

EL PASO HERALD

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Where New Mexico Leads

NEW MEXICO is setting a pace in progressive government as to some matters that Texas would do well to emulate. New Mexico has a bureau of immigration which carries on a useful work throughout the year, and it has just performed a valuable service to the territory and to the southwest generally by collecting exhibits from all over the territory for the National Land and Irrigation exposition to be held in Chicago next month.

Texas is doing nothing to assist the farmers in the semi-arid sections of the state, but New Mexico through its territorial engineer offers to assist the "dry farmers" to develop and use the underground waters in the most economical way. A campaign of education is in progress under the direction of the territorial engineer and every effort will be made to induce the farmers to put in windmills and pumping plants to supplement the natural rainfall so as to avoid the consequences of another year of drought.

It is a legitimate function of state government to promote in every reasonable way the development of the state's resources. Texas, in striking contrast with most other western states, is doing practically nothing along this line. For instance, a few years ago the legislature enacted a law requiring the mineral survey to examine thoroughly all the remaining public lands with a view to determine their mineral value, but the next year the mineral survey itself was abolished, and this work so absolutely necessary as a basis for any rational program of mineral development has never been resumed.

Spain will be a republic before the centennial celebration of her former American colonies are over. The example set by her neighbor Portugal is more than the Republicans can resist.

Even the school teachers in England are affected by the prevailing low rates of wages. Teachers in elementary schools having years of thorough professional training—men and women, get \$5 per week, and there are 700 applicants to one job. In some of the elementary schools the class assigned to each teacher numbers from 115 to 125 pupils. Conditions in many manufacturing industries are even worse, in free trade England, "free labor" England.

Protecting Wild Life

FOUNDED by a New Mexico woman, Mrs. B. R. Buffham of Roswell, the Woman's Wild Life Protection club is engaged in a national movement "to protect our wild game and teach the children the value of our wild birds and animals." Among recent efforts have been the calling on the brotherhood of Elks to build parks to conserve the remaining herds of elk and prevent hunting them for any purpose; calling on the national government for national protection to migratory birds, especially those which are beneficial to the farmer and the forest; undertaking to stock the streams of New Mexico and Arizona and elsewhere with food and game fish.

Education along this line has an influence that leads much further than protecting the lives of the wild birds and animals. From such campaigns there results a substantial elevation of humane standards, and conditions of living for the human race are improved thereby.

Murder is one of the commonest crimes in the calendar in the United States and the enforcement of the laws against homicide seems to become more lax year by year. A tremendous revolution in public sentiment is necessary before this great evil can be successfully resisted.

Participation in the National Land and Irrigation exposition at Chicago paid the exhibitors so well last year that most of them will double their space this year. There is no doubt that such exhibitions bring the resources of this section before the class of investors most likely to become permanently interested.

Better Go Slow

A NUMBER of Spanish-American delegates in the New Mexico constitutional convention have introduced propositions to prohibit any discrimination in the schools as between the races. This is a prohibition that kicks backward. New Mexico must not adopt a constitutional provision that will require seating negroes in the same school rooms with white children. Not only would that plan not be tolerated by a large proportion of the population, but it would be unwise to the last degree, a menace to the public peace and welfare. There must, of course, be no discrimination as to the quality of the school facilities offered, but the idea that the white and black races must be seated together in the same rooms is abhorrent to the sense of the majority in this region.

As to the Spanish-Americans the El Paso system is all right and has never created the slightest friction. Here the children of Spanish speaking and English speaking parents are separated in the lower primary grades, in order that the Spanish speaking children may have special attention while they acquire the basis of an English education. After the primary grades are passed, the children of Spanish speaking parents are put in the same schools as those of English speaking parents and they go through the remainder of the grades without separation or distinction of any sort, and this condition is as it should be.

The constitution makers at Santa Fe will do well to guard against the insertion of any constitutional provision that might be construed as requiring the seating of negro children with white children. The matter of the Spanish speaking children may be left perhaps with the various communities to settle for themselves, as has been done successfully in this state.

El Paso has a good deal of musical and dramatic talent that is going to waste. There is no reason why we should depend entirely upon outsiders for the winter's entertainment.

A parallel comparison of the new constitutions in the territories will be exceedingly interesting, for Arizona's constitutional convention is even more overwhelmingly Democratic and radical than New Mexico's is Republican.

The importance of making a national park out of the Mescalero Indian reservation north of Cloudcroft and retaining it as a playground for the people throughout all time becomes increasingly manifest with the development of the national forest policy of marketing the matured timber. We must keep those trees, and therefore it behooves us to oppose the extension of the national forest over the Mescalero reserve. Spruce and fir predominate and as these are suitable for wood pulp paper making the demand will steadily increase.

UNCLE WALTERS Denatured Poem

WHEN the famous William James quit this world and all its games, for the country where in time we all must fit, he assured us that he'd send word of some kind to a friend, if the rules and regulations would permit. People say that he has tried to converse from the other side, but the wires in bad condition seem to be; he no longer makes a start than connections fall apart, and the only thing we've heard is "Hully Gee!" If he does arrange to talk you can bet a pound of chalk that the message will be silly and absurd; for the ghosts will never tell of the regions where they dwell, never send to eager ears a helpful word. Men whose thoughts had sterling worth when they lived upon the earth seem to deal in empty twaddle when they're dead; and the words they send us back seem to indicate a crack in the thinking part of every spectre's head. Men whose words were spiced with wit ere this weary world they quit are as dull as circus barkers when they die; and they send us dreary dope from the shining starry slope, and I often scratch my head and wonder why. If a ghost had any sense it would know that we're intense in our longing for some knowledge of that shore, where we find the Journey's end—but the spirits only send stale remarks that jar our souls and make us sore.

Copyright, 1910, by George Matthews Adams.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox On Your Journey In Life's Car.

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Hold fast! You will soon pass the curves and be on the level track again, speeding to your goal. Hold fast! I say. More than half the trouble and misery in the world is caused by the failure of people to obey these simple, homely rules in Life's Car. Many Blame the Maker. Thousands of individuals who have simply stood on the corner and let car after car of Opportunity pass are blaming fate for their failure in life. Others have hooked the doorway and embroiled themselves in disputes and quarrels through their own unagreeable and short-sighted methods, and blamed the world for their unpopularity—afterward. Thousands are refusing to move up, and are keeping their fellows from finding a seat by their selfish monopoly of earth's privileges. And millions of sad-faced mortals are crying out against the discomforts and dangers of Life's Car, and blaming the Maker for their bruises, while they have failed to see or refused to grasp the straps of Faith and Hope placed at their disposal. The car is all right, my friends; the Maker of the car is not in fault; the goal awaits you. Hurry up! Step lively! Move up! Hold fast!

Tom, the Smuggler

By Marcel Provost.

I shall never forget the time when I lost my way among the downs that stretch from Dunkirk to Furnes, two years ago. I had left Rosenthal at 4 in the afternoon for a walk to an old church, the steeple of which could be seen in the north just above the Belgian frontier. It was downhill all the way and after a while I could no longer see the steeple. I went on, however, trying to walk in a straight line, but I kept on walking, stumbling through the deep snow, and I must have walked at least another hour in darkness when suddenly I saw a light in front of me and a moment later I knocked at the door of a small house. A tall man with a stern face and with hair beginning to turn gray, opened the door. "Good evening, Mynheer," he said. "It is almost over now." "Forgive me for troubling you but I have lost my way in the downs, and would like to know where I am." "This house belongs to a man, generally called Vert-Bouquet. I am Michel Dewachter and the nearest village is Forduyet."

"I followed him into a large room, a serving as kitchen and living room, at the same time. A door stood ajar leading into a smaller bed room. "How far am I from Dunkirk?" I asked. "A little over six miles, Mynheer. I will take you to Forduyet, where you can easily get a carriage, but I shall have to wait till Gudule comes back. I cannot leave the house now."

A moaning sound came from the next room. Michel Dewachter ran in there and through the open door I saw a dog lying on the bed and heard him speak tenderly to it in Flemish which I did not understand. "When he returned his eyes were full of tears. "Is somebody sick," I asked. He raised his head. "It is Tom that is dying. And as I probably looked as if I did not understand, he added: "The custom officers have killed. Do you want to see him?"

"I followed him into the little bed room and saw a big hunting dog, lying on the bed just like a human being. Its right ear was bleeding and one of its front paws had been cut off and what was left of the leg was wrapped in linen bandages. It was gasping for breath and evidently dying. Its tongue was hanging out and the white teeth were bared. The eyes were half closed. Michel Dewachter stooped over it and kissed it as a father might have kissed his baby. "The beast! The scoundrel! I will make them pay dearly for that!" He went back to the big room and my host filled two tankards with beer and set them on the table. "Please have a drink with me," he said. "Gudule will soon be here. If you are hungry, I am sorry I can't offer you anything but homemade bread and a little butter, but you are welcome to that, if you want it."

"No thank you, I am not hungry, but I will be very glad of a glass of beer." "Maybe you will smoke too? Here is a good pipe and some tobacco, that the customs officers would like to get hold of." "When we had lit our pipes we sat down at the table. Michel was silent for a while and there was no sound but the gasping of the dying dog. Ben Cook of Montgomery, Ala., is the guest of his brother, George Cook, and his mother, who is visiting the winter with Mr. and Mrs. George Cook. Mr. Cook is en route to his home in Montgomery from San Francisco, where he has been for the past three months. He will remain in El Paso for a few days in the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Cook, 908 North Oregon street.

Edwin Fowler, deputy county clerk, and Mrs. Fowler leave Monday for a three weeks' vacation in Dallas. They may also spend part of the time in St. Louis.

Civil Service Commission and the Public Printery

XIII AND XIV—THE GOVERNMENT AT WORK

APPROXIMATELY 400,000 people are employed in the civil service of the United States. Their salaries aggregate more than \$200,000,000 a year. A large proportion of these employees are connected with the executive branch of the government, there being 367,000 of them in that branch. More than half of these are employed in what is known as the classified service, the positions which they hold being filled under the civil service law. Last year the positions subject to competitive examination under the civil service rules numbered 254,949, an increase of 23,303 over the previous year. Of the 132,854 persons not subject to the rules of the commission the president appointed approximately 10,000.

Established in 1883, The civil service commission was created by what is known as the civil service act of 1883. Under the old spoils system every change in the presidency carried with it almost a clean sweep of the employees in the executive branch of the government. It was universally agreed that subordinate positions ought no longer to be distributed as a part of the spoils of political warfare, but should be distributed under appointments for merit and held during good behavior. Since that time each succeeding president of the United States has extended the number of positions under the civil service law, and today nearly a quarter of a million men and women hold their positions in the government service by virtue of those laws. That there are plenty of aspirants for government positions under civil service is shown by the records of examinations during the year 1909. The commission during that year examined 155,000 applicants. Of these 123,000 succeeded in having their names placed upon the list of eligibles for appointment. The number of appointments aggregated 41,000. In other words, one applicant out of four secured an appointment, while one eligible out of three was successful. The saying that in the government service few die goes none the less, does not hold true, for nearly the entire 41,000 appointments were made to fill vacancies.

Law Most Effective. The administration of the civil service law is being made more effective every day. Every month a special issuance of an order by the president transferring positions from the unclassified to the classified service. Last year more than 16,000 employees and the positions they held were transferred to the classified service. An upward of 15,000 of these were the fourth class postmasters in 14 of the states of the union. President Taft has already transferred 5,000 postal employees this year.

A large list of eligibles is maintained by the civil service commissions at all times. Examinations are held regularly in various parts of the United States each year, and the applicant is given the opportunity to fill in his application the position he desires to fill. In addition to these regular examinations at stated periods, there are special examinations held to fill special vacancies. Every month a special issuance of an order by the president transferring positions from the unclassified to the classified service. Last year more than 16,000 employees and the positions they held were transferred to the classified service. An upward of 15,000 of these were the fourth class postmasters in 14 of the states of the union. President Taft has already transferred 5,000 postal employees this year.

Some Difficult Positions. There are many examinations, however, for positions of unusual requirements. The reclamation service needs hydraulic engineers; the geological survey requires the services of the coal mining engineers; the navy department must have an electrical expert in wireless telegraphy and telephony; the department of agriculture needs a chemist, a biologist, a veterinarian, and a chief of the cattle and grain investigation laboratory—all these and other highly technical positions are filled from a list of eligibles under the civil service. It is plain that the ordinary government examiner is not able to mark the papers in such examinations. Consequently, the services of specialists in branches of scientific, professional, and technical knowledge are occasionally required.

There are exceptions to the rule that all positions in the classified service are filled under open competitive examination. Positions which are filled without examination under civil service rules. National bank examiners, receivers in the office of the controller of the currency, cable electricians and a few other positions are filled without examination. Positions which are filled without examination under civil service rules. National bank examiners, receivers in the office of the controller of the currency, cable electricians and a few other positions are filled without examination.

Not Many Washington Jobs. Only about one-eighth of the positions embraced in the competitive service are located at Washington. In administering the rules in the service outside of Washington, the commission is aided by some 1700 local boards of examiners, having in all more than 5000 members. The rules require that none of these local boards shall be composed solely of adherents to one political party when other persons are available and competent to serve. When there is a vacancy in the government service, the official in charge of the bureau or department in which the vacancy occurs requests the civil service commission to send him a list of eligibles for appointment. The commission certifies to that list the names of the three eligibles for appointment having the highest ratings upon their examination papers. The appointing official may select any one of the three. Formerly, it was the custom of the appointing official to reject all certifications until he found the name he was looking for. If a senator desired the appointment of a certain constituent who had succeeded in passing the examination, he simply went to the appointing officer and got a promise from him to take care of that constituent. Under present rules the appointing officer may not reject a long list of certified eligibles in order to reach the name he is looking for. The rules are being more strictly enforced and their spirit is being thoroughly set up to, and while there is still opportunity for officials making appointments to favor political friends, these opportunities are gradually disappearing.

Chances For Men. Men have much better chance in the government service than women. The list of employees discloses the fact that only eight percent of the vast army of workers in the employ of Uncle Sam are women. It may be said to the credit of the women, however, that the records of the civil service commission show that they are able to stand examinations better than their brothers. During the course of many years the women applicants have had higher ratings on their examination papers than the men. However, this does not result in a proportionate favor among the government officials. The law gives to the various cabinet officers, and other appointing officials, the privilege of calling for male eligibles if they desire, and this privilege is frequently exercised. Especially is this true in the case of positions requiring confidential service. In former years women eligibles found it comparatively easy to get positions as stenographers and typewriters, but today nearly all such appointments are made from the list of male applicants. Some positions are more easily secured than others. This is true in the case of young men for stenographers. The supply of these has never exceeded the demand, and the same condition prevails in the railway mail service. In the more important positions the supply of the eligibles is far smaller than in the less important ones. There may be a thousand eligibles for a clerkship and only one for a place as draftsman. The reason for this is that in the ordinary position in the government service salaries are considerably higher than salaries for like services in private business, while in the more important positions the salaries paid by Uncle Sam are lower than those paid in private business.

The Public Printing. The United States has the finest and largest printing office in the world. It is fitting that this government should have the best printing office in the world. It is fitting that this government should have the best printing office in the world. It is fitting that this government should have the best printing office in the world.

Our nickel-theater manager has advertised for someone that talks through their nose in singing ballads. Of all the malcontents in nonproducer is the worst.

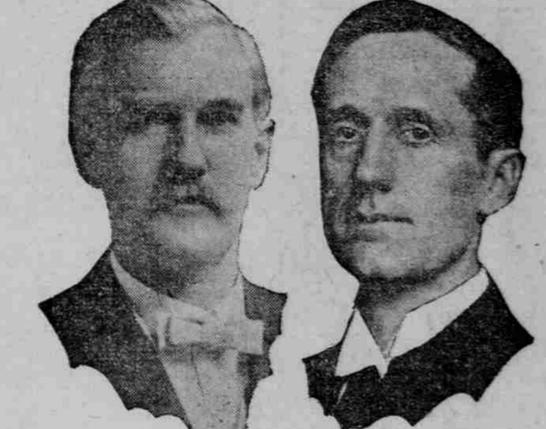
14 Years Ago Today. From The Herald Of This Date 1896. Juan Creel of the Banco Minero, of Chihuahua, is in town. George Newman has returned from his Mexican business tour. Mrs. H. R. Chase and daughter Louise and niece, Catherine Jones, left for Chicago yesterday. Sam Blumenthal left for the east yesterday on a business trip. The city council met in a very abbreviated session last night. Julia Sanders of Raton sells to W. H. Reynolds for \$500, lots 17 and 18, block 7, Franklin Heights addition. Hanger Ed. Bryant came up from Ysleta this morning. Tom Weston has been transferred from Walz's Juarez store to his El Paso establishment, to take the position made vacant by Harry Walz leaving. The Corralitos road will receive its next shipment of steel via Tampico. A fresh supply of water came down the river last night, but this morning saw only a fair sized creek running. Miss Willie Mills has secured a private school of English in Juarez. There is some talk of organizing a football team at Fort Bliss. There are some heavyweights. Consul Madden paid his respects to Gen. Hernandez in Juarez this morning.

Liquor Question In Iowa Complicates the Situation

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 27.—While Iowa is always considered good fighting ground by the Democrats, this year they are unusually active in opposing a reelection of governor B. F. Carroll. Claude R. Porter of Centerville, Democratic nominee for governor, began his campaign at Sioux City on September 20. Since then he has been wasting no time and is making as many speeches as possible. The Democratic central committee has planned its fight by congressional districts. This is partially due to the confidence on the part of the Democratic leaders that Iowa's one Democratic congressman may not feel so lonely at Washington after the coming November election.

To Campaign In Auto. Although the Democrats are making a speech making campaign, the Republicans are pursuing opposite tactics. Republican leaders are averse to a

question raised by the constitution of the state which requires a vote on a constitutional amendment every 10 years. The Prohibition party is working for the passage of a prohibitory amendment. But the party is divided as to whether it should come now or whether it should be secured through the legislature, which meets in January. Some Prohibitionists fear that to call a constitutional convention now with no particular object in view, might endanger the prospects of prohibition. The Democratic party in its platform comes out for county option. The Republican state platform contains a clause on the liquor question that appears to favor the present law. It is not difficult to see that the situation is thus rather complicated. Carroll Delayed In Starting. Governor Carroll has been delayed in commencing his campaign by an in-



GOVERNOR B. F. CARROLL, Republican nominee for reelection.



CLAUDE R. PORTER, Democratic nominee.

speaking campaign. Nevertheless Governor Carroll announced that he will go on the hustings and will attempt by automobile to cover as large a section of the state as possible. In Iowa, Mr. Porter is devoting his speeches largely to the national issues. On the other hand, Governor Carroll is making his campaign upon state issues insofar as they affect his record. He is pointing out the management of the state institutions, the good roads movement, better schools and similar local issues with which he has been identified.

It is not necessary to state that the insurgent movement has been at its height in Iowa. Senator Cummins and the late Senator Dolliver, prior to the state primaries and Republican state convention, were severe in their arraignment of the Payne tariff bill, the leadership of Senator Aldrich, and, in short, the administration of President Taft. Mr. Porter has secured copies of the speeches of the senators and quotes from them literally as he addresses the voters in various communities.

Liquor Question Prominent. The liquor question is playing an important part in the Iowa campaign. And this, too, in the face of an apparent desire on the part of both Mr. Porter and Governor Carroll to keep quiet on the prohibition prospect. In Iowa this year the people will vote upon whether a constitutional convention amending the state constitution. This

diction by the grand jury at Des Moines accusing him of criminal libel. The indictment charged that the governor had libeled John Cowine, former chairman of the state board of control, in an article published in the Des Moines Capital, May 24, following Mr. Cowine's resignation. The trial on the indictment was important and extended. It ended in the acquittal of the governor after the jury had deliberated two hours. The effect of this proceeding upon the gubernatorial prospects of the governor is problematical.

Boles the Last Democratic Governor. Iowa has not had a Democratic governor since 1891, when Horace Boles was reelected over Hiram C. Wheeler by a majority of 8000. Frank D. Jackson defeated Boles at the following gubernatorial election, and since then Iowa has been Republican. Governor Carroll was elected over excongressman Fred White two years ago by a majority of 60,021. This is a good sized lead to overcome. Four years ago Mr. Porter after a lively campaign against A. B. Cummins, cut down the Republican majority to 28,812. This was largely because stand-paters bolted Cummins. This year the Democrats are seeking to induce the progressives to bolt Carroll, who is a stand-pater. On the other hand stand-paters are threatening to bolt progressives who are up for congress if the progressives bolt Carroll. The Republicans are thus divided, while the Democrats in Iowa are more harmonious than in many years.