

EL PASO HERALD

Established April, 1881. The El Paso Herald includes also, by absorption and succession, The Daily News, The Telegraph, The Tribune, The Graphic, The Sun, The Advertiser, The Independent, The Journal, The Republican, The Bulletin.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS AND AMER. NEWS-PUBLISHERS' ASSOC. Entered at the Postoffice in El Paso, Tex., as Second Class matter.

Dedicated to the service of the people, that no good cause shall lack a champion, and that evil shall not thrive unopposed.

Business Office... Bell Auto 115 1115
Editorial Rooms... 2019 2015
Society Reporter... 2019
Advertising Department... 116

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Herald, per month, \$30; per year, \$7. Weekly Herald, per year, \$2. The Daily Herald is delivered by carriers in El Paso, East El Paso, Fort Bliss and Tornes, Texas, and Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, at 50 cents a month.

Subscribers falling to get The Herald promptly should call at the office or telephone No. 115 before 6:30 p. m. All complaints will receive prompt attention.

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Dr. Douglas On Mexico

DR. JAMES DOUGLAS, president of Phelps, Dodge & Co., and of the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad company, has written for the American Association for International Conciliation an interesting article on the relations of the United States and Mexico, which has just been published in book form.

Tracing historically the industrial development of Mexico through the investment of foreign capital, Dr. Douglas discusses most interestingly some of the fundamental principles involved in our international policy. The writer praises the mining laws of Mexico, saying, "They are so liberal that they hardly discriminate between foreigners and natives."

Dr. Douglas's views on labor are interesting. "Both on the railroads and in the mines and smelting works," says he, "preference should always be given to native labor. There is a dearth of technical skill in Mexico, but Mexican youths can be rapidly trained into good technical workers."

Lord Kitchener may like American girls, too, but that was all a mistake about putting his picture into the story about the German brewer worker count Saturday.

Hughes As Chief Justice

IT IS said that Charles E. Hughes, New York's governor, recently appointed to succeed Justice Moody on the supreme court bench, will be made chief justice to succeed the late Melville W. Fuller.

It is regarded as certain that no one of the present justices—White, Harlan, McKenna, Holmes, Day and Lurton—will be selected to head the court.

The chief justice will not be appointed until congress meets in December, for the president does not make judicial appointments while the senate is not in session.

Governor Hughes may be regarded as essentially progressive in his views of basic principles of our government. He is conservative, but broadminded enough to recognize the fact that the constitution of our government must continually change to fit itself to new conditions.

The decision fully establishes the right of the secretary of the interior to acquire by condemnation or otherwise lands and waters in the furtherance of any reclamation project.

The decision is very broad and will permit the resumption of much work which had been suspended pending final disposition of this case in the higher courts.

Reclamation Service Decision

IN THE mass of other news of great popular interest the recent decision of the United States circuit court of appeals at San Francisco sustaining the constitutionality of the reclamation act of 1902, has perhaps not been generally understood in its full significance.

The decision fully establishes the right of the secretary of the interior to acquire by condemnation or otherwise lands and waters in the furtherance of any reclamation project. It also extends the right of the government to take over any needed private water rights in carrying out the provisions of the act.

Incidentally, the decision is in line with the broad construction of the constitution, which is a fundamental principle of the Republican party. It is a wholly beneficial law and it is well that the constitution is found to authorize its complete fulfillment.

Cecil Lyon is holding onto the Texas Republican chairmanship like an El Paso county "ring" officeholder.

UNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

Your eyes may fail and your limbs grow weak, and the blood in your veins run cold; deep lines may furrow your shrunken cheek, and your heart that was strong and bold, may do its work with a feeble beat; the road may weary your stumbling feet; you may sigh for friends that you'll no more meet—but that isn't growing old.

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A Demoralizing Petticoat The Herald's Daily Short Story

A petticoat was the cause of it. It was a dream—a scintillating, glacial confection in the rose-red hue of a winter's dawn. There were others, certainly; but one never noticed them. This was the petticoat.

I saw it on my way home, and I had only five cents in my purse. I let loose a whole flood of feminine emotions that I had been repressing for many months. One cannot afford emotions on \$10 a week. When I got back to my cheerless room, and the prima stove refused to boil my tea, I said that happiness was a delusion, and life an even greater one.

I hated my flannel blouse and respectable linen collar. I hated my pale eyes and my nose. Most of all I hated the vista of dreary days that I saw stretching before me—Then I resolved.

In the morning I breakfasted in bed and the landlady's daughter rode to the office with a note. Back came an answer—three days sick leave.

Later in the morning I went shopping. I know several families of country people who have unlimited credit at the various houses. We had ourselves once—before we fell on evil times.

I fitted myself with a green Directorate that clung in sinuous folds to my feet, and a Merry Widow hat with sweeping plumes. I ordered gloves to match, and a dainty pair of shoes with jeweled buckles; and a sheath-like petticoat with the foamy frills that the present mode demands.

I flattered to Messrs. Stern Bros., famous emporium. "Kindly step this way," (I was then Miss Shorthorn down for the season and requiring a ball room outfit).

No woman of wealth gets half as much pleasure out of a morning's shopping as I did that day. A struggling clerk with \$10 a week, and a pretty face as my only asset. That it was illegitimate pleasure was a mere detail.

A passion for buying seized me. I could not stop. I pretended I was going to set up house. I bought chairs and tables, carpets and pictures. I bought dinner sets, and breakfast sets and tea sets—and endeavored war for the kitchen.

At one place I gave the well known address of Mrs. B. and at another that of Mrs. C. I told them to send the things up at once.

I didn't care a d—n if they did or did not. I had had my pleasure out of them; but would like to hear what Mrs. B. and Mrs. C. had to say. Then I drew from the savings bank \$50—my all. There are some things credit—other people's credit—cannot buy.

The charge was obtaining goods under false pretenses. The verdict was restitution or payment, and release under the First Offenders' Act. The magistrate was a fatherly old man, and he shook his head sadly over the unfortunate case, who had hitherto been pre-eminently respectable.

The reporters looked at me sympathetically, and their papers described me as "A Sad Case."

There are heaps of things in my room sorted by the color and quality of the things. I have not worn, only recognized, lovingly, I suppose they will take them all.

As for paying for that hat and gown, I have just \$2 in the whole wide world. Roland has come again this afternoon to see me.

And the end of this story has yet to be written.

14 YEARS AGO TODAY

The State Fireman's association has adjourned after deciding to meet in El Paso next year.

The El Paso Bryan club was organized last night with the following officers: Chas. Longueure, president; J. D. Ponder, vice president; E. V. Brock, second vice president; J. A. Breck, third vice president; Frank R. Steele, secretary; Thomas O'Keefe, treasurer.

The El Paso Sportsman's club defeated the Midland nine at Sportsman's park this afternoon by a score of 17 to 8. The teams play again tomorrow.

E. Suberkrook, Mexican vice consul at Philadelphia, passed through El Paso this morning enroute home from Mexico City, accompanied by his wife.

The largest crowd of the season assembled on the plaza last night to listen to the band concert by the McGlinchy band.

William Simon arrived from St. Louis to assume the pastorate of the German Lutheran church on North Stanton street, succeeding Rev. P. Dyck, who will leave shortly for Waco.

Beginning this evening and continuing until July 19, the sisters at Hotel Dieu will observe their annual retreat.

England Concerned Over Ship Building and Standing Army

V-VI.—THE BRITISH CRISIS.

London, Eng., July 11.—Speed and guile are the determining factors in the next great naval battle, whether that conflict shall be between Britain and Germany or not.

The universal recognition of this primary fact has led the naval authorities of the world into a policy of complete reconstruction of their fleets when the British ship Dreadnought made its appearance four years ago.

The Dreadnought has a tonnage of 18,000 tons, a speed of twenty-one knots an hour and is armed with ten 12-inch guns, capable of a gunfire of 8500 pounds of metal.

Being four to six miles an hour faster than other modern battleships, the Dreadnought, when it was first commissioned would have been able to engage the next most powerful battleship afloat, and sink it, before the other ship could get within range of the Dreadnought for the use of its complete armament.

Immediately it became necessary for other nations to build ships able to grapple with this monster. The German empire and the United States were first to take up the gauntlet, followed shortly by Japan, and, at a slower pace, by the other maritime nations of the world, including Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

The British Dreadnought was not long to remain the biggest and strongest ship, for its power was soon to be exceeded, although it gave its name to the Dreadnought and the super-Dreadnought classes of battleships. The British ship Neptune, which will be completed next year, has a tonnage of 20,000. The ships now being built will be armed with guns of 15.5 inches caliber, throwing shells each weighing 1250 pounds, as compared to the 850 pound shells of the 12 inch guns of the Dreadnought. Thus the race in the British navy is on.

The first big gun ships to be completed outside of the British navy were the American battleships Michigan and South Carolina, each of 16,000 tons of displacement, and each having eight 12 inch guns. These two ships are not so large nor so swift as the British Dreadnought, but they are included in the Dreadnought class by European naval experts because of their all big gun armament.

The North Dakota and the Delaware, nearing completion, of 20,000 tons each, bearing ten 12-inch guns, are of the true Dreadnought type, as are also the new Wyoming and Arkansas which are not yet under way. These two ships are not so large nor so swift as the British Dreadnought, but they are included in the Dreadnought class by European naval experts because of their all big gun armament.

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During the year 1909 four new Dreadnoughts were added to the British fleet, bringing the total up to seven. These were the three battleships, Belerophon, Temeraire and Superb, and the Dreadnought cruiser, Invincible. The latter has a speed of 25 knots, and is armed with 12-inch guns. As the navy of the world stands today, this cruiser is all that it needs.

During the present year three new Dreadnoughts will be added to his majesty's navy, the battleships St. Vincent, Collingwood and Vanguard, all of which are now almost ready to be placed in commission. Each of these has a tonnage of 15,500. The super-Dreadnought Invincible and the 19,000 ton cruiser Inflexible, have been launched and are defatigable, have been launched and will be ready for commission early in 1911.

Last year, under the influence of the German navy, the British government ordered eight new ships, the Hercules and Colossus were laid down in July and August, and the Orion and Lion in November. The first three are battleships, and the last is a cruiser of the invincible class. The other four battleships were laid down in April. All these will be completed and in commission by the summer of 1912, bringing the British Dreadnought fleet up to twenty.

In the meantime, there has been no lack of activity across the North Sea. The German emperor and the German navy are engaged in an entire agreement of the subject of the German navy. They believe that it should be large enough to protect Germany's great maritime commerce, that it should be powerful enough to maintain Germany's dignity among the nations, that it should be strong enough to know no fear. Laughing at British panics and disclaiming any desire whatever to outstrip the English navy, the shipbuilding yards are busy and the Krupp gun factory is hard at work.

The German naval program secret. The German naval program is not so secret as it is supposed to be. The British press and public do not demand anything, and are content with what is vouchsafed from above.

Two German Dreadnoughts are completed and in commission, the Nassau and the Westfalen. They are each of 18,500 tons, have a speed of 20 knots and are armed with twelve 11-inch guns. They also have supplementary armament.

able time, they are put in a killing box into which carbonic acid gas, the same as is used in soda water, is turned and life is soon extinguished without suffering. Why should not El Paso keep abreast of the times and look after dumb animals with as much humanity and consideration as any other municipality in the land?

Trusting that you will present this matter to your citizens, who I am sure will stand for reform, and enclosing a copy of the announcement of the first meeting of the International League conference, which may interest you, I am Very truly yours, W. O. Stillman, Pres. American Humane Assn. DCT. T. B.

MUTUAL INSURANCE. Austin, Tex., July 8, 1910. Editor El Paso Herald: In yesterday evening's paper I read a report that the El Paso merchants had held a meeting on the insurance question and had sent to Houston for some man with a view to forming a mutual insurance company.

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Abe Martin

By Frederic J. Haskin

Nine times out of ten a unpopular man is a feller that 'tends to his own bustness. Noddidy ever runs out o' debt.

On the part of many Englishmen is the menace of the rising German power. The fear of Germany is the mainspring of much revolutionary thought in this country. Only now there has been no reason why Great Britain should demand military service of all its young men. Voluntary enlistments kept up the necessary force, and England, although governing the greatest empire ever subject to one crown, never needed a great army.

In the eighteenth century, when England laid the foundations of the present empire in the Seven Years war with France, the British depended upon others to do their fighting. The Germans did it for them in Europe, and were well rewarded with substantial subsidies. The other nations aided them in America, and added Canada to the British dominions. In the last quarter of that century England was unable to defeat her rebel colonists in America, although she hired German soldiers to fight for her. The other nations learned a lesson, and ever since has so governed her possessions that force has never been required to back up diplomacy.

At the dawn of the Nineteenth century Napoleon threatened the British supremacy, but England did comparatively little fighting on land. Subsidies were paid to the German army, and the brain of Pitt battled for Britain in lieu of legions. Wellington conducted the Peninsular campaign, and was captain on the glorious field of Waterloo, but it was Napoleon's army, not the British, that drew the sword. The other nations were fighting for British supremacy.

With the downfall of Napoleon and the dawn of the modern age of machine every, Great Britain at once began to realize the fruits of its maritime supremacy and its splendid isolation. Continental Europe indulged in a long series of bloody wars, responded to a name for a score of quarreling states, the French imperial instinct died on St. Helena. While these other nations were at war, England was waxing rich in commerce. Only the Crimean war, in which England did not fight alone, and the Indian Mutiny, seriously interrupted eight decades of profound peace.

Then came the Boer war. For the first time in its modern history Great Britain faced an embattled nation. There were no Prussian allies, no Hessian mercenaries. The Boer republics were small and poverty stricken, and England imagined that the war would be brief and inexpensive. The Boer could do nothing, for this was a land fight, a campaign in which the British were on the offensive. The magnificent patriotism of the British people, at home and in the colonies, responded to the unexpected call and thousands upon thousands of volunteers donned the king's coat and went to the South African war. But it cost many lives and more than a billion and a half dollars of treasure.

The inefficiency of the British regular army was proved in the Boer war. Since that time the imperialist party in Great Britain has been demanding a greater army. During the German scare, this demand has swelled into a great chorus which threatens to drown the other questions except those concerned with the navy.

The territorial forces, an organized militia of a nominal strength of 310,000 men in 1908, is the result of the voluntary enlistment principle has been preserved intact. The territorials are enlisted only for home defense and may not be used except in British Isles. They are, in fact, a militia organized for the purpose of repelling an invader, should the navy fail to preserve the inviolability of British shores.

The territorials may be compared to the militia in those American states whose national guard is rated as first class. They have a certain amount of regular drill work, some special instruction, and must spend several weeks each year in maneuvers. The territorials are, however, much more closely related to the regular army than the American militia. Each territorial organization is connected with some regiment of regulars, and the men have the benefit of instruction from regular army officers.

The Boy Scouts are another result of the German scare. They are young boys in America, who volunteer to submit to a certain amount of military discipline and training. They correspond to the High school cadet corps of American cities, except that Gen. Baden-Powell has appealed to boy nature by substituting a khaki uniform. The combination of wild west and South African scout drills for the more formal and exacting dress and duties of a cadet.

Great Interest in Army. The territorial volunteers, the boy scouts, the "Girl Guides," and the imperialist agitation generally has had the effect of awakening a patriotic interest in the army which Britain never before has possessed. Mr. Kipling's soldiering is no longer needed. The English are frightened and they are enthusiastic about their army. In spite of popular excitement, however, the so-called Blue Water school maintains the ascendancy and Britain relies upon its navy to save it from invasion. This implicit trust in the navy is probably the only reason why compulsory military service has not been adopted. If the conservative party should again come into power it is probable that some system of universal service will be instituted.

The British army is quite small, its regular force at home and abroad, exclusive of India, amounting only to 170,000 men, or about twice as many

Resolved, That the president of this association in convention assembled, do hereby appoint a committee of five, whose duties shall be to thoroughly investigate the merits of such an organization, including the details of its operation, and report their findings together with recommendations to our state board of directors, who shall have full power to act upon such recommendations to the end that a company organized as the Merchants' Mutual Fire Insurance company of Texas, if same be found practicable.

In accordance therewith a committee of prominent merchants was appointed to take the matter up from the following towns: Beaumont, Galveston, Teague, Gatesville and Wichita Falls.

I shall be in El Paso in the course of a few days and would like to confer with the interested with a view of concentrating our forces, and am, sir, yours very truly, James Breen, State Secretary and Organizer.

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