

The Evening Herald.
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HIGH COST OF INDIANS.

This government, of ours is a pretty good government, but sometimes we really feel inclined to reform it. There has been a lot of conversation recently about the high cost of living. Most of us agree that the high cost of living is a very serious matter. It is so serious that we are inclined to believe that we are not getting the most out of the money we are receiving. It is a very serious matter, and we are inclined to believe that we are not getting the most out of the money we are receiving.

The government at this time, through its department of agriculture, is actually advising the people of the United States to quit raising meat—oh, to be fair, to cease ordering meat from the butcher, so that the cattle supply will not be eliminated. We are told that we should not eat meat, and even that young cattle should not be sent to feed lots or butchers.

This may be a fair kind of economic policy, but we pause to consider, as men who know have been noticing since the advice of the department started, that the United States of America is furnishing free to some 250,000 Indians FREE BEEF. It is understood that the government contracts for some but the best beef. It is certain that the Indians eat more beef than anything else. They live on it practically.

We who work for a living may sometimes have rump steak or a soup bone. Our aboriginal brother, through the fact that he is living under a pretty good government, may eat along every day. The redheaded brother should worry.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

Any gentleman may take his choice after consulting the following opinion on mortality by the "Journal of the American Medical Association." This opinion appears to be an opinion by Dr. Jacques Bertillon—famous French police expert and statistician. The article says:

"Dr. Jacques Bertillon, formerly chief of the Paris department of statistics, has published a study of mortality in the different vocations, dividing them into five groups according to their particular causes of death: Employments exposing the workman to (1) alcohol, (2) lead-poisoning, (3) organic waste, (4) the weather, and (5) confined positions. These five groups are subdivided into a hundred distinct vocations. The principal causes of mortality prove to be alcoholism, disease of the lung, heart, liver and nervous system, diabetes, calcide and accidents.

"Most healthful are those vocations carried on in the open air, provided they permit movement, those restricting freedom of movement, though carried on in the open air, are harmful. Trades exposing the workman to alcohol and to lead-poisoning are the most dangerous.

"Mortality is lowest among railway engineers, wood-sawyers, teachers, attorneys and clergymen. It is nearly as low among physicians, pharmacists, architects, lawyers, clerks, mail and telegraph employees, commercial travelers, grocers, fruiters, batters, bookbinders, hardwaremen, watchmakers, hatters, tanners, masons, road laborers and servants.

"Mortality is higher than the general average among public officers, office clerks, street railway employees, sales workers, sellers of fish and poultry, jewelers, cloth merchants, saddlers, makers, millers, butchers, carriers, egg makers, cabinet makers, carters, dust-boys and millers.

"Mortality is highest among day laborers, stovefitters, miners, stone cutters, trades people, coachmen, groomers, bus boys, lockers, dealers in notions, printers, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, glass makers, messengers, cutlers, chimney sweepers, barbers and musicians.

"A study is encountered in nearly all vocations, but is rare among clergymen, officers, railway, mail and telegraph employees, ship builders, etc.

Some employees in our shops, mill and offices. It is a very serious matter, and we are inclined to believe that we are not getting the most out of the money we are receiving. It is a very serious matter, and we are inclined to believe that we are not getting the most out of the money we are receiving.

After reading the above one is convinced that about the only safe occupation in this world is that of the scavenger or the undertaker.

ORGANIZATION AND EFFICIENCY.

The current issue of the Wells-Fargo Messenger carries an excellent picture of the local agent of the company and his equally efficient force of assistants. It is a deserved tribute to an exceedingly efficient local organization.

But there is another thing about this magazine, which is issued every month. It is the monthpiece of an organization which is other business. It is the word of a great corporation that publicity-organization—the glad hand—these three mean a help-to-get general efficiency—total—RE-SULTS.

This magazine is devoted entirely to exploiting the work of Wells-Fargo employees. There is no exploiting of unworthy men. The good ones get the dope—the men who are producing results. But it just goes to show how far the great corporations of this country are ready to go; this Wells-Fargo magazine; the Santa Fe magazine; and the magazines of every other great corporation in the country in exploiting the efficiency of their employees and, in doing it, advancing the efficiency of their organizations.

Here is a little sermon. Publicity means a demand upon public attention. Public attention means better service from those who serve; whether they be presidents or porters. That is why the Wells-Fargo magazine, by the Santa Fe magazine, and the magazines of every other great corporation in the country in exploiting the efficiency of their employees and, in doing it, advancing the efficiency of their organizations.

This period of our development requires organization and efficiency, and the right hand of these is Publicity. Incidentally all us fellows like to be put on the back, especially when we deserve it; and the Wells-Fargo crew here, from the head of it to the errand boy, are there with the goods.

HE CALLS THE TURN.

Congressman Sherwood, Democrat, of Ohio, yesterday said in a speech in the house: "A crisis is now on that calls for immediate action on the part of the United States. One of three courses is open to us: to raise the embargo on arms and encourage the Mexicans in their natural desire to kill each other; to enter the country for armed intervention, or to cooperate with the other nations of the world in exercising a control that will allow the establishment of a firm government."

The gentleman from Ohio is to be applauded. He has called the game. He has made three guesses and all of them are right. As nearly as any average citizen of the United States can see there isn't any choice in the matter at all, unless it be that the betting is a trifle with guess number one; raising the embargo on arms of all kinds and turning loose the whole works with full permission to fix each other—to the profit of Krupp and others.

GOING SOME.

Figures furnished by the officials of the Santa Fe railway indicate that the company's payroll for shop and mechanical purposes here will have increased \$13,000 by the time the next pay roll rolls around and that there has been an increase of half that amount since the last pay day. This has nothing to do with the new shop construction. It is merely existing operating expenses.

We have sixty thousand dollars a month now being spent in Albuquerque by the railway company—exclusive of trainmen and yard men. Very soon, this is going to be doubled. The new shops will do it.

Of course the railroad alone—one railroad—cannot do the job. But we have other very hopeful things to think of and look forward to. We should worry.

"Had dyspepsia or indigestion for years. No appetite, and what I did eat distressed me terribly. Burdock Blood Bitters reached the cause."—J. H. Walker, Sunbury, Ohio.

Advertising Sunshine Makes a Hit.

The Santa Fe magazine for October, which, by the way gives a list of very valuable attention to New Mexico, has the following to say of the "Advertising Sunshine" campaign carried on by some of the faithful in East Las Vegas during the past summer.

An unique enterprise in more ways than one is the Y. M. C. A. camp near Las Vegas.

It is unique in that, to the best of our knowledge, it is the only camp of the kind in the establishment of which was dominated by enterprising citizens for the purpose of advertising the sunshine in which they bask. And it is unique in that it is not run to procure dividends.

The fact of this matter is the citizens of Las Vegas realized that, outside of the efforts of the Santa Fe, the city had not had much boosting. They realized that, excepting the possibilities of irrigation and dry farming, they had little to boast for but the glorious climate which is New Mexico's birthright.

Thus, with the idea in mind of holding Las Vegas on the summer resort map of the citizens, through the commercial club, by subscription turned over to the Y. M. C. A. some eight hundred dollars to establish a camp in Gallinas canyon. The only strings attached to the subscription was that the Y. M. C. A. was to supervise the camp.

It was not set up for financial profit. It was to pay returns in real estate to a distance to realize the delightful health-giving climate which the city and state boast. It was not meant to compete with the Castaneda, the beautiful Harvey House at Las Vegas. It was the intention that visitors could come and stay as long as they liked, amid the most pleasant surroundings imaginable, and do so at a very reasonable expense.

The venture was a much greater success than was expected of it the first year. On account of the lateness of the season in getting started it was not expected many out of town guests would show up this year, but quite a number from Toledo, Sweetwater, Omaha, Cincinnati, Los Angeles, Kansas City and Roswell took advantage of the privileges offered, spent from one to six weeks enjoying life to the limit and went away boosters for the camp, for the scenery, for the climate and for Phil Le Noir and Walter Burns of the Y. M. C. A.

P. W. Thomas, supervisor of apprentices for the system, was one of those who vacationed at the camp. He was accompanied by his family. And now Frank is some booster for the sunshine project.

Punishment Sometimes Swift and Sure.

(Boston Commercial Bulletin.) It took the court of special sessions of New York less than five minutes this week to decide to fine one of the largest packing concerns in the country \$1,500 for selling rotten meat. Thus was it demonstrated that even if a court can sometimes be instruments for the speedy cessation of justice.

The newspaper accounts of the trial say that tears streamed down the cheeks of the counsel for the defendant when he heard sentence pronounced and that he pleaded with the three judges for a reconsideration. How unfortunate that such an affecting display of emotion was not reserved for a better cause than malodorous cow-kidney, putrid mutton and stinky lamb chops.

By this summary act of justice it is declared that the court has done more in one hour to discourage the vicious practices of the big packers than had been done before in New York for twenty years. Nor should it be overlooked that incidentally the court has done something which cannot fail in some degree to increase popular confidence in the judiciary in general.

SHE'S A WONDER.

She's a woman small and cheery. Telling long, yet seldom weary. If a man may judge by what she thinks he sees; She is neat and quite the lady. Still unwee, but not old maidly— She's a wonder and a marvel, if you please.

She is crisp of speech and forceful. I am sure that she's resourceful. To depend upon herself she likes. I think. She can face a crisis surely. Full of courage, yet demurely— She can meet each moment's need as quick as a wink.

I believe she falters never. When she makes a great endeavor— But at least she never fails, you can be sure! She has tact to match her power. And she uses every hour. And her patience through the ages would endure.

No, she is no queen, whose glory is a grand historic story. And she is so faded heroine, you'll find. It is not so hard to reach her— She is just a young school teacher. And the wonder is she makes our Thomas mind!

When baby suffers with eczema or some itching skin trouble, use Doan's Ointment. A little of it goes a long way and it is safe for children. See a box at all stores.

What Made It Short. Chicago Record-Herald. "It seems as if this has been a very short autumn." "It hasn't seemed so to me." "But perhaps you didn't have your coat out in last spring, with the understanding that you were to pay for it early in the fall."

The Art of Simplicity

(By Rev. Meniel Silbers.)
 (Text: Leviticus XXIII, 42.)

Our service and celebration of the Succoth feast this evening stand in marked contrast to our service and celebration of the Yom Kippur a week ago. The keynote of the celebration then was sorrow, tonight it is joy. The theme then was repentance, tonight it is rejoicing. The symbolism then was that of the penitent heart, tonight it is of the plentiful harvest. The Succoth is a time of safety, so to speak, for the Yom Kippur. It does not allow the scene of sorrow and sadness to linger too long in our mind's eye. It thus serves to emphasize the great truth that joy and not sadness is the preferable and permanent mood and mode of worship.

But the festival we are celebrating has a deeper meaning, and a more direct message for us. In bringing before us the simple scenes surrounding the harvest feast of our ancestors, the festival brings home to us a lesson of simplicity. And indeed, will admit that such a lesson is sorely needed today, who will deny that simplicity is a lost art in this age of ours. We know or may not know, whatever we have learned or may not have learned, whatever advantages the present age may or may not have, the art of simplicity is, certainly not, our age is an age of complexity.

From birth to death modern man is surrounded by conditions so complex as to be oppressive. Our homes no longer present the simple scenes of family life that in bygone days, made for frankness and reverence and happiness. Our education is so complex that the youth after spending twelve or sixteen years in school, knows but little more than how to label his ignorance. Our churches, too, lack the simplicity that should be the heart and religion, through the accumulation of dogmas and creeds, is such a complex affair nowadays that very few persons know their own systems, let alone those of others. Extravagance, luxuries, self-indulgence are to be seen everywhere, when the real needs of man are all simple—simple food, simple clothing, simple homes, simple, simple amusements.

It is to counteract this unnatural and complex life of today that the message of the festival, the "Succoth," is being brought to us. We need the symbol of the plain and simple constructed but to bring home to us the lesson of simplicity. It is a lesson of simplicity that can be taught in the home, in the school, in the church, in the synagogue, in the office, in the factory, in the street, and in every place where we live. We suffer far more from imaginary wants than from real needs. We struggle far more for things which we do not need, than for things which we lack. Life is abundantly rich to make us happy, but our demands are so many that we must remain poor and miserable. Oh, if humanity but had—

Housewife's Hunches
By Jean Hubbs.

Never send potatoes to the table in a covered dish. The condensed steam causes them to become soggy, because the starch in them reabsorbs moisture.

Beating a cake drives out the air and makes the cake firm and close in texture; if the batter is not beaten much the result is a coarse-grained, porous cake.

A little vinegar or cream of tartar slightly improves baked frosting. If either be added, the frosting will not be so liable to grain while boiling and will be smoother and more creamy than if made in the usual way.

To be sure that milk toast will not be soggy, serve the boiling buttered milk in a pitcher so that each may pour it for himself.

Some people like their pointers to have the additional flavor given by a pinch of sugar added (as well as salt) to the water while boiling.

Cereals with fruit make very economical luncheon desserts. The cereals should be moulded and smothered in the fruit—either fresh or stewed in syrup.

White fish is, as a rule, more digestible than any other meat. A delicate dressing prevents a delicate finishing touch to a steak.

Curry is a great resource among a housekeeper's seasoning supplies. Spreading a little being on top of a cake will sometimes prevent the icing from running.

Bananas which are not quite ripe may be baked in their skins from twenty to thirty minutes and served with hot cream.

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Dr. T. Felix Gouraud said to a lady of the harem (a picture) "As you ladies will see, I've consulted 'Gouraud's Cream' as the best beautiful of all the skin preparations." At druggists and Department Stores.

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