

Horse Radish

MAN tries his best to come across with some delightful, piquant sauce, which will add zest to things we eat, so all the divers kinds of meat. The plutocrats spend many dollars for sauces brought from foreign climes, the formulas of which I'm told, are guarded carefully as gold. Ten thousand chefs strive and strain, and torture what they have of brain, some fine new condiments, that would bring plaudits from a king. Dame Nature gives that most to spring, the excellent horse radish root, which, grated when it's strong and fresh, while all its vim is in its flesh, and with some vinegar then stirred, makes all your sauces seem absurd. I buy a bottle for a dime, and have a condiment sublime. I draw the cork, there rushes out, a fine aroma, strong and stout, that fairly lifts me from my feet, and makes me strangle and repeat. Horse radish on a slice of beef. It makes a man forget his grief, and stirs his sluggish appetite until he longs to eat all night. There's nothing else that's half as good; though all inventors living should for centuries their skill employ, to make a sauce that is a joy, exhausting every art and shift, they'd never beat Dame Nature's gift. (Copyright by George M. Adams.) —WALT MASON.

Copper As Absolute Contraband

IF THERE were a real secretary of state at Washington just now, England's nonsense about seizing all copper cargoes in American ships on the pretext that they are absolute contraband would be pretty soon disposed of. But as things are, it looks as if the whole copper industry were to be allowed to go to pieces, for lack of the right word at the right time. The copper industry experienced a serious shock right at the beginning of the war, when ordinary demand from abroad ceased. This caused the curtailment of copper output, in some cases to one-half the normal. Some smaller plants were forced to shut down entirely. None kept up their full production. There was much loss, as a consequence, not only to copper men, but to all industries and occupations indirectly dependent on the industry, and to the general public. The shock fell heavily on Arizona and New Mexico, and therefore on El Paso. The immediate effects were the laying off of thousands of men in the southwest, engaged in mining and reducing copper; the pulling off of freight and passenger trains and consequent loss of employment of large forces of railroad employees; the curtailment of operations of New Mexico coal mines and coke plants, laying off more men; the lessening of demand for all products of agriculture and manufacture, and the curtailment of mercantile trade; the withdrawal of large sums from banks, and consequent tightening of money, curtailment of loans, and interference with general business. Such was the degree of prosperity of the southwest that even this series of shocks did not create unbearable conditions or precipitate disaster. After the first blow, recovery began promptly. It was realized that domestic demand for copper would be stimulated, in some lines at least. Some of the companies soon started to return to something like normal conditions. There was a general disposition to make the best of the situation. Business gradually adjusted itself to the partial curtailment. Then came England's declaration that copper was conditional contraband; in other words, England claimed the right to seize American copper in American vessels when she had reason to believe the copper was destined for her enemies. But in making seizures under this rule, England paid for the seized copper. Shortly after came England's declaration that copper is absolute contraband; that is, subject to seizure under any and all conditions, wherever found. And England has not so far admitted the principle of repayment, as applying to these seizures. Never before has copper been deemed contraband, except in some cases when manufactured in forms directly useful to the enemy, as parts of ships or warlike apparatus. The inclusion of raw copper metal in the list of absolute contraband is quite new. England's technical right to declare raw copper absolute contraband need not be questioned. International law is on no point more vague than on the definition of contraband. But raw metals, other than gold and silver, have been the subject of no explicit declaration, and the matter is left open for each nation engaged in war to decide for itself, on notice to neutrals. Nevertheless American practice consistently treats raw metals as innocent, and England has never contested this definition until now. It is high time for the United States to enter such vigorous protest against the act of Great Britain as to create some international law that will stand. English writers on international law, whose works are standard, quote with approval a remark by Dana, the great American international lawyer, as follows: "The right of the belligerent to prevent certain things from getting into the military use of his enemy is the foundation of the law of contraband; but its limits are in most cases the practical result of the conflicts between this belligerent right on the one hand, and the right of the neutral to trade with the enemy on the other." The least the United States should do at this moment with reference to copper is to require that England ascertain and establish for herself beyond question that the cargoes are intended for the warlike use of the enemy, and not to make seizure unless such destined use is known beyond reasonable doubt. The burden of proof should be placed on the country making the seizure. Furthermore, the principle of full payment for the seized cargo should be insisted upon. Cargoes of unwrought copper from America, carried in neutral vessels and consigned to a neutral port, should be declared exempt from seizure unless England can establish that they were intended for warlike use of an enemy. England's act in declaring copper absolute contraband and seizing American copper in neutral ships destined for neutral ports, is an unfriendly act, and should be so characterized by those at Washington responsible for our foreign policy. There is every international precedent, covering centuries of practice, for the exemption of copper unless under circumstances involving direct supply of warlike material to the enemy. There is no precedent for England's act in seizing raw copper under any and all conditions. For the United States to admit England's right in this case will not only set up a most embarrassing precedent for the duration of this war, but it will stand for all time, to our loss and humiliation. If copper can be seized in this way, so can anything else, for the definitions have never been settled. It is time right now to settle one definition, and that is that copper is exempt unless destined for the warlike use of the enemy. The presentation of the case to Great Britain should be made on the broadest lines of international friendship, in accord with Dana's remark above quoted. For England to apply the rule of contraband in such high handed fashion as in the present instance, brings on a direct and serious conflict between the right of the belligerent and the right of the neutral. In this case the neutral happens to be a country with which England cannot afford to break. American friendship in this greatest crisis in the world's history for 1000 years is something that England cannot afford to despise. If we had a Seward or a John Hay as minister of state in this emergency, the matter would be presented to England in such way that copper would be released from the absolute contraband order within a fortnight. Can this administration afford to ignore the demands that are going up from all over the west, for vigorous protest against England's unjust assault on our legitimate trade? Think for a moment what it means to the southwest alone: we shall not mention the effects on the copper industry as a whole, but only as it affects us. If England's order stands, the copper industry in the southwest will largely or wholly shut down. Mining, chiefly copper and coal, is the greatest industry in "The El Paso Southwest," the chief basis of trade, transportation, manufacturing, and finance. The El Paso smelter alone turns out 1-15th of the total American supply of copper, besides millions in lead, silver, and gold. The payroll of this one El Paso industry is \$1,000,000 a year. It purchases through local houses amounting to \$750,000 a year, freight payments another \$750,000. The copper department alone, of the El Paso smelter, turns out a product of nearly \$1,000,000 a month, of which \$635,000 worth per month is from ores of the Chino mine in New Mexico. If the El Paso smelter should shut down its copper department only, as a result of the shutting down of copper mines supplying it with ore, 620 men would be laid off, payrolls would be reduced by \$37,000 a month, outlay for supplies, fuel, and fluxes would be reduced by \$41,500 per month, and disbursements for copper ore other than Chino ores would be cut down by \$126,000 a month. If the copper department should shut down entirely, the smelter might not see fit to continue the lead-silver department, in which case the loss to El Paso and southwestern trade channels would be very greatly increased. New Mexico, Arizona, and northern Mexico copper mines within El Paso's trade district produce nearly one-third of the world's copper and half the American supply. These mines and mills have an aggregate capacity to turn out 650,000,000 pounds of copper annually, worth \$60,000,000 on a 14c market. Arizona alone has 25,000 men engaged in mining, chiefly in copper. Think of the vast army of workmen engaged in industries indirectly dependent on copper mining: think of the coal and coke production, the railroads, the machine shops, the factories, the wholesale and retail trade, the farmers and fruit growers, the stock industry. It is not too much to say that 150,000 persons in the southwest are dependent for their livelihood in part on copper mining. New Mexico is deeply concerned, for not only has she large copper mining industries, but the product of her coal mines and coking plants is very largely used in the copper industry. We have mentioned Chino. The seriousness of the situation may best be understood by applying the argument to particular cases. There are dependent directly upon the operations of the Chino Copper company 10,000 persons. Its property is one-fifth of the whole taxable wealth of Grant county. It pays out \$2,000,000 a year for labor, and \$1,000,000 a year for freight. It pays annually \$1,250,000 for supplies and materials, besides \$600,000 for coal—all spent for New Mexico coal. And when one considers that Chino represents only about one-tenth of the copper output of the southwest at present, it can readily be seen what it means to this region if England's "absolute contraband" order is allowed to stand.

Pinkeyes Calls On Mrs. Tabby

BY FLORENCE E. YODER.
THE more Pinkeyes thought about the kitty boy who had hidden in his basket, the madder he got. He had thrashed him, of course, but that did not seem to satisfy him. He looked at his long white paws and made a face. They could not hurt a little wiggling fur-covered kitty cat very greatly. So he put a mustard plaster on his stomach so that he would not have the indigestion too badly, and combed and brushed his face until he looked as if the cow had licked him, and started off to call on Mrs. Tabby.
"If I am not mistaken," he said to himself as he pattered about the garden to pick some eggplants, "that was one of Mrs. Tabby's boys, and if I can spot him in his own home I do not think that he will ever have the least desire to bother me again."
Into the little basket he put his evergreens and went off to Tabbyland town. He walked along the road when he saw any one coming, and hopped as soon as the road was empty, and between the two he arrived in town. He made straight for the Tabby house, and was so quiet and quick that he was inside in no time. Mrs. Tabby was very glad to see him there.
The mustard plaster on his stomach warmed him up, and he was really in a very good humor for Pinkeyes. He made a low bow and presented the evergreens. "With my compliments," he said. "I thought that I might drop in on you and see if you happened to know anything about a young kitty who made some trouble for me the other day."
Mrs. Tabby threw up her hands in horror. "You don't tell me that one of my boys has bothered you?" she said, burstingly. "I know I can't be responsible for everything that they do. They are so very bad." Mrs. Tabby smiled and Pinkeyes made another bow. That mustard plaster certainly did feel good.
"I spanked him myself to save you the trouble," he said, with his hand on the mustard plaster. "And—he stepped short and pointed to the window—there is the young scamp now! I spanked him, the exact image of the one who had hidden in his basket. Mrs. Tabby frowned. "That is my son, Tom," she said. "I'll call him in as soon as you go and see that he never forgets to hide there again."
"Don't bother for me," said Pinkeyes; "and if you don't mind I will be going at once." Mrs. Tabby bowed him out. What a nice, pleasant man he was! She thought. She called the kitty boy, but it was Teddy and not Tom who had really hidden in the basket. Before he could explain that he was not the right one, Mrs. Tabby had turned him over her knee and spanked him soundly, just as Teddy came in sight.
Tommy wiggled and begged, but Mrs. Tabby kept on. "I'll teach you to worry the nicest man in Tabbyland," she said, with a grin on his face, for he was so used to getting the punishment Tommy was getting the punishment.



he had deserved, for putting Ted up to the trick, and all was well. But he did not stay long when Tom could get at him. No, indeed, he stuck close to Mrs. Tabby, and told what a naughty boy Tommy was. (Copyright, 1914, by F. E. Yoder.)

More Truth Than Poetry

BY JAMES J. MONTAGUE.
Germany will have to blow up more than one British cruiser to get square for the loss of the Emden.
They'll Have to Import Him.
Carranza will yield only to Villa's master—News dispatch. There ain't no such animal in Mexico.
East Side, West Side, All Around Line.
Considering his peripatations to and fro across Germany, the crown prince must be extremely fond of travel.
Progress.
The bomb throwers should be discouraged in their effort to introduce European civilization into this country.
Sure Death in War Time.
From a Real Estate Prospectus: In time of war—Burst would be difficult under the guns of the forts, and there would be no fleeing of noncombatants.
The "White General."
Old King Cole is preparing to make all the other potentates engaged in the struggle look like pikers.
Impetuous Youth.
The action of the Young Turks seems to prove that this war is no job for a boy.
The Daily Novette
And His Mother Was Watching.
The accident happened.
Far out by the park!
Alone, he was walking.
Alone in the dark.
SHE shuddered so that she shook the automobile.
"Stop that shuddering!" he ordered. "How can I steer the machine straight with you shuddering like that?"
"I can't help it," she replied, shuddering. "Those cries! Those cries! Those cries! Oh, cried, to run over him!"
"Forget it!" he growled ominously. "You've ridden with me often enough to be used to accidents."
She shuddered.
"Those awful cries—can I ever forget them?" she whispered. "And his mother was standing by the roadside and saw us kill him! Oh, what must she have felt!"
And she shuddered.
"Look a—here!" he commanded. "You either got to stop that shuddering or else get out and walk. I can't manage the car with it going on!"
"Those cries! Those screams!" she whispered. "And his mother watching all the time!"
"Shh!" he said contemptuously. "You might think you never saw a pig run over before! Now one more shudder and you walk!"
So she got out the shudders and the rest of the ride was quite agreeable.

Abe Martin



Th' home o' Mrs. Tilford Moots was ransacked by burglars yesterday while she was settin' on 't front porch countin' the Fords. Tipton Bud's brother married an ugly woman an' carries a cane; still he isn't what you'd call great.

LITTLE INTERVIEWS

RAILROADS throughout the country are preparing for the internal revenue stamp law, which will be effective on December 1," said Garnett King, general passenger agent of the El Paso & Southwestern. "It will become necessary for every ticket, including Pullman, passenger and steamship, to have a one-cent revenue stamp placed upon it. On the face of the stamp the initials of the holder will be written to prevent it being used again for a similar purpose, or articles weighing over one pound an extra five cents will be charged. The law will affect everything, that goes as freight or baggage."
"The advent of the regional bank will accomplish much for El Paso and will make the money market easier," said R. E. Sherman. "Since these banks have been established real estate values in El Paso and other cities have shown a remarkable increase. A little more publicity this city is destined to become one of the greatest in the west. I believe that the El Paso system of identification is a great advertising medium for the city. The El Paso-San Diego race will be an even greater advertising medium. There is a considerable interest in a few years ago and a part of El Paso. Within a short time the limits of the city will extend far beyond the Country club."
"The horse show this year will be one of the biggest events of its kind ever held in the southwest," said C. A. Bears. "We expect to have fully 100 entries and the finest mounts in this section will be shown. The polo season will be a big addition to the program. There is considerable interest in the show all through El Paso's territory and the indications are that there will be a good many out of town visitors in attendance."
"Every day the fact that the El Paso detective force should have the Bertillon system of identification in place is strongly emphasized," said Joe Hossinger. "Many men are arrested here whom we suspect of being wanted elsewhere, but we are unable to positively identify them, owing to the antiquated method of identification used here at present. The small amount it would cost to install the Bertillon system would more than be repaid within a very short time, for with that system many criminals could be identified who would then be enabled to locate them, whereas now we are compelled to turn most of them free."
"I thought the parade on Pioneer's day was a splendid possible exemplification of the wonderful progress of El Paso during the past few years," said Tom Lea. "There was one feature, however, which struck me as being rather humorous and also caused me to reminisce. This was the fact that a champion Holstein cow was closely followed by the city water works department. I doubt that the cow has given 74 quarts of milk in a day, especially with 20 odd water wagons close by."
"The efforts of the officials of the Constitutional railway lines of northern Mexico, in opening up the track further southward daily, is meeting with success," said A. F. Escontrias, local passenger agent of that railroad. "Yesterday morning I received word that the officials had arranged for passenger trains to go as far as Irapuato, which is about 500 miles below Juarez. Heavy express shipments are being received daily and being sent to Juarez from this city. Officials on this end of the line are anticipating negotiations being opened for the resumption of train service between El Paso and Juarez."
"Nowhere in the United States are soldiers as well treated as they are in El Paso," said mess Sgt. G. Wylie, of battery B, Sixth field artillery. "Unlike many people in other cities, El Pasoans appear to believe as we do that a soldier follows a very honorable calling, and they do not appear to think that because a few wear long uniforms they are to be despised and thereby disgrace both themselves and the uniform they wear, all others wearing Uncle Sam's uniform should be treated as contemptuously. On the contrary, I have found El Pasoans to be very broad minded in this respect and to accord a soldier gentlemanly treatment as long as he conducts himself properly. For this all soldiers stationed in or close to El Paso have a deep feeling of gratitude. And we of the Sixth field artillery feel that we owe an especial debt of gratitude to the Elks for the splendid treatment which they accorded us after Wednesday's parade."
"While much talk is made of hard times because of the European war, the

Students of the El Paso Schools

FOR the pleasure of the school children during their recess, before and after school there is a variety of equipment on the playground of the Bailey school. As the building is located on an entire block, there is plenty of room for the children to play.
For the little children there is a boxed-in sand pile. The older children enjoy playing on the see-saws, which were made by the boys of the manual training department. There are basket ball courts and a place for a volley ball court, and also a place for the older boys to practice playing football. The younger children on the first floor of the building do much of their physical training work out of doors. El Paso climate is well suited for this.
The pupils of the high second grade, taught by Miss Newell Compton, at the Bailey school, are:
Malkia Ametater, Irene Bower, Kenneth DuBose, Grace Gilson, Elva Green, Helen Hartley, Eleanor Hatfield, Oliver Hughes, Francis Lassiter, Joe Moore, D. H. Perce, Aurelia Samanigo, Elliott Stiles, Kenneth Valentine, Norma Workman, Charles Armijo, Jesse Brinkley, Omar Gaylord, James Glenn, Sallie Hamblen.
The pupils of the low second grade Bailey school will appear tomorrow.

The English Channel

BY GEORGE FITCH.
Author of "At Good Old Strath."

THE English channel is an arm of the sea which has acted as a peacemaker between England and her neighbors for almost a century and which is at this minute doing more effective work against the Germans than all of the English army. The channel is 23 miles wide at its narrow part and it is also very wide. It is impossible for the ordinary soldier, weighted down as he is by ammunition and heavy boots to swim across. It is equally impossible to carry a soldier across in a boat without the consent of England. For centuries English cruisers and fighting ships have roamed up and down the channel and the hostile armies which attempted to land an English shore and about holes in Westminster Abbey have been soaked in salt water until they were entirely valueless for military purposes. The Spanish were the last to make a real attempt to invade England. They sent a great fleet up the channel 250 years ago and its obsequies were very largely attended. The English channel is the most profitable institution in Great Britain. It saves the country hundreds of millions yearly. At the beginning of the present war Great Britain only had enough English fighting light cruisers for the German army. But they had the channel in front of them. In consequence, while France has been getting soaked in the cathedrals and other vital parts and Belgium has had to move out entirely, England is safe and comparatively happy. If any nation should remove the channel from in front of England, that country would become as uneasy as a man who has a hole in his hat when he enters a tiger's cage in time to see the bars taken off.



While France has been getting soaked in the cathedrals and Belgium has had to move out entirely, England is safe and comparatively happy.

The channel also serves other useful purposes. It keeps French vaudeville, millinery and noblemen out of England to a large extent and keeps English stout, English cricket and English clothes out of France. While the channel is very narrow and can be crossed in an hour, it is very unpopular with the traveler. This is because of its curiosity. It is the most curious body of water in the world. It is never satisfied until it has turned the pilgrim and stranger inside out and has succeeded in having eaten for lunch. Copyrighted by George Matthew Adams.

Letters To The Herald

[All communications must bear the signature of the writer, but the name will be withheld if requested.]
TWO KINDS OF SOLDIERS.
Editor El Paso Herald:
Any criticism that which enlisted men are subject is unfair, in so far as it is extended to include the whole army. As one of those who feel that there is sometimes injustice in judging the whole by the man who are constantly like to call attention to the fact that there are a large number of sober, industrious and ambitious soldiers who, unobserved, are working faithfully for the good of the service and themselves. Just as in civic life those men who unostentatiously live upright lives, and therefore form the stable factor in the government, are the reverse is going to be the case in this country," said George J. Whelan. "Because of the European war there has been a shifting of millions of dollars in the balance of trade in favor of the United States. I have been interested in this and have carefully looked up these figures. For July before the European war began the trade balance against the United States was \$63,000,000. In October the trade balance in favor of the United States from money spent in the United States that was formerly spent in Europe by Americans was \$27,000,000. That looks to me like good news."
men whose names seldom appear in print and whose photographs are never found in the newspapers, so in the army the men who are most valuable are least conspicuous.
Men enlist in the army for a multitude of reasons and they employ their time in just as many ways. It is needless to say the men who are constantly studying, working and thinking have few hours to waste in dissipation. These men use their money as wisely as they can, consequently pay day finds them neither noisy nor quarrelsome. They go into the town only for business or rational pleasures and attract no attention because of the fact that they wear the uniform.
Therefore, in commenting upon enlisted men, it will be well to divide them into two classes and distinguish accordingly.
Arthur L. Harris,
Co. M, 14th Infantry.

14 Years Ago Today

From The Herald This Date 1900.
J. W. Eokman returned last night from Dallas.
C. E. Kelly, who has been quite ill, is improving.
Edgar Hamilton has returned from a business trip to Big Bend.
Miss Lever, of Houston, is the guest of Mrs. Grace Moore.
W. E. Watson, formerly of the Santa Fe offices in this city, has returned from Chicago.
J. H. Grant, master mechanic of the G. H. in this city, has gone to San Antonio to meet his wife.
M. J. Kingsbury, night yardmaster of the G. H. went to Houston Sunday as a member of the switchmen's grievance committee.
Miss Mamie Baird handsomely entertained a party of friends yesterday in honor of Miss Church, of Topeka, Kan.
City engineer G. C. Wimberly returned last night from California, where he went to inspect the sewer systems of various towns in that state.
The Franklin Cottillon club held its regular meeting at the Hotel at the Orndorff. The club danced three cotillions, led by Messrs. Wilson and Pettelias.
The business of the El Paso smelter has increased so rapidly that it has to enlarge the capacity of its railroad yards. Since the big fire, two years ago, the smelter has doubled its capacity and is now adding something every month.
The candidates for the football team met last night at the Davis office and met with a great deal of success. Bob Fisher, of the University of Pennsylvania, was engaged as coach and, with captain Davis and manager Hunter, will work for the good of the game in El Paso.
The midwinter carnival committee has planned a new advertising scheme for the occasion which promises to be a great success. The committee has secured one of the Cloudcroft observation cars and will decorate it with oil paintings from one end to the other and send it over all the roads leading into El Paso.
Mad and Mrs. R. H. Loughborough entertained Gen. and Mrs. Chambers McKibbin at dinner yesterday. Among those present were Gen. and Mrs. McKibbin, Mrs. Miner, Mrs. Sibley, Miss McKibbin, Lieut. Perry, Misses Margaret Niles, Grita Allen, Mary Edwards, Leona, Leola, Trumbull, Florence Beall, Messrs. Maury Kemp, Frank O'Brien, Julius Krakauer, George Flory, W. Loughborough, and H. H. Slater.
The idea of organizing a press club in El Paso was suggested to the newspapermen who attended the banquet tendered last night at the El Paso Hotel the other night by Charles Zelger.

INDOOR SPORTS

