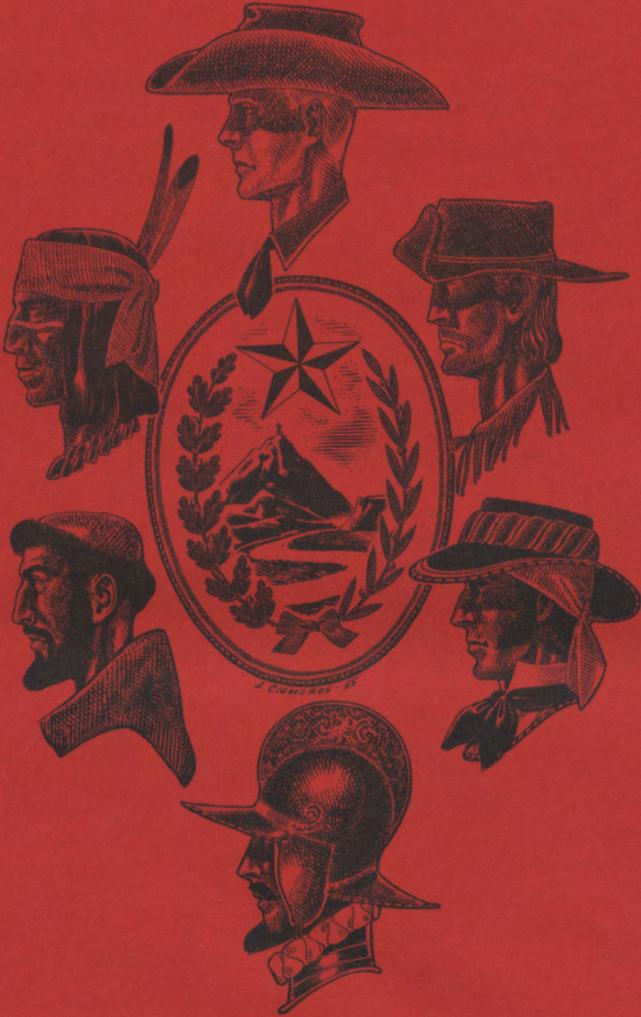


PASSWORD



THE EL PASO COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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"The struggle for statehood [for New Mexico] illustrates another classic pattern in American political history — how national issues and fads can so vitally affect local causes. Not only did admission become entangled in the prohibition issue and involved in the debates over women's rights and new ideas like the initiative and referendum, but it was clouded by the free-silver controversy, war, conservation, land policies, feelings about the new immigration, and anti-southwestern attitudes. The regional struggle between East and West and the political struggle between conservative and insurgent Republicans in the 1910 Congress played vital roles as well. All in all, then, the admission debate mirrored American prejudices and preoccupations at the turn of the century and demonstrated how the concerns of the 'metropolis' and the nation could affect the fortunes of the 'province.'"

—Lamar, *The Far Southwest*

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A MOVIE IS MADE IN EL PASO

by HARRIOT HOWZE JONES

ONE OF THE MOST glamorous of the "Movie Queens" came to El Paso in October, 1921, to make a motion picture. Its title was "Her Husband's Trademark"; the director was Sam Wood; the company, Paramount; and the star, Gloria Swanson. Miss Swanson's weekly salary at the time was \$25,000, a monthly total larger than the annual salary of the President of the United States. Richard Wayne played the role of hero. Others in the cast included Clarence Burton as the chief Mexican bandit, Charles Ogle, Edith Chapman, Stuart Holmes and Lucien Littlefield.

The script of the picture called for attacks by Mexican bandits and a rescue by United States Cavalry. Previous to his coming to El Paso Sam Wood inquired about the possibility of using troops from nearby Fort Bliss. He learned that the Commanding General was Brigadier (later Major General) Robert Lee Howze. Gloria was delighted to receive this news. She told the director that she knew General Howze well, that she had played with his daughter Harriot almost every day when they were



Gloria Swanson and Captain Kloepper

both "army brats" in Puerto Rico, and that she was sure the general would help them. General Howze was indeed glad to help and happy to see Gloria again, as was Mrs. Howze. Their daughter Harriot, meanwhile, had married and left El Paso but their young son Hamilton was at home and eager to watch the filming and to meet the actors.

When General Howze learned what was wanted he asked the intrepid Captain Hans E. Klopfer to take over. Klopfer is now a retired colonel, living in El Paso. He was born and reared in Germany where his father served in the Kaiser's 14th Hussars. Young Klopfer came to the United States in 1907 when he was seventeen. He "punched cattle" in Oregon and Idaho before enlisting in the Army on August 28, 1912. By that time he had taken out his first papers for citizenship. One day while serving on the border he was called before General Malin Craig and advised that he should study for his citizenship because the Army planned to increase its officer complement and that he might be able to obtain a commission. He was sent to the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Kansas. He did well and was recommended for a commission. Luckily he received his citizenship exactly one week before the United States entered World War I. Had he not become a citizen then it is very



Sergeant Williams (note hairy chest and Army shoes)

likely that he would not have received a commission because of his German birth. He recently stated that even after he had his citizenship papers he was thoroughly investigated before being commissioned on August 7, 1917 in the 21st Cavalry at Fort Riley. This regiment was changed into the 79th Field Artillery and Kloefer was transferred to the 8th Cavalry, then stationed at Marfa, Texas, and later assigned to Fort Bliss.

Captain Kloefer, a fearless and dashing rider, trained his troop "M" of the 8th Cavalry to follow him in fantastic feats of horsemanship. Those who saw his troopers, riding pell-mell down the steep slope from the *mesa* to the polo field below never forgot the sight. The men with sabers drawn and yelling like banshees and the horses hooves throwing sand and striking sparks from small rocks were a thrill to watch. Captain Kloefer asked nothing better than to show off his daring horsemen. He and his men were assigned a double role in the picture—Mexican bandits and U. S. cavalry-to-the-rescue. The soldiers were enchanted to have time off from drill and barracks "police" to act in the movies. What fun! And to be paid in addition! They received the munificent sum of three dollars a day if they rode or just lounged around and five dollars a day if they had to get wet.

As the script called for the hero and heroine to plunge on horseback over a steep cliff into water while escaping the bandits, Captain Kloefer was confronted with the problem of finding such a place along the river. The Río Grande is not noted for deep water. In fact, at times the natives call it the "Sandy Grandy." Kloefer scouted around and finally found a place which would do. It was near Clint, Texas, some twenty odd miles down the river from El Paso. Then came the unexpected problem. M Troop horses, willing and eager to dash down slopes and embankments in the desert, had no conception of water except as something to drink. They refused to jump into the river.

Mr. James Cleveland who is in charge of the microfilms section of the University of Texas at El Paso and who kindly made available pertinent film to this writer, recalls playing hookey from school with several other boys in order to watch the filming at the river. He remembers that there were two young men on horseback also watching the filming and one told the director that their horses would take the jump. The director rented the horses from the two men. Sergeant Thomas B. Slade made the plunge, doubling for the hero, Richard Wayne, and Sergeant Clarence (Billy) Williams doubled for Gloria. Williams made a spectacular leap but the horse turned a somersault in mid air and he fell off. His repeat jump was perfect. Miss Swanson was seen in close-up shots wearing a bedraggled beaded evening gown and Sergeant Williams, wearing a duplicate gown, in the long shots. The accompanying photograph of the hairy-

ched Sergeant is very amusing, especially as it shows his Army shoes. It was impossible to fit him with women's shoes. The two men were paid one hundred dollars each for jumping into the water.

Americans were not allowed to come out of the water on the Mexican side, so the cameras were stopped and the scene of emerging was filmed at Hueco Tanks. Colonel Kloefer recalls that three or four Mexican Army officers, on horseback, were watching from across the river and that they indicated they would like to join the group. Kloefer opposed the idea but Sam Wood said it would be all right. Accordingly, Captain Kloefer called to them that if they left their arms on the bank they could cross to the American side. Unfortunately, the usually placid Río Grande was at flood tide, and when the Mexicans plunged into the river they got into immediate trouble. They slid off their floundering horses and two of the horses were drowned. The men swam towards the American shore and the soldiers helped them out.

The plot of the picture concerned a wealthy American couple who are dining, in evening clothes, at a Mexican hacienda when it is attacked by bandits. The couple escapes on horses and are pursued by the bandits who wish to hold them for ransom. In some way word arrives at an army post. The scene was filmed at the old Remount Depot at Fort Bliss. There



Picnic at Hueco Tanks

Standing L. to R. General Howze, Sam Wood, Captain Kloefer, Richard Wayne; Seated, Hamilton Howze, Mrs. Gardenhire, Mrs. Howze, unknown (probably make-up artist), and Gloria Swanson.

were scenes of activity, the bugler blowing "Boots and Saddles" and the troops starting their march. It was supposed to be a long ride with an overnight stop, encampment and picket lines. The encampment scene was filmed in McKelligon Canyon, a city owned park in the fastness of the Franklin Mountains. Then the leap into the water and emerging at Hueco Tanks, which is a group of enormous rocks some thirty miles east of El Paso, where rain water is captured and held in deep depressions. Hueco Tanks was a stopping place for stage coaches of the old Butterfield Trail and a rendezvous for Indians who left interesting paintings on the walls of some of the caves. Captain Kloefer led his men at a dead gallop into the largest of the pools which was quite deep. Wearing boots and heavy field equipment the captain slid off his horse into the water. Oddly enough, he could not swim. He tried to grasp his horse's tail which is standard procedure when swimming a horse. Unfortunately, his horse was one of the *few* to swim upright, instead of horizontal, and thus the tail was about eight feet deep in the water. The gallant officer would have drowned if the Guidon Sergeant had not extended the guidon for him to grasp and be pulled out. After all this excitement there was a picnic and General and Mrs. Howze and Hamilton, Mrs. W. C. Gardenhire, wife of the post quartermaster, and others were present.

General Howze asked his aide, Lt. Jess G. Boykin to take Gloria riding when she was not busy with the filming. He found her to be charming and an expert equestrienne. He was the envy of all the young officers at Fort Bliss. However, a friend asked the lieutenant if it did not make him nervous to ride with this highly paid actress. "Suppose Miss Swanson should have a fall," the friend asked, "and the shooting schedule of the picture be held up for weeks"? This thought had not occurred to Lt. Boykin who was always solicitous about the mounts he selected for the young ladies whom he invited to ride with him. Thereafter, however, he was even more careful to get a very gentle horse for the beautiful and valuable movie queen.

The troupe, composed of actors, camera crew, technicians, make-up personnel, stayed at El Paso's Hotel Paso del Norte. Whenever they passed through the lobby they ran the gauntlet of autograph seekers and curious observers who loved seeing movie people in the flesh. Miss Swanson was asked if this was not a nuisance as overzealous fans sometimes grabbed at her and even tore her clothes. She replied: "It IS pretty bad sometimes not to be able to walk to the corner drug store to buy a tube of tooth-paste without being mobbed. But," she added, "if the time ever comes when no one bothers to crowd around—well, you know . . ."

El Paso was very much interested in all the excitement and Gloria gave several interviews. *The El Paso Times* for October 21, quoted Miss

Swanson as saying that she was anxious to appear in a play on Broadway. She said that she had started her career at the age of thirteen at the Essanay Studios in Chicago. Later she was with Mack Sennett as a "bathing beauty." She played small parts in many short comedies but it was not until Cecil B. De Mille took her under his tutelage that she became a star. Long after making the picture in El Paso she did appear on the legitimate stage in "Reflected Glory," "Let's be Gay" and "A Goose for the Gander." She easily made the transition from silent pictures to the "talkies" as her speaking voice was good and she also sang charmingly. Her first talkie was "The Trespasser" in which she introduced the song, "Love, Your Magic Spell is Everywhere." This was in 1929.

In an interview published in the *El Paso Herald* on October, 17, Miss Swanson expressed herself as opposed to censorship: "If we have censorship in the movies, there should be censorship in the newspapers, magazines and the pulpit," she declared. Sam Wood, the director, said: "Organized producing companies do not make capital of divorce cases and national scandals. It is getting so some people object to scenes where a young wife is knitting baby booties." "And," Miss Swanson interpreted, "I consider Motherhood one of woman's most glorious achievements!"



The Crew

(man on horse at far right is Sergeant Slade, double for Richard Wayne in the river scene.)

Gloria Swanson with her leading man and director made a personal appearance at El Paso's Palace Theater on October 19. The event was well publicized and well attended.

The *El Paso Herald*, October 22, carried a half-page advertisement by the White House Department Store. Reproduced was a large autographed photograph of Gloria. The autograph read: "To Mr. Coblentz, in appreciation of the many beautiful things I have found at the White House." The advertisement read as follows:

GLORIA SWANSON HONORS US WITH HER
ESTEEMED PATRONAGE

Miss Gloria Swanson, Paramount Star, and reputed to be the best gowned woman of the American Silent Drama, has honored us with her patronage. Miss Swanson, who is accustomed to patronizing the most famous of couturiers of Paris, London and New York, displayed her appreciation of our establishment and our merchandise by purchasing a number of our most exclusive Parisian and American formal evening gowns and negligees, which she declared were on a par with those of the world-famous houses. This expression from an artist such as Miss Swanson, is indeed gratifying and mirrors like expressions which come to our ears daily from our distinguished clientele and from visitors to El Paso.

The picture Miss Swanson made in El Paso was shown at the Palace Theater, beginning on March 26, 1922. The newspaper advertisement for the picture read:

GLORIA SWANSON IN HER HUSBAND'S TRADEMARK
A Super-special Paramount Production made with scenes in El Paso surroundings during the recent visit to El Paso of the Lasky Famous Players.

His business was his "all," but when Wall Street "Pirate" meets Mexican Bandit—A Beauty Picture—fraught with thrills!

This is the picture in which our Fort Bliss Cavalry Troops participated, through the co-operation of Brig. Gen. Robert L. Howze.

The company remained in El Paso about two weeks. When the filming was completed Sam Wood and Paramount were hosts at a dinner at the Central Cafe in Juárez for the cast and all the soldiers who had taken part. Many a grizzled ex-cavalry trooper has an autographed picture of Gloria Swanson and brags to his grand-children about "The time I acted in the movies."

Lewis and Clark directed the attention of geographers and explorers to at least five passes through the Mountains: Lemki Pass in the Beaverhead Range, Bozeman Pass, Gibbon Pass, Lewis and Clark Pass, and Lola Pass around the northern end of the Bitterroot Mountains.

Goetzmann, *Army Explorations in the American West*

THE EL PASO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: LOOKING BACKWARDS

by HAL TINKER AND KENNETH A. GOLDBLATT

THE ESTABLISHMENT, GROWTH, and development of what is now the El Paso Chamber of Commerce was neither an accidental nor an overnight process. In its six decades, the Chamber has grown with the city, almost from its incorporation. During this period of more than half a century, it has developed into an indispensable part of the city's economy.

The Chamber is more than a heartless and mindless, inanimate institution. And it is more than a statistical entity that can be discussed in a void. The El Paso Chamber of Commerce is as much an extension of the collective personalities of its members and leaders as the individuals themselves. As such, the present Chamber is a tribute to the men who pioneered the financial and economic growth of the El Paso valley area. Present-day El Pasoans owe these men a great debt.

The Chamber of Commerce did not simply spring forth as a separate group of the body politic, but evolved as the final stage of a series of businessmen's organizations. The first of these was the El Paso Board of Trade, founded on February 16, 1883.¹ An article in El Paso's *Business Directory* of 1885 testified to their energy and that of their colleagues. Entitled "Live Businessmen," it said in part: "El Paso has gained a reputation of having among its citizens some of the most enterprising merchants and businessmen to be found in the Southwest. So many are there that an attempt to enumerate them must necessarily be partial."² The Board of Trade, with its twenty-three members, lasted until August 12, 1889, when it was superceded by the organization which was to serve as the second stage of development of the El Paso Chamber of Commerce—The Merchants and Shippers of El Paso.³

This second group functioned for ten years—from 1889 to 1899—until the city's growth and prosperity called for more forceful organization.⁴ In the vault of the El Paso Chamber of Commerce the "Magna Carta" of the Merchants and Shippers of El Paso is preserved. It reads:

We the undersigned Merchants and Shippers of El Paso, realizing the necessity for organization to advance our community interests, pledge ourselves to attend a meeting at the County Courtroom, Friday evening, November 10, 1899 at 8:00 to organize a Chamber of Commerce or commercial club.⁵

But the Chamber did not jump into being that Friday evening. It was still almost two months away from its official birth.

On November tenth the meeting opened with the nomination and election of Mr. J. S. Freudenthal as permanent chairman.⁶ Then Chairman Freudenthal made a strong speech urging establishment of a Chamber of

Commerce. A motion was made that such a group be organized, and that its membership be open to all persons interested in the welfare of El Paso. The proposal was seconded and, after a short discussion, put to the house, where it carried by an expectedly one-sided margin of 37 to 1.⁷ After this decision, organization was swift.

The next week, the organization's bylaws were adopted.⁸ Then, on December 7, J. S. Freudenthal was elected first president of the Chamber of Commerce by the Board of Directors.⁹

During this early period, the quarters of the Chamber of Commerce were the various rooms of the County Courthouse. At a meeting held December 17, the Board of Directors decided to shift the site of their meetings from the courthouse to the El Paso Club, an exclusive social club located in the downtown area.¹⁰ On January 4, 1900, Mr. Ernest E. Russell was elected Secretary of the Chamber, by the Board of Directors.

The next week the organization would receive its official recognition from the State of Texas and become a legal, functioning entity of the community. President Freudenthal and members A. Krakauer and Horace B. Stevens filed application with the Secretary of State on January 6. Two days later the charter was approved, and the El Paso Chamber of Commerce became a reality.¹¹

Through March and April the Chamber members concerned themselves with financing and securing permanent quarters. They made sufficient progress by May 1 to allow President Freudenthal to sign a lease with Mr. Augustus G. Andreas for ground for a new Chamber of Commerce building.¹² The site was located at "No. 5, Little Plaza," which is about the present location of the Mills Restaurant.¹³

Mr. E. Krause, a local architect, designed the building. Mr. J. L. Whitmore was the contractor for the project, and E. P., M. M., and S. S. House wired the structure.¹⁴ The Chamber moved into its newly leased quarters in June, 1900. In an effort to help defray expenses, the International Miners' Association was granted permission to share the building and in return agreed to pay one-half of the building fund debt.¹⁵

The Chamber was now off to a running start. By 1902, the City Directory claimed:

The El Paso Chamber of Commerce is two years old and devoted to the advancement of the city along every line of possible progress, fully realizing El Paso's importance as the Mining Center of the Southwest and the only one in the United States International in location and character. Hence, having moved into its own building, it took immediate action to secure a cabinet of minerals representative of El Paso's tributary mining country.¹⁶

But trouble was not far ahead.

On March 10, 1903, E. E. Russell reported the bad news to the Board of Directors. When the lease on the Andreas building expired July 1 of that year the rent would be raised.¹⁷ Deciding that the expense would be too great, the directors immediately appointed a committee to select new quarters. On June 10, 1903, the Chamber's representatives signed a lease for a room "90 x 22 feet, plus basement" on San Francisco Street, owned by Messrs. Courchesne and Martinez.¹⁸ These quarters were occupied before the July 1 deadline.¹⁹

As the Chamber moved to its new office at 107 San Francisco Street, an interesting conglomeration of building-mates moved in too. By 1905, the International Miners' Association, Southwestern Irrigation Association, and Mrs. C. N. Littlehale Typewriters were sharing the quarters.²⁰ For the next three years these offices served the Chambers' purposes.

Then, in November, 1908, it was time again to find new offices. This time, however, the Chamber had three propositions to consider. One of these offers was to lead to the permanent home of the organization. The promising proposal came from Frank Powers who had agreed to erect a building two blocks away, at 310 San Francisco Avenue.²¹ In a special meeting on November 16, 1908, the directors heard Powers' tentative plans and viewed drawings of the building. A special committee was ap-



The present C. of C. building. It is being razed to make room for the civic center.
—*Photograph, courtesy of Cmdr. M. G. McKinney*

pointed to meet with the architect later in the month and suggest specific arrangements for the Chamber.²²

Eleven days later a joint meeting of the Board of Directors and Chamber members convened to consider the new building. After an explanation by Powers, a motion was made and seconded that Powers' proposition be accepted. The motion carried.²³

Temporary quarters were secured at the corner of Santa Fe and San Francisco Streets. Now known as "the old Palm Garden location," the building also housed the Palm Garden Saloon prior to the Chamber's occupancy of rooms.²⁴ The move was made in December, 1908, and the Chamber occupied rooms at the Palm Garden location until the completion of the new building over six months later.

By May 4, 1909, the building was close enough to completion that a committee was appointed to arrange for the opening exercises.²⁵ The occupation of this new location was to be a special occasion. When, ten days later, the President reported that the building would be completed and the furniture received for an official opening on June 12, plans were made to schedule the festivities on that date.²⁶

On June 1, the lease for the new offices was signed at a Board of Directors meeting by John A. Happer, president of the Chamber, C. A. Kinne, secretary, and Frank Powers.²⁷

At eight P.M. on the appointed Saturday, Vice President D. M. Payne called to order an open meeting to celebrate the formal opening of the new Chamber of Commerce Building. After reports by the president, secretary, and traffic manager, Judge J. R. Harper, Mayor J. V. Sweeney, Judge A. S. J. Eyler, Reverend C. S. Wright, and John Franklin addressed the meeting on subjects of special interest to the community. Governor Enrique Creel of Chihuahua, who also addressed the meeting, Mayor Barcenas of Juarez, Collector of Customs Barela, Colonel Correla, Commanding General of Juarez, and Mexican consul Lomeli of El Paso were the Chamber's honored guests of the evening.²⁸ Music, both vocal and instrumental, and refreshments, completed the entertainment of about five hundred businessmen and their friends. The meeting adjourned with a general expression of satisfaction in every respect.

The basement of the new building was used from the beginning as a banquet hall. Later, it was officially named the Victory Room. By 1919, it had become a grill for the benefit of the business interests of the city.²⁹

The building itself has been the site of many of El Paso's historic events. Shortly after its opening, it was a meeting place of presidents. On October 16, 1909, Presidents Taft of the United States and Díaz of Mexico held conferences in the Chamber's present offices.³⁰

Less than two years later, ex-president Theodore Roosevelt visited the Chamber's offices at the time of his visit to El Paso on March 15, 1911. During his stopover, he made his famous "baby crop" speech at Cleveland Square in which he said:

I know the West, and I have seen the sagebrush country, supporting a cow to the thirteen acres, made by irrigation a better farm than the non-irrigated farm of the East, but of all the splendid crops produced in the great Valley of the Rio Grande I like the baby crop the best, for I see it is right, not only in quantity but in quality.³¹

In 1912, Chamber President James G. McNary delineated the Chamber's responsibilities if it was to succeed. Closing the January 12 Board of Directors meeting he said:

The success of this Chamber does not depend upon the resourcefulness of any of your officers, nor the conscientiousness of any board of directors, but depends rather upon the continuity of purpose which is the conspicuous attribute of the great body of its membership; a continuity of purpose directed inflexibly toward making the city of El Paso a great city in all that the word implies.³²

His words have been a keynote of Chamber of Commerce dedication for the passing half century.

The Chamber has devoted itself during that time to the betterment of the El Paso environment and service to its citizens. Whether it was fight-



This photograph of the "Central Block" building was taken on January 11, 1902. Note the electric street car tracks.

ing for a dam, lower freight rates, better communications, increased municipal services, improved educational facilities, new industries, better roads and highways, or safety programs, it has kept the community's interests in mind.

These decades were a test of citizenship and loyalty, and there are no better examples of these qualities than the men who have led the Chamber of Commerce through the years. Thousands of names are recorded in the records of minutes and official papers of the Chamber. Each individual cited had some part in making the El Paso community what it is today. The city is a better place because of the unselfish actions of so many of its citizens.

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5. Petition of the Merchants and Shippers of El Paso.
6. Board of Directors, *Minutes*, El Paso Chamber of Commerce, November 10, 1899.
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11. Charter of El Paso Chamber of Commerce, January 6th, 1900. (Filed Austin, Texas).
12. Board of Directors, *Minutes*, March 1, 1900 and April 23, 1900.
13. *City Directory*, 1901 and 1903.
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15. *Ibid.*, July 8, 1902.
16. *City Directory*, 1902.
17. Board of Directors, *Minutes*, March 10, 1903.
18. *Ibid.*, August 11, 1903. The room's size has been established by the bill presented to the Chamber for painting the floor by W. W. Tuttle, of the Tuttle Paint and Glass Company.
19. Board of Directors, *Minutes*, June 5, June 10 and June 16, 1903.
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21. Board of Directors, *Minutes*, November 13, 1908.
22. *Ibid.*, November 16, 1908.
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24. *Ibid.*, November 27, 1908.
25. *Ibid.*, December 1, 1908.
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27. *Ibid.*, May 14, 1909.
28. *Ibid.*, June 1, 1909.
29. *Ibid.*, June 12, 1909.
30. El Paso Chamber of Commerce *Yearbook*, March, 1920.
31. Charlotte Crawford, "The Border Meeting of Presidents Taft and Diaz," *PASSWORD*, Vol. III, No. 3, July, 1968), 86-96.
32. El Paso Chamber of Commerce *Yearbook*, 1911.
33. Board of Directors, *Minutes*, El Paso Chamber of Commerce, January 24, 1912.

APPENDIX I
CHAMBER PRESIDENTS

1900-01—S. J. Freudenthal	1939 —W. H. Peterson
1902 —C. W. Browne	1940 —Barry Hagedon
1903 —E. M. Bray	1941-42—Allen Grambling
1904 —J. A. Smith	1943 —Erwin H. Will
1905 —J. M. Cannon	1944 —George Matkin
1906 —E. Moye	1945 —Karl O. Wyler
1907-08—A. Courchesne	1946 —C. M. Irvin
1909 —J. A. Happer	1947 —E. M. Kelley
1910 —David M. Payne	1948 —Jack C. Vowell
1911 —James J. McNary	1949 —H. M. Daugherty
1912 —Walter Clayton	1950 —J. Francis Morgan
1913 —U. R. Stiles	1951 —Dick F. Davis
1914 —Robert Krakauer	1952 —C. G. Whyburn
1915-16—R. Burt Orndorff	1953 —Tom E. Rogers
1917 —John M. Wyatt	1954 —E. H. Schwartz
1918 —O. C. Coles	1955 —Brooks Travis
1918-20—C. N. Bassett	1956 —Tom C. Patterson
1920-21—E. C. Heid	1957 —Dick Miller
1922-23—A. Schwartz	1958 —Dr. W. W. Schuessler
1924 —A. H. Warren	1959 —Norman Casner
1925-26—Charles Davis	1960 —Chris P. Fox
1927 —Frank Fletcher	1961 —Judson F. Williams
1928-29—H. L. Birney	1962 —Ellis O. Mayfield
1930 —E. W. Kayser	1963 —D. T. Dalton
1931-32—L. E. Saunders	1964 —Maurice E. Hill
1933-34—W. R. Blair	1965 —S. E. Manzo
1935 —R. B. Price	1965-66—Fred Hervey
1936 —J. R. Chaney	1967 —E. R. Lockhart
1936 —A. B. Poe	1968 —Peter deWetter
1937-38—B. M. G. Williams	1969 —Robert H. Given

APPENDIX II
CHAMBER MANAGERS

C. J. Ennis	November 10, 1899-January 3, 1900
Ernest E. Russell	January 4, 1900-January 28, 1904
J. H. Campbell	January 29, 1904-April 14, 1905
W. S. Tilton	April 15, 1905-February 10, 1908
C. A. Kinne	February 11, 1908-August 31, 1912
Rufe P. March	September 1, 1912-April 30, 1913
A. W. Reeves	May 1, 1913-May 26, 1915
Malcolm A. Fraser	May 27, 1915-January 3, 1917
George H. Clements	January 4, 1917-March 24, 1918
A. W. Reeves	March 26, 1918-February 22, 1919
Karl M. Roberts	February 23, 1919-April 26, 1919
D. A. Bandeen	April 27, 1919-November 13, 1929
Captain E. H. Simons	November 14, 1929-April 30, 1941
Chris P. Fox	May 1, 1941-March 31, 1950
Edward W. Holden	April 1, 1950-July 31, 1952
W. W. (Woody) Wilson	August 1, 1952-February 28, 1963
Ellsworth Green, Jr.	March 1, 1963-May 6, 1964
Mark T. Miles	May 7, 1964-October 31, 1964 (Acting)
Colonel Donald W. Holmberg	November 1, 1964-Present

General William T. Sherman, famous for his "March through Georgia," visited El Paso on March 24, 1882 and made a speech from the balcony of the old Central Hotel.

A CIVILIAN WITH PERSHING IN MEXICO

by DON L. BRITTAIN

WILLIAM WALKER, a civilian with the Pershing Punitive Expedition in Mexico, was born in New Hampshire on March 12, 1880, but spent much of his first thirty-five years traveling in Europe and in the southwestern part of the United States, both as an adventurer and as a carpenter. His knowledge of carpentry helped him gain employment with the Arizona United Mining Company in the years shortly before Villa raided Columbus, New Mexico. On the night of the raid, March 8, 1916, Walker was in Hayden, Arizona, playing poker with several mining company officials. In the morning when word arrived of Villa's attack, Walker was \$700 ahead of the game. Deciding to join any expedition that might be ordered into Mexico, he cashed his chips, ate breakfast, and departed for Douglas, Arizona, as a passenger in a Model T Ford with a man whose name he later forgot.¹

Meanwhile, as Walker and his companion traveled eastward, three columns of soldiers were ordered into Mexico in pursuit of Villa, one from Columbus, another from Hachita and the third from Douglas, Arizona. When the two men arrived in Douglas, the Twenty-fifth Infantry was preparing to depart. The following day, however, the order was cancelled but the Columbus and Hachita expeditions were ordered to proceed.

Upon learning that the Douglas expedition had been cancelled, Walker decided to join the one leaving Columbus. He realized that the quickest method of transportation would be by automobile. Undeterred by the fact that he had never driven a car, he decided to buy one. He walked down the street until he discovered a used-car lot, where a big, powerful Henderson, costing \$350, appealed to him. He agreed to purchase the Henderson if the salesman would teach him to drive. Walker was taught how to shift gears and to operate the crank. He then told the salesman: "All right, I am taking you back to the garage, and [then] I am heading along the border [as] I know how to run the car." Columbus was about one hundred miles away and he believed that the open country along the way would provide him with ample opportunity to learn the intricacies of driving.

Entering Columbus, Walker learned that the cavalry had already crossed the border in pursuit of Villa. He thereupon loaded the Henderson with guns, gasoline and oil and took off in pursuit of the column. Due to the primitive roads, the Henderson gave him trouble. Nevertheless, Walker was able to make contact with the troopers at Namiquipa. There Walker and three other civilians who had been hired as guides by the Army were ordered to set up their camp in a small arroyo apart from the troops.

A few days later, Captain William O. Reed, Sixth Cavalry Special Services Officer, entered the civilian area.² Thinking that the captain might appreciate a drink Walker, who had procured two dozen bottles of ten cent Sunny Brook Whiskey in Columbus before his departure, offered some to the captain. Walker stated later that after having made this gesture he could have had anything he wanted as whiskey was a rare commodity.

The Expeditionary Forces had three Dodge automobiles, one mechanic, and two El Paso taxi drivers. The mechanic, tired of the wet ground and the lack of blankets, wanted to return to El Paso. One of the few practical methods available for such a trip was by automobile. Consequently, Walker offered to trade his Henderson for the mechanic's job. At first the mechanic thought that the Henderson might be stolen property, but when Walker produced a bill of sale, a bargain resulted. The mechanic left for El Paso with the Henderson and Walker took the Dodge, which belonged to the Army, and the mechanic's job.

About April 1, 1916, the Chief of Staff, Lieutenant Colonel De Rosey C. Cabell, decided to overtake the main body of the cavalry which was about 150 miles south of Namiquipa.³ All three Dodge automobiles went with Cabell. Almost from the beginning, Walker though inexperienced, was the expedition's favorite driver because he bore arms, whereas the others did not. His weapons were his own property, as the Army did not furnish weapons to civilians.

A major problem during the Punitive Expedition involved the procurement of fodder for the cavalry horses. The feed had to be trucked-in from Columbus, several hundred miles to the north. One day, some Mexicans, who had been employed by the Army, reported to First Lieutenant George S. Patton that large amounts of corn were available at Santa Maria, a village about twenty-five miles distant. As one of Pershing's aides, Patton had lacked opportunity to see action. He now dreamed of an engagement with the enemy.

In an effort to collect the corn, Patton, Walker, and Emil Holmdahl, an adventurer who killed for pleasure, drove the three Dodges to Santa Maria where, as had been reported, they found stacks of corn. They then drove to a large ranch house about two miles from the village with Patton and Holmdahl in the lead, and Walker acting as a rear guard.⁴ There they were fired upon by three Mexicans. Claims have been made that Patton shot all three of the Mexicans, but Walker says that this was not true; Holmdahl, much faster with a gun than Patton, killed at least one of them. Walker himself killed the third one as he ran along a stone wall. Walker says that the Mexican could have jumped over the wall and escaped but, instead, he ran along the side of the wall, and Walker, to

use his own words, "nailed him."

The men placed the bodies in one of the Dodges and hauled them back to camp for identification. This incident gave Patton the nickname of "blood and guts." According to the story prevalent at that time, the dead men lay on the ground and Colonel "Old Iron Pants" Johnson, surveying the gore on Patton's clothing and seeing the bodies, remarked: "Look at the dirty bastards; look at the blood and guts on those dirty bastards."

Present with the expedition was a lieutenant who had been promoted from the ranks due to his knowledge of several languages. Walker called him an arrogant Mexican-Italian. Once he rode with Walker over a rough road and began to complain about Walker's driving. "I could not help it," Walker related later, "because the road was rough and the Dodge not very comfortable." Anyway, Walker, growing weary of the lieutenant's complaints, invited him to drive, and at the same time, to give a lesson in the art of driving. As Walker stepped from the Dodge, he opened the choke, an action the lieutenant did not notice. The car ran well for about fifty yards, and then it began, in Walker's words, "to buck just like a horse on account of the choke being full out." Within moments, the Dodge stopped, and the lieutenant was unable to restart the engine. With a "Well, if the car will not run, I will walk into camp," the lieutenant departed on foot. Walker waited a few minutes before restarting the engine, then raced ahead to await the arrival of his chagrined lieutenant.

With the exception of a few minor incidents, the expeditionary forces had seen no action since they crossed the border. As a result of this inactivity, Walker and about five other civilians resigned their positions with the Army, and returned to Columbus. About a year later, Walker became a Deputy Sheriff, employed by the Department of Justice in Globe, Arizona. There he was responsible for the arrest of Pete Berruchow, "Chief of the Black-handers," and this Mafia leader's subsequent deportation to Italy in 1918. Walker remained in Globe until, as he later stated, "things quieted down," and then went elsewhere to continue his adventurous life.

REFERENCES

1. The author would like to extend his thanks to Mr. William Walker and his daughter, Betty Juanita Walker, who spent a great deal of time and effort in ascertaining the information used in this paper, and to Dr. Haldeen Braddy, Professor of English, and Leon Metz, Archivist, at the University of Texas at El Paso, where William Walker's papers are now lodged. Unless otherwise cited all material in this paper was taken from the Walker papers.
2. Frank Tompkins, *Chasing Villa*, (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania: Military Service Publishing Company, 1934), 257.
3. *Ibid.*, 257.
4. Walker believed the position of rear guard to be very dangerous, as the rear guard usually became the primary target during an ambush. See a similar account of this episode by Haldeen Braddy, *Pershing's Mission in Mexico*, (El Paso, Texas, 1966), 41-42.

THE SMITH-FLAHRITY FIGHT

notes by EUGENE O. PORTER

[EDITOR'S NOTE: *This anonymous article was taken from the EL PASO HERALD of February 19, 1894. The writer described the fight as "Science against Strength." He wrote: "It was one of the most stubbornly contested fights in the History of the Ring, but Science conquered weight and strength in the end — only a Few Blows Struck, but every one counted."*

The article gives a round-by-round account of the fight but we have omitted all mention of rounds 2 to 31, inclusive, because they lack interest and add nothing to the story.]

The long expected and much talked-of prize fight, between Australian Smith and Dave Flahrity, was decided yesterday morning by Smith putting Flahrity to sleep in two hours and seven minutes, after thirty-two rounds of hard fighting.

It was the best fistic exhibition ever given for the benefit of El Paso's citizens, and everybody was satisfied. A number of gentlemen interested in athletic sports engineered the affair to a successful finish. The special train, consisting of three coaches, bound for the battle-ground, left the Southern Pacific Depot promptly at 9:30 a.m. Up to the departure of the train, the location selected for the fight was known only to the select few, and speculation was rife as to whether Texas, New Mexico or Mexican soil had been chosen. A run of about four miles settled the question as the train stopped at Rogers' siding,¹ across the line in New Mexico.

After a short delay the ring was pitched about fifty feet from the track, and shortly afterwards the principals appeared, accompanied by their seconds.

The scene was enlivened by the presence of a few Mexican women who, seated on the sides of the hills, eyed with marked admiration the well-developed muscles of the combatants.

Australian Smith² was the first of the pugilists to put in an appearance, and the round of applause which greeted him made it evident that most of the crowd were his partisans. He was accompanied by Lane,³ Drowd⁴ and Pigg,⁵ who attended to his corner until the end of the mill. A moment later Flahrity stepped over the ropes, with his seconds, Reddy Gallagher,⁶ Ritchie⁷ and G. L. Twist. The Australian was dressed in blue trunks, while Dave toed the scratch in black knee breeches and a green sash.

Z. F. Merrill⁸ was chosen as referee in the articles of agreement for the fight, and at the ring side Theodore Eggers⁹ was selected as official time keeper.

Upon stepping into the ring Smith offered to bet \$70 on himself, and the amount was immediately raised by his friends to \$100, but no takers

were found. L. S. Irvin¹⁰ held a watch on behalf of Flaherty and Smith's interests in that respect were looked after by Walter Lane. The referee announced that Messrs. A. K. Albers,¹¹ Alf. Hampton,¹² C. W. Fassett,¹³ M. C. Edwards,¹⁴ Jas. Magoffin¹⁵ and Dr. Vilas¹⁶ would act as judges in conjunction with himself in seeing that the programme was properly carried out. Drs. White,¹⁷ Albers, and Vilas were appointed to determine a knock out, and to give their professional services if necessary. A few bets were made for small amounts, but from the numerous offers which went begging, there was obviously not very much Flaherty money on the ground.

"Gentlemen, shake hands," was called at 10:48 o'clock, and the gladiators advanced promptly from their respective corners. Smith extended his right, which was decorated with the two-ounce glove provided for the occasion. Flaherty seized it in both of his, gave a pump handle jerk, and let go. One minute later the call of "time" brought both men to their feet for business.

First round.—Both men cautious and watching for an opening. Billy smiling all the time. Flaherty evidently determined to remain on the defensive. No blow struck.

* * *

Thirty-second round.—Smith reached for the jaw with his left but missed. A clinch. Smith gets him on the jaw with his left. Flaherty on the run. Another clinch. Smith hits him on the left ear. Another clinch. Smith closes him into the corner, strikes him in the mouth, and follows it immediately with one under the jaw. Flaherty goes down. He makes an attempt to rise but cannot do so and is counted out.

As Flaherty lay against the ropes, dazed from the stunning effects of the knock-out blow, Smith's friends rushed into the ring, raised him on their shoulders and carried him to his car.

The enthusiasm was unbounded, and the cheering could have been heard for miles. The victor accepted the tributes to his prowess in his usual modest manner, and gave his vanquished opponent credit for the good fight he had made.

Flaherty's friends went to his assistance, and soon had him on board the train, which at once started on the return trip. As soon as the train was in motion, Theodore Eggers took up a collection for the benefit of the defeated pugilist, and a good purse was the result, Smith also chipping in a generous amount. Flaherty showed the effects of the terrible punishment he had received, while Smith apparently was as fresh as when he entered the ring.

One of the incidents of the fight was the passing of the regular passenger train, the passengers crowding onto the platforms and filling the windows, waving their hats and handkerchiefs in wild enthusiasm.

The special was met upon its arrival at the depot by a large crowd, and Smith received an ovation as he stepped from his car into a carriage. Flaherty went at once to his training quarters and rested up for a while before appearing on the street.

REFERENCES

1. An official of the Southern Pacific Rail Road in the El Paso office believes that Rogers' siding was near the present brick plant in New Mexico. It was named after the man who owned the land until 1924. The Southern Pacific called the station (actually only a stop) Brickland.
2. Australian Billy Smith, also known as Uncle Billy Smith, was one of El Paso's most colorful figures. His true name was Charles Edgar Matthews. It was under this name that he served in the Spanish-American War as one of Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders. Later he served as a deputy United States Marshal. At one time he was a contender for the World's Middleweight boxing title.
Matthews was appointed chief of El Paso detectives on April 20, 1917. He remained in the Police Department until his retirement on August 1, 1941. Two weeks later he was appointed jury bailiff of the 34th District Court of El Paso County. Then on July 16, 1942, he was appointed physical director and drill master of the police force with orders to "teach policemen how to handle prisoners without having to resort to force."—*Biographical File, El Paso Public Library*.
3. Very likely Walter A. Lane, a carpenter, who resided at 207 Mesa.—*El Paso City Directory, 1895-1896*.
4. "Drowd" is very likely a typographical error. There was a C. B. Dowd, a custom inspector, residing at 212 St. Louis Street, listed in the city directory for 1895-1896.
5. D. H. Pigg was employed as a bartender at the Wigwam Saloon.—*City Directory, 1892-93*.
6. This was very likely F. A. Gallagher, a physician. He resided at 109 El Paso Street.—*City Directory, 1895-96*.
7. George B. Ritchie was a house painter.—*City Directory, 1892-93*.
8. Z. F. Merrill was city tax assessor and collector. He resided at 313 Chihuahua Street.—*City Directory, 1892-93*.
9. Theodore Eggers was the proprietor of the Wigwam Saloon. He resided at 405 North Oregon.—*City Directory, 1892-93*.
10. L. S. Irwin was a special agent of the Treasury Department. He had rooms in the Sheldon Building.—*City Directory, 1892-93*.
11. A. K. Albers was a druggist doing business as Albers and Co. His store was located in the Bronson Building.—*City Directory, 1892-93*.
12. Alfred Hampton was an immigration inspector.—*City Directory, 1895-96*.
13. Charles W. Fassett was a partner of Dan Kelly in the wholesale and retail hardware business. The firm was known as Fassett & Kelly.—*City Directory, 1892-93*.
14. M. C. Edwards was a lumber dealer.—*City Directory, 1895-96*.
15. James W. Magoffin was deputy collector of customs.—*City Directory, 1895-96*.
16. Dr. Walter N. Vilas was a physician with offices at 1001 North Stanton.—*City Directory, 1895-96*.
17. Dr. Alvard White, physician and surgeon, maintained offices at 109 El Paso Street in the Schutz Building.—*City Directory, 1895-96*.

Of the many plants growing on the mountains near El Paso, I will mention but two as the most common and useful. The one is the so-called lechuquilla, a specie of agave, whose long stiff, indented leaves, somewhat similar to those of the common agave, are used for making of their fibres a very good quality of ropes; the other, a specie of dasyllirion, is the bushy so-called sotol, whose roots are roasted and eaten, and from which an alcoholic liquor is prepared.

—Frederick Adolph Wislizenus, 1846.

BOOK REVIEWS

DALLAS SToudenMIRE: EL PASO MARSHAL

by *Leon C. Metz*

(Austin and New York: The Pemberton Press, 1969, \$6.95)

El Paso, in 1881, was like a big saloon: gunmen on the prowl from other parts of Texas came in through its east door, while through its northern portals migrated gamblers, pimps and prostitutes. Its back door was Mexico—only a stone's throw away—providing a handy escape route for those "on the dodge." This lawless element soon had the town in its grasp: the decent people cowered in their adobe homes while shouting, brawling, drunken men roamed the streets in search of a good time.

One night a mob of toughs shot the front door off Alderman Krakauer's house, and sent bullets flying through the residences of several other prominent citizens, including that of Mayor Solomon Schutz. Quite possibly, Marshal George Campbell and his deputy, Bill Johnson, were behind this riot, as an attempt to intimidate the town council into providing them with regular salaries. What little money they came by was derived from the fee system. This was not very profitable, because the two lawmen made very few arrests; in fact, most of the badmen were among those whom they counted as friends.

So, faced with the possibility of total anarchy, the town council fired Campbell and Johnson, and hired in their stead a tall Alabaman named Dallas Stoudenmire, a fearless veteran of the Confederate Army. Within a week after pinning the badge on his coat, Stoudenmire became involved in two separate gun battles in which four men were killed: two of whom were ex-marshals Campbell and Johnson.

Because he had killed George Campbell, the new marshal incurred the animosity of the Manning brothers, who were saloon-keepers and leaders of the hard faction. Also, as the author suggests, there is some indication that Stoudenmire had been feuding with the brothers prior to their respective arrivals in this town. The feud culminated in the big shoot-out of September, 1882, which left Stoudenmire lying dead in front of Frank Manning's saloon.

In this—his second book on El Paso gunfighters—Leon Metz has again demonstrated his remarkable ability as a researcher and as a writer of great perception. He shows Stoudenmire as he must have been in real life. El Paso's "Man on Horseback" who, singlehandedly, started a trend towards law and order in a frontier village.

University of Texas at El Paso

—S. H. NEWMAN

NORTH FROM MEXICO

by *Carey McWilliams*

New York: Greenwood Press, Inc., \$11.00; paperbacks, \$2.95)

This study is reprinted from the edition first published in 1950. Widely acknowledged as the seminal work in its field, the book documents the history of the Mexican-American people, a group once described by one of its members as "the best kept secret in America."

North From Mexico is the first book to chronicle the full sweep of the drama of events and people in the borderlands of Mexico and the United

States. Starting with the days of the roaming Spanish explorers, long before the permanent English settlements in North America, the story comes down through the era of the present-day economic and industrial activity in the Southwest. In effect, the book is as much an essay in the heretofore "unwritten" social history of the Southwest - its agricultural, industrial and economic beginnings, and above all its labor history - as it is of the Spanish-speaking minority.

In his introduction to this new edition, Mr. McWilliams outlines major developments in the Mexican-American movements since the book's original publication. Specifically, he details the 1960 Presidential campaign in which the Spanish-speaking vote, Mr. McWilliams insists, figured prominently in a presidential election for the first time; the legislation referring to Mexican farm labor that terminated in the "grape pickers strike" in California under the leadership of Cesar Chavez; the work of the Equal Rights Opportunity Commission in Albuquerque, New Mexico; the political, educational and economic gains made by Mexican-Americans that have resulted in the rise of a middle class; and the growth of an emerging new leadership to replace the "Uncle Tom" or "Tio Tomás" variety who has tried to improve his own lot by selling out the interests of the rank-and-file Mexicans they were supposed to represent. In addition, the author examines the growth of the activist organizations of the new breed of Mexican-Americans as, for example, the Mexican-American Political Action (MAPA), Political Unity for Mexican-Americans (PUMA), and the Political Association of Spanish-speaking Organizations (PASO).

Carey McWilliams is editor of *The Nation* and the author of several notable works in social history of which the best known, perhaps, is *Factories in the Field*.

University of Texas at El Paso

—EUGENE O. PORTER

THE TEXAS STATE CAPITOL

ed. by Robert L. Cotner

(Austin: The Pemberton Press, \$5.95)

The story of the construction of the Texas State Capitol is as incredible as any yarn concerning Texas. It contains nearly all of the elements for an interesting tale, e.g. the people's desire for an impressive building, methods of financing (3,000,000 acres of land selling to the XIT corporation for fifty cents an acre), stupidity, traces of petty larceny, labor troubles, political chicanery, and so forth. Missing are large assortments of fraud, and shooting in the streets.

The entire book hangs together on the basis of four separate essays. The first deals with the project as a whole, and does a reasonably complete unfolding of the big picture. The second essay deals with the labor crisis. Texas wanted the stone cutting to be handled by convict labor — at sixty cents a day. The unions objected, picket lines went up, strong words were uttered. Finally the state hired stone cutters from Scotland, but obtained little work from them due to law suits. The third essay explains the activities of then Attorney General James S. Hogg. His complaints about the structure are defended. Heretofore, while most accounts have characterized him as a political demagogue who held up construction and final acceptance, this article sees the future governor as insisting that the building contract be

strictly complied with. Thanks to Hogg we now have a much more substantial capitol. The final essay takes the reader on a tour of the building, and explains the paintings, carvings, statues, layout, etc.

Although the authors do an excellent job of documentation (numerous footnotes at the bottom of every page), the handling of each essay as separate from the whole, sacrifices the dramatic qualities. Also, there is an amazing number of printed blocks that should have been rewritten into more easily digestible material. Obviously this slender edition has been printed for scholars.

Several rare photos and an index are included. For those who want the full story of the Texas State Capitol building, this is it.

University of Texas at El Paso

—LEON C. METZ

BOOK NOTICES

RECENTLY PUBLISHED BOOKS OF INTEREST

The Caporisoned Horse (c/p Books, Trowbridge Street, El Paso, Texas, \$1.95). By Richard K. McMaster.

Chronicles of the Gringos: The U. S. Army in the Mexican War, 1846-1848; Accounts of Eyewitnesses and Combatants (University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, 1968; 523 pp., illus., notes, index, \$12.00). By George Winston Smith and Charles Judah.

Cochiti: A New Mexico Pueblo, Past and Present (Southern Illinois University Press, Carbondale and Edwardsville, 1968; 618 pp., illus., biblio., notes, index, \$4.95). By Charles H. Lange.

The Grey Horse Legacy (Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1968; 427 pp., \$6.95). By John Hunt.

Navajo Folk Tales (Museum of Navajo Ceremonial Art, Inc., Santa Fe, 1967; 203 pp., illus., \$8.50). By Franc Johnson Newcomb.

New Mexico in 1850 (University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, 1968; 222 pp., illus., map, notes, appen., biblio., index, \$5.95). By Colonel George Archibald McCall; edited, with an introduction, by Robert W. Frazer.

Odyssey of a Desert Prospector (University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, 1967; 260 pp., \$2.00). By Herman W. Albert.

Plains Indian Raiders: The Final Phases from the Arkansas to the Red River (University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, 1968, 418 pp., illus., maps, notes, biblio., index, \$9.50). By Wilbur Sturtevant Nye with original photographs by William S. Soule.

The Port of Houston (University of Texas Press, \$6.75). By Marilyn McAdams Sibley.

The Rockies (Harper & Row, New York, 1968; 404 pp., biblio., index, \$8.95). By David Lavender.

The War with Mexico (Crown Publishers, Inc., New York, 1968; 192 pp., illus., notes, biblio., index, \$3.95). By Ronald Barr Chidsey.

The population of El Paso increased from 736 inhabitants in 1880 to 10,838 in 1890.

SOUTHWEST ARCHIVES

By S. H. (BUD) NEWMAN

[*This column is published as an aid to history students.*]

Title: Justice of the Peace Records, Precinct One, El Paso.

Location: University Archives, University of Texas at El Paso.

Justice of the Peace Danny Snooks and the El Paso County Commissioners Court have demonstrated their enthusiasm for keeping this bordertown's history alive by turning over the records of Precinct One to archivist Leon Metz. These include over 125 volumes of civil and criminal dockets, warrants, voter registration books and inquest reports dating from 1885 to the early 1960's. By using these in conjunction with local newspapers of the time, writers and students should be able to produce a treasure of interesting articles.

The first thing that caught my eye, upon opening the criminal docket for 1885, was a page showing how an illustrious relative of ice-house fame had been hauled into court for using "loud, vulgar and abusive language in a public place." Besides that, according to the record, he had been "cursing and swearing." On the opposite page, he was charged with "rudely displaying a pistol, commonly known as a revolver, in public." Old El Paso families would do well to thumb through the pages of this same volume in order to see how their ancestors conducted affairs before civilization set in — like arteriosclerosis — and made everybody respectable.

One would think that at the turn of the century, before freeways, computers and income taxes became common burdens, that people as a whole would have been relaxed and happy. It appears, however, that they were plagued by just as many neuroses then as they are now. The inquest records from 1902 to 1907 show that a great many folks departed from this small town by consuming large doses of all sorts of potions such as arsenic, strychnine, carbolic and nitric acid. The more prosaic-minded merely did themselves in with loaded pistols. On the other hand, when one considers the number of people who came here because of failing health, only to find that there were few jobs available and then at low pay and long hours, these records of their despondency seem less surprising. When we pine for the "good old days," we are not longing for the hardness of those times, but rather for the carefree days of youth.

A good supplement to some of these records of the middle 1890's is the *Memorandum of Court Cases* by Denny Storms, County Attorney at that time. These two volumes, preserved in the Lea-Hertzog Room of the El Paso Public Library, are a handwritten journal of the cases he prosecuted. They contain much detail not available in the official records. The most notable of the cases that Storms handled were the trials of John Wesley Hardin. He kept a running account of Hardin's local activities up until the time the famed badman was gunned down by Constable John Selman, and he gives a thorough report of his death.

POLITICAL TERMS IN UNITED STATES HISTORY

Barnburners — anti-slavery faction of the New York Democratic Party.

Bloody-shirts — Republicans who persisted in denouncing Southerners after the Civil War.

Croakers — Southern term after the Civil War for those in the South who had sympathized with the Union.

Doughfaces — Northern Democrats who cooperated in politics with the South before the Civil War.

Loco Focos — Radical wing of the New York Democratic Party in the 1820's. Also called Anti-Monopolists.

Goldbugs — those who favored the single gold monetary standard in the presidential election of 1896.

Know-Nothings — a secret political party in the 1850's, favoring the exclusive choice of native-born, Protestant Americans to political office.

Half-Breeds — liberal or reform Republicans who supported Garfield in 1880.

Stalwarts — Old Guard (Conservative) Republicans, under the leadership of Roscoe Conkling who opposed Garfield in 1880.

Mugwumps — Republicans who bolted their Party in 1884 to support Cleveland. Later, an independent voter.

Little Giants — Democratic supporters of Stephen A. Douglas.

Bull Moosers — supporters of Theodore Roosevelt in the presidential election of 1912.

Hoovercrats — Democrats who supported Hoover in 1929.

Lemonade Lucy — Lucy Webb, wife of President Rutherford B. Hayes, so-called because she served only soft drinks in the White House.

The "Bell Ringers" — supporters of the Constitutional Unionist whose candidates were Bell and Everett in the presidential election of 1860.

"Wide-Awakes" — Republican Supporters of Lincoln in 1860.

"Chloroformers" — Supporters of Stephen A. Douglas, ready to put the "Wide Awakes" to sleep.

Hernan Cortes, the conqueror of the Aztecs, provided in his will for (1) a hospital dedicated to the Immaculate Conception; (2) a convent for nuns; and (3) a college for missionaries.

The first American to appear on the banks of the Río Grande seems to have been one James Purcell of Illinois who came to Paso del Norte late in 1806, accompanied by a Frenchman named Lorenzo Durocher.

—Sonnichsen, *Pass of the North*

In 1880 Mrs. Rohman operated a hotel on the present site of the Mills building.

The first circus to spread its tents in El Paso was the John Robinson in October, 1883.

The roster of the Ohio organization, composed of former residents of the Buckeye State living in El Paso, showed a membership of 200 in 1903.

—*El Paso Herald*, August 13, 1909.

Lincoln composed his inaugural address from only four documents or references: Henry Clay's speech on the Compromise of 1850; Andrew Jackson's nullification proclamation; Webster's reply to Hayne in the "Great Debate on the Nature of the Union"; and the Constitution.

The Adams-Onís Treaty, also called the Transcontinental Treaty, was negotiated in 1819 by John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State under Monroe, and Luis de Onís, the Spanish Minister to the United States. The treaty was ratified and proclaimed in force on February 19, 1821. In addition to ceding Florida to the United States the treaty established the boundary between the United States and New Spain, later the Republic of Mexico.

General Winfield S. Scott, better known as "Old Fuss and Feathers," made two statements that were to haunt him in his presidential campaign of 1852. The first was in the nature of an apology to the Secretary of War who had called at Scott's office only to find the General was out. Scott explained that he had left his office only to take "a hasty plate of soup." The second one he wrote when he was going to the Río Grande: "soldiers had a far greater dread of a fire upon the rear than of the most formidable enemy in front."

—Lorant, *The Glorious Burden*

James G. Garfield was the last of the log-cabin presidents.

Thomas Mood was the first El Paso police officer to be killed in line of duty, July 6, 1883.

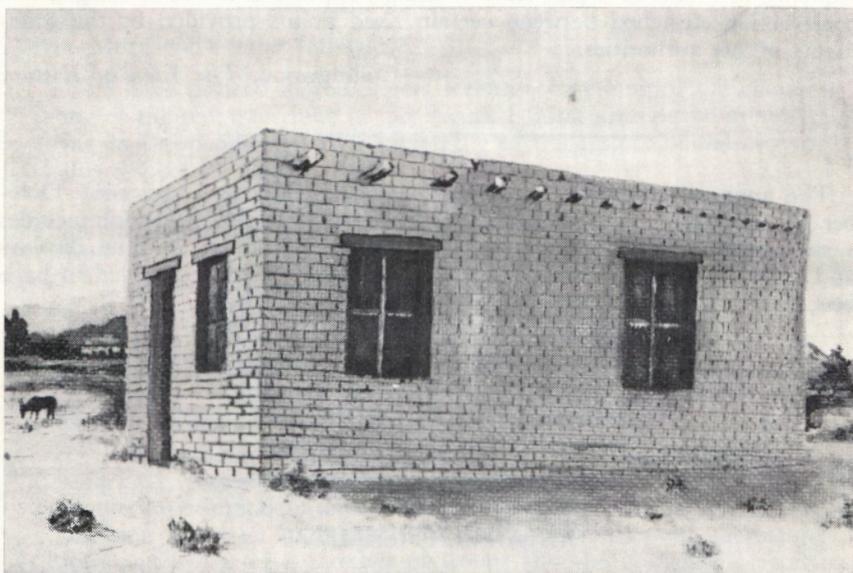
HISTORICAL NOTES

THE FIRST EL PASO PUBLIC SCHOOL

and

A LIST OF THE CITY SUPERINTENDENTS

[EDITOR'S NOTE: *we wish to take this opportunity to thank Mr. Hibbard Polk, Ass't. Superintendent of Instruction of the El Paso Public School system, and Mr. A. O. Wynn, Director of Records, for their kindness in making available the material for this "Historical Note" and also for the accompanying photograph. The photograph was made from an oil painting donated to the El Paso Public Schools by the late Mrs. Adria Brennand. Incidentally, Mrs. Brennand as Adria Miller was one of the first students to enroll in this school.*]



The first public school to be operated with tax money in the city of El Paso was opened on March 5, 1883. Mr. D. A. McKay was employed as principal at a salary of \$135 a month. He was to use his own "furniture" which included a blackboard, a few desks and a switch. The building was located on San Antonio Street near the site of the present Court House.

The school was opened to children between the ages of 6 and 18. Fifty-three were enrolled on the first day and 10 more on the second. During the month of March altogether 107 students were enrolled. This large number necessitated the employment of another teacher and Miss Laura English was appointed at a monthly salary of \$83.

The following is a list of the Superintendents of the El Paso Public School System along with the dates of their administrations:

Calvin Easterly	1885 - 1890
W. H. Savage	1890 - 1894
G. P. Putnam	1894 - 1908
F. M. Martin	1908 - 1909
N. R. Crozier	1909 - 1914
R. J. Tighe	1914 - 1919
A. H. Hughey	1919 - 1951
Dr. Mortimer Brown	1951 - 1956
Dr. H. E. Charles	1956 -

HISTORY is wholly a reasoned knowledge of what is transient and concrete . . . The historian's picture of his subject, whether that subject be a sequence of events or a past state of things, appears as a web of imaginative construction stretched between certain fixed points provided by the statements of his authorities.

—Collingwood, *The Idea of History*

The annual "Calamity Jane Days," held at Princeton (Missouri), October 6-7, is sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce. The celebration includes a stagecoach robbery, parade, melodrama performances, antique displays and a horse show. Calamity Jane, heroine of the West, is believed to have been reared in Princeton.

The Southwest Silver Convention met in El Paso in 1891.

AN ADVERTISEMENT

For Mexico! United States Army Recruiting Service. Wanted for the U.S. Army — ablebodied men of good character. None need apply to enter the service, just those who are determined to serve faithfully the period of their enlistment during the war with Mexico.

A bounty of \$12 will be paid to each recruiter enlisted. Also 160 acres of land or \$100 when honorably discharged, besides the monthly pay of \$7 per month, an ample sufficiency of good rations for his subsistence, and a large supply of comfortable and gentle clothing.

—*The Wheeling (Virginia) Daily Times,*
January 14, 1848

MORE ABOUT STREET NAMES

Undated Clipping from Colonel Stevenson's Scrapbook

In regard to the petition of the Local Elks Lodge and general requests that one of the principal streets of the city be changed in name to "Pershing" street, avenue or boulevard, mayor Charles Davis [1917-1923] stated on Tuesday that he did not know as yet what the council would do about it. He said that a request that Bliss Street, with the road which will be a continuance of it to Fort Bliss, be given the name in honor of Gen. Pershing, while others want Montana street so named.

The mayor rather favored changing the name of one of the residence streets, as such would not incur expense to business houses in the way of changing letter heads and advertising literature. Apropos of this change the mayor and council have received a letter from ex-mayor C. R. Morehead [1903-1905], giving a little of the history of the naming of certain streets. Brown and Noble streets mentioned in the letter were named in honor of the two men who brought the Texas Pacific railroad into El Paso.

Mr. Morehead's letter follows:

"I have noticed in the papers recently something of the changing of the name of some of the streets. I think it might be interesting to the people to know something of the history of the city in this respect.

"The first addition to the city was laid off by W. S. Hills, agent for the Campbell estate, and was named Campbell addition, in 1881.

"The second addition was laid off by O. T. Bassett and myself, Capt. Juan S. Hart being the civil engineer in the case, who came to El Paso, Feb. 1, 1880 in a stage, being advised by Col. George Noble, superintendent of the Texas & Pacific railroad, that the contract for the building of the road from Fort Worth to El Paso had been let. This is known as Franklin Heights addition.

"We purchased from Judge Joseph Magoffin for ourselves and associates, James C. Brown, president of the T. & P., Col. George Noble, superintendent, and H. L. Newman, 400 acres, of which this addition was laid off in February, 1881. [Editor's note—here follows the listing of a number of streets and the names of persons for whom the streets were named. To publish the names would be to duplicate the material in "Historical Notes" of the Summer, 1968, issue of *PASSWORD*.]

"Would like to have this recorded in your records, and published as a matter of early history of modern El Paso."

CONTRIBUTORS

HARRIOT HOWZE JONES will be remembered by readers of *PASSWORD* for her excellent articles, "The Magoffin Homestead," Vol. XI, No. 2 (Summer, 1966) and "My Father - Major General Robert Lee Howze, U. S. Army," Vol. XII, No. 2 (Summer, 1967).

Mrs. Jones appeared in the first show in which Gloria Swanson starred. It was a school play produced in the "Opera House" in San Juan, Puerto Rico, where the two girls were living with their army parents. Each was eleven years of age. The title of the play was "The American Girl." The plot concerned a staid boarding school in England to which came a rollicking American girl, played by Gloria Harriot, being the tallest girl in her class, played the part of Headmistress.

Harriot and her husband, Colonel H. Crampton Jones, U. S. Army (Ret.) have continued their friendship with Miss Swanson, having visited her several times over the years.

HAL TINKER was born in Parma, Missouri. He first came to El Paso as a soldier stationed at Fort Bliss. He retired from the Army as a C.W. 4 after twenty-four years of service. For the past two and one-half years he has served as manager of the El Paso Chamber of Commerce and as chief of the Chamber's Research and Record Division.

KENNETH A. GOLDBLATT is an instructor in English at the University of Texas at El Paso and a frequent contributor of articles and book reviews to *PASSWORD*. The holder of two master degrees, History and English, Mr. Goldblatt will begin work this fall on his doctorate in English at the University of Maryland.

DON L. BRITTAIN, a native of El Paso, was graduated from the University of Texas at El Paso in 1964. After teaching in the El Paso public schools for four years, he returned to UTEP as a graduate student in history.

S. H. (Bud) NEWMAN is assistant archivist at the University of Texas at El Paso and the editor of "Southwest Archives," one of the features of *PASSWORD*.

LEON C. METZ, archivist at the University of Texas at El Paso, is a frequent contributor of articles and book reviews to *PASSWORD*. His *Dallas Stoudenmire: El Paso Marshal*, reviewed in this issue by Mr. Newman, is his second book to be published. His first, *John Selman - Texas Gunfighter*, was reviewed in *PASSWORD*, Vol. 11, No. 4 (Winter, 1966), 171-72.

Mr. Metz is currently editing for publication a MS. titled "John Selman of El Paso." It was written by the son, John Selman, Jr.