

Thursday
WHEN Thursday comes, with smiling eyes, all other days seem cheap and
vain; I always think we ought to rise and hand it a gold-headed cane.
Thor, son of Odin, god of war, believe me, reader, was a peach, and when
a scamp he lusted for, the other gods lit out a screech. And so for him they named
this day—a hint that we should give our loins make war on sloth, fool habits slay,
and gather in the sparkling coins. In olden days they used to wade around in
blood and dead men's bones, but all such customs are decayed, with ancient swords
and ancient thrones. We do not fight today with clubs, with maces or with bombs
arcane, yet we must meet the warlike dubs who try to swipe the pudding first.
The battle in the busy mart is fiercer than was Flodden Field and strikes more
terror to the heart, though n'er a claymore do we wield. And Thursday brings
new martial fire to warriors who are distressed, it nerves the arm that's prone to
tire, and fills with zeal the languid breast. If this is false—if Thursday fails to
serve us for a further strain, well may the gods indulge in falls—the Son of Odin
lived in vain!
(Copyright by George M. Adams.) —WALT MASON.

Our Valley—The Immediate Future

COOPERATION is the only remedy for stagnation in valley development.
With natural resources of immense value, and every artificial advantage
now within our reach; with an unlimited and perpetual water supply, and
with soil and climate unsurpassed, and markets ready to absorb all we can
produce, we yet can hope for no thorough development of this valley, no large and
actively producing farmer population, unless our larger land owners will cooperate
to bring farmers into the valley and to insure that the lands shall be put to the
best use.
The financing of farm purchases, farm development, and actual farming and
marketing, is going to become more and more important an item in permanently
peopling this valley with desirable settlers. There is need, and there is room, for
a land mortgage and farmers' bank, which should be a cooperative institution, not
competitive—that is to say, a branch of all the banks, inimical to none.
The water users' association itself is of course a magnificent example of
effective cooperation for a particular end; but it is doubtful if an association so
formed is positioned to carry on the work of colonization as effectively as a
private corporation would be. The water users' association is bound by its charter
and by its contract with the government, in so many ways that its general pro-
motion activities will always be hampered. An auxiliary organization might be
formed that would be useful. But the very basic idea of the water users' associa-
tion under a government project is opposed to the highest efficiency as a purely
promotion organization, for the special reason that the members-stockholders in
the association are supposed to be and intended to be actual farmers who have
nothing to sell and no particular motive in inducing other farmers to settle in
the valley. The membership of numbers of large land owners who are not actual
farmers and who do not live on the farm lands is a temporary and anomalous
condition, tending to change rapidly so soon as the real development of a project
begins.
The Mesilla valley water users' association is doing excellent work in pro-
moting colonization and development, and is entitled to great credit for the de-
termined way it has gone ahead with its progressive program. For the time being,
the work of general promotion may well be carried on, in part at least, by the
water users' association as such, for the benefits are general, and all members
stand to share equitably in the benefits. But after a while, as the lands pass
more and more into the hands of actual farmers, the water users' associations
will find their functions limited to administering the business affairs of the great
chartered corporations with their millions of capital stock, and to acting in an
advisory capacity to assist all legitimate promotion plans.
The first broadly planned and strongly backed private cooperative enterprise
having for its object the peopling of the valley with actual farmers, and the
soundest development of our agricultural resources, is about to take hold of a
tract of several thousand acres in the upper valley with a view to encouraging the
coming of actual farmers, with experience and ample capital, to take up the lands
in small tracts and establish populous and thriving communities.
The irrigable lands which this company proposes to take up, covering about
eight square miles, comprise two of the well known "grants," the Santo Tomas
and part of the Brasito. The lands are said to be among the better favored tracts
of the valley, with good soil and drainage, and susceptible to economic reclama-
tion. The company, which already has a considerable number of the strongest
men in city and valley as stockholders, will acquire its land at a reasonable price,
and the intention is to pass the advantage on in equitable proportion to the
ultimate purchasers and users of the land.
The company will spend perhaps \$50,000 in the beginning in preparing the
land for entry and use, establishing roads, townships, and shipping facilities,
clearing and leveling, and demonstrating the possibilities of the tract. It will
offer the farm and home tracts on reasonable terms, and render what assistance
it can to actual home makers in getting started.
The company, if managed upon the plan at present announced, will not aim
at excessive or unreasonable profits, but only a normal return upon the actual
investment, and a fair reward for the work of organization and development.
The lands will finally go into the hands of permanent farmer-owners at prices
that will represent only a fair and normal investment, and will leave an ample
margin to any farmer with moderate capital, for the further expenditure of such
sums as may be necessary to bring the lands into the highest cultivation.
The success of this company will afford a valuable object lesson to other
land owners in the valley, and the demonstration of practical colonization and
cultivation methods should induce the rapid and steady peopling of the valley
with home owners and practical farmers. Such an effort deserves general support,
and merits careful watching with a view to emulating the desirable features and cor-
recting such errors as may be made during the experimental period.
The movement to organize valley land owners for active colonization work
is starting late, but the time is propitious for rapid advance now that a permanent
water supply is assured, beginning with next season. There will be plenty of water
this year, in the belief of the government experts, as a result of the heavy
precipitation on the watershed at the source. Next year, if all goes well, the big
dam itself will be sufficiently advanced to make the valley lands independent to
some extent of the variations in river flow. By the winter of 1915-16, the
reservoir will be filling and all doubt will be past forever.

The Daily Novelette
AS PERE TO FILS.

"CAFE au lait!" sighed Jacques
Cratin. "I must. I cannot put
it off longer."
And, having thought it over in his
study for two terrible hours, he called
his little son to him.
"Armand," he began, hesitatingly.
"That's me, pere," responded the lad.
"Armand, you are now eight years
old—armour de Michel, how time flies!
You are now eight years old and have
learned all there is to know about eu-
genics, the history of the soul, grand
opera, the drama and the manifold per-
ils of life."
"Oh, pere, that's straight," said Ar-
mand. "But why this summons, Harry,
I am playing a game of casserole with
Pierre Fenetre."
"It is this, Armand. All these things
you know, but it is time you should be
old other things. It is my duty, my
somewhat painful duty to tell you, Ar-
mand, lest you learn them from per-
verted sources and ruin your young life.
Armand, listen: 7 times 7 is 77; Amer-
ica was discovered by Christophe Co-
lombus in 1492; early to bed and early
to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy
and wise; and the sun rises in the east
and sets in the west."
"Unflinchingly, little Armand gazed in-
to his father's face.
"Pere," he said, "I thank you. Here-
after I shall lead a different life. I
didn't know. I didn't know!"

100 Years Ago Today

ONE hundred years ago today, fol-
lowing the breaking up of the
peace negotiations between
France and her enemies, Napoleon de-
cided that immediate and decisive action
was necessary if his tottering throne
was to be saved. He decided to with-
draw from Paris, which was now threat-
ened from every quarter. His plans
called for a great movement towards
the north, which should enable him to
rally all his garrisons, and intercept the
communications of the allies with Ger-
many. With this object in view he re-
solved to attempt another blow at
prince Schwartzberg, commanding one
of the largest of the allied armies. Prince
Schwartzberg had fallen back upon
Troyes, and in the vicinity of that place
Napoleon engaged him in battle the next
day.

Detroit is enforcing an ordinance requiring fenders on all motor trucks, be-
ginning at home by putting them on all police trucks. The transfer and express
companies have made all sorts of protests but Detroit is for safety first. Other
cities will have to come to the same safeguard. The rapid increase of motor
vehicles in cities, the increased crowding of business centers, and the ever in-
creasing hurry in the systems of the American people, make safety first ordi-
nances necessary in every city.

What's the Answer

AT THE RATE of \$68,000 an hour, the United States treasury balance in
the general fund is shrinking. On February 28, 1913, a few days before the
Democratic administration assumed office, the balance in the general
fund was over \$147,000,000. On October 4, 1913, the day before the new tariff
bill went into effect, the balance was \$123,000,000. On March 3, after five months
of the new tariff and one year of the Wilson administration, the balance was
under \$93,000,000, and it is shrinking now at the rate of \$68,000 for every hour
the treasury remains open. Fifty-five million dollars have been spent in excess
of the national income during the first year of the Democratic administration.
On December 1, 1912, idle freight cars in this country numbered 26,000; one
year later, after nine months of Democratic administration, the number of idle
cars had increased to 67,000. On February 1, 1913, idle cars were 62,000; on
February 1, 1914, after less than four months of the new tariff, idle cars num-
bered 212,000.
When the tariff bill was reported, the committee sought to quiet the farmers'
apprehensions by spreading before them a careful estimate of the probable im-
pact of farm products in competition with American products. But the actual
record of the last four months shows that the imports of horses and cattle were
6 times as great as calculated for the year, butter 10 times, eggs 15 times,
or 18 times as great as calculated, and so on. In other words, effective com-
petition from abroad has been brought against the American farmer. Does the
consumer feel the difference in the growing weight of his purse?
Argentine meat is being bought for the American navy at a "saving" of 1-2c
a pound over the American product; but the duty on the same Argentine meat
under the former tariff would have been about 11-2c a pound, showing a net loss
to the treasury of 7c a pound. Furthermore, it has been brought out in debate
in congress, and not denied, that Argentine beef is always sold in European markets
at a less price than American beef, which is regarded as superior. It has already
been shown how the removal of the duty on live cattle has been more than offset
as to Mexico by that country's export tax, so that the American packer and con-
sumer pay not less for the cattle than formerly, but the amount of the duty,
instead of being paid into the United States treasury, is going into the coffers
of the Villa rebel army.
With the treasury available balance dropping off at the rate of \$68,000 an
hour, the appropriations for the current fiscal year are \$1,105,000,000, and it
is predicted that the appropriations of the present congress for the next fiscal year
will be the largest ever recorded by any congress in time of peace.

14 Years Ago Today
From The Herald This Date 1900.

R. F. Darbyshire, of the T. & P., is
in Dallas.
Guadalupe Ascarate came down this
morning from Las Cruces.
Dr. E. H. Irvin left yesterday for
Philadelphia and New York.
Maurice McKellogon went up to Las
Cruces last evening on business.
Mrs. W. Y. Ellis and little daugh-
ter are in Alamogordo visiting rela-
tives.
F. B. Stewart, president of the board
of county commissioners of Otero
county, N. M., went out on the
White Oaks this morning.
O. R. Bailey, who is giving his time
to promoting the project of a railway
line south from Deming, N. M. to a
Mexican seaport on the Pacific ocean,
has returned from the City of Mexico.
A baseball team will represent El
Paso at the tournament at Alamogordo
to conclude the season's play with a
week's carnival of diamond sport
with the champions of the Mexico
City Baseball league. Practice is be-
ing held daily by candidates for the
El Paso team.
Extensive preparations are being
made by the management of the Mc-
Ginty band to make the coming con-
cert the best ever given. The musical
part of the program will be under the
personal direction of Prof. Carl Pitzer
and the business management in the
hands of Frank S. Ryan. Concerts
are to be given every Friday night.
El Paso is entertaining today the
members of the interstate commerce
commission, who with their various
attendants and clerks, came in on
the G. H. this morning from San An-
tonio. A committee from the El
Paso chamber of commerce will this
afternoon confer with the members
of the interstate commission, and
present to them the condition of rates
in and out of El Paso. No stated
complaint will be made and no appeal
will be made officially.

Oliver Cromwell
BY GEORGE FITCH,
Author of "At Good Old Swastik."

OLIVER CROMWELL, a plain man
with no awe of royalty in his
soul, was born in England in
1599, no particular notice being taken
of the event at the time outside of his
family. He grew up into a raw-boned,
double-fisted college student and Cam-
bridge man, who played football and re-
garded the midnight oil as too valuable
to waste in study.
When Cromwell was 29 he went to
parliament as an insurgent. Insurgency
was his hobby. He was also a common
citizen to such an extent that he sub-
mitted to a fine rather than be knighted.
He served in parliament until King
Charles I. junked the honorable institu-
tion and began to run England by him-
self and then spent some years in vari-
ous degrees of patriotic rage. At one
time he was on the point of emigrating
to America. Had he done so, the Amer-
ican revolution would probably have
come along a century sooner and we
would now be regarded by Europe as a
middle aged country.
All this time the Puritans of England
were denouncing the government wher-
ever it could be done with any safety
and all when parliament went back
into business, in 1649, Cromwell was
the Victor Murdock of the house. He op-
posed the king with such vigor that he
was soon doing it in a coat of mail in
front of a company of troops and when
the civil war began, in 1642, Cromwell
was in the front rank where he made
things ugly for the enemy.
The Puritans were much jeered at by
the king's troops for their short hair,
plain clothes and general lack of clear-
stained manners. But they had a very
deft and persuasive manner with the
sword and the blunderbuss. When the
war was over the supply of cavaliers
was very short while the king was in
jail and the Puritan leaders roamed
through his palaces without scraping the
mud from their shoes.
When the war was over it was soon
seen that Cromwell was the only man
who was stiff enough in the neck and
back to govern England, and he accord-
ingly became protector of England. He
was a bluff, short-spoken man with a
red face and no manners, according to
those times and he waded through pro-
prietaries and ceremonies in a manner
which made the nobility of England
shriek with anguish. Charles was be-
headed and Cromwell ran the country
with the aid of parliament, and an army
which wore no lace wristlets nor long
curls and which wanted no better diver-
sion than to chase a duke up a tree or
kick a baron out of his castle and set
him to work sowing wood.
Cromwell introduced many novel cus-
toms in England, such as observing the
Sabbath, religious toleration and gen-
eral decency of morals. But he worked

ABE MARTIN

"This Is My Birthday Anniversary"
"The hills on the road relieve the monotony of the journey."
IN EVERY day's school work there are hills to climb, some of them steep,
too, requiring real exertion. But when a boy starts at them in the same
bound-to-get-there spirit with which he goes on a "hike," the hard tasks
add to the day's enjoyment, the hills relieve the monotony of the journey.
Today's birthday anniversary list is as follows:
Pearl Harvey, 7.
Johnnie Medley, 8.
Kenneth Jackson, 11.
Marjorie Harris, 8.
Floyd Gorman, 14.
James Biggs, 17.
Josephine Maples, 11.
Lorna Bowman, 17.
Kenneth Farnsworth, 12.
Byronia Twigg, 10.
Aimee Hines, 9.
Henry Griffin, 9.
The usual ticket to the Bijou is awaiting each one of the above named
young folks at The Herald office.

MILLION WORDS OF TESTIMONY TAKEN

Attorney General Will Review Bound-
ary Evidence of New Mexico Be-
fore Texas Witnesses Are Called
Austin, Texas, March 19.—Before the
state commences taking testimony in
the boundary suit of New Mexico vs.
Texas, pending in the United States
supreme court, the attorney general
proposes to consider carefully the
mass of testimony taken by New Mex-
ico which aggregates 3,000,000 words.
It may be a month or so before the
state of Texas begins its task. For-
mer state senator W. W. Turney, of
El Paso, who is representing Texas
land owners, and assisting the depart-
ment here, is conferring with the at-
torney general and assistant attorney
general, C. W. Taylor, who has re-
cently returned from El Paso where
he was with the commissioner from
New Mexico. This is the suit which
involves an effort on the part of New
Mexico to recover 15,000 acres of fer-
tile land situated on the Rio Grande
above El Paso.

ARRANGES PROGRAM FOR BAND CONCERT

For the concert to be given Friday after-
noon at 4 p. m. at the First Baptist
church, the following program has
been prepared by chief musician Rocco
Rocca:
March, "With Shot and Shell"—Bliss.
Overture, "Sabudodonsun"—Verdi.
Waltz, "The Rose Tree"—Coclin.
Selection, "Mikado"—Sullivan.
Spanish Dance, "La Paloma"—Misod.
Bag, "Rambling Rose"—Bartley.
Chief musician Rocco Rocca, director.

WOMAN CRUSHED TO DEATH IN ELEVATOR ACCIDENT

New York, March 19.—While trying
to leap to safety from a rapidly de-
scending car, because of a mechanical de-
fect, it is said, started to descend.
The operator jumped to the landing.
Mrs. Smith tried to follow him, but
fell prostrate across the sill of the
elevator entrance and was crushed to
death. She was 72 years old.

OREGON'S TRIP AROUND SOUTH AMERICA
May Never be Repeated by Battleship

THEN and NOW
SIXTEEN years ago today the bat-
tleship Oregon began the most
remarkable long-distance race
against time in all naval history.
On this date in 1893 it left San Fran-
cisco to join the warships in Atlantic
waters. There was an effort to sur-
round the Oregon's movements with
secrecy, but everybody guessed her
mission and bets were made on the
success of the trip. Tension relaxed
for a time after the Oregon appeared
at Callao, Peru, her first stop, but
it became more acute as she steamed
southward toward the straits of Mag-
ellan, where a Spanish torpedo boat
lurked and tempestuous seas made
the passing of the straits hazardous.
After 33 days out of San Francisco
the Oregon dashed into the Atlantic
and up the coast, evading the Spanish
warships reported lying in wait for
her. On the evening of May 24 she
steamed into Jupiter bay, having
covered the 14,000 miles in 67 days.
The record trip made her commander,
the now rear admiral Charles E.
Clark (retired) a national hero.

LITTLE INTERVIEWS

"A LAMOGORDO will soon be the
show place of the Rock
Island-Southwestern system,"
said W. R. Eldson, president of the
Alamogordo Commercial club, who was
here Wednesday. "The display well
which was sunk near the track in the
park is now standing within two feet
of the top and I think it will run 3000
gallons of water a minute when it is
completed. This well will run all the
time by means of an air engine and will
irrigate the park and fill the lake with
fresh water. After coming across the
Kansas prairies and Panhandle staked
plains, the flowing well and great
alfalfa and cottonwoods of the Alamo-
gordo park will look mighty good to
the tourists on the limited trains."
"If a person has a bump of humor
there is a lot of fun in living," said
Charles H. Leach, "and the most fun
is to watch other people have fun.
They seem to take it in so many dif-
ferent ways. Some go in for whole
hearted happiness, some go in for
they are enjoying every minute. Others
take their fun so seriously that you
wonder with such a mental attitude
where any fun can be for them. Some-
times it almost gets to a near tragic
point, the hard work and effort people
make to have pleasure without re-
sulting in it. The best fun is the kind
that comes without working for it."
"I am disappointed about the police
placing the ban on t he tango," said
Ben Levy, who danced almost every
dance but "Homo Sweet Home" at the
police ban. "The police ban is with-
out the idea that I can do that dance
and I wanted to try it out. I believe I
can dance it. Anyhow I am anxious to try
it."
"Piano records for disk machines are
quite difficult to make," said M. Ber-
thia Thaw company. "The difficulty lies
in getting an even record, that will not
bleat the paper. Every record is raised
three feet above the floor so that the
tones will not be deadened against the
floor. The records are raised on a
stand owned by the bass, the horn of
the piano. In playing for records the
base part or it would blast the record,
as it seems to be very sensitive to the
deep tones of the bass."
"The police are due a lot of credit
for the success of their ban on the
tango. The ban was high in praise of the
way in which it was managed and
many went away with the idea of
police. The ban was a success and
was enjoyed by all. The police ban
should become an annual event."

DAILY RECORD.

Building Permits.
To A. E. Lee, to build a porch and make
repairs to the house on 5th street; es-
timated cost \$125.
To Leo Brown, to build a garage, 515 Fort-
land street; estimated cost \$175.
To J. E. Neff, to build a bungalow, lots
11 and 12, block 94, East 21st place; es-
timated value \$1000.
Deeds Filed.
Northwest corner of Baswell and Palm-
Andres Sts. to Go Santillan to Austin and Marr
Investment and Construction company, C. R. Tom-
block 29, Baswell addition; consideration
\$4901; March 18, 1914.
Northwest corner of Baswell and Florida
Streets to H. S. Bradford, lots
15 and 16, block 128 Highland park; con-
sideration \$275; March 18, 1914.
Northwest corner of Park and Haynes—
Northwest corner of Park and Haynes—
W. R. Carpenter and W. J. Powell to An-
tin and Marr investment and construction
company, lots 12 to 16 inclusive, block 15,
East El Paso; consideration \$1390; Feb. 17,
1914.
South side of Oro, between Grama and
Linn—William McLaughlin et al. to Wil-
liam H. White et al., lots 27 and 28, block 59
East El Paso; consideration \$100; March 9,
1914.
Castle Heights addition—Coles Building
and Real Estate company to C. R. Tom-
block 5, Castle Heights; con-
sideration \$50; March 5, 1914.
Northwest corner of Hines and Grama—
T. Stevens et al. to W. J. Powell et al., lots
13 and 14, block 119, East El Paso; con-
sideration \$100; March 18, 1914.
Northwest corner of 31st Grande and Ma-
lar—Karl C. Hartnett to L. A. Pitt, lot 11
and part of lot 12, block 10, East El Paso;
consideration other \$10; March 10, 1914.
Northwest corner of Hines and Linn—
John Sorenson, et. al. to John Sorenson, et. al.
beginning at northeast corner of lot 15, block
128, East El Paso; consideration \$125; Sept.
10, 1912.
Northwest corner of Fourth and Park—
Marr, James H. White to Marr et al., lots
19 and 20, block 61, West El Paso;
consideration other and \$1; May
1912.
South side of Texas, between Willow and
Wainui—F. A. Todd to Nora E. Todd;
consideration \$1000; March 18, 1914.
James McKinley and Pearl Wristen.
William Murphy and Micala R. Marvin.
Louis Hervey and the police authorities
Automobiles Licensed.
2115—Louis Goodman, Western Grocery
company; five passenger cars.
2115—John W. Brady, 1427 Wyoming
street; five passenger cars.
2115—Robert McKinley, 2318 Wyoming
street; two passenger cars.
2115—S. P. Frisco, 2215 East Boulevard;
five passenger cars.
Births—Gladys, 616 Hillis street;
March 10.

ANTI RACING SENTIMENT EXTENDS TO SWITZERLAND

Geneva, Switzerland, Mar. 19.—The
spread of public sentiment against
horse racing has been extended to
Switzerland, and the police authorities
have abolished the drawing of the
various sweepstakes on the chief horse
racing events in England.
The drawing was advertised for
March 21 and \$75,000 of English bet-
tery money had been received here
during the day of the horse racing. The ac-
tion of the police is a blow to English
betting on the continent.

INDOOR SPORTS



BARBERSHOP CHATTER

THE INCOME TAX
ISN'T RIGHT
I'M SAYING
NOW FOR
INSTANCES
I WANT OFF
\$40,000 A
YEAR.
I'M ADMITTING
THAT DAN
BUT LOOK AT
OUR EXPENSES
SOMEONE
HAS TO HELP
GO ON
DANE
YOU
GOT HIM
THE SCIENTIFIC
REASON FOR
DIETING IS
THIS—WHEN
THE DIAPHRAGM

GRABBING A QUIET SHAVE

INDOOR SPORTS
GRABBING A QUIET SHAVE