

EL PASO HERALD

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The Elephant Butte Dam

THE Irishman who stumbled through a manhole into a coal cellar and thought he had fallen into the tender of the subway engine and was about to get a free ride, was no more mistaken than the people who think work has stopped permanently on the Elephant Butte irrigation project.

And they are wrong if they think the work has been stopped even temporarily because of lack of funds. But some people seem to have one or the other of these ideas.

There is merely a temporary stoppage pending the condemnation of the land necessary for the construction of the railroad to the damsite. There is ample money on hand to carry the work forward for a year or more without securing another cent either from congress or the reclamation service and this work will be carried forward just as soon as the court takes action in condemning the land.

The court has appointed a board of appraisers and these men will begin taking testimony in a few days. As soon as they decide what the land is worth and file their report, the court will order the land condemned. Then the government can begin its work of building the railroad to the damsite, and that will be in a very short time, possibly two or three months from now.

The owners of the land may appeal from the decision, but this will make no difference with the reclamation engineers, for the government must pay whatever the cost may be; all they need wait for is the order of condemnation; that gives them a right to take possession of the land and begin work; the matter of the price can be fought out in the higher courts, but the work can be going forward and will be going forward all the time. That is the decision of the reclamation service.

Director Newell stated recently that of the \$1,100,000 originally available for the Elephant Butte dam, only a little over 10 percent has been spent to date, leaving almost 90 percent of the original amount on hand. He declared that this would be ample enough to pay for the condemned land, finish the construction of the railroad to the damsite and leave enough money for getting the townsite in shape for the real work, as well as paying for moving machinery to Engle from the Roosevelt dam and purchasing the new machinery necessary for the dam construction.

As all this will take at least a year's time, the officials of the reclamation service are confident that there will be additional available money by that time, for it is certain that the federal bond issue will be arranged for before then, and there is every indication now that within the next three months work will again be under way at Engle, not to be stopped until the great project is completed. The outlook is splendid.

A mother to her child, 50 years from now: "Yes, son, your grandfather was a very wealthy man; he used to have beef for his table every day."

Mexico City dispatches say that Zelaya has sent for his wife. Now he will quit talking.

Says the San Antonio Express in its "40 years ago in San Antonio" column: "The El Paso stage turned topsy turvy yesterday." The El Paso stage was a bit topsy turvy for awhile this season until Frank Rich got back into the trust band wagon.

Yesterday was the birthday of a man, by many considered the greatest American poet—Edgar Allan Poe. Manuel Acuna was the Poe of Mexico, the poems of that genius bearing much sameness to those of the American. Poe was first recognized as a great poet by the French. So perhaps the Poe-Acuna talent is more Latin than Anglo-Saxon.

A Revolutionist and a Plotter

IT WILL be all right if you get an idea to go over to Juarez some day and take a pot shot at a few officials under the guise of being a Mexican revolutionist—that is if you can get back to this side of the line with a whole carcass—but it is different if you remain on this side of the international boundary stream and plan such a thing for somebody else to carry out.

Judge Maxey in federal court at San Antonio says so. In the case of Jose M. Rangel, who was convicted of attempting to start a revolutionary rough house in Mexico, the judge ruled that it is out of the jurisdiction of the United States to punish a man for taking part in a Mexican revolution, even if he did go into the fight from this side of the river, but it is not out of the province of the court to "soak it to him" if he plotted the revolution from this side of the river.

Here is the way the judge is quoted: "If Jose M. Rangel, the defendant, merely went across the river (the Rio Grande) and joined in the fight, he had every right to do so and I will so tell the jury in my charge. The indictment is not for fighting in a foreign country, but is for beginning and setting on foot of an expedition in Val Verde county (Texas)."

This is said to be the first time a ruling was ever made on this question and it is of much importance to officials and residents along the borders of the two countries.

The interurban line is not dead; only sleeping, the promoters say.

Cheer up, Mr. Weather Kicker. A sand storm may be coming next. The worst always is yet to come.

T. Roosevelt has not announced his whereabouts in nearly two days. He must be ill.

El Paso will soon have a real zoo. The alligators have served their purpose, well and long. Let the deer deer come.

They say that many saloons in Juarez will close on account of the newly inflicted high license. Don't worry—plenty left.

A 12-fingered Mexican was fined yesterday in police court for assaulting his wife. Can a man with 12 fingers assault a wife more thoroughly and successfully than a man with the customary number? The Mexican did not testify in that regard, so the matter is hidden in mystery.

The grand jury inspection of convict camps in Texas is a good move. Every state needs such an investigation and Texas in particular, in view of things that have lately developed.

Reports tell of another American revolution, this time down in Uruguay. This means another chance for adventurers from the United States. And some more may be stood up against a wall and shot. Who knows? And isn't it about time the United States ceased giving protection to its citizens who rush frantically into another country and commit such unlawful acts?

UNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

I COME from dark and solemn places, the realms of mystery, where silence broods upon the faces of both the land and sea. I come from grim and sterner valleys, unit by sun or star, where death his weird battalions rallies, and sends them near and far.

THE NORTH WIND

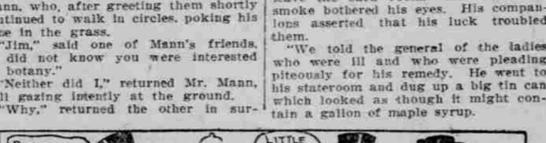
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SIDELIGHTS Along Washington Byways.

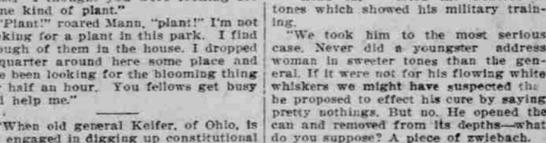
Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.—Representative James Mann, of Illinois, is one of the busiest men in congress. In addition to his laborious duties as chairman of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, he scans every bill introduced in that body and prepares to raise a few points of order or refuse unanimous consent.



"Now, there is a slight which does me good," remarked the colleague to a friend. "I had always supposed that Mann thought of nothing else but legislation, morning noon and night. And yet here he is out here in the park studying nature. Let's go over and see what new kind of plant he has discovered."



"Neither did I," returned Mr. Mann, still gazing intently at the ground. "Why," returned the other in surprise, "I thought you were looking for some kind of plant."



"When old general Keifer, of Ohio, is not engaged in digging up constitutional objections to every bill brought into the house," said a member of congress today, "and when his whilst engagements allow him a little spare time he devotes himself to relieving his brother man of all his troubles. He regards himself as particularly efficient as a doctor of seasickness."

"I was on shipboard with the general

"Lead on," cried the General in tones which showed his military training.

"We took him to the most serious case. Never did a youngster address woman in sweeter tones than the general. If it were not for his flowing white whiskers we might have suspected he proposed to effect his cure by saying pretty nothings. But no. He opened the can and removed from its depths—what do you suppose? A piece of zwieback."

"The young lady to whom he offered it just declared that she never wanted to eat again. She looked at the general's twice baked bread, turned on her side with a groan and said: 'Please send me a real doctor.'"

"Thereafter the general was barred from all statestoms whose occupants desired to forget the existence of food."

14 Years Ago Today

Knights of Pythias Memorial Service, Evangelist Sankey Enroute to El Paso

Bliss lodge 221, Knights of Pythias, held a memorial service this afternoon in memory of O. F. Leek, who died two weeks ago. The choir was comprised of Miss Marie Shelton, soprano; Miss Emma Ullman, alto; Mr. Brockebrow, tenor; Chas. Kokhar, bass; Mrs. Voss, organist. Judge J. E. Townsend delivered an address.

Ira P. Sankey, the evangelist, arrived in El Paso yesterday on route to California and is expected to address a meeting at Chopin Music hall.

Law Gasser reports that he is making considerable headway in his effort to organize a roping contest to be held during the carnival.

J. F. Satterthwaite has written Messrs. Buckler & McCarthy that the new hotel will cost \$125,000 exclusive of the land and will have 200 rooms.

Chief engineer Lower at work is comprised of R. E. Mackley, J. F. Underhill, F. D. Mason, W. K. Smith, Richard Norton, F. O. Wallace, W. E. Talbot, J. Y. Work and Jack Robinson, the latter being in charge.

INTERURBAN LINE NOT DEAD ISSUE

Company Is Now Asking Landowners For Donations of Acreage.

That the interurban railroad to the lower valley is not a dead issue, is the statement of Felix Martinez.

The El Paso-Ft. Hancock interurban company, Mr. Martinez says, has about \$75,000 subscribed in stock and about \$50,000 of this amount has been paid in. The money is now in the treasury. Winchester Cooley being treasurer.

While construction work has not been started, officers and stockholders say they are still working on the project, effort being made at this time to get land donations where cash can not be secured from the valley ranchers and land owners.

Mr. Martinez believes that \$150,000 should be paid in to insure construction and operation of the line from El Paso to Ysleta. This amount, he says, would be sufficient so the company would not have to incur indebtedness. Some time ago the interurban fran-

chise secured from the city, was extended and the county franchise is still in force as the company has done nothing work in the country, Mr. Martinez says, to hold this franchise.

\$8.00 DOWN, \$4 A MONTH GETS A LOT IN GRAND VIEW SUBDIVISION. UP LAS CRUCES IF YOU GO ON THE EXCURSION SUNDAY.

GRAND VIEW WILL SOON HAVE CITY WATER, NEW MAINS WILL RUN THROUGH THE SUBDIVISION.

INTEREST YOUR FRIENDS IN EL PASO'S GROWTH

Twenty-five Thousand Copies of the Sky Scraper Edition.

The yearly review edition of the El Paso Herald published January 12, gives a most comprehensive summary of the growth and development of El Paso. In no other way can you give your friends so much reliable information regarding El Paso and the Southwest.

LOOK AT THE MAP IN THIS PAPER FOR LOCATION OF GRAND VIEW SUBDIVISION.

DON'T MISS THE TRAIN SUNDAY MORNING.

AN EPOCH MARKING CAMPAIGN.

ENGLAND NOW LOOKS TO UNITED STATES —The English Elections

LONDON, England, Jan. 20.—The general parliamentary election now in progress in England is in many respects the most important political campaign since the ballot box was invented. The peculiar issues involved are such that whatever the result of the voting, the construction of the British empire will be radically changed.

Usually it is impossible to weigh the importance of a political campaign in advance; but from the first it has been known here that a Liberal victory would mean the reduction of the power of the house of lords to the extent that it might not veto or amend bills affecting revenues, and that a Conservative victory would mean that the power of the house of lords would be augmented and that of the house of commons reduced to a point approximately the condition of affairs before the revolution under Oliver Cromwell.

Most Exciting Campaign. Here England decides whether it will adopt the newest notions of political reform and advance toward socialism, or whether it will return to a more pronouncedly individualistic system. The campaign was the most exciting that England has ever known—far more "fast and furious" than any campaign the United States ever has known.

The most important reason for the unprecedented interest in this particular campaign is the fact that there was a real, living, burning issue. At the beginning of the campaign this issue of the people against the peers was clear-cut, and it was sufficient to get the English people thoroughly awake. Then other questions were injected, until, at the close, the speakers were compelled to discuss many side issues, each of overwhelming importance. Seldom has so much been crowded into one campaign, never has so much depended on the result of an election.

Power of Chancellor. To begin at the beginning: The Liberal party came into power in 1906 by an overwhelming majority. It attempted to legislate along "progressive" lines, but its great majority in the house of commons was of no account when the house of lords could veto or emasculate every measure. The house of lords declared the Liberal "progressive" lines, but its great majority in the house of commons was of no account when the house of lords could veto or emasculate every measure. The house of lords declared the Liberal "progressive" lines, but its great majority in the house of commons was of no account when the house of lords could veto or emasculate every measure.

The Annual Budget. Each year the chancellor of the exchequer makes up the budget, a bill providing for the collection and expenditure of all the revenues of the country. This budget goes into effect as law on the day it is introduced in the house of commons.

Lords Reject It. The budget introduced on April 29, 1909, is the cause of all the trouble. It provided for the revolutionary process of taxing land values.

After much stormy debate it was passed by the house of commons by a huge majority and sent to the house of lords. That body, on November 30, 1909, rejected and vetoed the budget, in effect, by adopting an amendment to it declaring "that the king's approval is purely perfunctory, as the crown has not exercised the right of veto since the days of queen Anne."

Some understanding of the nature of the British constitution, and of the sharp practice by politicians of both Liberal and Conservative parties, is necessary to explain this crisis. The British constitution is not a written document like that of the United States, but is the collection of governmental precedents from early times until the present.

Since the reestablishment of English affairs after the Cromwell revolution the house of lords, under the accepted constitution, has had no right to reject or materially to amend revenue bills. The budget has been exclusively the work of the house of commons, and the assent of the lords has been given just as the perfunctory approval of the king is required.

The Liberal government was unable to pass its proposed "progressive" legislation in separate bills, so the whole social reform scheme was tied up with revenue measures and introduced in the budget. In this form the budget might have been open to the charge of containing extraneous matter of legislation not strictly in the revenue class—a system of legislation formerly common in the United States when "riders" were attached to appropriation bills. In England the system is called "tacking."

The lords might have objected to the budget on this score, but the quarrel would have been indeterminate. They did not dare to undertake a step so revolutionary as to reject the bill in toto. The "referendum" amendment was the result. By its adoption the house of lords admitted that social reform measures in the budget were "in order" and not subject to the charge of "tacking."

The campaign began with this clear-cut issue: Has or has not the house of commons the sole control of the purse strings of the nation as exercised since the days of Cromwell? The Liberals declared in the affirmative, accused the lords of defying the constitution and asked the people to return the Liberal government and to limit the power of the lords.

The Conservatives, on the other hand, did not meet the issue squarely, but set up the claim that the amendment by the lords was not a rejection but a referendum to the people. Beneath this quibble, however, conservatives were stirred to mighty effort and the peers themselves, awake to action such as they have not dreamed of in 200 years.

Waters Are Muddied. With one of the great parties thus unwilling to meet the issue which caused the election, it was inevitable that the waters should become muddied. The Conservatives, led by the former prime minister, Arthur J. Balfour of the house of commons, and by Lord Lansdowne of the peers, offered amendments, meaning protection instead of "two" to be a substitute for all the relief offered in the Lloyd-George budget and proceeded to make their campaign upon that issue.

In addition, they charged that the Liberal government had failed to provide for the adequate defense of the nation against what they declare to be an imminent attack by Germany.

Thus the two parties were in the country. Premier Asquith leading the Liberals, although all but overshadowed by the great Lloyd-George, in the defense of the budget and in the attack upon the house of lords, endeavored to keep the original issue clearly before the people. The lords and the Conservatives, who forced the referendum on that issue, themselves under the leadership of Mr. Balfour, sought to place the emphasis upon tariff reform.

Balfour's Hard Fight. Mr. Balfour has a record of many years as a free trader and also as a severe critic of the house of lords, so that his part in the campaign was difficult. But he was thoroughly in earnest in opposition to the land tax and land valuation features of the budget, and he used the best weapons at hand with which to fight. If the campaign could have been kept to the issue upon which the referendum was taken, there would never have been a doubt of the Liberal victory and the practical abolition of the house of lords. The Conservatives were forced, by the law of self-preservation, to bring in the tariff reform issue.

The Liberals tell the people that they suffer because the land is held by a few men who do not use it to the best advantage, and that these land owners must share in the burdens of public taxation. The Conservatives tell the people that free trade has brought them to their low estate and that if they will adopt a protective tariff there will be work for all the unemployed, a job for every man, and that the foreigner will pay the taxes to run the government. To American ears the campaign thunders strangely familiar.

Look to United States. Not least among the interesting features of this remarkable campaign is that both parties have gone to the United States for precedents and examples to prove their causes. The Liberals have pointed out that all land is taxed in America, and the Conservatives have retorted with the amazing discovery that the land tax has kept down the price of real estate in Boston! The Conservatives have pointed to the high wages and prosperity of the American workmen as the product of the protective tariff, and the Liberals have retorted with the price of butter and eggs in Kansas City.

The chief interest is quoted in attacking the house of lords, and Alexander Hamilton is brought forth to defend that institution. Mother England seems quite ready to learn something from the Yankees, but at the same time she has much to teach the United States about the business of conducting campaigns and managing elections. Tomorrow—II. Politics on Billboards.

The Tired Business Man

Tells Friend Wife That Sara's Salary Could Speak for Her. BY WALTER A. SINCLAIR.

"SEE that the Diving Sara is going into the music halls," said Friend Wife. "What a comedown!"

"Comedown nothing!" exclaimed the Tired Business Man. "She probably wants to cut into some of that luscious money that is going to the two-day sisterhood. Why shouldn't she be as big an attraction as a troupe of trained dogs or a diving young person in a silk handkerchief, or the little lady who can wear several different styles of trousers without looking like a man? I'm strong for Sara of the 'alls and a good home show."

"I presume that you think she hasn't the class to come on and close the show after two rollicking comedians have used up the entire contents of a seltzer bottle and worn a slapstick to a toothpick. Maybe you think she wouldn't draw as well as the \$10,000 peach with a coming out costume who shows a pair of shiny, clickable dumbbells for an admiring audience."

"Possibly you think she wouldn't get as good a hand as the almost human baboon who appears in a dress suit and almost convulses his audience with laughter by refusing to smoke anything but foreign cigars. I don't know if she has lost her voice, but a legit is supposed to lose her voice before she can sing in the 'alls. If she hasn't, leave it to Sara to lose it. And if a juggling turn is needed—well, Sara has juggled with the hearts of men since our ancestors could remember, and it was some juggling, too."

"Aside from the fact that she is a vine Sara shouldn't be worth \$2000 a



"KILLS AND SCOTCH BALLADS."

grandmother I can't see why the Di-week appearing twice per day in a closer-than-a-brother costume and doing a dive into a tank of regular water. She might even vary the program by filling the tank with real tears, for when it comes to weeping at the drop of a handkerchief, Sara has the late Niobe looking like a cure for the blues.

"Of course, it might jar on the sensibilities of some to have Sara come out and do a trapeze act or trip dived forth in baby frock and pink stockings to sing a song working up to 'And then to him did say'; or to have her appear in 20 minutes' sidewalk conversation about 'Who wuz that lady I seen you coming up the street with today?' 'That wuz no lady; that wuz my wife.' 'She couldn't do a clog now, I suppose and I doubt exceedingly that she would be featured in kills and Scotch ballads, although we would gladly overlook the ballads. Neither could our wildest fancies picture her as coming on in knee high skirts and wooden soled shoes to trill 'Meet Me When the Clock Is On a Strike.' And she isn't there with that baby grand upholstery to do the whirlwind fleet act while hollering 'Folks Say I Suffer from Dementia, but I Care Not.' Also there is no more market for Salomes, especially since the tariff has made it almost prohibitive to import these cheap paper labor Salomes of Europe. 'And it would make no difference if vaudeville audiences could not understand French."

"Why?" asked Friend Wife. "Her salary could speak for her," said the Tired Business Man. Copyright 1910, by the New York Evening Telegram (New York Herald Company). All rights reserved.

LAS CRUCES WILL ENTERTAIN MORE PEOPLE SUNDAY THAN EVER BEFORE IN HER HISTORY.

DROP EVERYTHING AND GO TO LAS CRUCES SUNDAY.

Less we forget, let's keep our money at home and still get the best, Globe Flour.

THE FOURTH ESTATE Novelized by FREDERICK R. TOOMBS From the Great Play of the Same Name by Joseph Medill Patterson and Harriet Ford.

This Great Story Starts In The Herald Saturday