

Sterling Republican is Congressional Candidate



CANDIDATE ON THE REPUBLICAN TICKET. ELFEGE BACA, ALBUQUERQUE, CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

- Age 40 years.
- Born at Socorro.
- Parents moved to Topeka, Kansas, when he was one year old.
- Lived in Topeka and went to school there until he was 14.
- Appointed deputy sheriff, Socorro county, when 18 years old.
- Deputy sheriff of Bernalillo county, 1884 to 1888.
- Deputy U. S. Marshall 1888.
- County clerk of Socorro 1892 to 1896.
- Studied law under Judge Hamilton.
- Admitted to bar 1894.
- Formed law firm with Judge A. A. Freeman.
- Elected mayor of Socorro 1897.
- County superintendent of schools 1900.
- Admitted to practice law in Texas in 1902.
- Appointed district attorney seventh judicial district.
- Moved to Albuquerque five years ago.
- Married to Francis Pohlman in Albuquerque in 1895.

A man with a career that would run like wild fire in any state. Only 40 years old and yet more honors, more achievements, more work crowded into those 40 years than fall to the lot of even the average leader and statesman in a life time.

An Eloquent Orator.

The state convention at Las Vegas was stirred profoundly when Elfege Baca arose and presented the idea that the Spanish-American citizens, of whom he is one, needed any special consideration. All they should have, he declared, is justice. They are well able to take care of themselves, they need no guardian, they are not mere infants. The house was rent with cheers as he thus declared himself a man and that New Mexico jurisdiction knows only one flag, one people, that every loyal citizen is an American, no matter what the blood that flows through his veins, be it from German, or French, or Spanish, or English, or Irish ancestry.

Spent Boyhood in the Gem City.

Elfege Baca was born in the Gem city, Socorro on February 27, 1871. When one year old, his parents took him to Topeka, Kansas, and he still

NEW IDEA STYLES OF COLLEGE GIRL

Convention of College Alumni Reveals Fact That Intellectual Maidens Are Sensible in Their Makeup.

New York, Oct. 28.—College girls do not wear silk stockings. Neither do they wear high laced shoes, nor puffs in their hair, nor curls, nor braids. Nor do they make up with powder or paint.

All of these facts, or near-facts, were observed at the Hunt Marquette, where dozens of eighteen women's colleges and 2,000 members of the association of Collegiate Alumnae were in session today. They were not all present at once, but at one time or another that many college girls mingled in and out, and the observer had a chance to observe.

If the person who found out about the shoes and puffs and the other things is to be believed.

"All college girls are thin.

"There was just one plump one, with rosy cheeks.

"There are two kinds of college walks—the flat footed, straight foot, energetic walk, and the sort of athletic roll which swings the shoulders with the hips and feet.

"The latter is supposed to convey an impression of much stored vitality. It cannot be accomplished successfully without stiff linen collar and dogskin

PERFECT WIFE IS FOUND AT LAST

Denver Man Refutes Statement of Judge Who Said "There Is No Perfect Wife."

Denver, Colo., Oct. 28.—The statement made by a Denver judge that "there is no such thing as a perfect wife" has been refuted by a man of many years, who claims that his spouse at least has loved, honored and obeyed as a perfect wife should.

Chief Judge W. O. Thomas of Kansas City dropped a remark the other day from the bench which has met a vigorous challenge here in Denver and which will likely bring down upon that jurist's head a flood of criticism from coast to coast. Judge Thomas said, with an emphasis that gave finality to his dictum: "There is no such thing as a perfect wife."

The best evidence to refute this assertion would, of course, be found, if it is possible to find it, among those unions which are now blessed with their children's children and there are thousands of these unions here in Denver, notably that of Major James H. Thompson and Edna Wolcott Thompson, who have gone through life together since Jan. 31, 1867.

Major Thompson's attention was called to Judge Thomas' remark yesterday and he was visibly flustered. "If any judge, no matter who he is, makes such a remark as that he either speaks in ignorance or makes it to humiliate himself and others," said Major Thompson, custodian of the state capital.

"My wife and I were married in Peoria, Ill., Jan. 31, 1867. I have had nearly 45 years of Mrs. Thompson's steady companionship, and when we came to Colorado in 1870 Denver was still a frontier settlement with frontier manners. Wives, who came here with their husbands from the comforts of the east, brought out their truest traits. Mrs. Thompson, the first descendant of Gov. Bradford, the first daughter of Massachusetts and she is a direct lineal descendant of Oliver Wolcott, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. She has all of the qualifications from which to judge the typical American wife, and I can say that she absolutely refutes Judge Thomas' remark that there is no such thing as a perfect wife.

"I cannot remember a day when she wasn't like the kindly sunshine to me, to her children and her grandchildren. If she ever complained it was when I knew nothing of it. Mrs. Thompson made the greatest happiness in her home, and she has made the happiest of homes, a perfect wife, mother and grandmother in every way.

"Since our marriage, nearly 45 years ago, I cannot recall an unkind word or feeling that has passed between us; never has she been downcast and she has always a cheering word of greeting. Mrs. Thompson is wife, friend, confidant, adviser and comforter for all her family. The Kansas City judge who says that there is no such thing as a perfect wife evidently lives in a flat where the house lighthouse is dormant, and where babies, like dogs, are barred out of the house.

Major and Mrs. Thompson have resided in Denver for 41 years, during which they raised and educated a family of children all of whom are popular and prosperous.

Two factors control the price of copper, as of all other commodities, production and consumption. The former is not subject to as great fluctuations as the latter.

Consumption here when general business is dull, and usually a year or two later, with the resumption of the world-wide industrial development, the demand for copper suddenly assumes such tremendous proportions that it absorbs all existing supplies and new production and forces prices up to an almost prohibitive level.

Whatever increases in production there may be from established mines will be more than offset by decreases in the output of others. The world is facing an era of copper scarcity—unless there is to be universal business prostration. Now mines are not being developed and equipped fast enough to provide for the normal future growth of consumption.

A decade or two ago it was figured that consumption would readily absorb a 10 per cent yearly increase of production. To provide this 10 per cent now we must be prepared to give the world a new Cuyahoga and Hecla, a Nevada consolidated and a United Verde every year and within a few years a new Lake Superior of a better district annually.

The mines of the world will produce about 1,925,000,000 pounds of copper this year, an increase of approximately 25,000,000 pounds over 1910, and the world will consume approximately 2,225,000,000 pounds, 290,000,000 pounds more than comes out. Excess consumption a little less than 300,000,000 pounds will be absorbed from the surplus supplies and about 200,000,000 pounds will represent the old copper which will return to the market and be re-melted.

Since 1906, when the scarcity of copper caused an abnormal advance in price, the world's total output has increased only about 200,000,000 pounds, the surplus supplies and about 200,000,000 pounds or less than 5 per cent annually. From 1901 to 1906 there was an increase of 140,000,000 pounds, or about 7 per cent annually. It is plain, therefore, that a rapid growth of output does not meet the price of copper down nor does a shoring up of the production increase cause the price of the metal to advance.

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OLD ORCHARD WORTH TWENTY MILLIONS

In One Hundred Years Estate of Captain Randall Has Become Valuable; In Heart of Manhattan Now.

New York, Oct. 30.—The trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, an institution on Staten Island, which was founded by Capt. Robert Randall in 1801, and which is supported by the income of what was in Capt. Randall's day an orchard on the outskirts of town, but which is now in the heart of Manhattan and worth \$1,000,000, have filed a friendly suit, the object of which is to break Capt. Randall's will.

The purpose of the suit is to obtain permission to sell part of the property so as to provide funds with which to improve the remainder and to permit the trustees to acquire buildings after the leases of the lands upon which they stand have expired.

When Capt. Randall executed his will, four days before his death June 5, 1801, he could not foresee the greatness of the New York 110 years later.

He probably believed that his orchard for which he had paid \$1,200, in 1790, always would be on the outskirts of the thriving little city, and that the income would be barely sufficient to provide for the maintenance of Sailors' Snug Harbor.

To make up and deficiency, Capt. Randall added four lots and buildings, then valued at \$20,350, and \$12,929.15 in cash and stocks.

The leases for ground rentals run for 20 years or thereabouts, with privilege to leases to renew at the expiration of their leases. As the trend of population and business is upward, the trustees realize, they say, that the Randall estate will suffer financial loss prompt action is taken and more of the better buildings on the leased land are acquired for income purposes.

If you want a stylish horse and buggy, see W. L. Trimble, 111 North Second St. Phone No. 1.

"All arrivals are washed," explained the warden of the prison.

"And if they kick up a fuss?"

"Then they are ironed."—Pittsburg Post.

COPPER MINES OF NEW MEXICO TO BE DRAINED

Great Demand for This Metal Far Exceeds Supply, and Undeveloped Fields Will Be Worked to Their Capacity.

This the copper mines of New Mexico will be worked to their limit is the prediction made by mining circles. Many once productive fields have been practically exhausted, and new sources of supply will be developed to the limit.

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NEWSPAPERS GET SEVERE PENALTY

Virginia Courts After Papers Publishing Indecent Reports of Beula Binford; More Charges Expected.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 30.—With one newspaper convicted and fined for the publication of improper matter, another facing trial on a similar charge, and a number of others in a condition of anxious anticipation as to what will happen next—the campaign for clean journalism in this state is in full swing.

The Richmond News Leader, an afternoon newspaper, threw itself upon this mercy if the federal court, which indicted for publishing an interview with Beula Binford, previous to the Beatty trial. The court construed the matter to be obscene and unfit for passage through the mails. The publisher expressed regret at having published matter which was not adjudged to be unfit for publication, and was fined \$50.

The Evening Journal is endeavoring by a technicality to escape a penalty for a similar offense. A demurrer to the indictment was filed in which it claimed that there was no specific indication of what particular obscene item it was charged with publishing. This case will be argued November 6.

As court does not convene until November, no further action will be taken against other journals which are accused of transgressing the laws of decency at present, but a number of papers which printed exclusive salacious articles at the time of the Beatty trial are said to be under the bon of the court are on the anxious seat.

It was for publication of this same class of matter, concerning the Beatty woman and the Beatty trial, that the owner and two editors of a Los Angeles newspaper were arrested for violation of a city ordinance covering the offense. The charge was dismissed after the offending newspaper had published an apology and a promise not to offend public decency in Los Angeles again.

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Two factors control the price of copper, as of all other commodities, production and consumption. The former is not subject to as great fluctuations as the latter.

Consumption here when general business is dull, and usually a year or two later, with the resumption of the world-wide industrial development, the demand for copper suddenly assumes such tremendous proportions that it absorbs all existing supplies and new production and forces prices up to an almost prohibitive level.

Whatever increases in production there may be from established mines will be more than offset by decreases in the output of others. The world is facing an era of copper scarcity—unless there is to be universal business prostration. Now mines are not being developed and equipped fast enough to provide for the normal future growth of consumption.

A decade or two ago it was figured that consumption would readily absorb a 10 per cent yearly increase of production. To provide this 10 per cent now we must be prepared to give the world a new Cuyahoga and Hecla, a Nevada consolidated and a United Verde every year and within a few years a new Lake Superior of a better district annually.

The mines of the world will produce about 1,925,000,000 pounds of copper this year, an increase of approximately 25,000,000 pounds over 1910, and the world will consume approximately 2,225,000,000 pounds, 290,000,000 pounds more than comes out. Excess consumption a little less than 300,000,000 pounds will be absorbed from the surplus supplies and about 200,000,000 pounds will represent the old copper which will return to the market and be re-melted.

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