AN INDEPENDENT DAILY NEWSPAPER
DEDICATED TO THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE, THAT NO GOOD CAUSE SHALL LACK A CHAMPION, AND THAT EVIL SHALL NOT THRIVE UNOPPOSED.
H. D. Slater, Editor-in-Chief and controlling owner, has directed The Herald for 17 Years;
G. A. Martin is News Editor.

EL PASO HERALD
Editorial and Magazine Page
Thursday, February Eleventh, 1915.

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Plain Writing

HERE'S a simple rule—oh, heed it, as adown this world you tread—write your name so man can read it without standing on his head. We all get so many letters bearing signatures so vile, that we tear our hair and sweaters when we ought to sing and smile! When you make your name a jumble of fool flourishes and twists ,the receiver's apt to grumble, "He has jim-jams in his wrists!" If your pen's a chronic skidder, making flourishes like those, you should pause once and consider how on others you impose. For it sets their nerves a-jangle, conning crazy signatures, striving hard to disentangle caligraphic stunts like yours. And they say, "What nerve is his'n, that he thus takes up our time! He should spend ten years in prison, for his writing is a crime!" Some indulge in crazy writing, thinking that it's rather smart, but the reader's life it's blighting, and it breaks some weary heart. Men will cuss you fully, freely, if your signature's insane; do not try to write like Greeley till you have a Greeley's brain.

(Copyright by George M. Adams.)

WALT MASON.

Chihuahuita and Education

Editor El Paso Herald:

In The Herald a few days ago practically the entire editorial section was devoted to an argument favoring the expenditure of great sums of money for the education of Chihuahuita. Candidly I think your argument is wrong. If carried out to its logical conclusion it would bankrupt the city.

Our school system is supported by the taxpayers and the whole plan is based upon the proposition that the proportion of taxpaying citizens will always be large enough in proportion to the non-taxpaying element so that the burden will not be so oppressive as to defeat the plan itself.

In most parts of our country this matter regulates itself. But El Paso occupies a position perhaps unparalleled by any other place in the United States. More than half of the children of school age are of Mexican parentage (most of whom are probably not American citizens) and probably nine-tenths are non-taxpayers.

It is easy to conceive of a condition whereby the proportion of non-taxpaying families would be so large and their children so numerous that the taxpaying element would no longer be able to support enough schools for all.

I venture to say that the situation in El Paso approaches nearer to this condition right now than any other city in America, and if we go further and provide schools and open them free to all the poor classes of Mexico (and this is what your argument amounts to) the burden will be so heavy on the taxpayers that we can no longer bear it and thus your plan would defeat itself.

This is not a race question—it is merely incidental that these poor people are Mexicans. The result would be the same if they were of any other nationality. The point is that a community where the majority of the people are so poor that they can pay no taxes is bound to suffer from insufficient educational facilities.

The education of these people is a great problem undoubtedly, and one that demands some sort of a solution. I am not opposing the principle of the thing, but my contention is that it is too big for El Paso to undertake alone, that some other plan should be devised; say federal or state aid or maybe some Carnegie or Rockefeller could be induced to donate a fund for the purpose.

Here is the germ of an idea—perhaps you can improve and enlarge upon it.

TAXPAYER.

THAT argument outlined above by "Taxpayer," logically applied, would have deprived the negroes of the south of educational facilities for 40 years, and many of them even until now; that argument would justify Russia in withholding education facilities from her people because they are poor, though she has 70 percent of illiterates; that argument would justify England in refusing schools to India, 92.5 percent of whose population over 10 years of age are illiterate; that argument would justify Mexico in continuing to fail to provide adequate free school facilities to her population, 75 percent illiterate over 11 years of age.

The argument outlined above would justify New York city in withholding free schooling rfom three-fourths of her population, who pay little or no taxes.

Less than half the families in El Paso pay taxes; the argument above outlined means that free school facilities should be withheld from the majority of El Paso children because their families do not contribute to the property taxes of the city.

Bared to its essentials, the argument above outlined means simply this: "He that does not pay property tax shall not have the benefit of free schools."

Such a policy would mean to condemn to perpetual darkness, more than half the population of the United States.

It would be a complete reversal of the American policy of free education which has been followed for 300 years.

It would make the possession of property the first qualification for any claim on the state for educational opportunities.

It would not only keep the poor down, but it would thrust down many anxious and deserving to rise.

It would say to the great mass of the people, "Pay for your schooling, or stay away."

Is El Paso ready to adopt this policy, and openly avow it?

To take up the argument above outlined, point by point: First, "great sums of money"—"it would bankrupt the city." The Herald urged the immediate investment of $100,000 for school plant and equipment in Chihuahuita, and the early addition of $150,000 more. That is $250,000. Considerably more than half the children in El Paso of school age live in that section.

With the new high school, there will be an investment primarily for the English speaking children, of nearly $1,200,000.

Chihuahuita now has three schools, whose value is officially estimated at $141,000. The Herald purposes to add $250,000 to that investment, making $391,000.

It may be an unpalatable fact for some of our people to acknowledge to themselves, but the school census of 1914 showed that 63.5 percent (nearly two-thirds) of the children of school age in El Paso are "Mexican" or Spanish speaking.

If The Herald's entire program for Chihuahuita schools be carried out, it means that the per capita investment for the Spanish speaking school population will still be only ONE-SIXTH as great as the per capita investment for the English speaking school population.

If El Paso can afford to invest $300 per child for school plant for English speaking children, it can surely afford to invest $50 per child for school plant for Spanish speaking people, and this is all that is asked for.

The cost of carrying a $250,000 bond issue for Chihuahuita school improvement would be $17,500, or a little more than 4-100ths of 1 percent (0.0004) on the assessed valuation. In other words, a man paying taxes on $2000 assessed valuation would find his taxes increased by less than 7c per month.

Second, school maintenance cost at present; the correspondent seems to think the school budget is already burdensome. But disregarding the contribution by the state school fund, El Paso pays only $135,000 to carry on her schools. This is $2.25 per capita per year; the average for 195 cities of El Paso's size and larger is $4.91, or more than double El Paso's average. Even if the state contribution be included, El Paso's per capita expenditure for schools is only $3.57, as compared with $6.53 in New York, $6.93 in Boston, $6.55 in Los Angeles, $5.83 in Minneapolis, $5.39 in Seattle, $5.86 in Denver, $5.40 in Oakland, $5.16 in Omaha, $5.76 in Spokane, $7.02 in Salt Lake, $5.11 in Tacoma, $6.75 in Des Moines, $7.25 in Berkeley, $5.54 in Topeka, $5.64 in Lincoln, $6.36 in San Diego, $8.99 in Pasadena, etc., etc.

As to the general tax rate and tax assessment, El Paso's are low by comparison with many cities. Reducing the figures all to a 60 percent basis to correspond with El Paso's assessment practice, and remembering that El Paso's tax rate is 1.86, it is interesting to note that on the same basis the tax rate of Albany, N. Y., is 4.00; Cleveland, 9.80; Grand Rapids, 3.63; Houston, 3.00; New Orleans, 3.12; Providence, 6.00; Seattle, 3.28; Tacoma, 3.36; Topeka, 2.87; etc., etc. El Paso's tax rate and assessed valuation are in line with the average cities of her class, but they are by no means excessive.

This fact is illustrated in another way by the following comparisons: El Paso's per capita cost of all governmental activities—reported by the census at $11.60—is lower than that of Berkeley ($13.32), Oakland ($14.82), Sacramento ($18.94), San Diego ($20.07), Pasadena, ($19.07), Colorado Springs ($16.94), Denver ($20.13), Des Moines ($14.30), Duluth ($13.95), Omaha ($16.36), Portland ($13.10), Chattanooga ($11.28), Memphis ($12.95), Houston ($11.95), Salt Lake ($14.48), Spokane ($14.67), Tacoma ($14.16), etc., all the cities just named being cities governed under the "commission" form.

The average per capita cost of municipal government in the 195 cities in the United States having a population of 30,000 or over, is $17.34, as compared with El Paso's $11.60. It should be stated that in all cases the figure used covers all governmental costs except interest on debt and outlays for permanent improvements. The average for all cities of 30,000 to 50,000 is $11.69, and the average for all cities of 50,000 to 100,000 is $12.06, so that El Paso with $11.60 is below the average even of cities smaller than herself. Of course all governmental costs per capita tend to increase as population grows, so that the average for the cities of 500,000 and over is $21.24 per capita, as compared with El Paso's $11.60.

Far from indicating remarkable efficiency or economy on El Paso's part, The Herald interprets this discrepancy as being in the nature of a distinct disgrace. The Herald cannot approve of "saving" money by refusing to provide adequate school facilities—so that over 3000 children of school age are out of school all the time and could not possibly be accommodated if they should try to get into the schools. The Herald does not concede that El Paso is overtaxed—on the contrary, the city should be taxed higher, there should be more money for permanent improvements and for current expenses, always assuming that the additional funds should be wisely and economically spent, and that assessments should be really equitable.

Having dealt thus with the financial aspects of the correspondent's letter above quoted, The Herald will leave the question of general policy for discussion at another time.

The Fortunes of Fanny

She Asks for a Day Out and Learns a Lesson.

BY VIRGINIA TERHUNE VAN DE WATER

CHAPTER XLIV.

(Copyright, 1914, Star Company.)

THE position which Fanny Hedden secured as general housework maid after she finally had given up her place at Mrs. Irvin's was with Mrs. Abbott. She was a widow with three children—two boys, aged respectively 14 and 16 and one daughter, 20 years old. All the washing was "put out," and Fanny was sure that she would have no difficulty in performing the work of the eight room and bath apartment. As there were no stairs, up and down which one must go many times a day, the place should not be a hard one.

Her room was small and insufficiently lighted—yet she had it all to herself. It opened directly off the kitchen—a fact which had its disadvantages, as well as its conveniences. The odors from the cooking had a way of lingering in the small chamber and among the maid's clothes. But Fanny tried not to notice these trifling drawbacks to her general comfort.

She had not been long with Mrs. Abbott before she learned that in many ways the position of general housework was not a simple one. Her new mistress was fastidious about her maid's appearance and insisted that she look neat and dainty when she opened the front door or waited on the table. It was not easy to remove a large gingham apron and slip on a white one and get down the long hall to the front door before the person who rang the door bell once rang it a second time. Nor was it easy to have one's black dress, white apron, collar and cuffs immaculate when one must cook the dinner, serve it and wait on the table.

Fanny did her best. Mrs. Abbott was not strong and did no housework herself. Her daughter—whom Fanny was told to address as "Miss Emily"—went into society a great deal and did not even make her own bed. The two boys had never been trained to be careful about the condition of their rooms, and, as they were untidy and careless, they increased the maid's work.

But Fanny had determined not to be discouraged. As she had no friends whom she could visit at present, she went out seldom. She had a morbid fear that Nellie and her companions would wish to avoid her now that she was in service, so she did not make her whereabouts known to them nor go to see them. Mrs. Abbott noticed her disinclination toward sociability, but did not suggest that her maid rest in her room on her Thursday afternoons and evenings and her Sunday afternoons and evenings off.

No Consideration.

"If you want to go out," the mistress would say, "of course you can go. But if you are going to remain at home, you might as well get dinner and wait on the table as usual."

At first Fanny was not wise enough to resent this suggestion, but after a while she discovered that she was growing pale and losing energy. She decided that it was her duty to go out, even if she must walk the streets or go to a moving picture show to while away her hours of freedom. She reached this decision at the end of several months in Mrs. Abbott's employ. It was one Thursday morning, and her employer informed her that Miss Emily was expecting two guests to dine that evening.

"I know," the lady said, "that you will give us a good dinner."

"But," Fanny ventured mildly, "this is my day out, you know."

Mrs. Abbott looked surprised. "You haven't been in the habit of taking your day off since you came here. I did not suppose you wanted to do so."

"Surely," the daughter of the house interposed, appearing in the doorway at this juncture, "you're not going out tonight, Fanny—just when I am going to have especial company."

Fanny looked at the graceful figure of the speaker, and a sense of resentment assailed her. Why should this girl have pretty clothes, a happy home and a servant to wait on her while she, Fanny Hedden, must work and toil? Yet she replied politely.

"I know I haven't been taking any time off lately," she acknowledged, "but I really think I ought to, for I need it. But since you are having company tonight, I can go out tomorrow afternoon and evening instead."

"Good!" exclaimed Emily, smiling with relief. But her mother objected.

"That won't be convenient," she said, "for the young gentlemen are expecting friends to dinner to-morrow night. You see, it will be Friday, and they will have no studying to do—so they like to have company then."

Fanny remained silent. In her breast revolt was surging. Why, just because she was in service, should she have no consideration? Were she in a store, factory or office she would have her evenings to herself.

"Well?" asked Mrs. Abbott, looking at her. "Are you going to insist on taking an afternoon and evening off this week?"

Decides to Stand Up for Herself.

Fanny spoke with enforced calmness. "No," she said, "at least not to-day or to-morrow—since the young gentlemen have invited friends here. But I must go out either Saturday or Sunday night—whichever time suit you."

Emily Abbott flushed with annoyance. "Really, Fanny," she said, "you have chosen a very unfortunate time to make this stand for your rights. You know perfectly well that I expect an old school friend from Boston to spend Saturday and Sunday with me, and that if you are away on either of those evenings it will upset my plans to have some people in to meet her, and will spoil all my pleasure."

Fanny spoke impulsively, her resentment getting for the moment the better of her discretion. "But, Miss Emily, you forget that I, too, have a right to my pleasure."

"Fanny," Mrs. Abbott expostulated, "I am surprised at your impertinence to Miss Emily."

"I beg your pardon," Fanny said, controlling herself with an effort. "I did not mean to be impertinent. But a working girl has to look out for herself. If she doesn't, nobody will look out for her. I will stay in for the rest of this week. But after this I must have my days off regularly, please."

Emily started to reply, but her mother checked her by a warning glance.

"Very well," Mrs. Abbott said to Fanny. "I will arrange it hereafter."

"What a fool I've been," Fanny muttered to herself when alone in her room. "That's the way with employers. If you give them an inch they will later be angry because you don't give them all. I've learned my lesson all right!"

(To Be Continued.)

Students of the El Paso Schools

MOST of the pictures in the school rooms have been bought through the efforts of the school children. Candy sales are the most popular means of raising this money. The children take turns in making taffy and fudges at home and then, in the recess hour, sell it.

The sixth grade of the Vilas school has just purchased a new picture for its room, Burne-Jones's "Hope." The sixth grade enjoyed a half holiday this week for having had no tardies during the month of January and having a percentage of attendance over 90.

The following pupils are in the low sixth grade at the Vilas school, taught by Miss Margaret Hunter:

Alfred Aldons.	Mina McCoy.	May Williams.
Frederick Bush.	Thomas Mackey.	Marion Dunn.
William Binford.	Annette Morse.	Lena Ginsberg.
Howard Butler.	Aurelia Phillips.	Mary Happer.
Leona Brucks.	Katherine Seamon.	Harold Hall.
Helen Barella.	Brice Schuller.	Clifford Irvin.
Reese Capron.	Leon Sloan.	Fordyce Jones.
Phillip Doerr.	John Stockmeyer.	Ephraim Krupp.
		Margaret Laskin.

The pupils of the high fifth grade will appear tomorrow.

S-L-E-I-G-H-I-N-G

BY GEORGE FITCH,

Author of "At Good Old Siwash."

SLEIGHING was a winter sport which flourished exceedingly 25 years ago, and threw a gentle glamor over winter, which cannot be imitated by modern devices.

Nothing mitigated the old-fashioned, sharp-toothed winter so much for the American young man of 1890 as the chance to tuck himself and a pretty girl into a snug little sleigh built for one and a half persons, and to glide swiftly out into the white-mantled solitudes, driving with one hand and spreading a broad layer of bliss and sleighbell music through the land. Right after a heavy snow in the old-fashioned winter the sale of engagement rings increased 100 percent.

Those happy days are past, however. The sleigh rests upside down in the hayloft under a thick deposit of dust, and the sweet chorus of jingling sleigh bells on a cold January evening has given way to the heetle and staccato oratory of the man who is trying to crank an automobile fast enough to heat it up to the starting point.

Two things have driven the sleigh to the barn loft—the automobile and the climate. It is not necessary to rise at 4 a. m. and thaw out a pump in order to feed an automobile, and the climate seems to have broken down and surrendered a good deal in the last quarter century. After the devoted adherent to the graceful and intoxicating sleigh has waited until February to use it and has then had to drive it home through four inches of unpoetical mud, he becomes slightly soured on sleighing and begins to betray a feverish interest in non-skid tires.

He becomes slightly soured on sleighing and begins to betray a feverish interest in non-skid tires.

The automobile now hauls the young people of America through the land, while the industrious hen lays eggs in the straw filled bottoms of the sleighs of our ancestors. The automobile is not as romantic as the sleigh, but it has one great advantage. The small boy cannot hitch a sled to the back of it, and travel behind for 10 miles, drinking eagerly in words intended for one set of ears alone.

News Brevities

(Advertisement.)

Train Bulletin.

S. P. train No. 2, from the west, due to arrive at 10:30 p. m., is reported five hours late. All other afternoon and night trains are reported to be on time.

Count Boni's Suit Fails.

Paris, France, Feb. 11.—A Rome dispatch says the rota tribuna has rejected count de Castellane's suit for the annual mention of his marriage to Anna Gould, now duchess of Talleyrand.

Dr. Jamieson, diseases of Kidney, Bladder, Skin and Rectum. 618 Mills Bldg.

China Pardons Rebels.

Pekin, China, Feb. 11.—The Chinese government has pardoned Dr. Sun Yat Sen, father of the revolution which resulted in making China a republic, and other rebel leaders and has offered them high official positions if they are willing to return and declare their loyalty to the government. To allay alleged charges of the Japanese that president Shi Kai's government is anti-Japanese, the cabinet will be reconstructed.

Dr. Cameron, dentist, 202 Rob.-Ban Bldg.

Charged with Carrying Pistols.

Jose Gutierrez and Helario Garcia were arrested by the police Tuesday night on the charge of carrying pistols. Complaint was filed against them in the county court Wednesday morning.

Charged With Liquor Selling.

Kate Moreles was arrested by the police Wednesday night on the charge of violating the liquor law. It is alleged that she sold a gallon of alcohol to the Ryan drug store. The proprietor of the drug store promptly telephoned the police.

Brush Blaze Causes $300,000 Loss.

Ballinger, Tex., Feb. 10.—Flames starting from a brush fire spark destroyed property valued at $300,000 here Tuesday, including the Texas Compress company's plant with 7300 bales of cotton and 12 cars of cotton in the railroad yards.

Dr. Ebert, dentist, 216-218 Mills Bldg.

Charged With Burglary.

Leonidas Reynosa was arrested early Thursday morning in the home of Francisco B. Labori. A charge of burglary was entered against him in justice J. M. Deaver's court. He was arrested by Jesus Jaminez, a special policeman.

Phone 627. Wilson Millican, the best cleaners. White work a specialty.

Bank Deposits Increase.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.—Loans and discounts on the books of national banks of the country at the close of business December 31, 1914, amounted to $8,437,626,519, an increase over October 31 of more than $31,000,000, according to a statement by controler of the currency Williams. Demand and time deposits December 31 amounted to $6,346,362,258, an increase over the amount at the time of the last controller's call of about $167,000,000.

Card of Thanks.

I wish to thank friends, the Bees and the Bartender's union for their kindness and help during my late bereavement.

Mrs. A. W. Steen.

Dr. M. P. Schuster, Providence Hospital Bldg. Office hours, 7 to 10 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m. Phone 885.

Webster Suit Continued.

The case of Mrs. Emma Webster, probation officer, against Roy D. Barnum, county auditor, to compel him to pay her January salary, was called in the 34th district court Thursday morning. Judge Dan M. Jackson continued the case to Saturday.

Dr. Anna Ream, Buckler Bldg., over Elite

Mexican Fighters Arrested.

R. Diaz and Emelio Flores were arrested by the police Wednesday night on the charge of being drunk and disturbing the peace. They are alleged to have engaged in a personal encounter in the Mexican quarter, during which one was cut slightly.

Detonations Accompany Earthquake.

Lima, Peru, Feb. 10.—An earthquake occurred Tuesday at Carhuaz, in the department of Ancacha. The quake was accompanied by detonations which sounded like a cannonade and caused a panic among the people. No damage has been reported. Carhuaz has a population of about 5000.

Dr. Paget, dentist, 502 Roberts-Banner

Goldbaum Indicted.

The grand jury has returned an indictment against Louis Goldbaum, charging theft, embezzlement and theft by bailee. Bond was fixed at $1000.

El Paso Distilled Water Co., Ph. 439.

Smallpox Patient Dismissed.

C. D. Mathie, who has been ill with smallpox at the eruptive hospital, has been dismissed from the hospital.

Dr. A. T. Still Osteopathic Infirmary. Dr. Ira W. Collins, physician in chief; Dr. M. Alkire, lady specialist; Dr. Carl Gibson, 301 W. Missouri street. They cured others. They can cure you.

Launch Dreadnought March 16.

Newport, Va., Feb. 10.—The new superdreadnought Pennsylvania will be launched here Tuesday, March 16. Miss Elizabeth Kolb of Germantown, Pa., has been selected by secretary Daniels to christen the new ship.

Aetna Ready for Eruption.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 10.—Mount Aetna is preparing for an eruption, in the opinion of Frank A. Parret, the volcano and earthquake investigator, who arrived from Italy Tuesday night. He said that a study of the gases issuing

Ask for Surety Bond Roofing at your hardware dealer or Lauder Lumber Co.

Hogs, Bones and Cottonseed Imported.

Imports at the port of El Paso Wednesday included 73 hogs, one car of bones and two cars of cottonseed cake.

One Killed in Mine Explosion.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 10.—An explosion occurred in the mine of the Collier Coal company at South Bartonville late Tuesday night. One man is known to be dead and another is dying. Rescue parties were formed and went to work immediately. The coroner and doctors were summoned from Peoria.

PROPOSALS for Bulls and Heifers—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., February 4, 1915—Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the sealed envelope, "Proposal for Bulls and Heifers for the Indian Service" and addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., will be received at the Indian Office until 2 oclock p. m. March 12, 1915, for furnishing and delivering at Blackfeet Agency, Browning, Montana, 60 bulls, 1,800 heifers; Fort Apache Agency, White River, Arizona, 50 bulls; Fort Belknap Agency, Harlem, Montana, 60 bulls, 1800 heifers; Havasupai Agency, Supai, Arizona, 8 bulls, 150 heifers; Kaibab Agency, Moccasin, Arizona, 10 bulls, 155 heifers; Klamath Agency, Klamath, Oregon, 50 bulls; Mescalero Agency, Mescalero, New Mexico, 68 bulls, 1,200 heifers; Moqui Agency, Keams Canyon, Arizona, 10 bulls; Navajo Springs Agency, Navajo Springs, Colorado, 72 bulls, 610 heifers; Rosebud Agency, Rosebud, South Dakota, 30 bulls, 300 heifers; Standing Rock Agency, Fort Yates, North Dakota, 50 bulls, 1,800 heifers; Tongue River Agency, Lame Deer, Montana, 25 bulls, 500 heifers; Warm Springs Agency, Warmspring, Oregon, 20 bulls, 552 heifers; Western Shoshone Agency, Owyhee, Nevada, 60 heifers; as per specifications and conditions to be observed by bidders, etc., which will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C., or the U. S. Indian Warehouses, Chicago, Ill., Omaha, Neb., St. Louis, Mo., at the offices of the superintendents of the agencies named above, and at the office of the journal in which this advertisement appears. Bids upon the blanks furnished are not absolutely essential; they may be made in any other form provided the conditions are observed.

Cato Sells, Commissioner.

CLAIMS RAILROAD 16 HOUR LAW IS PARTLY A FAILURE

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 11.—That the federal 16 hour law, limiting the length of railroad trainmen's hours of work, had partly failed of its purpose because of technical applications by railroad officials, was the statement today of Warren S. Stone, conducting the case of the engineers who are pleading for increased wages before a board of arbitration in Chicago.

The statement was brought out when J. W. Higgins, general manager of the Missouri Pacific, who was undergoing cross-examination by the representatives of the men, turned interrogator. He asked Stone if the latter did not consider it fair for a road to use an engine crew for two hours after a 14 hour run when otherwise a fresh crew would have to be called and paid for a full day's labor under the rules.

"Absolutely no," was the reply. "You couldn't work a mule that long without having the humane society after you."

BRITISH SHIP UNDER DUTCH FLAG DODGES SUBMARINES

Vlimiden, Netherlands, Feb. 11.—The German submarine U-2 attempted Wednesday to torpedo the British steamer Laertes, which arrived here today from Java. The vessel escaped by adroit maneuvers and fast steaming. She was flying the Dutch flag.

Hungarian Workmen Striking to Delay War Autos for Allies

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 11.—Five hundred workmen employed in the auto truck body building department of the T. Kundtz plant here went on strike today.

The company, it is said, had the men at work on a large order for bodies for war automobiles for the allies. The majority of the strikers are Hungarians, whose patriotism is said to have caused them to demand 15 percent increase in pay so they could hold up the work.

SHOTS HEARD IN JUAREZ; EL PASOANS REPORTED SHOT

Six shots were heard in Juarez about 1 oclock Thursday morning and soon after an automobile from the Juarez public stand dashed across the international bridge to El Paso and returned with a Mexican physician.

Reports received at the Santa Fe bridge Thursday morning were that a captain in Villa's forces in Juarez had shot two Mexicans from the American side who were frequenting the dance halls on "Calle Diablo."

The officials in Juarez say they have had no report of any shooting and the El Paso police were not notified of the reported shooting.

The Daily Novelette

GLADYS SPINK'S PROFESSION.

She got them one by one,
To add to her collection.
And whether cheap or fine,
She offered no objection.

SHE was indeed a bear. He tried to flirt, but she would have none of it.

Demurely, with eyes straight ahead, she tripped along in her decidedly swell fitting Zeppelin gown, as though unconscious of his presence on the earth.

Suddenly, a brilliant thought struck him so hard that he reeled. Darting into a handkerchief store, he bought the best lady's handkerchief in the place. It cost him $1.49, though no one would have guessed from the size of the thing.

A block further on he overtook her. "Pardon me," he said sweetly, "but you dropped your handkerchief. This one."

After a lightning glance, her eyes lighted up thankfully, and she took it from him.

"Oh, so I did!" she cried. "I thank you ever so much!. So I did!"

And, thrusting the dollar forty-nine cents' worth into her party box, she walked away so rapidly that he merely said, "Nice weather," and gave up the chase.

Just before supper, in her own handkerchief store, she turned her party-box upside down and counted the contents—24 handkerchiefs, all brand new and most of them quite expensive.

"A good day!" she giggled.

Abe Martin

No matter how a dun is addressed it alius reaches you. Uncle Vint Windbrake, our new P. M., is takin' a post-graduate course in pinochle.

LITTLE INTERVIEWS

"THE special edition of The Herald, issued last Saturday, was an excellent piece of advertising for El Paso," said J. M. Deaver. "It contained a world of data concerning the accomplishments of the city and its resources and future prospects, and as such, it will result in much good to the city. The management is certainly to be congratulated for the excellent work done in compiling the data and arranging the matter."

* * *

"El Paso could organize a wonderful basketball team from the material now playing in the city and commercial leagues," said George Washburn. "I have seen most of the big college and club fives in the middle west and many of the eastern institutions and I believe that with the material at hand in El Paso a team could be organized which would beat any anywhere in the United States."

* * *

"There are 200 vacant houses in Houston, according to information I have received from a friend who has recently returned from that city," said E. R. McClintock, county clerk. "This is, in contrast to conditions in El Paso, where houses and apartments are very difficult to get. I have been informed further that El Paso is in much better condition from a business standpoint than any of the other large cities of the state. It seems that El Paso has felt the business depression less than any other community in the state and for this we should be duly thankful."

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"Few people in Texas know that next to Galveston, Texas City is the state's largest port," said Harry M. Fancher of Galveston. "During a period of five years the new port has steadily increased its cotton business until now, under normal conditions, over 500,000 bales of cotton are shipped annually. There has been a falling off this year, due to the European war, but all cotton ports have suffered to the same extent. The development of the port business at Texas City is due largely to the modern fireproof terminals that provide berthing room for 17 vessels at one time."

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"We are already beginning to get results from the 'On To Chicago' campaign," said John L. Tait. "There is now in course of preparation 100 letters to prominent local business men who will be asked to join in the movement. The combined letter campaign covers the city and practically all of the southwest. We are receiving considerable encouragement from out of town business men who have already been communicated with and expect to make a big addition to the delegation from El Paso's territory."

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"It is not a wild prediction to state that every border port in Mexico will be in the hands of Villa inside of a month," said E. E. Anays. "Strong forces are already moving against Laredo and C. P. Diaz and, but for the fact that Villa is anxious to have no complications and endanger American lives, Agua Prieta would have been taken long ago. The Villa movement has the backing of the people and the sooner that this is realized the less will be the bloodshed. There is nothing that can prevent Villa from consuecting the entire north and opposition but prolongs the day."

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"When a film play can arouse an audience to applause it has certainly reached a vital help on the interest of the audience," said B. A. Fletcher. "Laughter is the easiest emotion to arouse in an audience and applause the most difficult. Any moving picture theater manager will tell you that the film plays which can make an audience applaud are few and far between."

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"When the moving picture companies have expert advisers in their producing studios for almost every phase of life they wish to portray on the screen, why don't they have a military advisor?" said Capt. J. S. Chambers. "There is always some discordant note in almost every moving picture representation of any part of the United States army. The troops perform maneuvers that are the exact opposite of what they would do in reality. The uniforms are seldom consistently put together, the various parts of the uniform not agreeing in the period of use. All these details are carefully observed in representation of other professional men, why not the army?"

* * *

"As to the proposed prize fight across the river, there is but one rational estimate—it is vicious," said Howard B. Durkee.

"It is bad citizenship to touch it, a fugitive affair, outlawed in our country. As sport it is a fake. There is so much fake in it and it is so absolutely commercialized. As advertising for our town, it is precisely the wrong sort, while, as for the moral aspect of the thing, no one pretends there are two sides to the question. It is all around bad."

More Truth Than Poetry

By JAMES J. MONTAGUE.

And With the C. of L. So. High.

Just when the deserving Democrats of Indiana had begun to save a little money for their campaigns next year along comes Bryan and they have to dig up for tickets to his lecture series.

True Sense of Humor.

The celebration at Vera Cruz of the fifty-eighth anniversary of the constitution of 1857 proves at least that the Carrancistas have a sense of humor, although they seem to be unconscious of it.—New York Sun.

Class Legislation.

The war tax is unpopular enough around these parts, but it certainly is adding insult to injury to find that one of the schedules reads as follows: "Lecture lyceums, Chautauquas, * * are exempt from this tax." (Section 3.)

Billy Sunday.

Is that acrobatic, bawling, I scream salvation evangelist what he's cracked up to be, or is it a case of just plain nut sundae? asks a corres ondent.

The Issue of 1916.

Is the democratic party indulging in a "twilight sleep" in Washington? If so, the organization will be awakened in 1916. There will be only one issue next year, starvation vs. food.

14 Years Ago Today

From The Herald of this date 1901.

Mrs. Martin Boyle is quite ill at Hotel Dieu with the typhoid.

Mrs. H. Church entertained the Eddy club on Thursday afternoon.

S. Greig is expected to return from a trip to California this week.

R. F. Brick went to Chicago to join Mrs. Brick, who is visiting here.

Britton Davis and N. C. Thompson left this morning for San Pedro.

D. E. Harris has gone to Colonia Juarez on a short business trip.

Harry Wilcox will leave on a prospecting trip to Lasca tomorrow.

Dr. J. Herbert Austin left today on a business trip to Cumberland, Md.

B. F. Darbyshire left this morning for a short trip to points in Arizona.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Austin will give an informal dance on Monday evening.

On Tuesday evening Mrs. E. M. Bray will give a Martha Washington tea.

Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. A. Solomon will give a valentine cotillion.

"Tarantula Bill," a Kentuckian who labored toward the upbuilding of El Paso in 1881, is with us again and has decided to again locate here.

Cards are out for a card party to be given next Tuesday by Mrs. E. B. Fatzinge.

Mrs. Edward Roberts will give a tea Tuesday afternoon to a number of friends.

L. L. Stevens has gone with his family to San Francisco, where he will locate.

Maj. S. M. Davis, who has been sick since the latter part of last month, is about again.

Nick Stuppi left this morning to inspect mining properties in the Casas Grandes district.

A movement is now on foot by which the farmers below Juarez can be supplied with water.