

EL PASO WILL PROFIT MOST BY KEEPING PEACE AND HOLDING SOBER COUNSEL

(By H. D. S.)

SOMEbody in Mexico is evidently trying to stir up a quarrel with the United States. Possibly there are persons in the United States who would not be averse to the success of the plan for bringing about a serious break. The psychological situation in Mexico and along the border, is worse than usual. In fact, it is doubtful if ever before, since the revolutionary period began, there has been quite so disquieting an undercurrent of ill feeling and distrust.

Unfortunately the growing hostility between the two peoples is not limited to the ignorant rabble, who can generally be disciplined by intelligent force. Among the people of both nations in the more or less educated groups, and those commonly thought of as above the average in stability, there increases the feeling that the existing situation cannot continue and ought not continue. On the Mexican side, it is a mixture of genuine fear of the justice of our motives, with political scheming for factional advantage and criminal desire for plain loot; there are some Mexicans who are afraid the Americans mean ill to their country, but there are others who think they can take what they like of American property and get away with it; there are some Mexicans who think patriotic sentiment demands a hostile attitude toward the United States, but there are others whose political game is about played out and who seek to save their tottering power by arousing the passions of the populace and distracting their attention from the abuses of their own domestic government.

Patriotic considerations of a genuine sort are the least and the last considerations at this moment actuating Mexicans in promoting hostility toward Americans and participating in hostile demonstrations. A few are actuated by genuine, if groundless, fear of the motives of the Americans. The vast majority of those just now active in the hostile propaganda are actuated by political or criminal motives of their own, or else are just the ignorant tools of designing men on both sides of the border.

On the American side, there is a growing feeling that patience has ceased to be a virtue, and there is also a pretty well defined movement on the part of some having large financial or personal interests in Mexico to bring about a situation that will arouse the American people to demand drastic action toward restoring something like order and safety in Mexico. On the American side, as on the Mexican, the prevailing sentiment is a mixture of genuine feeling and fake—of a certain amount of idealism with an ocean of passion, prejudice, and

purely selfish desire. All Americans genuinely deplore the destruction of human life and the breaking down of civic institutions under which comparative safety used to prevail; all Americans genuinely desire to see Mexico restored to stable and prosperous conditions. But on the part of some Americans the wider and deeper thoughts of interest—not to be condemned, but, on the other hand, not worthy to be elevated to a position of dominance in working out a right national policy.

It is not so much what is done, as the way it is done and why it is done, that counts in such a situation. So far as the recent military activity of the United States in Mexico and on the border is concerned, the record is absolutely clear. Nothing has been done that could justly be construed by Mexicans as anything but friendly to them and their country. Intelligent Mexicans realize this fact, but some of them are nevertheless willing to stultify their own intelligence by using false reports and false sentiment to stir dangerous passions for political advantage. The American military expedition alone—as so wisely and considerately conducted in the field—would never have stirred the passions of the Mexican people to hostile acts and expressions, had it not been for the deliberate acts of Mexican politicians for their own ends, possibly encouraged by certain American interests though that has never yet been established.

So far as the national and international situation is concerned, in its broader aspects, there is comparatively little that the people of El Paso and Juarez can do to conserve the peace if the two governments are determined to break it. But we on this border, at this particular point on the border, and elsewhere at the points of closest contact, have an opportunity, a responsibility, and a duty, that cannot righteously or profitably be refused. It would be to our everlasting disgrace if by any act or omission of ours, open hostilities should be precipitated between these neighbor peoples. Furthermore, it appears to The Herald that the selfish interests of both peoples, on the border, would demand a continuation of friendly intercourse and peaceable relations as long as may be humanly possible.

The Herald has heretofore made its position clear on the general questions in issue. The Herald believes that the situation might yet be handled satisfactorily through peaceable means; whether it will be so handled by the present administrations in the two countries is more doubtful today than it has ever been before. But The Herald is still opposed, as it has been from the beginning, to general military intervention in Mexico,

since this paper believes such action to be both unnecessary and undesirable, save as a very last resort after all other methods shall have failed. The Herald cannot persuade itself that the resources short of war have yet been exhausted. But The Herald has never felt that a right course could be enforced in this case without the use of vigorous diplomatic methods backed by ample reserves of strength and plain evidence of a willingness to use the military power of this mighty nation when necessary to enforce a right and humane policy. Generally speaking, the differences between The Herald and its critics on this question are chiefly differences in judgment as to the wisdom of the government's diplomatic efforts since 1910 regarding Mexico (which The Herald cannot concede at any point) and as to the timeliness of general intervention with overwhelming military force (which The Herald believes is not yet called for by the circumstances).

But quite aside from the broader national and international considerations, as to which we El Pasoans are about in the position of the "fly on the flywheel," there are purely local aspects concerning which we El Pasoans bear the gravest responsibilities. These concern our own direct and vital interests, and they are also within our own control, to do with them as we will.

It is in this mood that The Herald is moved to express its regrets.

T. Roosevelt may not have the votes, but he has the vocalists.

Japan is like some small boys we know whose silence is alarming.

So Pablo Lopez has gone over the long road. Perhaps, ere this, he has again joined Villa.

We are getting a mighty lot of wind storms for June. Is it because congress is still in session?

Later returns would indicate the German sea victory consisted, in large part, in beating the British to the newspapers.

Marce Henry Watterson says what's the use, Hughes is only another Wilson with whiskers. But Marce Henry was never further from the truth in his life.

The Verdun battle has reached a stage of ferocity where the German and French official accounts pretty closely agree. This is something the enemies have been able to avoid heretofore.

press regret once more for the unquestionable development here of new and bitter race hostilities, whose blight we have escaped in the past. Many El Pasoans, especially those who have come here in more recent years, do not seem to realize that this city's prosperity, growth, economic power, financial and commercial prestige, and social welfare depend most largely on our retaining reasonable, just, and friendly relations with the Spanish speaking population within our own borders, and with the neighbors of the southern republic. It is folly, that will be terribly costly, for any group of El Pasoans or other American border citizens to permit race hostility to warp and poison the spirit of our place. The Spanish speaking people are as much a permanent fixture here and hereabouts as the mountains. They preceded the English speaking people, they have left their impress on all our institutions, and they cannot be ignored or unjustly subordinated.

Look at the economic side of the question: The Herald firmly believes that these people have, potentially, tremendous value to these communities, which has never been clearly understood, has never been developed, has never been directed or trained, has never been used, has never been acknowledged, has never been conserved. That we have not made more useful and contented and progressive citizens out of this element is

Gen. Pershing's congratulation of the private soldier who, himself wounded, nevertheless killed Cervantes and Beaucome, was almost as good as a medal for gallantry. To an American soldier, it took the place of the Iron Cross.

The assertion of Pablo Lopez: "Villa was the object of worship of all who were ground under the heel of the oppressor; I have been his faithful follower and adoring slave," explains as well as thousands of words the bandit chief's grip on his men.

It's impossible for Gen. Carranza to please some people in the United States. If he sends no troops into Chihuahua, he is not cooperating toward the suppression of brigandage. If he does send troops, it is a sinister effort to surround the American army.

Gen. Funston and Tom Lea are both fond daddies and it was to be expected that they would do the right thing by the Baby sanatorium. The donation of tents for this worthy institution by the efforts of these two was no surprise, but it was a worthy act, just the same.

chiefly our own fault, not theirs. What is demanded at this present time is not flapping mouths, braying ignorance, cheap yapping, low passion, bestial hate, the despising that is a sign of poor intellectual and spiritual development, of the individual guilt of such feelings; but rather a sincere and concentrated effort to look at these race questions in a broad and sympathetic way, with some genuine effort to understand an alien race, a reasonable willingness to consider economic problems, and that sort of admirable patriotism that, looking forward and backward, with due regard to the teachings of history, may guide us to adopt a course which, in the long run, and not merely at the moment, may commend itself to the sober judgment of mankind.

The first duty of El Pasoans in this present crisis is to keep the peace; to avoid any acts or thoughts or expressions, public or private, that might have the effect of intensifying an already serious situation; to protect our own clear rights and interests with firmness but with justice and without prejudice; and to assert at all times the positive dominance of trained intellect and enlightened community spirit over the passionate utility and dangerous excesses of the mob, as well as over the unscrupulous selfishness of individuals who are disposed to regard their own affairs as paramount to those of the community.

After properly bemoaning the character of Mr. Brandeis, the senate confirms him for the exalted position of justice of the supreme court. Of course, we all knew he would be confirmed, because the president dictated it, but, according to the American habit, he had to be blackened up a bit before being put on the job.

The Russians have started their drive against Austro-Hungarian troops on the eastern front in impressive fashion. Now if the French, British, Belgians, and Italians would begin a similarly energetic offensive, some real results might be obtained. But they won't. The central empires have been consistently able to knock down their enemies one at a time while the others stood off with their hands at their sides.

San Antonio dispatches display ignorance in suggesting court-martials of New Mexico and Arizona militiamen, citing the fact that but one company of the Arizona militia has been mustered into federal service. The other companies have not been mustered in because they were down to skeleton formation and it takes time to recruit them to proper strength, not because the members of the companies have proved "slackers."

The Big Head, a Large, Unoccupied Space Only Filling Is a Low Grade Of Conceit

By HOWARD L. RANN

THE big head is an affliction of the upper part of the human skull which is caused by feeding content into a vacuum. After Nature has gone to the trouble of providing man with a large, unoccupied space in which to store thought and ready-to-use information, it would seem that this opening could be used to better advantage than by filling it with a low grade of conceit and allowing it to evaporate in the direction of the general public.

There are several kinds of big heads, all of which are accompanied by intense swelling of the think chamber. This swelling does not cause pain to the owner, but creates a great deal of personal discomfort on the part of the average listener. Why is it that a man will not be able to sleep nights on account of the swelling from an increased tooth, and yet not be disturbed in the slightest by an attack of the big head that resembles a toy balloon at a distance of 200 feet? This shows that

favoritism on the part of Nature, which is supposed to be impartial in all of her acts.

A certain amount of big head is in some respects a good thing, but when it begins to turn out at the top and spread wide yams faster than a cotton gin



zle and a hip reducer. Nobody ever got very far in the race of life without enough of the big head to prevent him from being pawed over on the remnant counter. Some of the biggest men this country has produced have had a noticeable enlargement of the cranial cavity, but they did not attempt to use it as a substitute for the intellect. A

A Little Sleep

I LIKE to sleep some after dinner; post-mealtime slumber is a winner. It makes a bit with me; but when I'd do some fancy snoring, all kinds of pounding, ripping, roaring, start up immediately. About a thousand dogs assemble, close by, and make the welkin tremble, with barks and yips and howls; the cattle all get busy lowing, and I can hear the bughouse crowing of countless nutty fowls. Out in the kitchen the domestic, a damsel of haughty and majestic drops dishes on the floor, and grocers' boys and cranks and peddlers, and fifty other kinds of meddlers, are thumping at the door. I can't describe a fourth or third of the blameworthy din you ever heard of—a Dante it demands—when I of snores would have a number, a little sleep, a little slumber, some folding of the hands. I rise, all sore and katzenjammering, denouncing all the frantic slamming, the rumpus and the rush; and now that noise would be no matter, there is an end to fuss and clatter, there comes a solemn hush.

small quantity of the big head, driven with a high check, will not injure any man's chances so long as he keeps his fan belt tight.

It often happens that the man who has the most cause to carry around a violent case of the big head is the last one to show any signs of it. The seemingly modest man who does big things in a quiet way does not have to convert himself into a billboard with megaphone attachment. One of the finest things that can be said about American manhood is that the braggart and the hot-tailed flash artist so seldom sit at the head of the board of directors.

True will cure the big head, but it is liable to get mighty lek weary before withdrawing from the case.

Navy Wants Radio Operators To Sign Up Dallas Banker Sees Big Growth In City

IN the event of the United States needing the services of radio operators, owing to the exigencies due to public peril, how many civilian operators would offer their services to the navy department is the question that interests Washington at the present time," said S. P. Trecht. "The question has become so important that the local recruiting office is taking applications of those that will agree to offer their services and experience in time of trouble. The two leading questions that are asked the applicant are: What is your present address? To what address should a telegram be sent you in case it becomes necessary to use your services? Inasmuch as it necessitates six to eight months' training to make a raw recruit proficient in this branch of service, the navy department has adopted this method for obviating this necessity as well as increasing the personnel without undue delay caused by a course of study. In the event of trouble this would place thousands of operators into the United States navy without any training being necessary. An operator's duty in time

of war is very important. He must flash orders to submarines and torpedo boats when the attack is about to begin, as well as to ships to come into formation for the strategic maneuver. The draughtsmen of the American navy carry powerful wireless sets and the operators must know how to utilize this power most efficiently.

one is caught wearing a government uniform, he is liable to arrest. There is a reason, of course, and it lies in the fact that practically everybody at Columbus is connected with the government in some way. They may be sent into Mexico at any time, and they must be provided with suitable clothing."

"Corporation of police court in El Paso, is an interesting place, because of the large number of members of different races that are arraigned for trial," said Jack Belford. "Every day in corporation court there are about 25 Mexicans, two or three negroes, a Chinaman or two, and maybe an American or so. The Mexicans of course are greatly in the majority, as there are so many in the city. An Italian, Swede, Englishman and occasionally a Norwegian will be seen in the court."

"The county commissioners, sitting as a board of equalization, are satisfying all persons who come before them for adjustment of valuations," said J. P. Cole. "Wherever it can be shown that values have been placed too high the commissioners have made reductions, and where no good reasons for reductions have been advanced, they have been firm in holding to their own figures. There is a spirit of absolute fairness in evidence among all members of the board and as a result of their labors there should be a fairly equitable adjustment of values throughout the county."

"Real estate holding up very well for this time of year," said R. E. Sherman. "In former years, with the exception of 1913, this was a very quiet month; but last June and the present month have been exceptions to the rule, and real estate men generally are satisfied with the way business is holding up."

The Daily Noveltie

Genevieve, Maybelle and Isadora Young Harduppe won the love of one of M'Wynn's pretty daughters; And now that she's his better half, He's moved to better quarters.

AFTER struggling for two years and eight months with N-hooks and the English language in Plunk's Business College, Genevieve Ferris received a diploma stating that she was a duly accredited stenographer. The business course only cost Genevieve's father \$515, and she started right in with Beezwing and Gailoper at a salary of \$6 a week.

Maybelle Southwest's law course at Leggo University cost old man Southwest \$1000 more, but then it was worth it, for it lasted four years and the diploma was genuine sheepskin from a sheep, and at the end Maybelle was a regular practicing lady lawyer.

It took Isadora Dinkum six years to learn to be a trained nurse, and Mr. Dinkum had to sell his house in the country to pay for the training, but Isadora looked stunning in her uniform, and everybody knows that well trained nurses get an A and wouldn't be long before she would be able to pay it all back.

After they had been drawing salaries four days, two weeks and a month, respectively, Genevieve married a butterfaced salesman making \$9 a week, Maybelle married an assistant plasterer making \$10, and Isadora became the wife of a traveling drum major whose weekly income was \$11.50, and they all lived unhappily ever after.

Abe Martin



"The trouble with walkin' in a pe-rade is that life seems so dull an' colorless after th' pe-rade. Who kin recall th' ole time testotator who used t' say, 'I never take an enemy in' my stomach t' steal my brains away?'"

A PLATFORM FOR EVERYBODY—BATCHELOR

Advertisement for 'A Platform for Everybody' featuring a large illustration of a man in a suit and a landscape with a mountain. Text includes: 'WHAT THIS COUNTRY NEEDS IS A BETTER ARMY, A BETTER NAVY, A BETTER MANHOOD, A BETTER GOV'T, A BETTER ME'.

FILL OUT WITH A PENCIL



Can you finish this picture? Complete the picture by drawing a line through the dots. Begin at No. 1 and take them mercifully.

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