

El Paso's Rapid Growth
Official United States Census
Population 1910, 39,279
Population 1900, 15,906
Population 1890, 10,233

EL PASO HERALD

El Paso, Texas,
Monday Evening
January 16, 1911-10 Pages

WHAT WOULD YOU EAT HALF CONFIDENCE BEELS GOING FIGHTING REPORTED NEAR GALIANA
COLETT'S YOUR WEIGHT SUGAR SUGAR SUGAR SUGAR SUGAR
OFFICERS IN SUGAR FEELS SUGAR EL PASO

Legislature Will Be Able to Refuse Confirmation If He Gets Crosswise.

WILL FORCE HIM TO SIGN BILLS

Austin, Tex., Jan. 16.—That a peculiar situation will confront the administration of governor-elect Colquitt after his inauguration tomorrow appears certain as a result of a caucus of prohibition leaders in the legislature this morning, at which it was agreed to decline to confirm Colquitt's appointments in the absence of his approval of the proposed laws, this being feasible because of the prohibition element in the senate. It is expected that the present legislature will succeed in presenting to the people an amendment for state wide prohibition. Colquitt is an anti-prohibitionist.

After a wrangle over adjournment this morning the house decided 61 to 52, to adjourn until 11:30 tomorrow in order to get the bill in order for the inaugural ball.

Lane offered a bill prohibiting the playing of baseball on Sunday within a mile of a church, except in cities over 20,000.

Among the resolutions offered was one approving the selection of New Orleans for the Panama exposition, and inviting former governor H. H. Clegg of Oklahoma, to address the legislature.

An attempt was made to pass the early closing bill for saloons but the point was raised that it had not been legally reported from the committee and the point was sustained by the chair.

PROS GIVE UP THE FIGHT FOR PRESENT

Will Wait Until Campbell Retires From Office to Push Measures.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 16.—Following a brace reached at 2:15 this morning between pro and anti senators, the senate again met at 10 o'clock but a quorum failed to appear, so after some quibbling between the opposing factions, an adjournment was taken until 11:30 a. m. tomorrow.

O'NEAL DENOUNCES PROHIBITION LAWS

Alabama's New Governor Declares Them Invasion of Personal Rights.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 16.—In his inaugural address today governor Emmet O'Neal declared that Alabama's prohibition laws are an invasion of individual rights and constitutional guarantees, and branded the attempt to insert the prohibition clause in the constitution as an offspring of intolerance and bigotry. He proclaimed prohibition as a thing of the future and recommended a general local option law. He advocated the divorce between liquor interests and politics and said it could be accomplished by the creation of an excise commission vested with the power to control the liquor traffic.

FIND BALLOON AND DEAD AERONAUTS IN LAKE

Berlin, Germany, Jan. 16.—The German balloon Hildebrandt which was being missed since the ascent from Schaumburg on December 29, was found in a lake in Pomerania province, Prussia, today. The bodies of both aeronauts were in the gondola.

WACO CARS TO STOP IN HONOR OF DEAD PRESIDENT

Waco, Texas, Jan. 16.—All Waco street cars this afternoon stopped five minutes and the offices of the Citizens Street Railway company are closed for five hours in honor of Henry C. Scott, president of the company, who killed himself in St. Louis Saturday.

Herald Shows El Paso To Be In the Big City Class

From Santa Fe New Mexican.

Every Year, the Consumption of Sweet Stuff in the United States Is Large.

HALF OF IT IS IMPORTED

Washington, D. C., Jan. 16.—The people of the United States consume half their own weight in sugar every year; an average of 8 1/2 pounds per capita. In speaking in round terms, for 1910, and about a like quantity for 1909. The people of the United States are larger consumers of sugar per capita than those of any other country in the world except England, for which the latest figures show a consumption averaging 88 pounds per capita, against our own average of 8 1/2 pounds per capita. The next largest per capita consumption is in Denmark, 7 1/2 pounds; followed by Switzerland, 6 1/2 pounds; Sweden, 5 1/2 pounds, and Germany and Holland, each about 4 1/2 pounds in Germany.

Not only is the United States the second largest sugar consumer per capita, but the total amount consumed annually is much greater than that of any other country, aggregating more than 7,000,000,000 pounds per annum, against about 4,000,000,000 pounds in England and about 3,000,000,000 pounds in Germany.

About one-half of the sugar consumed in the United States is brought from foreign countries, about one-fourth from our own islands, and the remaining one-fourth produced in this country.

The total production of sugar in the United States now amounts to 1,750,000,000 pounds a year, of which more than 1,000,000,000 pounds is beet sugar and about 750,000,000 cane sugar.

It is only recently that the production of beet sugar in the United States has come to exceed that of cane sugar. In 1900 domestic production of cane sugar was twice as great as that of beet sugar, and 20 years ago was more than 40 times as great, but the growth of the beet industry has been so rapid in recent years, and in 1907, for the first time, exceeded in quantity that produced from cane and has so continued since that time.

The sugar brought from other countries, nearly all is made from cane. While about half of the world's sugar is made from beets, most of it is produced in Europe and consumed in the country of production or in other parts of that continent.

While most of the world outside of Europe obtains its sugar supply from cane, grown of course in the tropical and subtropical sections. Of the cane sugar which we consume most of it comes from foreign countries, is drawn from Cuba, the Dutch East Indies and smaller amounts from the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America. All of that coming from our own islands—Puerto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines—is cane sugar, while of the domestic product about 40 percent is produced from cane. The beet sugar of the United States is grown chiefly in Colorado, California and Michigan, and some in Utah, Idaho and Wisconsin; while most of the cane sugar is produced in Louisiana, with smaller quantities in Texas, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina.

Use Doubles in 20 Years.

The sugar "habit" is evidently a growing one with the people of the United States, and probably with those of other countries, since the total world production of sugar, including all countries for which statistics are available, has increased 50 percent in the last decade and about doubled in 20 years. In our own case the consumption has shown a rapid growth. The per capita consumption, having been, in 1890, 46 pounds; in 1895, 51 pounds; in 1900, 55 pounds, and in 1910, approximately 8 1/2 pounds.

KATY IS SUED FOR ITS TEXAS CHARTER

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 16.—When advised of a suit directed against the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway company for cancellation of its Texas charter, president Allen manifested surprise and declared he believed the litigation was brought more for political effect than for the good of the state.

The company, he said, will fight the case to a finish, but he believes public sentiment will cause the withdrawal of the suits, if brought.

The road, he declares, is spending thousands annually improving its road and making extensions in Texas.

Actions of Texas Company Taken as Proof of Value of Wells It Has Sunk.

COMPANY BUYS LAND FOR TANKS

Toyah, Texas, Jan. 16.—Toyah's oil prospects are brighter now than ever and the fact that several companies are now drilling in this immediate vicinity in addition to the Texas company makes the people hopeful that the world will soon know what the field contains in the way of oil, for the officials of all the other companies announce that they are going to make public the logs of their wells and tell what they get when they get it, whether it is gas, oil or dust.

This is what the people want to know, for they are tired of guessing. Once they can ascertain there is oil here in commercial quantities as they believe there is, then the future of Toyah is assured. Values of land will be high and many fortunes will be made.

But in the absence of any proof one way or the other, the people are still pinning their faith on the field on the strength of what the Texas company has done and is doing. This company from the time it brought in its first well, though all the time denying reports of striking oil and declining to make public anything in connection with its own wells, has been spending thousands upon thousands of dollars securing additional lands and putting in improvements. Never once has it relaxed. The fact that this company, after drilling and learning more about the field than any other person or concern, has such faith in the field, makes the outside people believe in it, too.

Texaco Company's Activity.

The Texas company now has two completed and capped wells and is sinking two more, to say nothing of the shallow wells that were here before the Texas company began drilling, and which attracted the company to the field. The Texas company has also only recently bought ten acres of property adjoining the T. & P. station here, at \$1000 per acre, which leads to the belief that the company contemplates the erection of a mammoth storage tank for shipping oil. The land was bought from J. R. Chandler, of Toyah, and at his own figures it is stated. The Texas company has also filed a petition with the county commissioner atecos asking for the construction of a road to its wells. It is stated, showing that it has no immediate intention of abandoning the field, at least.

Pressure in Well.

These are only a few of the things that make the people of this vicinity believe that the Texas company has struck a good flow of oil in its field 15 miles from town. The fact that there is oil in at least one of the wells—of the Texas company—is not denied by the officials of the company. This is the well which The Herald exposed last summer. Since that time it was shot and after that the rigging burned. People in Toyah claim to have it from employees of the company that the fire was caused by gas and oil from the well; that the big well got beyond control and set fire to and burned the derrick.

Although the place has been more carefully guarded since the Herald made his report inside the enclosure, his pictures of the rig and casing and his pictures running direct from the casing to the boiler and the oil tanks, men from here claim to have been inside since that time and they declare that the force of gas or oil may have gotten on the casing, worked its way into the ground that it had to be cabled down and cemented, several barrels of cement having been poured into the hole surrounding the casing.

Real Oil in Well.

The company is so well satisfied with this well that another is being sunk near the same location. Well No. 2, which was being sunk last July, is now completed and another is being sunk near that location also. Well No. 2 is capped like No. 1 and nobody has been allowed to learn what was struck in either. But it is known that the company is operating its machinery on oil from well No. 1 and there are many who will declare it is not pumped out—that it gushes. It is also known that even P. W. Freeman, manager of the company, has admitted that No. 1 is a "producing well," and this before it was shot. Those who saw it shot, declare that it spouted above the derrick after the shot and that it continued spouting until shut off. They also claim that it was real oil, as the evidences about the place plainly showed even after the place had been taken a big cable and had it dragged over the earth to obliterate as much as possible all signs of oil in the vicinity.

Company Has Faith.

Another indication of the importance which the company attaches to the field is the fact that when the derrick on well No. 1 was burned, material for a new rig was shipped in by express—not a few pieces, but all the heavy pieces needed for the entire rig, including a cable that weighed several thousand pounds—pretty expensive shipping.

Toyah people believe that the company intends eventually to run a pipe line into the city from the fields and that the land bought in this city will be used for the tanks from which cars will be loaded.

It is the story on the streets here that a man owning land near the wells saw the "gusher" when it burned the derrick, but was asked by company officials to keep quiet. This would show that the officials are still trying to keep the discovery of oil a secret in order to buy up more land while they may, and the fact that they went to Los Angeles last week to buy land (Continued on Page Five).

Band of Horsemen Seen at Sabinal Having Gone from Near This Place.

PASSENGERS SEE THEM FROM TRAIN

A large body of mounted men was seen on a flat stretch of country northwest of Sabinal from the Mexico North Western passenger train which arrived Saturday afternoon in Ciudad Juarez. The company agent at Sabinal wires that ranchmen verify the presence of insurgents in the district.

It is evident that these men are the same 140 horsemen who, as reported Saturday in The Herald, passed the border into Mexico within a few miles from El Paso. It is believed that this band went south with intention of capturing Guillermo Porras, secretary of the state of Chihuahua, or rescuing the prisoners jailed at Casas Grandas. But neither the official nor the prisoners were on the train. Informed of their whereabouts, the railroad in time, there was no assault of the train.

The body of men seen northwest of Sabinal could not have reached that point from the south without being seen in the district about Janos and Ramos, where 100 soldiers are stationed. Sabinal is 155 kilometers south of Juarez, but a much shorter distance overland from a certain point on the New Mexico border. The insurgents known to be near Sabinal form the only band reported by any authentic source along the railroad between Juarez and Pearson.

All is reported quiet along the line by railroad officials, and the passenger train departed as usual at 1 p. m. Monday.

SOLDIERS ARE SENT OUT FROM JIMENEZ

Paymaster at Parral Robbed Wounded American Recovers.

Parral, Mexico, Jan. 16.—Over 600 soldiers that arrived in the town of Jimenez, below here last week, 75 of whom were mounted, 50 pack animals and supplies have been sent out on marches through the mountains.

The outfit will be sent to certain points along the mapped route. The mountains will be scoured in every direction for rebels.

D. Piza, Acting Paymaster for the Parral and Durango Railroad, Was Held up and Robbed of \$800 in Money, a Gold Watch, Chain and a Pistol at a Point near San Mateo, called Kilometer 77, while coming into Parral.

Mr. Piza was returning to Mesa Sandia on a railroad bicycle after paying off the employees working out from that place. As he neared Kilometer 77 a few bullets whizzed over his head, evidently fired from the brush. He immediately speeded up his machine, thinking to outdistance the next round.

His course took him around a curve where a barricade was placed across the tracks and in a few seconds he was lying in a heap to one side and covered by guns in the hands of four masked men.

Soldiers Sent Out.

The robbers lost no time and Piza was compelled to come across with everything valuable about his possession. The robbers left him, and mounting horses rode away. Piza made his way to Providencia, a little town near Mesa Sandia, where he notified the soldiers stationed there and they started out on the trail of the robbers. They succeeded in arresting three suspects.

Wounded Man Recovers.

On November 21 last, John W. Story left the Casa Fuentes in this city for the town of Fort Huachuca, where he had gone about 100 steps when the noise of bullets announced the opening of the insurrection, a few steps more and he fell in his tracks, his body and right hand pierced by two Mexican bullets. No hope was held out for his recovery as he was 70 years old. A few days afterwards, he was carried aboard the train on a stretcher for the hospital conducted by Dr. C. H. Hask.

Robbers Work Below Torreon

Operate Under Pretense of Being Insurgents. Troops Sent.

Torreón, Mexico, Jan. 16.—Some interest has been created here by the report that fighting was in progress at Jimulco, on the Central line south of Torreón. The report had some foundation, but the situation was not as serious as was at first believed.

A band of men calling themselves Maderistas visited the station at San Mateo and robbed the place of \$200 in cash. What is believed to be the same band made their way to the hacienda of the Foreign club, here being a portion of its contents before the troops, which were dispatched from Torreón, could overtake them. Fifty men were sent from here but the men had fled and the troops are said to be in pursuit. It is also said that Maderistas have been committed near Matamoros but these are believed to be the deeds of peons in that portion of the country who take advantage of general conditions to loot.

SAN ANTONIO MAN IS ROBBED IN NEW ORLEANS
New Orleans, La., Jan. 16.—Robert Brewster, real estate dealer, was robbed of \$100 in a suburb early this morning. He was found unconscious. There is no clue to his assailants. (Continued on Page Two).

While en route from Casas Grandas with a train of cattle, James Sharpe, who arrived in El Paso this morning, heard of fighting near there.

Mr. Sharpe says: "When we arrived in Casas Grandas we heard of fighting. A troop of 125 soldiers started out toward Galena to intercept a band of revolutionists reported in that section. Late in the afternoon, a runner came in from the scene and reported that the soldiers had engaged the enemy, who were proving too strong for them. Immediately the rest of the garrison with one machine gun was sent out to reinforce the soldiers. At 7 o'clock Sunday night we received word that they were still fighting at Ponce's pasture on the road to Galena. About 150 citizens were armed to protect the town of Casas Grandas in the event that it should be attacked by the revolutionists."

REBELS WILL INVADE IN C. GOVORNSCENE OF FIGHT

JUAREZ TO RESIGN

OF FIGHT

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Cut Off Head of One Man. Take Judge From His Family.

MUCH ACTIVITY IN MOUNTAINS

Chihuahua, Mexico, Jan. 16.—El Norte, a Spanish daily of this city, says that word has been received here of the brutal murder of Francisco Perez by the revolutionists, who cut off his head with an ax and killed his servant.

According to the account of the killing, Perez, who conducts an orchard at Nabosagame in the district of Rayon, went out to the mountains with five men carrying packs of oranges, which he intended to sell in the town. He had disposed of his wares and was returning to his home, accompanied by his servant, when the revolutionists entered the district of Guerrero, where they assaulted and robbed him of his money.

Judge of Letters Assassinated.

Mrs. Isabel Salinas de Norman, wife of Martin E. Norman, judge of letters of the district of Guerrero, has arrived in this city and confirms the report that her husband was assassinated by the revolutionists under the command of Abraham Oroz, provisional jefe politico of that district.

She says that the revolutionists went to their home and demanded that her husband give them all his money, but he had none. Then they took him away entering the house to do so.

All day long, while she and her small children were in the house, the revolutionists peeped in with stones and threw many of them through the window.

Later she went to Oroz, the leader of the revolutionary band, and begged him to tell her where her husband was, but he merely said: "It is of no importance to me where he is." Therefore she concluded that they had killed him.

Was a Loyal Mexican.

Norman had notified the authorities when the first outbreak occurred at Guerrero and declined to denounce the government and take sides with the revolutionists. He defended the town and took refuge in his home, but finally they took him out and killed him. It is believed, for he has not returned.

Judge Norman leaves, besides his wife, seven children and for their support they have nothing but his insurance policy in the state of 1800 and a small tract of land in the state of Zacatecas.

Official reports have been received here confirming the report of the killing of Judge Norman and also of Alejandro Amaya, comandante of police; German Espejo, Lazaro Espejo, postal inspector Manuel Pataro Suarez and Genaro Sanchez Aldama, all of whom were shot to death and later buried in one grave in an arroyo near Basuchil, which is not far distant from Guerrero.

Others Killed.

These men were shot by orders of Abraham Oroz, the rebel leader, who lined them all up one at a time and had his men shoot them down. He claimed that these executions were merely intended as reprisals for the executions of revolutionists by Navarro following the battle of Cerro Prieta.

Competition to Prisoners.
The Chihuahua Enterprise says: "A great feature of the surrender and one that will not be overlooked outside of the republic as well as within its borders is the broad spirit of the federal authorities in granting amnesty to all the insurgents who presented themselves to the federal commander, laying down their arms and promising to return to their peaceful occupations. This wise action of the insurgents, as well as his reception by the authorities, will bring hope and comfort into the lives made wretched by this fratricidal strife."

Col. Diaz has taken the \$1300 turned over by the rebel jefe and appropriated among the people of the vicinity damaged by the acts of the revolutionists. All of this has produced a good impression among the people there and made Col. Diaz the subject of much praise for his tact and moderation.

Cuellar on a Chase.

Moved by reports that considerable bodies of rebels were operating in the vicinity of Minaca, Guerrero and San Isidro, Col. Cuellar was said to be in Guerrero with a strong body of infantry, cavalry and artillery to strike the enemy at San Isidro, Basuchil, Matanzas and Caleras. The rebels, scenting the advance of the columns, retreated into the hills. The direction they took was not known, and Col. Cuellar returned to Guerrero.

Rebels Are Numerous.

A traveler who has been among the pronunciados and familiar with many of the leaders, said to an Enterprise reporter that they could mobilize 500 well armed men in the above mentioned section against any point they wished to attack. He said that they were (Continued on Page Two).

Police Chief Will Also Get Out—Result of Trouble With a Diaz Man.

SANSATION IS CAUSED BY IT

Francisco Portillo, mayor of Ciudad Juarez and jefe politico of the local district, will be asked to resign, if he has not already received such a request, and Antonio Ponce de Leon, comandante of Juarez police, will probably resign also, all as the result of the unprecedented activity of M. Cavazos, comandante of the fiscal guards and inspectors of the Juarez customs department. The affair is more of a scandal than the result of any political change.

Few in Juarez know particulars of this sudden development, but it is already talked on the streets that a change will be made in the public officials of the city. Cavazos was sent to Juarez a few months ago to fill the vacancy made when his predecessor was arrested in connection with a customs house scandal. The customs investigation which preceded the arrest of the fiscal guards, was made by a representative of the federal government from Mexico City. The new chief, Cavazos, was sent from the national capital, and is said to be a whip for president Diaz himself.

Fiscal Chief Causes Trouble.
A fortnight ago, Cavazos, the new fiscal chief, while in a saloon insisted with a drawn revolver, that a number of strangers drink the health of Porfirio Diaz, it is charged. The official became so violent that a number of police were required to remove him from the saloon. As a result of this, Cavazos is said to have been summoned to the civil court and given a private arraignment before mayor Portillo, who, in such cases, is the chief executive of the city and district. This is said to have brought a series of complaints from Cavazos against the mayor, the city officials, which were sent to Mexico City and submitted to president Diaz.

Shows Wire From Diaz.
The inate customs official participated in another barroom scene Saturday night. It is known, and to verify an argument against the city officials, he displayed to the gaze of all a communication from president Diaz in which it was promised that the jefe politico would be removed. It is believed that this communication is authentic, since Cavazos by political connection is close to the head of the nation. The report caused great excitement in the city when the few who were present in the saloon had spread the news. The city officials refuse to make any statement regarding the matter.

Mayor Well Known.

Mayor Portillo came to Juarez about a year ago. He has served in similar capacity in other cities of the state, and was connected with the government in important projects, being a civil engineer. Commandant Ponce de Leon has for years been chief of Juarez police, and is a former army officer, and son of a former army officer.

SIXTEEN HOUR BATTLE IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN FOUGHT WITH INSURGENTS.

MORE FIGHTING IS LOOKED FOR

(By C. D. Hagerty, Associated Press War Correspondent.)
Chihuahua, Mex., Jan. 16.—A 16 hour battle between 10 government volunteers, so-called, and 100 revolutionists occurred at the village of Coyome on Saturday.

This report reached Gen. Hernandez, commanding this military zone, today. No details were given, but from the duration of the engagement it is presumed that the losses were considerable. The general expects an amplified report soon. Coyome is about midway between this city and Ojinaga.

With Orozco holding the attention of Gen. Navarro in the western part of the state foreigners look for interesting developments in the eastern part. The fight at Coyome is taken as confirmation of insurrection being reported the revolution is being carefully fostered east and northeast of here. It is doubtful if there are more than 500 federal troops in that section of the state.

Orozco, in talking recently with a prominent railroad man who met him in the mountains, stated that all told since the revolution started the insurgents have lost 150 men in killed and those who fled from their wounds.

SAYS MORMONS ARE BEING PERSECUTED

Chief Missionary in England Accedes to Demand For Investigation.

London, England, Jan. 16.—W. G. Monson, chief of Mormon missionaries in England, has addressed a letter to home secretary Churchill according to the request of certain English clergy that the home office investigate Mormonism in this country. Monson alleged that the Mormons are being persecuted. An anti-Mormon campaign was recently organized in Liverpool by the bishop of Liverpool and other prominent churchmen. The object was the expulsion from England of Mormon missionaries, who are charged with sending many recruits, chiefly girls, to the United States. The crusade has been taken up by the clergy of other cities.

BEGIN REBUILDING OF ITALIAN CITIES

Great Ceremony Attends Laying of Cornerstone of First Group.

Messina, Italy, Jan. 16.—The rebuilding of Messina in durable masonry was inaugurated today when the cornerstone of a group of public buildings to be erected by the municipality was laid by Signor Cacciari, minister of public works, and other members of the government. The ceremony was witnessed by a great assemblage and aroused much enthusiasm and new hope for the future.

The ministers go from here to Reggio, where there will be a similar ceremony, formally opening the work of the reconstruction of that earthquake stricken city.

SENATORSHIP FROM NEW YORK NOT EASILY SETTLED

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Governor Dix today publicly notified the Democratic members of the legislature to consider the wishes of their constituents ahead of the decision of the majority in tonight's Democratic caucus on the senatorship. This may mean that the caucus will be unable to settle the contest and it will be carried to the floor of the legislature.

FIGHTING INCREASE IN FREIGHT RATES

Washington, D. C., Jan. 16.—The arguments in the western rate cases were begun today before the interstate commerce commission. The commodity rates, affecting 22 articles in the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Montana, are all articles of daily consumption and for the greater part may be regarded as necessities of life and business.

The contemplated advance in rates approximates 18 percent.

SOLDIERS AT NOGALES.

Nogales, Ariz., Jan. 16.—A detachment of Mexican soldiers has arrived in Nogales, Sonora.

FOUR KILLED AT OBEYAS

Engle Pass, Texas, Jan. 16.—Three Mexican soldiers and two rebels were killed in a street fight at Obeyas, south of here yesterday, according to passengers arriving here this morning over the Mexican International line.

The revolutionists were gathering for some time when the troops charged and both sides disappeared after a few minutes' hot fighting. About a score were wounded.

RACEHORSES HAVE A CLOSE CALL IN FIRE

Fire, believed to have been of incendiary origin, early Monday morning endangered the lives of valuable race horses and caused the death of a work horse at the Juarez track.

The flames were discovered about 2:30 o'clock and the horsemen had difficulty in rescuing the frightened animals. The fire burned out the woodwork of 10 stalls of an adobe structure, and destroyed a large quantity of harness and stable equipment. A work horse employed in wagon use was killed.

The race horse, Irrigator, was slightly burned about the legs but will recover. The horse Smiley Metzner, received some bruises in running against a post. A mule was also slightly injured.

The fire started in two localities at the same time, indicating that vandals had ignited the straw in the stalls.