

Free Baths For Chihuahuita

FREE BATHS can easily be provided for the people of Chihuahuita by the very simple plan of constructing basins along the irrigation canal and filling them from the canal, draining them and cleaning them into the same channel.

There will be water in the canal nearly all the time—practically always except during the winter months. The small amount of water for this purpose would not cost a cent. The canal will have to be lined and walled with cement through the city anyhow. It should not be covered, but allowed to remain as a running stream, fenced off, however, with light wire grating to prevent children from falling in and to prevent the neighbors from dumping garbage and other things into the ditch. There is no reason why the canal should not be kept perfectly clean and sanitary, and maintained as a bit of running water through the city, cooling and not unattractive when properly bordered.

In planning the permanent canal construction (it will be necessary to widen the canal and greatly increase its carrying capacity) the two other uses should be kept in mind: namely, as part of the park strip to be established all along the canal through the city from one end to the other, and as a supply for public baths.

It will be perfectly possible and practical to construct several concrete basins beside the canal and opening from it; the basins to be of different depths or graduated depths, to provide for wading for the tiniest children, and also for swimming of men and women and older children.

The basins should be so constructed that they could be filled from the canal by small electric pumps, and flushed for cleansing in the same way, draining into the canal. If thought necessary, the water could be roughly filtered or partly settled during the process of filling; though the Chihuahuita folk would gladly use it just as it is, silt and all.

The cost of these basins, if constructed in connection with the enlarged and improved canal, would be slight. It might be desirable to acquire some additional land along the canal, for the bathing basins and parkway; though that would probably not be absolutely necessary.

The sexes should be completely separated. The pools should be furnished with toilets, showers, and dressing booths; they should be surrounded with high, tight walls, preferably of concrete or tile; and some supervision should be provided, including capable swimmers of both sexes for saving life in case of accident. Sick or infested persons should be totally barred. Under proper conditions, bathing might properly be allowed without the use of any bathing suits at all. This is the practice now in the Y. M. C. A. throughout the country, and in many colleges and athletic clubs for either sex. It is far more cleanly and healthful. All who enter a pool are required first to take a cleansing bath under a shower; then they go in nude, as nature probably intended they should. By segregating the sexes at all ages, and still further appointing separate hours for the very young children and the older children, apart from each other and apart from their elders except in the case of infants with their mothers or with other mature women, it would obviously be possible to afford free baths every day for thousands of the people of the Spanish-American settlements without the city undertaking to provide any bathing apparel or care for same, and with only permission, if any bathers desire, to furnish and use their own bathing attire.

Reference may be made in passing to the usage that is coming to prevail in many public bath houses all over the country, of absolutely segregating the sexes and then requiring only the least covering of the body consistent with the general prejudice against complete exposure even in presence of familiar associates. In Denver, for instance, the men and boys using the public baths use only the scantiest trunks, and the women and girls wear either a single garment of the beach life saver type, barely covering the hips and leaving shoulders, sides, legs, and arms bare; or else they wear very scanty trunks just covering the hips, and about the body a scant and closely fitting jersey sweater that does not restrict in the slightest degree the natural movements of the swimmer or the pleasure of the less expert bather. The result is a natural and admirable return to common sense in bathing attire; and against the usage, in connection with the segregated places and hours, there is nothing to be said, with everything in favor, as against the hideous, often dangerous, hampering, unhealthful, germ encouraging bathing suits that are the rule at the mixed bathing resorts. At the Chicago public baths, in connection with the public playgrounds, there is the same freedom with regard to bathing attire. Everyone who has ever experienced the rational usage or observed the workings of the system, invariably approves the tendency toward greater freedom of the body in bathing and swimming. Any person who can discover any indecency or immorality in thus partly or wholly baring the body while playing in the water under the conditions surrounding any well conducted public bath house, must certainly have a very foul streak in his makeup.

Among the Mexican population, in this city as well as in the interior of Mexico, there is considerable freedom of practice with respect to bathing, and there would be a good deal more if the law allowed. It is not unusual to see whole families bathing together in remote parts of some river or canal—father, mother, girls and boys, all stripped and having a fine time. It is well known that the Japanese, and the Italians, and numerous other nations practice nude bathing of both sexes in common; as do also children in British and French families of all classes, and in very many American homes, not by any means limited to families of foreign stock, or to any special class. Travelers in Africa have invariably reported that the nearer the savage tribes come to living in perfect nudity the higher their standards of personal and family morality, and the more consistent they are in living up to the moral principles they set for themselves. It is all a matter of habit, heredity, training, prejudice, and feeling. So in the Mexican settlements, well grown girls and boys bathe in the open, in sight of all, and no one is scandalized. In view of the conditions existing in Chihuahuita, with the 20,000 or so Spanish speaking people of Mexican antecedents and habits and customs, all crowded together in contracted space, it is probable that the bathing basins along the canal, as herein suggested, could be run with safety, satisfaction, and perfect regard to decency, sanitation, and morality, if the formality of bathing suits were to be waived, as suggested, within the enclosures, in connection with complete segregation, fixed hours, and adequate supervision.

This point is highly important, for the reason that the matter of furnishing bathing apparel and caring for same would be a large item of expense in establishing and maintaining the baths, which expense can be easily avoided. The alternative would be, if it be deemed best to require bathing dresses, to compel each bather, of whatever age or sex, to bring his or her bathing dress each time, which should be subject to the approval of the matrons or superintendents in charge. Women and girls could bring any old garment to cover themselves, and boys and men would doubtless bring sawed off trousers of the overall type, which could perhaps be sold to them at 10c or 20c if manufactured in quantities.

In any event, the project is exceedingly worthy of careful consideration. Any plans to be made by the United States reclamation service for improving the canal should take into consideration this suggestion for plenty of space in safe and cleanly bathing basins for the people of Chihuahuita. The city authorities would do well to keep in touch with the progress of plans for the improvement, which are already under consideration.

And in this connection, let not the canal parkway plan be lost sight of for an instant. The whole right-of-way of the canal through the city, about two miles, should be parked, planted with trees and grass, and made usable for the entire Spanish speaking population of the lower sections of the city.

The park strip, thus easily and cheaply created, would be within two or three minutes walk of every family in Chihuahuita.

There would be room there at one time for every person in the Mexican settlements to stretch out under the trees and rest on the grass in the shade, or spend the summer nights out there away from their stuffy and unhealthy tenements.

The cheapest way to water the parkway would be to erect a few tanks at intervals, slightly elevated, and keep the tanks filled by means of small electric pumps, lifting water out of the canal. The usage would be so small that it would cost nothing, and the cost of filling the tanks would be slight. The trees and grass would then be watered with hose and sprays supplied from the tanks, under the low pressure due to the elevation of the tanks.

The whole plan is not only attractive, but it is necessary. It is the most practical, feasible, cheap, and effectual effort toward permanently improving the health conditions of the people of Chihuahuita, raising their working efficiency, saving the lives of their children, lowering the rate of sickness and death, improving the morals, and stimulating half the population of this city to higher ideals of personal life, family ambition, and community betterment.

UNCLE WALT'S DENATED POEM **The Brave Front** By Walt Mason

THOUGH luck be on the bum, wear a brave front. What though disasters come? Wear a brave front. Say stoutly, "I won't whine, throw spasms or repine; I'll have no ground in mine!" Wear a brave front. Though life's a toilsome climb, wear a brave front; all griefs will end in time—wear a brave front; though other pilgrims stop, of all their woes to yawn, strive and you'll reach the top—wear a brave front. Tears never helped a gent; wear a brave front; grumbling's not worth a cent; wear a brave front; though you are tired and faint, plug on without complaint, sounding your warcry quaint—wear a brave front. Kicks never smoothed a road; wear a brave front; oaths never eased a load; wear a brave front; no one admires the guy who ceases not to sigh—wear the briny eye—wear a brave front. But luck must be at last; wear a brave front; troubles will soon be past; wear a brave front; fate is a mean old hag, but she will cease to nag men who don't chew the rag; wear a brave front.

AFTER THE SHIPWRECK **The Herald's Daily Short Story**

By Holger Person.

THEY were sitting in the carriage, which was taking them away from the dock. Helen's soul was full of joy and pride for she felt sure it was her love and prayers which had compelled her companion's salvation from disaster.

During the awful week before the names were known of those who had been saved from the wreck her soul had cried out for George, the name of love. This young woman, with her healthy soul in her healthy body, had known no other love in all her life, and now after eight years of married life she loved George as warmly as ever.

During the weeks that George had been in America, Helen had never felt uneasy or worried. Then came the dreadful news, the reading of the telegrams as they came, the news of the tortures of the damned. Especially did she suffer when she read how women and children had been put into the boats and how the men had remained behind.

She knew this was right and proper, but it was so cruel. She saw him being lowered into the sea, and she was waiting death like a hero. And then she read on the list of survivors a name which might be George's eyes from that moment she began to pray, fervently, as she had never prayed before.

Now he was with her once more. The carriage stopped outside their house, but they were both silent. Helen looked at George with eyes beset with love and grief, and his staring expression disappeared. His lips which were either trembling or pressed tight together, recovered their usual expression, and he looked like the George of old.

But was he really quite the same? Helen began to wonder. At first George had talked about the disaster and told of many incidents, but Helen had stopped him for she was afraid the strain might turn his mind.

While he was resting Helen read what the papers said about the catastrophe. She was so comfortably settled in the deeds of the heroic, and felt ashamed for the cowards. There were husbands who had assisted their wives into the boats and had remained behind to assist other women. There was a couple who had gone down together because the woman refused to be saved alone, and there were miserable cowards who had forced their way into the boats.

Helen wanted to know more, and when some days had passed she asked George to tell her all. He did not tell her the story at first, but gradually the dramatic force of the tragedy carried him along. He described to Helen the gigantic steamer, the striking of the iceberg, the dark sky, the endless sea and the countless lights from the portholes and cabins.

Living With Wife's "Folks" **By Winifred Black**

DEAR MADAM—Married eight years ago, I committed the error of yielding to my wife's pleading that she did not want to leave her mother. Inasmuch as a sick father needed constant attention, financial reasons were not in question, as her parents were comfortably situated, I consented to live with "her folks." But you did it, and now you are paying for it as you usually pay for all such errors.

Have you paid about long enough? I should think you had. What do you ask for a receipted bill and quit?

How? Well, that isn't so easy to say, but there's a way. If you're a man, you'll be happy, as you'll never be in the world if you stay there with some other man's wife. You have the law on your side, you can give up your right to your support.

Come, you're a man, not a boy; a man being, not a pack horse. Meet this situation like a man, calmly, with dignity and with decision. Now is the time to act, when your wife is some chance at happiness before it is too late.

What if she won't go?

CELEBRATION OF THE JEWISH NEW YEAR

On the evening of Sept. 11, and the day of the 12th, the Jewish people will observe the Roah Hashanah, or New Year's day of the year 5673.

The meaning and purpose of this festival is not set forth explicitly in the Bible, we are left to infer them from the scriptural titles of the day: "The Memorial of Blowing of Trumpets (Lev. XXIII, 24) and the Day of Blowing the Trumpet (Numbers XXIX, 1) as well as from the fact that the Jewish New Year is the seventh new moon of the Hebrew calendar. In the Biblical age every new moon was regarded as a solemn occasion, and the seventh, the sacred number, was especially so.

It became the day of the blowing of the trumpet—par excellence—reminding that Israel had a new period of time begins; and that no occasion could be more appropriate for amendment and reconciliation with God. It was the day of memorial, when Israel felt himself held by God in merciful remembrance. But at Israel's would have God mindful of him, he must be mindful of his responsibilities to Him and to man's higher nature. The symbolic act of blowing the Shofar, the ram's horn, which is performed in the synagogues in obedience to the scriptural precept, is intended to bring home to the Israelite this aspect of the day's meaning.

It is a solemn occasion, though not a mournful one. It is a day of reflecting on man's frailty of character. But beyond this, the solemnity of the occasion, both physical and moral, there lies in the worshipper's heart the serene certainty of God's justice and mercy.

At Temple Mt. Sinai, Dr. Martin Zienlonka will preach Wednesday, at 7 p. m., on "The Duty of El Paso Jewry," on Thursday, at 10 a. m., on "The Spirit of Our Faith."

The Jewish new year will be observed by the orthodox congregation, Achim Meamonim, which will hold services conducted by Rev. I. Lenta, at Fraternal Brotherhood hall, corner Oregon and Overland streets, Wednesday, September 12, at 6:30 p. m.; Thursday, September 13, at 7 a. m., and Friday, September 13, at 7 a. m.

ARMSTRONG TO PICK OUT NEW AUTO TRUCK

Fire chief W. W. Armstrong, who was granted a leave of absence by the city council, will leave for Denver, Colo., Saturday at noon. The chief is to attend the annual convention of fire chiefs, which will convene in that city. Incidentally, he goes to make an inspection of the state of fire trucks and fire wagons and to bring one back with him to El Paso. The new auto fire truck, which is being purchased by the city, it was stated, would be a combination chemical and hose truck. The Sunset fire station will be awarded the contract by L. M. Barber, chief Armstrong's chauffeur, left for Denver Tuesday at noon. He will return with the chief.

EXPLORER GETS VALUABLE COLLECTION IN THE ARCTIC

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 10.—Vijbjorn Stenstrom, after spending more than four years in Arctic exploration, has returned to Seattle by steamer from Alaska and told of his probable discovery of the descendants of the Scandinavian colonists of Greenland, who were last heard of in 1412 and who, when trade with Greenland was resumed in the 17th century, had disappeared.

Stenstrom and his companion, Dr. R. M. Anderson, of Forest City, Iowa, were the first to make a complete biological collection which is now on the steam whaler Delvedoc on which Dr. Anderson is returning to Greenland. The first week in November.

GERMAN EMPEROR WATCHES TROOPS IN MIMIC WAR

Dresden, Saxony, Sept. 10.—The war in Saxony as played by four army corps in this year's imperial maneuvers opened here yesterday. The German Emperor William is witnessing the movements.

The theoretical situation is that while the German army is dealing a crushing blow to the enemy in the west, namely, the French, the enemy in the east, namely, Russia, has invaded the country and the German reserves are endeavoring to hold their line along the Elbe while the German army is hurrying to the French frontier to relieve the reserves.

Station Names Changed.

Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, Sept. 10.—Several changes in station names have been made at Lido, Torres being changed to Serdan, Lencho to Torrey, Culiacanite to La Colorado, Corral to Talamante, Quila Junction to Quila, and Quila to Barrantes.

SPECIAL CAMERAS FOR ILLUSTRATION WORK

The Photographer Who Handles His Camera With Skill Can Secure Pictures True to Nature—Good Revenue in Commercial Photography.

By FRERIC J. HASKIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10.—The basis of all forms of modern illustration must be either a photograph or some kind of a drawing, and as in the modern methods of reproduction even the artist's drawing is photographed on the engraving plate, all illustration owes a debt to the photographer.

The camera designed for the work of illustrating differs from the essentials from the ordinary one used for taking pictures at first hand. It is provided with special facilities, its lens is enlarged or reduced according to its requirements. One of the greatest cameras designed for reproduction work is built of aluminum instead of wood. While this metal has been used for certain parts of cameras for some time, it is only recently that a camera has been built having a solid aluminum back and front standing upon a solid aluminum platform. This one was built for one of the largest photographic firms in the country and was made with a view to quality without regard to expense. Aluminum has a number of advantages over other materials for camera construction. Its tensile strength is almost equal to that of iron, it is extremely light in weight and will not corrode or warp by exposure to the atmosphere or chemicals.

Camera in Drawing Work.

So far as catalog, technical books, books of travel and similar publications are concerned, in the opinion of several of the leading photographers of illustration which possesses so many advantages as the properly used camera is the most desirable method of illustration of a book upon nature better than any form of a drawing because it accurately reproduces the actual appearance of things. It recently has been said, "There is no more art in the paint brush than in the camera, the brush or the camera is merely the means of expression. Although until recently, photography has been considered as merely a mechanical process with limitations which did not admit of individuality, it is now being used as a means of demonstrating to those who have given time to it that there is a great deal of flexibility in the camera. The photographer who handles his camera with skill and a genuine enthusiasm for his art will very differently result from the tourist who carelessly touches the button, trusting the result to luck and the skill of his assistants to hire to develop his films for him.

Nature Studies by the Lens.

Some of the most important firms of book publishers are preparing to publish a new edition of the life of Thoreau, and a photograph which was held over the means of illustrating it properly. It was agreed that the pictures must be true to nature, but the illustrations could not be expected to go out into the woods and fields to make pictures which would reproduce the nature of Thoreau's life. Photographs would be excellent if a photographer could take pictures of the scenes which Thoreau saw in his country in summer and winter, in sunshine and rain, to catch all of the details of the scene, and the naturalist recorded them in his journal.

It happened strangely enough that just while the subject was under discussion a caller was shown in with a portfolio under his arm. The man had Thoreau's journal in his hand, and he had been so impressed with the thought that he might visit the scenes described. In all seasons and kinds of weather, he had wandered with his camera through the fields and woods picturing what he saw there. He was passionately fond of nature and he was willing to make a pastime and not a profession. For the pure love of nature and art, with no thought of pictures, which these publishers were racking their brains to know how to secure, he had taken his photographs to his office at the psychological moment and the result was the illustrations which are the highest ideals of all lovers of Thoreau.

Posing for Illustrations.

Not so long ago, a most successful photographer for illustration, however, there has been rather a fall of posing persons in the field of photography to represent the scenes in popular novels sometimes with the most indifferent results. In the recent past, however, several pages to the description of a sumptuous banquet room, the elaborate appointments and such an event among society people. The illustration presented four uncomfortably posed people, evidently selected for the occasion, awkwardly standing around a small table in an unfurnished room, the only elaborate equipment being a collection of photographs to illustrate the scene. The photographer who is one of the finest editions of the Waverley novels ever published.

Commercial Photography.

The commercial advantages of photographic illustrations are numerous. The preparation of a photograph has become so important a matter in the publishing business that it would be almost impossible for the skilled draftsman to represent attractively in shown up in fullest detail by the camera. The preparation of a photograph has become so important a matter in the publishing business that it would be almost impossible for the skilled draftsman to represent attractively in shown up in fullest detail by the camera. The preparation of a photograph has become so important a matter in the publishing business that it would be almost impossible for the skilled draftsman to represent attractively in shown up in fullest detail by the camera.

Abe Martin



Life Bud says if he was only single again he'd git a tourin' car. Some fellers vote intelligently an' others wear campaign buttons.

RAILROAD BONUS IS RAISED BY MIDLAND

Texas Gulf & Northern to Extend From Tucuman, N. M., to the Texas Town.

Midland, Texas, Sept. 10.—The city of Midland has succeeded in raising the bonus required by the Texas Gulf & Northern railroad which is to be constructed from Tucuman, New Mexico to Midland and from the latter city southeast to San Antonio. The last of the bonus, which aggregated \$100,000 has been raised and the final contract made with the T. G. & N. railway representatives.

The permanent survey is now made for 75 miles northwest from Midland, the grade for this distance being only five tenths of a percent.

In addition to Midland the towns of Andrews and Seminole, northwest of Midland have also the British foreign with the railroad company and raised the required bonuses.

PRETENDER ESCAPES FROM FRENCH TROOPS

Casa Blanca, Morocco, Sept. 10.—Up on the entry into Morocco city of the French column under Col. Magin, which made a march to liberate seven Frenchmen imprisoned here, a general hostile movement broke out against El Hilba, the Moroccan pretender.

El Hilba and his partisans escaped from the city and are now being pursued by a French force and Moroccan troops remaining faithful to the French.

TURKS KILL TWO BULGARIAN TROOPS

Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 10.—Because of the killing by Turkish soldiers of two consuls of the Bulgarian border post of Karatepo, in the district of Pechterika, the Bulgarian minister of Constantinople today was instructed to make energetic representations to the Porte with a view to stopping the firing on the frontier.

The Bulgarian minister will insist that exemplary punishment be meted out to the culprits.

GLASGOW URGES BRITAIN TO INSIST ON ARBITRATION

Glasgow, Scotland, Sept. 10.—The Glasgow chamber of commerce today telegraphed to urge the British foreign office to insist on international arbitration on the question of any discrimination or differences in the treatment of shipping under the Panama canal bill and to ask that American coastwise traffic be defined or limited to ships plying between American ports only.

CULBERSON COUNTY BOOKS

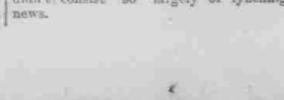
ARE NOW BEING AUDITED.

The county books of Culberson are being audited by Robinson & Masquell, the firm that recently completed an audit of the city and school books according to a communication received Monday by F. E. Sawyer from F. G. Masquell, a member of that firm.

MISSISSIPPI BY GEORGE FITCH

Author of "At Good Old Swash"

(Copyright, 1912, by George Mathew Adams.)



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TO reach Mississippi, leave Memphis in the Yazoo Valley line and proceed southward until you hear senator Vardaman discussing the negro question.

Mississippi is a medium sized state with a swag back and a beautiful lace-work front produced by the Mississippi river, which acts as a state line, and is about as stable in that capacity as a bull snake. The state rests on a shelf of Louisiana with one foot in salt water like Alabama, and is composed of 6,000 square miles of rich, damp soil, especially adapted for the production of cotton, corn and dairies. Mississippi has vast natural resources in the negro line, and the Yazoo delta has barely enough white men in it to hold the political offices.

Mississippi has been a state for 95 years. It got a good start but was fought over and trampled over so much in the civil war that it has been convalescing in a languid way ever since. It is one of our greatest rural communities, and cities are almost as scarce in the state as polar bears. Jackson and Vicksburg, the largest cities in the state, do not contain as many people together as the polo grounds in New York during a championship series, and when a Mississippian gets into a town of 5000 he puts his money in his boots and asks for a guide. The output of all the factories in Mississippi is not as great as that of the factories in Peoria, Ill., or Schenectady, N. Y., but one Mississippian plantation can produce enough cotton to keep a Massachusetts woolen mill running for a month.

Mississippi is one of the most amphibious states in the union, living above or below the river with equal content. In the summer the state is dry, and a man can be detected five miles away from the clouds of desiccated real estate, but

POSSIBILITIES

Gas ranges, kitchen cabinets, fireless cookers, and almost every known form of cooking utensil has been photographed in this room, while a number of pictures have been made in which the human touch has been secured.

A typical old negro was being shown in a photograph from a package of advertised mixed flour. A trim white-capped maid mixed a tempting salad using a dressing from a clearly labeled bottle. The dainty mistress of the house was not above being photographed while preparing the master of the house once posed as taking a bachelor's lunch upon the table. The principal feature of which was a can of baked beans, bearing a well defined label.

Illustrations by Telegraph.

One of the future developments of the illustrations, especially of periodicals, will be the telegraph, which will transmit pictures by telegraph. There are several stations in England and Europe from which telegrams have been transmitted with comparative clarity and have been reproduced in German, English and French papers. The great advantage of securing pictures for special news stories by the same means which transmit the telegrams is the possibility of this process now being working with an accuracy which will be within the next 10 years it will come into quite general use.

Tomorrow—Lithography and Color