

A Bad Political Play

TAFT did not need the Texas delegation to insure to him control of the convention. But even if he had needed it, there would have been no justification for such a raw deal as the national committee handed the regular Texas delegation. In Texas, the regular organization of the Republican party was overwhelmingly in favor of Roosevelt's nomination. The Roosevelt convention was the regular convention, and the Taft meeting was the rump meeting. Most Taft men throughout the state conceded this, and the very fact that the Taft organization made the contest and did not file its papers until the last possible moment, goes to indicate that the Roosevelt-Lyon machine controlled the regular organization of the party in the state.

Most of the contests at Chicago appear to have been decided properly on their merits, and the Roosevelt members have in a very large proportion of the contests voted with the Taft members of the committee in favor of seating the Taft delegates. But the decision in the Texas case was so utterly outside the pale of just dealing and party regularity that it tends to cast discredit on other acts of the committee.

Some Taft men try to shade the degree of disgrace a little by saying that Taft needed Texas for the temporary organization and that the credentials committee, still dominated by Taft, might turn Texas back into the Roosevelt column when the Texas votes no longer so badly needed as they would be at the start. That may partly explain the false play, but it does not justify it. On the other hand, if the Texas delegation had been given to Roosevelt where it belonged, the Taft organization could go into the convention with clean hands and retaining the respect of the public.

The return to influence in the Republican party in Texas, of unscrupulous negroes and the old "black and tan" crew of evil memory is the worst thing that could have happened to the party in this state. The splendid work that Cecil Lyon has done to clean up the party and make the organization respectable is apparently to be undone by president Taft's overzealous adherents, who threw decency to the winds when they seated the Taft delegation from this state.

So far, no adequate reason has been given the public for any advance at all in the water rates; and since the meter readings seem to have jumped up faster than the rates themselves, the bills have mounted to unheard of heights. What do the waterworks people do? Do they just take all the consumers whose names begin with B or M or S, and arbitrarily raise them 20 percent or 50 percent for a few months, until the kicks become too frequent, and then choose another letter in the alphabet for sacrifice? Or do they take every third house and strong arm the meter reader? Or do they make up the bills in the office without reading the meters at all? Or are the meters not tuned up to catch C. Q. D. signals? Whatever the trouble is, the matter is getting mighty serious, and the public is beginning to ask very pointed questions.

Straight Lines

WHEN the new senate office building was erected in Washington, several hundred yards from the capitol building, it was necessary to construct a very costly subway to connect the two buildings. The subway was built by making an open cut across streets, paved areas, and the beautiful park of the capitol grounds. When the engineers laid out a straight line to connect the buildings, they found that the line ran straight through a clump of fine elms. Ordinary engineers and construction men would have destroyed the trees to make way for the subway. These men were different; they swerved 30 feet to one side with the subway, and ran it in a letter S to avoid the roots of the old trees. The distance traveled is only very slightly longer than the straight line would have been, while the beautiful trees were saved.

This is the right spirit to exhibit in building cities. Straight lines are not always necessary, at the expense of beauty and comfort. At Clondroft, some mistakes have been made in this connection. When running sewers, if a Y or a lateral happened to come near a fine tree, sometimes the roots were cut and the tree ruined, instead of veering a little to avoid them. If a big tree happened to interfere slightly with some electric light or electric wire, down came the tree, instead of trimming it or making a little change in wiring. If a great tree, perhaps 300 or 400 years old, happened to stand where someone wanted to build a cottage, the tree was cut instead of adapting the cottage to the ground. Streets 50 feet wide carrying one vehicle every seven days would be cleared out wide and bare if watchfulness were not incessant. Section men desiring to burn old ties deliberately pick out pine and spruce and fir trees to roll the ties against to burn, and 100 fine trees have been burned in that way along the track within three miles.

If, in El Paso, and at Clondroft, and everywhere throughout the southwest, a little more of the spirit were shown, that swerved the national capitol subway aside to make room for the roots of a few elms, we should not only retain the beauties nature gives us, but we should gradually improve on nature's work instead of spoiling it.

El Pasoans are more interested in their constantly increasing water bills now than they are in the scrap at Chicago—and that means business.

Who Looted Parral?

JUST to keep the record straight, The Herald reproduces below an extract from the report of Gen. Victoriano Huerta, of the Mexican federal army, on the conduct of Francisco Villa and his command of federals at Parral, before the place was taken by the rebels.

The Herald has consistently given the Mexican news truthfully as it developed. The Herald has not taken sides at any time with either faction, but has tried to give an accurate survey each day of the exact situation, giving space freely to either side to express opinions or make statements of alleged fact, and always printing the sources of its information. The Herald has spent money liberally to procure the news, and has had its own special men at all times in the fields of operations.

When Parral was taken, the local Madero organ, as its files show, declared the town was looted by the rebels; that paper had no correspondent closer to the scene of the battle than Juarez. George R. Clements, representing The Herald, was with the rebels at Parral when Campa was defeated and he was with Salazar when that rebel leader returned and drove Villa out. Clements wired The Herald that the town had been looted by Villa's command. The local Madero organ declared that the rebels looted the town.

Today that same local Madero organ publishes Gen. Huerta's official report to president Madero, which says:
"I imagine that Francisco Villa has already arrived in the capital. I do not know what the superior authorities propose to do with him, but this individual is little different from a professional bandit. Amplifying my previous report to you, he has been guilty of the following: According to my information, the product of his robbery in Parral was something more than \$200,000 and he stole for 24 hours everything that came under his hands and his hands were represented by the 500 men under his command."

Fire insurance rates, water bills, electric light and power, sewers and sewage disposal—these are a few of the things that a Taxpayers' league might concern itself with.

One-Sentence Philosophy

- GLOBE SIGNS.** (Atchison Globe). When a man sees himself in a comparison, it is usually with some one who doesn't show up quite as well. Polished shoes may be sanitary, but they don't greatly benefit the health of the man who falls down on them. Every traveling man, who has been on the road as many as five years, longs for the day when he can quit and stay at home.
- POINTED PARAGRAPHS.** (Chicago News). When a jury hangs justice is strangled. Nurse a grievance and watch it grow. It's tough when love's young dream dies of old age. The love of applause is responsible for many near actors. You are wasting time every time you tell your sorrows. Trouble never attempts to dodge those who are looking for it. Some men are bashful when it comes to meeting their obligations. The wagon wheel usually has that fixed feeling, but it never complains. Getting things without paying for them is some men's idea of economy.

UNCLE WALT'S DENATURED POEM

The Dog

By Walt Mason.

THE dog is mankind's firmest friend; as such he's known to fame; to love, to follow and defend his master is his aim. When business in that line is slack, he strews the lawn with bones; when carted off, he brings them back; with rags, dead hens and stones. Affection dwells in Carlo's eyes; love deeper than the sea; and in his heart that he will rise to dog's eternity. But when there's no one to adore he whines away the hours by musing up the lawn some more, and scratching up the flowers. Into the Alpine snows he leaps to save some pilgrim there, and through the drifted, shining heaps, he drags him by the hair. But when there are no Alpine snows or dying strangers near, into the chicken yard he goes and whips poor chancier. I've heard about a thousand tales of Carlo's noble deeds; and when at night he howls and wails until my blood boils, I try to think he's not a fake, his virtues I recall, but all in vain—so I take the shotgun from the wall.



PRIMARY BILL DEATH IN WAKE OF CLOSING

Arizona House Wrangles Over Amendments and Rejects Them All.

SENATE WAITS ON COMMITTEE REPORTS

Phoenix, Ariz., June 17.—No final action was taken by either house this forenoon. The senate met and recessed, waiting for committee reports. The house spent the entire time discussing the new and elaborate primary and registration bills. Several amendments were proposed but all were rejected. A provision of the bill requires voters either at the time of registration or when voting at the primary to make oath to his party affiliations.

The primary bill passed by the senate provides that any candidate receiving a majority of all votes cast at primary shall be declared elected, but this provision is not in the house bill. The legislature is likely to adjourn tonight.

Electoral Matter Settled.
It is really something of a record the house has succeeded in making recently on the election question. When the quality bill was introduced, an amendment to the constitution for the purpose of holding an election in February was rejected. The bill as amended by the legislature was not content alone with killing the bill. Several of the members delivered fiery and abusive speeches telling that they thought of it, and their language was far from complimentary. Then they proceeded to slaughter it with as little delay and as effectively as possible. There was just one vote in its favor. So the people will be relieved from any such one constitutional amendment at all events.

The senate is not all the recent election history in the legislature. The governor has signed the house bill which provides for an election of national, state, county and municipal officers at the usual time in November. So after weeks of delay and much heated and abusive language, the legislature has done its duty. It is now a question as to whether anybody is sufficiently interested to attempt, by a judicial proceeding, to overturn the law by taking a test case to the supreme court.

Senate May Be Abolished.
The senate seems serious in its attempt to commit suicide—that is, to submit an amendment providing for the abolition of that body. The bill recently introduced by senators Worley and Roberts has passed its second reading and there is talk of its being passed by the senate. It is not clear whether the senate will not adopt it finally. The last vote on the bill was 15 to 6.

One of the warmest fights of the session has developed over a rather small subject—the payment of the senate and house clerks for extra work done during the session. The regular session and the adjournment of the regular session and the adjournment of the session. Senator Sims declared that part of this appropriation was both unjust and unnecessary. He fought the bill from the beginning. He went to the extent also, when the measure was passed finally, of having his protest recorded on the journal of the house. That action has been taken at the present session.

Night Session Work.
Friday night the senate started the night session habit, which got to be almost a chronic thing. The latter part of the regular session. The first night session did a considerable amount of work; but a good deal of the time was spent in discussing the question of confirming the appointment of Frank Brown, the Western Federation man who has been named by governor Hunt to be superintendent of the state industrial school. No action, however, was taken.

A rumor has been going the rounds recently that Brown will refuse his appointment because of the unfriendly relations existing between himself and the governor. This report, however, has not been confirmed and it is generally discredited.

Primary Measure Is Lengthy.
Probably the longest and most elaborate primary election bill that has ever passed by any state legislature has gone through the senate and is ready to be passed by the house. This bill provides for the direct election of every officer, including United States senators. It also provides that national committees are to be chosen at the primary, provides a form of ballot and throws every safeguard about the primary that could be imagined. Under this law the primary will regulate itself with quite formality as a general election.

Quite a fight has been waged against several of the appropriation bills, the fight having been led by senator Sims. The people of this state don't realize the amount of bills they are calling up senators Sims said in connection with the Herald's representative. "I have been looking into this matter and the total is simply appalling. They will find a white elephant on their hands one of these days, when the amount of these appropriations is made public."

CUBAN REBEL LEADER IS MAKING THREATS

Santiago, Cuba, June 17.—The insurgent leader Julio Antomarchi, who on Saturday ordered all the whites to leave the vicinity of El Cobre, issued a proclamation today stating that he will hang any person approaching him with a suggestion that he should surrender.

Large Area of Country Devastated and Damages Will Amount to Thousands.

THREE KILLED WHILE IN CHURCH

Kansas City, Kansas, June 17.—Twenty six persons are known to have been killed and many injured by a storm that passed over central west Kansas in the night of June 16. The buildings, tearing down wires and leaving the smaller towns and country homes completely wrecked. The storm completely wrecked the northwest section was swept for seven miles and nearly every building in a tract a mile wide was demolished. Here 13 deaths have been reported. From Sedalia, Mo., two deaths are reported, which remains unverified as yet, make the total much larger.

The dead are: Fern Gray, Kansas; John Spitzko, Kansas City; (died in hospital); Henry Cameron and three children, Merwin, Mo.; Gibson Groves, Bates county; Frank Bates county; Mrs. Frank Corry, Bates county; Mrs. Corry, Bates county; Dan Carlos and wife, Leeton, near Sedalia.

Adrian and Adrian, Mo.; Mrs. Alexander, near Merwin; Mrs. George Reed, unidentified Greek; Montgomery, Mo.; Mrs. Ellsworth, At Creighton, Mo.; Mrs. L. N. Parker, Guy Booth, Sutherland, Mo.

In the country between Merwin and Adrian the storm came up suddenly and swept clean its path through the northwestern section of the state. The storm in passing over a farm killed 50 head of livestock but did no other damage.

Galicia Inhab a Mile Destroyed.
The storm struck Bates county half a mile from Merwin. There, when the storm was passing, a farm was destroyed and his three children killed, the wind picked up, his house and that was found uninhabitable. The bodies of Gibson and Fred Groves were found a mile from their home. The bodies of the children were found in the building when the storm struck.

Telephone wires throughout Bates county are down and the reports have been coming in from all directions. In the country surrounding Sedalia the wires are down but assistance is being rendered to all points.

MINISTER AND TWO OTHERS KILLED IN CHURCH DURING STORM
Zanesville, Ohio, June 17.—Three ministers and two other persons were killed when a tornado struck here, toppling the steeple of the St. Thomas Catholic church through the roof while services were being held. The Rev. F. R. Roach was struck and killed while administering the last rites to a member of the congregation who was fleeing.

The dead: Rev. F. R. Roach, Thomas Skinn, dead crushed by falling stone; John D. Dinan, crushed, died two hours later.

The Rev. Roach met his death while administering the last sacraments to a member of the congregation who was fleeing from the storm. The steeple of the church was struck and fell, crushing the Rev. Roach and two other persons who were in the church.

Fifty Families Homeless.
More than 500 houses were damaged and 50 families were rendered homeless. Scores of narrow escapes were reported, more than a dozen houses being blown down by chimneys crashing through the roofs of houses and walls blowing down almost immediately after the occupants had left.

Many Homes and Great Damage.
Columbus, Ohio, June 17.—A rain and wind storm swept the central part of Ohio today, rendering hundreds homeless and doing damage estimated at a million dollars.

At Delaware the roof of St. Mary's Catholic school was lifted, flying across the street, wrecking two cottages. In this city a number of houses were unroofed.

Telephone and telegraph companies were the largest sufferers. Many miles of wires are down.

In this city, 15 miles west of here, was almost demolished and several persons are reported injured.

Damage in Oklahoma.
Guthrie, Okla., June 17.—Twenty or more houses in the village of Kayote, Oklahoma, were smashed by a terrific hail last night, but every person in the village escaped unhurt. A building in the village remained standing.

Nicaraguan People Aie Dying for Want of Food.
New Orleans, La., June 17.—Mail received from Bluefield says that people are dying from the famine in the interior of Nicaragua. It is declared revolution in the republic is imminent.

BRYAN'S ADVENT MARKS THE END OF "NORMAL" POLITICS IN THIS COUNTRY

Nominated in a Whirlwind of Enthusiasm, He Is Defeated by McKinley in a Campaign of Unusual Features.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—In 1896 both Democratic and Republican parties were disrupted by the currency issue and the nomination of McKinley by the Republicans and Bryan by the Democrats ended the era of "normal" politics. McKinley was triumphant after the most hotly contested presidential campaign of our history, and from that day until the Democrats won the house of representatives in the Republican caucus never lost a national election—14 years of undisputed dominance. Yet the Democrats won the election of their convention that year and, since then, Mr. Bryan has twice been their choice for president and he still is the "peerless leader" to the great masses of his party.

McKinley's Nomination.
The Republican convention of 1896 named McKinley, who was successful, but by far greater interest attaches to the Democratic convention that selected the unusual rival. The two national conventions met at St. Louis on June 16. Mark Hanna had been in charge of the presidential campaign for McKinley and had done his work so well that while a great majority of Republican leaders in congress were for Thomas H. Carter, McKinley was named on the first ballot, receiving 661 votes as against 84 for Carter, 61 for Quay, 58 for Levi P. Morton, 25 for the Hon. Don Cameron.

Before the nomination was made a platform had been adopted that contained a gold standard plank, forced upon unwilling Hanna by the Republicans. It was the end of straddling the silver question. The currency question had been current in politics for 20 years, now it was the main issue and nothing could prevent it.

Republicans Split.
When the Republican party took the gold side, 34 delegates, led by Senator Teller, of Colorado, senator Duval, of Idaho, and senator Cannon, of Utah, walked out of the convention of the Democratic party. The silver question was soon eliminated as an issue in politics from the Republican convention of 1896 nearly all remained Democrats—Teller and Duval to serve for years in the senate, and Senator Cannon, of Utah, speaker Clark's campaign for the Democratic nomination.

BURGLAR AND OFFICER HAVE PISTOL DUEL.
Denver, Colo., June 17.—A pistol duel was fought here at 5 o'clock Sunday morning between patrolman Henry Barr and a youth who gave his name as George Brown, aged 19. Brown was seen to enter the Bristol jewelry store by a woman in a restaurant, and she immediately notified patrolman Barr, who lives across the street from the store. The police officer hastily dressed and came upon the burglar as he emerged from the store. Brown had removed the jewels from the store, but was frightened away before he secured any valuables.

Brown had little opportunity to evade the policeman, and drawing his revolver fired six bullets at him. Barr retaliating with six shots. All the bullets struck with effect. A riot call was sent in to the headquarters and shortly a police squad arrived and captured the burglar who had sought to evade the officer by hiding in a barn near the scene of the shooting.

The police believe Brown to be a member of a gang of vagrants, four of whom the authorities now believe are locked in jail here on vagrancy charges, pending further investigation. Brown refuses to talk.

STUDENT NURSE TAKES OWN LIFE
New York, N. Y., June 17.—Miss Florence Weston, 25 years old, a student nurse at the post graduate hospital, killed herself at the Hotel Astor yesterday by drinking poison. She left several letters, one addressed to her mother, Mrs. Florence Weston, Santa Barbara, Cal., and a note to the coroner.

In the letter she wrote "I am Florence Weston of Santa Barbara, Calif. I do this cowardly act because I was forced to resign from my school after working for half of eight months of my life. I simply could not stand the disgrace. This was the only way out."

The superintendent of nurses said last night:
"Miss Weston resigned last Friday after having written a note saying that such infraction would compel her resignation. The nature of the infraction was not divulged."

THE BRYAN ROOM.
The convention then selected its committee on credentials, which promptly reversed the decision of the national committee in the Nebraska contest, unseated the Castor delegation and seated the Bryan men. But that time only Mr. Bryan, his wife and one or two friends knew that there was such a thing as a Bryan presidential boom. Mr. Bryan was put on the platform of the national convention of an ousted Morton delegate and there he had much to do with writing the famous platform of 1896.

The coasting was talking of "Silver Dick" Bland, of Missouri, of Horace Boies, of Iowa, and of many dark horses. Bland had the largest following, but the fight was against John R. McLean had the support of Ohio and the District of Columbia. He was the chief rival of Bryan, and the men and women of the platform were to the one issue of 16 to one.

The senatorial contingent favored the nomination of senator T. C. Blount, a few weeks before had bolted the name of McKinley. But the dark horse who was to win the race was yet too far in the distance to be noticed.

When the platform was reported it contained the expected free silver plank after the fight began. Benjamin R. Tillman, then the "Bry" "Gibson" "Ben" led off—frankly avowing a sectional alliance of the south and west against the east. The gold men hissed and the silver men were not pleased. James R. Jones, of Arkansas, quickly disavowed Tillman's sectional views, but the silver men were still at a disadvantage.

Platform Attacked.
Senator Hill, of Massachusetts, and governor Russell, of Massachusetts, led the eastern Democrats, then attacked the platform and riddled it with their criticism. The silver men were decidedly uncomfortable. The gold men were jubilant.

Then came Bryan. Thirty-six years old, a giant, graceful and all but unknown, he took the platform. When he reached the end of his first period a gale of applause swept over the convention hall. This came absolute silence. He had enchanted his audience. Even the telegraph boys carrying copy from the press seats stopped to listen.

Bryan Captures the Convention.
At last the silver men had found a champion who could reflect their sentiments and defend their position. After silence came rapt attention and after attention came conviction of the sincerity and earnestness of the speaker. At last came the famous peroration: "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."

The convention went wild. Bryan was the war cry that marked the state delegations and rushed, shouting

Abe Martin



It's 'bout as hard 't be around a defective memory as it is around a defective fluc. Wherever you see a red headed Republican ther's talk o' a dark hoss.

14 Years Ago Today

From The Herald of This Date 1898

The tennis have been selected and are practicing for a great game of ball in Mother Hubbard costumes one week from next Sunday.

Maury Kemp has returned from Austin, where he has been attending the university. Maury is looking well and is glad to get home.

The Santa Fe intends to put on great steps at this place. Preparations are being made to construct a new big platform around the station. Work will begin some time next month.

Judge A. B. Fall, of Las Cruces, was in this city yesterday, accompanied by his sister. The judge accompanied over the Mexican Central to San Luis Potosi, while his sister returned to Las Cruces.

Traveling passenger agent McIntosh, of the Southern Pacific, got a good scoop on the other fellows in making the big party of Texas excursionists who left over his road Tuesday night for the Omaha expedition.

Five big engines are now in the service of the Santa Fe at San Marcial and it is learned on good authority that the small engines running out of El Paso will be replaced by the big engines. Three more of the heavy engines are expected at San Marcial within a week.

There have been three little kids registered by camp of our leading citizens who have to pass through the plaza every morning, as to the way the Mexican who has the watering of the plaza will be replaced by the big engines. Three more of the heavy engines are expected at San Marcial within a week.

PASCUAL AND TEDDY.
Grosco now compares himself with Washington. And it is as near correct as the claim of Col. Roosevelt that he resembles Lincoln. Both are the height of impudence.—Los Angeles Times.

Grosco is the Roosevelt of Mexico.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

CORN BY GEORGE FITCH, Author Of "At Good Old Siwash"

(Copyright, 1912, by George Mathew Adams.)

CORN is called king in a good many states, but this is saying a great deal too much for the king himself. Kings are all right in their way, but no king has kept 30,000,000 people fat and happy by his own unaided efforts, or has stuck to his job for 24 hours a day through a long, hot summer. When a king dies his subjects drop a respectful tear and then send for the undertaker's wagon and a goldsmith to cut down the crown to fit the next king. But when the corn turns yellow and black and gray and expires before the harvest, half a great nation mourns for a whole year and refuses to buy new clothes and cuts off its subscription to the local newspapers and votes against the administration with great firmness and biliousness.

Corn is raised as a food by millions of farmers, but is not absorbed directly by the American people in any great quantities. It is used largely to upholster hogs and cattle. A small red pig, if allowed to eat a crib of corn, will produce enough ham and breakfast bacon to keep a family fat and financially busted for three months, and a thin cow with a backbone like the ridge pole of an exhalant, can so disguise herself by eating corn for a few months that the pucker will mistake her for a silver mine and sell her for 40 cents a pound.



Corn is planted in the spring and grows up like a small boy in a new suit of clothes. By July it is five feet high and going up faster than an English elevator, and by September each stalk is a young flag pole with four-foot leaves waving from it like banners. Rival states love to impress each other with the height of their cornstalks, but Illinois holds the record. A central Illinois farmer once tied his horse to a cornstalk on a hot July day, and when he came back he had to chase the horse up the stalk for two hours with climbing iron in order to untie him.

In October the ears of corn are yellow and ripe and the farmer harvests them by stripping off the rough husks, yanking out the ear and tossing it into a wagon provided with a baseball backstop on one side. This is hard work and eventually develops a thumb like a horse's. An amateur can husk a bushel of corn before getting measured for a new pair of pants, but an expert can husk 100 bushels a day in front of the village grocery store.

Illinois produces over 375,000,000 bushels of corn a year and Iowa nearly as much. Corn sells for from 60 to 80 cents a bushel on the hoof. There are many farms of bliss, but none more poignant than to own 6000 bushels of corn in the crib and to sit in front of the postoffice, whittling a pine stick and letting the price go up two cents a day.