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Why Bailey Is Needed

SENATOR BAILEY may have come some time ago to the conclusion that his leadership, power, and personal influence in the senate were at an end, but the country at large, and his constituents in his own state, were mostly unaware of his political dejection until he announced it in the most sensational and irrevocable way by his resignation.

His resignation was revocable, but his announcement of complete disappointment was not.

It is inconceivable that a man of senator Bailey's long experience in public life and experience with men of many minds—especially Democrats during the last 15 years—could be so outraged by one single act of inconsistency on the part of his colleagues as to cause him to chuck the whole business and quit in angry disgust.

Now he has flitted with fate, and his coquetry has brought results; he has been endorsed all over again by a majority of the legislature, and has been begged by his Democratic colleagues in the senate to remain; also, many Democrats who voted for the Owen measure have found it expedient to explain that they really think as Bailey does on matters connected with the Arizona constitution, and they seem almost ashamed of having temporarily forsaken the way of historic Democratic principles and gone with the yelling crowd of Republican insurgents and Democratic-Populist-Socialistic radicals after strange and un-American doctrines, destructive in their tendency and false to the ideals of democratic self government in a republic as embodied in the American constitution.

It is tremendously and unqualifiedly to the credit of senator Bailey that he stood out so strongly against the implied approval of unsafe doctrine carried by a vote for the admission of Arizona with her constitution as now written. Mr. Bailey's attitude on the question is that of a wise, conservative, constructive statesman, and his defiance of Democratic conventionality in taking a position based on the integrity of the American constitution, and on the established principles of our government, against the urgings of temporary party expediency and personal exaltation, is nothing short of heroic.

This Herald can say with all sincerity without qualifying in the least the comment that senator Bailey weakened himself immeasurably both in his own state and in the nation at large by his passionate surrender to impulse due to injured pride.

For our part, we regard Mr. Bailey as one of the mightiest of warriors in the pending fight for the preservation of constitutional government against destructive conspiracy and assault under the masquerade of alleged progress, led by false-faced demagogues crying popular emancipation and meaning anarchy's opportunity. Senator Bailey is exactly right in his attitude on these particular fundamental constitutional questions; his logic is both an incentive to active defence and a discouragement to the enemy's recruiting officers. He was never needed before as he is needed now, to expound and defend the constitution as the basis and guaranty of popular liberties and popular rights.

That is why The Herald is sorry senator Bailey made his false move on Saturday, and glad that his friends helped him to regain his feet.

Will the President Act?

JUST what the status of New Mexico statehood is, only president Taft can say with authority, and he won't tell. The enabling act is vague, very vague, on the point that has unexpectedly arisen as a result of senator Owen's extraordinary motion and the action of the senate.

There is a loophole: president Taft could, it seems, if he would, construe the Saturday episode in the senate as a "failure to act," and take the necessary steps by warrant of the enabling act to authorize an election for state officers and admission without further delay.

It may be that, since he is firmly opposed to the Arizona constitution as written, he may decide to admit New Mexico in order to insure the addition of two more men to the conservative wing of the Republican party in the senate, and thus gain support against the approval of Arizona's proposed constitution in its present form. The Republican party in the senate is split wide open, and 14 of the radicals voted with the majority of the Democrats in favor of the Owen motion carrying implied approval of the radical features of the Arizona charter.

Some authorities expect that the president will delay his notice of a state election at least until after the next regular session of congress, say May or June 1912. Others expect affirmative action within 60 days regardless of what congress may do. One guess is about as good as another. It depends on president Taft's disposition—he can find a way to let New Mexico in right now, under the provisions of the enabling act, if he wishes to take the responsibility. Good Republican politics would demand prompt action along this line. Failure to admit New Mexico now would be a confession of weakness in face of Democratic filibuster and radical Republican assault; that is, unless the president's legal advisers decline to sanction present action as in accord with the provisions of the enabling act.

The basis of president Taft's favorable procedure would be that the senate has not really "disapproved" the New Mexico constitution, while the house and the president have affirmatively approved it. The sentiment of the senate is known to be nearly unanimous in favor of the admission of New Mexico; but some senators are determined to take advantage of that very sentiment to force Arizona's admission if they can, not because they love Arizona, but because a vote in favor of the proposed radical constitution would be a great concession to their own radical program and an admission of the power of their movement, greatly strengthening their prestige as popular leaders.

It is exactly this result that president Taft can prevent by prompt action to admit New Mexico separately, thus forcing the Arizona proposal to stand on its own merits. The Arizona constitution had not been laid before congress at the time senator Owen's motion was made. So that the motion was probably out of order and irregular anyhow. The presiding officer of the senate recently ruled that a senator could "talk in the air or of the air, whether there was any question before the senate or not." But while the senators may be content to submit to such imposition, the president may not be so compliant.

UNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

ONE day, in times of yore, a knight went out for gore, with sword and shield and lance; his helm was wrought of steel, a spur was on his heel, and a blacksmith made his pants. And as he rode along, so valiant, big and strong, he said, in undertones: "Ods prunes! This junk I wear but fills me with despair! It's crushing half my bones! They say that I am brave when I my banner wave, and plunge into the scrap, when I to battle prance and prod up with my lance some unoffending chap. But I'm not brave enough to shed this hardware stuff and wear a burlap sack; a por old knight meel around in rusty steel until it breaks his back. I fear the caustic laugh, I fear the jest and chaff of idle lad and lass, and so I pack around about five hundred pound of clanking iron and brass." That Good old knight is dead; a foeman broke his head five hundred years ago, and bards write joking rhymes about him and his times, when all was empty show. And as the poet writes, his lips in pain he bites—his corns are on the jump; because his neighbors do, he wears too small a shoe. Man always was a chump.

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Dorothy Dix on the Girl Who Kisses.

She Is Losing Something Beautiful Every Time Strange Lips Meet Hers.

TWO young men have written me a letter in which they ask me to settle a dispute that has arisen between them. The point at issue is whether a girl who kisses a young man to whom she is not engaged to be married, displays thereby an affectionate disposition or not. A contending issue, and asserts that he would not marry any woman who did not like to kiss, while B takes the opposite position on the subject.

As far as my opinion is concerned, I should say that any girl who kisses a man to whom she is not betrothed—and the wedding day set—shows that she has an exceedingly affectionate temperament. Entirely too affectionate. Dangerous, affectionate. It likewise shows that she is utterly lacking in maidenly modesty and delicacy. And it indicates that she is a great many kinds of a fool.

I was a man, I would no more pick out for a wife the girl that would let any man with whom she had a casual acquaintance kiss her than I would go to a florist shop and buy the battered, bruised, over-blown roses that had their freshness rubbed off by too much handling. The girl and the rose with the bloom on them for mine, every time.

Only Contempt for Such a Girl. This is also the opinion of most men. It takes a man of very undiscriminating taste to really care for a girl whose lips are free to every Tom, Dick and Harry who comes along. Of course, as long as a woman is young and good looking she has a price, and most people, to Cupid's bow, every man will kiss her who can; but such kisses only make him have a contempt for the girl, and ready to believe any evil he may hear of her.

That kind of a girl is not the sort of a woman that a fastidious man wants to marry. His wife must have kept her lips as austerely pure as those of a saint; for every man, in love, is a monopolist, and his eternal creed is that his lady love shall be true to him, and true to every other man.

It is a pity that girls do not understand this, and how they cheapen themselves by permitting familiarities from men to whom they are not betrothed. It is not that the higher they hold themselves the more precious they become, and the more they refuse men tokens of affection the more eager are they for them. A man will risk his life for the kiss he has to steal, whereas

The Piquet Players

By Maurice Des Oblanches.

BEBERT CAHIET and Flip Burnian met every day at Tournebride, an inn situated at the junction of the two hamlets which constitute the town.

Every day they played piquet over their choppen of beer, smoking their pipes of Obourg tobacco. One of them came from High Sagny, two hamlets that had been rivals from time immemorial. Bebert was a partisan of the priest and Flip of the mayor, but though priest and mayor were at loggerheads, Bebert and Flip were bosom friends.

Bebert thought a game of piquet a tedious affair if he did not play against Flip. And as for Flip: if Bebert was not there, he played his cards without enthusiasm or passion. Flip was always animated, the Bohemian tactical skill, while Bebert admired Flip's courage. Each of them thought the other without a peer.

This was why the two chums met every day at Tournebride, as if there had never been any enmity between their two boroughs. And still, Tournebride did not belong to any of the boroughs, the people of High Sagny soiled Bebert for patronizing an inn which was outside his own village and the people of Lower Sagny criticized Flip for the same reason.

But the two partners found that no place had as good beer as Tournebride, and nowhere else did they feel so much at home. At Tournebride they were never disturbed by the political rivalries of their respective boroughs; the host who was neutral did not favor one or the other party. Nobody knew for whom he voted.

One must not think, however, that Cahiet and Burnian never quarreled. When Bebert lost too much he began to talk about the rabble of Lower Sagny and Flip paid him back by ridiculing High Sagny.

If Flip was out of humor he teased Bebert and then the discussion often threatened to end in fist-fights, on times they parted, swearing they would never look at one another again, but two days afterwards, happening to meet at Tournebride, they would sit down at their usual table, smoking their pipes, drinking their choppen, and playing their game of piquet as if nothing had happened, each carefully avoiding saying anything that might hurt the other's feelings, both afraid of having gone too far and of having offended his old chum. As long as both remembered the little quarrel, they were exceedingly friendly towards one another and treated one another to choppen without number.

But one day a quarrel became more bitter than ever before. A municipal election was approaching. The local Montagues and Capulets were in fierce combat. As the "pipeheads" had forced Bebert to accept a nomination, the "turnips" decided to make Flip one of their candidates. The rival musical societies, "the Harmony" and "the Fanfare," marched through the district, filling the air with martial airs.

Each at the head of his clan of followers, the two partners met in the public square of High Sagny. They would both rather not have met, but now that they did they fought all about their friendly games at Tournebride, and began to heap insults upon one another. Flip, who ran short of arguments, began to make fun of Bebert's rather ugly nose, and Bebert retorted in his turn.

"And if your looks do not improve before you die, Burnian, Saint Peter will think you an escaped convict when you come to the gates of heaven."

Greater Naval Efficiency Is Urged by the Navy League

First Meeting of League on the Pacific Coast to Open in Los Angeles Tuesday.

THE annual convention of the Navy League of the United States opens tomorrow in Los Angeles, Cal. The convention is likely to attract wide notice, first by reason of the growing strength of the Navy League, and second, because this is the first convention which this organization has held on the Pacific coast.

The Pacific ocean will some day become the world's Mediterranean, and there is a prevailing belief that for many years to come this region is to be the theater of the world's great events. The rise of Japan to a power of the first rank, the opening of China, the construction of the Panama canal, and the marvelous development of the western coasts of the United States and Canada have served to open up the Pacific. Ordinarily the Navy League holds its annual conventions in Washington or in some of the eastern cities, but this year it was determined to hold a meeting on the Pacific coast. The officers of the league realize that more and more men are concerned with the American navy turn their attention to the Pacific, and that there is a demand for the consideration and solution of the new problems that will arise with the opening of the Panama canal.

Subjects to be Discussed. At the meeting of the league such subjects as these will be discussed: World leadership on the Pacific; significance of adequate representation of naval force on the Pacific; the coal supply of the Pacific; a Pacific coast navy; naval defence on the Pacific; the Panama canal's strategic value; the navy and the future of the world's problems; is a strong navy compatible with sincere encouragement to all peace movements?

Germany, Great Britain, France and other great powers have their navy leagues. These organizations are older than the Navy League of the United States, which is only six years old. As a matter of fact, it is only about two years since its development into a powerful organization for the promotion of the efficiency of the American navy and has a membership of nearly 7000 American citizens scattered in 35 different states. It has been the purpose in securing members to add only those persons who take a real and earnest interest in the strengthening of the navy. Gen. Horace Porter, former ambassador to Germany, is president; Truman H. Newberry, former secretary of the navy, is vice president; J. P. Morgan, Jr. is treasurer, and Henry H. Ward is secretary. The headquarters of the league are in Washington.

The exact object of the league is summed up in its constitution as follows: "To spread before the citizens of the United States information as to the progress of the United States naval forces and ships, and to awaken public interest and activity in all matters tending to aid, improve and develop the efficiency of the navy." Primarily, the purpose of the league is educational. It is not a purely public relations organization, but one who set out to give publicity to the needs of the navy and to show the reasons why an adequate one should be maintained. It was perceived by its members that there was everybody's business was nobody's business, and that while a river and harbor bill could get plenty of support in congress because of the local interests concerned, there was a sad lack of championship for navy even in the smelter cities.

In pursuance of its purposes, the league has issued and circulated a great deal of printed matter. Representative men in most of the states have been induced to become members, and also are active in public life. Educational work has been done, but the influence of the league has been powerfully exerted to strengthening the navy. Last year, for instance, when the situation in Europe looked ominous for the authorization of two great battleships, the league took hold of the situation. A thousand prominent members, scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, wrote letters to members of the house and senate, and their representations had much to do with the action of congress in authorizing construction of two great Dreadnaughts.

One of the achievements of the league in which its officers take pride is the securing of a crypt for the resting place of the bones of John Paul Jones at the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Gen. George Porter, when ambassador to France, at a cost of \$25,000 to himself, had the bones of the naval hero dug from under the foundations of buildings in Paris and transferred to this country. Here, they were placed in a crypt which was built at Annapolis. The Navy League interested itself in the movement to have a crypt provided for by congress, and when this is constructed the mortal remains of the first naval hero of the American navy something to be dreamed beyond the seas will have a fitting resting place.

Protection of the enlisted man of the navy and the promotion of his interests is one of the things for which the Navy League has worked unrelentingly. Especially has the league been concerned in the effort to prevent mistreatment of the enlisted man because he wears the uniform. It has insisted that the enlisted man in uniform should not be barred from theaters and places of amusement simply because of his uniform, and that he should be entitled to the same treatment as other citizens, so long as he behaves himself.

Last year it was discovered that two publications, widely distributed to the enlisted men of the navy, and socialists were doing a disservice to the navy by enlisting the young men from enlistment in the navy service. The Navy League was instrumental in halting the circulation of these publications among the enlisted men. The league in no sense is warring on socialism or socialists, but it is serving by trying to weaken the navy or to give the young men of the country the idea that it is made up of hired murderers and mercenary unfortunates. As a matter of fact, the enlisted personnel includes some of the best brain and brawn among the young men of the United States.

While the national guard and the organized militia of the United States are subject to the call of the president in case of war, congress has never put the naval militia on a definite status by legislation. The Navy League is strongly in favor of the naval militia being put on the same basis as the national guard. It is felt that this would add largely to the capacity of the United States navy to make sudden preparation for eventualities. Something like 7000 naval militiamen en-

Abe Martin

By Frederic J. Haskin



There kin never be perfect happiness where a husband is certain of his wife's love. Mrs. Tildford Motts has bought pianer as she is very fond of payments.

14 Years Ago Today

From The Herald Of This Date 1897

James Tipton, of Albuquerque, is in town. Will Kneeland is now night clerk at the Vendome. The band at Fort Bliss is giving enjoyable concerts at the post hall.

O. T. Bassett has returned from his California hacienda. W. R. Hull came up from the City of Mexico this morning.

E. A. Waiz, of New York, brother of S. L. Waiz, of this city, is here for a visit. The law prohibiting the killing of quail in New Mexico goes into effect this month.

A Fort Bliss horse ran away on San Antonio street last evening and wrecked a buggy. The pancake social given by the women of St. Clement's was a success, nearly \$30 being cleared.

Metal market: Silver, 84 1/2c; lead, \$2.30; copper, 10 1/2c; Mexican pesos, El Paso and Juarez, 60c. Bishop Stewart has returned from a trip to the Mormon colonies, and is living at 214 Durango street.

Henry Daniels, of La Junta, has bought of J. L. Whitmore his residence property on Franklin street for \$1400. Rev. L. R. Milligan left for the Davis mountains this afternoon to be gone two or three weeks for his health.

The Trinity Methodists held a pleasant social Saturday night at the home of S. L. Pearce. The attendance was very good. Mrs. Talbot, wife of ex-governor Talbot, of Massachusetts, accompanied by her niece, Miss Isabella, is visiting E. K. Talbot, of this city.

A larger beer team ran away this morning on San Antonio street and created confusion worse than confounded for several moments. Pastor French is anxious that as many of his congregation as possible should meet in the church tonight to practice congregational singing.

The merry hunting party, composed of Capt. Charles Davis, Maj. W. J. Fossil, Capt. T. J. Beall, Dan Carr and A. L. Edridge, returned this afternoon from Fort Hancock with quail galore.

HILLES TO SUCCEED NORTON AS SECRETARY TO PRESIDENT

Washington, D. C., March 6.—Official announcement has been made that Charles D. Hilles, assistant secretary of the treasury is to succeed Charles D. Norton as secretary to the president on April 1. The announcement was made in public at a luncheon given in honor of Mr. Hilles by Mr. Norton at the latter's home. President Taft stopped in at the reception which followed.

Not Dead, But Drilling. San Francisco, Cal., March 6.—According to a report brought by the original liner Asia, which arrived yesterday, Gen. Sir Hector McDonald of the British admiralty who was supposed to have committed suicide in Paris in a lodging house in a more engaged in drilling troops of the Chinese army.

Self Governing Cities

By La Reine Helen Baker.

F EW THINGS in a tour through the old world strike the imagination so acutely as a glimpse at the old self-governing cities which have been so much in the historic past. Athens always seems to me a greater name than Greece. Constantinople has always meant more to the world than Turkey. Rome was great in a sense in which Italy never was. Babylon, Carthage, Nineveh, Troy—who can put the name of a country which will live with these cities? In relatively recent times we saw Napoleon extinguishing "the shade of that which once was great"—Wordsworth's description of Venice. Tenny some of the old Haase cities retain the form of their earlier independence. Hamburg and Bremen are special instances of the city which is still a state.

I have no patience with the patriotism which as Cecil Rhodes said "thinks only of continents." Megalomania is the disease from which most nations die. "Expense, extension and excess" seems to be the national motto. I understand the sentiment of Thomas Paine. "All the world is my country," but those who would quote Paine's words must remember he said these words in justification of local self-government. His words must not be adduced in defence of a policy of expansion.

There are more ways than one of conquering the world. Napoleon for example failed to perpetuate his empire of force. France has lost all the "glory" of his bloody conquests. He imposed his rule on almost every European state and they have repudiated him. Listen to a curious commentary. A few days ago the legal luminaries of the civilized world met in Paris to celebrate the centenary of the completion of the "Code Napoleon." That wonderful summary of modern law has won its rank by sheer merit. With all its faults it is great. It made reform easier by defining the existing law. When other nations voluntarily copy the best things we can offer them our conquest is real because based on merit and not compulsion.