EL PASO HERALD

Real Estate and Too Late to Classify on Pages 14 & 15

# BETTERING OF FARM LIFE PLANNED

## The Conservation Congress Takes Up Many Matters of Rural Life.

## TO MAKE COUNTRY LIFE ATTRACTIVE

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 23.—The number of notable men who will be in attendance upon the third National Conservation congress, which will open in Kansas City, Monday, September 25, will make this gathering one of the most important ever held in the country. The personnel of the honorary guests will include president Taft, secretaries Wilson and Fisher, representatives of a number of foreign governments, judges of the supreme court, the mayors of many cities, the governors of many states, the presidents of colleges and universities and a number of prominent clergymen and educators. The official guest, in addition to the officers of the congress, will include 15 delegates appointed by the governor of each state and territory, five delegates appointed by the mayor of each city having a population above 25,000, and three from a selected number of cities below that. Delegates will also be in attendance from the chambers of commerce, the boards of trade and other organizations interested in the conservation of the natural resources of the country.

**Most Important Congress.**

This year's Conservation congress will be the most important ever held. The first one, which was held in Seattle in 1909, dealt with questions of the far west, including chiefly water power and forestry. The second, held last year in St. Paul, was devoted especially to the consideration of public lands and their utilization. This third congress, held in Kansas City, will deal entirely with the conservation of the farm and everything pertaining to the interest of the farmer. As Kansas City is located in the central part of the country, in the heart of the greatest farm areas of the world, this subject can be considered here with especial significance. The National Grange, and various other farmers' organizations are actively interested in the congress and it is expected that several thousand farmers will be in attendance.

The conservation of soil fertility will be one of the most important subjects considered. In New England and various other parts of the country, there are hundreds of abandoned farms which were useless when taken across the soil has become sterile and unproductive. The rich fields of the middle west show no signs of being overworked, but their term of service has been comparatively short. This congress aims to help the farmer provide for the fertility of the soil so that there is no possibility of its becoming exhausted.

**No More Virgin Soil.**

The country has practically come to the end of its virgin soil. At present only two civilized countries, India and Russia, grow poorer average crops per acre than the United States. Where England gets 32 bushels yield to the acre and Germany 28, America falls below 15. The chief reason is that American farmers, as a whole, are behind in their understanding of the soil and its needs. There will be several experts upon this question in attendance upon the congress. Professor Cyril Hopkins, of the University of Illinois, will speak upon "The Chemistry of the Soil." He has revolutionized farming in Illinois by analysis of the soil. Any farmer in the state may send him a sample of the soil from his farm and Prof. Hopkins will analyze it and tell him what constituents it lacks to make it fertile.

Henry Wallace, the president of the National Conservation congress, is enthusiastic in his efforts to promote the conservation of the tiller, as well as of the soil. He believes that the drift of the population from the farm to the city must be checked if the prosperity of the country is to be assured and considerable time of the congress will be devoted to discussions as to the means of developing the character of the men and women and the boys and girls of the farm.

**To Make Farm Life Attractive.**

The social sterility of rural life is a grave question which only recently has been considered. It will receive more attention at the Kansas City congress than has ever before been given to it. There is no reason why country life should not be made quite as attractive as city life if there is proper recognition of the importance of social development. The city man is now endeavoring to move back to the country in order to give his family the benefit of country life, but comparatively few farmers have realized the need of bringing the advantages of the city into their homes. There should be farmers' organizations, modeled after the business mens' associations of the larger towns, and there should be hearty cooperation between the two. In bringing this matter before the congress it is hoped that the business men may be brought to see the advantages of taking the initiative in securing this cooperation, even to the extent of helping the farmers to start their organizations.

**To Improve Country Church.**

The improvement of the country church will be considered from many standpoints. Generally, there are too many churches in the rural communities. Sectarian ideas divide the people too much. There is inadequate support for several churches, where one might be well supported. Many rural churches do not have resident pastors. These are supplied from neighboring towns and are generally of one denomination. While there are rural churches which are effective agents in the social evolution of the communities, the country church as a whole needs new direction and to assume new responsibilities.

The salaries of country pastors are pitiably low, often falling below $300 and rarely reaching $1000. Consequently, the rural pastor and his family suffer much privation, even though they are not burdened with great financial responsibilities. In New England and some other sections, the great drawbacks of denominational rivalry are being recognized and active movements towards rural church federation are being inaugurated. This does not mean organized union, but only cooperation in the effort to reach and help every individual in the community. Rural church federation means that some one church must be actively responsible for every square mile. When one community in the open country has more churches than it can support, it means giving up the superfluous church. Where a church is needed, it means friendly cooperation and agreement as to the kind of church to be erected.

**The Y. M. C. A. at Work.**

The Young Men's Christian Association is extending its work into the rural districts. If it could place a live superintendent in every county it could render effective aid in centering the influence of the young men upon their farm homes and thus to some extent prevent the inclination to rush blindly into the city. Where a youth has some particular talent which could best be developed in the city, the influence of the Y. M. C. A. branch in his home will protect him from many of the risks which the country boy encounters in going alone to the city. Well equipped Y. M. C. A. branches in rural towns with gymnasiums, reading rooms, classes and lecture courses, could be made quite as feasible in the country as in the city. A middle west county, in which a live Y. M. C. A. superintendent has been at work for three years, now has 15 percent more of the farm sons staying at home satisfied with the work they are doing, than in any adjoining county.

To many people the "women's end" of the congress will be most interesting of all. The "Conservation of the Woman of the Farm" will receive much attention, because the full success of country life is largely in the hands of the women. When they are overburdened there cannot be any great progress. Consequently, the farmer's wife must have more help of every kind. Her work must be lightened by every labor saving device. She should have better means of communication with her friends and every possible social facility. The congress is going to give especial attention to women's clubs in the country and endeavor to stimulate the number of farm women's organizations by having some thoroughly experienced women discuss the best means of securing more rural clubs.

**Autos on the Farm.**

The advent of the automobile to the farm is also a factor in the social progress of the community. Good roads invariably follow the automobile. Further than this, the automobile makes it possible to pay neighborly visits to a degree not to be thought of when there were only horses to be depended upon. While many people scoff at having an automobile on a farm, it already has been proved that the advent of one or two of these machines into a rural neighborhood undoubtedly marks a great forward step in its development.

# NEW MARRIAGE RULES FOR RUSSIA

## Emperor Lets Down the Barriers That Lovers May Wed.

## NEW POLYGAMY LAW FORMALLY ADOPTED

St. Petersburg, Russia, Sept. 23.—The marriage regulations governing the members of the imperial family have been changed in an important particular by a recent imperial decree. Hitherto the statute concerning the imperial family incorporated in the fundamental laws prohibited members of that family from marrying any but persons belonging to a ruling or sovereign house. The only escape from this rule was in having a recourse to a morganatic marriage, involving a permanent estrangement from the imperial court.

**Liberty Is Granted.**

The emperor has now lowered the bars for the more remote issue of emperors. Grand dukes and grand duchesses only are henceforth prohibited from marrying outside reigning houses. As the grand ducal title appertains only to grandsons or granddaughters of emperors, in the male line, and to daughters only, in the female line, and not beyond, princes of the imperial blood, as the more remote issue is called, gain liberty of marriage.

It is thought that the immediate occasion which led to this change was the case of princess Tatiana Constantinovna, daughter of grand duke Constantinovich, and sister of prince John, who recently married princess Helene of Servia.

**The Cause of Leniency.**

Princess Tatiana fell in love with an officer of the Hussars, prince Bagration-Mukhransky, an intimate friend of her brother. Prince Bagration, who is son of a lieutenant general, and bears a family name distinguished in Russian military annals, is highly thought of at court, and the persistence of the young princess was successful in overcoming the statutory obstacle to the romance. The two were married on September 6.

**Polygamy Eliminated.**

A form of polygamy frequent and officially tolerated in Russia has been read out of existence by a recent senate interpretation regarding the status of converts to the state church from among a dissident sect, the Old Believers, numbering millions of adherents.

The senate rules that Old Believers, who are legally married according to the regulations of their sect, may not contract a new marriage, upon embracing orthodoxy, until their first union is legally dissolved. Under these circumstances, declares the senate, marrying a new wife, before the old one has been divorced, will be regarded as polygamy, and so prosecuted, under the law.

**Former Practice.**

The practice hitherto has been to allow a new marriage, under the circumstances, and consider the old marriage nonvalid for orthodox converts, though Old Believer marriages, as such, were sanctioned by the law of 1874. The effect of the practice was to encourage Old Believers to join the state church, with this particular end in view. In those cases, the old marriage was considered void, and all marital and paternal obligations annulled. Orthodox missionaries made use of this temptation. The flagrant injustice to thousands of dissident wives, leading in many cases to hardships and to suicide, at last forced the authorities to action.

# SOCIALISTS OF GERMANY ARE LOYAL

## Do Not Want War; Emperor's Special Messengers Are Privileged.

## MOVING PICTURES PROVING EDUCATORS

Berlin, Germany, Sept. 23.—The Morocco issue has greatly strengthened the hands of the Socialists since the government is not thought to have covered itself with glory in the negotiations, and the main object of the recent demonstration at the suburb of Treptow was to keep public attention concentrated on this.

Two hundred thousand Socialists of Berlin marched out to Treptow, covering from five to eight miles, according to the section of Berlin in which they live, and stood for several hours under a broiling sun to show their opposition to any warlike settlement of the Moroccan negotiations. Four hundred and 50 heat prostrations requiring medical attendance were reported.

**Evidence of Loyalty.**

The question at issue was scarcely a vital one, as a peaceful issue of the negotiations was generally anticipated, but the order of the day was implicitly obeyed by the Socialist army, and the thousands of workmen cheerfully gave up their weekly holiday and endured great discomfort to show their loyalty to their party and its leaders. Speakers' stands were erected at a dozen points, and from these a resolution of protest was proposed and, as is always the case at Socialist demonstrations, unanimously adopted.

This absolute discipline and loyalty of the Socialist followers attracted scarcely any comment in the Berlin papers, so frequently has it been manifested, and political opponents have no hope of the Socialist organization breaking down in the coming reichstag elections in spite of the death or aging weakness of some of the prominent leaders.

**Power of "Junkers."**

The power of the Prussian Agrarian or "Junker" party and its leader, the "uncrowned king," Dr. von Heydebrand, has again been strikingly illustrated by two speeches of emperor William, who, high placed as he is, nevertheless finds it necessary to pay close heed to the mandate of the landholding party which has long dictated the tariff policy of the empire.

His majesty's speech at Hamburg, in which he referred to the necessity of strengthening the German navy, was mainly devoted to a eulogy of commerce, which he described as the breadth of the national organism, without which it would be but a lifeless corpse. The Agrarians felt themselves affronted by this exaltation of commerce, though nothing has been said or insinuated in disparagement of agriculture, and a campaign of such vigor was started in the Agrarian press the his majority found it expedient, in a speech delivered a few days later at Stettin, to pay an equally high tribute to the virtues and importance of the bucolic life.

**Not a Bigger Navy.**

After much discussion of the Hamburg speech, the German press has concluded that the reference to strengthening the navy did not portend any change in the German naval program, as supposed abroad, but only emphasized the importance of keeping up the present rate of progress in building up a strong sea force.

Emperor William, in spite of the great developments of wireless telegraphy, still makes extensive use of personal messengers to convey his desires to his secretaries of state and diplomats when he is in foreign parts. As a matter of fact, on his recent northern trip he gave orders that only the most pressing matters of state were to be communicated to him by wire, owing to the danger of messages connected with the complicated Morocco negotiations being picked up by unauthorized persons.

**Special Messengers.**

The messengers who convey the imperial messages and state documents are specially selected army officers, who before being recommended for their post of trust must provide the fullest evidence of their fidelity and trustworthiness. They are first chosen by their immediate commander, who, after years of personal contact and observation, pick them out as being possessed of rapid decision, fearless energy, bravery and hard riding powers. Then they are attached for a period to various embassies abroad, where they are kept under surveillance, and finally they come into close personal attendance on the emperor. Thereafter their freedom is practically at an end, for they must be prepared at a moment's notice to leave for any part of the world by the quickest route.

**Have Best of Everything.**

They are entitled to claim the best separate cabin on any German steamer and an entire compartment on any railroad train on making known to the officials in charge that they are on an imperial mission. Their baggage is not liable to customs inspection at any frontier, as they have the diplomatic privilege. They carry documents from the various embassies to the foreign office in a leather satchel, but letters from the emperor to a foreign sovereign or from a foreign prince to the emperor are always conveyed in a secret hiding place on their person.

**Moving Pictures Used.**

The importance of the moving pictures as an educational factor has been recognized to such an extent in Germany that they are now largely utilized in the elementary and continuation schools in town and country for instructional purposes. The exhibition of films dealing with interesting subjects takes place under the auspices of the Society for the Spread of Popular education, which possesses an extensive collection and is subsidized by the various local educational authorities.

**Impression on Schools.**

The pictures have been found to make such a lasting impression on the scholars that they are being called for in constantly increasing numbers, and the society has decided to found a circulating library of films to be sent to each school in rotation. Magic lantern slides are also in great demand for the same purpose, and the society, which has branches in every district of the empire, possesses 179 series comprising over 17,000 pictures on various subjects which are constantly in circulation.

# Brownwood's Murder Mystery Is Attracting Wide Attention

## Brothers of Wealthy Farmer Will Help Clear Him of Wife Murder Charge

Brownwood, Tex., Sept. 23.—Texas has a murder mystery which has stirred the state almost as much as the Beattie case stirred Virginia, and which promises to develop into as notorious a case. The story of the murder, should it be robbed of its mystery, would be too grewsome to catch and hold the public interest for long. But there is every promise that the mystery will never be solved, and it has been many years since there was a case in this state which has caused as widespread interest. There is a striking similarity between the Texas case and the Beattie murder except that in the Virginia crime there was a Beulah Binford to add color to the background of the picture. But there are other elements entering into the Texas case which offset the "girl in the case."

**Husband Held Without Bail**

In the Texas mystery, George Brown, a wealthy Texas farmer, is charged with the brutal murder of his wife, Mrs. Allie Brown, by beating her brains out with an iron rod. He is worth $100,000 and will make a hard fight for his life and liberty. Two brothers, equally as wealthy, assert they believe Brown's story and will help him in his fight. The accused man has been remanded to jail without bail. He stoutly protests his innocence.

The story which holds the mystery is this: Mrs. Allie Brown, wife of George Brown, living seven miles southwest of Brownwood, was murdered Saturday night, September 2, while asleep on a bed on the front porch of the dwelling. Her assailant used an iron rod an inch in diameter and 18 inches long with which he clubbed out the woman's brains. The woman lived 24 hours, but did not regain consciousness. The husband was arrested as soon as the officers reached the scene of the crime.

Shortly after midnight a Brownwood physician received a telephone call from the Brown home stating Mrs. Brown had been knocked in the head by a burglar and badly injured. The physician informed the sheriff and hurried to the Brown home.

**Was Wiping Blood From Wife's Brow.**

According to Ivy Beeman, the first neighbor to reach the scene and who was called there by Brown by telephone, Brown was standing beside the bed with a basin of water and a cloth, wiping the blood from his wife's brow.

Brown's statement to the officers was to the effect that he was awakened by hearing a blow struck and saw a tall man standing over the bed in the act of striking his wife a second blow. The next blows were aimed at him, says Brown, and he ran into the house, slamming the door behind him. Getting his gun he returned to find the man gone. His trousers, containing $5 and a pocket knife, were also gone.

Officers began an examination. They found Brown's trousers some little distance from the house. The money said have been in the pockets, was missing. The footsteps were traced from the porch to the trousers and from there they appeared to return to the house in the direction of the rear door.

When the officers arrived Brown had on another pair of trousers and a clean shirt. He was forced to remove those. His underclothing was found to be besplattered with what appeared to be blood.

Mrs. Brown has been married twice previous to her marriage with Brown. He had also been married.

It is claimed that letters will be produced at the trial showing that Mrs. Brown's life has been threatened by some unknown party.

# BIG INCREASE IN REALTY VALUE

## Courthouse Site Bought For $10,000 Is Now Worth $520,000.

## PROPOSED ANNEX RECALLS HISTORY

No better example of the rise in El Paso realty values could be found than the comparisons recalled by the action of the county commissioners this week in ordering a bond election for the issuance of $40,000 worth of bonds for the construction of a new wing to the court house.

Only the "old timer" remembers when the ground upon which the court house stands and on which the new wing will be built was purchased and even those of this class might give a start of surprise at the recollection that it was purchased less than 20 years ago for the sum of $10,000.

The value of the block of ground today, in acordance with transfers in the same locality, would reach more than $500,000. The county's property occupies a solid block on San Antonio, Overland, Kansas and Campbell streets. Allowing $1000 per front foot, with room for an alley, the double tract, as it would be divided suitable for building purposes, would, at this price, command $520,000, which is regarded as a conservative estimate for the locality.

**Purchased In 1884.**

Purchased by El Paso county in 1884, the grantors were John B. Rector, R. F. Campbell, Wm. S. Hills, B. H. Davis and Chapel Q. Stanton. Its acquisition was for the purpose of being a court house site and the original building was completed two years later. The cost of the original building, which was then one of the finest court houses in Texas, was about $98,000. Bonds to the amount of $135,000 were issued in 1884 for the purpose of constructing a court house and jail. The cost of the jail was slightly over $40,000. The contract for both buildings was let to the firm of Britton and Long. Plans for the court house were drawn by Alfred Giles, who acted as superintendent during construction, and those for the jail were furnished by J. J. Ligon.

**Litigation Over Building.**

Before the completion of the building litigation and a criminal charge, growing out of matters connected with the construction had ensued, causing great excitement in the city and through the county. The new building was first occupied during the fall of 1886. Marshall Rogers was then county judge, and the commissioners were: Precinct No. 1, J. Julian; precinct No. 2, J. M. Gonzales; precinct No. 3, J. Armendaris; precinct No. 4, G. Garcia; sheriff, J. A. White.

**First Annex Built.**

The first annex, the wing at the southeast corner of the original building, of which the structure ordered by the commissioners is to be a duplicate, was built in 1908, work being started during the month of May. It is 46x86 feet in dimension and houses the county clerk's and district clerk's offices and the 41st district court. Bonds for its erection were issued in the amount of $28,000. The cost, however, was considerable in excess of this amount, reaching to about $35,000 in total.

**More Space Needed.**

Growing demand for more space for the county's regular business, as well as the necessity of providing quarters for the new court of appeals, resulted in the decision of the commissioners to build the new wing. According to present plans the entire third floor will be occupied by the court of appeals and the offices of the judges and clerk. The second floor will probably be used for the office of the district clerk, which has been badly cramped for room for some time. Until further necessity arises the first floor will, in all probability, be rented to the city for office usages.

It has been the expression of the commissioners that the new addition should be as nearly fireproof as possible. Following the election, which has been set for November 7, if the vote is favorable, plans for construction will be taken up without delay.

**Ample Space Provided.**

As the original court house building occupied almost the exact center of the block, ample space is available for further additions, such as the needs of the county may require for many years to come. Alterations to a number of the offices now located on the first floor may result on completion of the new wing. That the bond issue will carry is regarded as practically settled, and before the close of 1911 work is likely to be in progress upon the latest improvement to the "county house."

# Stormsville on the Mesa, a Bit of Old Mexico on El Paso's Skyline

## The Natives Call It "Plazita" and It Has an Alcalde, and the Broad Valley for a Front Yard View.

By Norman M. Walker.

STORMSVILLE-on-the-Mesa.

Stuck up there on the skyline, overlooking the city, the valley and Mexico, Stormsville, a page from Latin-America, has a way with it that is as appealing as the vista which reveals itself from Stormsville's municipal front yard.

Composed of square, sugar-loaf houses of adobe, a haunted stone house, a goat corral, 100 souls, as many more dogs, free lance hogs who roam the single main street, and other animate and inanimate whatnot, Stormsville is a community peculiar to itself. Hovering near the rim of the mesa, as if impelled by the gravity of the sheer descent, the little town on the north mesa is as much apart from the hustling, busy city below it as if it were the prehistoric home of the cliff dwellers.

**Origin of Its Name.**

Stormsville derives its name, not from the proclivity of the storms to pour their floods down upon the town of mud and mortar, but because the land upon which it is built belongs to D. Storms, attorney at law in El Paso, who acquired the entire north mesa highlands when land was to be had for the asking. Continue north Florence street over the lower mesa and up the steep side of the high mesa rim and it would bisect the main street of Stormsville at the point where the footpath emerges from around the corner of the bluff and expires on the tabletop. These footpaths, little more than sheep trails, are the only highways connecting the town above with the city below.

**Natives Call it "Plazita."**

The little town, "Plazita," the native residents call it, has but one street. It is a broad thoroughfare with the mesa rim on the right and the squat rows of adobe houses on the left. When the drive is built along the rim of the mesa from Mesa avenue to the base of the mountain, Stormsville will front the driveway and its inhabitants will bow their most splendid courtesy to the occupants of the carriages and cars that will bowl along this king's highway. At the present time the main street is much as it was made by nature, plus a liberal sprinkling of tin tomato and sardine cans and waste paper. Not all of the houses in the town higher up front upon the main street. But this is distinctly the stylish street of the little town.

**Has Water Works.**

The town has a water works, an alcalde and a wierd tale of a haunted house. The water works is a comparatively recent innovation. Formerly the residents of the high mesa were forced to haul their water on mule back from the flats below. But a pipeline has been laid from the lower level and now two galvanized iron tanks store the surplus for the village washerwomen.

The romance of the haunted house has to do with the spirits of the men who have committed suicide in the deserted stone house which sits apart from the remainder of the town on the far east bend in the mesa. There, according to the traditions as told by the old wives of the town, despondent lovers and discouraged fortune hunters had ended their existence in the solitude of the deserted house. There, at night, when the stillness is ominous, these restless spirits congregate in the ruins of the old rock house and hold high revel, so the dark skinned senoras say.

**The Alcalde.**

The alcalde is Senor Cisto Pias, who lives in the little white plastered adobe at the head of the street. Partially because of his position of prestige on the main thoroughfare and more because of his supervision of the water supply, Don Cisto is the exofficio mayor, chief of police and common council.

Each of the little houses has its flower garden, scarce as the water is on the high mesa. This was true even before the coming of the pipeline when water had to be hauled on muleback. Twining honeysuckle shades the fronts of the homes and hollyhocks give the yards an old fashioned flower garden appearance. Even the mesquite seems greener on the high mesa than below.

**No One Ever Moves Away.**

Whatever the material reason was for the settlement of this out of the way spot on the topographical map, or the reason for its dwellers remaining there (no one ever moves away from Stormsville), is to be realized once the mesa is conquered and the wonderful view is unfolded. It is a miniature Grand Canyon in perspective. The mesa wall extends down 100 or more feet to the second mesa line. The foothills roll onto the flats and the city spreads out like the unfolding of a lace fan. Inclosed in the arc of that great circle which encompasses the Mexican mountains, the old town across the river and the shadowed flats to the southeast, is a panorama that would require a master artist to paint. The valley, with its green cottonwoods trails the river along its devious course, the Sierra Madres billow into a fascinating pile of lights and shadows while the far away mountains of Mexico add a blue border to the circles's arc.

In the late afternoon when the afterglow of sunset is playing over the southern sky, the tenants of the little brown houses sit in their flower bordered patios and gaze into the distance toward the country of their birth as if worshiping the sun god their ancestors worshiped in the days before the coming of the Dons.

# ROCKWELL STUDIES FARMING METHODS

## Will Hold Meetings at Ysleta or Clint to Help Farmers

W. L. Rockwell, chief of the government irrigation investigation bureau at San Antonio, has written secretary Kinne of the chamber of commerce that he is very anxious to meet farmers and ranchers in the country surrounding El Paso, and discuss the latest methods of irrigation with them. He suggests that a meeting be held at Clint or Ysleta, and from these points he could visit the nearby farms for actual demonstration. Arrangements for a demonstration and lecture will probably be made in the near future.

# EL PASO INVITED TO CRUCES FAIR

An invitation has been received through the chamber of commerce from the Las Cruces fair association, to all the people of El Paso, to attend the fair on "El Paso day," September 29. On this day there will be a special barbecue and the trade relations with El Paso, El Paso exhibits, etc., will be specially taken up. It is the hope of the chamber of commerce that at least 100 El Paso people will attend the fair on that date.

# TRADE EXCURSION MEETING SATURDAY

There will be a meeting of the Pecos valley trade excursion committee at the chamber of commerce at 5 oclock Saturday afternoon.

**WOMEN OF TULAROSA ESTABLISH A LIBRARY.**

Tularosa, N. M., Sept. 23.—The Women's Earnest Working club has opened a public library and reading room. About 400 books have been secured.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Meek, of Meek, N. M., have moved here and are occupying the Harkness residence.

Ed Newman and Miss Martha Kaniskae were married at the Catholic church. After the ceremony a reception was held at their home.

# PARMALEE TO FLY BY WAY OF EL PASO

## Announces He Will Start on Cross Continent Flight in October

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 23.—Aviator Phillip O. Parmalee says he will attempt the coast to coast flight, starting from New York the first week in October. He said he first intended flying east and had two machines shipped to Los Angeles.

Fear that he would encounter cold weather caused him to change his plans. He said that his route would be by way of El Paso to Los Angeles.

# AVIATOR IS BURNED TO DEATH IN MIDAIR

Dayton, Ohio, Sept. 23.—Forced into the air by the jeers of thousands, who called him a coward, Frank H. Miller, 23 years old, a Toledo, Ohio, aviator, shot into the sky at twilight this evening, and when 200 feet up was burned to death before the eyes of the spectators on the Miami county fair grounds at Troy, north of here.

Miller had circled the race track and was just starting a spiral glide into a neighboring corn field when something went wrong. He could be seen making a frantic attempt to get his machine under control, when suddenly the whirring propellers ceased. The craft then dropped like a shot for 50 feet, a tiny blue flame was emitting from the engine and in an instant the gasoline tank exploded.

The machine was wrecked, debris was hurled hundreds of feet in all directions. What remained of the aeroplane and its driver were burned almost to crisp as they dropped rapidly to the earth.

It was Miller's second flight of the day and the fifth and last of the week. In a short flight shortly after noon his machine acted unsteadily and he did not care to go up.

# TRADE EXCURSION PLANS BEING MADE

## First Day's Work of Canvassing Committee Proves Fruitful

The committee which is in charge of the Pecos valley trade excursion is down to business. It held a meeting Friday afternoon at the chamber of commerce and wasted no time in arranging the campaign to get the necessary number to make the trip to the Pecos valley and eastern New Mexico.

Typewritten lists of all prospective trade excursionists were read by chairman James A. Dick, the prospectuses distributed among the members of the committee and plans made for getting the signatures of even more than the 50 that are necessary to make the trip a success. Each committeeman is pledged to call upon a certain number and secure their signatures to the list of the excursionists.

The report of the canvassing committee for the first day of real work was very favorable and it is expected to have the lists closed by Saturday evening. Another meeting of the committee will be held Saturday evening at five oclock.

# KIMBER PRAISES THE PECOS VALLEY

## Immigration Agent of the Gould Lines Entertained by Pecos Citizens

Pecos, Tex., Sept. 23.—T. C. Kimber, general immigration agent of the Gould lines with headquarters at St. Louis, visited Pecos yesterday and today. He was accompanied by Will L. Sargent, general traveling immigration agent of the Texas & Pacific lines. They were met at the train by Dr. R. M. Harkey, F. W. Johnson, president of the Pecos commercial club, and secretary Whaley and taken by auto for a trip through the irrigated valleys, where he expressed great astonishment at the rapid growth since his last visit to Pecos two years ago.

Last night Mr. Kimber was tendered an informal reception at the rooms of the Pecos Commercial club, where speeches were made by several, including Mr. Kimber, who said that never before was the Pecos valley receiving so much attention and consideration and that he looked for a large immigration this fall.

Hon. Will P. Brady acted as chairman of the informal meeting. Eight large Pecos valley watermelons were served. Mr. Kimber stated that the Gould lines were planning extensive immigration arrangements for the southwest to begin this fall.

**GENERAL DUNCAN WILL BE ENTERTAINED AT DINNER**

J. S. Curtis, owner of the Curtis ranch, where the 23rd infantry will be encamped Tuesday and Wednesday, will give a dinner to Gen. J. W. Duncan and Col. E. F. Glenn and staff Tuesday evening. The Curtis ranch is located 17 miles northeast of El Paso.

**DAMAGE SUIT ON TRIAL.**

The county court was occupied Saturday with the trial of the case of La Farmers' Union company versus El Paso Grain company, an action to recover for alfalfa alleged to have been sold to defendant company and for damages. The amount in litigation is about $700.

Garnett King, assistant general freight and passenger agent of the Southwestern, has returned from an inspection tour.