EL PASO HERALD

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

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

The Daily Herald is issued six days a week and the Weekly Herald is published every Thursday, at El Paso, Texas; and the Sunday Mail Edition is also sent to Weekly Subscribers.

TELEPHONES.

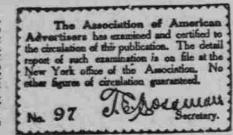
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COMPLAINTS.

Subscribers failing 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

PUARANTEED CIRCULATION. The Herald bases advertising contracts on a guarantee of more than twice the circulation of any other El Paso, Arizona, Paso, Aria. Paso, Mexico West Texas pa-per. Daily average exceeding 10,000.



HERALD TRAV-ELING AGENTS. Persons solicited to subscribe for The Herad should beware of impos-ters and should not pay money to anyone unless he can show that he is legally author-ized by the El Paso Herald.

Mexican Trade And The War

L PASO has never quite appreciated the trade conditions in Mexico. The Herald has for years dwelt upon the value of the Mexico. has explored and exploited the Mexican regions, from Mazatlan, Culiacan, and Guaymas, to Torreon, Parral, and Chihuahua. The Herald has told the people of the richness of these regions and of the necessity for going after their trade. But the people never seemed to appreciate the trade of this vast empire until they lost it through the fortunes of war, which blocked the railroads and cut communication. Through the loss of this commerce, the people have been aroused to its value. They will appreciate more than ever the importance of the Mexican business when normal conditions are restored.

El Paso is the friend of Mexico and of the Mexican people. El Paso has profited from their trade and they have profited through being able to get their goods from us; they have had the advantage of a big supply right at their doors, and we have had the advantage of a buyer right at home. It has been a mutual advantage

El Paso wants to keep this trade; wants to get it back as soon as possible. But it cannot be done by sitting down and trying to make believe that there is no war. This will not rebuild railroads. Neither will expression of confidence in the ruling powers. Friendly as we may be with the rulers of Mexico, we must admit that their policy has been a mistaken one in many ways. When the powers in Mexico see that their methods are disapproved abroad as well as at home, they must think seriously. They are learning this now; the result is the present effort to bring about a new condition by inaugurating a new cabinet and a new rule-This might have been done sooner, with a little more publicity on Mexican affairs.

The true condition in Mexico was not generally known until lately. There have always been foreigners who fawned upon the ruling men of Mexico for concessions and favors, who were willing to misinform their own governments that they might hold favor with the men in power. They concurred in everything the government said, and the foreign governments, looking upon them as representative men in that republic, have taken their word that the objections raised by the Mexicans against the Diaz rule were merely from a small coterie of dissatisfied politicians and bandits. But the revolution has gained such headway that the world has seen for itself the truth of the situation. Out of this-publicity, did it-will come the rejuvenation of Mexico and the reestablishment of commerce

That statement of J. W. Carter before the chamber of commerce relative to the Mexican situation is one of the clearest that has been given and shows an unbiased study of the situation. The newspapers have not made the condition that exists in Mexico and if every newspaper in the United States should today cease to publish a word about the trouble it would not relieve conditions a bit, but would no doubt make them worse. Crimes are committed in the dark that would never occur in the spotlight of publicity and conditions would be worse in Mexico if it were not for the public sentiment that is always created through publicity; the knowledge that they are to be given publicity deters the Mexican government officials from much that might be otherwise done.

Mexico will never become tranquil under present conditions. The abuses must be remedied, and, by throwing light upon these abuses, they will be stopped sooner. When the abuses are stopped and reforms are granted, the insurrecton will cease their struggle and peace and prosperity will return. Then the trade relations will be resumed with the States and not until then.

Would trade conditions with Mexico be any better for El Paso if the papers did not print a word about the revolution? Would silence on the part of the newspapers repair the broken railroads between El Paso and the trade regions in Mexico? Decidedly not. But publicity will. Publicity of the existing conditions shows the world what is happening in Mexico and forces Mexico to act. When Mexico acts in such a manner as to relieve the conditions that have forced the insurrectos to take up arms, then Mexico will restore the conditions that will make for the resumption of trade with the States. The soft pedal is not necessary in \ such a case as this. Rather the loud pedal.

Col. Roosevelt at Las Cruces, on the occasion of his recent visit there, said:

"I am very much interested in your firigation project, and I want to earnestly urge you not to mix up with private enterprises in respect to your power which you will derive from the water to be conserved at the Elephant Butte dam. Don't. under any circumstances, allow the control of this water power with its vast potentialities, to go out of your control. Don't let eastern or foreign corporations gain control of it. Keep it yourselves and for yourselves and you will have a birthright, the magnitude and importance of which you can scarcely realize at this time.

Roosevelt And The Recall

UR FRIEND Roosevelt appears to have straddled the recall fence. In Arizona he said the recall of judges was dangerous; in California he said it was the proper thing. He modified the statement, however, by giving California to understand that he did not believe they could at present be sure of justice in that state in any other way. It was a knock good and hard, but it was typical of Roosevelt and the Roosevelt idea of applying the best possible remedy to the existing disease after a careful diagnosis. Here is what he said in California;

"The other day in Arizona I gave the reasons why, as regards most communities, and under normal conditions, I do not believe in the recall of the judiciary, and at the same time stated that I admitted the melancholy fact that there were states where judges so acted in the past as to make it advisable and necessary for the people to adopt the measure for retiring them from office. And I added that in my judgment the recall of judges should not be adopted until by actual experience the people were driven to it as a necessary and regrettable

method of doing away with some even worse evil. "When I uttered these last sentences I was speaking particularly of your condition here in California, as such a knowledge of the facts as an outsider could obtain had convinced me some time ago that here in California the conditions were actually such as to render it imperative on your part to provide methods for retiring any judge when you became convinced that his retention on the bench was no longer in the interests of justice and fair dealing, from the standpoint of the people at large."

If somebody would invent a shoe with an oilstove inside, and induce a few insurrecto leaders to wear the article, things might get more interesting down south of us.

That incident of the stoning of the Mexican captain in the El Paso streets is very regretable. A few good stiff police clubs wielded on the heads of a few Chihushuita residents about the time the attack was made would have been the proper medicine.

UNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

7 OUR friends will come to your humble cot, and sit on the porch with you, and talk of the tariff until they're hot, and help to to smoke and chew. But when you are needing a helping hand to carry a trunk up stairs, your friends will scatter to beat the band, each bent on his own affairs. Your neighbors will lean on the backyard fence, and help you to roast the law, and shoot fiery arrows of eloquence at

effigies made of straw. Your friends are thoughtful and kindly men, the salt of this blooming land; but when you are trying to catch a hen, there's no one to lend a hand. Your friends will help you to dance and sing, and eat up your cake and pie, and they'll give advice and perhaps they'll bring some flowers to you when you die. That man should cherish and love his friends the law of this life demands; but he who wins in this world depends alone on his own two hands.

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Des Muse

G

"A Married Man"

By Gaston Cherau,

The Herald's Daily Short Story

HEN at home in his own I just looked at the clock on the house he hustles about in boulevard." house he hustles about in shirt sleeves and slippers and does all the work of a general houseworker. When away from he is a trusted employe in the office of a well known firm. He arrives at the office at 10 o'clock and immediately plunges into his work in the heavy copper cornered ledgers. He is still there at 7 o'clock in the evening.

He thinks of nothing of working couple of hours overtime during the rush season, but takes them as an absolute matter of course. He asks for nothing better and even fears that the day may come when his employers will be forced to listen to the demands of his fellow employes, who are organizing and agitating for shorter

hours and better wages. Every time anyone approaches him on the subject of an eight hours day,

is a perfectly just demand, which em-ployers are bound to grant soon. I for my part am already enjoying it. come to the office between 10 and 11 and leave between 6 and 7, just as it suits me, so I have really no kick

He does not say that he comes at exactly one minute past 10 and leaves one minute before 7. Sitting at his cash box in his brass

cage he looks like a feroclous dog, but really he is as meek as a sheep. He never growls, never swears, never even raises his voice, but enjoys

his hours of, peace and quiet. There is no annoyance, no trouble a man cannot get used to in the course of 20 Everybody likes him. At a quarter before 7 the minor employes, the apprentices, pass by him going out and gree him with a pleasant: "Good night,

monsieur Louis.' He answers each one cordially and when he has arranged his pencils, wiped his pen and put his desk in order and locks his drawers, he says good night to the heads of the firm and

hurries out. At Rue Montmartre he stops, looks around cautiously to make sure no-body is noticing him, and begins to At the look over the peddlers' carts. He rives a makes his purchases quickly with the to him air of an old man of the world who has lost his money and been forced to discharge his servant, and loaded down with parcels he hurrles towards Rue des Martyrs, where his spouse is walt-

ing for him.
"It is a quarter of 8 already." This is the greeting he receives.

WITH

The Exchanges

HUDSPETH'S FRANKNESS.

they may occasionally lack, senator

Hudspeth's remarks on any subject are

usually notable for frankness. Either

he despises or is incapable of that

dialectic trick of professing and flout-

ing his doctrine at the same time. He

accommodates his argument to his

doctrine, and not his doctrine to his

argument. He has the rugged courage

implications of his statements. Thus,

when he announces his opposition to

Canadian reciprocity, he does not ex-

cuse himself or apologize with the

plea that reciprocity agreements are

the best method of reducing

tariff: he bases it on the solid ground

that he wants "congress to protect

home producers by making a distinc-

tion between the cost of production

at home and in other countries." There

is no twisting and turning there. He

frankly avows himself a protection-

ist, and a protectionist of the very kind that the last Republican platform

makes orthodox, since that document

declares for the levy of such duties as

will cover the difference of cost of

production in this and foreign coun-

AMERICANS IN MEXICO.

The serious interest of the case

to Americans is greatly intensifed by

the fact that some of the leaders of

the insurgents are Americans, and that

the train wrecking, the arson and the

looting have been in part the work of

pleasant to hear that American

American filibusters. Now it will not

citizens have been seized and sum-

marily shot or hanged without trial

Yet it is still less pleasant to know

that as our correspondent reports, and

as there has long been only too good

reason to suspect, American citizens

have been committing, or at least, di-

recting, the wrecking of trains and

the potential slaughter of women and

children, and have done so for the

deliberate purpose of provoking a war

between the United States and Mex-

ico. We should say that no American

gullty of such conduct was deserv-

ing of more than a very short shrift. Yet it is desirable that the Mexicans

shall make certain of the 'guilt of

every victim of their summary justice,

for it would be exceedingly unpleas

ant for all concerned to have innocent

Americans thus done to death. It is a

case in which Mexico can not afford to

act rashly or to have her soldiers

CANADIAN INTERESTS SAFE.

Canadian interests in Mexico are

safe so far as the insurrection is con-

prominent attorney of Toronto and

who passed through Windsor on

The two men have just re-

brother of Dr. James Gow, of Wind-

Thursday in company with Dr. F. S.

turned from Mexico, where they have

been to look after the Pearson inter-

cerned, according to Walter Gow,

From Detroit (Mich.) News.

make mistakes.

From the New York Tribune.

From Dallas (Tex.) News.

"It is a quarter of 8," I said. M. Louis says nothing. He has long structed two men to follow the indian, ago given up all hope of having the keeping him in sight at all times. They The table is set they sit down and

M. Louis, in shirt sleeves and slippers, days the indian came again before the begins to make himself useful. ties the napkins around the necks of the children, cuts bread and removes the plates and dishes. When the meal over he washes the dishes, sweeps the floor, dusts the room and puts everything in order. Everybody else asleep long ago when he is ready for bed.

At 6 o'clock in the morning th alarm clock on the chair next to his bed goes off. The first sound awakens him and he carefully covers it with his pollow, that it may not disturb the slumbers of anybody else.

Then he runs outside, opens door, takes the milk bottle, goes into the kitchen and begins to make breakfast. When the pots are boiling he begins to dress without leaving the kitchen because he must watch fire and also because he is afraid of making a noise in the bedroom.

At 7 the children's soup is and the chocolate made. At 9 he is still working, scrubbing, cleaning and sweeping. Then he blackens his shoes. Now it is time to leave. He quickly swallows a slice of bread and a bit of cheese and gulps down a little thin

But at half past 9 he is no longer the same person. Carefully dressed and well brushed, with gloves and cane in hand, he slowly descends the stairs and gives the concierge a condescend ing ned, which excludes all thoughts of familiarity.

Now he is in the Rue des Martyrs,

changed man. He talks half aloue to himself and takes revenge for all he has had to bear in an imaginary lecture to his wife.

Good heavens. The idea. Do you take me for a fool? I will have none of that. I am the master here and I expect my words to be obeyed without any back talk. Do you under-

At the end of his monologue he arrives at his office, after having proved to himself to his entire satisfaction that he is master in his own house.

He takes his ledgers from the safe counts his change and enters his cage. Then the same humdrum of daily life begins over again, but during the rirst half of the day he smiles at the thought of how he holds his wife in the hollot of his hand, a happy thought which "No, dear. It is only half past 7. fades away gradually every afternoon.

patience with the clap-trap meretritric railway system, the Mexico-North Western rallway, now under construction from El Paso to Chihuahua, and pander to the bad taste and imaginathe largest sawmills in the world.

Mr. Gow is a former Windsor boy, and is well known in Windsor, having received his early education in that city. Dr. Pearson is a wealthy representative of the Pearson estates, and his opinion is that the Mexican insurrection is all a joke. Whatever other admirable qualities

TALE OF THE SHOOTING COMET. From Johnson City (Tenn.) Comet: With our foreman at home shot three times, a printer in the Biountville fail half shot another in the office not worth shooting, the Comet was issued under great difficulties the past week.

NOR THE MADES. which enables him to accept all the From Chicago (III.) Tribune They are not allowed to sell even the makin's in Utah now.

A Years Ago To-From The Hera d Of This Date 1897

Exsenator Ingalls continued his journey to Kansas City yesterday. Capt, Jack Crawford is meeting with

success in his lecture tour in the east. The Republicans will meet April 6 for the nomination of municipal officers.

The Ortiz Mining company has struck a rich ledge of ore on the 275 foot level. Agent Allen of the Ward line and

Mrs. Allen are at the Pierson from Mexico City. Louisa Ullman has sold to James

Harvey part of lot 20 in block 62, Campbell's addition, for \$75. Mrs. Max Weber and child and Ernest Sauer and nurse left for New York today, whence they will sail for Germany.

Former governor Luis Terrazas of Chihuahua was thrown from his horse at Sauz station yesterday and had his left arm injured.

Charlie Dorrance, the Chicago mit lionaire, is now the guest of his old schoolmate, B. F. Darbyshire, and is looking over the city. A Raymond and Whiteomb excursion

of 51 persons came up from Mexico City yesterday and 15 went west and the others went north. Rev. S. E. Carruth, a Methodist min-

ister holding revival rervices in Las Cruces, preached in a billiard room in a saloon there last night. The chief of the fire department has registered a kick against persons

tearing up the streets and not hanging out danger signals at night. A man walked (into the Wigwam gambling hall yesterday and picked up \$19 from the table. He was going out the door when stopped and handed back the money. He was arrested.

FOURTH CAVALRY BAND GIVES

CONCERT AT COUNTRY CLUB The crack band of the Fourth cavalry gave its first band concert Sunday afternoon at the Country club. The concert was a compliment by Col. E. Z. Steever and his staff as an apwhich include the ownership of preciation of the courtesies that have the Mexico City power plant and elec- been extended them by the club

Mexico's Holiest Shrine The Meca of Thousands of Tourists

Nine-Tenths of Mexico's Native Population Is Catholic, But Church and State Are Divided.

returned, saying that Juan Diego had miraculously disappeared. In a few

archbishop, claiming to have seen the

the morrow. This he falled to do, and

the next time he went into the city he

stood in his path and again asked him

to take the message to the archbishop.

the hillside and take them to the priest

She told him to gather some roses from

The Miracle of the Roses. The story goes that Juan Diego wrapped the roses in his serape and

carried them to the archbishop. When

he opened it, there appeared a picture

of the Virgin in the image of an in-

appealed to the pope at Rome to rec-

ilege of holding a plenary feast day

ecognized as a true miracle by a Papal

The Feast of Guadalupe.

and for days before it is the mecca

the ends of the country to take part

virgen"-little fat ones of the Virgin.

is sure to be followed by an outbreak

of epidemic disease. While the indians

possessed by the Indians. It is said that the bishops in Mexico have little

clous display in certain churches which

tion of their indian parishioners and

Nine-Tenths Catholics. Catholicism is the religion of per-

haps nine-tenths of the people of Mex-

ico, and yet the church has received

many severe blows at the hands of the

vents have been practically banished

from the country, and no member of

churches are forbidden to hold any

real estate other than the buildings

immediately and directly devoted to

clation. Under the Diaz administration

the church has not fared as badly as

wife of the president is a devout Cath-

olic and always interposes her influ-ence toward gentle construction of the laws against the church. It is said

there are 10,000 churches

chapels in the republic under Catholic

control and that the annual bill for

candles used in worship amounts to more than 100,000 pesos.

The Work of Junres.

The story of how the church lost its

power in Mexico begins in the time of

Benito Juarez, an indian from Oaxaca,

who afterwards became president and

is today regarded as the Abraham Lin-

flestas and romerlas, such as the an-

nual pilgrimage to Guadalupe, the Pas-

sion Play at Tacuba, and the venera-

tion of the sacrosanct at Amecameca,

entailed such a drain on the energies

of the people that things were almost

at a standstill. There were some 8000

nuns, monks and priests in the repub-

lie, and they held property valued at \$90,000,000, one-third of the entire

wealth of the nation. High salaries

were paid, the archbishops of Mexico, drawing \$130,000, the bishop of Puebla

When Junrez came into the cabinet

of president Alvarez, he secured the

passage of a law ending the jurisdic-

tion of special courts, which had been

created for the purpose of exercising

iurisdiction over all cases in which the

members, were interested. The church

church or the army, or any of their

boldly denounced this act as an inter

ference with its rights and attempted

to carry through a military revolt against it. The revolution was put

down, and enough of the property of

the church was sold to pay the cost

of subduing the revolutionists. Later,

all of the land owned by the interests

of the church was sold, and the pro-

has amounted to over 20,000,000 pesos.

The clergy invoked dife penalties upon

The Present Constitution.

the buyers of the lands, which resulted

The present constitution was adopted

in 1857 and the provision rendering a

churchman ineligible to a seat in con

gress was greeted with a storm of op-

position on the part of the church

The pope was appealed to and he de-

reform war was fought and the church

was defeated, with the result that the

reform laws were proclaimed in 1860,

and Mexico was declared a country

free from the domination of the church,

la civil marriage law was passed, and

the cemeteries of the nation were se-

power of the clergy was broken

Later the

ceeds turned over to the officials.

in their going at low prices.

clared Mexico "apocrypa."

\$110,000 and others in proportion.

the deliverer of his people, and

coln of the Mexican republic.

under former administrations, for the

an ecclesiastic order is eligible to

seat in the national congress.

the service and objects of their

Monasteries and

have issued many synodals against

these practices.

in the matter of convert-

Thousands of them journey from

as a token of her appearance.

traveled by another route. The Virgin



UADALUPE-HIDALGO Mexico. ! of mob rule, which ended only when the first Diaz administration began, The Catholic cathedral in Mexico March 27 .- Here, at Guadalupe-Hidalgo, is located the holiest City is said to be the most magnifishrine in all Mexico, the very center cent religious edifice in the new world. of the Catholic faith in the republic, It was erected on the site of the an-In the main church, which is dedicated clent Aztec temple, and was seven generations under construction. It is open to the Virgin, there is a single silver for inspection at all times, and every railing worth untold thousands of doltourist who visits the republic makes lars and weighing nearly 30 tons. It a pligrimage to it. Holy week in Mexico City is most solemn of all the weeks of the year. One of the most was at this point, in 1531, that the Virgin Mary is said to have appeared before a lowly indian, Juan Diego by name, with the command that he inremarkable ceremonies of the week is that of "blowing up Judas," Images of the traitor are to be found everyform the archbishop that a shrine should be built here and dedicated to where. Some have explosives in them which blow the poor manikin to atoms, her memory. Juan Diego told the archbishop of his vision, but the preothers have ratchet wheels in them late regarded him only as a dreamer. Agein the vision appeared to the inwhich make sounds like the crunching of bones. At many street corners a public hanging takes place, and in dian, and again he reported it to the all these ceremonies the poor, wretched priest. This time the archbishop in-Judas is made to explate his crime, the entire populace going through with the grim work with as much

vehemence as if the tragedy had we-curred only the day before. Protestantism Gets Foothold, While the Catholic religion is everywhere prevalent, and in hundreds of communities no member of any other tenomination can be found, yet in the mportant cities Protestantism is gaining a foothold. In the capital, one may find Methodist, Episcopal other Protestant denominations, while substantial number of Christian Scientists have formed a congregation, and their doctrine is said to be win-

ning many converts. There are a great

many missionaries in Mexico sent there

by Protestant denominations, and for

the most part they report substantial progress.

dian maiden, miraculously painted on the serape. This incident affected the churchmen of Mexico deeply and they The Catholic church in Mexico re fuses to have anything to do with such non-sectarian organizations as ognize the vision, but it was 132 years | Young Women's Christian association. before they were successful in even Only recently a number of English and persuading Rome to admit the relation of the apparition. A few years later an effort to establish a branch of the the story was investigated by the W. C. A. there. Such prominent Congregation of Rites, and pope Clement IX, granted the Mexicans the privand the present governor of the fed-eral district, one of the wealthiest and on the anniversary of the vision, but it was not until 1754 that it was fully most progressive men in the country, took part in the preliminaries, and it looked as if Mexico would have a well equipped Y. W. C. A. in a short time. As soon as the archbishop read of the December 12 is set aside as the collect of the feast days at Guadalupe, participation of Catholic women in the movement he wrote them announcing that he considered it their duty to of the indian population of the repubtion with it was a scandal against their good name. This letter started in the celebration and the railroads the fires of a sectarian discussion in reap a harvest. They are a poor, the newspapers, in which the church the newspapers, in which the church bedraggled, filthy lot of people, eating claimed that it was able to look after next to nothing while on their pil-grimage and acquiring what little the affairs of the Catholic young women in Mexico, and that the Y. money they must have by selling all A., as well as the Y. M. C. A., was a kinds of souvenirs. They bake little Protestant institution. The discussion cakes which they call "gorditas de la continued for weeks, but the Protestant women are hopeful that they will These sell two for one centavo. Upon yet have the opportunity to establish these occasions Guadalupe is overrun a Y. W. C. A.

with a vast horde of pilgrims, and the unspeakable filth amid which they live the weight of his influence in the direction of liberal views, especially in of epidemic disease. While the indians the case of the 1. M. C. A., which he worship the Virgin, it is generally acconsiders one of the most important cepted that they believe she is their of the world's movements for the bet-own indian goddess. The church was terment of mankind. Many other prominent Mexicans are opposed to street, March 14. ing the indians, merely substitutins the old fashioned, narrow views of re-Christian images for those which were ligion, and hope to see the day when T. & P. street, March 24.

Abe Martin



Th' ole cross barred dryed apple pie still has a little followin' in the sparsely settled districts o' th' middle west. Th' best thing 'bout a player planner is that it don't have t' be coaxed.

Catholic and Protestant and Jew can all work together for the uplifting the education of the masses, which will be one of the characterizing activities of Mexican growth in the next quarter of a century, it is hoped that uperstition may pass with ignorance and that this will serve to uplift the masses to a higher plane of living Tomorrow-Mexico, a Land of Ro-

DAILY RECORD.

Deeds Filed.

Mundy avenue. Mundy Heights, Bisbee street, East El Paso-J. D. Love and wife to Emilie L. Goering, lots 4, 5 and 6, block 10, lots 16 and 17 and south ½ lot 15, block 2, Mundy Heights; lots 3 to 12, block 105, East El Paso; consideration \$9500. March 22, 1911.

Northeast corner Tularosa street and French avenue—Benancia Leahy to Joe Allard, lots 1 and 2, block 24. French addition; consideration \$350. February 21, 1911. Licensed to Wed.

Manuel Saldivas and Magdalena Rediguez.

Births-Girls, To Mrs. Kennth Lewis, 506 Mesa venue, March 11 To Mrs. Estaban Cadena, 604 South Stanton street, March 2.
To Mrs. Plorencio Olivas, 608 South

Kansas street, February 28. To Mrs. Florencio Ochon, 515 Tenth street, February 22.

Births-Girls,
To Mrs. Trinidad Vera, 1006 South Stanton street, February 28. To Mrs. Frank Overman, 408 Guadalupe street, March 17.
To Mrs. Ygnacio Alfaro, 1214 South

Oregon street, March 14. To Mrs. Geronimo Suvia, 1900 South Stanton street, March 18.
To Mrs. Pedro N. Vargas, 2217 Canal

Beatrice Fairfax On "John Smith in Search

In Which He Comes Perilously Near Falling in Love with a Lady Stenographer

HERE was once a young man named Blaney Who proposed to a typist called Janie, When his friends said, 'Oh dear: She's so old and so queer," He said, 'Yes, but the day was rainy."

OHN SMITH had been in the house for ten days. He had the grippe; he was cross;

was blue; he was miserable. His rooms were chaos; for James, the man who looked after them, had chosen this inauspicious occasion to have the grippe also. At first his men friends had looked

in on him during the day or evening, but gradually they had dropped off. Even Bill., his faithful chum, had not appeared since John had told him grouchily that he was a fool and a few other complimentary things. "Thanks," said Bill hufffly, and took | look his departure. It was now three days

since John had seen any face save that of the gaunt charwoman who was most inadequately filling the place of James, about her a good deal. His isolation The Girl Stenographer. The office stenographer could not be

spared; John telephoned to an agency and an hour later there was a quick ring of the doorhell. "The stenographer," said John, with

a despairing glance at the disordered "I hope to heavens it's a man." But it wasn't a man; it was a tall very smart costume which fitted perfectly a very good figure. "Miss Lake, from the Jones agency,"

she said briskly. "You want some typewriting done, I believe." Yes, I do; won't you take off your hat and sit down-that is, if you can find a chair to sit on." said John. "The place is in an awful mess; my man is fill."

"Oh, that's all right," said Miss Lake cheerfully, "We'll just put these things and satisfied." there, and those things here and gath er up these papers, and pull the shades little lower, and things will look bet-

ter in a jiffy." And by some miraculous things did look better in a jiffy; and John and Miss Lake settled down to work.

She worked quickly and intelligently, and by luncheon time much had been accomplished. 'I'll go out to luncheon now." she

said, "and if I were you, Mr. Smith, I would drink some hot milk; it soothe your nerves after all this dictation, and you will be ready for the afternoon work. A Little Tea Party.

At 5 oclock John leaned back in his chair and said:

We've got through and awful lot of work, Miss Lake; den't you think we deserve a rest? What do you say to a cup of tea? I'm a firstclass tea

Miss Lake demurred a moment; then thought it would be very nice, and pinquity, that's all." while John got out the tea things she cularized. After this came the period straightened up the room.

"There's nothing like a woman's touch to make things comfortable." said John, appreciatively, as they sipped the tea.

"Do you need me tomorrow, Mr. Smith?" asked Miss Lake at parting Yes, Mr. Smith did need her, tomorrow, and all the rest of the week, as the doctor had insisted he could not go out for several days.

So Miss Lake came, and every day the tea party ended the day's work. She was very much at home, now. and confided in John her ambition to have a business of her own. "Unless you marry," so said John.

Miss Lake tossed her marcelled head "Indeed I don't mean to marry unless I get a very good offer," she said.

She Certainly Had the Knack, She talked very well, in a somewhat free and easy style, and she certainly had the knack of making the room nest and comfortable. She straightened it every day as a matter of course now.

John Smith was beginning to think and dependence upon her for company was making him a trifle sentimental. On the fifth day, as he and Miss Lake were having tea, the door opened and in walked his friend Bill.

"Sorry to have been away so long, old chap," he began, "but the fact is I have been-oh, I beg your pardon-But it wasn't a man; it was a tall he ended lamely, as he observed the young woman, plain of face and with a smart figure behind the tea table. "My stenographer, Miss Lake, Mr. | Gray," said John, stiffly. Bill had evidently come to stay, so after a few uncomfortable minutes of

stilted conversation Miss Lake departed. "Nice Girl," He Thought. "Nice girl, Miss Lake," thought John. as he settled himself for a smoke,

Would make a good, sensible wife, I wager; makes a fellow so comfortable The next afternoon, at tea time, there came a ring at the bell, and in answer to John's "Come in," there was a soft rustle of skirts and laughter,

and in came Bill and Marion Carroll. "We've come to take you to my house for dinner," said Marion, gatly. "No excuses; we have the doctor's permis sion. I'll talk to Miss Lake while you dress," she added, graciously. The contrast between Marion's pret-

ty, gentle manner and Miss Lake's overdone assurance was very apparent. as the wily Rill intended it sh "I was a stenographer myself before I married," said Marion, "so I know how a long day's work takes it out of one," as Miss Lake began an explanation as to how she came to be having tea with John.

"Jack." said Bilt, as he wandered about John's room, while the former changed into his evening clothes, "she's a nice, capable girl, all right, but she isn't the golden girl; she won't do, old man; it's just a case of pro-

"I suppose not," said John gloomily. (To be continued.)