The First National Bank of El Paso

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

Established 1881

Capital and Surplus One Million Dollars

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THIS BANK, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 4th, 1913

RESOURCES			LIABILITIES		
Loans and nIvestments		$5,084,010.94	Capial Stock		$800,000.00
United States Bonds	$955,000.00		Surplus and Profits		240,736.93
Cash on hand	824,470.71		Circulation		771,602.50
Exchange	1,963,096.07	$3,742,566.78	DEPOSITS:		
			Bank	2,027,878.42	
			Individual	4,832,441.45	
			United States	153,918.42	7,014,238.29
Total,		$8,826,577.72	Total,		$8,826,577.72

A Comparative Statement Showing Growth During the Past Five Years

	DEPOSITS.	TOTAL RESOURCES.
September, 1908	$2,621,508	$3,336,291
Secteember, 1909	3,244,323	4,368,812
September, 1910	3,504,030	4,920,269
September, 1911	4,194,102	5,613,475
September, 1912	5,218,513	7,026,878
September, 1912	5,466,340	7,314,000
Marcn, 1913	6,695,686	8,529,872
June, 1913	7,014,238	8,826,577

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JAMES G. McNARY, 1st Vice President.
W. L. TOOLEY, Vice President.
J. F. PRIMM, Vice President.
WALTER M. BUTLER, Ass't Cashier.

JOHN M. WYATT, Vice President.
E. M. HURD, Vice President.
EDGAR W. KAYSER, Cashier.
GLEN T. MOORE, Ass't Cashier.

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Conflict Between Violence and Law Exemplified In Paterson, N. J., Case

Defenders of I. W. W. Leader Swear He Was Innocent, After Jury Has Convicted Him—Other Cases of Similar Nature Cited—Sobriety on the Railroads—Barbers of Boston on a Strike—Labor News and Notes From Everywhere. Conducted by C. S. Ward, International Typographical Union.

THE conviction of Patrick Quinlan, the I. W. W. agitator, by a Paterson, N. J., jury, was followed by the usual outcry among the members of that organization, says the New York Evening Post. So far as their avowed grounds of protest are concerned, the issue they raise turns on a question of fact. The indictment charged that Quinlan on the opening day of the silk strike last February made a "motion" in a meeting of strikers that they "go to the silk mills, parade the streets, and club the workers out of the mills—drag them out, no matter how they got them out." On the question of fact, the jury pronounced its verdict when it found Quinlan "guilty as charged in the indictment." His I. W. W. associates declare, with all possible vehemence, that he said nothing of the kind, that the whole thing is a "frame-up." With this phenomenon, all the world is familiar in every criminal case that is affected with a great public interest. Becker's friends said the like. The four "gunmen" sentenced in his wake were not without defenders who made the same protest. "I know Quinlan is innocent," says Elizabeth Gurley Flynn; "I can swear it with my life if necessary."

But everybody knows in his heart that the matter really at issue is not a question of conflict of testimony as to facts. Whatever the facts might have been, the conviction of an I. W. W. leader for incitement to violence would have been followed by precisely the same kind of outcry, the same kind of threatenings of vengeance. "This verdict is a class verdict," says Miss Flynn. "They shout for law and property," cries Tresca, "but for human life they set up a silk nothing. It is an outrage, an outrage; that is what it is." Does anyone imagine for a moment that their attitude is in the least affected by the question whether Quinlan did or did not incite to violence? Does not everybody know that they believe violence to be justifiable, that they welcome it whenever it can promote their purposes? The issue really before the people of New Jersey is not whether Quinlan is guilty, but whether the law is supreme. It should be made as clear as possible that there will be no trifling with the power of the law, no concession to the mouthings or the threats of revolutionists.

What is true of Paterson is equally true of many other places in the country. Nor is there anything new about the necessity for the law-abiding citizenship of the country to assert itself. It existed, on a gigantic scale, at the time of the railroad troubles of 1877. It rose to extraordinary dimensions during the disorders of 1894 which had their center at Chicago, and which at one stage seemed to menace the peace and security of the whole country. Viewed from the standpoint of external magnitude, there is nothing apparently in prospect now that is at all comparable to those experiences. On a smaller, and yet a very serious, scale, the conflict between labor violence and the law has presented itself in almost countless instances; and in scores of cases both the extent and the intensity of the trouble have been far greater than anything with which the country has recently been confronted. But there is one respect in which the present situation offers ground for solicitude that has hitherto been absent, or of minor importance. The movement for far-reaching legal and administrative changes bearing upon labor conditions has been accompanied by a widespread relaxing of fundamental convictions concerning the status of the law itself and of the instrumentalities for its enforcement. With this great movement, on its broad lines, we are in hearty sympathy; but the confusion of thought and the weakening of the civic morale that have so largely gone with it constitute a serious danger. Before this has gone to any extreme length, the sound sense of the people and their well-grounded loyalty to the basic institutions of the country will, we are confident, triumphantly assert themselves; but in the meanwhile much mischief may be done.

PROBLEM OF UNORGANIZED.

The vast army of unorganized men and women are so grieviously exploited that they are ready to revolt, and when they are brought out on strike by irresponsible agitators who counsel violence they bring serious injury upon the labor movement. So do strikes that are fostered for the purpose of obtaining donations for the benefit of any army of "volunteers" who are looking for nothing out free soup and adventure. The revelations of Trautman, one time general organizer of the I. W. W., and still prominent in the work, show that these are the conditions that exist. The American Federation of Labor is largely to blame for such happenings. It should be so well organized that it would be impossible to start "wildcat" strikes and speech fights that would attract attention.

To what a pass a nation may be brought if the law, whether through the unfaithfulness or the impotence of the government, fails to assert its supreme power, the plight of England in the face of a handful of wild women, affords a sufficient warning. There is, to be sure, no analogy between that situation and any which may arise here in connection with labor lawlessness. Our malcontents have not the excuse which the suffragets, however monstrous their acts, plead in their own justification; whatever changes in law or government the masses of the working people in this country may desire they possess in ample measure the power of promoting, through political agitation and the use of the ballot. But, whatever underlying differences there may be in the two cases—and there are many—there is one essential point that is common to them. The suffragets' power for mischief is what it is because they do not recognize the right of the law to control them and because as a matter of force the law has thus far been powerless against them. The labor agitators of the I. W. W. type have not a particle more of respect for the law than have the "wild women" in England; and the only possible check to their capacity for mischief resides in an inflexible upholding of the law whenever they violate it. This is what gives its greatest importance to such a question as that involved in the sundry civil bill rider. Of the representatives and senators, who voted for it, very few, we are sure, would subscribe to the abstract doctrine that it may occasionally be right to decree, by indirection, that one class of citizens shall be exempt from the operation of a general law; they have merely weakly sanctioned what they regard as a harmless little concession to the feelings of the labor people or the farmers. But in that broad legislative issue, as in the more specific issue arising whenever law and lawlessness come to grapples in connection with a strike, there is involved nothing less than the fundamental question of the supremacy of the law and the safety of the nation.

Sobriety on Railroads.

The determined stand against the use of intoxicants by enginemen, conductors, firemen and other employes of the operating department recently taken by a division superintendent of one of the railroads with terminals in New York should have the unqualified support of the higher officials, says the Providence (R. I.) Journal. The rules against the drinking of liquors while on duty are very specific on all the large systems; some of the companies go so far as to say that the employe who frequents a barroom when off duty is liable to dismissal even if he drinks nothing. These rules are clearly in the interest of the public. The man whose judgment is clouded by drink should not be permitted to have anything to do with the running of a train, and the superintendent who keeps an intemperate man in service invites deserved criticism.

But the superintendent is not always allowed to have his own way in questions of discipline. The grievance committees of the unions are unceasing in their endeavors to bring about the reinstatement of men who are suspended or dismissed. Appeals are taken to the general superintendent or to the vice president, and in many cases injustice is done merely for the purpose of stopping the controversy and thus gaining time for the transaction of other business. The superintendent is directed to "give the man another chance," and the value of discipline is destroyed. Others are encouraged to break the rules in the belief that the indefatigable committee will be able to "fix things" in the event of trouble.

The position of the superintendent on the question of drunkenness in trains running into New York—that an employe who, after warning, continues to drink too freely, need not apply for reinstatement—is the correct one. The labor leaders should be among the first to commend it, for the families of working men are not exempt from the dangers to which a train is exposed by an employe whose head is muddled. One mistake made by railroad officials is in not making public all the facts pertaining to discipline. People generally do not understand the methods of the persistent grievance committee, and the higher officials often fall into the error of "preserving peace at any price" and overruling the superintendent when they know that his decisions are equitable and calculated to protect life and property.

Urge Paterson Inquiry.

A movement to include in the senate investigation of the West Virginia coal fields situation an inquiry into conditions among the striking textile workers of Paterson, N. J., has appeared in Washington, D. C. A petition addressed to president Wilson and congress asking for an investigation of conditions in Paterson, was brought to Washington by Frederick C. Howe, director of the People's institute of New York. It was signed by John A. Fitch, Gaylord S. White, Amos Pinchot, J. Howard Mellish and a score of other prominent sociological workers.

Senator Martine, of New Jersey, one of the members of the sub committee charged with the West Virginia inquiry, declared he believed the federal government could do nothing in regard to the Paterson situation.

"Certainly the Paterson matter will in no way be connected with the West Virginia inquiry," he said. "In West Virginia, the question of suspending the constitutional guarantees and imposing a military government is involved, while in New Jersey the entire matter has been handled by the civil courts under the law. The strikers have their remedies under the law, and I believe a federal investigation could do no good."

Expect 10,000 to Sign for Fisher.

An effort is being made by the labor unions throughout Connecticut to bring about the appointment by governor Simeon E. Baldwin of professor Willard C. Fisher, of Middletown, to the workmen's compensation commission. Petitions were placed before the 22 locals in the Hartford Central Labor Union hall and freely signed. A big notice on the bulletin board read: "The Fisher petitions are now ready. Sign your name. Governor Baldwin has it in his power to appoint him." Petitions will also be distributed to about 35 local unions that are not members of the Central Labor union. It is planned to secure at least 10,000 names in Hartford. The petitions have been sent all over the state to the various branches of the Central Labor union for signatures. The interest shown by professor Fisher in the cause of labor and his part in the drafting of the present law are assigned as the reasons for the movement to secure the appointment of the former mayor of Middletown and professor of economics in Wesleyan university.

Perkins to Step Down.

There will be a meeting of the executive committee of the Indiana State Federation of Labor in Indianapolis June 16, at which time E. A. Perkins, new chief of the bureau of inspection of the state, will quit the organization as president of the federation, after having served in that capacity for several years. Mr. Perkins resigned as president of the state federation several weeks ago. The resignation was to take effect after the meeting of the executive committee. He also resigned as president of the Indianapolis typographical union.

In quitting the office of president of the state federation, Mr. Perkins will end a long term of years as an official of some sort with some labor organization. He will have no official relation to the labor organizations after next week.

Charles Fox, Terre Haute, first vice president of the State Federation of Labor, will succeed Mr. Perkins as president until the meeting of the federation next September. Mr. Fox will be a candidate to succeed himself at the convention.

Boston Barbers Strike.

A general strike of barbers is in progress in Boston. It takes in all the barbers who come under the direct and indirect influence of the American Federation of Labor and the Industrial Workers of the World, and numbers, approximately 1400 men.

This is an unexpected development, so far as the American Federation of Labor is concerned. There are two local unions of Boston barbers affiliated with that union, one for the English speaking and the other for the Italian barbers, and they have been negotiating peacefully for better terms from their employes; but the meeting of the English speaking union, local 182, was overawed by the headway the I. W. W. have made, and against the advice of the officers, voted for a general strike. In compliance with that vote all the members had to go out, and the secretary estimated that about 400 struck. Many of them met at headquarters and declared that they did not want to strike, because they were satisfied for the present with both wages and working conditions.

Geneva Building Trades.

A portion of the building trades in Geneva, N. Y., in an effort to obtain an advance in wages and better working conditions, were compelled to strike. The carpenters made a demand for an allowance of from $3 to $3.60 per day for eight hours, but after a week's strike, a compromise was effected and the wage scale placed at $3.50 for the eight hour day. The hodcarriers also were compelled to strike, having made a demand for 25 cents per day advance. An offer was made to advance the wages 15 cents but this was refused. Later the question was submitted to arbitration, which rendered a decision granting an advance of 15 cents per day to apply to all men. This makes the scale $2.40 for an eight hour day.

The plumbers obtained an increase of 50 cents per day without a strike. The sheet metal workers also were granted 25 cents per day without a strike.

Cincinnati Awake.

Since the successful organization and strike of the street car men in Cincinnati large numbers of workers in other industries are becoming interested in organized labor. As a matter of fact the successful issue in the case of the street car men has caused discussion among the workers in every factory, mill, and workshop, which will eventually crystalize into action. Organizers for international unions are on the ground and the outlook for new organizations and a material increase in membership in those now in existence is assured.

Win Wage Raise.

Recently, when the shipbuilding company in Newport News, Va., reduced the hours of the workers to eight, it was understood that no reduction in wages was to follow the reduction in hours. However, the chippers and caulkers were reduced. They went on strike and demanded 30 cents per hour for all hand caulkers and testers in the hull construction department. After a two days' strike the demands were granted by the company and the men have returned to work.

"Tickers" Get Raise.

A new scale of wages for telegraph operators and agent operators has gone into effect on the northern division of the Milwaukee road in Wisconsin. For agent-operators a minimum of $60 a month has been fixed. Before there was no minimum for this class of employes. Telegraphers under the new scale get $57. Formerly it was $55 a month.

Eight Hour Law Causes Strike.

One hundred and fifty men of the United States Zinc company smelter at Blende, Colo., went on strike to enforce a demand for increased wages. About 500 employes of the company are concerned in the strike, which is a result of the enactment of the eight hour law for mine and smelter employes. The men demand increased time scale because of the shorter day.

12 Hours' Pay for 8 Hours' Work.

Ten thousand longshoremen and dredgemen employed along the Great Lakes hereafter will receive as much pay for eight hours' work as they have been getting for 12 hours, according to an agreement reached between representatives of the workmen and their employers. Six different unions will be benefited by the new wage agreement.

Shortage of Labor.

Although wages are at the highest level in Wisconsin, there is still a shortage of men everywhere, according to H. J. Beckerle, superintendent of the Wisconsin Free Employment bureau. Common laborers will not take less than 27 1-2 cents an hour, and it is impossible to get men at a lower figure.

Campaign Bearing Fruit.

The organizing campaign of the American Federation of Labor is adding members, and it is confidently expected the predictions made last fall that a prodigious growth would be made in the coming year will be realized and the membership roll permanently fixed beyond the 2,000,000 mark.

Notes of the Labor World.

Minneapolis is preparaing to appoint women on its police force.

A. B. Garrettson, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, was reelected at the annual meeting of the brotherhood in Detroit.

Six blind men and one blind boy operate a broom factory in St. Louis. It is the only institution of its kind in Missouri and one of the very few in the world.

Governor Tener, of Pennsylvania, has approved the bill creating the department of labor and industry and appointed Prof. John Price Jackson, of State college, as the commissioner.

Governor Eugene N. Foss has again refused to grant the requested 20 percent wage increase to his employes on the Sturtevant Blower Works and the Becker Milling Machine company, and also declined to refer the difficulties to the state board of arbitration and conciliation.

The Gas and Water Workers' union, the Engineers' Local and Plumbers' union of San Francisco have called special meetings to vote on the proposition of going out on sympathetic strike with the crafts now on strike against the Pacific Gas and Electric company.

Alexander Scott, editor of the Weekly Issue, an organ of the Industrial Workers of the World, published in Passaic, N. J., was convicted of publishing matter hostile to government, in that he attacked the police authorities for their method of handling the silk workers' strike.

Following the recent action of the New York, New Haven & Hartford at its large car shops, the Boston & Maine has made a reduction of about one hour a day in the working time in the shops throughout its lines. It is expected that the shorttime schedule will be kept in force several weeks.

The demands of the Press Feeders' and Assistants' union of San Francisco on employing printers for an increase in wages of $2 per week is being considered in conference by the executive committee of the San Francisco labor council and representatives of the Franklin Printing Trades association.

The Canadian Pacific has raised its shopmen's pay 10 percent. This is the result of negotiations which have been in progress at Montreal for the past two weeks between delegates of the federated shop trades and the officers of the railway. All the employes of the mechanical and car departments on the company's eastern lines, some 9500 in number, will benefit by the increase.

Arrangements are being made by the members of the Typographical unions of Indiana to attend the summer conference to be held in Lafayette, July 26. The summer meeting is held for the purpose of establishing a closer relationship among the unions of the state. Of the 24 Typographical unions of the state, 19 are affiliated with the state organization. R. A. Hettle, Muncie, is president. There will be no election of officers at the summer conference.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit company, operating surface and elevated street railways in Brooklyn, N. Y., announces an increase in the pay of employes, to take effect July 4 next, which will amount to from 4 to 15 percent, the increases varying according to length of service and the records of individuals for efficiency. About 6000 men will enjoy the benefit of this increase, and the additions to the pay roll will amount to several hundred thousand dollars a year.

Trouble among the members of the bricklayers union and the contractors in the provinces of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan is expected within a short time, as a result of a stand taken by the contractors, by which they agreed not to deal with the bricklayers as a union. The contractors have offered wages of 70 cents an hour, and the members of the union wish 75 cents an hour. A strike will be called unless some adjustment is reached in a short time.

The bricklayers' and stonemasons' union and journeymen stonecutters again have a disagreement. It was thought by the officials of the unions when the agreement was made, in the spring, by which the stonecutters were to be permitted to lay stone, but had to charge the same scale as the bricklayers, that the trouble had been settled. There will be a meeting next week to arbitrate the difference between the two locals. The controversy covers work done by the stonecutters that the original agreement did not mention.

This is the greatest building season in 15 or 20 years, according to Frank Duffy, secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Mr. Duffy said there was more carpenter work in the country than there has been for years, and that there was less trouble among the union men and the employers. Reports received at the national headquarters, in Indianapolis, Ind., show increases of 5 cents an hour at Philadelphia, Pa.; Chester, Pa.; Erie, Pa.; Alliance, O.; Bay City, Mich., and Berkshire county, Massachusetts. The men in Dallas, Tex., got an increase from $4 to $4.50 a day.

The Human Derelicts' Protective association, whose members include the lame, halt and blind, has been formed in Boston, Mass. Philip Kennen, a blind man, was elected president; John Leavy, an armless man, secretary, and James Carroll, a legless man, treasurer. Fifty of the city's unfortunates, who make their living by selling papers, pencils and almanacs, were called together by Kennen and voted to form the association. In addressing the meeting, Kennen said: "We have the ambitions of normal men, but, because of our afflictions, are forced to fight a battle for livelihood such as our normal brethren cannot dream. I feel that through this organization our voice may be heard and we will be able to buy necessities of life at a price we can afford to pay."

Perhaps those Hoboken boiler makers who went on strike because their Canadian foreman spoke disrespectfully of the American flag were a little hasty. They should have remembered that the foreman's declaration that the British flag was the only one to live under was not supported by his actions. As a Hoboken foreman he is living under the American flag, and that is the only flag he can live under as long as he holds the job. One must infer, too, that he is living more profitably under the American flag than he could under the British flag or he wouldn't continue to do so. Instead of striking, it would have been better for the boiler makers to call the foreman's attention to the fact that, if he were dissatisfied with the flag that flies over this land of the free, there are many boats and trains leaving Hoboken every day that would be glad to take him out of this country for a reasonable consideration in the way of fare. Or, if he were in desperate straits, he could doubtless find a chance to work his passage.—Indianapolis News.

ADS BY PHONE.

The ordinary cost of a Want Ad in the El Paso Herald is 25 cents. It reaches an average of about 70,000 readers each issue.

ALMOST BEYOND HUMAN ENDURANCE

Were the Agonies Which Miss Lance Underwent. She Lives to Tell the Story, However.

Palmer, Okla.—In a letter from this place, Miss Forrest E. Lance says: "As I have been benefited by the use of Cardui, the woman's tonic, I want to write this letter for publication, as it may be the means of helping other suffering women.

"For three years, I suffered so, at times, with my back and bearing down pains, I would think I could not possibly endure the pain. I gradually got worse, and would look with dread for these trying times to roll around.

"Finally I decided to try Cardui, the woman's tonic as I had heard so much of its help to other women, and how glad I am that I did, for I can truthfully say that I have been greatly benefited by taking only four bottles; in fact, it has entirely relieved me.

"I can truly sympathize with any sufferer from those awful pains due to womanly trouble, for I have certainly had the experience of them."

As a medicine for women who suffer from the numerous ailments peculiar to their sex, or as a tonic for tired, nervous, worn-out women, Cardui has a record of more than 50 years' success.

It has benefited thousands of women in this time, and should do the same for you.

Give Cardui a trial.

N. B.—**Write to:** Chattanooga Medicine Co., Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn., for **Special Instructions** on your case and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper.—Advertisement.