AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

The Albuquerque Morning Journal

Published by the

JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO.

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RALPH R. MILLIGAN,
25 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 75c
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.

MONDAY....SEPTEMBER 11, 1916

THE MAINE ELECTIONS TODAY.

"As Maine goes, so goes the nation," is an old but not infallible statement. The election in the Pine Tree state is looked upon with more than usual interest this year because it is expected to give the first positive tip as to how "the cat will jump" in the nation next November.

The result of Maine's vote will be regarded as indicative of the drift of sentiment in the eastern states, or it may show no drift at all. Normally, the republicans have a plurality of about 10,000 in Maine. Sometimes more. If the plurality this year is above that figure, and below 15,000, it will indicate that the republicans and progressives are united pretty solidly, and the Hughes supporters will have some justification for hailing it as an augury of republican victory in November. Should a plurality of more than 20,000 be secured, it would mostly surely point to Wilson's defeat.

On the other hand, if the democrats should carry the state even by a small plurality, the defeat of Hughes would be clearly indicated, and nothing short of a miracle could prevent such result. If the democrats should lose the state by less than 10,000 they would have cause for rejoicing.

The results in Maine will give a tip on several questions now worrying political leaders. If the German-Americans mean to "knife President Wilson, such purpose will be disclosed in tomorrow's elections. Likewise, it will become known fairly well as to whether the administration's Mexican policy will be an asset or a liability next November. No one knows today whether the present prosperity will overcome the memory of the depression which existed in the country before the European war burst upon the world in 1914.

Because of the significance of the results in Maine, a great campaign has been waged by both the republicans and the democrats. Nearly 200 set speeches have been made and tons of literature have been distributed. The biggest speakers of the nation have toured the state, and the precincts have been organized as probably never before.

Former President Roosevelt and Candidate Hughes have spoken in the state for the republicans, and a number of democratic senators and nearly all of the cabinet officers have spoken for the democrats. Each side has strained every nerve, and both sides claim certain victory. Which of the conflicting claims is the better based, we have no means of guessing. The story will be told only when the votes are counted.

A Wisconsin girl wrote some love-words on eggs which she was shipping by parcel post, and an uncomfortable government compelled her to pay first-class postage on the package. Also it is not reported that she drew a response from a single lonely millionaire.

HUGHES LOSING GROUND.

It is neither more nor less than the truth to say that the Hughes campaign speeches have been disappointing to his friends and gratifying to those who wish him failure on election day. His address of acceptance was astonishingly poor. It was believed however that he would be able to make a better showing on less formal occasions, and that he would retrieve himself on his western tour. But his speeches have not improved. What was thought to be an accident at the beginning of his campaign has become a habit. He has made a poor impression everywhere he has gone, and the Associated Press has carried only brief summaries of his speeches simply for the reason that he has said little worth putting on the wire.

He has criticized the Wilson administration, but he never has told, at any time, what he would have done in the circumstances. He has said, "If I had been president I would have protected American citizens in Mexico" but he never has told anyone how that protection would have been extended. He has complained that incompetent men had been appointed to office, but he failed to show where inefficiency had resulted from such appointments. The democrats say there have been no incompetents named by the Wilson administration.

Mr. Hughes has talked vaguely of the unpreparedness of the country for defense, but the democrats retort that they have made the first intelligent and comprehensible move in that direction since the civil war, and that the republicans did nothing for defense, though they had control of the government thirty-nine of the fifty years that have elapsed since the war between the north and the south ended. The period of republican control was as recent as all of the years from March 4, 1897, to March 4, 1913. Seven of those years Roosevelt was in the White House.

It is not putting it too strong to say that there are fifty men in New Mexico who could have made a better showing of statesmanship than Mr. Hughes has displayed since he opened his campaign. Before he began talking, it was believed that the republican and democratic nominees were men of much the same caliber. No one holds that opinion now.

In his address before a large crowd in front of the Alvarado hotel, William Jennings Bryan, last Saturday, made some telling points against Candidate Hughes, as well as some very strong ones for the re-election of Woodrow Wilson. Mr. Bryan said Mr. Hughes had charged that Mr. Wilson had removed experienced diplomats and had filled their places with inexperienced men. He pointed out that no man in the diplomatic service dares take any position on any question until he first has been instructed by the state department as to the wishes of the government, and added that Mr. Hughes was an inexperienced man in governmental affairs while President Wilson was a man of experience, who has made good; therefore, Mr. Hughes was inconsistent when he wanted himself, an inexperienced man, given the place now held by a man of experience and ability and unquestioned integrity.

Mr. Hughes should have known from the beginning that his attack upon the democratic appointments, because experienced republicans had been displaced in service not under the civil service law, would be instantly turned against his own aspirations. But Mr. Hughes has often spoken twice before he has thought once.

Indications are that the straw hat will still be popular in Albuquerque when fair time comes this year, even if the paragraphers in less favored climates have already commenced to resurrect their annual jibes.

HARD TO SWALLOW.

In his speech opening the Maine campaign, Colonel Roosevelt said that the task laid upon the president of the United States at the opening of the great European war in 1914, "was not an especially difficult or dangerous one," and that if the right man (doubtless Colonel Roosevelt) had been president "there would probably have been no invasion of Belgium, no fears of a like fate to terrorize other small nations, no torpedoing of merchant vessels, no bombarding of hospitals and churches, no massacring of women and children, no murder of Miss Cavell, no attempted extermination of the Armenian and Syrian Christians."

Somehow, we find it just a little difficult to swallow all this.

A German officer says London will be destroyed before the last of the year. That would hardly pay Germany, even as an example of frightfulness.

THE ALLIES SLOWLY WINNING.

The new phase of the war, according to the German chancellor, is one of pure defense for the central empires. The day for terrific drives such as characterized the rush of von Kluck toward Paris, in 1914, and of von Mackensen from the crest of the Carpathians through Poland and into Russia, itself, a year later, and through Serbia and Montenegro, still a little later, has passed.

The allies are slowly pounding the Teutons and blasting a way through their defenses, here and there, preparatory to the final smashing drive. The attack upon Verdun now has definitely failed. As the Journal predicted, when the first ten days of unprecedented assault failed, Verdun was to the Kaiser about the same that Gettysburg was to the southern confederacy.

Kitchener predicted when the war commenced that it would last at least three years. He said the first two years would be fought chiefly by France and Russia, and that the third year Great Britain would lead the allies in the great struggle. The third year is now on, and England has in the field about 2,000,000 more men than France. They are armed and drilled men, and are leading the fighting on the Somme.

But Great Britain is not leading Russia. The czar's armies are on the sands of the sea shore, on the leaves of the forest. Thanks to Japan and the United States, the Russians are well armed, and are moving relentlessly over a front of 800 miles, from the Baltic sea to the shores of the Black sea. Also they are battling the Turks over a 600-mile front in Asia, and forces of them are fighting with the French in the west, with the French, British, Italians and Serbians from Saloniki, and with the Rumanians in Transylvania.

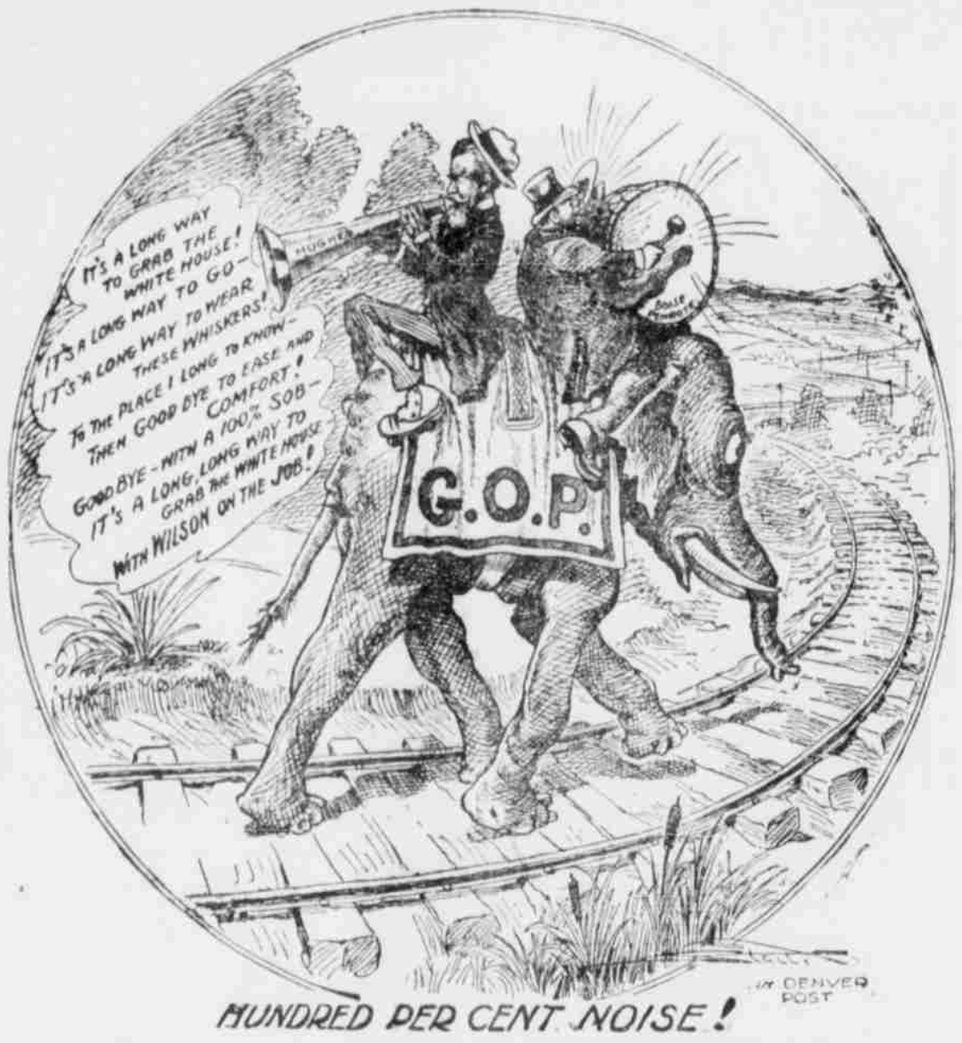
On all of these fronts the Teutons and their allies are giving ground, at some points slowly and at others swiftly. Also the Austrians are gradually yielding to the pressure of the Italians, who are moving steadily toward Trieste.

Now and then there will be successes scored by the Germans, the Austrians, the Turks and the Bulgarians, but such successes will be only temporary gains and of no consequence in the final outcome. The end may be reached next year or the year following, but there is no doubt as to what that end will be.

The Pine Tree state has the center of the stage today. Such things as battles between a few million men in Europe must be content with playing second fiddle.

A New Jersey woman advertises a reward of $5 for a missing husband. He must be more valuable about the house than the average breed.

It looks as though the Dardanelles might be opened before the Panama canal is able to pass ships of source proportions.



HUNDRED PER CENT NOISE!

With Scissors and Paste

AURORAS OF ICELAND.

During the last two months there have been some magnificent auroras visible here at Akureyri, notably during the former half of October and the latter half of November. From November 13 to 22 the auroras were extremely brilliant. Those of the 15th were particularly beautiful. Words alone cannot describe their beauty. Between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening of that day there appeared suddenly a stream, or wave, of light above the horizon. The latter is formed by a wide range of mountains 1,100 meters high and fifteen kilometers distant, while along the eastern horizon runs a beam about 1,000 feet in height and six kilometers distant. The arc of auroras crossed the sky just beneath the Great Bear (Great Major) constellation and remained there growing in brightness for a few moments, resembling an immense fend or fringe of light, made up of dazzling lances or shears of ethereal flame moving from east to west and west to east like a vast line of infantry. Then, this arc was paralleled by another which crossed the Little Major constellation, a third crossed the polestar, a fourth crossed the south (Alkureyri is situated on 65 degrees 10 minutes north latitude) a fifth a seventh are crossed by the Pleiades. The seven arcs formed a bridge of continually moving light completely across the heavens.

This continued for some ten to fifteen minutes, during which time the auroras assumed at times various colors reflected to the moonlight. Thus the most northerly arc faded away, and also the most southerly arcs, but the second, the third and the fourth arcs remained a few moments longer, when they broke up and rolled themselves into a vast spiral of dazzling light which outshone the stars and hid from view the cirrus clouds immediately above it.

A similar though less brilliant display arrested the eye on the 14th, the 15th and up to the 20th of November, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, on the 21st, three young men of this town saw, about 8.15 to 8.20 in the evening, a brilliant stream of light darting above the eastern horizon, and then form an arc of light across the sky just above the Great Bear, but below the pole star. After remaining a few minutes the arc rolled itself up into a spiral light of great brilliancy which displayed all the colors of the rainbow.

From 6.30 until 8.30 that evening I myself observed some very brilliant auroras but the rainbow tints were not generally visible, these being confined to the north and south.

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hill and sky and stars, come over the boy, and he stood and looked around. An owl hooted, and it was not a cheerful sound. The men were all asleep and the conditions were lonely enough, but there was no feeling of loneliness, for with the sense of the grandeur of creation came the sense very real and strong of the Creator's presence. In lavish imagination I could see "as Almighty hand, shaping the hills and scooping out the valleys, spreading the sky and making trees, animals and men."

"Thirty years later I camped alone in the open air on the banks of the Gila. It was a clear and moonlight night. The campfire was low, for the Apaches were on the warpath. An owl again hooted, but again in all loneliness was dispelled by a sense of the Creator's presence, and the night of long ago by the Pecos of came into my mind; and with it came the question: What is the difference to my mind between the Creator's presence now and then? To the heart, it was very like, but to the mind very different. Now no great hand was showing things from without. But God was everywhere reaching down through long lines of forces and shaping and controlling things from within. I had been traveling six day by mountains of lava which had cooled long ages ago, and over grounds which the sea now far off had left on its beaches, and with the geologist's hand revealed the lava still glowing and flowing and the sea still ruffling its pebbles on its beaches. But now I knew that it was by forces within the earth that the lava was poured out, and that the waves which rattled the pebbles were driven by the wind, and the wind by the sun's heat. And the forces the earth and the heat within the sun came from still farther within. Inward, always inward, the search for the original energy and law carried my mind, for He whose will is the source of all force, and whose thought is the source of all law, is on the inside of the universe. The kingdom of God is within you."

FARMER BOY MAKES FORTUNE.

Frank M. Jones of Oneida county, New York, a former boy, has become very wealthy through developing his hobby that fancy stock pays better than ordinary cattle. His father was a farmer of the old school who thought that cows were cows, and only after a bitter wrangle was persuaded to sell his herd. For the price of thirty cows young Jones purchased two heifers of excellent lineage and fed and groomed them with his own hands until they reached maturity. One of the two had a calf that was christened Pontiac Lass. When Pontiac Lass first began to yield milk, it was plain to see that she was an extraordinary animal. Finally he asked group of dairy experts to look her over. The result was three world's records for milk and butter. Frank Jones now has the animals valued at conservatory more than $250,000, but Pontiac Lass still holds the championship. Her laws are those aristocrats. Their lives are heavily insured and at the first sign of illness a veterinary hurries to attend them. His experience is a practical demonstration of the most up-to-date dairying methods and profits to be won from fancy stock raising. It is particularly striking when we remember that the total initial capital for the venture was not more than $1,400.

THE CREATOR'S PRESENCE.

G. T. Ridly in "The New World."—"Since in early boyhood" says a working geologist, "I left a lumberman's camp at night to go to the brook for water. It was a clear cold moonlight night, and very still, except for the distant murmuring of the Pemiscot rapids. A sense of the grandeur of the forest and rivers, of the

BACKACHE IS A WARNING

Albuquerque People Should Not Neglect Their Kidneys.

Backache is often nature's most frequent signal of weakened kidneys. To cure the pains and aches, to remove the lameness when it arises from weakened kidneys, you must reach the cause—the kidneys. If you have pain through the small of your back, urinary disorders, headaches, dizzy spells, or are nervous and depressed, start treating the kidneys with a tested kidney remedy.

Doan's Kidney Pills have been proved good and are especially for weak kidneys. Doan's have been used in kidney trouble for over 50 years. Read Albuquerque testimony.

J. M. Vickrey, plumber, 1004 N. Eleventh St., Albuquerque, says: "I don't hesitate to recommend Doan's Kidney Pills for backache and kidney trouble. In my case they brought immediate relief from backache. I know of another case where Doan's Kidney Pills brought positive relief from backache, due to weak kidneys."

Price, 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Vickrey had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

WHEN YOU WAKE UP DRINK GLASS OF HOT WATER

Wash the poisons and toxins from system before putting more food into stomach.

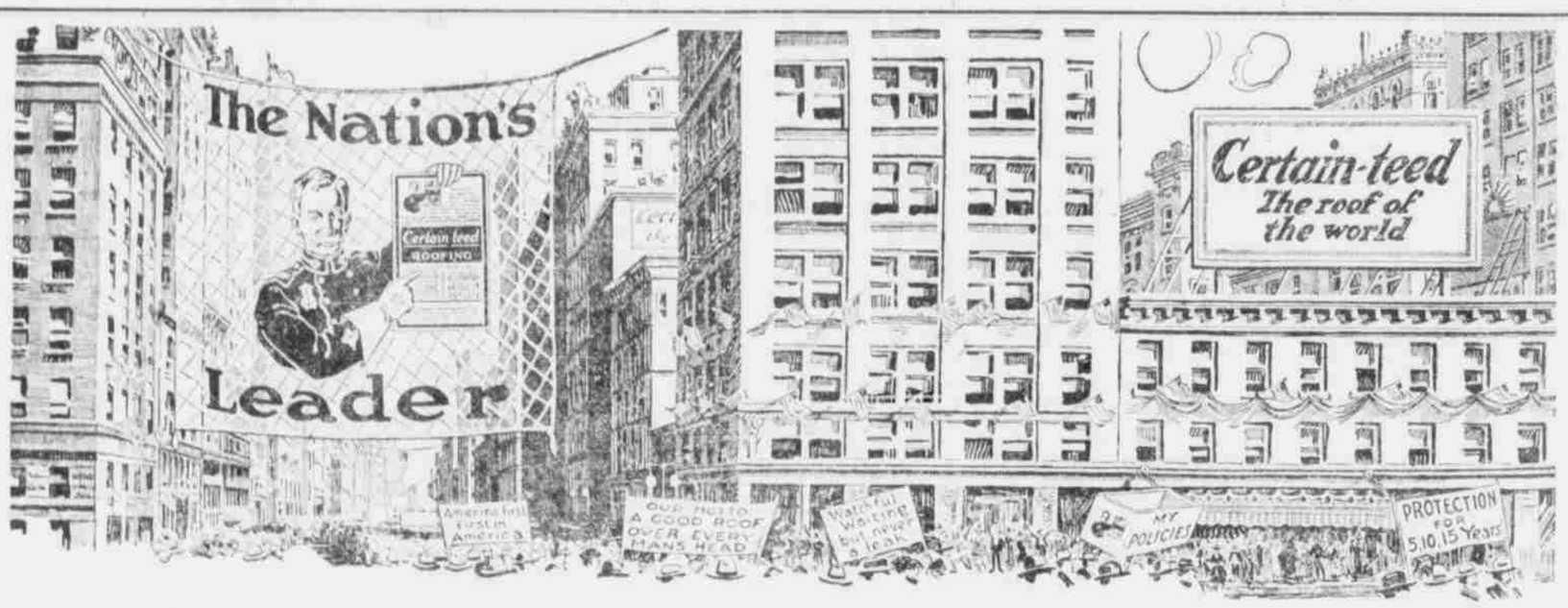
Says inside-bathing makes anyone look and feel clean, sweet and refreshed.

Wash yourself on the inside before breakfast like you do on the outside. This is vastly more important because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood, causing illness, while the bowel pores do.

For every ounce of food and drink taken into the stomach, nearly an ounce of waste material must be carried out of the body. If this waste material is not eliminated day by day it quickly ferments and generates poisons, gases and toxins which are absorbed or sucked into the blood stream, through the lymph ducts which should suck only nourishment to sustain the body.

A splendid health measure is to drink, before breakfast each day, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it, which is a harmless way to wash these poisons, gases and toxins from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, thus cleansing, sweetening and freshening the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach.

A quarter pound of limestone phosphate costs but very little at the drug store but is sufficient to make anyone an enthusiast on inside-bathing. Men and women who are accustomed to wake up with a dull, aching head, have furred tongue, bad taste, nasty breath, sallow complexion, others who have bilious attacks, acid stomach or constipation are assured of pronounced improvement in both health and appearance shortly.



Keeping up with the procession is not enough for the General—he must lead. And lead he does—in volume, quality and price. The General's leadership is due to the enormous resources at his command—the five *m's* of modern manufacturing—men, money, mills, machinery and materials.

Men who have learned the roofing business through years of practical experience are in charge of every department of the business. Men who have made a life study of the blending of asphalts comprise the General's Board of Expert Chemists.

Money—the means to promote efficiency, increase out-put, reduce cost, prevent waste—is at the General's call in abundance.

Mills—the largest roofing mills in the world are the General's. They are advantageously located at points where cost of fuel, access to raw materials and quick distribution of of finished products are most favorable.

Machinery—the most modern known to the roofing business, equips each of the General's enormous mills. Not a dollar is left unspent which would speed up production, increase quality or lower costs.

Materials—the food of the mills—is bought by the General in enormous quantities and stored. This means the pick of the market and favorable buying, and no loss from idle machinery, due to shortage of materials.

Thus the success of CERTAIN-TEED *Roofing* is no secret, but is due to a combination of resources and experience without parallel in the roofing business.

CERTAIN-TEED is made of the best quality roofing felt, thoroughly saturated with a scientific blend of soft asphalts, the formula of the General's board of expert chemists. It is then coated with a blend of harder asphalts, which keeps the inner saturation soft and prevents the drying-out so destructive to the ordinary roof.

CERTAIN-TEED is guaranteed for 5, 10 or 15 years, according to ply (1, 2 or 3). Experience proves that it lasts longer.

CERTAIN-TEED is made in rolls; also in slate-surfaced shingles. There is a type of CERTAIN-TEED for every kind of building, with flat or pitched roof, from skyscraper to small residence or out-building.

CERTAIN-TEED is sold by responsible dealers all over the world, at reasonable prices. Investigate it before you decide on any type of roof.

General Roofing Manufacturing Company
World's Largest Manufacturer of Roofings and Building Papers

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