READJUSTMENT IS POSSIBLE, BUT THERE WILL BE NO U. S. RACE WAR

ALTHOUGH there have been a few clashes, nothing has occurred to justify the fears entertained here and there of a race war in this country between whites and negroes. The fact is, both races have too much sense to fight each other.

There was an outbreak in Chicago recently, due to the fact that the negro quarter had become overcrowded, with the result that negroes, having to live somewhere, moved into sections previously occupied only by whites.

There has also been a fight at Knoxville, Tenn., the result of a threat to lynch a negro. This was evidently a clash over a man and no question of race equality was involved.

Then there was the beating of John R. Shillady at Austin by two county officials. Shillady is styled "secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People." Shillady's visit to Austin was construed as an effort to line up the negroes for social equality. He has been making considerable outcry about the incident, but it is not apparent that the negroes of Texas have become in the least excited.

In fact, a big meeting of negroes was held in Austin Sunday night at which it was stated by negroes that there is no just ground for complaint regarding the treatment of negroes in the south and a resolution was adopted deprecating intermeddling by northerners in the relationship between whites and negroes in the south.

About the only late development of same significance as affecting the racial problem was the application by negroes in Austin, Greenville and other Texas cities for a charter for an organization to be known as the Star Progressive association. The charter was refused by the acting secretary of state, not because of any race feeling, so far as revealed, but because the organization was to be formed for a number of purposes for which the secretary of state is not authorized by statute to issue charters. It was stated that the association is composed mainly of negroes who saw service in France and that its chief aim was social equality.

Since the negroes in uniform during the war were numerous enough to form a considerable army by themselves, and because most of them got across to England and France where negroes have privileges different from those obtaining in the United States, it is but natural that they should return with the idea that changes might be made in this country to the advantage of their race. France treats blacks on an equality with whites from a legal standpoint, though people there as elsewhere choose their friends where they please, and England, too, has rather emphasized racial equality, though some social restrictions are being imposed now, the dispatches say.

The point that these returning negro soldiers invariably stress is that if negroes were good enough to fight and die for their country, they are good enough—those of them who are getting back alive—to have the same privileges as whites. There is surface truth in that, but the fact remains that certain distinctions have been found to be for the good of both races, and, until it is certain that those distinctions are not for the good of both races, they will continue to be observed.

There will be some changes, it is probable. Shillady's organization, as understood here, is not so much working to have both races mingle socially, intermarry, etc., as it is to get for all negroes the right to vote, the right of jury service, and the right to travel in sleeping cars and to be served in dining cars. The organization may get somewhere with its program, especially as regards jury service and voting, but it will take time. Meanwhile, it is not helping things along for negro organizations to write Washington that a race war may result if these factions do not get what they demand.

There are nearly 10,000,000 negroes in the United States, most of them the descendants of Africans brought to this country by early colonists. They have lived and multiplied in this country in peace and generally in content, living side by side with the whites and working with them for them. Such advancement as they have achieved has been in cooperation with the whites and the advantages they gain in the future will be obtained in the same manner.

A Plea For Socialism.

A. A. WORSLEY, a Tucson lawyer, who enjoys considerable prominence in labor circles, is quoted as having said in his address at Cleveland Square on Labor day:

"The day is coming and it is not far away when there will be no master and no servant, no employer nor employe, when mechanical power will work in harmony with manpower and will bless labor instead of curse it as it is doing now."

Mr. Worsley is intelligent enough to know that we do not have masters and servants in this free country except in the household sense, in which no servitude is actually present. The workingman and working woman of America are as nearly independent as any beings can be independent in the matter of choosing occupations and conditions. As a matter of fact, no man, woman or child is completely independent of others in every sense.

His declaration that the time is near at hand when there will be no employer or employe sounds like pure Socialism. He might as well have gone ahead with a Socialist or I. W. W. speech about "the downtrodden proletariat" taking the tools away from the capitalist class and operating all industries "for the benefit of labor." For years Mr. Worsley has been a Democrat of strong Socialist leanings and this Labor day speech of his doubtless carried his own convictions. El Paso labor is not as ready as Mr. Worsley appears to be to believe that cooperative effort, without head or direction, will bring an industrial millennium.

Suppose there is a labor shortage on account of the hegira of foreigners to their native lands, why should we be alarmed? Let them go and let us keep them out. Surely the "melting pot" idea has been proven a false theory for the U. S. A. With a labor shortage real Americans can learn to work once again.

A lot of newspapers are urging that we all quit hating the Germans if we would be a "happy and tranquil" world. Might it not be time to make that plea when Germany shows a contrite spirit? The word repentance does not appear to be in the German language.

Very seldom hear of anybody getting bitten by a rattlesnake any more, there being plenty of reason for getting bitten by a rattlesnake but the remedy being hard to find and harder to pay for.

Wonder if they will order the courtmartial of Capt. Matlock for not paying that other $7500 ransom money to those Mexican bandits? Washington is developing some wonderful ideas of honor.

If the Republicans claim credit for an amended and bettered peace treaty, there's nothing for the Democrats to do but to point with pride to this year's bumper crops.

The prospects for the women getting to vote at the next presidential election are none too bright. Thus far only 14 states have ratified the amendment.

The profiteers are literary enough to believe in grappling their friends to them with hooks of steel.

How can anybody say El Paso is hot when people flock to buy army blankets in August?

The lie was dead
And damned, and Truth stood up instead.
—Robert Browning

Anybody Feel A Draft? - - - *By Hal Coffman*

Little Interviews

Van Horn Gives Great Welcome To Governor And Party

Postal Employes Got Little Food At Government Sale

I DOUBT if there is another town in the United States that could entertain such a crowd as Van Horn did at the old settlers' reunion and celebration for the governor and the highways commission," said Adrian Pool. "The Van Horn people and the ranchmen in Culberson county did things in a marvelous manner. Too much cannot be said of their efficiency and hospitality. It was the most complete and perfectly organized entertainment I ever attended in all my life, and hundreds of persons said the same thing. It was skillfully managed as one could imagine. One of the leading spirits was judge J. C. Hunter. It is a blessing to a community to have a man like him live in it.

"It was interesting to hear what the governor and Mrs. Hobby and members of their party said about the celebration. The governor and his party paid high compliments to west Texas and Culberson county and Van Horn in particular. To feed, lodge and furnish free ice cream and ice water and lemonade and provide entertainment for a big crowd like that, to show everybody a good time, free of charge, and to give them such unique entertainment and such hospitable treatment are things which will be long remembered. The governor said that such spirit is what makes Texas great—and it is."

* * *

"I was surprised to learn that the sale of the army supplies at the municipal store proved so successful," said D. D. Malone, "because I have learned that it was not a success as far as the government employes are concerned. The postoffice employes and a few others in the employment of the government ordered more than $1500 worth of goods and only a small percentage was delivered to them. They were told that their orders would be filled before the store opened. Then they did not get their orders filled, except for a small percentage of their orders. The committee in charge of the work for the postal employes did its part. I am told, but after the men had paid their money in advance, it was not returned to them for some days."

* * *

"Jay walking on the streets of El Paso will not be tolerated," said councilman William T. Griffith, "and members of the police force have been given positive instruction to enforce the ordinance regulating traffic on the streets of El Paso to the letter, and violators of the ordinance are subject to arrest. The ordinance was designed to protect pedestrians, especially children, from automobile accidents and reduce the number of fatalities. On the other hand the automobilist is protected against pedestrian traffic and he is expected to use every precaution to avoid accidents. Under the ordinance a person is required to cross the street at right angles and not to cross diagonally. The ordinance expressly forbids a person to cross the street at any point other than the intersection. I wish to impress upon the parents and the school teachers the necessity of instructing children in regard to the provisions of the ordinance and warn them how to walk in the correct manner upon the streets, especially in the business district."

* * *

"El Paso ought, by all means, to have a nurse for the public schools," said Miss Catherine Kelly. "Without a nurse the school physician cannot hope to perform his duties with the highest efficiency, and it will be difficult to keep the standard of health of the school children on the highest plane. El Paso is the only city in Texas that does not have such a nurse, which is a stigma upon the progress of the city."

* * *

"In my charge to the grand jury I instructed that a complete investigation of conditions at roadhouses down the valley be thoroughly made," said Judge W. D. Howe, of the 34th district court. "While I have no positive evidence that unlawful conditions exist at the roadhouses I am assured that conditions are such as to necessitate an investigation."

* * *

"The teachers' institute, now in session, is progressing very successfully," said Miss Myra Winkler, county superintendent. "Each speaker whose name appears on the program is a specialist in his or her particular line and I am confident that all who attend the institute will derive much good from these lectures. Fully 60 teachers are attending the meeting."

* * *

"Luck can come close to a man in this old game and then pass him up," said E. L. Weston, of Salt Lake City. "But it is mighty hard when you buy a mine good money, as I did once, to stay away from dame fortune. I hired a geologist about two years ago to report on 80 acres I had a chance at in what is now the heart of the Desdemona field in Texas. I paid him $1000 for his report and he turned it down and I naturally trusted his judgment. I paid for. Today that 80 acres is worth $1,500,000. I came that near to being a millionaire and paid to keep away from that fortune. That is what I call hard luck."

* * *

"I saw two stories in The Herald this afternoon that showed that president Carranza and his so called government are still running 'true to form,' that is 'rubbing it in' on the United States, and all Americans," said Samuel T. Cunningham, of Los Angeles. "One of those items was the account of the firing on American aviators down Laredo way. I do not wish to be understood as being pleased at the wounding of my countryman; one of the flyers, far from it—but it is what I was expecting. It showed what Carranza and his government will do and no American who knows the Carranza regime is surprised at it. The only wonder is that something like it has not taken place before this; in fact, it has. The firing on those aviators is in keeping with Carranza's message to his congress, where he practically denies the right of any government to contend for the protection of its nationals in Mexico. He practically argues that Mexico is not bound to respect American rights. That measure of Carranza and the firing on our aviators are just the continued 'rubbing in.' Our government and the American people may get their 'fill' of Carranza methods some day. 'Quien sabe?'"

14 Years Ago Today

From The Herald of This Date, 1905

THE publication of the demands of Japan on Russia show 12 "points." Publication of a comparative report showing the loss to each nation in men, ships and money shows that Japan lost 240,000 men during the war and Russia lost 375,000. The report also shows that the total cost of the war to both belligerents was $8,750,000,000.

N. G. Buchoz, special deputy customs collector, has returned to the city from San Angelo, where he attended his brother during an illness.

Winchester Cooley has returned from his vacation in the east. Mrs. Cooley and children will be home in two weeks.

Mrs. S. Aronstein and children returned this week from California.

Mrs. Kohlberg and family returned this week from California.

J. M. Cannon and family have returned from a vacation in the east.

Prof. Reynolds, former principal of the high school, accompanied by his family, left today for California to make his future home in that state.

The theater season will open September 14, according to Roy Crawford, manager of the new Myar opera house, who has announced the attractions booked for El Paso this year.

FIGURES GIVEN ON THE TEXAS STATE TREASURY FOR YEARS

Austin, Texas, Sept. 3.—The balance in the state treasury at the beginning of the fiscal year, September 1, was $3,814,412.32 in cash and $24,492,722.60 in bonds. Disbursements for the quarter ending August 31 were $54,551.08 cash and $659.29 bonds. Receipts were $24,714.38. Interest realized from state depositories for July was $238.52.

RED CROSS MEETING.

Dr. W. L. Brown, chairman of the local Red Cross chapter has called a meeting of graduates in advanced first aid courses in El Paso to meet at five o'clock Friday afternoon at the Red Cross Shop in the Plaza.

Abe Martin

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TH' road t' success hain't so tough if you know when t' sidestep. Th' Cincinnati Reds wuz about th' last things t' go up.

JUDGE SCHENCK RESIGNS AS ASSISTANT TO ATTORNEY

Austin, Texas, Sept. 3.—Judge Walter F. Schenck has resigned his position as an assistant attorney general and will resume the practice of law at his home at Lubbock. His place was taken by the appointment of Bruce Bryant, late superintendent of public buildings and grounds. The appointment of Haskell Smith to succeed Bryant was announced in the governor's office.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. To what men may a Mohammedan woman with propriety show her face?—T. E. S.

A. The Mohammedan woman may show her face only to men whom she may not marry. This means that a man may see the face of his mother, wife, sisters, daughters, aunts, and none other of the women of his class.

Q. What is the biggest word in the language from the standpoint of its meaning?—H. G. T.

A. This is naturally a subject upon which there would be much debate. Justice, however, is undoubtedly a competitor for the honor, as is right, truth, love, God.

Q. How many moving pictures are there in the United States.—M. B.

A. The best estimate available for the number of moving picture theaters in the United States is 14,000. These theaters receive about 6,000,000,000 admissions in the course of a year, which, on the basis of 10 cents an admission, would amount to $600,000,000.

Q. What is a good stubborn lotion?—C. W.

A. The following is highly recommended: Stir with half a pint hot water a level tablespoonful of boric acid powder. Add 20 drops of carbolic acid and shake well. The solution should be dabbed on the inflamed skin with a small piece of cotton or sprayed with an atomizer every hour if convenient. It should not be rubbed into the skin. If no medicine is available cold compresses will give relief.

Q. Kindly answer the following question: A and B are close neighbors and friends. A is leaving a city permanently. Is it A's duty to call upon B and bid him goodbye or vice versa? Also, in case A is a female and B a male, would same rule apply?—SUBSCRIBER.

A. When good friends are parting, it is not necessary to stand upon ceremony in bidding goodbye, but it is usually customary to call upon a friend who is about to depart and say farewell. However, it is not unusual for the one departing to call and say goodbye. In case it is a man who is leaving, it would certainly not be amiss for him to call upon a woman friend and bid her goodbye. However, she might call him on the telephone and say goodbye and wish him well.

Q. What is the origin of the names of the New England States—P. B.

A. Connecticut is an Indian word meaning "long river." Maine is regarded as of French origin from the Province of Maine. Massachusetts is an Indian word meaning "Place of Great Hills." New Hampshire is English, coming from Hampshire county, England. Vermont is French, "Verd mount," meaning "Green mountain." With reference to Rhode Island there is a difference of opinion, some claiming that it was named for the Island of Rhode and others for a prominent settler named Rhodes.

Q. May Germans now come to the United States?—H. T. H.

A. Technically the United States and Germany are still at war and citizens of the latter country are not admitted. This condition will prevail until the peace treaty has been ratified.

Q. What is split infinitive?—H. S. F.

A. The usual form of split infinitive is one in which an adverb is interposed between the preposition and the verb. "To quickly go," for instance, is a split infinitive. It apparently is bad usage to split infinitives, but it is often done in speech and in print.

[Any reader can get the answer to any question by writing The Herald (Information Bureau), Frederic J. Haskin, Director, Washington, D. C., give full name and address and enclose 2-cent stamp for return postage. No fee is charged. All replies are sent direct to the inquirer.]

Color blindness occurs in only 22 persons of every 1,000 in every day life among healthy individuals in America.

Patter And Chatter

by S. E. KISER

The War Is Postponed On Account Of Rain

Owing to heavy rains the American forces that started in pursuit of the Mexican bandits are making their way back across the Rio Grande.—Dispatch from Marfa, Texas.

WE hoped they would chase the pernicious guerillas
Till the last filthy cut-throat was brought to his knees,
But our boys, in their hurry, forgot their umbrellas,
And it seems that they failed to find sheltering trees.
Too bad that the wetting has caused the upsetting
Of all our high hopes, but why sit and complain?
We still lack the power to shut off a shower,
So the war is postponed on account of the rain.

WE used to be told that the trenches were muddy
Where the boys we sent over to France had to fight;
They waded waist-deep where the water was bloody,
But they had to keep at it by day and by night!
Denied any shelter, they went through the welter,
Achieving the purpose we willed them to gain,
And we never got word that they wavered, or heard that
The war was postponed on account of the rain.

TOO bad that we failed to equip with goloshes
The men we sent after the murderous and;
Our heroes return while the Mexican sloshes
In places that once were but stretches of sand.
They were ready to hand it straight-armed to the bandit,
To wipe out an old and unbearable stain,
But the fond hope we cherished was drowned, it has perished,
For the war is postponed on account of the rain.

TOUCHING AFFECTION.

Who can doubt the loyalty of the American people after hearing the applause when pictures of the Prince of Wales are shown on the movie screens?

HE WOULD SPURN US, ANYHOW.

"You and I must be able to shake hands with the capitalist or the day laborer," says Lieut. Col. Roosevelt. All right, colonel, as long as you don't include the landlord.

A MIRTHLESS FUTURE.

I am not spending money now
For tickets to the play;
But people manage still, somehow,
To get my change away,
So when the strikers' terms are met
And things go on once more,
My grocer probably will get
The seat I had before.

Ye TOWNE GOSSIP

Registered U. S. Patent Office.

By K. C. B.

DEAR K. C. B.—As I sat on my porch and read your "gossip" in today's paper I was reminded ever so clearly of the minister's little girl, Della Miller, who was an invalid.

All day long she sat in her wheel chair, and I would go over to see her and take the paper with me and read your column to her. She, as well as other little ones who were always gathered around her chair, grew to know you and like you very much. And I want you to know that when I failed to appear she missed it so.

I often wonder if the people in large cities where there is so much doing enjoy your writings like we do in small cities.

Little Della passed away one year ago, and I can't help thinking of her as I read your column today. Very sincerely yours,

CATHERINE V. RACKETT.

MY DEAR Mrs. Rackett.
WITHOUT ANY apology.
FOR PRINTING your letter.
I'M GOING further.
AND I'M going to tell you.
THAT AS I sat here.
AND READ your letter.
IT BROUGHT to my mind.
THE "LITTLE Jim" ward.
OF THE Children's Hospital
IN SAN Francisco.
WHERE TWO score children.
LAY QUIET all day.
AND QUIET all night.
IN PLASTER casts.
AND STRAPPED to boards
AND I used to go there.
AND I knew them all.
AND THEY knew me.
AND ONE afternoon.
I TOOK Harry Houdini.
THE "HANDCUFF King."
AND HE took little rabbits.
RIGHT OUT of my hat.
AND A basket of candy.
FROM A 5 cent sack.
AND SILVER dollars.
FROM A little boy's ears.
AND HE made them laugh.
SO THAT one little girl.
TOLD HE later on.
SHE HAD laughed so much.
IT HAD cracked her case.
AND ANOTHER day.
I TOOK up a band.
AND THEY sat around.
ON THE three white beds.
AND ONE little kid.
HAD THE drummer man.
AND ANOTHER kid.
HAD A trombone man.
AND ALL over the ward.
EACH CHILD had a man.
RIGHT THERE on his bed.
AND HOW they played!
THOSE BIG band men!
AND SOME of them cried.
AND I'M telling you this.
IN SPITE of the fact.
THAT SOME poor soul.
WILL RISE up and say.
THAT I'M starting again.
AND HE answer it.
THAT ONE Sunday night.
I DRAGGED like this.
FROM A church platform.
AND THE very next week.
A DOZEN men.
TOOK A hundred orphans.
ON A grand picnic.
I THANK you.

Short Snatches From Everywhere

If the law of supply and demand is responsible for existing prices it ought to be amended.—Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.

Chairman Manly of the war labor board warns that "food is going to be very scarce and high in the United States during the next 12 months." But consumers will continue plentiful and cheap.—New York World.

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Rippling Rhymes

By WALT MASON.

Turbulent Times

UNCLE SAM is feebly swearing, as he never did before, and his wintry locks he's tearing, and we see him walk the floor; for the country's all excited, and our old time peace is blighted, and the wrongs that should be righted come a-rapping at his door. Every man has got a hammer, and we all rear up and knock, and we yawp around and yammer, and we heave the brick and rock; and we strike and quit our labors, and go rioting with neighbors, till the soldiers with their sabers drive us homeward in a flock. We are full of pep and mettled, and we stamp old systems flat, for the country is unsettled, and we don't know where we're at; profiteers are driving shoppers to the refuge of the paupers, and we whip the village coppers, and knock off the statesman's hat. All respect for law and order we have lost and care no hoot, and we're drifting to the border of black chaos and its loot; but we'll stop before arriving, and our Uncle, still surviving, will behold us nobly striving to o'erwhelm that chaos brute. For a time we've lost our senses, after all the wartime strain, and we're tearing down the fences—but we'll put them up again; for we all are too blamed clever to keep up this lick forever, and we soon will make endeavor to convince you that we're sane.

Copyright by George Matthew Adams WALT MASON.

Little Chris

"DADDY," said Little Chris, "if you don't take me hunting with you while I'm little, how'll I know when I grow up big which birds to kill and which not to kill? You have to get me boots and take me with you."

EL PASO HERALD

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 and controlling owner, has directed The Herald for 21 years; J. C. Wilmuth is Manager and G. A. Martin is Managing Editor.

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