AN INDEPENDENT DAILY NEWSPAPER
DEDICATED TO THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE, THAT NO GOOD CAUSE SHALL LACK A CHAMPION, AND THAT EVIL SHALL NOT THRIVE UNOPPOSED.
H. D. Slater, Editor-in-Chief and controlling owner has directed The Herald for 14 Years; G. A. Martin is News Editor.

EL PASO HERALD

Editorial and Magazine Page

Thursday, October Twenty-fourth, 1912.

THIRTY-SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION
Superior exclusive features and complete news report by Associated Press Leased Wire and 200 Special Correspondents covering Arizona, New Mexico, west Texas, Mexico, Washington, D. C., and New York.
Published by Herald News Co., Inc.: H. D. Slater (owner of 55 percent) President; J. C. Wilmarth (owner of 20 percent) Manager; the remaining 25 percent is owned among 13 stockholders who are as follows: H. L. Capell, H. B. Stevens, J. A. Smith, J. J. Mundy, Waters Davis, H. A. Trax, McGlennon estate, W. F. Payne, R. C. Canby, G. A. Martin, Felix Martinez, A. L. Sharpe, and John P. Ramsey.

State Fair At Albuquerque

NEW MEXICO is talking about establishing a state fair supported by the state treasury, to succeed the present annual fair financed alone by the business men of Albuquerque. As an exposition of the resources of the state the Albuquerque fair falls short of doing the good that a state fair on the Arizona plan should do in the matter of arousing emulation among producers and stimulating activity on the part of communities to make a good showing in the sheep and cattle pens and in the various exhibit halls.

The business men of Albuquerque who for 32 years have kept the fair alive and built it up, after going deep into their own pockets to do so, are entitled to great credit for their enterprise, but the rich and resourceful state of New Mexico should not permit them to bear the burden longer. The fair has not thoroughly represented the state, partly because its resources have been necessarily limited, and partly because it has had no official recognition by the government of the commonwealth.

With the fair managed by experienced men under state supervision and with a subsidy from the state, the New Mexico state fair could be made to take rank with those of other southwestern states and it would do much to advance the various industries of the state.

There is a movement on foot to have the legislature at its session next winter vote a bond issue sufficiently large to provide grounds and buildings for a fair that may be made truly representative of the state's resources, and that will, at the same time, provide amusement on a generous scale. The new grounds will probably be located at Albuquerque as the largest and the most easily reached city in the state.

The Albuquerque business men have nobly borne their self imposed burden of sustainting the annual fair, but it is time to make of it truly a state institution with adequate support for its thorough development.

Bisbee district's payroll is now about $100,000 per week. All the big copper camps are working full capacity and the demand for competent labor is impossible to satisfy. Copper men are looking forward to an active and profitable period, with steady markets at good prices.

Vote For the Amendment

CONSTITUTIONAL amendments commonly get but little attention in an election, but there is one pending in Texas that ought to have the united support of progressive citizens November 5. It is a proposed amendment to article 16, and provides for longer terms of governing boards of state institutions. It is proposed that all boards of control of state educational, charitable, or penal institutions shall be appointed for six years, with one third of the membership retiring every two years, thus leaving always in service a majority of experienced appointees.

The movement is in line with the modern idea that state schools, asylums, and prisons ought to be administered by men competent to advise, capable to direct, and having higher notions of public service than a mere desire to hold a public office or handle public funds. Under the present system in Texas, not only are appointments to state boards of control likely to be used directly as political sops, but worthy men stand in fear of removal without other than political cause. It is not fair to the people of the state that its great public institutions should be subjected to the mere whim or prejudice of any governor or partisan leader.

The proposed amendment, providing for a six year term and the retiring of one-third the board each two years, has been approved by the state Democratic convention, the Texas Farmers' congress, the state associations of county and district attorneys, of district and county clerks, of sheriffs, of school trustees, and of school teachers, and the Texas congress of mothers.

It should have the endorsement of voters generally, and it will be well to bear in mind on election day to vote for the amendment to article 16. It looks to more efficient, competent, and businesslike management of state institutions, and to their removal from the sphere of football politics.

Concrete Bridges

PITTSBURG has the largest concrete arch in the world, a clear span of 312 feet, the bridge being 113 feet high and 50 feet wide. Australia has an arch 5 feet longer, but the width is only 36 feet so that the Pittsburg arch ranks as the largest in the world.

The world is just beginning a new concrete era, a revival of the days of the ancients, when the use of concrete was well known and widely applied. Many modern structures would be impossible without concrete. The Great Southwest is not behind the rest of the country in its use. Near Phoenix, Arizona, there is a magnificent bridge under construction, a series of wide graceful arches bearing the state highway; one is instantly struck with the contrast presented by an old fashioned steel truss bridge near by. At Ray, Ariz., following a great and destructive fire a few months ago, the whole town is being rebuilt with reinforced concrete, and will be forever proof against another conflagration. Globe is using concrete to a very large extent in new construction. Prescott and Albuquerque have many new concrete buildings.

It is well for us in El Paso to bear constantly in mind the pressing need for new, broad, beautiful boulevard bridges over the Rio Grande at this point. Every El Pasoan, when he travels, should keep his eyes open for attractive designs in large and important bridges, and thus prepare himself to pass judgment upon the plan of the Rio Grande bridge when submitted. We have every reason to be heartily ashamed of our neglect of our Rio Grande crossings, and of the approaches thereto.

Individuality Of Towns

GOING swiftly around the country as the El Paso excursionists did, there is hardly time to gain more than a glimmering notion of what the folk in each community are specially trying to do; yet one is impressed by the fact that each different community has its own special problems, and is working out its problems in a way more or less peculiar to itself.

Of nearly every community visited on the tour, it may truthfully be said that it possesses a distinct individuality. It cannot be said of southwestern cities and towns, as of cities and towns east of the 100th meridian, that they are "all about alike." In the southwest there is less conventionality and more ambition and progress on the average than would be found on the average in towns of the same size east of the 100th meridian.

One-Sentence Philosophy

GLOBE SIGHTS.
(Atchison Globe.)

There never was a fat hero.

An umpire is fairly lucky if he satisfies either side.

A man often tries to fool himself, but he never has much luck.

Working at certain occupations seems to tame men more than others.

There are a great many stories of the brave men of antiquity, to shame living cowards.

A busy man talks less than one who has little to do. Another argument in favor of industry.

Haven't you noticed that some days you are ambitious and that other days you are mean?

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.
(Chicago News.)

How dearly we pay for the things we get for nothing.

What is more unfair than some specimens of the fair sex?

Some people never appreciate a favor until they need another.

It takes a girl with a college education to misspell her front name.

If a man thinks before he speaks some woman will beat him to it.

The easiest way to acquire a fortune is to inherit it from your father.

If a woman is afraid of losing her hair she might lock it up in a safe.

Any man can secure an appreciative audience by letting his money talk.

QUAKER MEDITATIONS.
(Philadelphia Record.)

You can't be popular and tell your troubles, too.

Many a shallow mind is equipped with a deep voice.

The man who cherishes no hopes has no disappointments.

You never strike a man favorably if you hit him when he's down.

Experience is the best teacher, but it doesn't seem to have much effect on the man who commits bigamy.

The man who is willing to take things as they come generally finds that some one else has headed them off.

Nell—"Love always goes to extremes." Belle—"Yes, it either makes one very happy or very miserable."

JOURNAL ENTRIES.
(Topeka Journal.)

Among the scarcest articles these days are original thoughts.

Everybody does lots of things he can not well afford to do.

Rich people have their worries, and lots of them, just as do the poor folk.

Any number of people are handicapped by not knowing what they want.

Few humans are content with their rights. They desire something more.

If you laugh too easily the world will laugh at you instead of with you.

UNCLE WALT'S DENATURED POEM

Melancholia

By Walt Mason

THIS life we lead is far from nice, and going broke's our only goal. So long we've blown ourselves for ice! And now we blow ourselves for coal. We dig, we delve, we weave, we spin, to have a package when we're old; and now we have to blow it in for drugs to cure a doggone cold. The northern wind comes down and moans and plays its same old spiteful games, and we must blow our hoarded bones for rags to wrap around our frames. The Christmas spirit is abroad, the day will soon come down the tracks, and we must blow our little wad for evergreens and jumping jacks. We blow ourselves for this and that, and t'other, till we have the blues; some kroners for the housewife's hat, some guilders for the children's shoes. We dig, we delve, we card, we spin, to put the hungry wolf to rout; alas! there's little coming in, and money always going out! A shilling for a can of whey, a shekel for some rough on rats, a doubloon for a bale of hay to feed our starving thomas cats! And thus the winters always bring an ending to our saving scheme; and if we smile and dance and sing, we only do it when we dream.

THE MEETING

(By Hortense Saure.)

The Herald's Daily Short Story

THERE lies a little hamlet on the long, white road between Domo D'Ossola and Lucerne; it nestles just off the foot of the pass, snug enough, in a curve of the road, where the waterfall tumbles drowsily over worn stones, and a shrine marks a halt by the way.

Few travelers pass through, and the brooding silence is only broken by the tinkle of a mule cart, or the occasional tolling of the convent bell.

Once upon a time the people of that little hamlet congregated at the foot of the shrine to wait; their eyes turned in one direction, turned towards the grey convent named after St. Agatha—their one hope in this life and the next.

Once each year the blessed sisters came out to bless their shrine; once a year had these poor, earthbound peasants a glimpse of the mysteries of this holy order—a chance to obtain redress from their misfortunes—and a sight of such holiness and beauty that it marked an event in their dull lives. At last the great bell tolled the hour, and the convent gates swung back. Two by two the quiet, black figures emerged into the summer sunshine. With the image of our lady borne in front, they walked barefoot, down the narrow village street, with slow, measured steps, bent heads, and meekly folded hands. In hushed reverence the peasants fell upon their knees, their rough, toil-stained hands clasped upwards, silently asking for blessings.

Sister Teresa walked alone—carrying the blessed relic that could cure earthly ills and which she must lay at the shrine. Of all the sisters she was the hollest, the most spiritual—the nearest to heaven. As the sisters drew near the shrine they began to chant in sad, low tones, "Miserere mei deus."

Suddenly a harsh sound disturbed the expectant throngs—an unwonted sound—the tramping of heavy feet. Tramp-tramp-tramp!

The startled group of nuns and peasants then saw a party of men swing round a curve in the road, making towards the hills; a compact, closely packed group, with guards on either side. The jangle of chains and rattle of carbines fell curiously on the ear in that quiet spot, and told the kneeling people what they were—convicts being taken to Lucerne!

The sisters ceased chanting and drew aside; little murmurs of compassion and fear fell from the peasants as the party drew nearer.

Tramp-tramp-tramp! How the dust gathered and choked!

Tramp-tramp! How blinding the pitless sun! Some old some young; some haggard and defiant, others treacherous and sullen—all hopeless.

The last man walked jauntily; he had the remnants of a fine physique; he held his head up boldly; his eyes mocked.

The guards crossed themselves as they passed the sisters and the little shrine; the last man's eyes swept the scene with contemptuous indifference, glancing at the kneeling peasants—the Madonna, the relic. Finally, they lit on sister Teresa, standing alone. Then—he gave a violent start, and his eyes glared. She, drawn by that look, by a telepathic current, I know not what, at that second looked up—and met them; her own eyes, dulled by vigil and fasting, frozen into horror. On the one side passionate appeal, reproach, despair, and a mad defiance; on the other stunned recognition and startled agony; in both memory!

Not even 15 years of prayer and penance had stilled the faint echoes of a long disused human passion and human need; those two souls, so long separated, their blind, stumbling steps so far apart, leapt together, recognized, fused in that one long, despairing gaze, under the blazing May sun—they knew one another again!

Sister Teresa swayed a little—his eyes still held hers; her dry lips moved; the guard pushed the last man sharply with his carbine; still they looked—eternity in their wild gaze. Then, with rattle and jangle, the convicts passed on—tramp—tramp—tramp! The nuns began to sing "Gloria in excelsis deo;" the last man looked back and laughed suddenly—his eyes were the saddest in all the world.

OS-APLE JUBILEE DECORATIONS ARE MANY; AMERICAN FLAGS NUMEROUS

If a prize were to be awarded for the best decorations for the Os-Aple Jubilee it would be given to Sol. I. Berg for his store undoubtedly presents the best appearance. Os-Aple colors alone are used in his decorations. They are hung in front of the building with the black over orange, scalloped all along the front of the building.

The Union Clothing company uses the same colors in streamers.

Ward's drug store is decorated with United States flags, red white and blue bunting and Os-Aple colors hung over the doorway at the entrance to the store.

Across the street Bryan Bros. and Pollock's cigar store have Os-Aple colors draped about the doorway and along the awnings.

The Mills building is gay with its hundreds of American flags hanging on poles from the various windows and on top of the building. This patriotic decoration is used also for The Herald building while the International Book store and the A. D. Foster jewelry store in The Herald building are decorated with Os-Aple colors.

Calisher's use both American flags and flags made from the Os-Aple colors hanging on poles from the windows.

The Moose club has long streamers of Os-Aple colors hung from the top of the building to the balcony on the second floor and the Jenkins Piano company employs Os-Aple colors and red, white and blue bunting.

The First National bank building is decorated with American flags and bunting draped about the front and excalloped.

The Gem building on El Paso street has long streamers of Os-Aple colors and red, white and blue bunting hung from the top of the building to the second floor balcony.

The White House has pennants of Os-Aple colors strung along the front of the building, while American flags are used in the decoration of the City National bank building across the street.

The El Paso Optical company has Os-Aple color streamers hung along the front of the building.

Streamers and long strings of pennants of the Os-Aple colors are hung from the top of the Sheldon hotel to the balcony on the second floor, while American flags are hung on these strings at different points. The same style of decoration is used for the Oregon street and the Pioneer plaza sides.

The Popular Dry Goods company has its store draped in attractive colors.

Small American flags are used as the decorations for the American bank building. One of them is hung from each window.

EFFORTS MADE TO EXTRADITE CAMPA

Cases of Army Officers, Powell Roberts and Mexican Consul at Douglas Are Again Continued.

Douglas, Ariz., Oct. 24.—A strong attempt will be made to secure the extradition of Emilio P. Campa, now in jail at Tucson, into Sonora on criminal charges. The news was brought here today b yH. Averill, a rancher of Sulphur Springs valley, who was returning from Magdalena, Sonora, where he had been to testify against the former rebel leader. He says the Mexican officials allege numerous crimes against Campa. Averill's life was almost forfeited when the rebels took the camp of the Yaqui River Gold and Copper company. He was saved by Mrs. A. D. Page. Page and his wife accompanied Averill to Magdalena to testify.

The cases of the state vs. Lieuts. Howard and Holderness, of the Ninth cavalry ,and Mexican consul Cuesta, Powell Roberts and Ricardo Diaz were continued this morning on motion of the defence, until November 6. The grounds for the continuance were that United States attorney Morrison, who will defend the two military officers, cannot arrange to be here until that date. The continuance was given over the protest of D. J. Genardini, the prosecuting witness, through his attorneys.

DEATHS IN STATE SHOW A DECREASE

Tuberculosis Leads in Number of Deaths; 21 Die From Pellagra; 19 Suicides Reported.

Austin, Texas, Oct. 24.—Tuberculosis again leads as the cause of the Texas deaths for the month of September, according to the report on vital statistics made public today by the department of health, there being 172 deaths from that disease. This, however, is a decrease of 12 from the previous month. Typhoid claims 89 victims, which is a decrease of 29. Twenty-one persons died from Pellagra, 19 suicides are recorded, seven accidental drownings, 16 homicides. The total number of deaths is 1677, which is a decrease of 355. The total births were 5301, an increase of 457. Diarrhoea caused 109 deaths to children under two years of age.

"Are you going to get married or go to college?"

"I think I'll get married. Mabel says she will be my wife on one condition, and I can't enter college with less than four."—Washington Herald.

FRANK RICH DOING WELL IN CANADA

Former El Paso Theatrical Manager Now Has a Company at Vancouver; Daughter Starring.

Frank Rich, former manager of the Crawford, El Paso, and Majestic theaters and of Washington Park for a time, is now managing the Frank Rich Musical Comedy company at the Panama theater in Vancouver, B. C., and Miss Marie Rich, his charming daughter, is taking the principal roles in the cast.

A program from the theater of a recent performance of "Madame X Cuse Me," shows Miss Rich in the leading role of Princess Felice, and Dorothy Raymond—known in El Paso as "Dot" Raymond—in the cast as "Sir Bellamy Tightwad." Tommy Burns, who was with Mr. Rich at the Majestic theater three years ago, is still with him, and George A. Burton, who was here for a time with Mr. Rich and was last seen here with Raymond Teel's company, is in the cast in a comedy role. Other principals include Jack Fleming, Frank Earle and Marjorie Mandeville. "The Rich Rosebuds," consist of Dot Bernard, Edith Bruce, Babe Bernard, Gertrude Walking, Babe Patterson, Georgia Gordon, Ethel Corday and Belle Langlais.

Earl V. Alcorn, who was leader of the orchestra at the Airdome and Majestic a long time, under the Rich management, is still the musical director of the company and Mr. Curtis, who has played violin in most of the orchestras of El Paso and also taught on the same instrument for a long time in El Paso, is a member of the Rich orchestra.

In the performance for which the program has been received Miss Rich sings "That Mellow Melody," and "I'd Like to Tell Your Fortune, Dearie."

ARRESTED DURING INDUSTRIAL PARADE, BUT IS DISMISSED

Harry Cooper, a carpenter, was arrested by sergeant Lon Garner of the police force Wednesday afternoon. Swaying unsteadily in his saddle, he turned his horse into the crowd on San Antonio street. Garner took him to the police station, where a charge of drunkenness was docketed against him, but the case was dismissed Thursday. He was a marshal in the industrial parade.

H. H. Kelley, cashier of the Deming, N. M., National bank, is a guest at the Sheldon for the Jubilee.

ELECTION OF 1836 MAY BE PARALLELED IN 1912

If Taft and Roosevelt Electors Represent Majority in Electoral College It May Be Voted for One or the Other Against Wilson.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—There were many events in the election of 1836, when Van Buren won out against a whole field of candidates, which may yet find a parallel in the presidential election of 1912. It has been suggested by some that if Roosevelt and Taft together poll more votes than Wilson, and if a combination of their electors should represent a majority in the electoral colleges, some way may yet be found to bring that majority to the support of the one or the other before the electoral colleges meet and vote in January. However this may be, that was one of the ideas that animated the opposition to Van Buren in 1836.

Divers and sundry factions were opposed to Jackson and to his method of picking his successor, factions which could not find any platform upon which they could all unite, but which were willing to fight in a common cause, provided they could fight independently. In this opposition there were the anti-Masons, the protective tariff men, the states righters, the anti-Jacksonites, and the remnants of other "isms."

Capitalized Local Pride.

But they realized that they had no great national figure who could unite the entire opposition and lacking that, they would have to play up local pride and try to capitalize it. So they put up Daniel Webster in New England, trusting that he could carry that section. Then they put up William Henry Harrison, of Indiana, and justice John McLean, of Ohio, trusting that they could hold the west out of the Van Buren column. Tennessee nominated senator Hugh L. White, erstwhile the intimate friend of Jackson, but now a rank "traitor," because he would not fall in with Jackson's plans to have Van Buren succeed to the presidency. With South Carolina determined not to vote for any candidate that had a ghost of a show, it was felt that the aggregate vote of the opposition might be enough to prevent the success of Van Buren.

If such a result should eventuate, they reasoned, one of two things could happen—either the anti-Van Buren electors could all unite on one man, and thus elect him; or, if that scheme failed, they could throw the election in the house and trust to God for the rest. From their standpoint they had everything to gain and nothing to lose by such a course, for the worst that could happen would be the elevation of Van Buren to the presidential chair. Their scheme failed for the good reason that when the vote was counted Van Buren had more votes than all of them together.

Jackson Isolated on Van Buren.

Jackson's determination to have Van Buren succeed him was such that he even went so far, it is said, as to have contemplated the advisability of resigning in order that vice president Van Buren might become president by that route. But if he did think these things he thought afterward that he could aid Van Buren better while he himself sat in the presidential chair.

Tennessee got into the game early by nominating senator White. Its legislature, in the face of the hardest pressure Jackson could bring to bear upon its members, nominated White by a vote that lacked but two of being unanimous. Jackson had some terrific charges against White printed in his organ, the Washington Globe, and copies of these charges were franked to the members of the Tennessee legislature, some of them addressed in Jackson's own handwriting. But they had no effect. Alabama followed the lead of Tennessee, although its legislature afterward rescinded this action.

Tennessee having nominated White in January, 1835, Jackson was forced to get Van Buren in nomination nearly a year and a half ahead of the election. He suggested that a national convention be called to meet in Baltimore. This was done, and 626 delegates took part. In these days of precise representation the story of that convention makes one laugh. Of this number of delegates, 181 were from Maryland, 103 from Virginia, and 73 from New Jersey. It seems that the Maryland state convention, not wishing to discriminate, had decided that all of its delegates should take part in the national convention.

Van Buren's Nomination.

When the convention got down to business, Van Buren was its unanimous choice for first place, but for the vice presidency the vote stood 178 for Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, and for William C. Rives, of Virginia. Next day Johnson received the necessary two-thirds, and was declared the nominee. Virginia served notice, however, that it would not support Johnson.

A Pennsylvania state convention nominated William Henry Harrison and Francis Granger on an anti-Masonic ticket. Granger also ran as the vice presidential candidate on the Webster ticket. John Tyler, of Virginia, was to run on the ticket with White. These plans all were carried out. The states still were not voting on a uniform election day, some of them voting towards the last of October and others as late as the middle of November. When the returns began to come in they were not promising to the Democrats. Ohio and New Jersey, both of which had supported Jackson four years before, swung away from Van Buren to William Henry Harrison. But when all the votes were counted it was found that Van Buren had carried 15 out of the 28 states, although a few popular votes, rightly placed, would have given the allies a majority. South Carolina cast its votes, the electors being chosen by the legislature, for Willie P. Mangum of North Carolina.

Contest Thrown Into Senate.

When the votes were counted in congress, Henry Clay had secured the passage of a resolution to ascertain whether any electoral votes had been cast by persons holding positions of profit or trust under the government. The resulting investigation disclosed that several deputy postmasters and a pension agent were among the electors, but their votes were counted just the same.

Virginia made good its threat not to support Johnson for the vice presidency, and instead gave 23 electoral votes to William Smith, of Alabama. This threw the election of the vice president into the senate—the only time in the history of the country that such a thing has happened. When the Jackson-Clay, Crawford-Adams contest was thrown into the house it did not affect the vice presidency, because Calhoun, having his name on more than one ticket, got a majority of the electoral votes. In 1800, when there was a contest between Jefferson and Burr, the election of Jefferson to the president automatically put Burr in the vice presidency—a thing impossible under the constitution as it now stands.

Campaign of Villification.

No campaign in the history of the country ever was disgraced by more villification than this contest for the succession to Jackson. The Van Buren crowd accused everybody in opposition, without discrimination, of being bribed by the United States bank to become the creatures of the British Rothschilds, who were presented as the real owners of the bank. Nicholas Biddle, and "Biddle's bank" were attacked with more venom than ever before.

On the other hand the Whigs, as the opposition were beginning to be called, could not allow themselves to be outdone in that respect. They attacked Jackson, accusing him of every species of corruption and wickedness. One paper rejoiced that the days of the wicked are few, and wished that it might be so in the case of "Old Hickory." They could not tell which had taught the other his wickedness between Jackson and Van Buren, averring that both were so steeped in it that there was no distinction.

During the campaign the several candidates were questioned upon the issues before the people. Not one of them dodged and their answers were widely circulated. They related to the bank issue, the expunging of the resolution of censure which congress had adopted against Jackson, the apportionment of the public lands among the states, and the distribution of the surplus in the treasury.

Jackson Delighted With Victory.

Jackson never took any keener delight in any victory won by himself than in that of electing Van Buren. Before the inauguration he said that it would be a great pleasure to him to go up to the capitol to see the senate witness the inauguration of a president whom it had refused to confirm as minister to England, with the oath of office administered by chief justice Roger B. Taney, whom it also had once turned down. He and Van Buren, accompanied by a military escort, rode to the capitol and back to the white house in a phaeton built out of wood from the old frigate Constitution.

Jackson did not exercise any particular regency over Van Buren. He retired to his home "Hermitage," just outside of Nashville, but he did live long enough to dictate the election of still another candidate for the presidency and once more to defeat his ancient enemy, Henry Clay, for that high office.

Tomorrow — Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too.

ROSWELL TO HAVE BIG POULTRY SHOW

More Than 500 Birds to Be Entered; Drug Stores Take Places of Saloons in Roswell.

Roswell, N. M., Oct. 24.—The Pecos Valley Poultry show, to be held in Roswell, November 26, 27 and 28, will be the largest ever held in this section. Over 500 bird entries will be made, with about $500 in prizes to be given away. The show will be held in the building of the First National bank. The bank will move to its new $130,000 building the first of the month. Bird entries will be made from Amarillo and Hereford, Texas.

The drainage petitions for the Roswell district were put in circulation this week and many of the farmers are signing. There are three petitions being circulated, but it is expected to require some time to get them full, as the district is large. The district includes all the land from within a few miles north of Roswell to within a few miles of Dexter.

The fall term of the district court will convene here the first Monday in November. The grand jury will go in session November 4. Very few criminal cases have been docketed. The spring term (civil) has not yet adjourned.

Douglas Gillispie will represent the Roswell high school in the state oratorical contest, to be held in Albuquerque, November 7, in connection with the New Mexico Educational association. He gained this honor in a contest held here. The other contestants were Miss Sopha Anderson and Jeff Flora. The title of Mr. Gillispie's oration was "The Struggle for Existence," and is the one he will use at the state contest. The judges on thought and composition were Capt. John McClure, H. M. Dow and Rev. E. N. Bullock; the judges on delivery were Mrs. C. E. Mason, Mrs. W. F. Welty and Rev. Henry Van Valkenburgh.

Drug Stores Instead of Saloons.

Roswell is to have three more drug stores. It already has six. This sudden increase in the drug business is brought about, it is claimed, by the sale of whisky and beer on prescriptions.

Pete Jacoby, a former saloon man, will open up a drug store in the building where he formerly ran the Elk saloon. Another will open in the old Majestic theater building. Another drug store will open in the building opposite the Grand Central hotel.

Roswell has been dry for three years and a continuous turmoil has resulted.

The city is now nearly $17,000 in debt, this debt being created by the old dry administration, as a $12,000 a year license was cut off.

Mayor W. M. Atkinson is in favor of preparing a well regulated saloon ordinance and submitting it to the people, claiming that it would be easier and better to regulate five or six good saloons than to have so many drug stores dealing in intoxicants and having the bootleggers.

REGRET DYE'S RESIGNATION.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 24.—Alexander V. Dye, who has resigned as American consul at Nogales, Mexico, has been regarded by state department officials as a valuable officer, especially during the revolutionary days in Mexico. Mr. Dye is leaving the service to engage in business in Arizona.

Abe Martin

What's become o' th' ole fashioned girl that kept company with one feller? It's better not t' give if you're goin' t' use a string.

14 Years Ago To-day

From The Herald Of This Date 1898

Supt. Hartman, of the Mexican Central, is visiting in the city.

R. P. Steddord, United States special agent, arrived today on the T. P.

W. B. Webb, the stationer, went on business to Las Cruces this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Rare left this morning on the T. P. for Washington, D. C.

Francisco Mallen, Mexican consul to this city, left yesterday with a party for the City of Mexico.

Capt. George Curry came in from Tularosa last night and left this morning for Las Cruces.

The Mexican Central pay car arrived yesterday and paid off all hands at this end of the line.

Several extra men on the G. H. went north this morning to brake on the Santa Fe out of Las Vegas.

Pat Breen, an oldtime miner, who owns a valuable claim in the Black Mountain district, is in the city on business.

Prof. C. L. Jordan, president of the N. M. college of agriculture and mechanic arts, arrived this morning on the Santa Fe.

Rev. A. M. Lumpkin preached at the First Methodist Episcopal church Sunday morning on the text, "Who Is on the Lord's Side?"

W. H. Reynolds today, in consideration of $700, deeded to Fred Weidenbeck lots 17 and 18, block 7, of Franklin Heights addition.

The plans and specifications for the new fire department and city jail are being drawn up by the contractors to be ready for inspection tomorrow.

George De Young, of the G. H. shops, has returned from San Francisco, where he went to be examined for service in the United States navy.

A very pleasant dancing party was given in the dining room of the Hotel Porfiro Diaz in Juarez last Saturday night by the guests of the hotel in honor of Mrs. Goodman, the proprietress.

As a result of the county convention, held yesterday, the following were declared the nominees for the various county offices: County judge, James R. Harper; county clerk, Park Pittman; district clerk, Isaac Ahlereto; sheriff, James H. Boone; assessor, George W. Huffman; treasurer, John P. O'Connor; collector, James H. White; county attorney, Peyton J. Edwards; county surveyor, Adolphus H. Parker; superintendent of schools, C. C. Thomas.

SAYS IT WAS NECESSARY TO DRAW GUNS AT RIOT

Salem Mass., Oct. 24.—Police inspector John J. Kelliher, of Lawrence, Mass., testified in the case of Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso, who are on trial for the murder of Anna Lopizzo, a victim of the textile strike riots, that he had been convinced the night of January 23, the night the Lopizzo girl was killed, that the time had come for the police to draw their revolvers. He said he did not know of any policeman who fired during the outbreak.

The cross examination of Kelliher led right up to the killing of Anna Lopizzo, the description of the firing of from 10 to 20 shots, and the finding of a wounded girl in the street.

CATTLEMAN HERE.

James A. Espy, a former El Paso real estate man, but for several years a breeder of black Galloway cattle at Lobo, Texas, is at the Sheldon for Jubilee week.

CORN HUSKING

BY GEORGE FITCH, Author Of "At Good Old Siwash."

CORN husking is a national game which begins about the time baseball peters out and continues until the blizzard season. It produces the same distressing results to the fingers as baseball does, but as a dividend producer it is about a thousand times more effective.

Corn husking is not a college diversion, but has sent thousands of boys to college and has given them their sinewy wrists with which to grasp the flying halfback by the spinal column and check him in his mad career. Corn husking cannot be played in a stadium or amphitheater. It requires as much room as golf. A 40 acre field will keep 100 golfers busy for years, but a 100 acre field will only last two expert corn huskers for a few weeks.

Corn husking is the most valuable exercise in America. Corn that hasn't been husked is as valueless as a Salome dancer in street clothes. Hundreds of throbbing geniuses have spent their lives in trying to invent a machine which will deftly remove an ear of corn from its garments and toss it into a wagon, but the only entirely reliable machine of this sort in use is the farmer boy who rises at 4 a. m. and grasps 100 bushels of corn ears firmly between his aching thumb and forefinger before the sun goes down.

The rules of corn husking are very simple. The husker arms himself with a pair of large cotton mittens with armored thumbs and follows a wagon across a cornfield denuding two rows of stalks as he goes and trying to keep the horses from eating themselves to death while waiting for him. The wagon keeps moving all day long and if the husker is beside it at night he wins. If he doesn't, the wagon wins. It is a very exciting game, but not suitable for delicate young athletes with fragile, manicured fingers. Many a man who can follow a golf ball all day long with the grim tenacity of a foxhound following an anise seed bag has retired from a husking game at noon with a low moan and a bunch of dessicated digits.

There are many husking experts who can keep three ears in the air right along and can hurl 200 bushels of corn into a wagon in 10 hours, only missing it occasionally. A man who can do this is more useful to humanity than the man who can hurl 200 spit balls per day before shouting thousands or the

"Can keep three ears in the air right along."

daredevil who can travel 200 miles an hour on a motorcycle in the last stages of hydrophobia. There are 4,000,000,000 bushels of corn to be husked and hurled in this country each fall, and only a few million red-necked and horny fingered farmer boys stand between us and ruin.

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