

DANGER IN THE NEW "MONROE DOCTRINE"--- WE SHOULD LIMIT, NOT EXTEND IT

(BY H. D. S.)

HERE IS danger lest in the course of developing normally and naturally the spirit of pan-American cooperation, the people of the United States, and especially the political leaders, fall into dangerous errors, from the effects of which it will be hard to extricate ourselves. The idea of a general alliance is not to be seized upon lightly. It is not a topic for sentimental gush, but for cold, calm deliberation.

It does not appeal to the Herald as a wise policy for the United States to adopt or to promote. We have been wont to deceive ourselves into thinking that there is such a thing as geographical isolation of the Americas; that there exists in other American republics a desire for treaty union; and that Europe and Asia are committed to a perpetual recognition of America's "right" to political isolation. None of these assumptions is true.

The future interpretation and extension of the so-called—and now mis-called—Monroe doctrine which has had a certain hazy existence in our national policy for nearly a century, constitute the greatest international question that the United States faces in this present era. There is danger that, through the ill considered declarations of some politically prominent men, the United States may find itself committed to policies that never ought to have a place in our international code.

The last two years have taught, or should have taught us, that the world has progressed but little toward a real brotherhood of nations, races, and peoples. "Internationalism" is still a dream. The time may come when the powers of the earth may agree up on some arrangement for the mutual welfare as that which exists among the states of this union. But that time is a long way off—hundreds, perhaps thousands, of years must elapse before such a plan can be so firmly established as to be regarded as permanent. Nationalism is,

and must continue to be for a long time, the guiding spirit in the world's development.

Any form of mistaken altruism on the part of this nation, that might result in placing its own future and national existence in jeopardy, would be a crime against civilization itself. The obligations of this nation to others should not be extended beyond the obvious power of this nation to defend itself while at the same time enforcing its obligations to others.

The first duty of statesmen in the United States is to insure peace, happiness, prosperity, and the facilities of individual development and progress to all the inhabitants of this republic. Nothing should interfere with that program. After that shall have been accomplished and insured, it will be time enough to take on new obligations toward other peoples and other nations.

We have no right, and it is not reasonable, to undertake engagements that we are not prepared to enforce and defend to the death. We have no right to make any declaration to the world that we are not ready to defend with all the resources and all the blood of this nation, should it be challenged.

Aside from two or three South American republics, there is not one among the 20 Latin American nations whose aid could be effective in our behalf in case of need; if the smaller republics should undertake to bar hostile powers from acquiring naval bases or coaling stations, or from violating neutrality, they could do so only at the expense of their own national safety, unless we were prepared to use naval and land forces adequate to the need. It would always come back to us, to make good. The best intentions in the world on the part of the southern republics could avail nothing for them or us, if we were not prepared in a military sense to defend them as well as ourselves.

The whole problem of the relations of the United States to other powers on this hemisphere, and to those abroad, will require the most careful, cautious, and

thorough study before we can safely take any advanced position before the world. Generally speaking, the Herald maintains that there should be full cooperation of effort among the American republics, without international commitments or alliances that we are ready to defend with force in case of need.

The cardinal principle of our own American policy ought to be the defence of our shores and borders from invasion, and the protection of the Panama canal and our island possessions. This principle necessarily involves the establishment of a certain sphere of influence by this country over the Americas south to about such a distance as would mean four or five days' steaming by warships to reach the canal or the Caribbean sea. This means to about 5 or 10 degrees south latitude on the Atlantic coast, and 15 or 20 degrees south latitude on the Pacific coast. Within that zone the prime interests of the United States could not tolerate important establishments of any kind by foreign powers.

Beyond that zone—that is, over most of South America—the United States has no more real interest than it has in Europe, and not much more than it has in Asia.

The time will come, before many years pass, when the United States will find it necessary to announce with greater definiteness than ever before, its policy for the Americas. When that time comes, the United States should be ready to abdicate, voluntarily, its position that it has special interests in South America that must be acknowledged, beyond the zone necessary for our own national defence as above outlined.

Our broader declarations have never been challenged so far—that is true. But they are bound to be challenged in future. The only things that have kept us free from serious entanglements over the "Monroe doctrine" long before this are two: first, the mutual jealousies of European powers; second, the fact that colonial and political expansion by the other great

powers has been kept fairly busy in Africa and Asia. Fear of the United States, in itself, has not entered into the question except in one instance, that of French occupation of Mexico, which was ended by a fairly definite threat of using armed force. The Venezuela incident is not to be regarded as in this class.

As to the zone of necessary influence, that involves a continuous, consistent course of educational statesmanship, first to convince the republics within that zone that we have no predatory designs upon them, and second to convince them that we purpose to dictate certain things within that zone regardless of opposition or consequences. What we are called upon to do is for their highest interest no less than ours; it will not be easy to convince them of it, but in time it can be done, with skill, patience, and persistence.

Within that zone, our international commitments should be as positive as those with respect to our own continental territory, and we should be as well fitted to defend them against the world. Within that zone, compromise of our own national rights and interests might be fatal. We should prepare ourselves to take a stand upon that program, and voluntarily to abandon all pretensions beyond that zone, leaving the remainder of South America open to work out its own destinies, with or without European or Asiatic interference. The United States has no greater intrinsic interest in the republics outside of that zone than it has in the countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa—as much, but no more.

The time has come for the United States to choose definitely whether it is to make its policies for the American people, or for the sentimental satisfaction of a small group of visionaries. Our watchword should be, Withdraw, Withdraw, from unwise commitments now, voluntarily and with dignity, and Prepare, Prepare, to defend to the death those more limited commitments which are reasonable, and necessary to safeguard our national welfare.

Short Snatches From Everywhere.

"The groves were God's first temple"—they are becoming popular in the Panhandle.—Amarillo (Texas) News.

"Will the average man to take his own part and he will want to grab the white thing"—Philadelphia Record.

Another thing—if all men are born equal, how is it that some become chauffeurs and others teamsters?—Dallas News.

Perhaps the very best words to begin this day with are those of Tiny Tim: "God bless us, every one!"—Hartford Courant.

The New Year Resolutions society has been resurrected and recalls are being added rapidly.—Silver City (N. M.) Independent.

England knows now what she didn't know in 1775—that the way to keep colonies loyal is to leave them free.—Tulsa (Okla.) Democrat.

The customs officers have finally decided that hair tonics are being smuggled in and I again split up about it.—Los Angeles Times.

During a recent tornado in Kansas a hen was blown into a whisky jug and now the authorities are trying to ascertain how the jug blew into Kansas.—New Orleans States.

Gen. Funston's report that conditions in Mexico are "almost normal" is discouraging. Normal conditions in Mexico are anything but peaceful or desirable.—Kansas City Journal.

In St. Louis they are talking about "shirt-sleeve finance." What we need in Texas is plenty of shirt-sleeve industry.—Houston Post.

Up and down the Great White Way sounds an enthusiastic feminine chorus approving secretary Bellfield's proposal for increasing the supply of baby lobster.—New York Herald.

We are inclined to believe Pancho Villa made a mistake in failing to connect with the Oklahoma bandit shooting industry when the golden opportunity was thundering at his door.—Austin American.

January Arrives When Winter Is Here For Keeps Is Not Affectionately Regarded By Fishermen

By GEORGE FITCH.

JANUARY is the first month of the year. For this reason we should not be too impatient with it. The succeeding months improve steadily, which shows that practice is necessary to make even a bad year perfect.

January arrives after winter has taken of its things and has settled down for keeps. It is one of our finest indoor months, but it is not affectionately regarded by fishermen, baseball players or scenery seekers. Nature is as beautiful in January as she is in July, but very few people worship her. It is too much trouble to shovel snow off of her face.

January is a fine month in which to read "Pickwick Papers," "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," "Pootash and Perlmutter" and other gems of literature. It takes some practice to do this, but a man soon learns how to chauffeur a book with one hand and a furnace with the other, and can absorb a great deal of learning during the cold winter evenings. When January is in good form and is going strong, the owner of an old-fashioned tepid-air furnace has brought down to the cellar to him and only escapes now and then to shovel 345 lineal feet of sidewalk after each snow. It takes a broad man to accom-

modate a snow shovel lame back and a coal shovel lame back at the same time without confusing the two and getting his treatment mixed.

January is a favorite month with the amateur gardener. In this month he does his finest work. At no time of the year is he so happy as he is in January as he sits by the fire during the evening, growing ten pound potatoes and onions which have to be cut with a two-man saw. Nurserymen become rich in January by accompanying amateur gardeners in their dreams, but no nurseryman is foolish enough to come around in July to pay a friendly call.



To shovel 345 lineal feet of sidewalk after each snow.

In Canada, January is greatly beloved because of the toboggan slides, ice palaces and hockey games which flourish in that climate. The style of January used in the United States south of Minnesota is not stable enough to encourage ice palaces, however. The only ice palaces erected in the United States are those built by ice men. They are made out of ice and last all summer, but they are not popular.

In January the principal amusements are skating, sleighing and attending annual meetings. January is now a more pleasant month than it was when it was first discovered, but it will still invariably be improved as soon as some method of heating cooling and ventilating street cars at the same time can be devised.—protected by The Adams Newspaper Service.

ABE MARTIN



We might all take a hunch from the fact that pests never bother the apple tree that stays in the background. The reason so many fellows marry butterflies is because it's next to impossible to put anything over on a regular woman.

Law, Not Six-Shooters, Rules In Juarez Mexico Needs El Paso and El Paso Juarez

"JUAREZ is crowded now," said Mayor Manuel Prieto. "It will take a little time to get things smoothed out, but the progress of the law will take its course from this moment on. Already people are getting ready to show their legal rights to property which was confiscated from them by former revolutionary factions in military control of the place, and with the continued circulation of the proclamation of December 20, scores are expected to turn up within another week. The policing of the city is coming in for the maximum of attention today, and with the saloons closed matters are being handled well, I think."

"When Mexico really opens up, this Paso City will be the gateway for the flood of things to flow through to interior points," said Burt Orndorff. "El Paso must more to gain by peace in Mexico than any other part of any other country, from a commercial point of view. The country south of us has been laid waste, and reconstruction will call for millions in necessities, especially food, clothing, farming machinery, and practically all lines of articles upon which communities depend in their building."

"At the annual banquet of the volunteer fire department many stories of the rapid strides made by the department since that time to the present day were told," said J. T. Sullivan. "It is only the old timers that were members of the department when El Paso was but a little hamlet on the banks of the Rio Grande, however, that recall without number—" (Ecclesiastes II, 14.)

"Birds of a feather flock together." And so I reason, "Could anything be more incongruous than a wise man among dreamers? Could anything be more natural than obscure personages among dreamers?"—Q. E. D.

FENCE BURNS; HOT ASHES.
A piece of fence in the rear of 2225 San Diego street, burned Monday morning. It caught from ashes piled against the fence.

Good As Wheat
"HIS word is as good as his bond," they say of the man who is straight; and 'en when his overcoat's pawned, and luck doesn't swing on his gate, the merchants are eager to trust the man with so healthy a fame; and when he is walking the street, he'll come and unbutton the same. And when he is walking the street, and there isn't a crook in his game." The banker, who's stern and austere, to most of the jays in the grad, is smiling from ear to ear, when meeting this excellent lad. Wherever he goes there are smiles, the smiles of approval and trust, and greetings and lifting of titles—"tis thus men behave to the just. The maidens are glancing his way; perhaps to a ring they aspire, for who wouldn't marry the jay, whom all men respect and admire? At last, in the fullness of time, he goes to the golden beyond, and seraphim say, "He's sublime—his word was as good as his bond!" (Protected by the Adams Newspaper Service.) WALT MASON.

ly understood the stories. The only thing that was clear to the many guests was the fact that the department has kept pace with the wonderful growth of El Paso and from a small hose wagon it has become a paid department with 60 members, including five companies, and which are numbered among the most efficient in the south."

"As the city traffic ordinance has been the chief topic discussed among a large number of motorists recently I think that some definite and permanent action should be taken regarding the semaphores," said C. J. Thomas. "If the semaphores are lowered to within a few feet from the pavement and operated more slowly, there is no doubt but that they would be a great help toward the handling of traffic in a manner to prevent accidents and violations. I think the every motorist should cooperate with the police department in this matter and take advantage of the few days grace allowed by Judge Thomas for them to become accustomed to the workings of the semaphores and all trouble would in the future be avoided."

"Our bachelor's club is going to be an interesting affair," said W. C. Porterfield. "We are going to show compliance married couples that joy does not consist alone in babies and biscuits. Single men have never had much of an opportunity to register a strong complaint against the underlying methods of married men, who conspire to get other men married, and now that we are about to have a protective association against misrepresentation and subterfuge, there will be fewer

young men to fall for the talk of Benedictees about the one long, sweet song of married bliss. We hold our initial meeting this evening and I again say that our friends who have been disappointed and who have developed a fine and rigorous system of cynicism to join us."

"If the winds could be induced to center on the courthouse square and blow for a couple of hours," said E. M. Donaldson, "the work of excavating for the new courthouse would be accomplished. As it is, when the wind is high much of the sand is removed, and I should say that a great many hundred pounds have been carried off without the laborers ever suspecting that nature has pitched in and left a helping hand. If wind has been utilized for grinding corn through the windmill; why not for the removal of earth too?"

"It is a well established fact," said A. G. Graham, "that any of the porcupins, when permitted to become wet, and molly generate prussic acid, in quantities sufficient to seriously affect the digestive apparatus of young stock. This acid is corrosive in its action and if continued will produce death. I am not sure that it was prussic acid that caused the deaths of the animals which have died on the downs ranch but, from an examination of the viscera, I conclude they suffered from violent poisoning of some kind and as it is plain that they had been fed upon feterita which had been permitted to become wet and moldy I am inclined to think the poison which kills them was gathered from the moldy feterita stalks."

Are You At Peace In Your Family?

Don't Deplore War in Europe If You Are Battling With Your Relatives and Your Every Day Associates In Life.

By ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

If you are an American born citizen, naturally your first and foremost reason for being thankful at this time of the year will be that you are not living in a war ridden country. We all know what is the condition of Europe today.

But while you deplore this condition of things existing abroad, and while you congratulate yourself that you are an American and out of the war zone, suppose you give yourself a little self analysis, as a holiday exercise.

Are you really living in a world of peace? Are you at peace with your associates in the business or social world where you dwell?

Are you at peace in your family which includes your in-laws?

Are you at peace with yourself?

Unless you can answer all three of

MORE Truth Than Poetry

Especially the Latter.
What with war, duds, Hindoos and hoodoos old England doesn't feel so merry as in the days of good king Arthur.

SUB IT'S Something.
The half million dollars the Pullman company has distributed among its employees will give the equivalent of a further tip per trip to every porter on the line.

P. S.—When we note the words tip and porter and trip and quarter in the foregoing paragraph, we're sorry we didn't make a verse out of it.

The Secret Out.
We learn from the New York Evening Post that Col. House has gone out as a courtman to give the captain's orders to the boys on the fixed posts.

Coming Soon!
If automobiles keep going down and gasoline keeps going up it will not be long before they will be throwing in Flivvers with every gallon of fuel.

Half the World Puts, Half Kettles.
Among those who call the Ford party crazy are the people who pay \$25 to reserve a table on New Year's eve.

Let Him Be Definite.
In view of Gen. Goethals' assertion that the Panama slides were not unexpected it would be interesting to know how many more he expects and just when he expects them.

14 YEARS Ago Today

From The Herald of This Date, 1901.

The irrigation committee of the El Paso chamber of commerce held a meeting today and it begins to look, it is announced, as if a fair and reasonable solution of the situation in the way of an international dam has been found.

Joe Grant was summoned to do jury duty today.

In Judge J. M. Goggin's court this morning, in the case of Le Baron vs. the G. H. & S. A., a non-suit was taken.

A. H. Barclay has offered to donate 200 red roses for the carnival to be worn by the soldiers.

Fat Garrett has been sworn into office as collector, and he began his first real day of business on the job today.

Superintendent W. R. Martin and A. J. Ross, superintendent of buildings for the G. H., went out on the regular east bound train last night.

At the request of the proprietor of the Bohemian dance hall, Thad Whiteley has been appointed by chief White to serve as an officer at that place.

W. W. Turney has been appointed by the carnival committee to take charge of governor Jos. Sayers when he gets into town for the big winter show.

Capt. R. F. Brown, of the Border Rifles, has promised the carnival committee that a large number of the "Rifles" will be in the carnival parade in uniform.

The following business houses have agreed to close their places on Sundays hereafter: C. F. Leichman and son, Haymon Krupp, A. Schwartz, D. Kilne, William Rowing, Harris Krupp, John Brunner, Golden Eagle Clothing company, J. Callisher, B. C. Lightbody company, J. M. Armistead, Jarrell, Ballard and company, J. Stolaroff, Max Schetz, I. Brown, I. B. Taylor, R. J. T. Taylor, J. Lander, F. Zlaboucky and brother, E. Brunshwig, H. Deyenberg, Pew and son, A. H. Meyer, and N. Lapowski.

NINETY JITNE LICENSES ARE ISSUED FOR 1916

Ninety licenses for the operating of jitne cars were issued up to noon Sunday by the city clerk. The traffic department states that it is confident that a large percentage of the jitne operators will remain in, but that some are temporarily embarrassed by the lack of \$50.

All operators who did not take out licenses before the end of the year have been automatically suspended from operating until the permit is re-issued. When the ordinance making the tax \$50 went into effect in June of 1915, \$25 was all that each owner had to pay. Up to January 1 some 162 cars were in operation.

INDOOR SPORTS



WATCHING THE BOSS TYPE A LETTER WHILE THE STENOGRAPHER IS AWAY WITH A BAD COFF

WATCHING THE BOSS WRITE A LETTER.



WATCHING THE BOSS TYPE A LETTER WHILE THE STENOGRAPHER IS AWAY WITH A BAD COFF

THE CHILD'S SEASON



The child is young, all life and noise, A tiny queen above her toys. She dreams upon her baby throne The world was made for her alone.

EL PASO HERALD

DEDICATED TO THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE, THAT NO GOOD CAUSE SHALL LACK A CHAMPION, AND THAT EVIL SHALL NOT TRIUMPH UNOPPOSED.

H. D. Steier, editor and controlling owner, was directed The Herald for 17 years; J. C. Wilmarth is Manager and G. A. Martin is News Editor.

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