The Evening Herald.

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PREPARED SCARCITY

W[illegible] have received [illegible] impressions of [illegible] proposed by the [illegible] Teachers' association and others, in their plan to employ a visiting nurse here and for other work for the helpless sick, and while the promoters of this plan undoubtedly had no idea of advertising their charitable work abroad, there is still a lot of sound common sense in what Mr. Wiley had to say in an interview in the Herald yesterday. Albuquerque is not prepared to care for any considerable number of indigent sick, either financially or in any other way, and to place a burden upon our shoulders which is greater than we can by any possibility manage to carry, is a wrong not only to ourselves but to those who need assistance.

It has required some courage for the Commercial club to advertise broadcast that it does want the poor to come to Albuquerque in search of health and that it cannot care for them if they come. The statement makes it possible to misinterpret the attitude of the community. That it has not been misinterpreted is a high compliment to the care and skill used in preparing the advertising. The real meaning of this attitude is that Albuquerque, in warning the indigent sick away from here, is doing these people a very great kindness and, as Mr. Wiley points out, the advertising is serving a very positive practical charity in averting suffering which would undoubtedly follow those who came without means to care for themselves and for whom the community cannot possibly provide. The victim of tuberculosis who is unable to care for himself is much better off at his home and among friends than he would be in Albuquerque.

Still Albuquerque is being to attract a number of sufferers every year who come without means and in the fight for life which every human being will wage to the last ditch. It is our duty to do what we can do for these unfortunates. The plan for the employment of a visiting nurse is a good one, those who are behind it are to be commended and it is to be hoped that the plan can be properly and permanently financed. It should be carried out, as has been suggested by the Citizens' [illegible]

[illegible] Albuquerque [illegible] with the [illegible] city, which is fine [illegible] which is great [illegible] keeping the machinery of organized charitable work in persistent, effective operation. Our gifts to charity have been by "fits and starts," and while the sum total in every year has been large, there has been, probably, a lack of systematic giving and of sustained effort which has seriously hindered the work. The women of the Non-Sectarian Benevolent society have done splendid work over a series of many years, yet that organization has been almost constantly short of funds. A stated amount of money, available each week or each month, for the use of organized charity, will do a great deal more of practical work than can be hoped for from a "spurt" of giving which supplies a large sum for a short interval, and then ceases. If the movement behind the paid nurse plan can be financed thoroughly and permanently it will accomplish tremendous good. There is no need for publicity for work of this kind and those behind the plan do not seek it.

ONE SURE RESULT.

CONGRESSMAN GARDNER, beyond question, has scared this country. In a time like this when the whole world is nervous, to the point of hysteria, he has poured out upon us through the newspapers a mass of sensational statements calculated to convince us that we are a nation of helpless children, blindly of President Wilson, as expressed in his address to the congress, has not served to quiet the feeling that Gardner and his associates in the agitation have been able to create, that this nation would be utterly and hopelessly helpless against attack.

Beyond doubt the condition of the national defense is not what it should be. Probably it never will be as complete as might be desired. Undoubtedly the showing of the heads of the navy and the army indicates a need for more generous appropriations for both arms of the service.

But just what good Congressman Gardner and his accomplices can hope to be able to show by public statements like those made yesterday in the house, where the Massachusetts [illegible] that our [illegible] supply [illegible] half an hour, is hard [illegible] gun makers and [illegible] of militarism in America [illegible] frightened this nation when it [illegible] all prepared to stand a score and when there is no occasion for alarm. The demand for an independent commission on the state of the national defense is a demand that the national congress, express its distrust of President Wilson and his administration. Nervous as the people may be, they are not likely to look with favor on any such expression.

Aside from the fright which the Massachusetts alarmist has been able to administer to nervous persons he has accomplished just one certain result, and that is to encourage vastly among the people of other nations the idea of a probably weak United States, and a nation which may be assailed with impunity.

What is the likely effect of Gardner's statement about our ammunition supply in the house yesterday upon the already racing huge element of Japan? It can only encourage that already troublesome element to further outbreaks. After that statement has percolated through the yellow newspapers of Japan, the Japanese people undoubtedly will be convinced that they can lick us with one hand tied, and a belief of that kind at the least does not help the situation. Spain had something of that idea when our last war opened. All things considered, we did right well in handling Spain.

Admitting that Gardner is partly correct, as most of us do, in that our national defense needs most of the things he says it needs, the agitation, and statesmanship clearly point to a different way to attain the desired end. Gardner has produced just one definite, clear-cut result—trouble.

THE FREE HEALTH SCHOOL.

MISS M. E. BINGEMAN, secretary of the "Live a Little Longer" committee of Rochester, N. Y., outlined the plan of her propaganda yesterday to the annual convention of life insurance presidents' meeting in New York. She asked that the life insurance companies take the lead in a movement to utilize the 267,000 school buildings in this country for the instruction of the people, and especially of women, in health matters.

Miss Bingeman declared that recent experience in Rochester had proved the plan a success. We have [illegible] a splendid point of [illegible] to take a [illegible] disease—that I am [illegible] Miss Bingeman, "to ask [illegible] help place an army of trained [illegible] in this position, instead of just two people, which is the number engaged in Rochester.

The board of education engaged two teachers, one a doctor and one a nurse, to give lessons bearing directly on health and life conservation, for example, what diseases are preventable, how to help to keep them from the home, and also by community effort from the community.

"The classes—to membership in which women 18 years old and over are eligible—are held in the public schools outside of school hours, that is, between 4 and 5 in the afternoon. Evening courses are also to be begun. By giving these health courses in one school—after another—or in one group of schools after another—they will eventually be within walking distance of every woman in the city.

"We have in the United States at least one and one-half million people sick from preventable causes, largely for lack of health education; 142,000 doctors and 109,000 trained nurses, competent to give instructions, 267,000 school buildings, most of which have some idle rooms during at least 50 per cent of the possible teaching hours.

"Is it too much to say that the country is merely waiting to have its attention called to this overwhelming opportunity?"

The country could well afford to proceed with Miss Bingeman's suggested plan, without waiting for the insurance companies to take the lead. In the case of Albuquerque, for instance, it would be possible, undoubtedly to secure the services of physicians who would be glad to give an meeting places. There is very little doubt that the school authorities, should they inaugurate the plan here, would find it as successful, as popular and as productive of good results as the free night school, for instance, has proven.

THE DEFEAT OF DEATH.

A WOMAN died on an operating table in Los Angeles and was restored to life through massage of the heart by a surgeon. Three doctors in charge of the operation pronounced that life was totally absent for ten minutes.

Local surgeons profess no surprise at the feat. They say it has been successfully accomplished in animal experimentation.

Because of its spectacular nature a case of this sort does surprise the lofty and arouses more attention than the hard won victories of the laboratory and clinic. It startles us into recognition of medical progress. It gives us a sign by which we may dimly gauge future achievements. Medical science has come so far in the past half century that our imaginations are taxed to foresee what it will do in the next. Certain advances we can safely predict—radical gains in the knowledge and treatment of cancer, minimizing of infectious diseases and extension of serum therapy and immunization.

But that death can be driven out after once taking possession gives us a glimpse of a day whose wonders in medicine and surgery would be as astounding to us as our own would have been to scientists of the middle ages.

SOLOS
by the Second Fiddle.

CONGRESSMAN GARDNER says we have lost 58 torpedoes. If we had asked congressmen Gardner would shoot fearfully. Oh, look, we have lost 2,000 torpedoes.

—o—

Drop a little dole
In the Christmas barrel;
Leave a ton of coal
Or some warm apparel
To some weary soul
It means a Christmas Carrol.

—o—

OUR COAST DEFENSE, says Gardner, hasn't ammunition enough to last half an hour. If our coast defense is on the job, half an hour oughtn to be about enough.

—o—

ANYWAY it would require a lot of ammunition to last more than half an hour from Alaska to Panama and from Cuba to that dear Boston, Mass.

—o—

GARDNER, when it comes to guns, has Dickson's noise backed into a tin whistle.

—o—

WHAT AVAILETH sixteen million bales of cotton when the women insist on wearing silk petticoats?

—o—

THE BELGIANS, the Belgian colonial intimates, do not care for our loans with printing on them.

—o—

WHY WORRY: Admiral Fletcher says England's is the only navy we can't lick, and Germany's is the only one which can outgrow us. England and Germany are busily doing those troubles for us.

—o—

IT WOULD be quite natural if the Dresden should seek refuge in the China sea.

—o—

BUT NO ASSURANCE whatever against its getting broke.

—o—

Suggestions for Your Wife's Christmas Gift.

A check for just 1,000 beans
All nicely certified;
Or else one of those limousines
In which for her to ride.
In either case we miss our guess
If she'll not look with pride
Upon the boy who does possess
The dough these to provide.

—o—

THE 70,000 users of dope in these United States do not include the boys addicted to baseball.

—o—

She liked it fine
But said,
"I'll wait."
She went again
Alas
Too late.

—o—

IN EUROPE they seem determined to fight it out along those lines if it takes all winter.

—o—

REFUSING to take stock in those North Sea mines is no indication of financial acumen.

—o—

THE DISCRIMINATING editor of the Kansas City Star suggests the following additional and very appropriate Christmas gift suggestions for Grandmother:

Roller skates.
Vanity box.
Bridge score.
Poker chips.
Gold cigarette case.
Opera glasses.
"Dick Merriwell at Yale."
Auto gauntlets.
Golf clubs.
Silk half hose.
Chafing dish.

Republic Tires.

We have just put in a stock of the famous Republic Tires. Ask anyone who has used them. 5,000 mile guarantee. Special tire in small sizes. Strong Auto Co., 203 West Central avenue. Phone 257.

Phone 8 Hot Here. 311 W. Coeur

HOW AN ICEBERG HAPPENS

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—The birth of an iceberg is strikingly described in a report made to the National Geographic society by R. S. Tarr and Lawrence Martin, who headed the expeditions of the society to Alaska for the study and behavior of glaciers there.

The front of Hubbard glacier, measured in a straight line, is 3½ to 4 miles wide; but since the ice cliff has a sinuous form with projections in the center, it is in reality much longer than this, the total length being between 4½ and 5 miles. This cliff rises between 250 and 300 feet above the water and extends an unknown distance below it. One usually needs to wait but a few moments to hear from some part of the cliff the thunderlike rumble or roar which is the first announcement of an iceberg fall, followed a few moments later by the appearance of a great swell which, on reaching the shore, forms a line of white breakers even at a distance of several miles from the ice cliff. By watching the ice cliff, one may see the huge masses fall from the ice front, and a fountain of water dash perhaps even to the top of the glacier, and then, in a few seconds, hear the report which the rending of the glacier sends out. One is fascinated by the performance, sometimes it is only a small piece that falls and then a sharp single report, like the crack of a pistol, goes through the air; again a part of the front crumbles and the down-sliding ice, broken into small pieces, seems from a distance like a fountain of water while the report is only a low rumble; at other times huge masses break away, forming large icebergs, and the noise produced is like the heavy rumble of distant thunder; and at rare intervals one may see a huge mass of blue or black ice thrust itself up from below the fiord, some distance from the glacier front, as a part of the submerged ice foot is broken off, and then no report is heard, but the wave that follows is far greater than usual.

"The water waves which follow the discharge of icebergs from the front of Hubbard glacier are of great magnitude. In September, 1913, for example, the steamship Princess Maquinna was aground on a reef just west of Osier island with the members of the International Geological congress who visited Yakutat bay under the guidance of the junior author. The ship lay over a mile from the glacier, and yet the water wave following the discharge of icebergs from Hubbard glacier caused the steamer to roll until she took in water on the main deck, as first one side and then the other was tipped far down by the incoming waves.

"There are periods when for an hour or two there is very little discharge, and then perhaps, fully as long, when scarcely a moment elapses without the sound of ice-falls from some part of the glacier front. It is possible that these differences are in some way related to the state of the tide, but we have not determined whether the period of quiet and activity form part of a regular cycle or are merely irregular intervals due to accumulation of stain and relief from strain or to expansion and contraction under sunlight. While there are periods of relative quiet, they are not periods of absolute repose, and they occupy far less time than the periods of activity. Day and night the ice falls and the reports that pass out through the air are so frequent that it is fair to speak of the glacier as almost ceaselessly active. The noise disturbs one's sleep at first and sometimes, when an unusually heavy fall occurs, wakens one even after he has grown accustomed to the ordinary rumble. A sense of nervous relief is felt when camp is removed to a part of the fiord to which the iceberg rasp and the breakers on the coast do not reach."

JOSEPH SMITH AND LATTER DAY SAINTS

A history of Joseph Smith, who died yesterday at Independence, Mo., and who was a son of Joseph Smith, prophet, and founder of Mormonism, is a history of the re-organized church of the Latter Day Saints. It was he who brought together the little bands of Mormons in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, left behind when the main body emigrated to Utah. He became the first president of the re-organized church, and held that office more than half a century, until his death. He was a cousin of Joseph Fielding Smith, in recent years president of the Latter Day Saints in Utah.

The greater part of President Joseph Smith's life was a struggle, as had been the life of his father, to place Mormonism upon a sound footing. During the last years of his life he was blind.

He was born November 6, 1832, at Kirtland, O., where his father had gone two years earlier with a few followers, from Manchester, N. Y. Soon afterwards the colony moved to Missouri. There at Independence, the prophet, as he was known, established the "New Jerusalem" of the church, obeying, he said, a revelation. Enmity of other settlers, however, resulted in the Mormons being driven out. Prophet Joseph Smith was arrested and placed in jail at Liberty, Mo.

In the jail where the younger Joseph, then nine years old, spent the first night with his father, the prophet bent over the child as he sobbed himself to sleep, and to him commended the hopes and aspirations of the church.

"My mother accompanied my father to Liberty," Joseph Smith told, in later years. "But fearing for her life, my father induced her to go with members of the church to Illinois.

"I tramped across the almost uninhabited prairie of Missouri to Nauvoo, Illinois, where my father, when he was released joined us. Then, in 1844, when I was 12 years old, one day his dead body was brought to us. He had been shot by a mob in Carthage, Illinois.

After the death of the prophet most of the members of the church emigrated to Utah under the leadership of Brigham Young. Young Joseph Smith remaining behind, worked as farmer and as clerk and studied law. This he gave up to effect the re-organization of the church, which was formally accomplished at Amboy, Ill., in 1860. Twenty years later headquarters of the church was established in Lamoni, Iowa, and in 1906 a removal was made to Independence, Mo., where President Smith made his home and where he resided until his death.

President Smith lived simply occupying a modest cottage, one room of which constituted his office. He arose early and until his health began to fail a few years ago and blindness overtook him he devoted his days to editorial work for The Saints' Herald, the official publication of the church, and governmental affairs of the organization, as well as responding to many pleas for advice from communicants. The aged churchhead was a familiar figure in Independence, with heavy whitened beard and dressed plainly, he had much the appearance of a well to do farmer. He was in close touch with the members of his church and was familiarly addressed by them as "Brother Joseph." Much of the active conduct of his office he turned over in 1912 to his son, Frederick M. Smith, who, he declared, a revelation had said should succeed him.

President Smith was married three times, losing his first and second wives by death. He denounced polygamous teachings and practices and most emphatically denied that his father was a polygamist or sanctioned polygamy.

The Schoolteacher and the Tired Business Man

(From the Las Vegas Optic)

Rupert Asplund of the New Mexico department of education has the hearty endorsement of the Optic when he says that teachers and pupils in the public schools of the state are given too many vacations. Mr. Asplund recently stated that school terms should be measured by certain numbers of days of work. If a vacation is given during the term, the same length of time should be added on to the end. It is Mr. Asplund's belief that the patrons and pupils of the schools are entitled to a full school term. He suggests that the Christmas vacation be shortened this year, owing to the fact that teachers and pupils were given a week's vacation at Thanksgiving time.

The Thanksgiving vacation was made lengthy on account of the teachers' convention, which undoubtedly benefits the instructors far more than if they had spent the time teaching; indirectly the pupils are benefited by the further advancement of their teachers. But why not have it at a time when vacation prevails and thus not deprive teachers and pupils of a substantial vacation at the real holiday time, Christmas?

Teaching, of course, is hard work, so is studying and reciting. The tired business man or professional man, however, cannot sympathize strongly with the so-called overworked teacher, who has two days' rest in every seven, a long vacation in the summer time, and whose hours are from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., with an occasional night's work to grade examination papers. Therefore, Mr. Asplund's suggestion that a little more attention to business and a little less vacation be the rule in the schools appeals to the Optic as a good one.

TALKS ON THRIFT

TEACHING BOYS TO SAVE.

"Above all, teach the children to save—economy is the sure foundation for all virtues."—Victor Hugo.

The boy is father to the man and much can be made of him if caught young enough.

Many a successful man says he got his start by saving and that it was the early lessons of thrift at home that made him a saver.

Professor William A. McKeever has given a lot of time to the study and investigation of methods of training boys in this important particular. The Kansas State Agricultural college has published some of his conclusions in the form of bulletins, from which the following is an extract:

"It is often the case, especially among farmers, that the growing boy never sees any money of his own excepting on rare occasions like Christmas and the Fourth of July, and then he regards his shining quarter as an object of curiosity and scarcely knows how to spend it. Often, in a case like this, it is found that the father is looking upon his son as a kind of investment to be made as profitable as possible. This boy's time belongs to me. I am at considerable expense for his board and clothes and winter schooling, and I have a right to require him to do all he can in return. I had very little spending money during my boyhood.' This is, in substance, the sentiment expressed by a prosperous farmer. The boy was being exploited for the sake of the farm and not the farm for the sake of the boy, as the case should have been.

"'I never gave one of my boys a cent,' said another father who was successful in this home training. 'From childhood, under my guidance, they always earned all they got and thus learned to know the value of it.' My 15-year-old boy is a spendthrift for three years to teach him this lesson.' Inquiry into this case brought out the fact that up to his twelfth year this boy had been thoroughly indulged in all the habits of the spendthrift."

After he has been taught to earn money, it is all-important that the boy be instructed carefully in the matter of saving. The evidence goes to show that a bank or trust company furnishes the most common and satisfactory means of saving. The relation of these institutions to the boy depositor is always one of helpfulness and encouragement. It matters not how little the lad may be earning, see that he saves a portion of it. Give him a toy bank at first, and as soon as he has accumulated a dollar or more have it placed to his credit in a bank of deposit. Develop his interest in the matter by talking to him and by taking him to the bank with you, where he may see the papers made out.

Try to develop in the young financier's mind some reasonable purpose for which this money is being saved, and lead him by dearness to have fond anticipations of its final use. Have the boy's savings deposited in an institution that allows interests on such accounts, explaining to him just how money grows when bearing interest and how compound interest is interest on interest.—T. D. MacGregor.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT STORE

Indian Hand Painted Plaques, very fine for dens and cozy corners—six sizes—$2.35 and $3.35 each.

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DON'T DELAY

Some Albuquerque People Have Learned That Neglect Is Dangerous.

The slightest symptoms of kidney trouble is far too serious to be overlooked. It's the small, neglected troubles that so often lead to serious kidney ailments. That pain in the "small" of your back; that urinary irregularity; those headaches and dizzy spells; that weak, weary, worn-out feeling, may be nature's warning of kidney weakness. Why risk your life by neglecting these symptoms? Reach the cause of the trouble while there yet is time—begin treating your kidneys at once with a tried and proven kidney remedy. No need to experiment—Doan's Kidney Pills have been successfully used in thousands of cases of kidney trouble for over 50 years. Doan's Kidney Pills are used and recommended throughout the civilized world. Endorsed at home. Read Albuquerque testimony.

Mrs. J. D. Cole, 219 S. Broadway, Albuquerque, says: "For some time one of our family suffered from his back as the result of kidney disorders. Hearing of Doan's Kidney Pills and seeing that they were recommended for such troubles, he tried them. Doan's Kidney Pills gave relief from the aches and pains, and drove away the lameness over the kidneys."

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

The main telegraph, telephone and railway signal cables in the Canal Zone are being placed in an underground conduit system stretching entirely across the isthmus and adjoining the Panama canal and Panama railroad. Branches will be built from the main conduit to the most important points.

About 3,000 electrical vehicles are in use in Europe. The United States leads in the use of the electric automobile.

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