The Evening Herald.

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PRETTY WELL WORN OUT.

"THE doctrine that a man has to be paid extravagantly to perform a public duty is going to wear out one of these days. To think that the taxes on a poor man's home should go towards paying a $5,000 salary to execute a public function that thousands of men would perform for half the amount is not agreeable to the average man. This fact will not come out in the policies of the trusts."

The above from a Colorado farm journal should be read thoughtfully by every member of the New Mexico legislature which is to assemble on January 12th, and which has, among a number of tremendously important duties to perform, the duty of fixing salaries for New Mexico county officers.

The doctrine that service must be overpaid, simply because it is public service, is not only "going to wear out;" it is worn threadbare already and the people, who are thinking more about the matter than ever before, are able to see through the doctrine anywhere in the fabric. It is a rotten doctrine.

It now appears certain that the Republicans will have absolute control of the next legislature. There are sufficient contests pending to give that party a two-thirds majority in the house, to work with its two-thirds majority in the senate; and whether they do it "decently" or in the old "what-can-you-do-about-it" method of the past, signs point to the probable unseating of the Democrats whose seats are contested.

A two-thirds majority chained by force will be watched, if possible, with more care than the people otherwise would give to the coming assembly. The people are very vitally interested in this question of county salaries. They want their county officers paid a fair wage for work done—and no more. If the Republican majority enacts that kind of a salary bill it will place itself in a tremendously strong position with the people. If it enacts the other kind; the gang kind—this fact will come out in the politics of the future.

MEXICAN (GERMAN) ZEAL.

O[illegible] last week [illegible] of the enthusiastic [illegible] pen over for the purpose of creating a sentiment in this country in favor of the German cause. Dr. Meyer is a professor at the University of Berlin and should, therefore, be a man of trained mind, but he is somewhat handicapped in his mission to the United States by a tendency to biased thinking and violent speaking. He told his audience that he was under engagement to speak at Harvard university, but that after the president of the university had seen a copy of his address, sent in advance to one of the university professors, the engagement was cancelled on the ground that the delivery of the address would violate the spirit of neutrality which this country is attempting to maintain. Then he said:

"I make no comment on this beyond saying that I am glad I sent the paper. I could not live or breathe an atmosphere so close and dense as that which seems to project at Harvard. Free utterance between man and man has always been to me as the breath of my nostrils."

In view of Harvard's courteous and even generous treatment of Dr. Hugo Munsterberg, another German college professor, Dr. Kuno Meyer's criticism could hardly be called either accurate or considerate. That his engagement to make an address was cancelled must be regarded as sufficient evidence that the address was too violent in thought and language even for the liberal atmosphere of Harvard, where freedom of speech is not only permitted but even invited. Other parts of his speech last week carry the proof that he is more vigorous than impartial, or even open-minded, in his thought and speech.

It may be added that the audience which he addressed in New York cheered to the echo references to the kaiser, hissed the New York newspapers and remained silent when the Stars and Stripes were mentioned. It doesn't seem that these are the men or that these are the methods best calculated to promote sentiment in this country for Germany.

RURAL CREDIT LEGISLATION.

AT PRESENT it is very unlikely that we shall see action upon rural credit measures at the present session of congress, for two or three reasons. First and foremost, as [illegible] has yet been [illegible] is in this country [illegible] the press of other [illegible] will serve to keep it in the background.

The more this subject is analyzed and studied the more evident it becomes that it is going to be no easy matter to legislate in a practical way along this line, particularly in the national congress. Indeed, it may be doubted if congressional action is needed at all, for obviously a federal act will fail of meeting the requirements of the various communities of this broad land. What will likely prove of the greater service is action on the part of the several state assemblies.

The simple truth is the rural credit systems in vogue in Europe, which have proven of inestimable value to the rural population, are not adaptable to our needs. Our crying need is mobilized credit for the farmer who may not necessarily be a land-owner. He is the one, more than the land owner, who lacks means with which to operate successfully, and pays exorbitant interest rates when he obtains the same.

In the light of the fact that no legislation bearing on this question may be expected at the hands of congress at the present session, it would be well for the assemblies which meet this winter to take up the matter. More than likely we shall find that our legislatures are as capable of dealing adequately with this matter as congress.

WHY WASHINGTON?

MR. HEARST'S string of papers has displayed a positive mania of late for quoting George Washington, the nation's first president, to show our need of more adequate armament. They obviously fancy that "the father of his country" is the ultima thule in authority upon this question.

The trouble with expert opinion of this nature is that President Washington was speaking for a struggling people, just getting up in national housekeeping and in an age when warfare was the principal pastime of the monarchs of the Old World.

Happily we have moved forward a bit since that day. We have become, instead of a nation of 3,000,000 people, with little or no means whatever for national defense, one of 100,000,000, with the third navy of the world and a preparedness in other respects which is adequate to cope with any possible foe.

Therefore, Washington's opinions about this nation's preparedness for war, formed 125 years ago, are about as apropos at this time as Aristotle's would be upon means for developing our merchant marine.

What Made New Mexico Infamous.

(Gallup Republican.)

After the last state election the Republican leaders claimed to be well satisfied with the verdict of the people, and stated that no attempt would be made to defeat the voters' wishes. Since that time these same Republicans have filed contests against four of the members elected to the legislature. Remember they only need four more votes to have enough to pass laws they wish over the veto of the governor, then remember just that many contests have been filed, and then notice that all these contests are against men that would support the governor, and you cannot help but draw the conclusion, that it looks at least suspicious. All right, gentlemen, if was just such tactics that made New Mexico swing into the Democratic columns three years ago and the same tactics now will surely produce the same results. This state is Republican by a good majority, but let it be remembered that there are enough independent, honest voters to rebuke any party that will resort to the methods that made New Mexico politics infamous a few years ago.

Old Time Mourning.

Mourners in Tudor times went to extremes. They edged even their bedclothes in black.

On Compensation.

A pair of shoes may not last a boy very long, but his toothbrush never wears out.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Belgium's National Song.

The Belgian national song dates from 1830. It has a stirring refrain, "Le roi, la loi, la liberte."

For baby's croup, Willie's daily cuts and bruises, mamma's sore throat, grandma's lameness—Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil—the household remedy. 25c and 50c.

Let the Herald want ad do your work.

SOLOS by the Second Fiddle.

WELL, here we are again.

—o—

THE BRAND of turkey bred in these parts makes peacock tongues taste like breakfast food.

—o—

DO YOUR New Year resolutions early.

—o—

"DRY WAVE" has put an Ohio brewery out of business. The brewery is the only thing without fins that can ride permanently in a wet wave and prosper.

—o—

Oh! Listen.

Old Man Noah, at his task,
Heard the first mate loudly ask:
"Where shall we put the bees, two head?"
"Why, in the archives," Noah said.
—Detroit News.

—o—

A BILLION, seven hundred million dollars is calculated to make even a French statesman think.

—o—

Fifty tinsel wrapping cigars
From the grocer plundered.
Hubby thanks his lucky stars
There are not a hundred.

—o—

OUR IDEA of a cheap sport is the guy who gave a box of silk stockings to his stenographer and a box of stale candy to his wife.

—o—

'Twas the day after Christmas
And all throughout the house
Such a riot and racket
Prevailed that a mouse
Who chose in the pantry
Had tempted to stay,
Got tail twist his hind legs
And scuttled away.
Pop took with a trombone
And Bob with a drum
Marched hither and yon
Pelting things on the bum;
While mama with a headache
Induced by mince pie
Locked herself in her boudoir
Most ready to die;
And dad with a hang-over
Decked the hub-bub
And beat it forthwith
For a chair at the club.
The Christmas tree candles
Are lifeless and dead;
With fragments of toys
The scenery is spread
Upon remnants of turkey
The cook grimly arises;
While the kiddies are having
The time of their lives.

—o—

BEG PARDON for mentioning it on a cloudy day, and the day after the night before; but January first is six days away, and it is no longer good form to delay paying for your Christmas sheepskin.

—o—

LIVES of baseball stars remind us that to make the big game go, we must put contracts behind us, and go strictly after dough.

—o—

THE AMERICAN turkey today is in only a little less disorganized condition than that European Turkey, and has about the same chance to come back.

—o—

Little Jack Horner
Sat in a corner
Pondering Christmas pie
He pressed with his thumb
On the pit of his tum
And sobbed Oh my, Oh my!

THE MAN who presented his small son with a 22-rifle has begun to worry.

—o—

Be in 1915:
Wear a smile;
Make 1915
Worth while.

THE FUEL VALUE OF WOOD.

(A Forest Service Bulletin.)

The fuel value of two pounds of wood is roughly equivalent to that of one pound of coal. This is given as the result of certain calculations now being made in the forest service laboratory, which show also about how many cords of certain kinds of wood are required to obtain an amount of heat equal to that in a ton of coal.

Certain kinds of wood, such as hickory, oak, beech, birch, hard maple, ash, elm, locust, longleaf pine and cherry, have fairly high heat values, and only one cord of seasoned wood of these species is required to equal one ton of good coal.

It takes a cord and a half of shortleaf pine, hemlock, red gum, Douglas fir, sycamore and soft maple to equal a ton of coal, and two cords of cedar, redwood, poplar, catalpa, Norway pine, cypress, basswood, spruce and white pine.

Equal weights of dry non-resinous woods, however, are said to have practically the same heat value regardless of species, and as a consequence it can be stated as a general proposition that the heavier the wood the more heat to the cord. Weight for weight, however, there is very little difference between various species, the average heat for all that have been calculated is 4,600 calories, or heat units, per kilogram. A kilogram of resin will develop 9,400 heat units, or about twice the average for wood. As a consequence, resinous woods have a greater heat value per pound than non-resinous woods, and this increased value varies, of course, with the resin content.

The available heat value of a cord of woods depends on many different factors. It has a relation not only to the amount of resin it contains but to the amount of moisture present. Furthermore, cords vary as to the amount of solid wood they contain, even when they are of the standard dimension and occupy 128 cubic feet of space. A certain proportion of this space is made up of air spaces between the sticks, and this air space may be considerable in a cord made of twisted, crooked and knotty sticks. Out of the 128 cubic feet, a fair average of solid wood is about 80 cubic feet.

It is pointed out, however, that heat value is not the only test of usefulness in fuel wood, and since 95 per cent of all wood used for fuel is consumed for domestic purposes, largely in farm houses, such factors as rapidity of burning and ease of lighting are important. Each section of the country has its favored woods and these are said to be, in general, the right ones to use. Hickory, of the non-resinous woods, has the highest fuel value per unit volume of wood, and has other advantages. It burns evenly, and, as housewives say, holds the heat. The oaks come next, followed by beech, birch and maple. Pine has a relatively low heat value per unit volume. It has other advantages. It ignites readily and gives out a quick hot flame, but one that soon dies down. This makes it a favorite with rural housekeepers as a summer wood, because it is particularly adapted for hot days in the kitchen.

The fuel qualities of chestnut adapt it particularly to work in brass foundries, where it gives just the required amount of heat and it is therefore in favor. Courtwise coxeds in Florida pay twice as much for Florida buttonwood as for any other, because it burns with an even heat and with a minimum amount of smoke and ash.

The principal disadvantage of the resinous pines is their oily black smoke.

Schools Like Denmark's for United States

That the Danish folk high schools for "growups," which have made possible the recent wonderful development in rural Denmark, can be successfully transplanted in modified form to the United States, is the conclusion reached by H. W. Foght of the United States bureau of education in a bulletin just issued. Mr. Foght has studied both the Danish schools and American rural conditions at first hand, and he believes that what the Folk high schools have done for rural civilization in Denmark they can do for the United States.

The place to introduce the new type of school is the region known as the South Atlantic Highland, according to Mr. Foght, embracing all of West Virginia, 42 counties in western Virginia, 23 in western North Carolina, and 4 in western South Carolina; 25 in northern Georgia; 47 in northeastern Alabama; 43 in eastern Tennessee, and 26 in eastern Kentucky. It is not that these sections are necessarily behind other parts of the country in education, though much illiteracy prevails, but that the peculiar local conditions demand some institution like the Danish schools.

There are always a few folk high schools in the United States, established by Danish immigrants. While grave difficulties have been experienced by these schools, Mr. Fogt is of the opinion that they are due to certain special causes that could easily be overcome in a real attempt to adapt the folk high school to American life in the mountains.

"The folk high school spirit has emancipated the agricultural population of Denmark," declares Mr. Foght. "It has at least made country people the peers of their city brethren. They have become leaders in affairs, in production, in distribution, in politics, chiefly because they have learned to think for themselves and to act independently of the industrial classes.

"In the United States there is great danger of going to the extreme in the immediately practical and technical. The work of special schools is in danger of focusing too much on making two blades of grass grow where one grew before, on teaching girls to cook and keep house according to sanitary regulations and the like.

"These things are all necessary and must be taught in the schools, but they are utterly insufficient to make us a really great agricultural nation. It was not the local agricultural schools and household economics schools that primarily made Denmark a great scientific agricultural nation, but the folk high schools. We need such schools in the United States; schools that would teach a greater love for the soil; that would help us to measure the good in life by spiritual standards and not by man-made rules; schools that would help us to rise above the limitations of locality and state, and teach an understanding of the national and even universal in the United States."

TALKS ON THRIFT

THRIFT MAKES HAPPY HOMES.

Chairman Marvin Hughitt, of the Northwestern railway system, said to his auditor one day:

"You have a young man named Cunningham in your division, have you not?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, keep your eye on him."

"Why? He is one of my best men."

"Well, he ought to be; I saw him depositing money in a savings bank the day before Christmas."

The Christmas season ought to be a time for universal happiness. It cannot be all over the world this year, but here in peaceful America, it is safe to say that the great majority of thrifty homes are happy ones this Christmas.

If you are thinking of making 1915 a year of thrift, consider these five suggestions:

1. Pay Cash. As a general rule, you can get better prices by buying for cash because you are not paying for the bad debts of those who buy on credit and fail to pay their bills. Unrestricted credit always leads to extravagance. A credit account is not to be encouraged in any family where any member is unable to resist the temptation to buy anything that captures his fancy.

2. Buy in Quantities. The plan of making one's cellar a storage plant doesn't apply to vegetables alone. April eggs can be "laid down" by methods well understood by good housekeepers. So can June butter. As for apples, there should be a barrel of sound ones in every house this winter, as they are cheaper than usual.

A Bellefontaine, O., man, who has been in the grocery business for a long time, attributes the present high cost of living almost wholly to the hand-to-mouth manner in which people do their buying nowadays, and the rage for purchasing everything in packages instead of in bulk. Undoubtedly there is considerable truth in this contention.

3. Economy in Food. Dr. William Brady says that the cheapest foods are generally the most nutritious and digestible. The waste of food in the average American home is appalling. We squander money on fancy articles of low nutritive value, and we use little or no judgment in preparing what we eat with a view to obtaining all the energy there is in it.

Meat is the costliest staple article of food and most people eat too much of it. Fish is cheaper and just as nourishing and digestible. Other comparatively cheap and good articles of food, neglected in some quarters, include cheese, oleomargarine, beans, rice, oatmeal, macaroni, bananas, peanuts, peas, brown sugar, corn meal, cabbage, onions and potatoes. If you are interested in food values write to the U. S. department of agriculture at Washington for farmers' bulletin Nos. 93, 121, 142 and 332.

4. System. A housekeeper says: "I have found it wise to plan my meals for a week ahead, planning each meal with reference to the others. I always do this planning before Friday or Saturday marketing, so that any staple I need may be bought at that time. By this arrangement I can use leftovers much better, and have a much more satisfactory table. I have found since I began planning my meals for a week at a time there has been a noticeable change for the better in my bills."

5. Buying Direct. With a view to facilitating the early introduction of his "farm-to-table" plan of reducing the cost of living by making use of parcel post to bring farmer and city consumer together, Postmaster General Burleson has issued a statement setting forth the results of experiments in ten cities specially designated last March for trial of the direct exchange between farm producers and city consumers. The report says that results show that the new service is welcomed by the public and that it has come to stay. Improvements being made and numerous inventions of new containers being put upon the market guarantee rapid growth of the plan.—T. D. MacGregor.

Warsaw—Goal of the Germans.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 26.—The National Geographic society's semi-weekly statement bearing on the war geography of Europe, just prepared, deals with the immediate field in the eastern theater.

"The government of Warsaw, occupying a narrow strip of land in the heart of Russian Poland, where vast military operations have been in progress for weeks, is one of the richest manufacturing districts of the whole Russian empire. The importation of industries by the Muscovites has taken its way over this flat plain northward, and a great many of these industries have halted not far from the borders, nearer to the skilled labor markets and the markets for machinery and raw materials than would be the case deeper in the hinterland. Thus, the textile industry crossed into Russian territory, and, for the great part, remained in the Warsaw government. Iron and steel working followed the textile mills, and the manufacture of boots and shoes, hosiery, sugar, tobacco, furniture, machinery and lace-making have grown up around the working of the two most important modern staples, iron and fibres.

"Warsaw, the capital of the government of Warsaw as it is the capital of the general government of Russian Poland, is the industrial center. The value of the annual output of manufactures of the government is estimated at between $60,000,000 and $65,000,000, and of this the city of Warsaw produces nearly three-fifths. Cotton and woolen goods and products of iron and steel make up the bulk of this value. Footwear, leather goods and beet sugar are, however, items of considerable importance in the prosperity of the district. The Germans and Jews have played the leading parts in developing its manufacturing ventures. Russian rule, wholesale deportations of artisans after the Polish uprisings of 1794, 1831 and 1863, and a German customs barrier on one side, with a Russian customs barrier on the other, have operated to greatly retard the growth of the government's industrial importance.

"There is a well developed agriculture in the government, despite the fact that its soils are very poor, and that in some sections there are periodical drownings out of the country of the Bug and Vistula. The lowlying grounds are boggy. The government embraces an area of 5,505 miles, and houses a population of about 2,300,000. The land is mostly low and flat, broken only here and there by low hills in the south and by the high terraced banks on the left of the Vistula in the northwest. The Vistula form the northern boundary of the government and is its principal artery of trade. On the west, it is bounded by the Prussian frontier. The herd grazing of eastern Prussia is carried on into the government of Warsaw, and combined, its herds of horses, sheep and swine number about 1,500,000 head. In the eighteenth century, when the city of Warsaw, next to Paris, was the most brilliant city in Europe, this flat plain was unusually rich in herds and in geese flocks, though almost bare of manufactures.

Barb Wire Entanglements.

As has been learned from the reports from the war, barb wire entanglements have been freely resorted to by both side for protecting their positions, and in a general way it is known that these consist in a number of irregular lines of strong posts set solidly in the ground with a maze of lines of barbed wire strung between them; but how these obstacles are overcome has been left for explanation to a military expert who has an interesting story to tell in the fourth war issue of the Scientific American of December 5th. Some of the many schemes that have been tried are described as follows:

Experiments have been made in removing whole sections of wire at once by means of a rake, to which a wire rope is fastened. This is thrown over an obstacle and thirty men pull upon the rope. Thus a section eleven and one-half feet wide and sixteen and one-half feet deep is torn out. In order to reduce the time required to pass through a barbed trap (the glint of the wire is usually concealed by a bank of earth) some military engineers have thought that it is a waste of precious minutes to cut or tear it down, and that it is more rational to surmount the obstacle in some way. Structures of boards, ladders and bags should be thrown over the wire, according to their ideas, and upon the platform thus made the men can press forward. Boards eight feet long, nine inches wide and three-quarters of an inch thick are fastened together by means of three crosspieces, leaving a clear space of three inches between the boards. The weight of the double board is thirty-two pounds, and sixteen of them are employed, each carried by a single man. To place the sixteen double boards on the wire net requires about 140 seconds, as actual tests have shown, and it takes seventeen men sixty seconds to pass over the boards. As a time saving expedient, therefore, the method is hardly a success over that of wire-cutting.

Nor are ladders much better. In some experiments conducted in England ten ladders with nine rungs each were used. Each ladder, 12 feet long and 22 inches wide, weighed 22 pounds, and was carried by a single man. The ladders were laid down in 145 seconds, and 65 seconds were required by seventeen men to pick their way from rung to rung.

That this idea of surmounting an obstacle rather than cutting a way through it is not practicable, is better shown by the experiments which have been made with bags of cloth and wire. Twelve bags, each 8 feet long and 4½ feet wide (measured empty), and weighing 40 pounds when filled with straw, were placed upon a net in 95 seconds, and seventeen men passed over them in 45 seconds. When the bags are made of wire poorer results are obtained. Such bags are composed of two pieces of wire meshing, 8 feet long and 4½ feet wide, laid on top of each other and placed together at the sides with wire. A quantity of straw three inches thick is pushed into the wire bag, which then weighs only twenty pounds. It takes ninety second to lay sixteen of these bags on a barbed wire entanglement and it takes seventeen men 65 seconds to pass over them.

Sudden Deaths.

It is estimated that there is only one sudden death among women to eight among men.

A Poser.

Uplifter—I can see good in all things. Pat—Can you see good in a fog?—Judge.

Just the Other Way.

"Mr. Wilgus tried to kiss me last night." "How dared he?" "He didn't. I dared him."—Pittsburgh Press.

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