

COUNTY SCHOOL POPULATION HAS GAIN OF 25 PERCENT DURING YEAR

New School Building to Cost \$25,000 Being Built for Smelter District; \$53,000 Being Spent for New School Buildings in the County; Nine Months Terms in All Schools Except Two.

ABITIOUS plans are being completed by the board of education of El Paso county for educating the Mexican children of the smelter district, when the new \$25,000 school building, to be erected in the settlement adjacent to the city's great metallurgical works, is completed within the next few months.

Funds for the building have been raised by a recent bond election and it will be built on land donated by the late J. J. Crawford. A feature to be included will be shower baths for boys and girls. Another proposed is that of night classes for adult persons, with the idea that the Mexican population in the district may then find educational facilities they never have before enjoyed.

The school will contain eight rooms in two stories. It will be built of brick, with boiler plant and modern and sanitary in every particular. If the plan can be carried out consistently, it is proposed by the trustees to make the coming year one school day to the pupils, most of whom are children of the poor laboring class.

Increase of One-fourth Shown. An increase of one-fourth in the scholastic population of the county, outside of the city, many new school houses, and the enthusiasm of the teachers for the education of county superintendent, Miss Myra Winkler, since the successful summer normal at Ysleta in 1916, all contribute to make the coming year one of great advancement to the county school system.

New school buildings in the county actually begun in 1916, amounting to about \$7000, but others were planned that will cost \$50,000. In the Vinton district, at Camrillo, an adobe building was erected in a cost of \$2000. This five rooms, with heating plant, and can be enlarged to eight rooms. Repairs will be made to the building in Vinton this year.

At Allamore the first teacher's home in El Paso county has been built, adjoining the school there. The land for school and home was donated by Rev. L. R. Millican, of that town. The home, which is designed to afford a comfortable living place for the teacher, cost about \$1500.

Island to Have School Home. Pending the sale of bonds already voted, a school home will be erected on the island at a cost of \$2000. The land it will rest on is the gift of Federico Arroyo, a farmer, who cannot speak the English language, but has spared out of his limited means the site for educating his own and his neighbor's children.

Plans had been made for building an eight room, two story school house in the Government Hill addition to this city, which has been a part of the Concordia district, but this ordinance was suspended when a city ordinance recently was passed annexing Government Hill. This building, as planned would have cost \$25,000, but completed. During last year two \$25,000 buildings were erected in the Concordia district, one in Grandview and the other in the Lincoln Park. Each contains eight rooms, in two stories, and is the social center for its respective district.

Beginning with the September term, Spanish is taught in the grades from the fifth grade upward in the Concordia district, but in Grandview and a flourishing parent-teacher's association. Assisting the Ysleta school is a lively mother's club, which is helping accumulate books for the library. This school has planned to equip a domestic science department. Superintendent Miss Winkler expects that the Sierra Blanca school will be classified for the high school this year.

Most Have Nine Months' Terms. All the schools in the county have a nine months' term except those at Fort Hancock and Vinton, the former having five months and latter seven and a half months, on account of scarcity of funds. There are 15 schools in the county, as follows: Vinton district, 2; Concordia, 2; Smelter, 1; Texico-San Jose-Ysleta, 2; Socorro, 1; Clint, 2; San Elizario, 1; Ft. Hancock, 2; Sierra Blanca, 2; Allamore, 2; Island, 1; Fabens, 2. Teachers employed are 64.

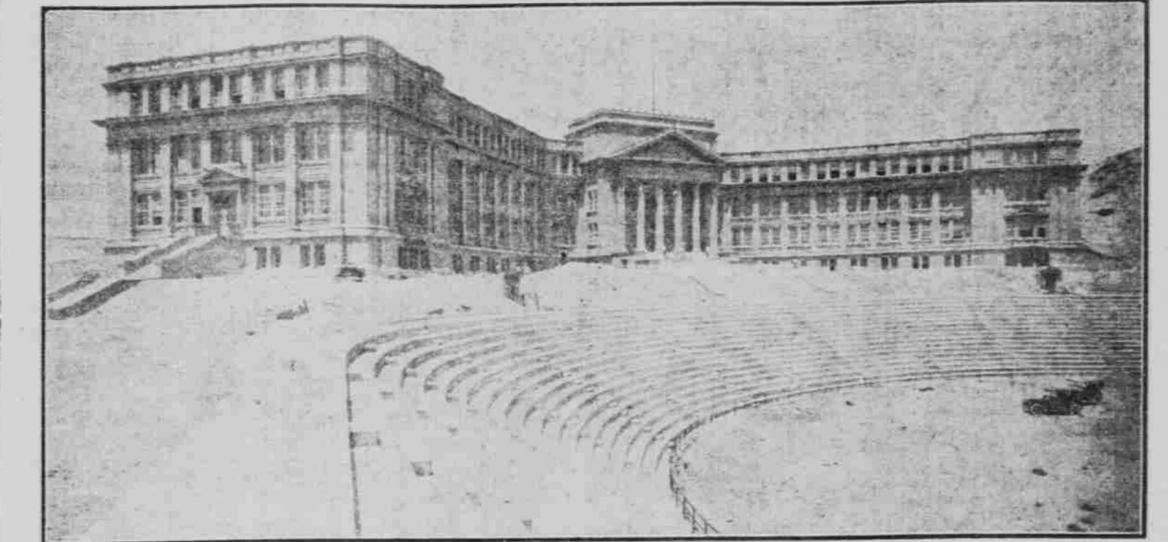
From the state the county schools receive funds for maintenance at the rate of \$7 per capita, based on the scholastic population. For the present school year El Paso county, with a population of 218,817, will receive \$1,530,610. A gain of 916 scholars has been recorded since the scholastic census of 1915.

Supplementing the state aid, the following districts have levied maintenance taxes: Ysleta, 25 cents per \$100 valuation of property in the district; Vinton, 15 cents; Concordia, 12 cents; Smelter, 10 cents; Clint, 20 cents; San Elizario, 20 cents; Sierra Blanca, 10 cents; Allamore, 20 cents; Island, 10 cents; Fabens, 10 cents.

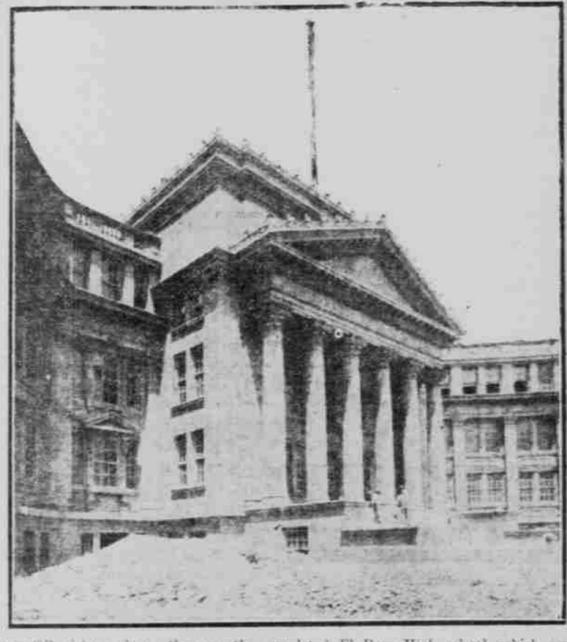
El Paso county's schools teach the state course of study, some of them working up to the eighth grade. At Sierra Blanca and Ysleta preparatory work for high school grades is given. The completion of the eighth grade study in the rural schools entitles pupils to enter the El Paso city high school. Nonresidents of this city are

Itching Burning Eczema on Hands. Almost Blood Red, Swollen and Cracked. Burning and Itching. Could not Use Them. Could not Sleep. Cuticura Heals. Cost \$1.75. Eczema first started on my fingers with burning and itching. I would rub it and finally it came in blisters all over my hands. I tried everything that I could hear of but it got so bad I could not sleep night or day, and my hands were in such a fix that I could not use them at all. They looked almost blood red, so swollen and cracked. My mother told me how Cuticura Soap and Ointment healed my sister so I purchased them. In a few days they relieved the itching which had gone on for six weeks, and after I used two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and one box of Cuticura Soap my hands were healed. (Signed) Mrs. M. D. Frey, R. F. D. 3, Marietta, Ga., July 31, 1916. Present further trouble by using Cuticura Soap and no other for the relief. For Free Samples by Return Mail address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. H, Boston." Sold everywhere.

EL PASO'S HALF MILLION DOLLAR HIGH SCHOOL



Private and parochial educational institutions here are numerous, with thousands of dollars invested. The Texas school of mines, branch of the state university, will occupy next fall a \$100,000 plant on the mesa north of the center of the city.



TOP picture shows the recently completed El Paso High school, which cost \$500,000. The immense concrete stadium in the natural amphitheater in front of the building is also shown. Bottom picture shows a close view of the main entrance to the building. The building includes gymnasiums for boys and girls, a commodious cafeteria and every physical equipment needed in a modern school. It is declared by experts that there are few high schools in the country as modern, none superior.

1916-17 term was the event of the year in educational circles. The building was finished during the summer. The enlarged Alta Vista building was also occupied and scholars were so numerous that morning and afternoon classes in the same grades had to be necessary to make room for them. All ward schools in the northern part of the city have been able to accommodate their respective pupils, but there is a great lack of room in the southern part.

15 School Buildings. The 15 buildings devoted to education, most of which are modernly equipped, are the following: High school, four blocks, bounded by High, Cliff, Angu and Virginia, with land for the new scenic park immediately adjoining on the north; the Morehead named after the high school, bounded by Montana, Le Lun, Grand and Copie, containing a fine auditorium and double the former capacity of class rooms; Avey, Seventh and Kansas; Bailey, on Montana, Beall, corner River and Baynor; Douglass (negro) Fourth and Kansas; Franklin, Leon and West Broadway; Highland Park, corner Alabama and San Jose; Lamar, Boulevard, between Lee and Dallas; San Jacinto, 1214 Olive; Sunset, now practically vacant; North El Paso, between West and Grand; Vilas, Mundy and Lawton and

EL PASO'S SCHOOL SYSTEM MOST MODERN AND COMPLETE IN STATE

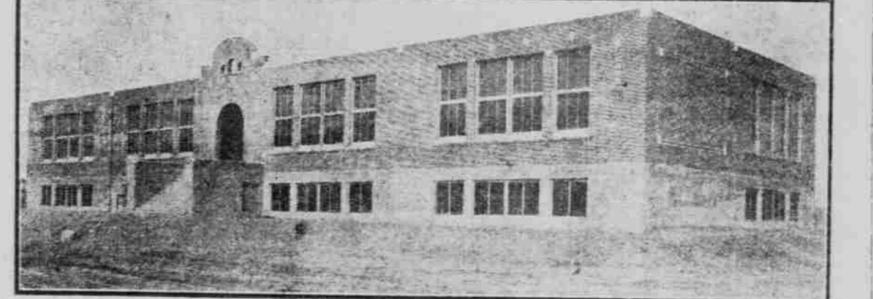
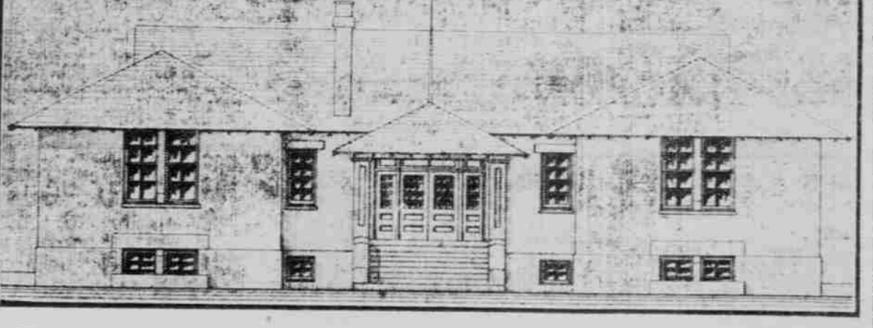
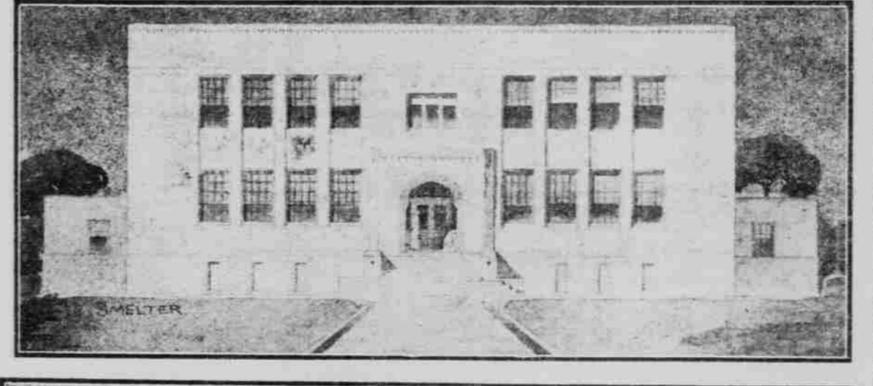
City Spends \$368,179 in Paying Salaries of 300 Teachers and Maintaining Schools; New \$500,000 High School Building in Use; Other Schools Enlarged to Meet the Growing Population.

HAVING in use the most complete plant for the education of the rising generation of Americans to be found anywhere in the southwestern states, it only remains for El Paso to provide additional school buildings for the increasing scholastic population of the Mexican race, to be able to say that this city leads all others of its size in the country in its facilities for grammar and high school instruction. The problem of furnishing education to Mexican children who may not become permanent residents is one that several school boards have wrestled with but the fact remains that the ultimate uplift of the city's Mexican quarter along the river, in the greater section, is dependent on a serious measure on teaching that can be commensurate through the public schools, and this will no doubt call for new buildings and equipment that will be completed before the Mexican political dispute is settled.

City Spends \$368,179. El Paso's school term is not costing the people \$368,179, but no citizen has been heard to say that the money is not well spent, considering the magnificent high school building and

the handsome Alta Vista ward school addition which were occupied at the beginning of the term, and the many improvements made on the older buildings in the various wards. The largest expense item in that of salaries to teachers, \$291,179. For machinery, fixtures and other equipment \$32,000 was appropriated by the board of education. Repairs were estimated at \$2500 and stationery, and supplies at \$3000. Based on the scholastic population for 1915-16 of 12,794, the operating expense of the schools, apart from all disbursements for capital accounts, was \$276,324.64, showing an average cost of \$21.52 per pupil, on an average daily attendance of 7219. These figures show a decrease of cost over the previous year, when it cost \$1 more per scholar for the term. 14,792 Pupils in City. The 1916-17 scholastic census, taken last April, showed there were 13,292 pupils in the city, an increase of 1084 over the former year. Next April there may be another 5000 children to reckon with, owing to the rapid growth of the city. The average attendance daily for the four months ending Jan. 5 was 8399, an increase of 1671 over the previous term. El Paso receives \$7 from the state for each scholar on the census rolls, this year being entitled to \$102,544. The city government will pay out of 15 1/2 taxes

MODERN COUNTY SCHOOL HOUSES



TOP picture is of the new county school, to be erected in a short time in the smelter settlement, near the city of El Paso. The center picture is of the Camrillo-Ingahow school, the first unit of which is under construction at present. The bottom building is of the new Lincoln Park school, completed last year.

El Paso Pays \$368,000 Yearly Paying Teachers And Maintaining Schools

EL PASO'S school system, the most complete in the southwest, equips the graduate for entrance into the highest universities of the country. Fixed properties and equipment in the 15 buildings are valued at \$1,490,125. The new high school cost \$500,000. This city expends \$268,000 yearly in maintaining its schools and paying salaries to 300 teachers, and superintendents and administrative officials. With a scholastic population of about 15,000 the average daily attendance on Jan. 1, 1917, was 8399. In El Paso the cost per pupil for schooling is approximately \$27 for the nine months' term.

Private and parochial educational institutions here are numerous, with thousands of dollars invested. The Texas school of mines, branch of the state university, will occupy next fall a \$100,000 plant on the mesa north of the center of the city.

Woodlawn (negro) an auxiliary to the Douglas school. Due to the recent ordinance which provides that the Government Hill addition shall become a part of the city, scholars from east of Stevens street, attending the new Concordia district school, are expected to be in the city's system. The Grand View and Smelter schools, now in the county's system, may eventually be taken into the city in years to come.

Modern Teaching Methods. Methods of teaching here are the best that can be procured. Supt. R. J. Tighe, who came from Asheville, N. C., has surrounded himself with educators from several states who are placing school work on an extraordinarily high plane. The Gary system has been adopted in a number of the wards, and its methods of supervised play have found favor. In the American schools manual training and domestic science are taught in every grade from the fifth upward.

40 Teachers Added. Three hundred teachers are employed, which is an increase of 40 over the 1915-16 term. The salary schedule has been revised in such manner as to make merit the basis of increase of pay.

At the high school a lunch room was equipped at the completion of the building and rented to T. O. Brooks for \$140 per month. The tenant, conductor of the lunch department for his own account, the board being in no way responsible for the success or failure of the venture. El Paso Box & Paper Co. conducts a book store in the building, paying three percent of its gross sales as rental.

Board of Education. The present board of education is composed of E. M. Whitaker, president; A. L. Hawley, vice president; S. J. Presidential, secretary; Charles B. Stevens, treasurer; and W. W. Worthington and Scott C. White. P. E. Sawyer is superintendent.

Numerous Private Schools. El Paso's extensive public school facilities are supplemented by numerous private and parochial schools and academies. Among them are the St. Joseph's academy, 764 North El Paso, a day school for girls, conducted by the Sisters of Loretto; El Paso School for Girls, in Sunset Heights, also owning a building site on the mesa; Lydia Patterson institute, devoting its attention largely to training young Mexican men for religious work, 404 South Florence; St. Mary's for girls, 212 Myrtle; Guardian Angel, 2621 Front.

Parochial Schools. The parochial schools are the following: St. Joseph's at the smelter; St. Ignatius, conducted by Jesuit fathers, 480 Park; Sacred Heart, 616 South Oregon; St. Mary's for girls, 212 Myrtle; Guardian Angel, 2621 Front.

In HURRY ALL OVER. "Oh, mamma," exclaimed little Marie, who had narrowly escaped being run over by an automobile. "I feel so nervous."

"What do you mean by 'nervous'?" asked her mother. "Why," exclaimed Marie, "it's just like being in a hurry all over."

THE RECEPTIVE MOOD. "Yes, how does your wife like her new neighbors?" "Crimine! Oh, she likes her."

"Why, that woman repeats everything she hears!" "Yes, that's why my wife likes her."

Heed the Warnings sent out by Nature when the stomach, liver and bowels have become weak.

A Splendid Idea---TRY HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a powerful medicine for the stomach, liver, and bowels. It is made from natural ingredients and is guaranteed to be effective. Try it today and see the difference it makes in your health.

HIGH SCHOOL MANUAL COURSE FITS PUPILS FOR ACTIVE LIFE

BY W. A. BIRK, Supervisor of Manual Arts, El Paso Public Schools.

HOW to adjust education more completely to the needs of society is one of the educational problems which is receiving very careful consideration at the present time. In any discussion of our public school system today two significant facts are usually pointed out: first, the rapid elimination of pupils from our schools, beginning with the 12th or 13th year of age; second, the failure of the school to prepare the child to enter an industrial pursuit in which there is an opportunity to advance to a skilled occupation.

Adverse and valuable criticism comes from those outside the school, in the form of letters, and technical world. These men have been through the mill. They see the shortcomings of the system which gives them their education, and note the same shortcomings in those who are sent to become their employees.

There is in the business and technical world content in the product of our schools is raw and unprepared to cope with the practical problems in these spheres.

Manual Training Bold Step. A bold step was taken in the right direction when manual training was introduced in the public schools. Manual training is not a specific training in any one pursuit or trade, but it offers an opportunity for the student to become familiar with the tools and techniques of many different occupations.

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