

EL PASO HERALD

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A Practical School Board Plan

THE principle of an appointive school board with the mayor of the city as the responsible business head of the system is right in theory and practical in application. It has been tested out elsewhere and found wholly satisfactory.

One limitation should be imposed upon the mayor's power of appointment, and that is that the board should be so constituted that only a portion of the members could be changed during the two years term of any mayor.

An appointive school board is in line with the full development of our system of government which has proved so satisfactory. By this method there would be a concentration of responsibility and the public would have full recourse to an accountable official.

Under an appointive system, with our form of government, the school board would be chosen for fitness and the business management of the schools would become a part of the city government where it properly belongs.

Under the present arrangement the people sadly neglect their own interests, but the people can be trusted always to inquire carefully into the qualifications of a candidate for mayor.

The more power we give to the mayor under our present system of municipal government, the more carefully will the people choose between the candidates for this exalted and powerful office, and the more efficiently will the public business be managed.

The heaviest rain in five years at Albuquerque—1.15 inch in an hour—one day this week shows that it hasn't forgotten how to rain in New Mexico, and there is a right ray hope for more irrigation water.

A Bank Guaranty Decision

THE Kansas bank guaranty law has been held invalid by the United States circuit court. The decision is of broad and vital significance, for it will doubtless affect the status of the bank guaranty laws of many states.

Some lawyers believe that Oklahoma and Texas in framing their bank guaranty laws have avoided some of the pitfalls of the Kansas statute. That, however, cannot be determined until cases from these states reach the higher courts.

The Kansas law of 1909 requires banks chartered by the state and accepting the provisions of the act, to assist in creating a fund which the state treasurer may apply to pay indebtedness in case one of the contributing banks becomes insolvent.

In view of this decision it is not likely that we shall have any more of the proposition to place national banks under a national guaranty plan.

It begins to look as if there might be a big fight over the inclusion of a prohibition clause in the New Mexico constitution. There is a very strong prohibition sentiment in New Mexico, especially in some of the stronger Democratic communities.

Framing the New Constitution

NEW MEXICO'S Republican central committee has decided to leave it to each county to decide whether there shall be straight party tickets for delegates to the constitutional convention, or a fusion, nonpartisan ticket, or a plan of minority representation.

The framing of a constitution for the new state is not a fit subject for purely partisan division. It will be much better to have the convention made up of thoroughly representative citizens of both parties, men experienced, wise, and capable; for a constitution representing the views of the most intelligent and progressive citizens regardless of party will be less subject in future years to the meddling of constitution tinkers.

Every worn out and forgotten prize fighter in the bunch is obtaining much unearned newspaper publicity, merely by denying that he is going to challenge the winner in the recent fight.

The Value of Prevention

THE city health department during the month of June vaccinated nearly 5000 persons and issued nearly 12,000 vaccination certificates. Half a ton of condemned and tainted meat was destroyed, and 13 tons of spoiled fruits and vegetables. If it had not been for the inspections by this department, these 13-12 tons of decayed food stuffs would probably have been sold to the poor, and consumed, with consequent deaths and illnesses.

The record for the month shows much activity in the health department.

UNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

The millionaire was searching his pockets for a dime; he said: "I'm going busted three-quarters of the time. I have my wealth invested in railways and in farms, in factories and foundries, and other false alarms; while crowds of working people are drawing bones of mine, I'm sometimes sorely puzzled to cough up for a shine."

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Ella Wheeler Wilcox Urges One Standard of Morality for Women and Men

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JUST what a woman may overlook in a man's allegiance to her and retain her self-respect, just what a man may overlook in a woman's allegiance to him without losing his dignity, are questions which cause much heartburn and sorrow in the world.

It is occurring to some of the better class of men today that men should regard himself as something higher than a bear or a bird. Since he has more brain, greater reasoning powers and a larger outlook in the universe, he ought to realize that he is expected to be a higher standard moral, and a loftier standard for himself.

It is still a new and novel idea to man that he possesses a will equal to his passions and appetites, and that an exercise of this will is expected of him.

One hundred years ago men considered occasional drunkenness no disgrace.

Today kings hide their amours and men of all stations are ashamed of drunkenness.

That shows progress in the masculine race. We must not expect the progress to be too rapid. All evolution is slow.

Man is still evolving from the animal to the higher human order. For a long period of time he believed woman to be an inferior creature, without temperament and without mentality.

He laughed at her idea of mutual loyalty, for he believed woman had nothing to resist or control, and any weakness on her part was an indication of utter depravity.

There is a certain foundation for the idea that the woman who is unfaithful is more deserving than the unfaithful man. She violates more laws of society and defies more conventions of the world than man does by the same act.

Therefore it indicates a more reckless condition of mind, or a more explosive and anarchical nature. The sin is no greater, but the offense against established rules is greater. There is no sex in sin.

There is one of us, however liberal and however universal our standard, could truthfully say we would not feel greater anguish and despair over the misstep of a daughter of 20 than over the misstep of a son of the same age.

We feel that a man who takes back an erring wife is a nobler being than the wife who takes back an erring husband.

It really indicates a higher development of liberality and broad-mindedness in a man to take such a stand than it requires in a woman.

She has centuries of inherited ideas and an understanding of the world's complacent attitude toward erring man to sustain her, while the man is going against all established customs and cutting a pathway through a tangled forest of prejudice.

We are all groping in the dark, but we are all coming slowly out into the light.

Let us help one another by tolerance, charity and patience.

SUMMER FICTION

THE PASSIVE HERO - - - - - By Wex Jones

CRITIC complains that the hero of the modern novel is usually having things done to him instead of being up and doing things to other folk.

The popular hero of not long ago used to act in this way:

"Seizing the girl in one arm De Brissac drew his sword and in an instant cleared his way through the mob, and swiftly ascended the stairs. But the varlets, recovering their senses, were on his heels and he was forced to turn and face them where the stairs narrowed in front of the cardinal's door. Take that," he cried, spitting fire and ready like so many sparks. Then, picking up the burliest of the ruffians, De Brissac flung him down with such violence that the remainder of his assailants were crushed to the floor. With a light laugh the young gallant then sprang through the window, alighting upon the back of his favorite horse and galloped off in search of adventure."

Thus the earlier hero; but the critic has discovered a modern one whose principal occupation is being cracked on the skull. Possibly this is not a bad idea; it seems to promise a cool and restful story for those who read the product of midsummer presses. There need be no tedious explanations and no heating descriptions of flights on stairs or in stuffy cellars. For instance:

"John Smith was walking slowly along Broadway. The day was warm, so he sauntered upon the shady side of the street. He felt cool and happy, when suddenly all went blank."

"Smith looked feebly around. He was in a delightfully cool and airy room. Beside him sat a beautiful girl in the becoming garb of a nurse. "Hush!" she said, holding up a warn-

philosophy. Correct science is teaching the effect of excesses on men's brain, blood and nerves.

Men who openly maintain the right to excesses of all kinds used to argue that women need only look to the antiquity of their race to be convinced of man's greater needs and privileges.

Influence of the Past. It is occurring to some of the better class of men today that men should regard himself as something higher than a bear or a bird.

Property Owners Control Suffrage. The word "control" does not mean the same thing in English politics as it means in American politics.

Unless a man is the owner or user of a certain amount of real property, he cannot vote. And if he owns real estate in 50 different parliamentary constituencies he has 50 votes.

The influence of the past is still upon him. The license he has so long termed "masculine privileges" he cannot all at once abandon.

When a woman urges one standard of conduct for both sexes, the man of today laughs at her and holds to his ideal. But we must not expect all this unfoldment to come to him at once, and we must not condemn him for not living up to the standards set by the enlightened few.

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Today we have the weakly man only, peevish and the absolutely orderly life. But we have the strong man struggling toward it.

If he trips and errs, and is sorry, and makes a new effort, we should not be too bitter in our denunciation. He is like the babe who is taking his first tottering steps and who holds to his ideal. He is like the man who feels himself the universe and knows himself to be the divine spirit capable of controlling it. That is the man the future will give the earth.

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English Suffrage a Contest Between Land Owners and People

XI—THE BRITISH CRISIS.

LONDON, ENG., July 16.—If, five years ago, one questioned "Who rules Great Britain?" had been asked, anybody and everybody would have replied "The people, through the machinery of political parties operating in Parliament." But the events of the last five years, culminating in the constitutional crisis precipitated last November by the rejection of the budget in the house of lords, have proved that this question is no longer answered so easily.

As a matter of fact, the people do not rule in Great Britain. The British government is not a government of parties, but, in the last analysis, is a government of one party, the party of aristocracy and privilege. The king is more than a mere ornamental figurehead. In a crisis such as this, the king still holds the reins of the country, and upon his will may depend its whole future.

Property Owners Control Suffrage. The word "control" does not mean the same thing in English politics as it means in American politics. There is a difference, which is always borne in mind by Americans in discussing English politics. In Great Britain "the people" are the voters, and the suffrage is practically all supporters of the Conservative party, and not upon citizenship, as it is in America.

Unless a man is the owner or user of a certain amount of real property, he cannot vote. And if he owns real estate in 50 different parliamentary constituencies he has 50 votes. The large landed proprietors who own real estate all over the country are practically all supporters of the Conservative party, so that this system of plural voting operates always to the advantage of the Tories and to the disadvantage of the Liberals.

The elections are strung out for more than two weeks, giving full opportunity to register the plural ownership vote. In the last election there were returned to the house of commons 275 Liberals, 122 Conservatives, 71 Irish Nationalists, 11 Independent Nationalists and 40 Labor members. This gave the Liberals a bare plurality of two votes over the Conservatives, but the Conservatives were able to enter into a coalition with the Laborites and Nationalists to form a government.

This narrow margin was halved in all quarters of the world as a virtual defeat for the Liberals, and in Great Britain it operated to encourage the Conservative and reactionary forces to further efforts in opposition to the Radical social and political program.

As a matter of fact, this strong Conservative showing was largely the result of the system of voting which gives to one Conservative perhaps 20 votes, and at the same time denies the suffrage to perhaps 20 Liberals.

No less than 78 of the 273 Conservative members returned were elected in divisions where the non-resident ownership vote exceeded the Conservative majority. In other words, even with the same property qualifications for suffrage now in force, if plural voting had been prevented, the elections would have returned 253 Liberals and only 19 Conservatives, giving the Liberals a clear plurality of 158, instead of only 2.

These figures are given on the authority of the British Prime Minister, and are the result of an official investigation. Of course, there are a few plural voters who are Liberals, but they are not numerous enough to materially affect these conclusions.

Millions Not Allowed Votes. On the other hand, there are several millions of male adults who are not entitled to vote because they neither own property nor do they pay a sufficient amount of rent as occupiers or lodgers to entitle them to the suffrage under the extremely complicated election laws of the kingdom. How these millions would vote if they were admitted to the franchise is, of course, problematical, but all authorities agree that the vast majority of them would ally themselves with the Radical party.

That this is true is evidenced by the fact that the Liberals are committed to the doctrine of "universal suffrage" of course, such radical election reform legislation can be secured so long as the house of lords retains its present power of veto. However, it is probable that a very large proportion of the mass of disfranchised lower classes would vote with the Conservatives on account of their subservience to the liquor trade and, in the case of

the farm laborers, to the influence of their employers. The whole question of suffrage reform is bound up in the issue between the Commons and the Lords, as the Lords are deprived of their veto power as proposed by Mr. Asquith. It is practically certain that any Liberal government would abolish plural ownership by giving the vote to all those not owning property in their own right being excluded.

Parliament Must Be Revised. Before it can be said with truth that the people rule in Great Britain, not only must the suffrage laws be revised, but there must be a redistribution of seats in Parliament based upon an equitable apportionment of population. It is certain all political questions whatsoever are settled by the election of members of Parliament. Any parliamentary constituency returning one member has exactly the same constituency. But in one there may be 40,000 voters, and in the other fewer than 3,000, while the discrepancy in population may be even greater.

The redistribution bills following the great reform of 80 years ago, did much for the cause of popular government in England by the elimination of the rotten boroughs, but it much remains to be done. Even in the United States, with all the tricks of the gerrymander, there is an approximate equal distribution of congressional seats in proportion to population. In Great Britain the kind is even attempted in Great Britain.

The British parliamentary system, with a responsible ministry in charge of the administrative affairs of the government, affords perhaps the best existing example of machinery adapted to the uses of true popular government, but as long as one man has the right to vote many times because of his wealth, as long as another class is prevented from voting because of its poverty, and as long as representation in Parliament is appointed upon other considerations than that of population, it cannot be said that the machinery is in line working order.

Upper Chamber Rules. The objection urged against propositions to abolish the House of Lords, that a single chamber legislature is a dangerous experiment, undoubtedly has great weight, but it is not a sufficient reason to prevent the bicameral system better adapted to deal with legislative problems. But at the same time, there is an increasing disposition in all parts of the world to make the upper chamber responsible to the public will. This is manifested in the United States in the quite general demand for the popular election of senators.

Even the most radical Liberals have not advocated the entire abolition of the house of lords, contenting themselves with a demand for the right of the Commons to enact laws without the consent of the lords by twice passing the measure through the Commons. Under that system the lords would have an advisory veto which would be admitted that on the whole the system would be a very desirable one. The force of that somewhat nebulous thing called the "sober second thought of the nation."

System A Success. In the face of the record of events of the past five years, it is folly to pretend that the people rule in Great Britain. As long as the land owning classes were able to control both political parties, which was always until 1868, that position of the people permitted to vote did have the power and the right to control the affairs of the British government. It must be admitted that on the whole the system was successful, perhaps more successful than any other modern plan of government.

But with the increase in the number of people and the decrease in the number of landlords, the time came when one of the two great parties passed out of the control of the landowning class. And then the people of England found that they were ruled, not by themselves, but by the landed and titled aristocracy and the king.

Next article—XII—The Landlords and the People.

Abe Martin

By Frederic J. Haskin



Tipton Bud's nephew that was sent Jeffersonville prison for four years last fall has sent in his resignation to 'n' governor. Wouldn't it be fun 't watch what a end sent hog would do on a merry-go-round.

ment out of him by saying: "How do I look? And he replies with a second glance, "Oh, all right." Or she says: "How do you like my new dress?" And he answers, "Is that a new dress, I never noticed."

"And Mrs. B. if she is of the Patient Griselda type, goes away cut to the heart by her husband's apparent indifference, convinced he has ceased to love her, and if she isn't of the Patient Griselda type she hearkens to the voice of some man who isn't too busy proving his love by working to support her to land her out a few compliments.

Love Found Wanting. "And then there is Mrs. C. who simply slaves herself to death for her husband in order to save him the price of a servant and who stews and bakes herself into a regular butter offering over the kitchen stove, cooking the fancy dishes he loves. There isn't a sacrifice on earth of her own comfort or her own taste, that she wouldn't make for him and yet she flies into tempers and says the most cruel and bitter things to him—things that would hurt to the quick.

"He has no old mother to whom he is tenderly devoted, and it would mean the greatest happiness to him to be able to have her live in his house, but because of her love for him his wife is filled with such a fierce jealousy that this is impossible, and he is denied his dearest wish.

"Sometimes I have heard people speak to him of his wife's love for him, and the queerest mocking light comes into his eyes, and he knows that he is saying to himself that he has weighed it in the balance and found it wanting.

Most Love of Self. "And there is Mrs. D. whose love expresses itself in nagging and henpeckedness until her poor, persecuted husband, almost wish that she hated him. She is never happy when he is out of her sight, and when he is in it she is telling him to do this, and not to do that, for fear that he'll sit in a draught, or eat something that disagrees with him, until you can see him fairly gnash his teeth in fury. He has no more liberty than a ticket-of-leave man, because she never permits him to go anywhere without her to watch over him, and if he does go, and is 10 minutes late in getting back, she is simply hysterical and makes as much of a scene as if he had done something terrible.

"You have only to look at his weary face, and listen to his exasperated voice, to know that she has made her love a burden that he would duck if he could. Queen isn't it, the way love manifests itself?"

"Huh!" said I, "none of these people you have mentioned love anybody but themselves."

14 Years Ago Today

From The Herald of This Date 1904.

The city council held a meeting yesterday afternoon to take action relative to the removal of chief of police Ed. Link, but none was taken.

The McKelvey Negro club will hold a ratification meeting at the courthouse tomorrow night. The speakers will be acting mayor O'Keefe, C. E. Archer, A. C. Murphy and J. C. Clemens.

Millard Patterson and T. A. Falvey have gone to Albuquerque. The county commissioners are meeting this afternoon with a special committee of the city council endeavoring to reach an agreement relative to the care of business.

Some one fired a shot into the room of O. A. Barnard, a G. H. engineer, last night. Barnard lives over the Odd Fellow hall.

Delinquent real estate tax lists amounting to \$15,000 have been prepared for presentation to the city council by the city assessor at tonight's meeting.

Mr. Ross proposes making several changes in the lanterny. Last night's rain was a heavy one and but few persons were on the street. There is no water in the river, though the bed of the river is soaked from recent rains.

Metal market—Silver, 68 1/2c; lead, 82.90; copper, 19 1/2c; Mexican pesos, 53c.

PRIZE FIGHT IN LORDSBURG. From Western (Lordsburg, N. M.) Liberal.

The El Paso Herald furnished bulletins of the big fight at many places where it had numerous subscribers. It arranged with the Liberal for the display of bulletins at Lordsburg. It was arranged that the Liberal should have arrived from the ringside, and when the street in front of the office was crowded, the bulletins were read from the doorway as they arrived and then were posted on the window, where all who wished could read. For 10 minutes there was an interested crowd listening to the first eight rounds, but none of them got very enthusiastic over the way in which the fight was getting handled. Then came the 15th round, which told the result, and the crowd faded.

DID HE SAY IT? From Albuquerque (N. M.) Morning Journal.

"Hot" Do you call this hot?" asked a perspicacious arrival from El Paso. "This town is a refrigerator. Down in El Paso it is 85 in the shade at four o'clock in the morning. I wouldn't dare tell you what it is at noon. Thermometers fail to register after ten o'clock in the morning."

Dorothy Dix Writes On the Tests Of Love

"IT is a queer world," said the woman who loves to philosophize, "and in nothing queerer than in the way people take to show their affection for each other. Sometimes I wonder what is the real deal sign of love, and by what unmistakable sign and token we could really measure another's devotion to us."

"Take the case of the A's. Mr. A. is past grand master in the art of love-making. He wooed Mrs. A. with a fire and passion, a poetry and a romance that belonged to a three volume novel, rather than to real life. He wasn't much of a catch in a worldly way being one of the young men who have tried half a dozen professions and callings without ever being able to settle down to any one of them, but when Mrs. A. hesitated about trusting her fate into his hands he made himself so pitifully miserable before her and swore that he would kill himself if she didn't marry him that she succumbed."

"They were married. That is 10 years ago now and Mr. A. has made good on his ante-nuptial program. He is still just as gallant as ever. He still apparently takes just as much interest in holding his wife's hand as he did before marriage. He still impresses fervent kisses on her lips and tells her that she is the most beautiful, the most charming, the most fascinating woman in the world, and assures her that the affection grows deeper day by day."

"But his love has never made him willing to work for her, or prompted him to try to shield her from any of the storms of life. He lets her take

boarders to support him, the while he assures her that she is an angel. If there is anything disagreeable to be done, she has to do it, but he compliments her upon her tact and marvelous executive ability. If there is something to be fetched from down stairs, her tired feet have to make the trip, but he never omits to remark on what a graceful walk she has."

"I have observed, however, that Mrs. A. smiles a cynical and a bitter smile whenever people remark to her on how beautiful her husband's devotion to her is, and I know that she is thinking that the love that takes itself out in talk is a pretty poor variety of near-love."

She Is Hungry Heated. "Then there is the case of the B's. Mr. B. is practical and unromantic, and since the day that he led Mrs. B. to the altar has never paid her a compliment, or told her once that he loved her, or made any speech that could be tortured into a resemblance to sentiment. But he slaves his fingers to the bones to make his wife comfortable. She has a fine house and beautiful clothes and between her and every hardship stands a man who is fending off the very winds that they may not blow harshly on her."

"But Mrs. B. is hungry heated. She would like to be told that she is loved, that her husband still admires her, that her presence is indispensable to him, that he appreciates what she does for him. Sometimes she tries to draw him out and make him make love to her and spite of himself. She says, 'Do you love me, John?' And he answers without lifting his eyes from his paper, 'Oh of course, Don't bother me. I am reading the stock report.'"

"Or she tries to coxcomb a compli-