AN INDEPENDENT DAILY NEWSPAPER

DEDICATED TO THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE, THAT NO GOOD CAUSE SHALL LACK A CHAMPION, AND THAT EVIL SHALL NOT THRIVE UNOPPOSED.

H. D. Slater, Editor-in-Chief and controling owner, has directed The Herald for 14 years; G. A. Martin is News Editor.

EL PASO HERALD

EDITORIAL AND MAGAZINE PAGE

Saturday, March Thirtieth, 1912.

THIRTY-SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION

Superior exclusive features and complete news report by Associated Press Leased Wire and 200 Special Correspondents covering Arizona, New Mexico, west Texas, Mexico, Washington, D. C., and New York.

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The People's Holy Day

SUNDAY comes around every once in so often, to give folks a chance to orient themselves—to get square with the world and steady their nerves. Properly used, Sunday is a great institution: and the proper use is any activity or any form of rest or play or recreation that makes men more fit to do their work in the world. Such weekly repair work may be more necessary, in one, for the physical man, or, in another, for the spiritual man. But wherever a fellow feels worst run down, there he ought to concentrate the recreative influence.

The old idea of Sunday was apt to be rather a gloomy sort of suppression, that made many children hate the very thought of it, and bored red blooded men to distraction. Yet there was some merit in the old scheme of things, that at least forced a complete change of the mode and habit of life. There was a sort of recreation in this very change. The morning s were more deliberate, the afternoons more free, the evenings quiet. But there never was any excuse for the puritanic idea of complete reversal of all normal habits, and complete suppression of all normal instincts of self repair and self expression. Tom Moore writes of the strict old covenanter who, if he had his own way,

"Wud na let a cat on the Sabbath say 'mew';
Nae birdie maun whistle, nae lambie maun play."

Most persons can remember when some estimable persons thought it was wrong to take a walk on Sunday, or to toss a ball, or sing a "secular" song, or read a novel, or play tennis, or hoe in the flower bed, or ride in a carriage, or call' on one's friends. Yet the inconsistency of some of those old ways was well illustrated by the regular Sunday gorging at table, the intemperance of intolerance, the waste of time in some forms of alleged religious duty that were anything but inspiring or worthy of an intelligent deity.

The best use of Sunday, after all, is the natural use, the genuine rest and refreshment that come from turning one's thoughts away from the common drudgeries and toward higher things; and that come from freeing the body from the tasks of the ordinary days and giving it a chance to repair waste and renew its energies. The best Sunday laws, the only Sunday laws that should be permitted on the statute books, are those that are aimed at preventing nuisances; at preventing any use of Sunday by one person or group of persons that may interfere with the legitimate use of Sunday by another person or group of persons. Any activity that does not obviously tend to harm humans physically, morally, mentally, or spiritually, should be permitted without hindrance, as long as such indulgence does not interfere with the rights of others. It must not be forgotten that the church itself has the highest authority for the dictum that the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath. In other words, the weekly rest day should be secured to the people for their reasonable recreative activities, but no effort should be made to force the people to any strict code drawn up by any sect or cult.

After 1,000,000 Years Of Progress

SO FAR the news of the great coal strike in England has seemed very remote and has excited only passing interest in this country. But we are facing one of our own, to begin Sunday night next unless some compromise be reached, which is highly improbable. The last coal strike in the United States, that of 1902, cost $100,000,000, which the people, the "ultimate consumer," finally paid. The strike of 1902 was settled by president Roosevelt in a way that was inspired by far seeing wisdom, but the man now in the white house will not take any such liberties with precedent and habit, and no way exists to force a settlement.

If, on top of a general coal strike in this country, there comes a general strike of railroad men, which seems probable; and if both these be pled on top of the widespread industrial strikes now prevailing throughout the east in various industries, especially textiles, the disturbance will take on a gravity exceeding that of Great Britain; and incidentally, it will seriously affect the national political campaign, creating a condition for which no prophet can suggest an easy solution.

A general strike such as is now threatened, if it last six months, will result in the actual loss of $500,000,000, a loss that can never be made up, because it is final and complete waste. This loss will be shared by all the people, and those least able to bear it will have the heaviest burden thrust upon them by the operations of unchangeable economic laws.

When such a condition as that now threatened is possible in America, we must admit that we are far from having solved the problems of government or of civilization. The kind of "education" and "progress" that simply means increasing recklessness, greater disregard of results, and decreasing sense of inter-dependence among the units of human society, is not much to brag about.

How Aubert Came Back

ALL THE WORLD loves a good sport and Aubert is that. Aubert, the dashing plucky cavalry commander, came back. Of all the military men on either side since the beginning of rebellion against Diaz, this fellow with the French name Irishly pronounced, this humorous Kelt mixed-blood of Mexican indian and French-Spanish Romantic origin, has played the game more like the soldiers of song, story, epic, and tradition than any other product of the "generation of suppression."

Aubert was ordered into a trap, and was then left to extricate himself as best he might. He seems to have been the victim of an ill conceived plan of campaign and of a too easily discouraged army of invasion. "Save thyself," was the word among the main body of the federals after the rout at Corralitos, and the army scattered and flew back to Torreon and to Monterey, and to Lord knows where, having no capable commanders to take the places of Salas, the suicide, and Blanquet, wounded in action. But Aubert did not know that his support had hiked, and he undertook alone to save the campaign and rally the forces for a new aggressive movement.

Military men, studying the country in which the operation was carried on, and knowing the straits in which Aubert found himself, can understand why he retired the second time, after his magnificent stand around Atotonilco. But as sportsmen they regret his fatal tactics, trying to operate in mass formations against an enemy of greatly superior force in open order, and they cannot understand why, in flight, he left several hundred horses behind: it would seem as if horses would have been the very things he would want most, to aid in his escape. The horses were being held in a corral away from the more exposed portions of the field of battle, while the men fought dismounted, and the rebels probably cut the brave fellows off from their mounts. This has not seldom happened, not only in the civil war and in Asia, but also in indian warfare in our own west. The incident, nevertheless, shows better than anything else how precipitate was the final flight and how hopeless the final rout must have been for the federals, many of whom were thus forced to flee into the hills on foot. They left their artillery behind, and their provisions; many of them threw away their rifles and ammunition, and, fully dispersed, they sought safety as individuals, trusting to some guiding providence to rally them and save them from death by hunger, thirst, and exposure.

The victorious rebels give Aubert full credit for his daring maneuver, which was a serious blow to them for it prevented them from following up their Corralitos victory, and prevented them from scoring a big capture of fighting men. The rebels added largely to their stores and munitions of war, but they feel disappointment at not bagging the game. Aubert fought gloriously against heavy odds, and whether he be dead or alive, his hero's wreath is fairly won, and in his defeat under such conditions there is no shame. Further sacrifice was unnecessary, and could have availed him nothing. He may now reach Parral and reinforcements. If he has succeeded in saving his men for another day and another fight, it is to his credit, as a dashing and inspiring cavalry commander who would be a valuable asset to any army in any man's country.

This fight, like the much smaller but red hot battle fought at Casas Grandes during the Madero revolution, shows the Mexican fighting men at their best. All who have seen them in actual battle under capable leaders agree that they fight with signal courage and a sort of fatalistic disregard of danger, that make them formidable antagonists. They are at home in open fighting, they instinctively seek available cover when at long range, but when the necessities of conflict call for infighting under conditions of great peril, they are right there, laughing and puffing cigarets, and absolutely disregardiful of flying bullets and bursting shell. The typical Mexican irregular is an individualistic fighter, hard to control and inclined to go his own gait; the typical Mexican regular or schooled officer under capable commanders is like British or Russian infantry, or the French of the Old Guard, trained to stand, and loyally taking his medicine without fear and without panic—they are fatalists to whom death in the ranks is no terror, and to whom the sight of blood is only a signal to close up the line.

Readers of The Herald's accounts of the fighting of the last few days must have been impressed with the fact that, through other men's eyes, they have been witnessing a tragedy. The time for levity has long passed, and the serious business of war is here. In the north and down east, some flippant newspaper paragraphers are still writing of "opera bouffe" Spanish-American "wars" and flinging jibes at the tamale men and the cigaret fighters, swapping lies in the sun or shooting holes in the sky. That foolish talk won't do any more. Death casts a pall, human blood blackens the soil of desolated lands, and villages are laid waste. Combat like that of the week just ended is no material for comedy. Men may wonder, and lament, and regret, men may even hate and despise, but men of intelligence and warm blood cannot joke about such deeds as these. It is war, and it is desperate; the fate of a republic is in the balance; and there is abundant human interest in the moving scenes, irrespective of the rights and wrongs of the contending parties, irrespective of the special interests we may or may not have in the outcome. "With blood and fire" is a favorite phrase of the rebels throughout the distracted country, in threatening attack and reprisal; the phrase is too true to be longer the subject of jesting. Judged by the standards of Anglo-Saxon and north-European democracies, their cause is unjust, their "constitution" not a fact but only the name of an ideal; but while they can count on no sympathy in the United States because they have not given the nation a fair chance to readjust itself, nevertheless there is nothing to be gained by trying to minimize the importance of the armed rebellion, or to ignore the peril of the republic which has no strong man to guide it through this crisis.

Found—an El Paso woman who enjoys the "music" of the 7 oclock whistles. She hasn't learned to sing the fire whistle yet.

Col. Roosevelt, in a letter to Magazine Munsey, expresses his opinion of the New York newspapers. In the letter he uses the pronoun "I" exactly 171 times. Even kings and emperors use the pronoun "we," conceding the existence of God. Roosevelt is the champion egocentric of all time.

When a man is named O'Rozco, when his hair is auburn and his mustache near-red, when he takes his licker neat, when he wears a green tie, and when he is chronically "agin the government," is it fair to conclude that among his ancestors are to be found a Patrick and a Bridget, and that he has cousins in county Cork?

UNCLE WALT'S DENATURED POEM

The Little Bundle

By Walt Mason.

Three dozen fell diseases came down and knocked me flat; and oh, the groans and wheezes that filtered through my hat! The doctors and the nurses were gathered by my bed, and I had dreams of hearses and cities of the dead. The druggists used to trundle hope to me day by day, and how I blessed the bundle that I had laid away! When I was convalescent I ceased to fume and fret; my griefs were evanescent—for I was out of debt! I paid the blooming nurses, I paid the sawbones, too, the druggists got their purses—and still I had a few! You don't know what a blessing a roll of boodle is, till maladies distressing throughout your system whiz! I have no doubt that worrry o'er debts that they must face sends sick folks in a hurry out to the old bones place. If, reader, you're unthrifty, then take this hunch of mine: A bank account is nifty; put roubles down in brine. For sickness and disaster for you their webs may spin; when coins go fast and faster and none are coming in, when you are in a black age of sickness and expense, you'll wish you had a package of dough in evidence!

TO CONTEST SEATS OF 112 DELEGATES

Roosevelt Headquarters Plans Fight Against Instructed Delegates.

Washington, D. C., March 30.—The seats of 112 of the delegates to the Republican national convention so far chosen will be contested, according to senator Dixon today at Roosevelt headquarters here. Though Taft managers claimed that 274 delegates had been instructed for him, senator Dixon credits him with only 36 and gives 62 to Roosevelt and lists 94 as uninstructed.

TAFT WINS IN MEET OF OHIO COMMITTEE

Columbus, Ohio, March 30.—The Taft administration and president Taft were given endorsements by the Republican state central committee here today. The committee also decided that the six delegates at large to the national convention at Chicago will be selected at the state convention to be held here June 5 and 6.

NO PREFERENTIAL PRIMARY FOR TEXAS

Dallas, Tex., March 30.—Democratic preferential primaries for Texas were voted down by the state Democratic executive committee today. The committee, however, in its primary decision, said that counties have the right to express a preference for presidential candidates in primary elections, provided delegates to the state convention be elected in conventions.

The committee also will select the city for holding, on May 28, the state convention to name delegates to the national convention.

CITIZEN'S TICKET IS PUT IN THE FIELD AT CLOVIS.

Clovis, N. M., March 30.—A mass meeting was held at the city hall which nominated a "Citizen's ticket," but it is claimed by the Democrats to be a movement on the part of the Republican minority in disguise. The meeting was called by L. C. Copeland, one of the leaders of the Republican party here. In the permanent organization H. C. Herby was elected chairman and C. F. Downing, secretary. In its report the resolution committee pledged its candidates to a strict business administration, condemned partisan politics in municipal affairs, and declared their candidates as the representatives of all the people. No candidates were named for mayor, city treasurer or alderman for the fourth ward. C. P. Downing was nominated for city clerk. He is the present clerk. Aldermen nominated were: First ward, Joe Sellers; second ward, E. W. Mears; third ward, G. W. Singleton. The orators of the occasion were: L. C. Copeland and M. C. Spicer.

DEMOCRATS CONDEMN TAFT IN COLORADO CONVENTION

Trinidad, Colo., March 30.—The Taft administration was condemned and the state administration and Colorado's representative in congress were commended by the convention of Democrats of Las Animas county, which today elected 21 delegates to the state national delegate convention to be held at Colorado Springs April 29. The delegates were not instructed. A. C. McChesney is the county's candidate for national delegate.

PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY BILL PASSES ILLINOIS HOUSE

Springfield, Ill., March 30.—The Illinois house today passed the presidential preferential primary bill by an unanimous vote.

The bill stands in the form in which it passed the senate and as soon as it is engrossed it will go to governor Deneen for his approval.

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HAVE ALL BUT TWO OF THE ALLEN GANG

They Are Surrounded in a Mountain Retreat and Battle Is Imminent.

Hillsville, Va., March 30.—Sidna Allen, leader of the Allen clan, and Wesley Edwards, his nephew, the two fugitive court house assassins, are believed to be surrounded on Sugar Loaf mountain. Every line of escape is said to be guarded and a battle may take place before night.

Friel Allen, a blue eyed stripling of 17, youngest of the eight of the Allen gang, each indicted for the five murders in the Carroll court house a fortnight ago, was taken late yesterday in a carriage shed at the home of his father, Jasper Allen, eight miles from here. He cheerfully submitted to arrest.

Only Sidna Allen, a man of middle age, and his young nephew, Wesley Edwards, both mountaineers of reckless daring, are now fugitives.

Both are prepared to resist until death.

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CLASSES OF ARIZONA SENATORS DISCUSSED

Site Bill For Public Building at Las Cruces Is Introduced.

Washington, D. C., March 30.—Senator Shively introduced a resolution in the senate to ascertain to which classes the senators from Arizona shall be assigned, whose term will expire the third day of March, 1913, and 1915.

Representative Ferguson introduced bills in the house today for the purchase of sites and the erection of public buildings at Las Vegas, Raton and Las Cruces, New Mexico, to cost $188,000.

Former governor Bates, of Massachusetts, and others, before the public health committee of the senate opposed the bill creating a department of health.

Lottery For New State Senators.

A lottery in the senate chamber will determine the respective tenures of office of the four senators from the new states of Arizona and New Mexico, who will be sworn into office Monday.

The new senators will draw from a ballot box papers so numbered as to indicate to which of three classes of senators they shall be assigned; those whose terms expire in 1917, 1915 or 1913. This method of determination is in accord with precedents

The last drawing was in 1907 when Senator Owen of Oklahoma drew the long term and senator Gore the short.

Sherwood Bill Rejected; Smoot Bill Wins.

The senate by a vote of 21 to 46 rejected the Sherwood dollar a day pension bill which had passed the house, and then adopted, 56 to 16, the Smoot general age and service measure, under which the pension roll would be increased by $20,000,000 annually during the next five years.

No cleaning like **Wright's.**

DEATHS AND BURIALS

VICTOR EARL PETERSON.

Victor Earl Peterson, the 15 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene J. Peterson, of 2920 Rivera street, died Friday afternoon at 5 oclock. The lad had undergone an operation for appendicitis two months ago, from which he never completely recovered. He was a pupil of the San Jacinto school. His father is manager of the Consumer's Ice company. His parents, two brothers, Henry and Walter, and a sister, Augusta Peterson, survive him. The funeral service, conducted by Rev. J. D. Ray, of the First Baptist church, was held Saturday afternoon from the residence. The interment was in Evergreen cemetery.

FUNERAL OF M. R. ROBINSON.

The funeral service for M. R. Robinson, who died Friday morning, will be held from Trinity Methodist church Sunday afternoon at 2:30 oclock. The church service will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. C. W. Webdell, and the Knights of Pythias will conduct the service at the cemetery. The interment will be in the Knights of Pythias plot in Evergreen cemetery.

LENA GIERSE.

Lena Gierse, the 9 months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gierse, of 409 East Overland street, died Saturday morning at 9 oclock. The funeral service was held Saturday afternoon and the burial was in Concordia.

Let **Wright** do your cleaning.

THE WEATHER.

El Paso, Saturday, March 30, 1912.

Forecasts.

El Paso and Vicinity—Rain tonight or Sunday; colder Sunday.

New Mexico—Rain or snow tonight or Sunday; colder Sunday and in northeast portion tonight.

West Texas—Tonight and Sunday unsettled, rain in south, rain or snow in north portion tonight or Sunday; colder in the Panhandle and warmer in southeast portion tonight; colder Sunday.

Local Data.

El Paso Readings.	Today 6 a. m.	Yest'y. 6 p. m
Barometer (sea level)	29.74	29.64
Dry thermometer	42	65
Wet thermometer	33	44
Dew point	18	12
Relative humidity	35	11
Direction of wind	E	W
Velocity of wind	6	16
State of wether	Clear	Clear
Rainfall last 24 hrs	0	....
Highest temp. last 24 hrs	66	....
Lowest temp. last 12 hrs	41	....

Height of river this morning above fixed zero mark 12.8 feet. Fall in last 24 hours 0.3 foot.

CHARGED WITH VAGRACY.

J. M. Hogan and Delbert Folden were arrested by city detective Joe Hausinger at a San Antonio street rooming house Saturday morning and charges of vagrancy registered against them at the police station. In their room were found three grips, one of them containing gambling devices of various kinds, some smoking opium and several hypodermic syringes. Folden had been working, he said, at a gambling house in Juarez.

Let **Wright** do your cleaning.

AUTOMOBILES ON FARMS PROMISE TO SOON MAKE HORSES AND MULES USELESS EXPENSES

As an Influence Upon the Social Life in the Country the Auto Has Already Proved Valuable.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

NO PHASE of the automobile industry promises more for the future than the genral adoption of power-propelled vehicles on the farms of the country. It has been demonstrated time and again that the automobile on the farm is a paying investment. Wherever it has been adopted in the rural communities it has added much to the rapidity with which the farm work may be done. Those who have made use of it declare that next to the telephone, it gives the farmer more advantages than any other innovation since the rise of harvesting machinery.

The main difficulty confronting the automobile manufacturer in getting his machine into the hands of the farmer, has been the ultra-conservative tendencies of this large army of Americans. The average farmer is especially conservative in the matter of paying out his hard earned dollars. While he may use the produce of his farm with what seems sometimes to be profligacy, he dislikes to buy anything which costs him an actual outlay of money. He thinks nothing of feeding his stock so well that they literally "roll in fat," even when grain is 60 cents a bushel, and hay is $20 a ton. But if he has to buy hay and grain a different complexion is placed upon the situation.

New Magic Circle.

It is here that a new magic circle has been established. The law, permitting the use of denatured alcohol for industrial purposes, has opened a new field of hope for the far-sighted automobile manufacturer. The farmer may now grow potatoes and may utilize the small ones for making denatured alcohol to drive his farm machinery. Wherever this has been tried, it has been demonstrated that it costs less to manufacture enough alcohol to take the place of a horse than it does to keep the horse. It doubtless will require years to get the conservative farmer to act upon this well-proved theory, but it is believed by many students of farm economics that in the course of the coming decade or two, hundreds of thousands of farmers will adopt this method of securing power for their farm work in preference to the use of the horse.

Horses a Burden.

It is estimated that there are nearly 30,000,000 horses and mules in the United States, and that it takes the product of some five acres of land to keep each one. The emancipation of the land from the burden of supporting the horses would make available many millions of acres for other purposes. Of course, some of this land would be required for growing the potatoes from which to make the alcohol. The net result, however, would be a great saving in the number of acres required to furnish the farm power of the United States.

That the farmer may be somewhat justified in his conservatism in not adopting the farm tractor for all farm purposes, is shown by a few statistics of the present annual upkeep account of the automobile in the United States. A leading trade authority calculates that the present day value of the automobiles in this country in money aggregates more than double the total cost of the Panama canal. It is estimated that the tire and inner tube bill of the automobile-using public of the United States now amounts to $30,000,000 a year. The gasoline used in 1912 will cost, authorities estimate, nearly as much as it costs to maintain the American army. Adding to this $20,000,000 for oil and grease for lubricating purposes, it will be seen that the expense accounts for automobile operation, leaving out the matter of repairs and depreciation, is a very heavy one.

Use of the Farm Tractor.

The versatility of the farm tractor is one of the most remarkable features of the whole automobile business. Many of them are so constructed that they can haul a good sized train of loaded wagons to market one day, the next day serve as power for the operation of a thrashing machine or a wood saw, and the following day draw a series of harrows, rollers and drills over a large field. While the farm tractor is being most widely used in the middle west, on the Pacific coast and in the wheat-raising districts of Canada, it is, along with the pleasure car, gradually coming into its own in the other sections of the country.

The world's record for plowing has been made by an oil-driven tractor, tried out at Purdue university. Hauling a unit of 50 plows, three of these tractors recently plowed a stubble field at that Indiana institution at the rate of an acre every four and one-fourth minutes. The three tractors, working together, were found to have a greater capacity than the three working singly. This is explained by the fact that plowing requires a great deal of reserve force, and that the reserve force of one is practically sufficient for all three. The tractors in this experiment were operated on a low grade of kerosene distillate, costing about four cents a gallon. The fuel cost for plowing was six nd one-half cents a gallon. The big gang-plow turned over seven acres of soil for every mile it traversed.

While, in many cases, the manufacturers of self-propelling farm machinery have been inclined to make the whole machine as a unit, others have found it more profitable to manufacture tractors which could be used simply as mechanical horses. With a comparatively small motor truck, or tractor, the farmer is able to hitch up one binder or two mowers and go around a field of grain or grass at a much greater speed than with the horse-drawn machinery.

Rural Prejudice Overcome.

One of the difficulties tending to prevent the general adoption of farm tractors is the prejudice in the rural mind against automobiles in general. Many an intelligent countryman has observed that this prejudice comes from the automobilists themselves. They assert that so long as an automobilist observes the speed laws and takes those precautions which insure the safety of the horse-using traveler, they have no complaint to make, and welcome rather than complain of the advent of the automobile. It is when such things happen as a farmer's four-horse team being scared and made to run away without the automobilist even stopping to prevent the disaster, or to protect the farmer, that bitterness is engendered. In a great many communities wives and daughters of farmers are entirely stopped from traveling on the public highways for fear of having their horses frightened by careless and reckless automobilists drivers. The farmer contends that if the better class of automobilists would help to bring to justice such reckless drivers as these, there would be no complaint on his part when the motor-car comes his way.

Another consideration which has tended to prejudice the mind of the farmer against the automobile is the widespread publicity which is given to automobile accidents. From reading the newspapers of rural circulation one naturally would get the impression that the automobile is the Juggernaut of the modern transportation world. However, inquiries of the recent census by no means substantiate this impression. Those inquiries reveal the fact that in 1910 there were over 45,000 fatal accidents in the United States. Of these nearly 8,000 were chargeable to the railroads; drowning and burning claimed more than 4,000 victims each; mines and quarries claimed some 2,500 victims; while vehicles other than automobiles were charged with 1,940 fatalities. The automobile had only 980 to its credit.

Its Social Influence.

But even more important than the utilitarian phase of the use of the automobile on the farm is its social influence. Farm life in the United States has been, and still is, unattractive to many of the younger generation, as is proved by the steady increase of the urban population in proportion to the whole. Farm life has had many drawbacks; but it is not the hard work, it is not the long hours, it is not the routine, that has driven the boys to the city and has made the girls shrink from becoming farmers' wives. All these are compensated by the fresh air, the good food, the health and the strength that come from clean living and communion with nature.

The chief evil has been loneliness, the jack of human society and the drudgery of solitary labor has made farm life a nightmare to the country girl and has made it but little less attractive to the country boy.

The automobile in those sections where it has come into general use among farmers is doing much to correct this evil. It has made intimate neighbors of everybody within a radius of a score of miles and what was an all day's trip, and therefore impossible, is now become an after-supper spin in which the wife has her part. The automobile is emancipating many farmers' wives from the blackest and most hopeless slavery.

Not only does the automobile help out socially, as far as the wife is concerned it has its utilitarian phase also. If she can have her way and is ingenious, its motor will operate her churns, her washing machine, the pumps and do for her scores of things that of old have broken women's backs, serried their brows and brought them before their time to an old woman's grave—the victims of the curse of drudgery.

The automobile on the farm has its brightest promise for the future. It will help the farm and the farm, in the end will be the final refuge and sustaining prop of the automobile.

LETTERS TO THE HERALD

(All communications must bear the signature of the writer, but the name will not be published where such a request is made.)

HERRERA PUT UP OWN BOND.

Ciudad Juarez, March 29.

Editor El Paso Herald:

In today's edition of your paper under the head "Castulo Herrera, High Pascualists Officer under arrest here," appears a falsity which affects my reputation as an independent man and makes me receiving favors from persons whom I have always considered enemies of my brothers.

"In the paragraph referred to it says that the $1,000 bond which I gave to secure my liberty was furnished by the son of a prominent landowner of Chihuahua. This is false. I paid the bond with money from my own pocket. Therefore I will ask you to rectify the paragraph which was published in order that my friends may know that I have not received and am not disposed to receive favors from the Terrazasses who are those to whom the aforementioned paragraph has reference.

Castulo Herrera.

Abe Martin

Tipton Bud is agin runnin' fer sheriff after a five days' siege o' quinsy, or indoor boil. Some o' our most ardent advocates o 'th' municipal ownership o' groceries are allus in th' front seat at th' the-ater.

14 Years Ago To-day

From The Herald Of This Date 1898

A train of sheep came over today for J. B. Manby, of Colorado.

There will be orchestra practice tonight at the McGinty headquarters.

Miss Dromgoole gave several interesting readings at Mesa school yesterday afternoon.

The Southern Pacific company will sink wells near those it has at present and will also erect a pumphouse there.

T. E. Peters has both pens of the Santa Fe stockyards filled with cattle and will ship them north tomorrow.

President A. A. Robinson of the Mexican Central went north today in his private car attached to the Santa Fe train.

The United States court will open Monday and the judge and other officers of the court will arrive in town Saturday.

The treasurer of the city schools is paying off all teachers' warrants for the months of September and October, 1897.

The Sunset Limited arrived nearly two hours late today because the engine broke a spring hanger and the train had to be pulled in from Lordsburg by a freight engine. There were 86 passengers on board.

An indignation meeting was held last night at which the president was criticised for not taking immediate steps to secure the freedom of Cuba. Speeches were made by W. W. Bridgers, J. R. Harper, M. W. Stanton and Gresham Jones.

The Democratic primaries were held last night and 13 delegates were elected. They are: J. W. Magoffin, Charles Davis, J. R. Harper, George Gainnis, W. W. Bridgers, J. C. Jones, J. C. Ross, J. W. Page, J. D. Ponder, W. C. Kneeland, R. D. Richey, Ike Alderete, J. A. Escajeda. The convention will be held tonight, when candidates will be nominated.

NEGRO AND WHITE MAN FIGHT; ONE IS DEAD; OTHER IS DYING

Atchison, Kan., March 30.—In a street duel here today between G. W. Robinson and William Edson, a negro, the white man was killed and Edson was mortally wounded.

The men had been enemies and when they met today Robinson drew a pistol and shot Edson. Two negroes, friends of the wounded men, grappled with Robinson and threw him to the ground. Edson then raised up and shot Robinson to death.

Hints on Gardening

Last Instructions

By GEORGE FITCH,

Author of "At Good Old Siwash"

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WHEN the young plants have begun a sturdy growth, the busy season for their master begins in earnest. He must encourage and assist them with props, poles, trellises, and crutches, while they are climbing the golden stair. The tomato is weak and nervous and must be held up with a wooden frame, so that the birds can get at the ripening fruit more conveniently. The peas must be trellised, and the beans must be poled. The bean is a very enthusiastic climber, frequently devoting itself so exclusively to the exercise that it forgets to pod. Select a long, well seasoned pole, and coil the young plant around it. It will soon become so attached to the pole that it will refuse to leave it even for meals.

There is no garden product so hardy as the bean pole, nor none which will more richly repay a little care. Choose your pole carefully, plant it deeply and give it plenty of sunshine. You will find it impervious to frost, drouth and cutworms. Moreover, it is a perennial and can be used from year to year. Often it is the sole crop at the end of a long, hard summer, but no gardener who has harvested a plentiful supply of bean poles need feel that his labor has been in vain.

Telling things apart is one of the discouragements of the amateur gardener. The baby plant is so unlike the finished product that he is bewildered. Seed sellers should illustrate the baby plant on their packets, and not the adult vegetable. Anyone can tell a ripe tomato, but the infant sproutlet looks so much like dog fennel, that it frequently meets a terrible fate at the hands of its infuriated owner.

A few simple directions will be of much assistance. The plants which die first are the tomatoes. The plants with large leaves, out of which the worms make battenburg lace, are cabbages. The plants with the soft brown bugs all over them are potatoes. The plants which come up and rush madly over into the neighbor's yard are pumpkins, or squashes, or cucumbers. The plants which come up tired and discouraged, and need two cans of water a day are lettuce. The plants which writhe about the ground in convulsions are peas. The tract of ground which doesn't sprout at all contains either rutabagas or cauliflowers.

In case you should find, after a severe frost or drouth, a plant which is growing strongly and is remarkably well looking, root it out without a minute's hesitation. It is a weed.

We have now arrived at the all important subject of the harvest. Long before this time however, you will have ceased rsiing to tend to your garden at 4 a. m. You may have some difficulty in telling just where the garden is. However, the bean poles, if tall enough, should locate it for you. The main object in gardening is, of course, to present your neighbor with a bunch of home grown radishes, before his have begun to swell at the roots, thus causing him to turn green and expire with envy. To do this, purchase on the night before, two dozen fine young radishes and plant them carefully in your garden. Then harvest them in the morning, having your wife beat a tin pan to attract attention, and give them to your neighbor with the moist earth still upon them. This is the true triumph of gardening, and will amply repay you for your arduous labors.