

EL PASO HERALD

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HERALD TRAVELING AGENTS. Persons solicited to subscribe for The Herald should beware of impostors and should not pay money to anyone unless he can show that he is legally authorized.

Mark the Historic Sites

THE publication today in The Herald of the photograph and description of the little home in Ciudad Juarez where Benito Juarez, Mexican patriot president, slept when a refugee on the border, adds another chapter of interest to the history of El Paso and immediate vicinity, rich in historic incident and lore.

Few, if any El Pasoans, realized that such a building existed. The people of modern El Paso in general have not fully realized the historical importance of this city and section and it has been The Herald's endeavor to place before them certain facts bearing on important events of the past, that would bring them to a realization and appreciation of such historical surroundings.

The little sister city of Ciudad Juarez is intimately associated with the government of Mexico in the darkest days of the republic and many of its historic spots have been marked, but this unpretentious little home has not been. The people of Juarez ought to make an effort to secure it if possible and convert it into a museum, leaving the bedroom occupied by Gen. Juarez just as it was when he slept there, and utilizing the other rooms for relics which they may collect from time to time.

But El Paso has many more places of historic interest than the sister city of Juarez, as this city figured in more history making episodes, though none of them were so great as that in which old Paso del Norte figured when it entertained and housed the man who was to throw an emperor's yoke from the shoulders of his people.

The site of El Paso's old city hall, where the first city councils made laws for the little village, now occupied by a beer saloon; the site of the old cotton-wood, where the official notices used to be posted, near the corner of the present City National bank; the location of old Fort Bliss, where the federal troops surrendered to the confederates, and where the confederates later capitulated to the federalists; the home of the one time famous McGinty club, El Paso's first real live address; a site just about to disappear under the hands of modern workmen; the site of the first custom house, somewhere down on South Oregon street, and many other localities of importance should be marked now while men are still living who can point them out.

Every city in the country has taken the pains to mark its historic sites for the benefit of posterity and future generations and El Paso ought to do so. The pioneers have started a work of collecting relics and they might now solicit the aid of other enthusiastic El Pasoans and make arrangements for marking the various historic points about the city. Suitable tablets would not cost much and they could be attached to the building now in existence or to be erected, so that for all time the point will be marked.

The Herald has long made a point of collecting reminiscences from the old timers and printing them in the hope of arousing interest in the history of El Paso and vicinity. These publications will continue from time to time as the articles develop or can be prepared and The Herald hopes to see the work of marking historic sites taken up and carried to a successful termination. Let the pioneers start it.

Ex-mayor Sweeney as an attorney before the city council seems to be a winner every time.

Unlike the fool who fires the unloaded gun, the man who drops the dynamite box does not have to suffer the bangs of conscience afterwards.

It is generally admitted that anything belongs to you when you have paid for it, therefore a man shouldn't say a woman's hair is not her own; it is a reflection on her credit standing.

El Paso's High School Work

ANOTHER school year has closed in El Paso and seventeen more graduates are the product of the high school, while several times that number leave the graded schools and begin upon their work of higher education at the city's most advanced educational institution.

The graduating class is much larger this time than in recent years, a most encouraging indication of the position taken by the people of the city towards education. A few years ago a class of five or six was about all that ever graduated; now the classes are growing year by year. Of course the population has increased, but not in proportion to the increase in numbers in the graduating classes of the high school. This is most encouraging, but is still far short of the ideal. Out of a scholastic population as great as El Paso's, a class even of seventeen is very small. It is believed, however, that there will be a tendency in the future among the boys of the graduating classes of the grammar schools to continue in the high school work.

The manual training appears to interest them largely and this may have a tendency to keep many of them in the school. It has been considered by many boys and parents as well that in putting in four years in the high school, unless they intend to fit themselves for professional careers, they were losing valuable time that might be spent in befamiliarizing themselves with some useful trade or getting a start in a business way. With manual training, they get a splendid start for many of the useful trades, at the same time they are acquiring their education in other lines, and it serves also to brighten up the ordinarily dull routine of a school day. It is well that there is something of this character to attract them, for while the manual training work not only serves to get them started well if they choose a trade for a livelihood, it helps to keep them interested and in school, and if it serves no other purpose, it is well this is something, for a boy is young enough to start in to learn a trade after graduating from the high school as young as most of them graduate these days.

There's one advantage in being poor—a man never has to sue his wife for divorce because she fell in love with the chauffeur.

A girl in your own automobile is worth three in the other fellow's machine, and sometimes costs just as much when the roadhouse meal is ordered.

It is just as well to be cautious while the smallpox is prevalent in this section and the city and county officers seem to have realized this and to have taken every possible precaution.

UNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

THE wedding day is bright and gay, the bride is blushing, like a posy; a little happy pair are free from care as on their honeymoon they move. A little while they live on smile and glance, and whisper adoration; but honey-moons pass by fitsoons, and then there comes a strained relation. The husband moans when eating pies suggestive of some kind of leader; he gives a whoop sighs when eating pies suggestive of some kind of leader; he gives a whoop when tasting soup that makes his inside run together. He never thought before he brought the blooming damsel to the altar to ask if she could cook so he could eat her grub and never failer. The bride is filled with grief and chilled with dread; the skies seem dark above her; he stays away for half a day, and doesn't swear he'll always love her. Have patience, thought! This phantom woe will pass away, as they grow younger! The bride will take a dazzling cake, and lie to soothe her husband's hunger! And he will learn to pause and take, when pleasing for his daily duty, and tell his wife that she's his life, his solace and his dream of beauty!

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Over Mason

STRAIGHT TALKS WITH BOYS AND MEN WEALTH FROM WASTE: III

LINEN is made from flax and though America is the largest flax-growing country in the world, there is not a yard of linen woven from this product. We imported last year \$117,000,000 worth of linen fabrics from Russia, Germany, Belgium, Ireland and other European countries, while we could manufacture from our own flax enough linen to add one billion dollars to the wealth and commerce of the nation.

A prominent New York business man recently said that he had traveled west on the train for 24 hours on the stretch through burning flax and was never out of sight of this waste and that the whole country was under a pall of smoke like the forest fires of Michigan.

The annual growth of flax in America amounts to about eight million tons. This produces twenty-six million bushels of flaxseed, which in turn gives over seventy million gallons of oil in value equal to about \$9,000,000, about one-twentieth the value if the fibre were turned into linen, as the same eight million tons would produce almost three million tons of flax fibre which could command a price of between \$200 and \$400 a ton for the purpose of linen manufacture or over a billion dollars for the whole.

In the manufacture of silk we have \$110,000,000 invested, in that of wool, \$271,000,000 and in that of cotton \$720,000,000, but not a dollar in the manufacture of linen from American flax.

This waste of over eight million tons of flax fibre which is burnt up every year is not only a waste but a national sin, which if it does not cry to heaven for vengeance, at least should cry out to the consciences of our men of wealth who could turn it into a source of wealth and enrich tens of thousands of the poor of this country by giving them employment. Think of the mills that could be started, the hum of the industry that would make music in the ears of the idle masses by giving them profitable work.

Despite the fact the new tariff revision has materially advanced the duty to 60 percent ad valorem on flax and flax products from European countries, we still are increasing our imports and giving no thought whatever to the fact that within our own gates we could

14 Years Ago Today Hotel Committee Meets. Burglars Are Busy in Town.

There was a meeting of the hotel committee of 15 yesterday at the Shelton, when a committee composed of J. P. Dieter, M. B. Davis, Sam Schutz and George Buchanan were appointed a committee to wait on Judge Crosby relative to the purchase of this land for a hotel site. Judge Crosby this morning received the committee and told it to wait on Mrs. Crosby.

The Mexican Central train was three hours late this morning owing to a derailed freight near Chihuahua. No one was hurt in the wreck. George Bovee, the crack rider, is out with a challenge. Deputy marshal George Majors brought in two Mexicans from Sierra Blanca this morning and they will be

With The Exchanges

THE GIRLS OF MANDALAY. From Huntington Beach (Cal.) News. "You should see," says Frank Carpenter, in the El Paso Herald, "the girls of Mandalay." Well, judging by photographs of their costumes, that wouldn't be much trouble.

THEY WERE BANKERS. From Globe (Ariz.) Silver Belt. Those Texas bankers who were arrested in El Paso while enjoying a Salome dance, driven to the station in a patrol wagon and forced to plank down \$5 ball money, may be rather slow in giving evidence of their full appreciation of the joke.

POLL TAX AND SCHOOLS. From Mesa (Ariz.) Free Press. In Texas the poll tax is \$1.75 per year, of which \$1.00 goes to the school fund. Even at this low rate, the El Paso Herald says that some very mean men object to paying it. Probably there are men who have never learned to read, and hence see no use for maintaining the public schools.

HERALD A BOOSTER. From Deming (N. M.) Graphic. The El Paso Herald keeps right on handling us nice bouquets, the Sunday edition containing the following editorial mention: "The great basin known as the Mimbres valley, though appar-

House of Representatives May Become Democratic Through Gerrymandering

MANY POSSIBILITIES OFFERED.

By Frederic J. Haskitt

CONGRESS will reappoint the membership of the house of representatives according to the results of the several states will apply the result of that reapportionment by redistricting their states. Under the American system of politics the minority always wins, and the majority is bound to respect. About a century ago, in fact on the heels of the reapportionment under the census of 1850, the Republican legislature of Massachusetts, under the domination of governor Edward Gerry, redistricted the districts so that the federalists could not elect members of congress.

A map having been drawn strongly outlined hung over the desk of Benjamin Russell, an ardent federalist partisan editor. Gilbert Stuart, the celebrated painter whose portrait of Washington has become the accepted likeness of the Father of his country, came into Russell's office one day, took his pencil and added wings and claws to the dragon on the map. He then said: "How will that do for a salamander?" "Better say gerrymander," growled Russell. And thus was coined the word "gerrymander" to designate a practice which, from the beginning of our political history usually has controlled the political party destinies of the country.

The census probably will show an increase in population of about 15,000,000 in the entire country. It is probable that the influential western states will consent to a relative loss in representation in order that the size of the house of representatives may not be increased. The probabilities are that from 35 to 70 new members will be added to the house. If the present apportionment ratio of 134,182 should be maintained there will be 66 additional members in the house and 34 legislatures will be called upon to redistrict their states to provide for the election of the additional members.

Redistricting Depends on Election. If the democrats should succeed in gaining control of the house of representatives at the coming election the reapportionment undoubtedly will be made by the present congress during its last session, which will begin next December, after its successor has been elected by the Republicans in November, the work of reapportionment may be postponed to the 62nd congress on account of the chaotic party conditions now prevailing in the house.

Now that the civil war has the reapportionment by the Democrats in 1850, after the census of 1850, congress was increased by the addition of 50 members. This was done by the 42nd congress in which there was a Republican majority of 23 in the house and 28 in the senate.

The 45th congress, after the census of 1850 added 32 new members to the house, so that congress there was a Republican majority in the house of 14, and in the senate of 14. The reapportionment was made after the 48th congress had been elected in which there was a Democratic majority in the house, and a Republican majority in the senate. The reapportionment following the census of 1850, adding 21 members to the house. That congress had a Republican majority of eight in the house and in the senate.

Several houses on the north side of town have been robbed lately and the work is believed to be that of clever Mexican burglars. Travel over the Santa Fe is so heavy that extra trains will be run each way east of Albuquerque in the near future. Private soldiers from Fort Bliss gave a dance at the courthouse last night. The cash meat market was robbed last night, a number of chickens and some money having been stolen. Metal market: Silver, 67-78c; lead, \$2.97; copper, 16c; Mexican pesos, 53c.

One of the reasons why the Republicans have had such a comfortably safe margin in the house ever since the last reapportionment is that after the increase in the number of members in the state legislature proceeded to redistrict the states. In all of the eastern, central and western states the legislatures sitting in 1901 were Republican.

In 1893, although the reapportionment was by a Republican congress in its expiring term, the gerrymanders were in the hands of Democratic legislatures which had been captured from the Republicans in the great Democratic landslide which followed the enactment of the McKinley tariff bill in 1890. A Democratic legislature in Michigan that year erected a district which resembled the hub and spokes of a wagon wheel. It was one of the most curious

gerrymanders in history, but it resulted in sending several Democrats to congress from what had been a rock-ribbed Republican state, and it also gave part of the electoral vote of Michigan to Cleveland in 1892. New York, Indiana and other whilom doubtful states were carefully gerrymandered by the Democrats with the result that the Fifty-third congress showed a Democratic majority in both houses for the first, last and only time since the civil war.

The split in the Democratic party on the money question resulted in sweeping Republican victories in 1894 and 1896. In 1898 the Democrats made considerable gains, although most of the Democratic gerrymanders had been abolished and new maps had been drawn by Republican draughtsmen. Then came the last apportionment, the subsequent gerrymandering by Republican legislatures and five successful Republican congressional campaigns.

Republicans May Lose Heavily. If the Democrats should win in the congressional elections in November the reapportionment will be made by the present congress, but the gerrymandering will be done by legislatures yet to be elected. If the elections this fall should turn such states as Indiana, Ohio, Kansas, Nebraska and West Virginia over to Democratic legislative control, those states which had not been gerrymandered by the Democrats would lose, under ordinary conditions, fifteen members, representing on division a reduction of thirty in the majority.

Democracy Might Win. In other words, if the Democrats should win legislative control, as many as half a dozen northern and central states in the November election, they might be empowered on account of the reapportionment, to make it almost impossible for the Republicans to regain control of the house. Only once since the campaign of 1856 have the Republicans had a majority in the house of representatives which could not have been wiped out had the gerrymandering been done by Democrats instead of Republicans. As it seems probable that the south will make greater comparative gains under the new census than any other section, the possibility of a Democratic gerrymander are even more important.

Paradoxical as it may seem, it is a truth that the gerrymander of a state by the minority party accidentally in control, provides the only adequate means of a fair division of representation between the majority and minority. For instance, there are approximately a half million Democratic voters in Pennsylvania who are out-voted by three-quarters of a million Republicans. Although there is a Republican majority in the state of a quarter of a million, only 50 percent of the votes cast are Republican.

In the present house of representatives Pennsylvania has thirty-two members, only five of whom are Democrats. The state is, of course, gerrymandered by the Republicans, and it may be said that the job has been most artistically executed.

If the Democrats, by some miracle, were to gain control of the next legislature in Pennsylvania they would gerrymander the state in such a way that they would have twenty-four and the Democrats sixteen representatives. This would give the voters of both parties representation in congress in approximately the ratio of the vote cast in the state.

The same thing is true in Tennessee, where the Republicans have 46 percent of the votes and only two out of ten, or 20 percent, of the representation in congress.

Many Queer Districts. There have been few times in the history of the nation when the political complexion of the lower house of congress has not been changed by the simple device of the gerrymander.

As it is now, the gerrymanders are frequently and wonderfully made. Arkansas has a district shaped like a pistol. Mr. Pickett of the Fifteenth Illinois district represents a shortening. Mr. Pickett of the Third Iowa district represents a monkey wrench with its jaws open. Mr. Hamlin of the Seventh Missouri district lives in one end of the hammer and the other end rests upon the handle of another sized hammer represented by Mr. Crow of the Fourteenth district.

In states like Tennessee and Kentucky the district lines on the map do not represent such queer formations, but the Republican districts in the eastern part of those states have a great many more people in them than the Democratic districts further west. Both parties are trying to utilize to the best of their ability the possibilities of the gerrymander, and the legislatures to be elected this fall probably will have it in their power to say which of the two parties shall control the house of representatives during the second decade of the Twentieth century.

Monday, "Fuel for Railroads." she would have to pay \$30 for two rooms which hitherto she has rented for \$15. Mr. Hoyt, who sent the clipping said in his letter to Mr. Callahan: "El Paso sends 500 people to the Pacific coast every summer for long stays and fully 80 percent of them go to Long Beach. The rents and the prices of property there have been at an astronomical figure heretofore and had much to do with their coming. Several people who have never gone any place but Long Beach say they will not submit to being 'held up.'"

This is the first intimation of the "doubling-up" of prices that is to come, according to this clipping. The El Paso Herald, the letter had inside information about the alleged "meeting" which has not reached any one else. Long Beach restaurateurs formally decided, recently, not to increase their prices and the hotel and apartment house proprietors say there will be no "held ups."

SOME ADVISE ADVERTISING. From Long Beach (Cal.) Telegram. Some adverse advertisements which is uncalled for has been given Long Beach in an El Paso, Texas, newspaper. E. S. Callahan yesterday received from an El Paso restaurateur, who is an old friend, a letter which was enclosed a clipping from that newspaper. It read something like this: "High Prices in Long Beach. Landlords of Hotels Double Prices. El Paso people who are thinking of going to Long Beach this summer had better go with plenty of money. An El Paso woman has written that the hotel and apartment house proprietors and keepers of restaurants had taken a meeting and decided to double prices from May to August. She wrote

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RESULTS SURPRISING. You'll be surprised at the results you will get from a small want, rent or for sale ad in The Herald. Will not cost more than 25c to 50c. Phone Bell 115, Auto 1115 and tell the girl.

PIONEER PHILOSOPHY.



It's getting so now that when a lawyer clears a man everybody knows is guilty, the people begin running that lawyer for prosecuting attorney, governor, or something. I used to figure on running that kind of a fellow out of the country.

FAVORS THE SHIP SUBSIDY MEASURE

Its Author Speaks in Congress on the Points in Its Favor.

Washington, D. C., May 21.—Representative William E. Humphrey, of Washington, who has given his name to the ship subsidy bill, reported from the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, addressed the house today and made a full explanation of the measure. Careful attention was given Mr. Humphrey by the supporters of ship subsidy among the majority party. "This bill," explained Mr. Humphrey, "merely pays for services to be rendered. It pays a stipulated amount to ships, but it demands that those ships shall first perform government service, and it demands full value for the money paid. This service is direct and of the highest importance to the government.

"They should be built on plans and specifications approved by the secretary of the navy. They must carry American boys and train them in seamanship. They must be constructed so that they can be economically and speedily converted into auxiliary cruisers. They must be ever at the call of the government in time of war. What higher services can be rendered than is here imposed—that of protecting the government?"

"If the payment under this bill is a subsidy, then the money paid for construction of a navy is a subsidy, the maintenance of an army is a subsidy, for they are for one and the same purpose—the common defence. It is neither fair nor honest to call this a subsidy bill in the sense in which that word is generally used—that is a payment to private interests without requiring any direct service to the government in return."

Turning his attention to the attitude of the minority toward ship subsidy, Mr. Humphrey said the pending Democratic measure for building up the merchant marine, known as the ship bill, was in fact a ship subsidy bill, exclusively. "After a flood of Democratic denunciation," he said, "it has remained for the Democratic minority to introduce the only genuine Simon pure, exclusively subsidy bill that has come before congress in the last seven years. It should be called 'A bill to subsidize foreign built tramps, to encourage Chinese crews, to reduce the revenue of the United States, and for other purposes.'"

The proposed 5 percent discriminating duty on imports in favor of vessels of the United States, he claimed, would result in a very unequal distribution of assistance to American shipping interests. Vessels running between the United States and South American ports, he said, would receive a very liberal subsidy under such a plan, because many of the articles imported from those countries were on the free list. At the same time, it was the South American trade, he insisted, that required the help of congress.

INFLUENCE OF AMERICA GROWS Sphere of Diplomacy of the Country Is Growing Larger.

Chicago, Ill., May 21.—At a banquet last night given by the Chicago Association of Commerce in honor of Prof. Davis Kinley, delegate of the United States to the Pan-American conference in Buenos Ayres, to be held July 3, representative D. J. Foster, of Vermont, chairman of the house committee on foreign affairs, discussed American diplomacy.

"Whether we would or not," he said, "our relations with other nations of the earth are year by year becoming more intimate, more complex, more far reaching. So year by year the problems of American diplomacy are becoming more comprehensive, more complicated, more important.

"The trend of American diplomacy," he argued, "was illustrated by the Pan-American conference and the history of the federation of republics since its inception in 1889. The basis of this union of American republics," the speaker continued, "now 29 in number, is liberty and justice and peace. We insist that the fullest liberty should be guaranteed to each individual and to each nation comprising the union. But individual liberty and national liberty can be guaranteed only where justice is firmly established and universally recognized. Justice can be firmly established only where peace prevails.

"The approaching completion of the Panama canal," he said, "entails upon American diplomacy deep problems, one of which will be its fortification by the United States." He believed that because of the great expense, the United States should ask other nations to join hands with America to protect a waterway that great highway, "Theodore Roosevelt," he said, "in his Nobel prize address at Christiania last week, sounded the keynote of American twentieth century diplomacy, the federation of the world for the purpose of peace."