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THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1915

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Tom Taylor, war time editor of
London Punch, in an issue of that
humorous publication, wrote a con-
trite apology for the scurrilous at-
tacks and lampoons printed about
Abraham Lincoln during the civil
war. On this, the fiftieth anniversary
of Lincoln's death, the poem is well
worth reproduction as an apprecia-
tion of the martyred president and
as a lesson to those who use gifts of
tongue and pen unjustly when deal-
ing with the life and character of
living men. The poem follows:

Beside this corpse, that bears for
winding sheet
The stars and stripes he lived to
rear
Between the mourners at his head and
feet
Say, scurril lester, is there room for
you?

Yes, he had lived to shame me for
my sin,
To lunge my pencil and confute my
pen—
To make me own this kind of prin-
ciple
This still-stiller a true-born king
of men.

The work of Abraham Lincoln was
finished when the bullet of John
Wilkes Booth struck him down in
Ford's theater. The war had been
fought to a successful conclusion,
Richmond had fallen, Lee had sur-
rendered at Appomattox. The slaves
had been freed, the union preserved.
In proclaiming a national holiday
in commemoration of the death of
Lincoln, President Wilson refers to
the "great affection of the American
people" for his memory, and every
politician of the country who wishes
to use the strongest sentiment of
the voters finds some way in which
to appeal to them in the name of
Abraham Lincoln.

Likely all men of the first magni-
tude, the fame of Lincoln grows as
the years pass. The names of Julius
Caesar, Peter the Great, Shakespeare,
Goethe and Napoleon are familiarly
known to more people today than
when they lived among men, and their
deeds and actions are studied far
more closely and are better under-
stood. Smaller men diminish or van-
ish completely with the passing of
the decades. Of the fifteen
centuries prior to the civil war, we
can think a bit to recall the
names of others than Washington,
Lincoln, the Adamses and Andrew
Jackson.

AN INVITATION.

An interesting bit of news in the
recent dispatches relates that an
amendment has been introduced in
the city council of Santa Fe prohib-
iting the maintenance within the city
limits of any establishment where
bodies and skins are cured, dried,
stored or kept. The ordinance ad-
mittedly is aimed at Hon. Levi A.
Hughes of Santa Fe, presumably as
an act of retaliation against Mr.
Hughes for signing the petition pre-
sented to the council asking that a
local option election be called in San-
ta Fe.

The Journal has no disposition to
criticize Santa Fe or its city council.
It is to be taken for granted that the
ordinance will meet the quick death
that should be accorded to any spite
measure, and that the incident will
soon be forgotten.

But if, in its inscrutable wisdom,
the Santa Fe council should pass the
ordinance, thereby putting Santa Fe
on record as not wanting Mr. Hughes
or his business, the Journal wishes
here and now to extend on behalf of
the people of Albuquerque a sincere
and cordial invitation to Mr. Hughes

to come to this city and make his
home with us. He can sign as many
prohibition petitions as he chooses
and we will not try to run him away
on account of it. He can affiliate with
whatever political party he likes and
it will not be held against him as a
man and a citizen.

Santa Fe may be independent of
the Levi A. Hughes type of men, but
Albuquerque is not. He is just the
sort that we need, and want. His life
is clear, his devotion to principle
clear cut and well defined and his
advocacy of the better things of life
consistent and effective. During his
long residence in New Mexico he has
been one of the most potent factors
in the upbuilding and development
of the state. When the books are
balanced it will be found that he has
given much more to the community
in which he has lived than he has
taken from it.

The Journal is not prepared to be-
lieve that Santa Fe has gone crazy,
but if it has, we say to Mr. Hughes:
If Santa Fe doesn't want you, come
to Albuquerque, which does.

THE "DIME NOVEL" HABIT.

Not long ago, this writer listened
to a lecture in which the effect of
the "dime novel" on the mind of the
boy was denounced as most injurious
and vicious. From the speaker's re-
marks, one would get the idea that
the boy with a "Deadwood Dick" novel
in his hand was on the downward
road to destruction, going to the bow
wows at a hand gallop.

The Kansas City Star, in a recent
number, tells of a really sensible
father who found his young son
deeply interested in a wild-and-woolly
west story having to do with the
mythical exploits of "Calamity Jane."
He looked the blood-and-thunder
story over for a few moments and
said:

"All right, son, go ahead. Read
'em. The period of nickel-novel read-
ing comes to every boy some time.
He has to have it, just as he has to
have the measles and the mumps. I read
'em when I was a boy and I look back
with keen pleasure upon those days.
Read your fill of them, and when you
get tired of them, so you surely will,
you will turn to books of a higher
class."

As a matter of fact, the "dime
novel" is not a forerunner of the pen-
itentiary, though once in a while boys
bring grief upon themselves and con-
cern to parents who don't under-
stand by attempting the role of the
Indian fighter when there are no
more Indians to fight. They try to
translate their aspirations to be dime
novel heroes into action when the en-
vironment doesn't fit, and an un-
pleasant visit to the woodshed not
infrequently results.

But the literature of "quick ac-
tion" is much better than no litera-
ture. It stimulates the thought of the
boy at a time when he would not
understand the sort of literature his
unwise parents would like him to
read. Also the quick action novel is
a rest for the man who puts in most
of his time in the drudgery of hard
mental work.

Senator Hoar, then who there was
not a more scholarly man or a pro-
founder statesman connected with
the government, was an inveterate
reader of dime novels. Senator Platt
of Connecticut was another states-
man who delighted in wild west
stories. The story was told in Wash-
ington, shortly before the death of
Senator Platt, that he and Senator
Hoar met in a committee room for
the purpose of a conference on some
phase of international law. Each of
them had in his hand a "dime novel,"
"Which do you like better, the five
or the ten-cent ones?" asked Sena-
tor Platt. "I like the five-cent ones
better," answered the Massachusetts
statesman, "because they have more
action." "So do I," said Senator Platt,
and then the two scholarly old men
sat down to a discussion of the
weighty problems of government.

Senator Carron of New Mexico,
who is known throughout the country
as a really profound lawyer and
whose library is the wonder and the
envy of every other lawyer of the
southwest, puts in most of his leisure
hours on trains and in hotels reading
stories in which there is at least one
killing on each page and where the
heroine says, "Unhand me, villain!"
With the schoolboy, it is stimulation;
with the hard working student of
law and politics it is relaxation. The
student got over the habit, except as
an incident, long ago. The schoolboy
will shift to higher and better litera-
ture as his mental grasp develops.

Meanwhile, parents who do not un-
derstand, and strict moralists, who
never understand, should possess
their souls in patience, and if they
don't like the literature the boy is
reading, they might put something a
"little better," but equally stimulating,
into his hands. He is not going to be
enamored with Baxter's "Saint's
Rest" or Jonathan Edwards' ser-
mons.

MEN COUNT MOST.

As with the initiative, referendum
and recall, commission form for cit-
izens has not been all that its friends
hoped for it. In some places the com-
mission form has worked well, but
not so in others.

The great mistake in most experi-
ments for reforming things seems to
be in the belief that change of form
can bring good government. The fact
remains, and is demonstrated more
clearly year by year, that it is not
the form of government that counts,
so much as the character and ability
of the men selected to administer it.

Mexico has a constitution patterned
after that of the United States, but
Mexican administration has been bad
while the administration of the
United States government, under the

constitution, usually has been good,
if not always the best.



Reformers usually mean well, but
too frequently they lack knowledge
and common sense which combine
to make wisdom.

NO RIVALRY POSSIBLE.

Much as the Santa Fe New Mexican
seems to fear it, there is really no

Governmental Efficiency as Shown
by the Work of the Dark Chamber

Every government in continental
Europe and especially the monarchial
governments, maintain a department
wherein letters are deftly opened and
read by spies of the police or by poli-
tically agents before they are sealed
up again and sent on their way. The
work of the dark chamber is exacting
enough in times of peace. From the
time the German Kaiser came to the
throne up to 1908 over 2,000 years of
imprisonment were inflicted upon his
subjects who had spoken lightly of his
person, his painting, his music, his
oratory or perhaps his withered arm.
This was the famous lese majeste.

These 2,000 years of imprisonment
were made up of sentences running
from one year up to three years.

In times of war the dark chamber's
work is still more vivid.

In the church of a parish in Staten
Island, just down the bay as you
sailed into New York harbor, you
have seen the spire of the little church
rising above the village. The other
afternoon, after benediction, the priest
went down to a man who had not
gone away with the others. He was
sitting there quiet as a stone, his
head bent toward his knees. When
the priest touched his shoulder, the
man lifted up a face that was like a

A Gentleman's Trade

When gentlemen wearied of castle and
court,
In kingdoms that flourished of yore,
They desired it a pleasant and elegant
sport.

To die for a while in a war,
And skill with the mace and the cross-
bow and lance—
Good well-seasoned killing ability—
Enrolled a man's name on the scroll
of Romance.

As a person of lofty gentility,

danger of the Journal ever attempt-
ing to become the rival of that news-
paper in any field. The New Mexican
is satisfied with itself. The Journal
has no ambition to be like it. We
never try to infringe on any of its
patents or copyrights. Therefore,
each should do the best it can ac-
cording to its lights, and the public
will pass its own judgments, whether
we like them or not.

behold our vessels * * * confiscated
by prize courts no longer the organs
of public law but the instruments of
arbitrary edicts. * * * We behold, in
line, on the side of Great Britain a
state of war against the United States
and on the side of the United States
a state of peace toward Great Britain.

The war in which we are engaged is
a war neither of ambition, nor vain
glory. * * * It was preceded by a pa-
tience without example under wrongs
accumulating without end. * * * To
have shrunk under such circumstan-
ces from manly resistance would
have been a degradation blasting our
best and proudest hopes. * * * It
would have acknowledged that on
the element which forms three-
fourths of the globe which we inhab-
it and where all independent nations
have equal and common rights, the
American people were not an inde-
pendent people, but colonists and
vassals. It was at this moment and
with such an alternative that war
was chosen (November 4, 1812).

Among the many evils produced
by the wars which with little inter-
mission have afflicted Europe and
extended their ravages into other
quarters of the globe for a period
exceeding twenty years, the disper-
sion of a considerable portion of the
inhabitants of different countries in
sorrow and in want has not been the
least injurious to human happiness
or the least severe in the trial of
human virtue. (February 5, 1814.)

INDIA'S FOREMOST FIGHTING
BRAHMIN

Maharajah Pertab Singh inherits
not only the fighting qualities and
bravery of his brave forebears, whose
rule he extended, in some part or
other of India, from a prehistoric
period, but he has also inherited the
sharp wit of his ancestors. He gave
a splendid exhibition of it on one
occasion when he was assailed by
Brahmins for cutting down the fees
and honorariums that they had been
accustomed to derive from the state
as the priests of the established
church, and for ordering that all im-
ages should be placed in one temple,
instead of being distributed in many.

When the Brahmins questioned
these orders, he asked them if they
ever visited their relatives at a dis-
tance.

"Of course," they answered that they
did.

"Do you enjoy seeing them after
you have been separated from them
for a long time?" he next asked.

"They assured him that they were
transported with joy on such occa-
sions."

"Then," he remarked, "how gratified
the gods and goddesses must be
to be in each other's company in one
temple after they have been separated
for such a long time. Can't you
imagine how happy Lakshmi (the
goddess of good fortune) must be to
meet Saraswati (the goddess of learn-
ing) and Vishnu (the creator) to visit
Shiva (the destroyer)? Besides," he
continued, "think how much money
will be saved to the state if the peo-
ple can do homage to all of the gods
and goddesses at one time, in one
temple, instead of having to go to
so many different temples to worship
them."

The Brahmins were speechless. His
wit won the day.

NEUTRALITY FROM 1869 TO 1812.

Including in its passions which
trespass on the rights or repose of
other nations, it has been the true
glory of the United States to cultivate
peace by observing justice, and to
entirely themselves to the respect of
the nations at war by fulfilling their
neutral obligations with the most
scrupulous impartiality. * * * This
unexceptionable course could not
avail against the injustice and vio-
lence of the belligerent powers. In
their rage against each other, or im-
pelled by more direct motives, prin-
ciples of retaliation have been intro-
duced equally contrary to universal
reason and acknowledged law.

(March 4, 1895.)
I must now add that the period he
arrived which claims from the legis-
lative guardians of the national
rights a system of more ample
provisions for maintaining them. * * *
With this spirit of hostile inflexibility
in trampling on rights which no in-
dependent nation can relinquish, con-
gress will feel the duty of putting the
United States into an armor and an
altitude demanded by the crisis, and
corresponding with the national spir-
it and expectations. (November 5,
1811.)

Under pretended blockades, with-
out the presence of an adequate force
and sometimes without the practica-
bility of applying our own resources
has been plundered in every sea. * * *
And to render the outrage the more
signal these mock blockades have
been reiterated and enforced in the
face of official communications from
the British government declaring that
the true definition of a legal block-
ade "that particular ports must be
actually invested and previous warn-
ing given to vessels bound to them
not to enter." * * * We behold our
suffering citizens still the daily vic-
tims of lawless violence. * * * We

William Allen White has told us
how Kansas boarded the water
wagon. Enthusiastically he describes
his state reaching a "stage of social
and economic adjustment much near-
er the ideal status of the dreamers
than the most radical visionary would
have thought possible." Then sounds
this sudden wistful note:

And yet this population, so abun-
dantly blessed, has not produced one
great inventor, one great statesman,
one great poet, novelist, artist, phil-
osopher, or leader whose fame is
really lasting and national. We have
contributed nothing to the world that
our sister state of Nebraska, with
her saloons, cannot duplicate, except
happiness and prosperity. That hap-
piness and prosperity are worth
while, from the viewpoint of those
who are not happy and prosperous,
no one can deny. But are they worth
while when the world's progress is
considered? Are they an end in them-
selves? When we are all happy and
prosperous, all the world be finished

and wrapped up, ready for delivery
into whatever heaven or hell to which
we are billed?

It is the pioneer's inevitable ques-
tion—after pioneering is done, some-
where it. Their spirits demand that
thrill of creation which comes from
breaking trails, plowing virgin soil,
raising roofs when the house one is
building seems the only one in the
world. When their neighborhood gets
"too civilized" they move on. They
have no time to question. Behind the
sense of comfort and level, common-
places they run away from there is,
however, a second division of pio-
neers—spiritual frontiersmen—who
go into new countries with their souls,
rather than their bodies. Theirs the
questioning and devils of doubt. Kan-
sas is growing up.

GERMANS THINK NEXT
FALL WILL BRING VIC-
TORY TO THEIR ARMS

(Continued From Page One.)

cup with a spoon and says, "Meine
Herren, we will listen to the latest
news."

Reading the Dispatches.
The doors leading into the kitchen
region are closed and the six soldier-
servants stand in line behind the gen-
eral's chair. Young Hauptmann Lau-
pold, who sits at the end of the room,
confides the dispatches and in twenty
seconds has three foreign officers in
this remote Russian town in touch
with the whole world—dispatches from
the west fronts in Belgium and
northern France, dispatches telling
how affairs are progressing with the
Austrians in Rukowin, dispatches of
nose or less diplomatic import or of
rumor from Copenhagen, Amsterdam,
Milan and Washington. One night
there was a dispatch from Washing-
ton about some note of the state de-
partment to the British government
and I distinctly saw the pink Sur-
fer's right eyelid drop in a wink di-
rected at his chief of staff.

After the reading on my first even-
ing with the staff, he said, "Did you
understand that, Mr. Bennett?"

I suppose that in my effort to fol-
low the sense I looked extremely owl-
ish, and I guess he was guessing my
mind. "Almost all of it, very general,"
I said. "For the officer read so clearly."

That tickled him and he cried,
"Alas, lieber Laupold, you have a
compliment on your diction."

Laupold's strenuous job,
Later they told me about young

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The DOCTOR'S
ADVICE
by Dr. Lewis Baker

The questions answered below are gen-
eral in character. The answers are
given and the answers will apply to
any case of similar nature.

Answer: A regular and persistent use
of these grain hypno-muscle tablets will
produce an increase of weight by aiding
nutrition and building up the flesh tissues.

Answer: First shampoo the hair and
then apply plain yellow mineral oil once a
week as hair treatment. This relieves the
itching, overcomes the dandruff and makes
the hair beautifully glossy and vigorous.

Answer: Any well stocked pharmacy
will supply you with 5 grain acetabole tablets
packed in sealed tubes with full directions
for use. These tablets have proven very
definitely effective in reducing abnormal fat.

Answer: I suffer all the time from stomach trou-
ble. Nothing we eat seems to digest prop-
erly. Neither do we ever get any enjoy-
ment from our meals and we are sleep-
less. Please prescribe for us.

Answer: Dystopia, indigestion, sluggish
liver and constipation of weight symptoms
like yours are best conquered by a good
diet and table for the functional organs. I ad-
vise the new treatment, known as "debi-
litate" from its effect on the stomach and
best for such conditions. Almost immediate
relief and permanent benefits follow its use.

Answer: The symptoms indicate derange-
ment of biliary and should not be neglect-
ed. I would advise a "stage of social
and economic adjustment much near-
er the ideal status of the dreamers
than the most radical visionary would
have thought possible." Then sounds
this sudden wistful note:

Answer: Here is the best remedy for
rheumatism that I know of. It makes
according to directions you will soon be
highest quality.

WOMAN'S HEALTH
REQUIRES CARE

Women are so constituted as to
be peculiarly susceptible to con-
tamination, and their general health
depends in large measure on care-
ful regulation and correction of
this tendency. Their delicate or-
gans rebel at the violence of
cathartic and purgative remedies,
which, while they may afford tem-
porary relief, shock the system and
seriously disturb the functional or-
gans. A mild laxative is far pre-
ferable and, if properly compound-
ed, much more effective.

The combination of simple laxa-
tive herbs with peppin sold in
drug stores under the name of Dr.
Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, is the
best for women's use. A free trial
bottle can be obtained by writing to
Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 452 Washing-
ton St., Monticello, Ills.

Laupold. It seems that no pure
dear just now for his fine voice and
cleanest utterance, for something
when things are hot and movements
swift they keep him all night long
the telephone which connects the gen-
eral with important points on the
intrenched lines lying to the east and
south of Mlawa.

After the reading of the dispatches
which concern movements in the
western theater of war the wonder-
ful German maps of France are
spread over the tables, the magnifying
glasses are brought to bear on
them, and the men who are fighting
the battles their comrades are
fighting two frontiers away.

Many of the maps of their re-
gion, made under the direction of
Russian military authorities, are made
with great caution by the German
staff. The Russian map of the Mlawa re-
gion, for example, has been pur-
sued corrected on the basis of fresh dis-
patches and reissued by the German war
office.

The work of revising this particu-
lar section was not finished, how-
ever, when it was necessary, owing
to the outbreak of the war, to hurry
press with the map. Hence parts of
it are safe and a part is not. The dis-
parities tell the whole Slav-Turk
story of efficiency and inefficiency.