AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

The Albuquerque Morning Journal

Published by the

JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO.

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RALPH R. MULLIGAN,
50 Park Row, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice of Albuquerque, N. M., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Larger circulation than any other paper in New Mexico. The only paper in New Mexico issued every day in the year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Daily, by carrier or by mail, one month ..75
Daily, by carrier or by mail, one month ..75
Yearly, in advance $7.50

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS
Subscribers to the Journal when writing to have their paper changed to a new address must be sure to give the old address.

"The Morning Journal has a higher circulation rating than is accorded to any other paper in New Mexico." The American Newspaper Directory.

THE JOURNAL takes and prints sixty hours and thirty minutes of exclusive Associated Press leased wire service each week. No other newspaper published in New Mexico takes more than twenty-four hours of Associated Press service during the week.

SUNDAY.....SEPTEMBER 10, 1916

GETTING WHAT WE WANT.

Robert E. Putnes delivered an address at the formal opening of the University of New Mexico in which he told the students that if they wanted anything in reason, they could get it, provided it was right. The statement attracted wide attention and general discussion, and was agreed to by those who understood.

The head of a large business house in Detroit recently declared that any man of good address and fair intelligence, "who really wanted to," could earn $5,000 a year as a salesman or department executive.

To earn a salary of this size in this way requires a certain type of man. He must be a hard worker, physically able to devote himself to the business, and he need not necessarily be a man of broad and diversified outlook. In fact, such mental equipment would perhaps, at first, prove a hindrance rather than an advantage, for the reason that it would have a tendency to scatter his attention, which must be focussed with almost burning intensity.

In other words, to earn a salary of this size in this way, the man must sacrifice something. For this reason, doubtless, a great many strong men will be found in places of less financial return, because, in the positions they hold they can express themselves more to their liking.

The qualification the head of the Detroit business makes in his statement, that any man of good address and fair intelligence may earn this sum, is an important one. The qualifying words are these, "If he really wants to." That was what Mr. Putney said.

Men get what they want more often than one would suppose, but the want must be insistent, and subconscious as well as conscious. It must not be simply the thing a man wants, in the sense of something he would like to have, but it must permeate every stratum of his being, so that to attain it he will devote every bit of energy there is in him. If he spends himself on side issues, those things are also his want. His attention is divided, and the condition which insures success is not fulfilled.

How few men know really what they want and focus their forces on it! They are more inclined to drift, "taking the good things the gods provide" along the way. Half the secret of success consists in knowing what one really wants, and in concentrating for his attainment.

Many a man of real ability in certain lines decided that he wants to succeed, but he frittets away his time without concentrating his efforts on any one avenue of success. He tries many roads, but follows none of them persistently enough to get anywhere. He never brings himself to want any definite thing above every other thing. Consequently he is a failure.

THE WAY OF NEW STATES.

Like all new states, New Mexico masses political fights along personal lines. During territorial days the delegate to congress had no power to vote on any question in the national house, and he was allowed to speak only on matters pertaining immediately to the territory he represented. The governor of the territory and the judicial officers were appointed by the president, and the governor appointed the other state officers. Of course members of the territorial legislature were elected by the people, as were county officers.

But in the territorial government, there was no place where an election had the slightest influence on national politics hence everything was centered upon the personality of the candidate for legislative or elective office. There was nothing issued before the people at any time.

Since statehood was secured, things have changed as to the importance of the office. The candidates for both houses of congress represent definite principles of government. The republicans are striving to regain control of the United States senate and the democrats are trying to retain the control they now hold. The same is true of the lower house.

While the personal fitness of the man for the position sought is always a matter of importance in any contest, there is now the largest question of national policy to be considered.

In state politics the fight must always be largely one of the fitness of the candidate for the office he seeks. There is always some patronage to be bestowed, but it is doubtful usually whether such patronage helps more than it hurts a party. The men who get it imagine they have more than paid for it in party services, and, therefore, see no occasion for gratitude and the dozen applicants who are disappointed become sour and usually knock the party's appointing or recommending power.

Clean men always should be nominated for office—men clean both in private and in public life. But it is far more important, from the standpoint of national politics, as to what policies the candidate actually stands for.

WILSON'S INCONSISTENCIES.

The opponents of President Wilson are again digging up things said by him, years ago, in an effort to prove that his opinions now are not the same opinions he held then. Every man big enough to be president, or to be anything else worth while, changes his opinions as he grows in experience and mental grasp. After Sir Isaac Newton saw the apple fall, and began to think on why the apple fell, he changed his opinion, just as Saul of Tarsus changed his opinion and his life after his experience on the road to Damascus.

As against Woodrow Wilson of today, the following quotation from an address delivered to the graduating class of Princeton in 1909, is being circulated with real glee:

"You know what the usual standard of the employe is in our day. It is to give as little as he may for his wages. Labor is standardized by the trade union, and this is the standard to which it is meant to conform. No one is suffered to do more than the average workman can do. In some trades and handicrafts no one is suffered to do more than the least skillful of his fellows can do within the hours allotted to a day's labor, and no one can work out of hours at all or volunteer anything beyond the minimum.

"I need not point out how economically disastrous such a regulation of labor is. It is so unprofitable to the employer that in some trades it will presently not be worth his while to attempt anything at all. He had better stop altogether than operate at an ineffitable and invariable loss. The labor of America is rapidly becoming unprofitable under its present regulation by those who have determined to reduce it to a minimum. Our economic supremacy may be lost, because the country grows more and more full of unprofitable servants."

Also at a dinner given at the Waldorf hotel in 1907, Mr. Wilson said:

"We speak too exclusively of the capitalistic class. There is another as formidable an enemy to equality and freedom of opportunity as it is, and that is the class formed by the labor organizations and leaders of the country."

It is fortunate for the country that we have at the head of the government a man who is big enough not to hold to opinions when he has reasonable opportunity for learning that those opinions are wrong.

After Woodrow Wilson became governor of New Jersey, he changed many of his opinions, and after his election to the presidency he changed many more opinions. He has changed opinions from year to year as clearer vision has come to him because of changed environment.

According to Woodrow Wilson's critics, he never should express an opinion now not in harmony with an opinion he might have expressed when he graduated from college. To be sure, he has spent a lifetime in study of books, of boys, of men and of problems of government. But from all of this study, observation and experience, he never should have learned anything.

MONTOYA AND CONWAY.

There are many strong reasons for taking the office of county superintendent of public schools out of politics, and not a single good reason for keeping them in politics. As pointed out by the Journal some days ago, there is absolutely no reason why there should be a candidate in Bernalillo county against Superintendent Montoya. His record is so unassailably good, his popularity so well founded and general, that any opponent would be inglorious and deservedly defeated at the polls.

The same is true of Superintendent John Conway of Santa Fe county. He has made a high record for efficiency in his office, and the schools of the county never were one-tenth as good as now. They are delivering the goods as the people of all New Mexico know. Why there should Superintendent Conway be subjected to the annoyance of a political contest for the position to which he has been nominated and will be elected?

Let the politicians of Bernalillo and Santa Fe counties show their good sense by placing no candidate in the field against Montoya and Conway.

THE NATIONAL GUARD LESSON.

It is probable that the national guard, concentrated on the border, will be mustered out before election day. Fifteen thousand men have already been returned to their homes and it is announced that others are to follow quickly.

The mobilization has been worth far more than the cost in time and money. It has allowed the war department and the nation to see the defects of the army, in men and equipment. It demonstrated to the country at large that we were naked before any enemy which might choose to attack us. We are remedying the condition as rapidly as possible.

None of us believe in militarism. All of us who are not blinded by a false sentiment or by lack of patriotism want preparedness for defense both on land and sea.

What is the army? It is the embodiment of the might of the nation. It is the final word, the resolver of all doubts, the severer of those gordian knots which neither statesmanship nor any other wisdom can untie.

Instinctively, all men in all ages have recognized this ultimate function and supremacy of the army. Not alone have the conquerors revered the army. Freemen everywhere have had cause to do so. Every republic has owed its existence to the employment of armed force, and those in existence today owe to it their preservation.

The army under Lincoln saved our own republic on many a stricken and many a victorious field, and those who saw that army on its last review in Washington caught something of awe from the might of the nation there disclosed by the soldiers of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Thomas. It was a vision of the nation, sovereign, dominant, triumphant.

The army of a righteous nation is the agent of God's justice upon wrongdoers, of his mercy to those who do right.

With Scissors and Paste

THE THINKER.

Back of the beating hammer
By which the steel is wrought,
Back of the workshops clamor
The seeker may find the Thought,
The thought that is ever Master
Of iron and steam and steel,
That rises above disaster
And tramples it under heel.

The drudge may fret and tinker
Or labor with lusty blows,
But back of him stands the Thinker,
The clear-eyed man who knows,
For into each plow or saber,
Each piece and part and whole,
Must go the brains of labor,
Which gives the work a soul.

Might of the roaring boiler,
Force of the engine's thrust,
Strength of the sweating toiler,
Greatly in these we trust,
But back of them stand the schemers,
The Thinker who drives things through,
Back of the job—the Dreamer
Who's making the dream come true.

—Berton Braley.

LOUIS W. HILL'S PROGRAM.

(Louis W. Hill in Chicago Herald.)

I shall never be a figure on Broadway or even on La Salle street, but shall continue to operate railroads out of St. Paul the best I know how, and have the boys just call me "Louie" and look after trifling affairs like rolling stock, road beds, promotion of agricultural and mining conditions along our rights of way, and try not to work too hard—say not more than 12 or 14 hours a day.

A CAUSE FOR TEARS.

Ah, gentle dames, it gars me greet
To think how monie counsels sweet,
How monie lengthened, sage advices
The husband frae the wife despises.

—Burns.

A STUDY OF MAETERLINCK.

(New York Evening Post.)

Somebody once said that a philosophic system only needed a poet to transform it into a religion. Maeterlinck has lared this part for modern skepticism. Deeply religious in spirit himself, he has given to pragmatism, that doctrine of the fluidity of all human values, an atmosphere of sacredness of mystery, and, finally, of pathos, which might well win men to worship at an altar that serves no deity but empty air.

In "Maurice Maeterlinck" Macdonald Clark, analyzing the Belgian's moral idea, reaches very much this conclusion. Maeterlinck deeply feels, Clark maintains, the mystery of life. It is perhaps his dominant passion, what in the middle ages would have turned him into a Carthusian monk. But when Maeterlinck seeks for explanations he is the skeptical scientist. A personal God does not exist for him, nor a just fate, but only fatality running counter to justice. There is nothing eternal except man's groping forward to some better state, dimly foreshadowed. Even moral law ceases to be a constant quantity, and there remains only the attention and desire of doing right as what one recognizes as the better course. And finally there is instinct, the subconscious, which hypercrinds all other human forces in power, surpasses conscious morality, and will power, and is in animals really molds our lives.

Here, in a way, although Clark does not make the point, is where Maeterlinck's mysticism and rationalism meet on common ground. To the Belgian poet instinct is the underlying principle, scientific and moral, of life. Hence his pointing to the social order of the bees as a model to man, who is governed by the caprice of individual will. Hence also the feeling in all his plays of the futility of all individual's struggle against his own instincts or the instinct of the universe.

Here, if anywhere you feel that Maeterlinck reconciles the injustice of life, of Cordelia done to death by the wicked outlets, with our sense of eternal right. Some mysterious intent of life is working towards a fulfillment which the finite mind of the victim can not see.

ALL ABOUT SMITH.

There is no truth in the legends that Smith draws his name and blood from Shem, son of Noah, whose descendants stole their patronymic successively—Shemit, Shmit, Smith; or from the mythical Pharaoh Smithosis of the Theban line of kings.

The name has its root in remote Saxon times, in the word "smitan" (to smite) when it was borne by every man who earned an honest living by his arm muscles, whether as blacksmith, wheelwright, carpenter or mason.

Every Smith is a member of the greatest clan in all the world, for almost every civilized land has its army of fellow Smiths in as many different guises—from the Russian Smitlowski to the Spanish Smithas, and from the Icelandic Smithson to the Mexican Smith.

In our own little islands the Smith stand alone at the head of the clan-lists, even Jones, Brown and Robinson must pay homages to them. In England, of every 72 persons you meet one writes his name "Smith;" in Scotland the proportion is still greater, strange to say—one in every 56, while even in Ireland Smith takes fifth place on the list, beaten only by the Murphys, Kellys, Sullivans and Walshes.

In England and Wales there are more Smiths than there are people of all names in six one of thirty counties; they outnumbered the entire population of Oxfordshire by more than two to one. In Scotland there are Smith enough to repeople the four counties, Bute, Kinross, Nairn and Sutherland, with a few thousands to spare.

In England and Wales there are approximately 880 bearers of any one surname, on an average. The Smiths alone number more than 400,000, or 500 times as many.

This great family can boast of more men of distinction who have helped to make our empire what it is than the bearers of any other name.

There is one Smith who wears a viceroy's coronet; another who recently died was Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, one of the most famous pioneers of the empire. Five Smiths and one Smyth help to make our laws in the house of commons.

In the roll of our baronets there are half a dozen Smiths, to say nothing of one Smythe and one Smijth, and no fewer than 31 of the name are entitled to the knightly prefix "Sir." In the gallant roll of D. S. O.'s 18 Smiths figure and half a dozen have won the Cross for Valor, in addition to one Smyth and one Smythe, V. C.'s.

The ladysmiths are no less notable than their menfolk, although their achievements are less known; but there is scarcely a walk in life in which they have not acquitted themselves at least as well as those of any other surname. And today, it may interest those who wish to ally themselves with this wonderful family, there are over 60,000 spinsters of the name, all between the ages of 20 and 24, and most of them highly desirable as life partners.

:: About Books ::

The author of "Socialized Germany," Frederick Howe, is commissioner of immigration at the port of New York and is a well known writer of democracy. In this book Dr. Howe devotes his energies to marshaling and analyzing the social benefits that have grown out of Germany's unique system of state socialism, and to indication how some of these methods might be adopted in the United States without injury to our democratic ideals. His chief point is that the "German peril" for us is a peace peril and that we may have to meet it industrially with an inferior organization when the war is over. Among the contents of the book are: The background of modern Germany; the economic foundation of class rule; the theory and extent of state socialism; the state owned railways; caring for the unemployed; housing and industrial courts; social insurance and social democracy; governing cities by experts; municipal land ownership and housing projects, and the German conception of the state.

This is a readable book, which is full of valuable information. The author very plainly differentiates finely between the good and bad effect of the opposing theories of individualism and paternalism. The German idea of the state, the resulting benefit to the community, in a general high standard of comfort and welfare, when one moves about the country, strikes all alike favorably. But there are certain results to the individual which can only be recognized by long sojourn among the people as one of themselves.

"The Best Short Stories of 1915," edited by Edward J. O'Brien. That is a nervy thing to do and say now, isn't it? The best short stories published in America in 1915 chosen from 2,200 short stores published in American magazines. He divided these into three groups—a discard group of stories that showed neither distinction of form nor vitality of substance; a group of stories that showed one or the other of these achievements, and a group that showed both. From the latter he selected ninety-three stories that he considered as achieving an organic blending of these two qualities, and from these he has picked out the twenty stories he has here published. It is not often (the reading habits of the public being what they are) that a book of short stories warrants an emphatic and unconditional recommendation to all and sundry from the devil's advocate, the reviewer of books, but from every point of view from that of actual probabilities of reading enjoyment to be derived from it by all sorts of readers, from the vivid and varied concernment of the life it contains and from real literary interest this is a book to be read and enjoyed by everyone.

Notes of Interest From State Museum

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL)

Santa Fe, Sept. 9.—Two artists of renown are about to join the Santa Fe art colony. Randall Phipps, noted not only as an artist but also as an engraver, arrived today to stay with Burt Harwood. He will visit Taos with the Harwoods, having like they, come from Paris when the war broke out. Previous to that he had resided in Paris for some fifteen years. The other artist is Warren E. Rollins who will spend the winter in Santa Fe. Mrs. Rollins and two daughters having already arrived here to look for a suitably furnished house.

Two publications of unusual interest have been received by the Museum library, "The Value of Poetry in the Schools," by Roger Henwoe Mullen, published by Colorado college, and "The Archaeological Bulletin," published by the International Society of Archaeologists.

Sylvanus G. Morley expects to leave tomorrow on his lecture tour on the Pacific coast returning here the latter part of the month to lecture to the Santa Fe society of the Archaeological Institute. His lecture will be illustrated and the subject is "Hunting Maya Hieroglyphs in the Guatamalan Jungles."

The following registered at the museum: F. Hosaka, Tokio, Japan; W. Slingsby, York, England; H. Hobbie, Mary Hobbie, Herbert Hobbie, Jr., Liberal, Kan.; Roy W. Connolly, Troy Connolly, Mrs. C. V. Harris, Portales; Dr. Wheeler Mainford, Okla.; Melvin H. Oetkin, Corwell, Mich.; C. H. Goodwin, Gladwin, Mich.; E. D. Brombam, H. S. Ayer, T. J. Farrell, New York; Charles Villa, F. Parroni, Anton Penaya, Joe Marketti, Madrid; James H. Lewis, Albuquerque, Col. P. H. Smith, C. N. Cotton, Los Angeles; Miss Hadden, Miss Tennant, Albuquerque; J. D. Kavanaugh, Ignacio E. Kavanaugh, Las Vegas; Milton Davidson, Belen; Miss Madden, Mrs. E. W. Tennent, Albuquerque; L. M. Graham, Hutchins, Tex.

New Bridge for Socorro County.

Santa Fe, Sept. 9.—A steel span bridge will be built across the Grisso at Reserve, Socorro county, according to word received today from the board of county commissioners. Bids were opened this morning for a bridge across the Canadian at Loftus in Quay county.

Electrocuted While Ironing.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 8.—Mrs. Angela Teury, mother of five children, was electrocuted while using an electric iron in her home here today. An investigation of the cause of the high voltage which made the fatality possible is being made.

LIFE HISTORY OF CODLING MOTH BEING COMPILED

Investigation of Great Importance to Apple and Pear Growers Being Conducted at State College.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL)

State College, N. M., Sept. 9.—There are a great many places of much interest at the New Mexico Agricultural college. The place of greatest interest to the fruit grower, especially the man who raises apples and pears, is the codling moth breeding cage at the horticultural farm, a short distance from the college campus. To the average man the codling moth is a mere worm, or insect, whose habits are unknown and of no importance. The worm is a terror to the fruit grower, however, and extermination of the pest forever would be a happy event.

The mission of the agricultural college being to help the farmer and the fruit raiser, extensive experiments have been made with a view to the elimination of the codling moth as a discouraging factor in the fruit industry.

The research work is being done on a large scale and requires the keeping of many records. Last year nearly 4,000 moths were used in the study of their habits. This year the work is to be even more extensive, and Dr. George E. Ladd, president of the college, announces that the horticultural department planning to publish all codling moth data in bulletin form some time during the winter. A. B. Fite of the agricultural college has prepared the following interesting description of the life and habits of the codling moth:

The larvae used in studying the life history of the moth are secured by fastening cloth bands around the the trees about six inches or a foot above the ground. The codling moth larvae, or little flesh colored worms that eat into apples and pears, causing them to fall from the trees, leave the fruit, and go down the tree, hunting for a place to hide, readily collecting under the bands.

Every three days all larvae are collected from the bands and dropped into a quart jar containing a few cocoon racks, which are filled with little cells. The larvae enter these cells and seal themselves in by spinning their cocoon. In about four days after leaving the fruit, the larvae change into the pupae (chrysalis stage) and are quite inactive for about ten days. Then, all of a sudden, their skin pops open and out comes a pretty little brown colored moth with golden spots on the tip of its wings. This is the famous codling moth. It is very wild and flies principally at night.

Each day all new moths are collected and put into a half-gallon tron jar or a screen breeding case, which has been filled with fresh apple leaves upon which the moths deposit their eggs. The leaves are changed from the jars each day and a record made of the number of eggs laid. All leaves containing eggs are put into a screen protector and placed in a jar, which is then filled with apples. After about five days the eggs hatch and the little larvae crawl out onto the apples and eat into them. These apples are then taken out of the jars and a record made of the number of larvae that have hatched and entered them, and are placed in another jar with a few cocoon racks. The larvae eat into the core of the apples and feed until grown, which is about twenty days. They then come out and enter the cocoon racks. They are then again at the starting point, and a complete record of the life cycle has been obtained.

From the investigations it is learned how many broods of codling moths there are each year, and when the maximum is. This knowledge enables experts at the college to figure a spraying schedule which will be so timed as to make each application of spray kill the greatest possible number of worms.

This year the college is using a spraying schedule based upon last year's life history work. The apples have not yet been picked, but the Bartlett pears were picked and shipped recently. The spraying results obtained on the pears are very encouraging. In one series of fifty trees, the pears ran 99 per cent sound. A few unsprayed trees left for a check ran 67 per cent sound. In some of the unsprayed pear orchards 59 per cent of the fruit was wormy.

Transcript of Record Completed.

Santa Fe, Sept. 9.—A transcript of record in the case of Morgan O. Llewellyn, for the use of and benefit of the state of New Mexico, against W. N. Heger et al, was today completed preliminary to the collection of $6,095.75 to be credited on the judgment for $64,289.11, the $6,957.75 having been remitted from Lafayette county, received as garnishee of Hager.

Of Interest to Women.

Santa Fe, Sept. 9.—Attorney General Frank W. Clancy today ruled upon request of Mrs. Laura Wilson Johnson of Pidonia hot spring, Sierra county, that women are not eligible to any offices except those specifically enumerated in the state constitution, county school superintendent or school director.

Results from Journal Want Ads.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

Is a medicinal whiskey for temperate use that helps put new life into you.

"Get Duffy's and Keep Well"

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Engineers—Founders—Machinists
Castings in Iron, Brass, Bronze, Aluminum. Electric Motors, Oil Engines, Pumps and Irrigation.
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Constipation the Father of Many Ills.

Of the numerous ills that affect humanity a large share start with constipation. Keep your bowels regular and they may be avoided. When a laxative is needed take Chamberlain's Tablets. They not only move the bowels but improve the appetite and strengthen the digestion. Obtainable everywhere.

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Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter s Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.
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THIS BANK COMMENCED BUSINESS APRIL 18, 1904

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Nov. 10, 1907 ..... $853,087.34
Nov. 10, 1909 ..... $1,050,341.05
Nov. 10, 1911 ..... $1,269,625.54
Nov. 10, 1913 ..... $1,733,838.68
Nov. 10, 1915 ..... $2,045,277.97
June 30, 1916 ..... $2,214,618.18

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