

Rebel Currency; Genuine and Bogus

Banks, Stores and Business Men Now Engaged in Detecting Difference to Escape Financial Loss and Possible Prosecution.

By NORMAN M. WALKER

In banks, stores and business houses men may be seen with their heads together and two pieces of printed paper before them which they are examining closely.

It is Constitutional money that they are examining in an effort to detect the genuine from the counterfeit. El Paso has been flooded with more than a half million in counterfeit fiat money of the Chihuahua state government and in addition to the possibility of buying bogus currency, there is the added danger of being arrested by a United States marshal on the charge of "having in your possession with intent to circulate, false, forged or counterfeit money of a foreign country."

How to Detect Difference. This naturally causes the question of how the real can be detected from the counterfeit, to be asked by men who are forced to deal in the fiat money for the payment of cattle duties, export duties, taxes and other assessments in rebel controlled Chihuahua. Experts in Juarez have been employed to re-stamp the genuine and take up the counterfeit and destroy it. But dealers, bankers and others who handle this class of money do not care to run over to Juarez every time they wish to test the genuineness of paper money presented to them. The rebel government has promised to establish a bank in Juarez and a department in El Paso where such money may be carefully examined and the genuine marked to distinguish it from the counterfeit.

However, until this is done the local merchants and business men are doing a bit of expert work on their own initiative. Having obtained one of the bills that has been re-stamped in Juarez, they compare all money that is offered them and if it compares they accept it in payment for goods purchased and in exchange for American money at the prevailing rate.

Discriminates Are Numerous. There are many ways to distinguish between bad and good rebel money. By placing two of the bills side by side, the difference may be readily seen. The only difficulty for the amateur examiner is in telling which is genuine and which is bogus. The \$20 note of the Chihuahua state government is the one which has been most widely counterfeited. The printing on the counterfeit is much paler green in the background than that of the genuine bill. The serial number

in the upper right hand corner of the note is several shades lighter in the counterfeit bill than in the genuine, while the letters which are used for printing the counterfeit note are bolder and the impression much heavier than the genuine currency printed for the rebel government.

Error in Abbreviation. The most easily detected difference is in the abbreviated word "Chih." which appears under the bottom line of the bills. In the genuine the abbreviation is spelled correctly but in the bogus bill it reads "Chih." The word "viente" which is printed in green as a background for the note does not appear plainly in the counterfeit note, while it is easily read on the genuine one. The stamps of the Chihuahua state government, the familiar eagle and snake design of Mexico, are radically different in the good and bad bills. The genuine money is stamped with a rubber stamp that can be detected easily without the use of a glass. The bogus money is stamped with a steel die and does not resemble the genuine bill on the reverse side.

Recognition Not Involved. Attorneys who have studied the bill applying to this form of counterfeiting and of passing counterfeit money say that there is no question of the recognition of the belligerency of the Mexican rebel government involved in the complaints. The statute plainly reads the passage of bogus money is a crime in the territory of this applies like a blanket to all forms of currency. In addition to the federal charges which have been made against those having the counterfeit fiat money in their possession, the probability of arresting men by state authorities on the charge of swindling is being considered in cases where the money has been passed by persons knowing that it was not genuine. One man who bought \$1000 worth of "Constitutionalist" money and examined Thursday afternoon and discovered that only \$10 of the entire lot was good.

Many Speculating in Fiat Money. Since the demand has been brisk for "Constitutionalist" money a number of brokerage firms have been buying and selling it on commission and many of these firms have been opened to deal exclusively in this form of money. As much of the rebel money now in circulation is known to be counterfeit these firms may be hit hard by the discovery of the wholesale counterfeiting. Already many of these firms have been hit by the officials and at each preliminary hearing the odds of it are made a part of the record.

More Times Frauds Exposed

El Paso Times Convicts Itself of Long Series of Deceptions

The El Paso Times for a year has been claiming the "largest bona fide paid circulation in the southwest."

The A.A.A. examination as reported in the Times shows averages for the year March 1, 1913, to March 1, 1914, thus:

	Herald	Times	Excess
City subscriptions, home delivery . . .	4853	3399	1454
Country, paid subscriptions	5008	2018	2990
Total paid subscriptions	9861	5417	4444

The table shows that The Herald's excess over the Times is 4444 home delivery paid subscribers—an excess Herald over Times of over 80 percent.

The Herald's paid home delivery, according to the A. A. A. report, was nearly double that of the Times over the full period of the examination.

The strength of any newspaper is measured by distribution to the homes—shown by regular paid home subscribers. Marshall Field says: "One newspaper in the home is worth 10 papers on the street." Bulk deliveries to dealers and agents are subject to inflation and fraud by such dishonest newspapers as the Times admits itself to be.

The fraudulent Sunday claims of the Times match the "Daily" frauds exposed yesterday.

Now comes the report of the examination of the Times's circulation made by the auditor of the Association of American Advertisers, as follows:

Month	Times	Herald	Discrepancy
March	10,596	15,510	4,914
April	9,672	14,982	5,310
May	9,294	14,895	5,601
June	11,002	15,111	4,109
July	15,175	21,334	6,159
August	10,478	20,181	9,703
September	14,699	16,810	2,111
October	14,306	17,835	3,529
November	15,114	17,302	2,188
December	17,402	19,785	2,383

It is thus shown that by an average of 2000 to 10,000 copies every Sunday, Times's statements to advertisers throughout the year 1913 are proved false by A. A. A. audit.

Why The Times Backed Down

Last summer The Herald asserted that it had double the bona fide circulation of the Times. The Times refused to permit an examination and withdrew its forfeit rather than submit to publication of the facts.

The A.A.A. report as published in the Times tells why. The A.A.A. report for the months March to July inclusive gives the Times 7912 net circulation while The Herald printed and circulated an average over that period of 15,221. For the month of July the A.A.A. report gives the Times 7642 average daily net circulation.

The public now has proof that The Herald knew what it was talking about and that the Times was bluffing as usual.

The Times lied about its circulation in July and August last year (under the same management as now) to the extent of adding 6354 fraudulently claimed circulation in July and 5727 fraudulently claimed circulation in August:

The Times swore to 13,996 circulation in July and 15,310 in August. The A.A.A. report as published by the Times gives the paper only 7642 for July and 9583 for August.

Is such a paper under such a management entitled to credence now?

The Times has a record of false circulation statements extending back over many years. And this very year representatives of the Times have been forced to admit on the witness stand under oath that they had suppressed essential facts in sworn statements to the government.

As far back as 1903 Printers' Ink, the great authority on newspaper advertising, said on its editorial page:

"In the latest issue of the American Newspaper Directory the circulations of the two daily papers of El Paso, Texas, are rated as follows: Herald, 3245; Times, 5341. NO ONE DOUBTS THE ACCURACY OF THE HERALD'S FIGURES BUT IT HAS RECENTLY BEEN MADE APPARENT THAT THE TIMES RATING IS FRAUDULENT."

For years the American Newspaper Directory, the leading authority, branded as false the Times's circulation reports, saying: "x x x The editor of the American Newspaper Directory has offered to verify the correctness of a circulation statement furnished by the El Paso Times provided the publisher of the Times would agree to place the necessary facilities at his disposal. It was stipulated that the verification should be without cost to the publisher of the paper, but to this offer the publisher's response was not such as to entirely remove the impression of doubt that had been cast on the accuracy of the statement furnished."

A Promise Kept

Every Herald contract in 1913 contained a guarantee of 14,000 circulation. The A. A. A. report on The Herald as published in the Times gives The Herald 15,345 net circulation over a whole period of a year.

The Herald gave advertisers more than it guaranteed by 1,345 net circulation.

A Promise Broken

The Times, by sworn statement of its management, guaranteed advertisers 13,308 circulation over 1913. The A.A.A. examination shows that the Times delivered at most only 11,341 circulation.

The Times cheated its advertisers daily for one year out of 2,000 circulation which it guaranteed by sworn statements.

Throughout the year Times Advertisers bought space under fraudulent guarantees; they were cheated of part of their due and have rightful claim against the Times for obtaining money under false pretences.

2613 "Times" Daily Unaccounted For

On October 1, 1913, the Times in its sworn statement to the government claimed a net paid circulation of 11,631 daily and 14,932 Sunday.

As an average for the six months April 1 to Oct. 1 11,631 daily 14,932 Sunday

The A.A.A. report as published by the Times itself shows an average for the same period of 8,066 daily and 11,116 Sunday 8,066 daily 11,116 Sunday

THE DISCREPANCY IS 44 PERCENT—3,565 COPIES DAILY AND 3,816 SUNDAY. 3,565 daily 3,816 Sunday

The Herald's figures for the same period show a difference of ONLY 1490 COPIES DAILY OR 11.8 PERCENT OF THE A.A.A. FIGURE (12,576) between the A.A.A. report and the report to the government, this difference being legitimately accounted for by the fact that the government at that time (Oct. 1, 1913) had a different interpretation of the term "net paid circulation" from that upon which the A.A.A. report is based. The government definition by recent postoffice regulation now agrees with the A.A.A. definition.

Allowing the Times a difference of 11.8 per cent of the Times's A. A. A. figure (8066 for the six months) or 952 copies daily difference as legitimate under the old definition, how does the Times account for the other 2613 copies daily discrepancy over the whole six months?

Fraud and trickery have marked the dealings of the Times with advertisers throughout the years and mark its practices today. In view of the Times's long consistent record of falsehood, concealment, and deceit, can you believe it now? The Times now is trying to persuade its duped advertisers to forget the frauds it has been perpetrating by its lying circulation claims.

The Times has been saying, in effect, day by day, in its front page streamers: "Forget Our Lies of the Past, Believe Us Now." Can you believe a newspaper that has consistently lied about its circulation and cheated its advertisers every day and every month for many years, and, when proved a liar as in the present instance, tries to get you to "forget it"?

KODAK COMPANIES CONFIRM AGREEMENT

New York, March 27.—Representatives of the Eastman Kodak company and the Anaco company confirmed today the report that a money settlement, the amount of which was not given, had been reached on the question of the Goodwin patent, over which the concern fought for years. The federal court of appeals recently decided in favor of the Anaco company. It was said representatives of both concerns had agreed to keep the amount of the settlement a secret. The suit involved the use of the Goodwin patent, claimed by the Anaco company since 1898, and covers all cartridge falls, film packs and cinematograph films made by the Eastman company. The widow of the Rev. Daniel Goodwin, who invented the process, will receive a substantial sum. It was announced. Mrs. Goodwin is 86 years old and lives in Newark, N. J.

THE COURTS

24th DISTRICT COURT. Dns M. Jackson, Presiding. George C. Bradley, plaintiff vs. Portland Cement company, suit for damages, on trial.

41st DISTRICT COURT. A. M. Wink, Presiding. First Presbyterian church vs. A. Sholten et al, suit for possession of deed; filed. William Cotton et al vs. Daniel Goodwin et al, trespass to try this suit, on trial.

SPECIAL DISTRICT COURT. M. Nagle, Presiding. El Paso Life Stock Commission company vs. C. H. Fuller et al, on contract, on trial. El Paso and Southwestern company vs. American Surety company of New York, suit on surety bond; filed.

COUNTY COURT. A. S. J. Elyar, Presiding. Gregorio Hernandez, charged with abstracting an irrigation ditch; complaint filed.

JUSTICES COURTS. E. B. McClintock, Presiding. Miguel Campa, charged with murder; held to grand jury in sum of \$500. Manuel Martinez, charged with theft from the person; held to grand jury in sum of \$500. Palmino Land and Cattle company vs. Billie Williams, execution suit; filed.

SUNLOCK WINS GRAND NATIONAL STEEPCHASE. Liverpool, Eng., March 27.—The Grand National Steeplechase, run here today was won by Sunlock, Trianon III was second and Laitour III was third.

The betting was 100 to 6 against Sunlock, 100 to 8 against Trianon III, and ten to one against Laitour III. Sunlock led by eight lengths at the post. There were twenty starters. Only eight of the twenty starters completed the stiff course of 4 1/2 miles. The favorite Covert Coat, being the last of those which finished. The time of Sunlock was nine minutes, 38 4/5 seconds, one of the fastest recorded in the history of the race.

UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT RESIGNS. Iowa City, Iowa, March 27.—The state board of education this afternoon accepted the resignation of C. W. Bowman as president of the University of Iowa, effective March 21.

CARRIERS' DAY. Tomorrow being the last Saturday in the month, Herald carriers will present bills for March subscriptions. Subscribers will please note and be ready for the boys.

"Keep the Face Clean" Says Famous Beauty Expert

LESSON I. Care of Child's skin.

Few women take proper care of the skin and this abuse dates from childhood. Recently I paid a visit to what seemed an ideally appointed nursery. The mother, a college trained woman, married to a man whose income was able to give her three little girls every advantage that science and means could afford. These girls were under the charge of a trained nurse, who seemed to take perfect care of them in every respect, save that she did not know how to wash their faces.

How I longed to interfere when I saw her scrub each face vigorously with a square of rough toweling, rubbing their faces downward and drying them in the same manner, without thoroughly rinsing away the soap she used too lavishly. What was wrong? Why, to my mind, everything was wrong—the cloth, the soap, the manner in which they were used, and the lack of proper rinsing.

Keep the Face Clean. This is my rule for washing the face of a young child. During infancy nothing rougher than absorbent cotton

STARTLING REPORTS GIVEN BY FEDERALS

Eagle Pass, Texas, March 27.—Although telegraphic communication is interrupted between Piedras Negras and Turton, the federal officials are making public many dispatches purporting to describe the fight. This morning it was announced by the federalists that Gen. Villa had been killed by the explosion of a mine. Copies of this message were posted in the streets.

Las Vacas, opposite Del Rio, Texas, has again been accused by the federal garrison, which has withdrawn to San Carlos, 25 miles in the interior. Rebels are now camped above Las Vacas and are importing large quantities of arms and ammunition. Two machine guns, 25 rifles and 60,000 rounds of ammunition have been taken across the border at Langtry.

REBELS THREATEN UNFRIENDLY SHIPS

Douglas, Ariz., March 27.—Notice that any ships employed in the service of the Huerta government would be sunk by the rebel warships was published here today by Roberto Pesquera, confidential agent of Gen. Carranza, in the form of a message from Gen. Alvaro Obregon, commanding the "Constitutionalist" forces on the west coast of Mexico. The message reads: "In view of the fact that warships purchased by the 'Constitutionalist' government will arrive on the west coast in the near future, I hereby notify all ship owners and outfitters that our vessels have strict orders to proceed against any ships employed by or in the service of the Huerta government. Ships of any nationality carrying munitions of war for the usurped government of Huerta will be sunk without preliminary notice."

VILLA GETS MORE SINEWS OF WAR

Pancho Villa made an importation of one machine gun, 17 cases of rifles and 78,000 rounds of ammunition through the El Paso custom house Thursday and one case of 30-06 rifles the day before.

PIERCE!

A Cleveland man who makes a practice of choosing his words with care, practices which he has endeavored to instill into the family circle, made a memorandum of the misused words uttered by his son and daughter during a recent breakfast. "Pierce!" eleven times. "Daddy," six times. "Pierce!" five times. "Great," two times. When the meal was over, the head of the household called the family around him in the library, and gravely read the totals to them. "See, that's fierce!" said the son. "Isn't it awful?" said the daughter.—The Advance.

NATURALLY CURIOUS.

The new maid seemed eminently satisfactory, but the mistress of the house thought it best to give her a little more instruction. "And remember," she concluded, "that I expect you to be reticent about what you hear when you are waiting at table. You may, of course, certainly reply to the question, but then you are to keep your mouth shut and not say a word more."

should touch the face; as the skin thickens, a square of soft linen is better, as it offers more resistance. The cloth should be absolutely clean, that is, it should be washed in boiling water after each using. Babies need no soap on the face; when the children get to the grimy age soap may occasionally be necessary, but it should not be applied directly to the face, or to the washcloth. Instead, make a strong solution of soap, dilute it until it is lukewarm, and wash the face gently but thoroughly with this.

Follow this with a thorough rinsing, first with lukewarm and then with cold water, until there is no trace of soap on the skin. Then wipe the face with a series of gentle pats, never rubbing the skin downward, but always upward and across. In fact, never rub the skin at all, simply pat it dry. Washed in this way, the skin is perfectly clean, free of particles of soap removed, the pores of cold water has hardened it against contact with the air, and it has not been stretched or made coarse by hard treatment. (Lesson I to be continued.) MAMIE ISE'BELL.