"Mr. Mayor, and Gentlemen of the Council: I desire on behalf of the council and of myself, to express at this time our appreciation of the work that has been done by our retiring mayor, Mr. Lester. Mr. Lester has said that he always received from the council courtesy, consideration and appreciation. As a member of the council for three years, I believe that I voice the sentiment of all the aldermen when I return the compliment and say that we have always and at all times received from Mr. Lester every courtesy, consideration and assistance. We have differed with him from time to time, but on every occasion he has always considered our differences patiently and with consideration and with an earnest and conscientious effort to see the other side of the question. And if it is permissible and agreeable to you, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen of the council, I make a motion that there be spread on the record of the council a resolution indicating our respect and appreciation for the uniform and successful work done by Mr. Lester during his term of office."

Mr. Lester, seated on the bench reserved for the spectators at council meetings, arose and simply said, "I thank you, Dr. Wroth."

Mayor Elder than put Dr. Wroth's motion before the council and it carried unanimously. The new mayor then addressed the council briefly, saying that he was much in the same

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5.)