

EL PASO HERALD

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Mexican Railroad Developments

THE era of railroad building is just dawning in Mexico. Great sections of virgin country, rich in timber, minerals and agricultural possibilities, are undeveloped because of lack of railroad facilities, with promise of big returns on the investment as soon as such lines are constructed, and the Mexican government is giving every inducement to foreign capital to come in and construct the lines.

Consul Alexander V. Dye, of Nogales, sends the following information of another railroad to be built in Mexico:

A concession has been granted by the Mexican government to John Henderson and P. Sandoval, both of Nogales, Sonora, for a railway line from Port Lobos, on the Gulf of California, through the town of Caborca, to Sasabe, on the international boundary line. No other railway may be constructed within a "zone of protection" 29 miles wide, the entire length of the line and embracing Port Libertad, the only other available harbor in the adjacent territory; 20 miles of track must be completed by April 26, 1911, and one of the concessionaires has assured me that construction work will be begun early in 1910.

The negroes down in Cuba are very mad because they have been barred from a certain hotel. Why don't they get in the game and boycott the hotel?

William Travers Jerome must be at work in his famous Long Island machine shop. Nothing has been heard of the prosecutor of Harry K. Thaw since election.

The ministers all fought the races and still new churches are building. The boycott from the gamblers didn't work.

Senator Carter says postal banks will encourage thrift. Any sort of a bank does that. It is up to the people to accept the encouragement.

The Santa Fe railroad is doing some earnest work in the interest of dry farming in New Mexico. Prof. J. D. Tinsley, who knows how, is giving the farmers pointers and the Santa Fe is paying the bill.

The Community Spirit

THE right spirit is shown by the people of Portales. They are investing \$350,000 in a plant to furnish power for the surrounding farmers for irrigation purposes and are not making any fuss about it either.

They needed the power and the pumps and they just got together, raised the money and ordered the work done. This, however, is the spirit that marks all the people of the southwest and is the spirit that has already transformed a desert into a garden and is making it into a paradise.

Other communities of the southwest are just as active in their work of development, only in different lines. Every southwestern community is made up of live citizens, men bent upon developing their communities and doing things. That is why the west is already feared by the east and why the west is eventually to dominate the east.

In the west the men are clear brained, earnest, honest workers. This cannot be said of the men of the east; there is too much excitement; too much fighting for self and too little community interest. It is the community interest that makes not only communities, but the right sort of people in the communities, and the west has this interest more strongly developed than anywhere else.

A Bisbee man digging for water, struck rich ore. Well, well, fine luck.

The poll taxes are paid. Now the politicians can line up the men with the little papers. If you haven't got a paper, you won't even get a campaign cigar.

What is the matter with the press agent? Roosevelt hasn't been killed for some time.

If the women start that postal card crusade on the president, he will take to the tall uncut. If every club woman in the country sends him a postal showing her resentment against the price of meat, it will take more postmasters than one at Washington to read them before delivery.

Resources Of West Texas

LITHOGRAPH stone has been found down near Marfa, close to El Paso. Lithograph stone is worth a good deal a square foot and a quarry of it would circulate a good deal of cash down in these parts.

Then, too, there is a marble mountain close to the lithograph stone, and closer still to El Paso, there are turquoise mines of great richness. And about the same distance are the Toyah oil fields, while in El Paso county are said to be sulphur deposits sufficient to supply the world for 10 years, and throughout west Texas are deposits of silver, quicksilver, gold and copper.

West Texas has never been looked upon by El Paso as a region of much promise save as an agricultural country when irrigation and dry farming are fully developed, but these mineral and stone deposits are of great value and in any other region would have received attention long ago.

We have mines so much richer west of us and south of us and north of us in Mexico and the two territories, that we have neglected west Texas, but we have neglected it long enough. It is time we were giving attention to these resources of our own state right at our door.

El Paso Fair 1910—what about it?

Which is the worst—an old young man or a young old man?

What do you know about that? "Fresh eggs" served after five years in cold storage.

The politicians are all close mouthed nowadays. Somebody is waiting for the cat to jump.

Haskell will keep fooling around until somebody hands him something bigger than he got from Hearst. Now his own legislature is after him for meddling in the investigation of a bank that went to the wall.

If congress starts an investigation into the high price of food, and it takes the usual length of a congressional investigation, we are all liable to be broke before the decision is reached as to just why it is and what it is all about. The meat trust will, to say the least, have several more days to operate.

UNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

WHEN you have written a letter red hot, roasting some chap in his tenderest spot—some one who's done you an underhand trick, some one who's wounded your pride to the quick; try to remember that writing abuse does no more good than the hiss of a goose; this is the meaning of all of your abuse: "You are a villain—and I am an ass."

PUT IT ON ICE

granny before she had wings; telling your wife that her duty's to stuff things in your tummy till it has enough. When you went scurting that haughty of yours, swearing you'd love her while nature endures, did you get down on your knees and rave, "Dearest, I'm needing a drudge and a slave! Come to my cot-bones and sweep, cook and scrub! Clean up the dishes and sweat at the tub!" Can the reproaches you're planning to make; go to a baker when spilling for cake. Cut out the sermon you think is so nice—put it on ice awhile, put it on ice!

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Over Mason

SIDELIGHTS Along Washington Byways.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—Members of the house weigh their remarks carefully when they are discussing matters in which representative Lenroot, of Wisconsin, might be interested. Mr. Lenroot is one of the shrewdest politicians in the house. He was speaker of the Wisconsin house when senator LaFollette was governor. He is a dyed-in-the-wool insurgent.

mission, which position he held until he was sent to Washington by the Philippine legislature. Mr. Quezon, who is only 32 years old, was a major in the Philippine army during the revolution, and later was a member of Aguinaldo's staff. After peace had been established he was prosecuting officer for the American government in several districts. He was elected provincial governor of Tayabas in 1906, and resigned to become a candidate for the Philippine assembly. He was elected and became floor leader in the nationalists.



Interrupted by the caustic remarks of one of the Republican regulars, Mr. Lenroot gets busy with a pad and pencil. For a long time there was wonderment as to what he was doing.

There's many a little human-interest story in the book concerning statesmen called the Congressional Directory. In it the members of congress admit things concerning themselves and their careers, their antecedents and their opportunities.

Seldom, however, does a congressional biography remind one of the dime novel days of the woolly west. But there are exceptions, quite a few of them. Note, for instance, some of the things printed about representative Charles D. Carter, of Oklahoma:



front of him, without waiting for the issue of the Congressional Record the next day. He can then proceed to dissect every word and sentence.

"A descendant of Nathan Carter, sr., who was captured when a small boy by Shawnee Indians at the Wyoming Valley massacre, when all of the other members of the family, except a sister, were killed; afterward traded to the Cherokee and married a full-blood Cherokee woman; is the son of Benjamin Winsor Carter, a captain in the Confederate army, who married Serena J. Guy, a one-fourth blood Chickasaw woman, sister of governor William M. Guy, chief of the Chickasaws, who was born in a little log-cabin near Boggy Depot, an old fort in the Choctaw Nation, August 16, 1869. His nationality



The Philippine islands are now represented in the house by two Filipinos, who took an active part in fighting off the invasion of the Americans. Both were loyal Aguinaldo supporters, but both later accepted positions of trust and honor under the American government.

is seven-sixteenths Chickasaw and Cherokee Indian and nine-sixteenths Scotch-Irish.

The delegates are Benito Legarda and Manuel L. Quezon. Mr. Legarda joined Aguinaldo's army immediately after admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay. He became a member of the Aguinaldo cabinet and was elected vice president of the Filipino congress. He resigned from the insurgent movement in December, 1898, to return to Manila and help establish peace. President McKinley appointed him a member of the Philippine com-

mission, which position he held until he was sent to Washington by the Philippine legislature. Mr. Quezon, who is only 32 years old, was a major in the Philippine army during the revolution, and later was a member of Aguinaldo's staff. After peace had been established he was prosecuting officer for the American government in several districts. He was elected provincial governor of Tayabas in 1906, and resigned to become a candidate for the Philippine assembly. He was elected and became floor leader in the nationalists.

14 Years Ago Today EL PASO HAS THE HEAVIEST RAINFALL IN 17 YEARS

The heaviest winter rainfall in several years fell last night. Observer Lane states that the precipitation up to noon, 1.27 inches, was the heaviest rainfall during 24 hours for the past 17 years, the heaviest previous record being in 1875, when there was a fall of 1.57 inches.

to attend to his duties at the smelter. F. W. Thompson, traveling passenger agent for the Rock Island at Los Angeles, is in the city, en route to Mexico City.

The El Paso football boys met last night and agreed to accept the challenge of the Austin team, the game to occur here the day before the Fitzsimmons prize fight.

Dan Stuart today appointed Lou M. Houseman officer of all his glove contests during the carnival. A special party of 75 is expected from New York to take in the big fight.

Judge Hunter, accompanied by Mrs. Hunter and son, Herbert, left last night for Houston, to attend the grand lodge of Odd Fellows in that city.

Bucky Corneilus and Joe Vendig will arrive in the morning. Joe Choyanski will arrive Wednesday.

George Cancellor is at home in St. Louis, helping to care for a new Pullman conductor that arrived a few days ago.

Metal market—Silver, 67 1/4c; lead, \$3.90; copper, 9c; Mexican pesos, 54c.

The ore transfers from Juarez during the past month averaged 30 cars per day.

LOSING ITS CHARM. From Socorro (N. M.) Chieflain. Why won't somebody inject a little uncertainty into the staidhood situation? The absolute assurance that we are to have staidhood next year is really beginning to lose the charm of novelty.

GOOD ROADS. From Santa Fe New Mexican. Says The El Paso Herald, of the commendable good roads work for which the credit belongs primarily to Gov. Curry, engineer Vernon L. Sullivan and land commissioner R. P. Ervinn: "The territory of New Mexico is putting its convicts to work on the public roads and is getting some good out of them, a good that will be felt longer than if they were utilized upon any other work."

Thanking you, I am, yours very truly, Sam Little.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

ITS WORK AND WHAT IT ACCOMPLISHES

By Frederic J. Haskin

WHEN James Smithsonian wrote his will making a bequest of \$500,000 for the founding of an institution for "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," he builded better than he knew. He had become disgusted with his titles, which profited him nothing, and declared that he would make his name remembered when all his relatives were forgotten. Perhaps never in history has a half million dollars yielded such splendid returns as that with which Smithsonian endowed the institution that bears his name. From the time that it was established this organization has led the scientific thought of the new world. It has been America's lookout upon the watch towers of science.

per vision of the Smithsonian Institution. The researches of the bureau of ethnology have done a great work in preserving for the future the songs, customs and traditions of the first true American—the Indian. This bureau has collected data concerning 60 linguistic stocks and upward of 300 tribes of Indians. It is publishing a handbook on the Indian, treating the subjects dealt with only in broad outline. Other handbooks, dealing with his more important activities, are in course of preparation. The first is the handbook of languages, in two volumes. The arts and industries are also being treated in separate volumes, and handbooks concerning religion, folklore, government, pathology and medicine are in prospect.

Great Aid to Science. When American science was in its swaddling clothes, the Smithsonian institution was its wet nurse. In the early days of the country men were so intent upon forest conquering and empire building that they had little inclination and less opportunity for scientific thought or original research. But the Smithsonian took the neglected infant into its care and nourished it until today American science is respected throughout the world. The institution also assisted materially in the advancement of the arts. Its first secretary, Joseph Henry, constructed the first electro-magnetic telegraph, and laid the foundations of the art of electrical transmission through which Morse gave to civilization the telegraph and Bell the telephone.

Zoological Work. The Roosevelt expedition to Africa bears a special relation to the Smithsonian. While, officially, the expedition is under the auspices of the institution, not a dollar of its expense is being paid by that organization. The financing of the expedition is being done by friends of the institution, and it has been successful in gathering much new zoological information is vouched for by secretary Walcott, and the force of taxidermists and other experts at the institution will be kept busy for months to come in mounting the specimens that have been brought from the continent. It would make a long story to relate the details of all the investigations being made directly or indirectly through the Smithsonian institution. They cover nearly every field of human knowledge, though in many cases the funds at its disposal limit the range of the work. Two years ago it offered a prize of \$1500 for the best essay on the relation of atmospheric air to tuberculosis, and 81 papers on the subject were entered in the contest. These papers represent the best thought of the nation's bacteriologists, and form a valuable contribution to medical literature. Other investigations and studies are stimulated by the offering of prizes.

Useful as the Smithsonian has been in the past, its officials are anxious to increase its value in the future. Secretary Watson, whose study of the institution is peculiarly well fitted to organize and supervise investigations and explorations on which the income of \$20,000,000 could be expended wisely and effectively. He says that the activities of the institution are not limited to investigations in the fields of science and art, but that historical and ethnological researches, and statistical inquiries with reference to physical, moral and political subjects are also within its province. The secretary sees great need for a few more scientific studies of the elements entering into the race problems of the Americas. He feels that until the fundamental tendencies of the differing races are intelligently understood, not only by the few but by the many, a practical understanding of the remaining social conditions is impossible.

What to Increase Value. Useful as the Smithsonian has been in the past, its officials are anxious to increase its value in the future. Secretary Watson, whose study of the institution is peculiarly well fitted to organize and supervise investigations and explorations on which the income of \$20,000,000 could be expended wisely and effectively. He says that the activities of the institution are not limited to investigations in the fields of science and art, but that historical and ethnological researches, and statistical inquiries with reference to physical, moral and political subjects are also within its province. The secretary sees great need for a few more scientific studies of the elements entering into the race problems of the Americas. He feels that until the fundamental tendencies of the differing races are intelligently understood, not only by the few but by the many, a practical understanding of the remaining social conditions is impossible.

Long Range Forecasting. Professor Langley in the midst of this work, but it has been taken up by his assistant, director Abbot. Through his bolometers and pyrheliometers, measuring the hundredth-millionth of a degree of temperature and doing other things no less remarkable, Mr. Abbot has obtained a fair understanding of the habits of Old Sol, and hopes to reach the point where he can establish the laws of these changes. Think what benefits would result if director Abbot should be able to establish the Langley theory. The farmer could know in advance what the season was going to be. If wet seasons were assured he could plant a crop requiring plenty of moisture, and if a dry season were indicated he could plant a crop unaffected by dry weather. The ocean voyager could time his coming to land in the face of the big fat storms of the sea, the big fat and other open air meetings could plan their programs so as to escape inclement weather.

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Publicity to Work. In the diffusion of knowledge the institution has been no less successful than in the increasing thereof. It was recognized by Smithsonian that there should be a sort of international clearing house of knowledge, where the progress of each individual and of each nation could be given to the world. Therefore his bequest was as much for the diffusion of knowledge as it was for investigation. Through the Smithsonian's International Exchange service wonderful publicity has been given to the researches and investigations that have proved of value to the race. Through this service the United States exchanges pamphlets with Mexico, and with the other principal countries of the world, and partial sets with other countries. This includes all of the scientific papers published. In addition it serves as a medium of exchange between all societies and institutions of the United States and those of foreign countries. The Smithsonian contributions to knowledge are monographs dealing with positive lessons learned from original research, and hundreds of these pamphlets go out to the people every day interested in scientific subjects. Last year it handled nearly 250,000 packages, weighing approximately a half million pounds. The service has more than 60,000 correspondents. Tomorrow—The Leather Industry.

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History of the Indians. Various other original investigations are being made under the direct su-

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HOG BREEDERS TO MEET. Hagerman, N. M., Jan. 25, 1910. Editor El Paso Herald: We are endeavoring to create an increased interest in raising in New Mexico, and to that end, I have called a meeting of all those interested to convene at Hagerman, Chaves county, N. M., on the 15th of February, 1910, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of organizing a Swine Breeders' association of New Mexico. All who can do so, are urged to attend this meeting, and those interested, who cannot attend, are requested to send me their names and addresses, and the number and kind of hogs they raise, and whether they have any registered stock. We greatly appreciate mention of this notice in your paper, for the benefit of your readers in the territory. Thanking you, I am, yours very truly, Sam Little.

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THE HERALD AND MEXICO. City of Mexico, Jan. 27, 1910. Editor El Paso Herald: I am glad The Herald is going to print the Mexican articles by Robt. H. Murray, which will be sent out in a few days. The interest you show in the matter is especially gratifying to us, as indicating a wish on the part of the in-

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LETTERS TO THE HERALD

Intelligent and thinking citizens of the United States to ascertain something of conditions in Mexico in the centennial year of her independence. How grossly the country has been misrepresented to those of us down here who are in touch with Mexico. A broad and impartial estimation of Mexico and her progress in the past three decades can hardly fail, we believe, to lead any fair minded person to the conclusion that she is far more deserving of approbation than of censure.

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Thanking you for your evident desire to render to a friendly nation, and one in which thousands of Americans are vitally interested financially, an impartial hearing before your readers, I remain, very truly yours, J. C. McDonald, General Passenger Agent, Mexican Nat. Railways.

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ABOUT SOUL MATING. Editor El Paso Herald: May I address the father and mother, who signed themselves so, at least, in two communications to The Herald, advocating the proposal of marriage by women. If they both are listening, here goes: There is a certain sort of reformer, dear Father and Mother, who, finding something wrong, pounce upon the most immaterial of customs as "the cause,"

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If either of you can show where "Will you marry me, Willie?" can cure the social evil, divorce evil, and a few other little evils of the country, I will pawn my watch, and my reputation, to send Father a box of cigars and Mother a box of candy. It is too much, really. In the first place—and this should be enough—Maggie need not marry Willie unless she pleases. If Willie is slow about asking, and finally does not ask, it is because he does not want to ask. That is all. He sees—always—that Maggie wants him to ask. If there is no such understanding between them, Willie is stupid and Maggie is slow. Will Father and Mother please consider. Until man and woman are equal in all ways, each will have his or her special lead in life. Man does not raise his hat to woman until first recognized by a bow, or vice versa, according to the custom of the country. This is not useless custom. It merely establishes an understanding. Woman need not recognize man unless she wishes to.

Also—to return to Willie and Maggie—she does not ask Willie to take her to a show. Why? Because Willie pays for the seats, and if she asked, he would find another beau. That is only common sense, too. The one who pays very naturally leads. Would Father ask a friend to buy him a drink—if he drinks? Not in a thousand years. Would Mother ask Mrs. Neighbor to invite Mother to dinner? Not on the kitchen linoleum; she would not. Yet, Father and Mother want Maggie to "pop the question" to Willie. If she would—well, it would either drive Willie to the jug or something worse. True, "God made the sexes for loving purposes, and God created the mind and the eye of the woman, no less than that of the man, for the proper choosing of her mate." But she need neither hesitate when he chooses, nor need he hesitate when she chooses. Father and Mother—Maggie has the best of it as it is. Maggie is leading Willie about on a string now. When your proposed "reform" takes effect, what will be the result? Pray, please, think. A Father-to-Be, Maybe.

WITH The Exchanges

HOMES FOR ALL. From Taiban (N. M.) News. Happy is the man who has a good home. Did you ever think New Mexico is the place to obtain it? THE RIGHT TIP. From New Mexico Agricultural College Roundup. Keep your eye on The El Paso Herald for college news. ANOTHER ROAD. From Daming (N. M.) Graphic. The El Paso Herald says we will have another railroad before the end of the present year. Good. TOO MUCH GOLD, THOUGH. From Chihuahua (Mex.) Enterprise. The El Paso Herald says a beef famine threatens that city. Still some damn this way for good American gold. EVEN SO. From Hagerman (N. M.) Messenger. If New Mexico should follow the program outlined by the president and make a constitution to conform to his ideas of just what a constitution should be. How fortunate that we have a president who knows just what we want!

RUSH OF HOMESEEKERS. From Santa Fe (N. M.) New Mexican. The Tucumanari land district is the smallest in the territory, and yet, during 1909, it had 177 homestead applications. There were 758 final proofs. It is certain that if 1910 proves a prosperous crop year, and every indication points to its being such, then New Mexico will experience a rush of homeseekers by fall and next spring that will snare up every available acre of public land. THE COST OF BOOZE. From Santa Fe (N. M.) New Mexican. Following the example of the Republican El Paso Herald, the Democratic Roswell Daily Record estimates the cost of booze to the business men of its community. It says: "On a fair estimate it probably takes the entire fruit crop of Chaves county, in an average year, to bring in enough money to pay for the booze brought to Roswell. Just think, Messrs. Dry Goods Men, Grocery Men and Merchants in all kinds of lines, what an increase in your business would result if this money were spent in the hardware stores, instead of the breweries and distilleries of the east."

STEEL RAILWAY COACHES. From Long Beach (Cal.) Telegram. Recent railway accidents in Texas and Arizona seem to have converted The El Paso Herald to the urgent need of doing away with wood as far as possible in the construction of passenger cars. This opinion was given added emphasis when a steel car came out of a wreck unbroken, while the four wood cars with it were crushed. Every word The Herald says is undoubtedly true, and its truth was recognized by the more progressive railway managers some years ago. As a matter of fact, the steel coaches have been working in the direction of steel cars as rapidly as their conditions would permit, and a great many of them are now in use. At the same time, the steel coaches are being used on the roads would never take such an expensive step in advance without the entire strength of the government behind them.

PHIPPS AND WIFE MAY BE RECONCILED. Reported That They Are to Sail for Europe Together Tomorrow. New York, Feb. 1.—Mrs. Genevieve Chandler Phipps, and her two little daughters arrived here today from Pittsburgh and were taken in an automobile to an uptown hotel, the identity of which was kept from reporters. Lawrence C. Phipps, her former husband, is in seclusion at Hotel Manhattan. Howard Phipps, a cousin of Lawrence Phipps, is quoted as saying that Lawrence and his former wife and their children will sail for Europe together tomorrow. Mrs. Phipps, however, is quoted as saying in an interview: "The matter of a reconciliation has never entered my mind. It is simply ridiculous, and another thing it would be any of the public's business if such were the case. I expect to make my permanent home in New York and for that reason I'm here."