

EL PASO HERALD

Established April, 1881. The El Paso Herald includes also, by absorption and succession, The Daily News, The Telegraph, The Tribune, The Graphic, The Sun, The Advertiser, The Independent, The Journal, The Republican, The Bulletin.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS AND AMER. NEWSP. PUBLISHERS' ASSOC. Entered at the Postoffice in El Paso, Tex., as Second Class Matter.

Dedicated to the service of the people, that no good cause shall lack a champion, and that evil shall not thrive unopposed.

The Daily Herald is issued six days a week and the Weekly Herald is published every Thursday, at El Paso, Texas, and the Sunday Mail Edition is also sent to Weekly Subscribers.

Business office	115	115
Editorial Rooms	2020	2020
Society Reporter	1919	1919
Advertising department	118	118

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Herald, per month, 50c; per year, \$7.00. Weekly Herald, per year, \$2.00. The Daily Herald is delivered by carriers in El Paso, East El Paso, Fort Bliss and Towne, Texas, and Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, at 40 cents a month. A subscriber desiring the address on his paper changed will please state in his communication both the old and the new address.

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No. 97

HERALD TRAVELING AGENTS. Persons solicited to subscribe for The Herald should beware of impostors and should not pay money to anyone unless he can show that he is legally authorized by the El Paso Herald.

The Mexican News

MAYBE when we get that wireless station working here, we can grab off some of the wireless messages that Douglas correspondent is receiving from Madera, as they certainly must pass through here to reach him, inasmuch as Madera is east of us somewhere in the mountains of Coahuila and the well posted correspondent at Douglas is west of us. That Douglas correspondent has the same connection with Madera as that man down at Galveston. Each divines the thoughts and moves of the Mexican insurrectionary leader even before he knows anything about it himself, and they are therefore able to "scoop" the rest of the newspaper world.

If it has done nothing else, the Mexican trouble has in reality developed a resourceful lot of correspondents at different points on and off the Mexican border. Of course, the manner in which Mexico attempted to suppress the news in the earlier stages of the affair helped to cloud conditions by allowing unconfirmed and undened rumors to grow until these correspondents were able to manufacture them into a beautiful series of bloody battles. But with all their faults, the border correspondents have not exaggerated things any worse than the subsidized part of the Mexican press has minimized the trouble and it will become an editor drawing a big subsidy from the Mexican government to suppress the truth and even show conditions falsely in favor of the government, to take others to task for circulating rumors that could not be confirmed for lack of official information from the very government whom he defends and praises.

Much misinformation about the Mexican trouble has been circulated from the border—The Herald complained strongly of it last Wednesday—but no more sensationalism about the Mexican trouble has been indulged in by the United States papers than in Mexico, and the Mexican government has itself to blame for not giving newspapers the proper facilities. Press matter filed in Mexico for papers in the United States often times never gets through and at other times it is delayed for hours for no apparent cause; no attempt is made to accommodate correspondents and full commercial rates are charged. To get the press rate it is necessary for a paper to have the wires "opened" to a resident correspondent and this takes usually a month or more; then the credentials are only good at the town where the correspondent is stationed. And, even where correspondents are in position to file matter, they are refused the proper information by Mexican officials. It is a wonder that more reckless statements have not got into print.

Dr Cook didn't admit it until he had cleaned up all the money he could get as the real pretender.

It is all right for the women of Texas to resolve against the marriage of imbeciles, but who is going to prove who is and who isn't in the classification.

A wife is her husband's equal in the state of Washington now and can go to the polls and vote. She used to be his superior, but now the law says all are equal.

A blind man is reported as making a living at farming in Oregon. The dispatch does not say, however, that he actually does the farm work himself. If he doesn't, he can no doubt make a living just as easy farming as any other way.

Mail Order Men's Tricks

SEVERAL of the big manufacturers of standard, well advertised articles have taken steps to prevent the sale of their articles by the mail order houses of the country. In doing this, they are taking steps to protect both the purchaser and the retailer.

In the first place, these manufacturers reason, the retailer spends the money he makes in the community where he lives and is in close touch with the people he sells to and ought to have the benefit of making the profit on standard manufactured articles as well as on the ordinary lines of goods carried in stock. Second, they have come to realize that the mail order man is cutting their price on such standard goods as an attraction to the trade, and holding out these articles as bait on which to sell other and inferior goods at a big profit.

"By offering a standard, well advertised manufactured article," says a manufacturer of pistols, "at a price below that usually asked in the open market, the mail order man makes it appear to the customer that the manufacturer is so anxious to have his big mail order concern handle the article, that the factory sells cheaper to him, when as a matter of fact the mail order man pays the same factory price as anyone else and is oftentimes selling the articles below cost. He knows that the price of our revolvers, for instance, is standard, and if the buyer sees the revolver catalogued cheaper by the mail order house than he can buy it elsewhere, he naturally thinks all the articles handled by the concern are cheaper and places an order. Often a mail order house loses several thousand dollars in a year on the sale of some standard article below the standard price, merely as a bait for other sales of cheaper articles at a good profit."

Thus, the methods of many mail order concerns are barred. It is always safest to stay at home and trade with the local merchant, where you can complain at defects and get matters remedied without loss of time. Reliable home merchants always give you as low a price as consistent with the cost of operating the business; there is too much competition, even in the smallest towns, to permit of extortionate charges and exorbitant profits, so it is always a safe conclusion that the local merchant is making no more than a just profit on his wares, and when you buy of him you see what you are buying and are keeping your money at home.

When you send to the mail order house, you pay just as much for an article of any worth as you pay at home and often much more for an inferior article than you would pay at home for a good one, and you never see what you are buying until it arrives and your cash is already credited up to the bank account of the mail order man.

A new oil well is being put down at Toyah. If Toyah does not become a great oil field, it will not be for lack of persistence on the part of those who have faith in it.

You can help to fight the greatest menace of the nation if you stick Red Cross stamps on your Christmas packages. Every penny paid for these stamps goes to help in the warfare against consumption.

The El Paso city council may be all powerful in El Paso, but when it gets up against the court of civil appeals it won't amount to anything more than Houston. The court bluntly told the Houston councilmen that they couldn't abrogate the state laws.

UNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

WHEN luck is dead against you and everything looks black, it does no good to falter or turn upon your track; it does no good bewailing the errors you have made, or counting all the byways in which your feet have strayed; it does no good insisting that others were at fault, for he who blames his comrades is hardly worth his salt; and weeping never helps you, or makes the way less rough, for tears are only water, and water's washy stuff. Brace up, O weary pilgrim, brace up and be a man! Though fortune sorely sways you, do still the best you can! Dame Fortune often tests us, to see how high we stack, and if she sees us weeping, or turning on the track, she sadly says: "These pilgrims are bargain counter goods; it's not worth while to show them the pathway from the woods!" But if we meet affliction with courage bold and high, she guides us to the valleys where her possessions lie. So do not weep or languish when life seems void of hope, for tears are only water, and water's flimsy dope.

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Over Moon

TARNING POINTS IN GREAT CAREERS. THE RISE OF PATRICK HENRY

By Dr. Madison C. Peters

FROM his name, glowing humor, keen wit, incisive speech, burning eloquence, fervid figures, his stand as a patriot and his record as a rebel from England, the name of Patrick Henry might be inferred that Patrick Henry was an Irishman, sprung from the land of Burke and Sheridan, of Grattan and Curran, whose fiery tongues have kindled the world into living flames of poetic and passion that sweep before them the souls of men; but Patrick Henry was alien to the Irish in everything save in name. He was an Episcopalian, American born and the son of a Scotchman.

His mother was of the Wintons of Virginia and the Wintons came of Welsh stock. The father of Patrick Henry's mother, Isaac Winton, married Mary Dabney, a daughter of a French Huguenot, who fled from his country to escape religious persecution. The Dabneys were a French family of rare gifts, noted for vivacity and eloquence and it is claimed that Patrick Henry inherited through the mother his rhetorical powers. She had ready wit and a ready tongue, and at an early age she married John Syme, who afterwards became distinguished as Col. John Syme, with a membership in the house of burgesses. He died early. The widow married John Henry, an emigrant from Aberdeen, who had been in her husband's employ. From this union was born the illustrious Patrick Henry on May 29, 1736, in the county of Hanover, Virginia.

Elder Henry a Brilliant Man. John Henry had a superior intellect. He was held in high esteem by his neighbors, who had made him president of the local court. He had many illustrious kin in the land beyond the sea. His uncle was William Robertson, a famous minister of Lothian; his cousin, another William Robertson, was principal of the University of Edinburgh; and a well-known author in his day. His cousin, the beautiful Eleanor Syme, distantly related to his wife's late husband, had married Henry Brougham of Brougham hall in Westmoreland and became the mother of the famous orator, Lord Brougham, the great champion of English anti-slavery. He had a brother, Patrick Henry, who became a minister and occupied the living of Hanover, Virginia. It was this brother, the famous orator was named Patrick, at that time, was a name very common among the Scotch, who generally lengthened it into the name Patrick. Henry has nothing to do with the Patrick of the sister island.

Patrick Henry as a Boy. Patrick Henry, as a boy, had no aptitude for learning, except for mathematics. When he should have been at the desk he was out shooting or fishing. His boyhood indifference to education was replaced by a love of history, especially that of Greece and Rome; his habitual indolence was overcome by his admiration for Livy, whose history he thenceforth read every year. Patrick, at 15, became the clerk in a country store and at 16 he entered into partnership with his step-brother, William, being set up in trade by their parents. The business was unsuccessful and a second attempt at store-keeping likewise ended in failure.

Patrick continued to hunt, shoot and fish. At 18, without money or occupation he married Sarah Shelton, the daughter of a small farmer and tavern-keeper.

His family established him on a small farm and gave him a number of slaves, but lack of industry sent him and his young wife to the wall. He sold the slaves and again established himself in trade, but he hated to work and became insolvent.

Patrick Teeds Bar. His father-in-law took him and his family into his local court. He had a bar for three years. That age was different from ours. Some of the best men in every community sold drinks. Abraham Lincoln sold whisky in his parents' store. While handling over drinks to a lawyer who was stopping at the hotel, while trying a case at the county court.

His father-in-law had arrived at the watering place of Italy, and he was the early morning train. He slept three hours till lunch time, then rose and dressed. He put on a blue shirt and over it his white summer tights—not that the weather was actually warm, but he knew that the white coat set off his bronzed face in a manner pleasing to the feminine eye. (This sunburn was acquired systematically every summer in the baths of Budapest.)

Now he intended to surprise his fiancée, Edith, and her people, by unexpectedly joining them at lunch. The thought of the meeting made Sarkany very glad, for he loved his betrothed with all his heart, yet felt a little frightened of her, because he did not know what he should say if she happened to inquire whether he had taken his degree.

At their last meeting, he had promised the girl on his word of honor that when next she saw him it would be as a duly qualified doctor of medicine. Many things had come in the way, however, though precisely what it would be hard to tell in such a hurry—but the prospect of it was that Sarkany was not a doctor.

He was just thinking out some tactful little fib with which to quiet his beloved, when the door of the hotel room opened and Anyuka entered. Anyuka was Edith's younger sister, a small, slim maiden of 14 or 15 years, with a most serious little countenance,

Anyuka, the Little Mother // The Herald's Daily Short Story

By Ferenc Hercegov.

Her real name was Miraska, and it was Edith who had nicknamed her "Anyuka"—"little mother." Set in the middle of our modern fashionable life, she seemed to represent some curious reversion to a bygone type, recalling those excellent housewives of the good old days. She was, in fact, a wonderfully serene, shrewd and industrious child. Over two years she had kept servants in order, who had never taken her sister Edith seriously. She was the first girl in the morning, attending to the various little wants of father and brothers; while, should anything go amiss with the housekeeping, it was Anyuka who got the blame. Wherefore they had come to call her "little mother" as a reward for her thoughtfulness and care.

Anyuka had brought a small parcel for Sarkany. "Edith has sent you this," she said gravely. "Then does Edith know of my arrival?" asked Sarkany in surprise. "Oh, yes!" "And what is in the parcel?" "Look for yourself. I must be off to the grocer's for something, but I will come back in a quarter of an hour. You'll wait for me, won't you?"

Little Anyuka departed, and Sarkany undid the blue ribbon tied round the package. He took out a letter in Edith's handwriting. This is what he read: "Herewith, I return you the 216 let-

Ability Wins Long Service On the Payroll Of the Senate

No Legislative Body in the World Has as Strong a Corps of Workers.

By Frederic J. Haskin

WHILE there are admittedly a number of employes around the senate and the senate office building who are there more because of "pull" than ability, on the whole it may be said that no legislative body in the world has a stronger corps of assistants than the senate of the United States. There are many men carried on the senate's payroll who have rendered themselves indispensable to its deliberations.

Unique among the number is Kennedy F. Rea, clerk to the senate committee on appropriations. He is unique because only a few years ago he was imported from the house committee on appropriations, and last year was only third in rank among the clerks of the senate committee. The ranking clerk was Thomas P. Cleaves, who, next to "Jim" Courts of the house committee, knew more about government finances than any one else around the capitol. When Cleaves began to feel his infirmities of years he asked his friend Courts to recommend a lawyer, an assistant Courts decided that it was a chance for Rea and recommended him to Cleaves. Cleaves was ill all last winter and Rea proved his mettle by breaking a senator's case as the successor of the late senator Allison as chairman of the committee. So pleased was senator Hale with his work, that although Pitman Puffer who had made a record for himself as right bower to senator Hale while he was chairman of the committee on naval affairs, had been brought over to appropriations by senator Hale, he decided to make Rea the clerk. Thus Rea had secured a permanent position in congress guided in their deliberations by Democratic clerks.

Civil Service Skips Them. Congress has applied the civil service law to all the departments, but persistently reserves the right to adhere to the spoils system in its own affairs. And there are only a few who are able to render such service as to make them immune when the political complexion of either branch changes. Superintendent of the document room, George H. Boyd is another senate employe who is sure of his position. He is in power. Mr. Boyd was long an underdog of the late Amel Smith, and the things Amel Smith did not know about government documents were not worth knowing. He was as remarkable of mind as was the late Amel Smith. R. Spofford, for so long the librarian of congress. Each of them grew gray in the service and each saw his work done more than a hundredfold. They kept track of every item of extension, and no senator ever thought of consulting a document index when Amel Smith was in reach. He was a human being, a man of letters, and he had a kind of document in his charge. He trained Boyd along the same lines and many has been the time when Boyd has shown evidences of as retentive a memory as Smith or Spofford possess. Each a member of the senate, each a man of great value, each a man of great value, each a man of great value, each a man of great value.

The Press Gallery Grows. The senate press gallery affords another example of the way a man may make himself so useful as to be beyond the pale of the most insistent demands of patronage. The superintendent of the press gallery is John D. Preston. Every newspaper reader in the land is indebted to this genial citizen. His highest ambition seems to be to make the work of the Washington correspondent easy and to assist him that of the whole world may know in its morning paper just what happened in the senate the day before. Preston is the right bower of the standing committee of correspondents. The reporter of the proceedings and debates of the senate are employed on a different basis than those of the house. Theodore F. Shuey and Edward V. Murphy have the contract for doing the work in the senate and are paid \$30,000 a year. Their own assistants must employ their own assistants, although the senate buys such equipment as graphophones and wax cylinders. The work they have to do is of a nature that nothing in after life is too awesome to disconnect them. They usually go out into the world and make a success of themselves. The late senator Gorman started in life as a senate clerk. The records are full of instances where these boys have profited by the political training of their youth and have risen to positions of dignity in the legislative halls of the country.

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Nixon's Long Service. Few officers in the government service had such a close connection with it as financial clerk Nixon, who has been with the senate since 1887. When he began his period of service there were 55 senators; today there are 92. He has served longer than any other disbursing officer of the government, and next to judge Mills, is the notary public of longest service in Washington. Two important employes of the senate are the floor messengers, Tom Keller and Carl Loffler. They are in charge of all pairs when votes are taken, and many a time the result of a senate vote has hinged on their being wide awake and having their wits about them. Senators of opposite views arrange general pairs with one another, so that their absence does not affect the vote of the senate. But on specific questions are often switched and rearranged on the spot. It is in the excitement of a close vote, much depends on the ability of the messengers to arrange the pairs so that every vote on their respective sides of the chamber may be made to count.

Senate's Paces Alert. The pages of the senate are a wide-awake set of youngsters. There is a provision which permits them to be employed only until they are 16. But in the years they are there, they acquire such sangfroid in the presence of great men that nothing in after life is too awesome to disconnect them. They usually go out into the world and make a success of themselves. The late senator Gorman started in life as a senate clerk. The records are full of instances where these boys have profited by the political training of their youth and have risen to positions of dignity in the legislative halls of the country.

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Abe Martin



Notin' sounds as good as your wife's singin', whether she knows how er not. A good natured feller allus gits th' thankless jobs.

14 Years Ago Today

From The Herald Of This Date 1896.

M. Well has gone east on a business trip. Mrs. A. M. Baker has returned from Houston. Judge Fall came down this noon from Las Cruces.

Joe Williams is himself once more after his wheel upset. Mr. Copeland, of the Santa Fe, is confined to his room by illness.

Frank Mangels and family of Eagle Flat are in town for a few days. Maury Edwards has gone to Illinois because of the illness of his father.

Dr. Vilas and wife have returned over the Santa Fe from their northern trip. There will be a First Methodist social tonight at Judge Blacker's residence.

F. M. Hartman has just returned from West Virginia and will practice law here. J. H. Smith deeds to Allen Newell, of Guadalupe, for \$100, lot 17, block 64, Satterthwaite's addition.

Lieut. Glasgow and wife left this afternoon for San Antonio after a very pleasant two weeks' stay in this city. George Bowen has returned from his down the valley, laden with a multitudinous variety of feathered mercuries.

W. A. Hawkins, general attorney for the English irrigation company that is building the Seiden dam, is in the city. The Campbell Real Estate company deeds to Fred Schaeffer for \$525, lot 16, and half of lot 17, block 251, Campbell's addition.

The firemen are talking up a fair in order to raise funds for the entertainment of the visiting firemen during convention week next May. Secretary Happer, of the international firemen commission, and Miss Zuelmas Ball, daughter of Mrs. M. Ward Parson, were married last night in Trinity church.

Col. V. S. Shelby, of Santa Fe, N. M., who came to El Paso two years ago and became a patient at Hotel Dieu, died this afternoon at the residence of James Marr, on Campbell street. The fire steamer company held its annual election last night. The new officers are: President, J. B. Badger, vice president, Frank del Buono, secretary, D. Y. Hadley, treasurer, A. Sam Worth; foreman, H. B. Stevens; assistant foreman, Charles Krause; directors, R. H. Keays, J. H. Parsons and A. Breighton.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox On the Ideal of Friendship

Friendship is a beautiful word; it is a beautiful sentiment.

Friendship between women is often spoken of sneeringly by men. It is intimated that women are incapable of honest, unselfish friendship, into which no element of petty jealousy or selfishness can enter. It is true that men are more frequently good friends, in the full sense of that word, than women are. But it is because men have larger and more varied interests in life than most women, and do not depend upon the companionship of one or two individuals for their entertainment, as women often do.

But women are coming into a larger ideal of life. They have more avenues for growth than they once had; they have wider opportunities for advancement along the paths of progress; and the narrowness of the sex all crop out where they are least expected of times; and the woman who is full of praise and admiration for her friend not infrequently shows an unbecoming spirit of jealousy when some one else praises the same friend.

Only now and then do we find the woman who has the delicacy and tact and good taste to avoid or avert any possible unhappiness or even annoyance for her "dearest friend," by placing the lover or the husband of that heart which is not its own. "Dearest friend" outside the pale of even the shadow of flirtation or romantic intrigue. Too often the love of conquest or of power is greater in a woman's heart than the sentiment of friendship when such temptations present themselves.

Besides being loyal and true, friendship must be free from every unworthy feeling and from every abnormal and unwholesome phase to deserve the name of friendship. Avoid Jealousy. Of all the blights which can fall upon a pure, sweet friendship, there is nothing so black and ugly as that of the hysteria which renders woman jealous of all the masculine or feminine friends of her friend.

The monotonous phase develops in a woman, the hour she shows a desire to dominate and control her friend, or to become hysterical and assume the air of an injured party because of other interests and affections, that moment the friendship should be relegated to the plane of mere acquaintance.

Make her understand from the very first moment that she exhibits a wish to dominate your whole affectional life; that she must accept only that which belongs to her, as one flower in a garden occupies its proper place, while others are blooming near, sharing the sunlight and soil. Never allow a friendship to trespass upon any domain in the garden of your heart which is not its own. Do not permit friendship to become hysterical or over-emotional. These are unnatural phases; they are a fungus growth, and must not be mistaken for a new kind of rare bloom. Keep away from the friend who is jealous of all your other friends, of your lover, or of your husband. She is not a friend who can help your life in any way, and the only kind thing for you to do is to talk plainly to her of your disappointment and pain that she should be so selfish and unreasoning, and to advise her to place herself under good medical and metaphysical care until her mind becomes normal.

Never permit any friend to feel that she can control your time and that she must always stand first and foremost over all other interests in your life. As women are developing in the many new lines of thought and endeavor which the altered conditions of the world offer them, abnormal and unwholesome tendencies are cropping out.

Guard yourself from them, and help your friend to overcome them, if you see these impulses showing themselves. Give no countenance or quarter to the abnormal. Let the sunshine of purity and sanity and wholesomeness shine upon all your friendships. And do not overdo friendly association. One strain of music sung incessantly becomes monotonous. The continual society of a friend who wants all your leisure time is unhealthy for both parties.

Keep your balance. (Copyright, 1910, by The New York Evening Journal Publishing Company.)

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