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FATHERLY ADVICE.

Millionaire Stokes of New York is bookkeeper who charges that a couple of young and exceedingly good looking girls tried to shoot him when he visited them in their apartments, declares that he was interested only in giving them fatherly advice.

The first thing Brother Stokes should have included in his fatherly advice to these good looking girls was to beware of just such old codgers as himself. The second thing he should have put into his patriarchal advice was that an old galoot who has no better sense than to be "worked" by a couple of good looking dameels without visible means of support, didn't have brains enough to give fatherly or any other kind of advice worth listening to.

Brother Stokes does not make a hit with the public in his role. It was wrong to shoot him, but someone should have administered a swift kick in about the same region where he received a pellet of lead.

Granting that all Brother Stokes says was true, and that he had nothing but the most philanthropic motives in respect to these young ladies, he still puts himself in the position of being considerable of an ass.

It is fair to surmise that the young ladies, who were exceedingly good looking, handsomely dressed and inclined to evening dinners, cold bottles and the like, could look out for themselves.

New York is full of girls, honest, decent and in need of help. They are working in factories, stores and all over the city for pittances and a little assistance from some philanthropic millionaire would do much to lighten their load.

Moreover, they probably would be decent enough to accept such assistance from Brother Stokes or most any other kind old gent without the informality of having him visit them in their apartments and without plugging him full of pistol bullets after he had dispensed his gifts.

The trouble with fatherly advice is the sort of girls on whom it is bestowed.

A WIFE AND WIVES.

It would be a great pleasure to have an opportunity to turn the hose on Mrs. Theodore P. Shonts, whose name has been figuring in the newspaper headlines for several days.

Mrs. Shonts represents a type of American woman which is disgusting to sensible people all over the world. Women like Mrs. Shonts are responsible for the fact that the word "American" is received with a sneer in Europe. The females of her stripe go chasing over England and France and Italy, making monkeys of themselves, and so the idea holds that American women are all snobs, willing to pay any price for social honors.

When Mrs. Shonts married her husband he was without prospects and poor. He developed unsuspected genius as a business man, and became rich, and then abnormally rich, to his own undoing. Had he remained poor, he might have been a happy man, with the comfortable family relations of the ordinary American citizen. His wife might have been a sane and sensible matron, taking a wholesome pleasure in her housekeeping and perhaps swelling up a little occasionally in a pardonable way over the success of her linen social or pink tea.

But as Shonts accumulated money his wife became possessed of a feverish desire to become a personage in society. American society wasn't large enough for her; it was contracted by pent-up Utica, and such things. She wanted to be an international figure and began plying the game to that end. She had a daughter, and succeeded in purchasing an anemic French duke for the girl, and since the duke was lassoed the old woman has been trucking back and forth across the ocean in a ridiculous and disgusting way, advertising herself and her captured duke at both ends of the line.

Shonts must have been tempted, time and again, to take her into the basement and dress her down with a buggy whip, but he is a retiring, shy man, and he probably felt that he couldn't beat his wife without getting his name in the papers. It seems possible that he is tired of her foolishness at last, for she is said to have brought suit for separate maintenance, with a demand for all kinds of money. If Theodore has any sense he will agree to almost anything to get rid of her, for such a wife makes life a small hell for any man.

If you are one of the thousands of great American men, happily married to a good, sensible wife, think how lucky you are. Then think of Shonts.

A WASTE OF TIME.

Gen. W. H. Bixby, chief of engineers in charge of the work of raising the Maine, in all probability is correct in his opinion that the closest investigation will likely fail in determining whether the vessel was destroyed by an internal or an external explosion. He reasoning is sound. The destruction of the vessel was so complete, he says, and the deterioration has been so great, as to baffle extensive search. Indications are that the greatest force was from the inside, says General Bixby, showing that the forward magazine had exploded. This, he adds, very significantly, it strikes me, that it must forever remain a question whether the magazine was not exploded by the explosion of a torpedo on the outside.

Failure to prove the origin of the explosion will not be surprising. Discharging a torpedo under a ship heavily loaded with high explosives would certainly make a wreck so complete as to leave no trace to show where the movement commenced. We have expected this. The resurrection is a resurrection only of the dead, and not of history. The history has been made without such a resurrection. This country sprang to arms against Spain on the circumstantial evidence in the case. That evidence seemed, to the average mind, conclusive. Spanish officials at Havana had threatened that, if a United States warship came into that port to stay, it would never leave it. When, in spite of such threats, and the protests of the Spanish government at Madrid, the Maine was sent there, she was anchored at an isolated point in the harbor offering the best facilities for destroying her without injury to other shipping. Afterward came the explosion, destroying a vessel which had hitherto met with as few accidents and casualties as any in the line. The rest is history; not buried in any sense of the word.

Unless the raising of the Maine can show indubitable evidence of some kind destroying the strong circumstantial evidence on which the American people acted at that time, the American people will reserve the right of thinking and saying that they acted wisely and well. That they acted quickly and energetically the whole world knows.

MR. SWANSON'S IDEA.

Mr. Swanson of Virginia told the members of congress that this government should expend some twenty million dollars annually for good roads in the various states and territories. This sum, he declares, should be supplemented by a like sum from the states and territories for five years, and that the total should be expended under the direction of a department of roads and highways similar to the bureau of forestry and other government departments.

On first sight Mr. Swanson's idea appears to be a good one. Naturally a federal department in charge of road building would know the most modern and up-to-date methods for building roads. It would also have good engineers to supervise the work and if politics were strictly eliminated from the undertakings in the various states, an excellent system of great highways could be built.

The only misgivings that such a plan would cause is the fear that it would simply be used to provide political berths for incompetent men and that instead of producing roads it would produce politicians.

There are two things that absolutely will not work well together. They are good roads and politicians. That has been tried for the past half a century in county, state and nation.

A politician is more deeply interested in giving his henchmen jobs on the pike and less in building a substantial right of way for the farmer and automobilist.

Put the good roads department advocated by Mr. Swanson under civil service and we are for it.

THOSE APPOINTMENTS.

Mayor Elder's appointments, it appears, are never to be confirmed by the Democratic aldermen. If those aldermen desire to stand out against the public sentiment that is their business. It must be remembered, however, that unless Mayor Elder can have the men he wants in charge of the city departments he can in no way be held accountable for the conduct of city affairs. In view of the present situation it would seem that those aldermen who are refusing to confirm his appointees would be glad to have someone try and straighten matters out for them.

However, if they desire to go before the people on their records, it will give us pleasure to watch the big show at the next city election.

More and more it is impressed upon us that Diaz has left Mexico. The street car strike in the federal district was settled yesterday and the men got an increase of three cents an hour in pay. The amount is small, indeed, but a few months ago they would have got a firing squad and a stone wall.

That German admiral who declares that universal peace will never come doubtless thinks he is speaking with wisdom. It ill becomes anyone to say that anything will never come in these days. The most unexpected is what is always and forever happening.

E. J. Strong of Albuquerque is back with a fish story that makes all the others we have ever heard pale into insignificance. After a man has lived in Albuquerque a while he may be pardoned even he does a thing for doing it right.

An Ohio town found a dead man in the water reservoir. They should at once purchase a tract of land and set it aside as a cemetery. Such modern conveniences are necessities in these days.

King George and Queen Mary are in Ireland. J. P. Morgan is missing another chance to wear those knee pants.

Whenever the residents of San Marcial want to do something real exciting they get up an excursion to Magdalena.

Buffalo Jones is going to start a game preserve in New Mexico. There are a lot of original specimens for him to round up down here, all right.

Castro is back in Venezuela and so far as we are concerned he may stay there as long as he chooses.

Jack Johnson has agreed to fight again on next Easter Monday. Jack might die before then, however.

FIRE LOSS IN U. S. IS $250,000,000 ANNUALLY

(The writer of this article is the chairman of the fire prevention and insurance committees of the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Hardware association and the National Association of Credit Men. A fire marshal law, which embodies many of his ideas, recently passed the Pennsylvania legislature. The great factory fires in New York and Newark give timeliness to his views.)

The entire fire waste of any country is a loss which is distributed over the people at large by a tax. This is what we pay for insurance on property together with what is burned up without insurance. How large is this loss which ordinarily attracts so little attention? The ten-year average of fire losses in the United States and Canada up to 1898 was about $200,000,000. For 1907 the sum was $215,000,000; for 1908, $241,000,000; for 1909, $204,000,000, and for 1910, $234,000,000. Insurance authorities average the loss at $250,000,000 a year, and they have ample authority for doing so. The United States geodetic survey bureau estimates $400,000,000 to be the amount of the fire waste, including the cost of fire departments and patrols. A loss of $250,000,000 means $500 per minute for every minute in the 24 hours, and every hour we burn a certain percentage of human life. We have recently had an excellent sample in New York city.

Another element which many shrewd business men do not count is the interruption of business. A man who pays 1 per cent insurance is paying on the risk, so measured, of his building burning. If his building takes fire he loses something further through the interference with business which has bankrupted many a merchant.

In regard to these totals have we anything to quarrel about, or are they inevitable? In six countries in western Europe the per capita fire loss is 33 cents while ours is over $3, or almost ten times as much. If we have all this waste here, with all the damage it is doing, which does not exist in other countries, the most important question is, Why? We use too much wood in construction and there are too many badly built buildings. Another criminal cause of fire waste is dirty housekeeping, not so much in homes as in our places of business. Fortunately all this is changeable.

How shall we improve matters? We have today authoritative information about how to build right and how to prepare and enforce laws. What we need is more concert of action.

In the first place, we want a uniform fire insurance policy. The American Bar association is decidedly of the opinion that it is necessary. The basis of credit in almost every merchant's sale of a bill of goods is the assurance that the money not paid is protected by insurance policies. Therefore the contract should be readable by all men and identical in essentials with the same kind of contract everywhere. If you have a thousand accounts all over the country you have not time to investigate every instrument or rider. There should be a uniform policy and it should be simpler than it is today. The interests that should unite to draw such a contract are the committee on uniform laws of the American Bar association, the state insurance departments, the fire underwriters' organizations and representatives of the combined trade associations of this state. The state, the buyer, the seller and counsel are all needed to produce a proper contract.

Sound, honest inspection of the financial condition of insurance companies is needed so that a policy will carry its own state brand of solvency. Besides this, every state should have a fire marshal. He will be able to get an accurate record of fire waste which today nobody can give. Even insurance companies have to guess it by averaging the facts they have. The wrong cannot be redressed before it is understood. One obstacle to the passing of fire marshal laws is the question as to who is to pay the bill. The people say, "Let us charge it to the insurance companies." The latter declare, "You must take it out of the tax levy," while farmers' mutual companies say, "Let the big fellow pay it." By dividing the cost between the companies and tax levy more states would succeed in passing salutary fire marshal laws.

The next thing required is a proper licensing of brokers. Once licensed he should be required to do certain things. Arson comes from the ability to get improper insurance too easily. The applicant for insurance, when he goes to a broker for a policy, should make an allegation of the insured value and of the total insurance in force at the time. The broker today must allege that he finds the facts as stated, but this should be set forth in detail and not in a phrase. The statement should be signed by the applicant, indorsed by the broker and sent to the fire marshal. If at the time of the loss it can be shown in adjustment that the allegation was false, let the man suffer the same penalty that he does today for presenting a false statement for credit.

Applications for insurance go to a rating bureau which gives the broker a transcript of the defects of the building and of what they would give in the way of a reduced rate if you improve those conditions. The broker should pass the transcript to the fire marshal. If by making $1,000 improvements a saving of $200 in the premium can be effected then the marshal should be able to compel you to do it.

After the state machinery is perfected we need to look after the municipal ordinances. In almost every city in this country there is no mandatory limit on the bad condition in which buildings may be kept. A good building ordinance should cover, first, how to put up and protect a new building and it should require that old buildings be gradually improved. The assessor should enclose two blanks which the property owner should pass on to the fire marshal semi-annually, alleging the condition of his buildings. If he has broken any law let him bear the penalty. Chief Croker of New York has said that of 12,000 fires in 1909, 3,000 came from faulty compliance with the tenement laws and from filthy cellars and hallways filled with combustible material. After making the citizen go on record we need inspection of property. There is no reason why the active fire force should not use a portion of its time in familiarizing itself with the very places it may be called upon to protect, and at the same time stopping disorder and carelessness before fires start. We should take the position of the Chinaman who pays the doctor as long as he is well. We ought to stop this thing instead of taking care of the victim afterwards.

Rugs and Art Square, new styles and up-to-date colorings, just in. Albert Faber, Furniture and Carpets, 308-310 West Central.

For a mild, easy action of the bowels, a single dose of Doan's Regulets is enough. Treatment cures habitual constipation. 25 cents a box. Ask your druggist for them.

TRIALS OF A LOCAL SEAL CLERK

"Don't ask how people will want to ship pets on the railway," said an employe of the Santa Fe today. "It costs six dollars to send a dog to Chicago and it's a lot of trouble and no fun for the dog, but people will send the 'orneriest' cars all of that distance. There was a lady sent a little dog over the line the other day, that was about as big as a small cat. He only had three legs but she paid six dollars for his passage. Like those pants advertisements—six—two dollars a leg.

"But the most novel thing to be riding on a railroad is a seal. They send lots of them from San Francisco to the eastern zoos, and they come through in the baggage car. They are a nuisance. They have to be kept in a tank, and allowed to run around the floor for exercise, and they keep the baggage man so busy looking after them that he hasn't time to throw off a trunk.

"We had some fun out of them the other day anyway. Roy Stevens (this is the young man whose official duty it is to inspect the leaden seals with which box cars are provided) was down in the yards the other night when we got in a shipment of seals. There were a dozen of them about as big as catfish. So we sent for Roy and told him that the baggage man wanted to see the seal clerk—told him there were some seals in the baggage car that needed tending to.

"Well he went up there all right, and when he saw those twelve little wriggling fur bananas running around in the car, he went straight up in the air. Then he decided it was a pretty good joke, and wrote in his report 'train No. 8, 12 seals O. K. inspected.'"

The senators in Washington are waiting legislation,
To get us reciprocity and "cinch" the nation
And make the farmers prosperous, and all that kind of stuff,
Perhaps they are, and then again perhaps it's all a bluff.

They're in an extra session composed of William Taft
Rinsing up monopolies, investigating graft,
Express combines and sugar trusts will find it mighty tough.
Perhaps they will and then again perhaps it's all a bluff.

They're going to vote on statehood without the ballot blue
It's right in Smith's vest pocket and all will see it through.
They'll take a half an hour from investigating graft,
Perhaps they will and then again perhaps it's all a bluff.

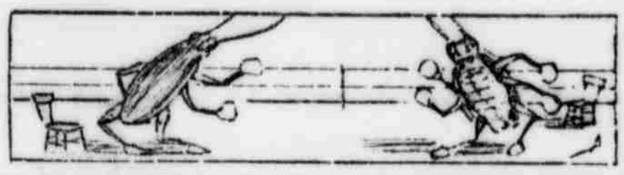
And in the meantime, waiting, we perceive, their little game
Their peanut legislation—too dignified a name—
And when we vote we'll back them up, and give them help enough
Perhaps we will and then perhaps we'll call their game of bluff.

TRAINING BUGS TO FIGHT.

Perhaps we're not very much interested in pugilistic encounters in Albuquerque, but anyone would be interested in the remarkable pair of educated roaches owned by the clerk and manager of a local hostelry. These cockroaches have been patiently trained by the gentlemen, and on state occasions are brought out for a pugilistic encounter.

Several traveling men are very much interested in the performances of the combatants, whose use of the crouch, upper cut, and kidney punch is a marvel to all who have beheld their fights. They fight six rounds, and stop at the tap of an office bell. Gloves are not used, but they have been suggested, and may be tried.

Certainly great praise is due the men for their patient efforts in training the roaches. A bout is planned for the near future that will be witnessed by several of the traveling men who have not yet seen the clever bugs in action.



TO EDUCATE GIRLS FOR FARM LIFE

University of Missouri College of Agriculture Takes Up New and Interesting Phase of Its Work.

Columbia, Mo., July 7.—For the first time in any college a course in farm life is offered women students here. The college of agriculture of the University of Missouri, beginning next fall, will educate women for life on a farm. Courses covering a woman's duties will be started and, for the first time, the degree in agriculture will be at the disposal of the women.

It will not be necessary for the women who take this course to learn how to plant corn, harvest wheat or acquire the more technical knowledge that her husband is supposed to have. It is a course wholly for farmers' wives, in which she will learn about poultry raising, dairy work, housekeeping, home economics and similar things.

"There has been need of such a course for years," said Dean F. B. Mumford, "so we have planned the course especially for women who want to study agriculture and equip themselves for life on the farm. Girls heretofore have taken the courses in home economics, but that is as far as they have gone in the matter.

"There certainly are many other things they ought to know if they are going to live on a farm. They have received no credit for that work in agriculture, but from now on they will get the degree the same as the men. They will not, however, have to learn the details of crop raising and other things in which farmers' wives have no direct interest."

THE VIRTUE OF THE PUMP

(Columbus Courier.)

It is not infrequently said by the skeptical, the uninformed and those prejudiced toward the gravity ditch system of irrigation that pumping for crop growth is impractable and destined sooner or later to become a failure. And, falling back on the dignity of their supposed logic, they give as their reasons that "pumping is too expensive, and that the underground flow cannot be accurately determined."

Taking the reasons transversely we wish to say, that the latter argument will apply more forcefully to the gravity system of irrigation than that of pumping.

The surface streams, especially in this latitude and longitude whose volume depends very largely upon the amount of snowfall at their source, necessarily lose much of their liquid flow by reason of evaporation from sun and wind. The underflow is never affected in this manner. Last year, which was probably the driest in the recorded history of New Mexico, the wells of the Mimbres valley were not affected in the least. This not withstanding the fact that a far greater quantity of water was pumped from the underground strata than ever before.

As a matter of fact we believe it is only a question of time until all of the western mountain streams of any consequence will be under the direct supervision of the state or national governments their flow safely guarded and conserved in order to accommodate the great demands made upon them by the numerous irrigators.

Another advantage to be derived from pumping for irrigation is the fact that each irrigator is practically "master of his own crop destiny" in that he controls his own plant and may put the water onto his growing crops just when they need it and in the proper amount. The pump irrigator never has to worry about the supply giving out before it reaches him. He does not have to wait his turn, nor is he limited to the amount he may use. No dependence on the surface flow of a stream, no care about floods or drought, no dams to build or rebuild, no ditches to break, no compulsion at taking water or being charged for it just the same as thought you used it, no question of prior water rights sometimes causing long drawn out and expensive law suits, no quarrels with the man above you on ditch or stream. Every agriculturist, whether he be farming under some one of the government projects, the Carey act or a private reclamation scheme knows the importance of being able to irrigate at will—at the proper time, in the proper manner, and with the proper amount. Hence these facts all appeal to him in an intelligent manner as being heavily laden with truth and reason.

Again the pumping process does not mean the issuing of bonds on the irrigators land, only in exceptional instances. It stands for individuality. The man of small means has the same proportional opportunity as the one of large estate. Beginning in a small way the poor farmer may gradually increase his acreage until he attains his satisfied amount without burdening his land with one cent of indebtedness.

Furthermore, the pump irrigator invariably has a purer water to apply to his crops than the surface ditch man. Especially is this true in the Mimbres valley. Here the farmer floods his land with water which is the purest yet discovered in the United States containing only sixty parts of mineral substance to every one hundred thousand parts of water. Thus no deteriorating minerals are spread out over the fields, no alkali, gypsum, or other harmful salts which sterilize the soil and reduce the crop production are to be contended with.

Weeds are the farmers bane. And every irrigator knows that the surface ditch is one of the most potent agents in spreading obnoxious seeds over the fields. He also knows the extra labor they entail and the effect they have upon the crops, the yield and the prices. The man who pumps his irrigating water from the bosom of "Mother earth" is not troubled in this wise. Neither must he contend with the silt deposit carried by many muddy gravity ditches which fill up the laterals and mads much of his vegetation that should be kept clean. This later consideration is especially very vital when applied to the irrigation of alfalfa which must be flooded. For it is invariably true that the surface irrigator finds his alfalfa stems molded from four to eight inches above the ground. This means that the hay must be cut above the silt line which causes quite a loss in tonnage from the field's production, or if cut through the silt line means a bale of dirty hay, which brings a lower price on the market. It is also a known fact that where this silt deposit adheres to the alfalfa stems in any considerable quantity it causes them to become woody and unfit for feed; has a tendency to stunt the plant growth, resulting in a decreased production of foliage, in which is the major amount of the nutritive value of the hay.

And last but not least, in connection with the above given facts, when it is further considered that the cost of preparing the land for irrigation by pumping is no greater than that of the gravity system, the farmer who is wise enough to look into the future, will discover that at the end of a given term of years the pump has been so much more satisfactory, also much greater means of enhanced production, that there is no worthy comparison between the two systems.

A MOTHER'S DUTY

It is the duty of every expectant mother to prepare her system for the coming of her little one; to avoid as far as possible the suffering of such occasions, and endeavor to pass through the crisis with her health and strength unimpaired. This she may do through the use of Mother's Friend, a remedy that has been so long in use, and accomplished so much good, that it is in no sense an experiment, but a preparation which always produces the best results. It is for external application and so penetrating in its nature as to thoroughly lubricate every muscle, nerve and tendon involved during the period before baby comes. It aids nature by expanding the skin and tissues, relieves tenderness and soreness, and perfectly prepares the system for natural and safe motherhood. Mother's Friend has been used and endorsed by thousands of mothers, and its use will prove a comfort and a benefit to any woman in need of such a remedy. Mother's Friend is sold at drug stores. Write for free book for expectant mothers, which contains much valuable information.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

OH, YOU GAS BIKE!

(Arizona Gazette.)

One more evidence that we are getting into the metropolitan class.

Phoenix is to have a mounted police squad.

True, it will be possible for only one cop to mount at a time. Also there will be no Rosinante or other fiery steed. The mount will consist of one motorcycle. The said motorcycle will be for the use of the whole force, and will be kept at the city building for emergency purposes.

The purchase of this machine was authorized by an ordinance passed by the council last night. There is no question but a motorcycle is needed, and that it will be of material assistance to Chief Moore and his men at times, especially when quick action is necessary or when rapid transportation to distant points is requisite.

One motorcycle is now in use, but it is the private property of Officer Hosmer, the traffic policeman.

THE HOTEL AGE.

New York which already has the largest hotels on the continent keeps on adding to their number and the latest one planned is to surpass in size and possibly in quality the famed Waldorf-Astoria. The latter has 1,000 rooms; the new hotel will contain 1,200, and it is to be taller, for it will have 24 stories. This great hostelry will cost with the land upwards of $5,000,000, or to be exact the site represents $1,250,000 and the building $4,000,000, the furnishing is another matter. There are some 400 hotels in the American metropolis, and most of them pay a good profit to owner and managers. The lessee of the gigantic hotel mentioned will pay an annual rental of $350,000, for a term of 21 years.

We note these facts as showing how hotels have become a favorite form of investment in New York. The higher-grade hostelries there are veritable palaces, nowhere equalled for luxury.

Hotel construction here is on a far more modest scale, but the time is coming when the demands of tourist travel will encourage capitalists to build large and luxurious hotels. Next autumn and winter will probably witness a revival of the tourist inflow, for the city has lost none of its attractiveness, and remains in many respects the most interesting city of the new world, as it is the most picturesque.

Summer Excursions

go this summer

Round Trip Rates

Los Angeles	$35.00
Redondo Beach	$35.00
Catalina Island	$37.35
San Diego	$35.00
Long Beach	$35.00
Santa Barbara	$35.00
San Francisco	$45.00

Tickets on sale until September 30, 1911. Good for return until November 30, 1911. For detail information just phone or call on

P. J. Johnson, Santa Fe Agt.