

Be Careful Of Fire

EL PASO now has one of the lowest insurance rates in Texas, but there is a still better insurance even than this now comparatively reasonable charge by the big companies; that insurance is carefulness.

Fires, like other accidents, are generally the result of carelessness. If people would exercise more care, there would be far fewer fire losses and far fewer accidents, but, just as "to err is human," so it will always be human to be careless. However, it is worth making the effort to be careful in matters of fire, for in starting a fire we not only jeopardize ourselves, but often make others suffer as well.

The fire record in El Paso is low; that is one thing that helped to get us the low rate; we can make it lower if we will all make up our minds to be careful with the combustible things that we handle. Everybody ought to make a few resolutions along this line; they will not be hard to live up to and it would go a long way towards giving the city the safety that it ought to have. Here are a few don'ts to think over:

Don't light a match near a gasoline can and don't keep gasoline in the house or in the yard where a match is likely to be dropped.

Don't throw a match down without looking where it is going to fall; see that it falls away from combustibles.

Don't throw a cigaret or a cigar stump where you wouldn't throw a match.

Don't leave the ordinary matches lying about on shelves and tables where the mice can get at them.

Don't attempt to pour gasoline when there is a flame of any kind near.

Don't use gasoline for cleaning garments without taking it outside the house, and then be very careful, else, regardless of precautions to protect the house, friction may set it on fire and burn your hands, face or body.

Don't leave a fire idle all summer and then start a fire into it in the winter without an examination; it may be full of soot and it may have cracked so that sparks will find their way out onto the roof or between the roof and the ceiling.

It is not a difficult matter to remember these few things and it is worth all the trouble it involves. It gives you protection and gives your neighbor protection.

Has a truce been declared or are the "ring" bosses and the "antis" playing a game like the federals and the rebels—each waiting for the other to fire the first shot and hoping that it will be held back just as long as possible? As in revolutions, ammunition for political campaigns costs money and the longer they wait until opening the battle, the less ammunition will be required.

The man who will start a style that will remain unchanged for at least a year will win the everlasting gratitude of his fellows who find that a spring suit is out of date for summer and a fall suit is more antiquated by spring than a last season's automobile this year. But he would never live to enjoy it. The manufacturing tailor goblines would get him.

If it's news, you'll find it in The Herald.

The automobile fever will deplete a bank account faster than typhoid fever with four doctors in attendance.

There is every sort of a trust but a religious trust. Religion is still free and in so many different characters of belief that anybody can be pleased and there is not the slightest danger of a merger.

A pencil may be lead, but a donkey can't.

What's the matter with trying to interest the government forestry bureau in planting trees on Mount Franklin? Here is something the chamber of commerce might take up with our senators and congressmen.

Many a great idea is consumed in the fires of laziness.

A man's countenance may be as open as an umbrella on a rainy day and still hide a cunning nature.

UNCLE WALT'S DENATURED POEM

CHICKENS

By Walt Mason.

The time has come when chickens scratch the stuffin from your garden patch and a drouse resentment warm. The man who owns a bunch of hens should keep them shackled in their pens or give them chloroform. For hens have caused more strife and stress, and broken lives and bitterness than anything on earth; one hen can bring more grief and care and wretchedness and black despair than all known hens are worth. Our village once was sweet and clean, and every scrow had his bath, we never heard a wail; there was an atmosphere of peace, we had no use for the Police, and no one was in jail. Then some one started keeping chicks, and all were throwing bricks and reading riot acts; and when at court we stood in line his honor sprung a heavy fine which he had learned that day and with penance we shake our fists and deal in threats, assassinate each others pets—and all because of hens. Because of hens a million joys are cussing daily, fifty ways, and raising grievous howls. A law must soon be written down prohibiting the folks in town from keeping feathered fowls.

Success Under Difficulties

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN—How His Failure on a Plantation Compelled Him to Return to Law and Politics to Become One of the Greatest Men of the South.

BY MADISON C. PETERS

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN was born in the West Indies in 1811. Seven years later he came with his parents to Wilmington, N. C. He entered Yale in 1827, but left in his sophomore year, following his parents to New Orleans. He was admitted to the bar in 1832. His success was phenomenal from the beginning. He was soon recognized as an independent fortune he bought a sugar plantation with the intention of settling down as a planter. He made some experiments in extracting the juice from the cane, which to this day are used in the large sugar plantations of Louisiana. He did not pay, he was compelled to give up the plantation scheme chiefly, however, through floods which destroyed most of his crops. Compelled to return to the practice of law, politics began to interest him. In 1844 he was a member of the Louisiana constitutional convention. In 1849 as presidential elector at large for Louisiana he cast his ballot for Gen. Taylor.

He thought to bring England to her knees through a cotton famine. Cotton was then king and the astute statesman felt sure that the holding up of the cotton supply would be a cause for interference on the part of a country which depended on the raw material. He retired with well won money to the plantation which he had bought in England. He had had several visits to the country and he knew the emperor and people well, but France, too, had to hold her hands off.

Gen. Levas for Confederates.

Benjamin, however, succeeded in negotiating loans from the Emancipator family, of Paris, with which to carry on the war. He retired with well won money in Paris, came over to this country to see for himself the real state of affairs, he went to the state department where he had an interview of two hours with Benjamin, the conversation being in French in a speech in the confederate house of representatives, referring to this interview, Gov. Foose said: "On the occasion of the recent visit of Mr. Emancipator, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary from his highness, the emperor of France, to his highness, the emperor of the United States, the conversation was in French for two hours."

Price on Benjamin's Head.

When Lee surrendered to Grant and Jefferson Davis was outlawed, a price was set on the head of the Confederate secretary of state. Benjamin lost all his property and fled to the West Indies. He made his way to London and there at the age of 33 when most men think of laying down the burden of life, he entered Lincoln's inn as a law student. He made colonial appeals. His American record he was admitted to the English bar in less than a year. He made his first big success as a lawyer in the case of the Louisiana bar. He made colonial appeals. He made California a specialty at the Louisiana bar. In a short time he was making money at the rate of \$10,000 a year.

He rose in a few years to be the acknowledged head of the English legal profession. He retired with well won money and well worn laurels in 1852. Bench and bar vied with each other to show him the honors of the inner Temple on June 30, 1853, which was presided over by Lord Campbell, the greatest legal light in England, who presented him with the "Grand Old Man of the Bar" who had made his profession a shining success of two continents. He made colonial appeals. He made California a specialty at the Louisiana bar. In a short time he was making money at the rate of \$10,000 a year.

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.)

AMERICAN INTERVENTION.

Dear Sir:—April 25, 1912, Editor El Paso Herald:

It appears from recent press dispatches that the American people generally are in favor of the intervention of this country as a matter that will be welcomed by the educated class of Mexico but that the masses of that class of people will be those most ardently opposed; they have learned to love their country in the right way.

You would not have welcomed during the civil war of your country a governor general, either from England or France, you would not have received the soldiers of these nations with a friendly salute, because the remembrance of the struggle for the independence of your country would have pushed you to the battle-field. Or, could you in such a case forget your history? Washington and the foreign soldiers tread the land that was so dear to your ancestors? You would have been driven towards all over the world, and be sure that if a single patriot was left, he would have fought and would have surely dropped a tear over these words: "the home of the brave and the land of the free."

So don't you ever think that we will welcome intervention. You will find an enemy—a fighting soldier in every true-hearted Mexican.

I am sure you already dream of victory, but I am very sure, too, that it will prove a useless victory, because then you will know the fate, meaning of a part of our national hymn that says: "no ruins exist, denouncing the ruins of the past, and a war with Mexico will totally ruin this country, but at the same time it will ruin you just think of the number of lives and the enormous amount of money the enterprise implies."

I have no reason to hate or to be unfriendly to the American people. On the contrary, I have many reasons to appreciate them, but will be the first to face them in the battlefield.

J. L. Munoz, Jr.

ANTHONY-LAS CRUCES ROAD.

La Mesa, N. M., April 25, 1912, Editor El Paso Herald:

Your published experience of J. A. Smith in his auto trip to Las Cruces and return to El Paso brings to my mind some past promises as to the road from El Paso to Las Cruces. Several years ago it was solemnly agreed in conference between El Paso and Las Cruces that if El Paso county would build a good road to the state line at Anthony, Dona Ana county, N. M., would begin at Anthony and complete the road road to Las Cruces. El Paso county promptly complied with its part of the agreement and Las Cruces has scattered their work and the road described by Mr.

SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF CROPS ADDS MILLIONS TO VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS

Oil Content of Corn is Increased One-Third by Experiments at University of Illinois.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—In the end, every department of human industry finds its way back to the farm and the professions are quite as important to the people as a whole as that of the scientist. Agriculture, although there is none which receives more attention in the universities or commands larger appropriations of money, is a large extent the backbone of the middle west is due to the provisions of the Morrill act for the establishment of colleges of agriculture. In more than one instance the agricultural college has developed into the university, instead of being a mere adjunct to it as has been frequently implied.

The course in forestry and landscape gardening that in most universities they all come under the department of agriculture, although there are one or two universities which give a partial course in landscape work under the department of agriculture. While in its survey of area and its changing of natural conditions, landscape work involves some features of civil engineering, its most important feature is the production of plants, trees and shrubs, and the study of their proper classification with agriculture.

The expert agriculturist is a trained man, who has more than an elementary knowledge of all other sciences. Chemistry, botany, zoology, geology and anatomy are some of the subjects which he must know. In his daily work, the modern farm equipment requires many complicated machines, so that the agriculturist must have a working knowledge of electricity. Consequently each of these subjects in special courses has been given attention in advanced agricultural education.

The charge has been frequently made that because the broad courses now being given under the departments of agriculture, in the larger universities, are not so thorough as the courses which follow other vocations after receiving their degree. During the past year Cornell University has been conducting some investigations upon this subject with the following interesting results: Out of 869 graduate agriculturists, 183 were engaged in commercial farms and fruit tree nurseries. Butter making and other dairy interests occupy 125, while 143 are associated with agricultural experiment stations or are in agricultural colleges. Twenty-nine are in landscape gardening, 183 are in other vocations, about 70 percent are engaged in some kind of agricultural education, and only 58 out of 869 have deserted agriculture for other vocations.

EL PASO SHRINERS TO GO TO LOS ANGELES Will Attend Meeting of Imperial Council There; Many Are Going.

El Maida shrine, the El Paso organization of the wearers of the red fez, will leave El Paso in a private Pullman car Saturday evening, May 4, for Los Angeles, to attend the meeting of the imperial council, which will be in session there during the week of May 6. This was decided at a business meeting of the shrine Friday evening.

A party of 20 or more Shriners will go from El Paso and surrounding territory and the El Paso shrine has invited anyone who is planning to go to California at that time to accompany the Shriners on the private Pullman.

The special fare for the round trip is \$36 from El Paso, and the ticket will be good returning until June 27. A party of the Shriners from here is planning to return by way of the Grand Canyon as the tickets can be purchased to return by way of the Santa Fe without additional charge.

CHARGE WOMAN IS CRUEL TO CHILD Through efforts of the El Paso Humane society, Teresa Molina, a Mexican woman, was arrested by the police Saturday morning on a charge of cruel treatment of her 5 year old niece. It is charged that the woman, who lives in the alley west of Campbell street between Third and Fourth streets, had whipped the child frequently and at one time had burned her hand because she was eating something she had not prepared. The child was taken to the Sunshine home pending a hearing of the case in police court Saturday afternoon.

MEXICAN ARRESTED FOR DRINKING IN POSTOFFICE A Mexican with an all abiding thirst pulled a bottle of third rail whisky from his pocket in the foyer of the postoffice Saturday afternoon and alleviated the thirst with a long slug, at the black bottle. Postmaster Smith ordered the brand and called plaza patrolman Walter Williams. While waiting for the wagon to come, a well dressed resident of the Mexican side objected to his countenance being banished away in the hoodlums being banished from the postoffice. The Mexican side of the wagon arrived. It carried the offender to the police station.

Bravery

BY GEORGE FITCH, Author of "At Good Old Siwash"

(Copyright, 1912, by George Mathew Adams.)

BRavery is a sort of mental starch which keeps a man from wilting in the presence of danger. It is more valuable to society than honey, love or industry, for a man has to be brave before he can be honest or before he gets married or before he puts his foot out into the freezing air at 5 a. m. and goes to work on the jump to keep warm.

There are as many kinds of bravery as there are kinds of danger, for each kind of danger has its special antidote. Almost any man has one or two kinds of bravery, but very few have a large enough assortment to fill orders in any sort of an emergency. A man may be brave enough to go to war and get a bullet in the stomach, and yet be dirty work for some 5 foot 4 employer for fear of being fired. A man may climb into an aeroplane and cut pigeon wings around cumulus clouds and yet invent 759 excuses for dodging a dentist's chair. A man may meet a lion fearlessly and expose his neck to the teeth of a tiger and yet terminate his career as a hero and get perspire freely and go away without saying good-bye when his married sister asks him to hold the baby for a minute.

Brave men were brave enough to make torches out of themselves in Nero's garden, we have the Christian religion. Because men were brave enough to exchange comfort and safety for rags and an imminent halter, we have a republic. A man may be brave enough to be a man of government. Because a man was brave enough to experiment and terminate his career as a hero and get perspire freely and go away without saying good-bye when his married sister asks him to hold the baby for a minute.

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The Valley Interurban

THE valley interurban seems assured. The committee engaged in soliciting bonus and right of way appears enthusiastic and confident of success, although the entire amount is not yet raised; far from it.

Most of the land owners have evidenced their interest in the matter by liberal donations, showing that they believe the road will be really a valuable acquisition to the enterprises of El Paso; some have hesitated about donating because it was not possible to run the line on all four sides of their tract, and some have not donated at all, on the ground that the railroad would be built anyhow when the business grew to warrant it.

There have been few outright refusals, however, and it would, generally speaking, appear a project worth aiding, not in the matter of philanthropy, but as a business proposition. Quick communication and rapid transit ought greatly to help the value of land in the valley; it ought to increase the values sufficiently to warrant each owner in subscribing quite liberally, in proportion to the acreage held. As some argue, the road might be built later, regardless of bonuses, but it is the general policy of railroad builders to exact concessions when opening up a new field.

The construction of the road would cost far above the figure of the bonus demanded, and it is possible that the line would be operated for many months before it began to pay returns on the actual investment. Such things considered, it seems only reasonable that the promoters should ask for a bonus and that the land owners who will be the beneficiaries, should put it up.

Now that the matter is started, the quicker it is finished the better. If we are to have an interurban, let's lose no time about getting it.

There is one consolation to the people who depend on copper for their livelihood; they are not worried about the tariff like some other people who depend on other things. As long as copper remains at 15 cents and above, the Southwest will be happy, whether it is Champ Clark, T. Roosevelt, W. H. Taft or Woodrow Wilson who draws the right card in the great political keno game.

You can throw dust in a man's eyes for a time, but there is always a wind that comes to blow it away; then somebody is discovered.

A pumpkin is a vegetable always, but a peach is not always fruit; neither is a lemon.

An honest man would rather be a creditor than a borrower.

Looks are sometimes libelous, but J. Bruce Ismay does not look like the hero type that we fondly picture to ourselves.

Everything that is sour is not always vinegar, lemon or lime; it may be a man whose favorite ball team has lost.

The weather has been kind to the city waterworks. It has kept cool while the new wells were being put down and connected up, so that the bathing season would not tax the plant too heavy.

One-Sentence Philosophy

QUAKER MEDITATIONS. (Philadelphia Record.)

You can't always tell the waiters from the guests at a fashionable reception, except that waiters generally keep sober.

Hoax—Here's an advertisement of a tart book sale. Hoax—What hurt them? Hoax—Probably the cut in their prices.

It isn't every woman who comes up to our expectations, but they can all fill the bill, according to the reasoning of the married man who has to kiss them.

Silliness—It is not until I gaze upon the wonders of nature that I fully realize the insignificance of man. Y. C. Yellous

You can't get the same sensation by getting married.

GLOBE NIGHTS. (Archon Globe.)

Neither is joy riding entirely safe on ocean liners.

It may have occurred to you that the party birds didn't get much.

Some people not only see your faults; they don't see anything else, when hard-earned money goes looking for the easy variety, it doesn't have much luck.

A martyr's crown isn't such becoming headgear if put on for advertising purposes.

A patriot who is paid for it is never so inspiring as the one who donates it.

A bride is less finicky than an older married woman, but, on the other hand, a groom behaves better than an older married man.

14 Years Ago Today

From The Herald Of This Date 1898

The grand jury is in session today. Inspector Mehan paid a partly-undiscovered visit to the S. P. station this afternoon.

Those desiring to enlist with the Texas volunteers will meet at the office of H. B. Stevens tomorrow.

Thieves stole five chickens and a turkey from the home of M. Mathews, 714 Fourth street, this morning.

Judge Joseph Maroffin will open a recruiting station for the 2nd Texas Cavalry at the S. P. station Monday for recruits for the army.

R. F. Darbyshire says there will be over 200 teachers come to the T. P. tomorrow to attend the school teachers' institute.

Over 1,000 head of cattle were brought over today for Cox and Tower, of Kansas City.

I. Richardson, of San Francisco, is in El Paso today with two fine carriage



Miss Fawn Lippincutt is visitin' her aunt at Kokomo. She's gittin' t' be quite a traveler an' kin now ride without buyin' an orange. One thing's sure, we could git out th' full male vote if women had th' franchise.

BROTHERS WHEN WE SMILE

"We speak in many tongues, we men do the work that men must do. With sword and spear, and plow and pen.

My language may be strange to you, I may not know when you complain. Nor comprehend if you revile. Your preaching may be all in vain. But we are brothers when we smile."

MASONS HONOR THE HEROES OF TITANIC

Semiannual Reunion in El Paso Closes With Successful Smoker.

The "Titanic" class of Scottish Rite Masons completed its degree Friday evening and the semi-annual reunion closed with a smoker in the temporary lodge rooms of the rite.

The custom of the Scottish Rite classes is to adopt a name symbolic of some event in the current history of the chapter. It was decided to adopt the name Titanic in honor and memory of the heroes of the Titanic disaster, who voluntarily gave their lives that others might be saved. The officers of the class are: President, C. C. Cannon; O'Connor, secretary, Isaac Klein; orator, Lieut. C. F. Herr, of Fort Bliss; C. L. Alderman, 33d degree Scottish Rite Mason from Big Spring, Tex., and E. A. Bryan, of Midland, who were here to attend the reunion, returned to their homes Friday evening.

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STATE INSURANCE ACTUARY BANQUETED

A banquet was given by the insurance men, the mayor and city council to C. R. Roulet, of Dallas, the state insurance actuary. Mr. Roulet has been here to make an inspection of the city's fire protection improvements and to explain the new 20 cent key rate to the insurance men. The banquet was served in the dining room of the Toltec club.

BY GEORGE FITCH, Author of "At Good Old Siwash"

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