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EL PASO HERALD

EL PASO, TEXAS,
Thursday Evening,
October 9, 1913——12 Pages
TWO SECTIONS TODAY.

LYNCH MURDER CASE UNDER WAY NOW

Jury Completed at Roswell; Contest Over Admissability of Ordinance.

WOMEN FILL COURT-HOUSE FOR TRIAL

CLOVIS, N. M., Oct. 9.—Work of selecting a jury for the trial of J. O. Lynch, for the killing of Roy Woofter, city marshal of Roswell, was completed yesterday afternoon and the taking of testimony was begun. Great interest centers in the case because of the prohibition question involved, Lynch having killed Woofter while the official was attempting to search his house for contraband liquor, without a search warrant.

George Williams was the first witness placed on the stand for the state. By him, the printed pamphlet of ordinances was proved by way of establishing the existence of the city of Roswell as a corporation, but over the objections and exceptions of the defence after a hot argument. The famous ordinance "number two thirteen," was then offered in evidence, through Williams, still on the stand. At the adjournment of court, after six oclock, the admissibility of the ordinance was being fought by counsel.

Important Ordinance.

By this ordinance, the state desires to prove the right of the marshal to enter suspected premises to search for liquor without the necessity of securing a search warrant.

The argument was continued today and lawyers about the court house predict that it will be continued for several hours. It is a remarkably and hotly contested case and excites extraordinary interest at Clovis. The court house is filled with visitors every hour in the day, women predominating in the audience and the court room overflowing.

Hard to Get Jury.

The first special venire of 60 men was exhausted yesterday when 11 men had been passed and were ready to be sworn as jurors. A second special venire of 17 was ordered, making 81 veniremen called.

In the Marion sensation of Tuesday, the defence at the opening of court yesterday moved for a thorough investigation. The court stated that the investigation had already been ordered and would be had.

Juryman Marion Exonerated.

Earl Simon, on whose alleged statement the challenge of Marion was based, was called before the court at the noon hour and disclaimed that there was any foundation for the charge against Marion based on anything he had said, except that he might have remarked that he heard Marion or some other venireman say that the venireman speaking was opposed to capital punishment. The court exonerated both Marion and Simon and the incident was closed. Marion was challenged peremptically by the state

President Wilson Puts Ban on the Office Towel

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9.—Roller towels in government buildings have been abolished "in the interest of public health," by an executive order of president Wilson. Hundreds of thousands of individual towels will replace them.

INCREASE OF $71,458,647 IS SHOWN IN TEXAS WEALTH

Austin, Tex., Oct. 9.—A material increase in the wealth of Texas is disclosed by the tax rolls thus far received by the controler's department for 1913. The department has already received the rolls from 173 counties out of a total of 253, and these show a net gain of $71,458,647 over the valuations of last year. Of the 173 counties, 33 show a loss from last year of $7,500,835 and 140 show an increase of $80,214,482. The gain for this year in valuations over the estimates sent in by the assessors last July is $32,560,212. There are still a number of the larger counties to be heard from.

COLITIS, NOT PLAGUE, CAUSE OF CHILDREN'S DEATH

Bellingham, Wash., Oct. 9.—The local health authorities insisted today there was no connection between the dozen sudden deaths, mostly of children in this city during the last three weeks, and the finding of a rat infected with bubonic plague in Seattle. They say that in each instance death was due to colitis, resulting from the eating of fruit which was picked green and forced to a ripened state.

SON OF GEN. GRANT RESCUES GIRL FROM ATTACK BY NEGRO

San Diego, Cal., Oct. 9.—Miss Ellen Deeley, aged 20, attacked by a mulatto, was saved by Chaffee Grant, son of U. S. Grant, jr., near whose home the attack was made. Her screams when the negro struck her brought Grant to the scene.

As the negro fled, Grant shot at him with a revolver, but missed. Miss Deeley was badly bruised.

Judge W. W. Bogel, of Marfa, Texas, is an El Paso visitor today. Judge Bogel reports taht Marfa was never in better condition than it is today.

FOREIGNERS IN FLIGHT FORM TORREON

Three Hundred Get Out on Special Train; Expected at Monterey Tonight.

ONE BABY DIES AND ONE BORN ON JOURNEY

MEXICO City, Oct. 9.—A telegram received here today at the United States embassy from consul general Phillip Hanna, at Monterey, says that a party of more than 300 Americans, Englishmen and other foreigners left Torreon 15 days ago by special train. They are expected at Mohterey tonight. The party was heard from yesterday. All were well.

One baby had died during the overland journey and another one had been born. Much alarm had been experienced here over the possible fate of foreigners in Torreon, in view of the reported massacre of 175 Spaniards by the rebels there.

Federals Evacuate Torreon.

The evacutation of the city of Torreon by the federal troops was confirmed today by Manuel Garza Aldape, minister of the interior, who declared that general Trucy Aubert, the federal commander, with generals Munguia, Ignacio Bravo and Escudero, is now at Hipolito, near Saltillo. The latter three commanders, according to the minister of the interior, are to undergo court martial for the evacuation of Torreon.

The report that general Aubert has gone over to the rebel side is generally discredited here.

General Gustavo Maas has been recalled from the border to cooperate with general Lauro Villar, who left Mexico City last night with 400 federal soldiers for Torreon.

Execution Report Confirmed

Confirmation of the execution by the rebels at Torreon of general Alvarez with his staff and a number of federal soldiers, has been received by the war department from unofficial sources. Gen. Alvarez had started for Durango when he was defeated by the rebels.

Spaniards Killed.

Private dispatches received here tend to confirm last night's rumors of a general massacre of Spaniards by the rebels after the capture of Torreon. The advices are that there was a slaughter of 175 Spaniards in the city. The dispatches come from Madera, midway between Torreon and Saltillo.

It is estimated that there are between 60 and 100 Spaniards in the city of Torreon and the rebels had threatened before taking the town, to kill them all.

Few Americans are left in Torreon. Besides the Spaniards, a number of Germans and French reside in Torreon.

Every effort has been made by the authorities here to keep the news of the affair from the public.

Torreon has been under siege for many months, but it was recently reported that the rebels had been driven back. It always has been declared by the authorities to be impregnable, because of the heavy artillery with which it was protected.

City Taken by a Ruse.

Laredo, Texas, Oct. 9.—Three hundred refugees, many of them Americans, left Torreon before the capture of that city by the rebels and are making their way overland to the border. They are expected to reach Laredo Friday. It is said that the rebels gained the advantage which resulted in the capture of Torreon through a ruse. When the fighting was at its height, Villa withdrew his forces, a portion of which he started on an apparent retreat toward Santa Rosalia. Believing that the entire rebel army had been put to flight, a large force of federals started in pursuit. When the government troops were well on their way, however, the main body of rebels slipped into the city.

DENY S. GUADERRAMA HAS BEEN EXECUTED

Gen. Mercado Has Him Sent to Chihuahua to Explain an Ammunition Deal and Black Hand Letters.

A shipment of 32,000 rounds of Orozco revolutionary ammunition and a "black hand letter" threatening the death of Col. Juan N. Vasquez, mayor Guillermo Cruz and Lic. Guillermo Porras, all of Juarez, is said to be the reasons Sabino Guarderrama was taken to Chihuahua Wednesday morning and his brother Avelino is in jail in Juarez.

The federal officials say that Guadeerama was implicated in the effort made recently to get possession of a quantity of ammunition which was bought for the Orozco revolution and shipped here. His friends are also thought to have been responsible for the sending of a letter to the officials in Juarez threatening their lives unless the Guaderramas were released.

The officials only laughed at the letter and when Gen. Salvador Mercado learned of it by telegraph he ordered Sabino taken to Chihuahua. The federals deny that he was executed en route to Chihuahua.

(Additional Mexican News on Page 5.)

TRAINS FIRED UPON AND SEARCHED

Strikers at Ludlow Search Passenger Train Looking For Strikebreakers.

FREIGHT TRAIN IS REPORTED FIRED ON

TRINIDAD, Colo., Oct. 9.—The report that armed strikers from the Ludlow tent colony have been interfering with traffic on the Colorado & Southern railroad was received today from local officials of the road.

Say Freight Train Fired Upon.

According to the officials, a freight train was fired upon by strikers late yesterday and box cars riddled with bullets. The firing was done, it is said, by the strikers who thought that the train carried strike breakers.

Passenger Train Searched.

Colorado & Southern passenger train number two at Ludlow last night was searched by armed strikers who went through the coaches. A bunch of negroes were aboard in charge of deputies, bound for the Forbes mine. Passengers aided the deputies in pacifying the strikers and in inducing them to leave the train.

THREE ARE SHOT IN BATTLE WITH MINERS

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 9.—Three men were shot, one probably fatally, in a battle between two constables and a large number of foreign striking miners at Cheswick, near here. The seriously injured:

Grant Shaner, constable, shot through the head.

George Boylan, constable, shot through right jaw.

An unidentified foreign coal miner, shot in abdomen, may die.

Several hundred foreigners, employed at the Hardwick mine of the Alleghany Coal company at Cheswick, have been on strike for several days. Constables Shaner and Boylan visited the village with warrants for the arrest of two strikers. The officers were surrounded by a threatening mob. They used their maces. A shot was fired and then the constables opened fire. In a moment the shooting was general.

Conditions are quiet but a squad of state police was sent to Cheswick as a precautionary measure.

ARREST 33 STRIKERS ON PICKETING CHARGE

Boulder, Colo., Oct. 9.—Thirty-three striking coal miners were lodged in jail here, charged by information with having violated the information with having violated the state law with regard to picketing. Sheriff Buster, acting upon advice from governor Ammons, warned the strikers Saturday night that picketing would not be permitted and that arrests would be made as rapidly as pickets were discovered. After two days' deliberation, the strike leaders decided to defy the sheriff and ordered their pickets to work.

When 21 strikers were brought into Boulder from Louisville late by deputy sheriffs they were followed by an immense throng of strikers, dressed in their spotless mine uniforms which had not seen service since April, 1910. The men, orderly throughout, gathered about the county court house and were addressed by John O'Connor, chairman of the executive committee of the Louisville union. O'Connor declared to his hearers "that they would continue to picket until the last member of the union was placed in jail and the sheriff will be given an opportunity to show us whether we can gather where we want to and exercise the right of free speech."

Guards Arrested.

Guards employed at the Hecla mine at Louisville, were arrested for shooting their fire arms in the air. Many shots were fired at the Hecla mine, and though the guards arrested denied they had used their weapons, the barrels were hot when they were arrested, according to deputy sheriff John Crist. Union men stated that all the firing done at the Hecla mine was within the company property and done by the guards themselves.

G. H. CLEARING TITLE AT ALFALFA SWITCH

Railroad Refuses to Renew Certain Contracts in City; May Move Its Shops Six Miles Out.

G. H. & S. A. railroad representatives are making an effort to clear the title to 79 acres of land near Alfalfa switch, in the Ascarate grant, six miles down the valley. The company has declined to renew certain contracts in El Paso and active preparations are said to be underway to remove the G. H. shops and yards from the city to Alfalfa.

The G. H. & S. A. owns 200 acres of land at and near Alfalfa switch. Of this, 79 acres is within the Ascarate grant, which is owned by a syndicate of local real estate men and bankers. There is said to be a minor flaw in the title to the 79 acres which the railroad owns in this grant and it is this piece that agents of the railroad company have been trying to get a clear title to recently.

The refusal of the G. H. officials in El Paso to renew certain contracts is taken by men in touch with the situation to indicate that the railroad is planning to remove its shops and yards at once. The contract called for delivery here in El Paso to the shops and yards. The answer of the railroad company was that the company did not wish to renew the contracts stipulated, as it was considering the removal of its properties outside of the city limits.

SAN DIEGO OFFICER TO TAKE MYER BACK

H. O. Fish, sergeant of the San Diego, Calif., police department, is here to take Hans Myer, alias Harry Smith, back to San Diego, where it is said he is wanted on a charge of grand larceny. Myer was arrested here by the city detectives.

Sergeant Fish came to El Paso after having gone to Austin, where he secured requisition papers for Myer. He expects to leave Friday with his man for San Diego.

BECOMES CRAZED AT DENTAL CLINIC; CAUSES STAMPEDE

Moberly, Mo., Oct. 9.—Suddenly becoming crazed while undergoing a dental operation at the national convention of the North Missouri Dental association here, a patient attacked and stampeded the delegates. Tearing the gas mantel loose from the fixtures the crazed man hurled it through a window and it fell in an automobile occupied by two women in the street below. The women escaped injury.

SPENDS COIN TO PLEASE WOMEN

The Garment Manufacturer Must Win the Favor of the Buyer at Any Cost.

WILL OF RETAIL CUSTOMER IS LAW

(By Frederic J. Haskin.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—Manufacturers of women's garments spend money like water on Paris models, pay the best designers they can obtain, sometimes fabulous salaries, do everything possible to produce the most beautiful and modish effects within certain limits, throw around their sales rooms every possible lure and attraction and then submit their whole fate to the final judge—the buyer. No matter if all the artisans in New York praise a model gown, it remains an absolute failure if the buyer be not pleased. He is the arbiter of the fate of the individual manufacturer.

The buyer is a person of the utmost importance in the realm of women's wear. He is, in one sense, a delegate from the people of his town, sent to the great central market, not only to purchase wearing apparel as such, but also to spy out the land of fashions; to bring back to his own small city the metropolitan interpretation of the latest edicts of the fashion despots of Paris. The women in his town trust him implicity. They will depend on him, when he returns, to tell them what is what in fabric and design. They will select their gowns, their hats, their boots, even their handkerchiefs, as much because he will bring them news of new styles as because he will offer them only these things in his store.

Limited by Competition.

He is, to be sure, limited by competition. There are other stores and shops in his town, and other buyers who go to New York. Either he must agree with his rival contemporary, or, if there is disagreement, he must either have better taste or more persuasive powers to justify his opinion.

Why One Costumer Failed.

This is not mere generalization. For instance, for the fall season of 1912 a certain costume maker enjoyed a wonderful prosperity. He had a designer able to turn out at popular prices dresses that unquestionably were in the mode, that undoubtedly were of high utilitarian value, and that, consequently, sold at sight. The buyers crowded his show room and his business was limited only by the physical facilities of his plant. This fall, a year later, with the same designer and the same plant, his show room is all but deserted. He, on his part, failed to foresee the vogue of velvet, plushes and other pile fabrics, and his designer, a genius in some lines, was an absolute failure at draperies. The jury of buyers condemned his samples, and he and his designer consoled themselves by quarreling with each other.

Stores Depend on Buyer.

If the manufacturer is at the mercy of the judgment of his designer and stands or falls by the final verdict of the buyer, it is no less true that the prosperity of the retail store is bulided on the taste, the skill and the business judgment of the buyer. The buyer must know what is good style, and yet he must understand also the psychology of the customers of his own store, as well as of all the people of his home town. Not infrequently a buyer will select a model in New York on the condition that the skirt be made differently because "that won't go in Shreveport." In this ukase of the buyer lies the explanation of the difference in styles noticed on the streets of cities in different sections of the country.

Must Know Quantity Needed.

The buyer who buys too much; the buyer who buys too little; the buyer who buys a line too high priced; the buyer who buys a line of too little variety: all of these are certain to bring disaster to the store at home, and are equally certain to be succeeded by new buyers the next season. For, after all, the will of the retail customer is law. That will may be affected by the skill and persuasive power of the buyer and his agents—the salesmen in the store—but it cannot be disregarded.

It is manifest, therefore, that a buyer should confine himself as far as possible to a very small number of articles. For the general store in the small town he must buy everything—suits, gowns, petticoats, underwear, notions—in short, everything that will be displayed for sale in his store.

The buyer enters New York with the definite idea of what he needs. His arrival is announced in daily trade publications, which set forth in detail the name of his home town, the name of his store, his own name, the articles he will buy, and his city address. These lists of buyers are even beginning to appear in the regular daily newspapers. They are, to a great part of New York, the most valuable and important news of the day.

Trade Seeks Buyer.

The morning after the buyer's name appears in the lists he is showered with letters, setting forth the advantages of this and that particular manufacturing concern in purveying to his wants.

Usually, of course, he is a veteran: has his regular houses from which to buy, and treads a beaten path. But, naturally, he is always looking for something new, something better and, therefore, the sheaves of letters and circulars that greet him at breakfast are not altogether wasted.

Some Buyers Decline Courtesies.

Now comes the personal equasion. Some buyers—the most successful in many instances—decline to accept any courtesies from manufacturers, live their own lives in their own hotels, and seek such entertainment in the evening as they may desire in their own way. But a great number expect to be entertained. Members of manufactur-

(Continued on Page Four.)

DAILY RIDDLES

QUESTIONS.

1. Who is the smallest man mentioned in the Bible?
2. What words in the Bible were not spoken by God, man, angel or devil?
3. How can an old maid's friends justify her nonmarriage?
4. Why did the Pilgrim mothers endure more than the Pilgrim Fathers?
5. What American has had the largest family?

Answers will be found under their appropriate numbers scattered through the Classified Advertising pages.

PHILADELPHIA WINS 8 TO 2

Tesreau Batted Out of the Box

ATTORNEYS IN SULZER CASE SUM UP

Final Arguments Begin in Impeachment Trial of the New York Executive.

SULZER CALLED MARTYR GOVERNOR

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Final arguments held the stage in the Sulzer impeachment trial today. Attorneys for each side were alloted five hours, virtually a full day's session, for making their summing up addresses.

"We are on the threshold of an event," began attorney Marshall, of governor Sulzer's counsel, "which will make a permanent impression on the history of our state, which will determine whether the reign of law has ceased and that of passion and prejudice has begun.

"The picture which is now unfolded before the civilized world is unique in the experience of mankind. The governor of the greatest state in the union, who was elected less than one year ago by an unprecedented majority, stands before you on trial for his very existence, charged with being a common criminal. Not because, while an incumbent in office, he has been guilty of official corruption, not because he has taken one dollar of the peoples' money, nor has enriched himself at their expenses, or has received a bribe, or has done aught to injure the public weal.

"When we analyze the collocation of offenses, which the members of the assembly could not possibly have read or considered, we cannot fail to be impressed by the fact that the three fundamental charges relate to acts which occurred and were completed before the respondent entered on the performance of his duties as governor and took his constitutional oath of office."

Defence Rests.

Without calling either governor Sulzer or his wife to the witness stand, his counsel rested their defence in the trial of his impeachment. According to D. Cady Herrick, chief of his attorneys, governor Sulzer decided not to defend himself in person because he did not want to be placed in the position of shielding himself behind his wife—for it was for Mrs. Sulzer, according to the testimony that the governor has his Wall street dealings.

Judge Herrick said that the governor had heard from many quarters, including Washington, that "any man who would shield himself behind his wife ought to be removed."

The trial will adjourn from Friday to Tuesday, as Monday will be a holiday.

Call Sulzer a Martyr.

Friends of the governor have pictured him as a man who had martyred himself for the sake of his wife. Judge Herrick pointed out that the testimony of Allan Ryan best disclosed the reason why the governor had not taken the stand. This was the conversation which Ryan said he had with the impeached executive early in September in relation to obtaining political influence to stop the trial.

"I suggested to Mr. Sulzer," Ryan's testimony ran, "now that certain charges had been made against him, that I could not see how he could afford to put himself in a position where he could not answer the charges. He said the reason was that he did not want to drag his wife into the trial and put her on the stand."

The sudden closing of the defence's case caused a profound sensation in the curtroom.

Up until a few days ago, it was learned from authoritative sources, the governor was insistent that he be allowed to tell his story, but yielded to the advice of his attorneys.

In preparing for Sulzer's story as well as that expected from Mrs. Sulzer, counsel for the impeached managers, had in reserve half or a dozen more witnesses whom they had expected to put on in rebuttal. Mrs. Sulzer, they announced, would take the blame for the governor's stock speculations in Wall street which the articles of impeachment charge he conducted with unreported campaign contributions.

Two of these witnesses were called before court adjourned, but judge Cullen excluded their testimony. They were Geo. Egbert, bank expert, and James C. Miller, an official of the Fifth Avenue bank of New York. Egbert was ready to give evidence, attorney Kresel said, that would controvert the testimony that Mrs. Sulzer had an account in the Carnegie Trust company or that the company had loaned the governor money on securities owned by her and deposited in that institution.

Judge Cullen held that the introduction of their testimony would "create new evidence and reopen the case."

"MELON" NOT YET RIPE FOR CUTTING

New York, Oct. 9.—The much talked of $90,000,000 Union Pacific "melon" is not to be cut just now. Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the Union Pacific board, issued a statement this afternoon, saying that "circumstances make it inexpedient to deal with this subject at present."

ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS PACK COAST BOUND PASSENGER TRAINS.

Second class passenger traffic bound for California through El Paso has increased in the last two or three days to such an extent that practically every coast-going train has added an extra coach. Low rates for second class travelers are in effect in the east. Italians with all the earmarks of the fatherland still upon them, looking as though they had just come from Ellis island, are in the majority in this "go west" movement.

FATHER OF H. L. BIRNEY.

H. L. Birney returns today from Monmouth, Ill., where he was called by the death of his father. Deceased spent part of last winter in El Paso, visiting his son, who is manager of the Myers company here.

SHANG SCORES A HOME RUN IN EIGHTH INNING

McLean Relieved as Catcher For Giants by Wilson—The Philadelphia Team Plays Strong From the Beginning, Knocking Out Three Runs in First Inning—Bush, Philadelphia's Surprise, Pitches For the Victors.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	8	12	1
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	5	1

Batteries—Philadelphia, Bush and Schang; New York, Tesreau and Crandall, McLean and Wilson.

Umpires—Rigler gave the decisions on balls and strikes, Connolly took care of the bases, Klem was in left field and Egan in right field.

POLO GROUNDS, New York, Oct. 9.—The Philadelphia Athletics swamped the National league champions today under a fusilade of hits, defeating them by a score of 8 to 2. Bush's fine pitching, together with Collin's hitting and sparkling defensive work and a long four base smash by Schang were bright features of the Athletics' game.

Tesreau was found for five runs in the first two innings. Bush allowed only five hits. Doyle made a scintillating double play and one unassisted in the seventh inning. The two clubs play the fourth game of the series at Shibe Park, Philadelphia, tomorrow. Over 35,000 people saw today's battle at the Polo grounds, although rain threatened.

Crandall was sent in to pitch in place of Tesreau in the seventh, but Bush pitched the entire game for Philadelphia.

McGraw also relieved McLean behind the bat and put Wilson in in the fifth.

"Big Chief" Meyers, the New York catcher, was still unable to go behind the bat today, as a result of the injury sustained yesterday at Philadelphia to his hand, and McLean went in again today to do the receiving.

Lapp who caught yesterday for Philadelphia, was relieved today by Schang, who caught the first day for the Mackmen.

Tesreau (see first sport page today's Herald) went into the box for New York today and Bush for Philadelphia

The Teams Come On.

The Athletics and the Giants came on the field together shortly before 1 oclock and the greeting cheers of the crowd had scarce died away before the Giants started in a long batting practice. The American leaguers passed the ball back and forth on the side lines.

Bush Causes a Fright.

The announcement that Bush would pitch caused hundreds to murmur in the stands: "This is the pitcher that Connie Mack has kept under cover for the six weeks in order to use him in the world's series." Thomas, the Athletics' catcher, said that Bush had a world of speed and a fine breaking curve when he was ripe.

The Batting order.

The batting order follows:

Philadelphia—	New York—
E. Murphy, rf.	Herzog, 3b.
Oldring, lf.	Doyle, 2b.
Collins, 2b.	Fletcher, ss.
Baker, 3b.	Burns, lf.
McInnis, 1b.	Shafer, cf.
Strunk, cf.	Murray, rf.
Barry, ss.	McLean, c.
Schang, c.	Merkle, 1b.
Bush, p.	Tesreau, p.

First Inning.

Philadelphia—Tesreau's curve broke over the plate for a strike. His second pitch was a ball. Fletcher threw out Murphy at first. It was a close play, the ball beating the runner by only a step. Tesreau had plenty of speed and break to the ball. Oldring singled when Tesreau sent up a floater. Collins took a strike, the ball curving over the plate near his knees. Tesreau then shot over another strike, putting the batter in a hole. Collins singled over second, Oldring going to third. Then came "Home Run" Baker to the bat, and the Athletic's rooters gave a mighty cheer. Baker missed the first one. The New York infield laid back to try for a double play. Baker missed the second one by a foot. Oldring scored on Baker's single to left. Collins being held at second. Tesreau put over a strike on McInnis. Collins and Baker made a double steal, putting them on third and second, respectively. McLean dropped Tesreau's pitch. McInnis struck out. McLean to Wiltse. Collins and Baker scored when Fletcher took Strunk's grounder and threw wildly to the grandstand, Strunk going to second on the play. Barry flied to Fletcher Three runs, three hits, one error.

New York—Bush put over the first one for a strike. The second was a foul. After having two strikes on the batter, Bush pitched three balls. Herzog went out. Barry to McInnis. Bush had a basket full of speed, but seemed somewhat shy of control. Doyle got an infield hit, which Bush was unable to field in time. Doyle had a good start on the pitcher in an attempt to steal, but Fletcher fouled the ball. Fletcher was hit by the pitcher. Burns flied to Collins, who tossed to Barry, doubling Doyle at second. No runs, one hit, no errors.

Second Inning.

Philadelphia—Schang struck out, being unable to gaze Tesreau's spitter. Bush flied out to Murray. Murphy beat out a hit to short. Fletcher making a nice stop back on the grass, but could not get his man at first. Oldring got his second single to right, sending Murphy to third. It was a hit and run play cleverly worked. Oldring stole second. Murphy being held at third. Murphy and Oldring scored on Collins's line drive over Doyle's head. This made six hits off Tesreau in two innings and the third man still to be put out. Collins was out at second when Doyle took Baker's grounder and touched second. It looked like a sure hit and only wonderful fielding by Doyle prevented the ball from going to center field. Two runs, three hits, no errors.

New York—Shafer went out when Collins took his slow roller and tossed it to first. Murray sent up an easy fly which Collins smothered. McLean laughed when Bush fooled him with a slow floater over the inside corner. McLean fouled out to Schang. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Third Inning.

Philadelphia—McInnis flied out to Burns, the Giants' fielder taking the line driver over near the foul line. Burns took care of Strunk's high fly, not having to move for it more than a few steps. McLean took Barry's weak foul. No runs, no hits, no errors.

New York—Merkle sent up a high fly to Strunk. Tesreau went out on three straight strikes. The last ball Tesreau struck at struck the plate and bounced into Schang's hands. Collins took Herzog's liner and the inning was over. No runs, no hits, no errors. The crowd applauded Bush as he walked to the bench.

Fourth Inning.

Philadelphia—Schang struck out for the second time. Bush got a Texas leaguer, which Burns trapped on the tops of the grass and it looked like an out. Murphy went out to Schafer. Doyle threw out Oldring at first. No runs, one hit, no errors.

New York—Umpire Rigler cautioned the Athletic players on the bench from coaching. Doyle fouled out to Baker. Bush had plenty of "stuff" on the ball, his curve breaking very wide at times, keeping Schang busy going after them. Bush gave Fletcher three balls and then put over two strikes. Fletcher singled over second. Collins stopped the ball but could not recover to make the throw. Burns fanned and Schang snapped the ball to McInnis, who nearly caught Fletcher off the bag. Fletcher stole second, having a good lead on the pitcher and Schang's throw being wide. Collins threw out Schafer. No runs, one hit, no errors.

Fifth Inning.

Philadelphia—Collins made the New York fans sink by sending a liner to right, which was only a foul by a few inches. Collins went out on a smoking liner to Murray. Fletcher took Baker's pop fly on the left field line. McInnis went out on a fly to Murray. No runs, not hits, no errors.

New York—Bush pitched three balls, then shot over two strikes on Murray. Murray walked. It was the first base on balls given in the game. Murray stole second and went to third on Schang's wild throw to right center. Murray scored when McLean's hit shot past Baker. Cooper ran for McLean. Merkle flied to Murphy. Cooper easily stole second, Schang's throw being very high. Baker threw out Tesreau, Cooper going to third. Schang threw out Herzog at first. One run, one hit, one error.

(Continued on Page Eleven.)

The Herald Does It First; Beats Everything on Baseball Scores

THE EL PASO HERALD was from two to three innings ahead in announcing the baseball scores to the waiting public on Wednesday afternoon. This is a fact known to all the fans who alternated between The Herald score board and any other place where the returns were given. The Herald's Associated Press leased wire and Western Union leased wire, both direct from the grandstand, both operating on the balcony in full view of the fans, cannot be beaten.

After the close of the game, The Herald was on the street in one minute with a full account of the game, including a part of the tenth inning. Six innings appeared on page one and the rest on page 15. In three minutes after the close of the game, the full ten innings were in type and being sold on the street. Both editions gave the full score, including the runs, hits and errors. No other paper was on the street until half an hour later, with the returns of the game. The Herald is a newspaper made by newspapermen, and it prints the news accurately and FIRST always.

Watch THE Herald score board for FIRST returns.

CATRON THINKS MONEY MEASURE WILL FAIL

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Oct. 9.—That the Wilson administration currency bill will not pass at the present session of congress; that adjournment will be taken within two or three weeks, and that eventually a nonpartisan currency bill will pass, is the opinion of United States senator Thomas B. Catron, of New Mexico, here to attend the state fair.

Senator aCtron came here primarily on a legal matter involving some 30,000 acres of land, but while here, he will view New Mexico's first state exposition of products.

The senator was late in arriving, finding every available room in the leading hotels occupied, so he is temporarily domiciled in a family hotel, but he is nevertheless comfortable.

The senator expressed the opinion that the currency bill will go over until the next session, before which time the Democratic senators will have threshed out the question, and that when the money bill finally becomes a law it will be a nonpartisan measure. Unlike the tariff, the currency bill, the senator declares, is to be kept free from politics.

Senator Catron came here primarily on a legal matter involving some 30,000 tion to change rules relative to the selection of delegates.