**The Evening Herald**

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## EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT

It cost half a million dollars that had been run independently for a period of years to a loss of some $75,000, with only $17,000 in permanent improvements added.

And if you handed that business over to a new manager and it after a similar period of years showed the cost of operation while doing twice the business, broke even, and handed you over a clean slate and $45,000 worth of permanent improvements, wouldn't you be pretty enthusiastic over that business manager?

That's what John H. McManus, Democrat appointed by Democratic Governor William C. McDonald, has done with the New Mexico penitentiary as its superintendent.

That's a sample of the kind of business management that Democratic business has had under the Democratic administration of honesty, economy and efficiency.

There have been no $4,000 errors in bookkeeping in the McManus management of the state prison. No records have been destroyed; no shortages have had to be made good to the state; no expensive litigation has been entailed, and the prison superintendent has never needed a "vindicator."

Here is what John H. McManus, Democrat, the appointee of state Democrat McDonald has done with the state penitentiary:

In the period from 1909 to 1912, with an annual appropriation of $[illegible] per year, deficit appropriations totalling $22,000 had to be made for the penitentiary.

In the period from 1912 to 1915, with an increase in number of convicts of 22 per cent, the cost per convict per day has been reduced from [illegible] cents to [illegible] cents; the total expenditures were less in 1915, and permanent improvements were made worth $12,500 as compared with $[illegible] from 1909 to 1912.

In 1913 it cost about $[illegible] per convict maintenance with 168 convicts; the number is now 276 and with 276 in 1915 it cost only $[illegible]. In 1912 $4,000 was put into permanent improvements and the deficit appropriation was $16,000; in 1913 $9,[illegible] was put into permanent improvements and there was no deficit.

The remarkable increase in efficiency is best shown by comparison with the year 1909, when the annual appropriation was first made $[illegible] by the legislature.

There were 0[illegible] convicts in 1909.

In 1916, with 42[illegible] convicts, an increase of 95 per cent, the penitentiary is run without a deficit on the same appropriation.

This is business management, honest, efficient, business management of the Democratic kind. And at Santa Fe [illegible] head the convicts are better fed and treated more humanely than at sixty cents a head.

Notwithstanding an increase of the total daily average penitentiary population from 272 to 420 and an increase of those working on roads from 24 to 56, the net loss to escapes was 10 in 1915 and 13 in 1916 as compared to 22 in 1911, the year before McManus took charge. There were 42 escapes in 1911; the bugbear McManus has had is 41. In 1909-11, seven per cent of the contracts expired, in 1912-14 only [illegible] per cent.

Governor McDonald issued 15 pardons and 19 conditional pardons in 1915 considered "bounds of humanity and justice the personal, smaller period 24 outright pardons and upon conditional pardons were issued."

In the last year 95 per cent of paroled prisoners have made good and justified their parole. This is the most enrollment time in the penitentiary shows the prisoners' status in the institution and that number of criminal and confirmed criminals of the hardened old men who are usually unmanageable in the good citizens.

There is no more powerful and unanswerable argument for the reelection of Democratic state officials than the indefatigable record of economy and efficiency.

If the voters want the Mexico kind and McManus kind of state officials they should roll up an over whelming majority for the Democratic ticket headed by Governor candidate.

If they want the Harding kind of business methods as exemplified in Harding's management of the state government, the kind of public service they delivered when they let the governor in 1913, they can get it by voting for Mr. Harding and his ticket.

Which will they choose on November 7th?

## A WOMAN'S VIEW.

Under the heading "As one Woman Sees the Issue" the New Republic of October 7th prints a very interesting article designing the position taken by American women in Allied Countries, from one of the enfranchised women of Europe. After other things she discusses the European war policy of the president as follows:

"To say that Mr. Wilson should have prevented the sinking of the Lusitania seems to me silly. Anyone who knows the sentiment of the German people knows perfectly, morally speaking, that it would be a criminal act for a President that such a crime was possible, without the utmost provocation, horror that swept over the country when the news came. Also I think it is very doubtful if we should have gone to war with Germany if the Lusitania never had been torpedoed. As it is, I believe, from experience and observing temperament, it is inconceivable that I was at Berlin the day the first note was made public. I asked a German connected with the war office if he feared complications with us and he only shrugged his shoulders indifferently. 'Why should we fight?' Others told me that a war with America would be rather welcomed than not, since we could not possibly be a formidable foe and it would shut off the sale of munitions of war to the allies. At that time apparently Germany was not thinking of a long-drawn-out war of endurance. When the Arabic incident came—she had learned that America as an aid to the allies during the war and a trade competitor after the war might prove a very formidable antagonist. It was then that the president used more dispassionate language and reaped the result which his understanding of the changed temper of Germany demanded led him to expect. To me as to many Americans Mr. Wilson is the president who has kept the country out of war. From some of Mr. Hughes's speeches one gains the impression that he does not hold Mr. Wilson responsible for this fortune, from others that he does not hold it to be so honest."

On the question of equal suffrage the writer says that even if she had the expression in the franchise to women in the place of first importance it would not have enough to cast her vote for Mr. Hughes she says. "The personal appeal of the federal amendment is overwhelming and it takes precedence over the arguments and the pleas of states' rights. Nothing in her history could win me to believe that the World cares, or cares about the suffrage issue as we cares for it. Nothing in Mr. Hughes's past has shown me that he is an independent thinker. Therefore I prefer Mr. Wilson, on the ground of the information that he is an independent, not to concede an opinion of another independent, which makes me wait."

On other issues he seems to me superficiality wrong, as on the issue of preparedness sometimes right, not prompt by principle, as on economy of administration, appointment of experts to office, the federal amendment for woman suffrage. On the other hand although I cannot believe Mr. Wilson is all there, I feel profoundly indebted to him for his wise conduct of the affairs of the nation through several difficult and serious crises, and I believe that on most questions of foreign and domestic policy he is right.

"For all these reasons I decide to cast my first presidential vote for Woodrow Wilson."

## HANDED A GOLD BRICK

President Wilson, in a speech before a large delegation of prominent Indiana Democrats at Shadow Lake last Saturday, praised the work and life of the Progressive party, but declared that they had been primarily deceived by their leaders, who had been, stock and barrel, as it were—handed a gold brick.

The president is right. That the Progressives were betrayed into the hands of the unprincipled Republican party there can be no doubt. We have differentiated, because there has been nothing so far in the platform to indicate that the Progressive party has gone to the "standpat" side. It is acknowledged in entire condition and presented to view a better life. Its leaders have, in a few cases, old accustomed, [illegible] it has been for years, a good Republican, a person of money, it has not reached the office of its age and it has not the prospect to lead a more active life.

The Progressive party today is composed of practically the same men and women that had joined in the movement in 1912 when Roosevelt led his supporters in the march into conditions of a cause enough people to the life of all as guarantees will almost vanish from Slavish existence, and reasonable to every individual, will give most enough to induce the desire, that is practically possible to have. The mean stock will work and his accidents to the low turn of the screw, and with that out of his account get at the fundamental soundness which no doubt often underlies meanness. The person will remain not slavish, from in the knowledge that society is protection for infants against serious and accidents and that his experience is advisable to the month of his earlier machine.

But even this scientific knowledge will show its limitations. With the life he has, or so it is there are many who differ in it. The world is full of [illegible] and [illegible] who are unknown because they are hidden by the veil of work. Perhaps the greatest gift that [illegible] can give mankind is health, for it is the foundation of happiness or unhappiness. The more physicians of today, plus the Brothers, are problems of old ages, in the [illegible] of the dynamic and healthiest time of the year, out of which perhaps [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]