

The Herald.

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LET US INQUIRE FURTHER.

Neither the government of the United States nor the government of Great Britain seems disposed to take any hasty action in the matter of the killing of the Englishman, Benton, by Villa. It is fortunate for the world that nations can not afford to act hastily in matters of that kind. For the case calls for careful investigation on the part of both governments. Abstractly speaking, the government of the United States is not bound to investigate the matter at all; but as an act of courtesy to a friendly nation, at the request of that nation, it has undertaken to ascertain the facts in the case, as far as the facts are obtainable.

At no time has this nation put any string on the Monroe doctrine. Nor has it ever by word or deed accepted any conditions to the exercise of it. It does not now enter into an investigation of the Benton case on any theory that it is bound to protect any foreigner who may venture to leave his own country and settle in Mexico.

Whatever action this government may take, the action will be taken in a calm, judicial spirit. The same is true of England. It is the only sane program for either. No proposition will be accepted as true if it is not borne out by evidence. The indignation of the slain man's friends, while creditable to their friendship, is not evidence. The great esteem in which his friends appear to have held him is creditable to him, but it is not evidence. The truth is that only Villa and the people who were about him, and the Almighty, know exactly what took place in that fateful meeting in Villa's camp. We may have our opinions, but opinions are not evidence—not the kind of evidence which will justify an invasion of Mexico either by the United States or by England. The so-called mass meeting of Benton's friends in El Paso, voiced the opinion of his friends, both as to what happened, and as to what ought to be done about it. Their opinion, however strongly expressed, is not evidence, and throws no ray of light on any one of the disputed points in the case. The most that meeting accomplished was to insult and belittle its own government before the world; but even that is not evidence, except as to the facts that there are some rather absurd persons in the world. It is not quite safe to assume that the millions of men in the United States who did not know Mr. Benton have been convinced that we ought to go to war on no stronger grounds than the indignation expressed in the El Paso mass meeting. It must be for strong reasons claimed that one modern nation declares war on another in modern times. The reason should stand upon better ground than mere hearsay evidence. No nation is strong enough to be in contempt of the court of the world's opinion in the matter of invading the territory of a neighbor. It is not a one what the people of El Paso think, nor what the people of England think, but what the world thinks. What does Europe think? What will Pan America think from the Rio Grande to the Straits of Magellan?

Let us investigate before we unleash the dogs of war. This advice may savor of grape juice; but blessed is that nation whose deliberations do not savor of things stronger than grape juice.

A NEW REPUBLIC.

It is rumored that the five States of Chihuahua, Sonora, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, and possibly Sinaloa, will be organized into an independent republic in Mexico. It is hinted that negotiations looking to this end are now pending and that the campaign of the rebels in northern Mexico is now waiting on those negotiations. It is to be hoped that this is something better than mere rumor. It is becoming evident that this is one feasible settlement of the present trouble in Mexico. Whether it will ever be brought about time will disclose. While it will mean for the present a dismemberment of the republic, it will perhaps bring peace to that unhappy country.

Any peaceful adjustment of the trouble, on that or any other basis, will be gladly welcomed by the American people, and especially by the people of the Rio Grande country. It will mean a resumption of business for the people of Mexico. It will mean a cessation of murder and armed lawlessness both in the northern States and in those of the southern section. In time, no doubt, as peace resumes its sway, and as the ways of peace draw the people together, they will reunite in one strong prosperous nation. An adjustment of the trouble on any same basis will be hailed with joy by the American people and by the civilized world.

INCOME TAX—RETURNS.

The question of when returns shall be made under the income tax law, by whom they shall be made, and how made, is fully set forth in the paragraphs given below: quoted from articles 15, 16 and 17:

"Each person of lawful age whose income is \$3000 or over shall, on or before the 1st day of March, 1914, and on or before the 1st day of March of each year thereafter, file an accurate return of income under oath or affirmation, except as herein provided.

If the person making the return of income has his place of business in the collection district in which he resides the return shall be filed with the collector of that district. If his principal place of business is elsewhere, the return shall be filed in the district in which that business is located.

In the case of an individual residing in a foreign country return shall be made to the collector of internal revenue for the district where his principal business is carried on within the United States. The required return will be made on Form 1040 in accordance with the instructions printed thereon, and will specifically set forth—

1. All income received from each specific source and the total thereof.
2. All the separate items of deduction claimed under paragraph B of this law.

3. The amount of specific exemption claimed under paragraph C.

All amounts of income upon which tax has been withheld at source or by withholding agent or agents.

When by reason of minority, insanity, absence, sickness, or other disability, the individual is unable to make his own return, the same shall be made by his guardian or duly authorized agent.

In the case of the death of a person whose net income for the part of the year during which he lived was \$3000 or over, return of net income shall be made by the executor or administrator of the estate of the deceased, and in computing the taxable income there shall be allowed the specific exemption provided by law.

FACTS ABOUT COTTON

Of the total consumption of cotton in the United States during the year ending August 31, 1913, 5,195,615 bales were upland, 5,678 bales sea-island, 232,929 bales cotton and 303,000 bales linters. In the cotton growing states the consumption was 2,960,518 bales and in all other states 2,285,812 bales, 1913 being the second consecutive year in which the consumption in the cotton growing states has exceeded that in all other states.

Nearly all of the cotton consumed in the United States is domestic upland cotton. The term "upland" is applied to all cotton and linters, and includes the long-staple varieties which are constituting a larger proportion of the total production than formerly. The manufacturers in the cotton-growing states use very little sea-island or foreign cotton, having consumed only 27,011 bales of both kinds combined in 1913.

More than one-half of the sea-island cotton consumed in the United States was reported from Massachusetts and Rhode Island, North Carolina, New Jersey and Georgia to follow in the order of quantity used. Establishments engaged in the manufacture of thread and those which spin yarns designed for that purpose report the largest consumption of this kind of cotton.

Egyptian cotton is said to be freer from trash and short fibers than American cotton, and for this reason, to yield less waste in combing and carding. Rough Peruvian cotton is used to some extent, for mixing with wool in the making of woolen textiles, while Indian and Chinese cotton are used, to a very limited extent, for mixing with the American upland cotton in the manufacture of cheaper grades of goods.

The largest actual increase in the annual consumption of cotton is in the cotton growing states. The consumption in

North Carolina increased from 756,677 bales to 876,359 bales, or 15.8 per cent; in South Carolina, from 636,462 bales to 775,851 bales, or 11.4 per cent; and in Georgia from 510,818 bales to 648,131 bales, or 19.8 per cent.

The monthly totals of cotton consumed are affected somewhat by some establishments reporting for a period of four or five weeks instead of for the calendar month. The large amounts returned for October and January may be ascribed to this practice.

The average weekly consumption of cotton in the United States during the past year amounted to about 11,000 bales, compared with 103,000 in 1912, 90,000 in 1911, 92,000 in 1910, and 101,000 in 1909.

Massachusetts with 1,332,912 bales, leads all other states in the quantity of cotton consumed; North Carolina, with 876,355 bales, is second; South Carolina with 775,851 bales, third; and Georgia with 648,131 bales, fourth.

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WITH THE EDITORS

BARDS AND JESTERS

BURIAL OF MOSES.

"And he buried him in a valley in the land of Moab, over against Beth Peor; but no man kneweth of his sepulchre unto this day."—Deut. xxiv, 6.

By Nebel's lonely mountain,
On this side Jordan's wave,
In a vale in the land of Moab,
There lies a lonely grave;
But no man built that sepulchre,
And no man saw it e'er;
For the angels of God upturned the sod,
And laid the dead man there.

That was the grandest funeral!
That ever passed on earth;
Yet no man heard the tramping,
Or saw the train go forth;
Noiselessly as the daylight
Came when the night is done,
And the crimson streak on ocean's cheek
Grows into the great sun!

Noiselessly as the spring time
Her crown of verdure weaves,
And all the trees on all the hills
Unfold their thousand leaves;
Or voice of them that wept,
Silently down from the mountain's crown
The great procession swept.

Perchance the bold old eagle
On gray Beth Peor's height
Out of his roost erye
Looked on the wondrous sight;
Perchance the lion stalking
Still shuns the hallowed spot;
For beast and bird have seen and heard
That which man kneweth not.

But when the warrior dieth,
His comrades of the war,
With arms reversed and muffled drums
Follow the funeral car;
They show the banners taken;
They tell his battles won;
And after him lead his masterless steed,
While peals the minute gun.

Amid the noblest of the land
Men lay the sage to rest,
And give the bard an honored place,
With costly marbles dressed,
In the great minister transept
Where lights like glories fall,
And the sweet choir sings and the organ
rings
Along the embazoned hall.

This was the bravest warrior
That ever buckled sword;
This the And never earth's philosopher
Traced with his golden pen
On the deathless page truths half so
sage
As he wrote down for men.

And had he not high honor?
The hill-side for the pall?
To lie in state while angels wait,
With stars for banners tall?
And the dark rock pines, like tossing
plumes,
Over his bier to wave,
And God's own hand in that lonely land
To lay him in his grave—

In that strange grave without a name,
Whence his unoffend clay
Should break again—O wondrous thought!
Before the judgment day,
And stand with glory wrapped around
On the hills he never trod,
And speak of the strife that won our life,
With the incarnate son of God.

Oh, lonely tomb in Moab's land!—
O dark Beth Peor's hill!
Speak to these curious hearts of ours
And teach them to be still;
God hath his mysteries of grace,
Ways that we cannot tell
He hides them deep like the secret sleep
Of him he loved so well.

Mrs. Cecil Frances Alexander.

Two suburban mothers met on the train one day, and the topic of their conversation was their daughters.

"How did your daughter pass her examination for a position as teacher?" asked one.

"Pass!" was the answer. "She didn't pass at all. Maybe you wouldn't believe it, but they asked that girl about things that happened long before she was born."—Lippincott's Magazine.

"Thirty cents a word for this stuff," exclaimed the editor. "I wouldn't think of it."

"That's just it. You are a famous author, and not a famous novelist or a successful spitball pitcher."—Washington Herald.

You can drive a boy to college, but you cannot make him think.

Some girls never learn to flirt for the same reason that fish never learn to swim.

If your marriage proves happy, you can say, "I told you so." Otherwise, everyone else will say it.

Many a man who had money to burn is sitting ashes.

Most people are so cool in danger they shiver.—Lippincott's.

A DIRE THREAT.

"Maria!"

"Well?"

"Tell that worthless kid the next time he fails to leave any kindling wood I'll supply the deficiency by splitting up his sled."

HIS WEEKLY SALARY.
"I paid \$4 more for roses with extra long stems."

"Well?"

"My girl had no tall vase in the house, so she had to cut them off."

ON THE ICE.
Standing with reluctant feet
Where the brook and river meet,
No men near; unkindly fate!
She must strap on her own skates

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