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**GUARD WITNESSES
 IN STRIKE PROBE
 WITH UTMOST
 CAUTION**

Italians Making Charges of
 Peonage Carefully Herded
 Together to Prevent Their
 Being "Fixed."

**ALLEGE THEY WERE
 HELD PRISONERS**

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.)
 Trinidad, Colo., Feb. 21.—The congressional subcommittee today made an effort to get to the bottom of the charges of peonage in the Colorado coal fields. Much of the day's session was taken up with the examination of four Italian witnesses called by the order of the committee. The four were named yesterday by Giovanni Minnotti as countrymen of his who were held prisoners in the Delagua mine.

Unusual precautions were taken to prevent tampering with the witnesses. The four, Pietro Froio, Vittorio Froio, Quintino Semoli and Leobardo Morelli, were put in charge of the sergeant-at-arms with orders to permit no one to approach them. Giovanni Minnotti was excluded from the room and the superintendent and marshal from the Delagua camp were ordered to keep out of sight of the witnesses. The Italians were questioned by members of the committee before being turned over to counsel for examination.

In response to questions by Mr. Byrnes the Italian said he came from Pittsburgh to work in the Colorado mines after the strike was called. "The men who sent out here shown us on a paper that there was a strike on," said the witness, who soon exhibited an unexpected ability to understand and speak English.

Froio said that when the train reached Trinidad the shades were drawn and the doors locked. At Trinidad, he said, "a whole bunch" of soldiers got on the train. The laborers were taken to Delagua where the witness said he had remained until the present.

In response to close questioning by Mr. Byrnes, Froio declared that he had made no effort to leave the mine and had not seen any of his companions try to get away. He said that he had worked for the company nearly three months but had received no money, because he was "green on the mine" and his earnings thus far had not more than paid his board.

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Can be had in black, brown, green or grey. Perambulators also in satin.
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Nursery Chairs of satin. Very comfortable as well as sanitary.
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and other expenses.
 Referring to Giovanni Minnotti, the witness said:

"Giovanni was kicking every night because the driver couldn't furnish him enough coal so that he could load enough coal to earn money to send home to his wife."

The witness said that he himself had been given an insufficient number of empty cans at first, but that since moving to another part of the mine he had had no further trouble. He added that "everybody says the man who weighs the coal is stealing," and he intimated that he himself thought that the weighing was dishonest.

It was at the Delagua mine that John R. Lawson and John McLennan, labor leaders, inspected the scales on the occasion of the committee's visit to the strike region last Wednesday.

Mr. Byrnes then turned the witness over to E. P. Costigan, for the strikers. Pietro finally said that some of his companions had run away from Delagua, fleeing over the hills, because they were afraid the soldiers would arrest them if they tried to get out through the gate.

"Do you know of any men being turned back by the soldiers?"

"No."
 The witness was questioned sharply as to what he had been told by Superintendent Snodgrass before coming to Trinidad this morning, but stoutly denied that he had been influenced.

While Pietro Froio was testifying, his brother Vittorio and Quintino Semoli and Leobardo Morelli, who were guarded in an ante room by Sergeant at Arms Jake, began to complain bitterly of hunger. They told the sergeant at arms that they had had no breakfast, and must have something to eat.

The sergeant at arms hastily sent out for some food, and officiated at an improvised breakfast-luncheon with the three Italians as his guests. When Pietro came off the stand he was even hungrier than his brother and friends, and Mr. Jake gave him what was left of the lunch provided by the United States house of representatives.

NOTICE.

In purchasing the plant of the Evening Herald the accounts for advertising done prior to February 15th were not included in the purchase, but remain the property of the former owners, to be by them collected. Accounts for advertising done since February 15th are the property of the new owners and will be collected by the regular office force of the Evening Herald. All accounts for subscriptions, whether accruing prior to or since February 15th, are the property of the new owners of the Evening Herald and will be called for by the regular collector.

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 Geo. S. Valliant, Manager.

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 100 lbs. corn chops.....\$1.85
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The features which you say a car should have, to meet New Mexico road conditions are the most expensive, and therefore only put into the highest priced cars. The oil and gasoline mileage together with the other things mentioned are not to be found in cars costing less than \$2,000, excepting "REO the FIFTH," which is priced at \$1,175.00. We admit that a customer does not get honest car value unless your requirements are met.

We invite prospective purchasers to investigate.
 Reo cars on display at 523 W. Central Ave.
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**NEED BODY TO
 REGULATE
 TRUSTS**

Must Be Some Federal Bureau
 for Investigation and Pub-
 licity Says Commissioner of
 Corporations.

**MONOPOLY SYSTEM
 MAY DIG OWN GRAVE**

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.)

Washington, Feb. 21.—Does the monopolistic system contain in itself the seeds of its own decay?

That question Commissioner Joseph E. Davies, of the bureau of corporations, declared, in his annual report made public today, a federal investigation now under way hopes to answer.

In a review of a working program for the bureau Commissioner Davies points out that aside from an economic study of the trust question, retail price maintenance is one of the questions to be taken up. Trusts, their efficiency and reforms, however, are to comprise the principal work for the coming year. The need of some federal body for the purpose of investigation and publicity in trust affairs, whether it be the bureau of corporations as now organized, or a commission as proposed in the pending administration bills in congress, Commissioner Davies emphasized.

In his report he discussed the monopoly question at length, saying in part:

"The question is whether the trust form of organization is really efficient. If it be found that smaller competitive units in industry can produce commodities more cheaply, or even as cheaply as monopolistic units, and that they have other and greater advantages than those claimed for the monopolistic or trust system, then the problem is finally settled in favor of the competitive system, and the chief argument for the regulation of monopoly is destroyed. This is a scientific question of fact, and it is the plan of the bureau to investigate this question."

While from a governmental point of view there are various aspects of the trust question which are of great importance, such as the relation of trusts to popular government and their effect on the social and economic conditions of labor, there are two aspects of it which are peculiarly within the domain of the bureau, namely, the effect upon the cost of production and distribution and the effect upon the price to the consumer.

"It is contended by some that with the increase in the size of industrial enterprises there goes a reduction in the cost of extraction, manufacture, and distribution, and that such reduction in cost is accompanied by lower prices to the consumer and does not involve a reduction in wages or an impairment of the conditions of labor."

"Even if these claims were true the question would still remain, of course, whether the cost resulting from large combinations would not be greater than the alleged advantages of cheaper production and distribution. It is contended, on the other hand, that the source and origin of monopoly is found chiefly in the desire to exploit the general public by stock-jobbing schemes for the immediate profit of the promoters, or for the purpose of obtaining control of the market and exacting unduly high prices from the consumer."

"Many large combinations have failed and demonstrated their economic inefficiency. Combinations which have obtained control of the market, it is admitted, have prospered, but this is alleged to be due to their monopolistic position, and not to superior efficiency. According to those who hold this view, there is a point beyond which the increase in size of operations does not result in an increase in economy and efficiency, but rather in loss and waste, so that the maximum efficiency is not attained by large combinations, but instead by concerns of moderate size. If this latter contention be true, then, as has been said, the monopolistic system contains in itself the seeds of its own decay."

"Again, some of those who dispute the superior efficiency of large combinations contend that this claim is made merely as a blind for the purpose of selling watered stock. They say that such organizations are established for the purpose either of getting control of the market and exacting excessive prices from consumers, or of issuing large amounts of watered stock for the purpose of selling such stock to the public. In the first case, it is argued such combinations are not concerned with the promotion of greater efficiency but merely with obtaining a monopoly. In the second case they are chiefly concerned with selling the stock, and as they can not claim to the general public that it has a great value due to monopoly, they are obliged to find another selling argument, namely, superior efficiency."

"Of almost equal importance with the determination of this question of comparative efficiency is that of the price policy of such large industrial combinations as have achieved a substantial control of the market. Those who allege that such industrial enterprises result in greater economy and efficiency in production often overlook the equally important question whether or not they absorb all the benefits of such economies in increased profits without conceding any share thereof to labor in higher wages, or to consumers in relatively lower prices of improved quality of goods, etc. The determination of the facts in respect to this question

also might not be such as to establish broad generalizations or conclusions, but the importance of having the facts is none the less obvious."

**BRITISH LION
 COMMENCES
 TO ROAR**

People Becoming Worked Up
 to Point Where They Will
 Demand Aggressive Atti-
 tude by John Bull in Mexico

**TRAGEDY CREATES
 A BIG SENSATION**

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.)

London, Feb. 21.—The British government up to noon today had not taken action in regard to the execution at Juarez of William S. Benton, the Scottish ranchman, beyond instructing Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British ambassador at Washington to obtain from Secretary Bryan all possible information on the affair. Although the tragedy has created a sensation throughout the British Isles, it has not aroused any disposition on the part of responsible members of the British government to change their policy in regard to Mexico.

There is no concealment of the fact, however, that murder of the murderers and payment of indemnity, is likely to arouse public opinion here to the point where it will demand that the British government take a more aggressive attitude. In its official attitude Great Britain is looking to the United States government to protect British subjects and has no doubt that the United States will do its best.

**American Flag
 Didn't Protect
 Furniture**

Copper Mine Striker Testifies
 Deputies Didn't Pay Any At-
 tention to Star Spangled
 Banner.

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.)

Hancock, Mich., Feb. 21.—Ejections from houses of the Winona Copper company were described today by strikers who appeared as witnesses before the congressional investigators. Louis Zaccari testified that after notice had been given the deputies came to his home and moved his furniture out. He said he planted an American flag on either side of the furniture, thinking the deputies would not dare to move the furniture out of the yard. Nevertheless the goods were removed.

Theodore Bissonet, a widower with four children, and Andrew Kagus told similar stories.

Brought to the copper country from New York to work as a strike-breaker in the Quincy mine, John Miuhi testified that he was kept under guard at the bunk house when he was not working.

Judge Advocate General Pepp, and Adjutant General Vandercreek arrived today to represent the militia when charges against members of the national guard are heard.

**LAST HEARING IN
 HARRY THAW'S CASE
 CONCLUDED TODAY**

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.)

Concord, N. H., Feb. 21.—The last hearing in the United States court for the district of New Hampshire, in the case of Harry K. Thaw, concluded today. William T. Jerome spoke in opposition to Thaw's petition for a writ of habeas corpus and for admission to bail.

Mr. Jerome asked for permission to file supplementary briefs and was given ten days to do so. Thaw's counsel will reply ten days thereafter. Judge Aldrich then will render his decision.

Pending Judge Aldrich's decision Thaw will remain here in the same custody as for the past six months. The new briefs will have to do with the question of the absolute or discretionary right of Thaw to bail, and whether he has lost that right by electing to use the process of habeas corpus.

**SACRAMENTO, NEW
 GUNBOAT LAUNCHED
 AT CRAMP SHIPYARD**

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.)

Philadelphia, Feb. 21.—The gunboat Sacramento was launched from the Cramp shipyard today. The new addition to the navy was christened by Miss Phoebe Briggs, daughter of Dr. Ellory Briggs, of Sacramento, Cal., the champagne she splashed against the ship's prow being the product of the Sacramento valley.

The Sacramento is 225 feet 8 inches long. Her contract calls for a speed of 12 knots an hour. The armament consists of three 4-inch rapid fire guns, two 3-pound and two 1-pound rapid fire guns and machine and field guns. The ship will carry a crew of 150 officers and men.

Trees—Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Quince, Cherry, Chestnut, Walnut, Hickory Nut, Pecan.
 Vines—Grape, Currant, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Blackberry.
 All from Stark's Nursery. Prices low. Sold in any amount, one or more.
 E. W. FEE.

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 Date of the Selling Sensa-
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