

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

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TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1916

against the desire for a fixed habitation and a permanent investment. It has devalued the love of home and lessened the sense of responsible citizenship. No evolution of commerce or of politics has yet changed the age-long fact that a nation of small freeholders is best prepared to prosper either in peace or in war.

Home owners are the backbone not only of a constructive national government, but of a municipal government as well. Freeholders do not train with the Industrial Workers of the World, who do not work, except with their mouths, or other malcontents. The home owner is a keeper of the law, because it protects him and his from violence and wrong.

Next to love of friends, as a humanizing force, is the love of friendly places. People grown old in wholesome surroundings leave them with deep regret. This is as it should be. This love of the land is essential to a stable government. The man who does not love the land can not be a fully developed citizen.

In most cases the acquiring of a home is the most likely method of making a permanent saving out of a life's earnings. A home is within the reach of any wage earner. The man able to pay rent can buy about as good a house as he can afford to rent. The installment method of buying a home has made the road to substantial savings and solid citizenship comparatively easy.

The difference between a nation of renters and a nation of home owners is but the matter of inspiring the rank and file of the earners with a little wholesome ambition. Also, as Tom Reed once remarked, any man will defend a home, but we can hardly expect any one to fight heartily for a boarding house.

Henry Ford says he will accept the presidency if elected to it. So will several other modest gentlemen.

It Will Be Done
By Sydney Henry Morse

FRET not that the day is gone,
And thy task is still undone,
'Twas not thine, it seems, at all;
Near to thee it chanced to fall,
Close enough to stir thy brain,
And to vex thy heart in vain.

Somewhere, in a nook forlorn,
Yesterday a babe was born;
He shall do thy waiting task;
He shall answer thee as ask,
All thy questions he shall give,
And the answers shall be given,
Whispered clearly out of heaven.
His shall be no stumbling feet
Fading where they should be fleet;
He shall hold no broken clew;
Friends shall unto him be true;
Men shall love him; falsehood's aim
Shall not shatter his good name.
Day shall nerve his arm with light
Slumber soothe him all the night;
Summer's peace and winter's storm
Help him all his will perform.
'Tis enough of joy for thee
His high service to foresee.

With Scissors and Paste
MOST POWERFUL MAN IN GERMANY.
(Alfred G. Gardner in the Atlantic)

A new and more masterful spirit pervaded German strategy from the moment of Falkenhayn's assumption of the control of military policy. There was no longer any sense of conflict between political and military aims, still less any evidence of the collision of wills.

The disastrous experience of the first four months of the war had aged the Kaiser and modified his imperious will. He was in the frame of mind to forget that he was the supreme war lord and to distrust his own judgment, and Falkenhayn had the force and the audacity to avail himself of this fact. He established over his master an intellectual authority which left him the practical dictator of military policy.

This ascendancy has been confirmed by the success which attended his far-reaching and powerful strategy throughout 1915, and in presenting him with the Order of the Black Eagle the Kaiser used terms of flattery which almost touched the level of obsequious reverence. General Falkenhayn has fortified his position by an artful policy of excluding possible rivals from access to his master.

In an unusually informing analysis of the forces around the Kaiser at the present time, published in Le Temps, Hendrik Hudson, who, as a neutral, has spent a long time in Germany, declares that Falkenhayn is the most powerful man in the country.

More Aid for the French.
London, May 8 (8:15 p. m.)—Australian trawlers and New Zealand troops have arrived in France and have taken over a portion of the front, it was announced in an official statement today.

LEGAL NOTICE.
SHERIFF'S SALE.
Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution issued out of the district court of the county of Bernalillo, New Mexico, in a certain cause in said court numbered 910, wherein the First National Bank of Albuquerque is plaintiff and Albuquerque Realty company is defendant, I have been upon the following real estate situate in the county of Bernalillo, state of New Mexico, to-wit:

Lot 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

LOSS OF APPETITE
Most Successfully Treated by Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Loss of appetite is accompanied by loss of vitality, which is serious. It is common in the spring because at this time the blood is impure and impoverished and fails to give the digestive organs what is absolutely necessary for the proper performance of their functions.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, the old reliable all-the-year-round medicine, is especially useful in the spring. Get it from your druggist today. By purifying and enriching the blood and giving vitality, vigor and tone, it is wonderfully successful in the treatment of loss of appetite and the other ailments prevalent at this time. It is not simply a spring medicine—it is a much more than that—but it is the best spring medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the red blood the digestive organs need.

Today And A Generation Hence

The flight of time makes us think of the future. The baby of today reflects what greatness may be acquired when he grows up. And any influence that helps a mother is the first and greatest of obligations. There is a splendid remedy known as "Mother's Friend" that has been a safeguard, a helpful daily laborer, to a host of women. Applied daily to the muscles they become pliant, they stretch without undue pain, there is an absence of distress, the nerves are soothed by taking away the burden of leaving all in just natural condition.

There is in "Mother's Friend" the direct and immediate help that all expectant mothers require. Used by their own hands, they learn at once the blessed relief from morning sickness resulting from undue stretching. They experience daily calm and vigorous rest. It is "Mother's Friend." Get a bottle today of any druggist. Then write Bradfield Regulator Co., 410 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., for one of the most entertaining and valuable little books ever presented. It is worth writing for.

Hair Often Ruined by Washing With Soap

Soap should be used very carefully, if you want to keep your hair looking its best. Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and ruins it.

The best thing for steady use is just ordinary mildified coconut oil (which is pure and greaseless), and is better than the most expensive soap or anything else you can use.

One of two teapoonfuls will cleanse the hair and scalp thoroughly. Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in. It makes an abundance of rich creamy lather, which rinses out easily, leaving every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves the scalp soft, and the hair fine and silky, bright, lustrous, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get mildified coconut oil at any pharmacy. It's very cheap, and a few ounces will supply every member of the family for months.

DELAY WILL BE FATAL.

The administration has reached the most crucial point in its relations with Mexico. Something must be done—something effective—without further delay. In the report from El Paso there was brief reference to the alleged fact that General Funston had twice requested reinforcements. He asked for regulars, if they were to be had. Failing there, he asked for national guardsmen. He failed there.

General Funston was in El Paso when the report was sent and the Associated Press is exceedingly careful as to the accuracy of its news. If the statement was true, it will be received by the country with profound disappointment.

After the Columbus massacre, it was announced from Washington that the whole conduct of the border situation had been left in the hands of General Funston, and whatever he needed would be furnished. The people were pleased with the spirit thus displayed, and hoped for an effective campaign that would rehabilitate the lost prestige of this country and insure the protection of life and property along the border.

The first show of weakness was when Parral was not occupied after the treacherous and cowardly attack by the Carranza troops there on Major Tompkins' little force. But possibly we are getting a little too fast. It is difficult to understand why the railroads were not used, with or without the consent of Carranza, for the movement of men and supplies for Pershing.

Now comes the refusal to supply Funston with the men needed, provided, of course, the dispatch was accurate.

Very few people in this country have wanted war with Mexico. There is a decided fear that war would mean the annexation of a considerable part of the present population of northern Mexico—a burden no patriotic citizen, who understands, would want this government to assume.

But worse than any other disaster which could befall us, would be the general belief among our own people that this government is too spineless to protect its own citizens within our borders. We have pretty well demonstrated that citizens of this country who venture beyond our borders have no protection. They never have been protected by any administration in the past, and our entire policy must change or such protection as the Englishman and the German have, the world over, never will be attempted by this republic.

When an Englishman or a German is killed or unjustly imprisoned, in a foreign country, there is a quick accounting by those responsible for the outrage. Because of that fact, it has been common for Americans in trouble countries to renounce the stars and stripes and claim allegiance to the flag of England, which meant safety for them.

With the weakness always displayed in the protection of our citizens in foreign countries, except in the first five years of the nineteenth century when the pirates of the Barbary states of North Africa, we may continue to bear, but not with failure to protect life within our own borders from foreign bandits and marauders.

General Obregon says he hopes the administration will treat the last raid as it treated former ones on the Texas border. If it does the present administration will not continue after high noon of March 4, 1915.

AN INEFFICIENT CONGRESS.

The house of representatives has again demonstrated its utter unfitness as a lawmaking body by rejecting both the senate provision for a regular army of 250,000 and the Garrison idea for a continental army as the third line of defense.

When General Funston was asked if he intended to send more men into Mexico he answered laconically: "I have no more men to send." If there were only some way to send the whole of the 235 members of the two houses of congress to the front for awhile, it is quite possible that something of real benefit to the country would occur.

Some of the statesmen might be killed, which would be regrettable for their families, and some of the others might have sense enough to learn something of what the country needs.

Unfortunately, most of the men in congress are candidates for re-election, and it is quite possible that a considerable number of them will be elected again. It is also absolutely certain that quite a number of them will not be returned to congress.

One of the best rules for the voter this year would be to cast his ballot, where he has opportunity, against any member of either house coming up for re-election. The voters of New Mexico have that opportunity this year with two of the three men from this state. So far as Mr. Hernandez is concerned, no one expected him to "cut any ice" in congress, and they have not been disappointed. To send another man might be an improvement. Certainly no other man could do less.

Yet Hernandez has done, in his short time in the house, quite as much as Fall and Catron combined have done in nearly five years of service in the senate. Neither of them has done anything of advantage to the country at large or to the state of New Mexico.

Still the New Mexico delegation has done about as well as the delegations from other states. We can not single it out from the rest for blame. The record of the present congress has been beneath contempt, and, while there are a few men in each house who sincerely wish to do things right, they are so hopelessly outclassed by the incompetents that they have been able to accomplish nothing; therefore, like "poor dog Tray," should be beaten for being in bad company.

OBJECTIONS TO THE COUNTRY.
(John Cowper Powys.)

My chief objection to living in the country is that one eternally sees the same hills and roads and fields, and the same people. The last place on earth where one can be alone and unrecognized is in a country village. Every dog, every cow, every sheep, every pig, every blackbird seems to think it necessary to greet you with a personal salutation. And as for one's neighbors—dear gentle hearts!—one cannot forget them for a moment.

STRANGE NEW PROBLEMS.
(Springfield Republican.)

An interesting legal question will be raised if the customs officials decide to seize, as is now contemplated, the Johnson-Willard prizefight films which were reproduced across the Canadian border, an apparatus on the American side photographing the originals exposed a few inches away in Canada.

It is a flagrant evasion of the law, of course, but the law in itself something of an evasion, in that it uses the customs barrier to forbid indirectly what is not otherwise forbidden. Parallel cases at once suggest themselves.

If the importation of a certain book were illegal but not its reproduction in this country, would the customs barrier hold against a wireless transmission of the text? At all events the law, like science, has to face a new era, in which immaterial and intangible things take on a new practical importance.

DRINKING THEIR BREAD.
(Christian Science Monitor.)

One of the big western brewing companies recently prepared, for insertion in the "Silent" newspapers, a large and attractive displayed advertisement of its ware in which occurred the phrase "Drink Your Bread." Why, it may be asked, should the concern stop at advertising its prospective patrons to drink merely their bread? Why not their wives and children's bread? Why not clothes, character, position, prospects, home and happiness?

"WHY ART THOU SILENT?"
Why art thou silent? Is thy love a plant
Of such weak fiber that the treacherous air
Of absence withers what was once so fair?
Is there no debt to pay, no boon to grant?
Yet have my thoughts for these men been vigilant,
Round to thy service with unceasing care—
The mind a vast generous wish a mendicant
For naught but what thy happiness could spare.
Speak—though this soft warm heart, once free to hold
A thousand tender pleasures, thine and mine,
Be left more desolate, more dreary cold
Than a forsaken bird's nest filled with snow
Mid its own bush of leafless eglantine—
Speak, that my torturing doubts their end may know.

FROM "OVER THERE."
(Arnold Bennett.)

On beyond the wood, on the hillside,
In the communication trenches

and other trenches we are enabled to comprehend the true significance of that phrase uttered so carelessly by newspaper readers—Notre Dame de Lorette. The whole of the ground was in heaps. There was no spot, literally, on which a shell had not burst. Vegetation was quite at an end. The shells seemed to have sterilized the earth. There was not a tree, not a bush, not a blade of any sort, not a weed. The whole of the ground was sprout in the perfect desolation. And this was the incomparable soil of France. The trenches meandered for miles through the pitted, brown slopes, and nothing could be seen from them but vast encumbrances of barbed wire.

After more walking of a very circuitous nature, I noticed a few bricks in the monotonous expanse of dwarf earth mounds made by shells.

"Hello," I said, "was there a cottage here?"

"No. What I had discovered was the illustrious chapel of Notre Dame de Lorette."

DO YOUR WORST!

All poverty, wincing and sulky retreat, all that in conflict have overcome me,
(For what is my life or any man's life but a conflict with foes, the old and incessant war!)
You degradations, you tussel with passion and appetites,
You smarts from disaffected friendships (ah, wounded the sharpness of all!),
You toll of painful and choked articulations, you meannesses,
You shallow-tongue-talks at tables (my tongue the shallowest of any!),
You broken resolutions, you racking ankers, you smothered enthusiasms, you finimly triumphs, my real self has yet to come forth, it shall yet march forth o'er-mastering, till all lies beneath me. It shall yet stand up the soldier of ultimate victory!

—Walt Whitman.

PRAYER OF THE COLLEGE GRAD.
(Life.)

Show me this way to increase my vast store of polite impertinence.
Help me to acquire a clever manner of speech and style of dress that will make me ostentatiously unlike all others of my kind.
Increase my superiority over my elders, especially those who have not risen above doing the commonplace and necessary things of life.
Lead me to the celebrities, that I may know and speak of them casually by their first names and thus increase my prestige among the young set, who look to me for standards.
Give me personality, which will enable me to assert myself in all matters—to "put it over" my friends and enemies upon all occasions, especially those who know not the limitations of my college wisdom, but remain dumb before my cleverness.
And, finally, help me to a big job involving work and great responsibility, which I can delegate to underlings and still draw for myself the large salary attached thereto.

Development of Roswell Cadets Shown by Report

Beneficial Effects of Military Training Evident in Increased Measurements of Men During Session.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL.

Roswell, N. M., May 8.—One of the most convincing arguments ever furnished in favor of military training for young men as an aid to their physical welfare is contained in the report of Dr. H. A. Ingalls, captain and surgeon of the New Mexico Military Institute, recently made to Col. J. W. Wilson, the superintendent of the institution, showing the development of the cadets during the present scholastic year.

Every cadet who enters the institute is required to undergo a physical examination upon enrollment, and all measurements are preserved in the records of the school. The figures contained in the report of Dr. Ingalls show the average measurements, as well as the weight, of the cadets on September 7, 1915, at the opening of the season, and the measurements and weight on April 15, 1916, just seven months later, with a comparison of the figures thus obtained.

Remarkable Development.
The development of the cadets, as

shown by this report, is little less than remarkable. The net increase in weight per cadet, from the beginning of the season until April 15, was 10.92 pounds; in height, 4.11 inch; chest measurement, 2.36 inches; in chest expansion, 1.42 inches; and in waist measurement, 2.4 inches. In other words, all the cadets, under the wholesome routine of the New Mexico Military Institute, are developing along every line into healthy, sturdy American citizens.

Dr. Ingalls' report further shows that during the session it has not been necessary to perform any surgical work of any character, with the exception of the treatment of two slight fractures which occurred outside the line of military duty. He declares that the present routine of the school is producing such excellent results in the way of the physical development of the young men that he has no suggestions to offer in the way of improving the health of the students.

Borings from Philippines.
Lieutenant John J. Collier, a graduate of the New Mexico Military Institute, of the class of 1912, who is now stationed in the Philippine Islands, has sent to the school two Moro borings—large steel knives used by the savage Filipinos in dealing death to their enemies. The borings are encased in wooden shields and are extensively carved and decorated. They are highly prized by the school and have been placed in the cabinet of arms which is maintained in Los Hall, Lieutenant Collier has served in the Philippines for a number of years, and has established a record as an efficient officer. In addition to his military duties he has been placed in command of small provinces with duties which required him to act at times as governor, judge and jury.

Typical Western Boy.
While at the institute, Lieutenant Collier was captain of Company B. He graduated at the head of his class, receiving a commission as lieutenant in the Mexican National guard. He is a typical western boy, having been born in Texas and reared on a stock farm near Portales, N. M. He largely worked his way through the school.

Soon after his graduation from the New Mexico Military Institute, Mr. Collier was recommended for a lieutenancy in the regular army, but a position not being available he accepted service with the Philippine constabulary. He is much pleased with his work and has several times been mentioned as one of the most efficient and trustworthy officers in charge of American interests in the orient.

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Time to Re-tire?
(Buy Fisk)

WHY HE DOESN'T.

Billy Sunday says:
"I could preach sermons that would make the sun-chewing, face-painted manhood, high-ball-kussing, card-playing, mairied-waved society women say 'Oh, isn't Mr. Sunday a nice man?'"

He could but such sermons wouldn't pay Billy half as much as his present stage slashing howwash does. What Billy wants is the "filthy lucre" in large wads. And he gets it.

The Turk in Asia Minor is moving rapidly in front of a bear that walks like a man.

A QUAINT EPIGRAPH.
(Philadelphia Ledger.)
The following verses are inscribed on a tombstone in the churchyard at South Weald, Essex:
Our life is but a winter's day,
Some only breakfast and away,
Some to dinner stay and are well fed,
The oldest man but saps and goes to bed.
Large is his debt who lingers out the day,
Who goes the soonest has the least to pay.

WHAT A "STAKE" MEANS.

One of the elements making for strength and unity in the French nation is the investment of the people in their own securities. The average Frenchman is a landowner. A little piece of land to hold and till and bequeath to his child is his great ambition. The people, too, are loyal investors in government securities or savings funds. Thirty-six per cent of the entire French population are depositors in savings banks, as against twelve per cent in the United States.

The American desire to seek a shorter road to wealth militates

against the desire for a fixed habitation and a permanent investment. It has devalued the love of home and lessened the sense of responsible citizenship. No evolution of commerce or of politics has yet changed the age-long fact that a nation of small freeholders is best prepared to prosper either in peace or in war.

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