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**BACK THE BOULEVARD.**

COMMITTEES appointed several weeks ago at the enthusiastic meeting in the Commercial club, at which owners of more than half the property on East Central avenue endorsed the proposed University boulevard, began the work today of securing the approval of the remainder of the property owners on the street to the improvement.

It is difficult to see how any property owner can oppose this proposed boulevard. It means an immediate and important increase in value of his property the minute the work begins. Much of the property on and immediately tributary to the street will be increased in value fifty per cent or more. Some values will be doubled. This fact should be kept in mind by every property owner directly interested.

This work can be carried out now at about one-half the cost to the property owner that will be necessary if it is delayed for six months or a year—or for that matter if closing of the proposition is delayed six weeks. It must be done now, if advantage is to be taken of the favorable conditions existing.

For the rest, here is a magnificent public improvement, a money maker for all directly interested and a source of pride for all not directly interested; a splendid public betterment to be had for half price.

This is actually an instance where opportunity knocks but once. There will be no repeater on the proposition.

**A DAIRY TEXT BOOK.**

ONE of the most useful publications the New Mexico State Agricultural College has given the people is a hand book on dairying in New Mexico, just issued in conjunction with the United States department of agriculture, and dealing with all phases of the dairy industry in this state, from the purchase of the first cow to marketing of the last product. The book is really a text book on dairying for the practical dairyman, and should be in the hands of every owner of a dairy cow in the state. It is the work of H. W. Latta, the dairy expert of the State College, and is notable for its simplicity, its practical suggestions and common sense. It should prove a very valuable assistant, especially to the beginner in the dairy business, a class into which ninety per cent of New Mexico dairymen fall.

**THE "STOCKHOLM SYSTEM."**

ALTHOUGH nothing so drastic as the prohibition measures of Russia has been attempted in Sweden, there has been, since the beginning of the war, a steady and systematic curtailment in the sale of liquor, which is approximately regarded by temperance advocates as a decided step toward absolute prohibition. The "Stockholm system" of allowing each citizen only a fixed quantity of spirituous drink, which was inaugurated just after the war started, has now been extended to thirty-one of the hundred districts in Sweden, and according to a government order recently issued will, after the first of January, 1916, apply to the whole of Sweden.

The "Stockholm system," which allows every citizen in good standing in the city to become a moderate drinker, while effectively preventing him from becoming a drunkard, was ingeniously devised by Dr. Ivan Bratt, present director of the system, after all other experiments had failed. Dr. Bratt has been lauded, condemned, idolized and ridiculed, and his work has become the theme of almost daily discussion in the newspapers of Sweden, some of which criticize him for being too moderate, and others too extreme in his reforms. But on one point all are agreed. The system works.

In the first place the liquor companies, which heretofore by private individuals, were practically made government concerns, for all profits were to go to the government. This removed any incentive on the part of the directors to over-production. It was followed by a careful supervision of the supply of liquor furnished to hotels, restaurants and public bars. These places still had a right to as much liquor as they required, but they

were only allowed profit on a reasonable amount of trade. If they did business in excess of the amount fixed by the government they had to purchase this additional supply at retail price, and were forced to sell at the same price. This, it would seem, would have removed the serious effort of hotels proprietors to make their liquor trade as large as possible.

But none of these expedients was successful. The total consumption of liquor was scarcely diminished. The amount of drunkenness in Sweden showed no decrease, and hospitals and medical records were as full of alcoholic patients and cases of illness caused by alcoholism as before. It was evident that the decrease in the amount of liquor sold at hotels and bars was offset by the increased business done at wine stores where customers bought as much bottled spirits as they liked and took it home for consumption.

The "book system," which is now in operation, was devised by Dr. Bratt at the beginning of the war. It allowed every citizen in good standing to buy one liter and no more of spirituous liquor every five days. To make this plan feasible each person was provided with a small book resembling a commutation railroad ticket, from which a coupon was torn every time the consumer bought his liter of whiskey, brandy, cognac, schnapps, or whatever kind of alcoholic beverage he fancied. At the same time, his book was stamped with the date of the purchase so that it would be clear to the dealer when he made his last purchase. Without showing his book no citizen of Stockholm has the remotest chance of obtaining a bottle of liquor anywhere in the city. The regulation is rigidly enforced.

It is true that in some cases, however, exceptions are made. If one can persuade the authorities that on account of his social position and the demands of constant entertainment one liter every five days is totally inadequate, and if the authorities are convinced that such a person can be trusted with more liquor without abusing the privilege conferred upon him, he is then given a special license to purchase two, three or more liters, according to the circumstances. On the other hand, if the person is a notorious drunkard, has a police record or has in any other way incurred the displeasure of the authorities, he is allowed no liquor at all. For purposes of ascertaining the standing of the citizen in the community, an elaborate card catalogue system is maintained at the central bureau and all questions of allowing any person more or less than the ordinary amount of liquor are referred to this.

The results of this system are already remarkable. In 1914 the total consumption of spirituous liquors was only 2,578,842 liters, compared with 5,897,642 liters for the year before. The decrease in 1915 has been even more marked.

**AMERICAN PHYSICIANS WORK MIRACLES UNDER FIRE OF GREAT GUNS.**

(Associated Press Correspondence)  
Paris, Oct. 2.—Dr. Alexis Carrel and Dr. Henry M. Dakin, in making their discovery of the new antiseptic for gunshot wounds, carried on their work with artillery fire sounding almost constantly. Several houses near the chemical laboratory of the Rockefeller Foundation at Compiegne were struck by the huge 422-centimeter shells. However, Dr. Carrel continued his work in his laboratory without permitting his researches to be interrupted.

The antiseptic is the result of eight months of experimental study in the laboratory and of six months' test in various French military hospitals. As it has met the required tests it is expected that the antiseptic will be used on a large scale by the surgeons of the French army. In connection with a statement concerning the new antiseptic, Dr. Carrel said that while there had been a surprising lack of epidemic diseases this summer in the trenches, the greatest medical need of the war was an antiseptic which could be used immediately after a soldier had been wounded in order to prevent the frightfully rapid infection which sets in at the early stage of the wounds. He explained it was not wounds but infection caused by the carrying of soiled bits of clothing into wounds or projectiles, that brought about the majority of deaths. He said that antiseptic before-hand, known, while often good for external use, were not effective for washing deep wounds, where the infection was most violent.

During the later work on the new antiseptic, Dr. Carrel and Dakin laid down the general principle that water-soluble antiseptics were not satisfactory dissolved in oils or vasoline, should be used, but that an antiseptic should be applied in liquid form.

The new antiseptic, which is based on hypochlorite of soda, with its irritating properties neutralized by the use of carbolic acid of lime and borax, may be left a week on a wound without any inconvenience. The antiseptic is prepared by the decomposition of chlorite of lime with a solution of carbonic acid of soda, filtered, and then borax acid added. This final solution of the antiseptic should not be kept more than a week, nor should it ever be injected into the veins. By the use of alcohol a solution may be obtained that is suitable for use at least a month, such a solution has already been injected at the disposition of Paris surgeons.

The antiseptic was found to destroy gangrenous tissues. It also possesses the quality of arresting blood flow in a limited measure. In practical hospital work the antiseptic developed remarkable strength.

**Off Agin On Agin**  
STRICKLAND W. GILLILAN

**Backwaters**  
I lammed a hunk o' bark into th' creek;  
A rifle ketch'd the thing right off;  
A quick  
She went scootin' down betwixt th' banks—  
The swift stream's green an' willer-bordered banks.

I dropped another chunk o' bark, as good  
As 'fother was; o' course I thought it would  
Go sailin' off just like th' first, but heek!  
It staved right there—it didn't move a speck.

It happened that it lit exactly where  
Th' current never bit it good an' square.  
An' in that little still backwater pool  
It staid an' staid fess' like a baiky mule.

An' then I thought about th' folks I'd seen  
Fall into life's swift stream an' quick career  
Along an' under water-gaps an' aitch—  
Some growin' great, an' others git-tin' rich!

While some as smart, an' maybe smarter, too,  
Would hit a place past which life's currents flow  
An' never touched—'tain't fair t' criticise  
If some stands still while others ups an' flies!

**Finnigin Filosofy**

Th' day is past when a man goes t' farm'n' because he fails at every-thin' else.

**This End Of The World Stuff**

Whenever a wild-eyed preacher wants to attract more attention than he has been able to get by attending to his regular business of being a plain human being anxious to help his fellow-men, hear what they can't sidestep—we say that when some notoriety-thirsty preacher gets the spotlight bug, he begins to tell us about the end of the world, and prove it, to his entire satisfaction.

If there is any one thing that, more than any other thing, gives us a deep-seated and lingering pain and almost insufferable weariness, it is that sort of pigwash.

Any human being who is doing the best he can need have no interest whatever in the end of the world. When it comes, it will catch that sort of person on the job and with no apologies to make.

We've all lived past a dozen or so absolutely guaranteed ends of the world.

The end of the world would certainly have a lot of good points. We would get a chance at the first real vacation many of us have ever had. The old, old question of making good and keeping the family clothed and fed and the children in school and the doctor paid and the wife contented and a balance in the bank—would be off of that stuff.

There is no reason in the world or out of it why any sane human being should give himself the slightest concern on that subject. He can't do a blooming thing about it, and he might just as well be putting in his time taking care of him and his, so as to be of the utmost use in helping tide his fellow-beings over the inevitable bumps, and in helping them enjoy the fine things of this widely-advertised life which, little as we really know of it, is far better known to us than anything else we can think of just at the moment.

Boo—end of the world! Live, laugh, love and be sane and let such piffle alone!

**But Not For Rough-Housing.**

Wanted—Two or three furnished rooms for light-housing.—Wagoner's Daily News.

**The Young Lady Across The Way**

IF THE metropolitan newspapers which teem on their writers always write "hemp" with a singular verb, have a little more about the English language, they'd get help to the fact that the word "none" is both singular and plural. "None are" was used English long before the secularly editors of the King James translation of the Bible wrote "none of these things move me," and has been used English ever since. The trouble is that many metropolitan editors, ignorant of the history of the language and the better literature, humbly accept the views of some parrot who went to learn the life out of the language and ecclesiastical standards of grammatical regularity for the good old home.

To say that none of the victims was killed, as most big papers so scrupulously insist on doing, not only lies in the face of the natural, colloquial usage of the present day, but it isn't even good English judged by literary standards. Shakespeare would never have said it.

"None" is simply an old Anglo-Saxon word written "nan" when singular and "nane" when plural. We write both singular and plural in the same way—"none"—and good authorities use the word generally as plural. When they want to be

**Views Of The Press**

Concerning Word "None"

more specific, they use "not one" for the singular, as "not one of the victims was killed."

The word "any" with many newspapers insist on using with the same silly restriction, is likewise either singular or plural. "He didn't believe that any of them was hurt" is bad English, in spite of the big papers. Steele, Thackeray or Hawthorne would have written "that any of them were hurt," or "that one of them was hurt."

These facts may be verified from any unbiassed dictionary.—Owensboro Messenger.

**Topics In Brief**  
Bulgaria, according to one of her diplomats, is merely "waiting for the best offer." Possibly Mr. Wau-maker's billion-dollar bid for Belgium caused Bulgaria to reject the offer already submitted as too low and ready to accept for new ones.—New Orleans Times-Picayune.

Responsibility for the Eastland disaster would have been satisfactorily placed long ago if the captain had only had the forethought to go down with his ship.—Boston Transcript.

The West can gain some idea of the wildly radical character of the New York Constitutional Convention when it is told that Ellis Rood is the leader of the progressive element.—New York World.

**Health Talks**  
BY WILLIAM BRADY, M.D.

**The Bread And Milk Club Takes A Walk**

A YEAR ago we didn't believe it possible. But it has really come to pass. Where's that fellow who says the world stands still?

The Bread and Milk Club, as you know, celebrates Monday of each week by giving the hard-working stomach a much-needed rest. Instead of tickling the palate with all sorts of things members on this day scoldedly deny themselves everything but bread and milk or crackers and milk, of which a little every two hours is all.

We were surprised at the rapid growth of membership. Honestly, we thought the average initiate would last about one week. You see, only hearty, over-fed, bilious auto-intoxication victims are eligible, and these poor creatures generally get worried when they can't eat like a horse. But defections were few, and indeed the charter members are still active.

Encouraged in the work of saving the race, we next proposed something positively insane. We suggested that become members in good standing should take this prescription for his liver: Two miles of oxygen three times a day.

The Club is now more widely, if less tractable. The ranks have thinned out something scandalous. You may lead a high life to rest his stomach, but you can't make him walk. He is too fond of his automobile and the street cars. Legs, he maintains, were made to admire, not to use. So he resigns from the Club rather than take the new prescription.

But those members who stuck and tried the remedy are delighted. Many were unable to take the full dose prescribed, though they did take smaller doses every day, and invariably found great benefit therefrom. Husbands who followed orders have been amazed to find their wives less and less critical of home cooking; wives who went along to watch them

have reduced from five to twenty pounds and saved considerably on war paint. Bachelors have discovered previously undreamed of virtues in nature and human nature; maids have contributed no inconsiderable share toward the success of the nature study.

The Bread and Milk Club needed just this innovation to save it from taking itself seriously.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**  
**Diet And Cookery**  
Please tell me what book a lay-reader could obtain which describes diets for sickness and how to cook various foods.  
Answer—Dietetics for Nurses, by Drs. Friedenwald and Ruhrah (Baunders) covers the ground.

**Detroning Old King Nic**  
You suggested some time ago a one-half per cent. solution of silver nitrate as mouthwash and gargle for one who would rid himself of the tobacco habit. Please give exact details.  
Answer—Have a druggist dissolve about 30 grains of silver nitrate in a pint (16 ounces) of distilled water, in an amber bottle. Directions: Use two tablespoonfuls as mouthwash and gargle twice a day for a week. Meanwhile be a vegetarian or a near-vegetarian—eat lots of fresh fruit. Chew gum like a stenographer. Eat candy and sweets in general. Keep busy and—invest your tobacco savings in a good life insurance policy.

**The "A" Idea!**  
My druggist, Mrs. F. J., says he never heard of bismuth citrate, one of the ingredients in a formula you suggested for dying gray hair black. Please let me know what this is.  
Answer—Ask your druggist if he ever heard of the United States Pharmacopoeia. Maybe he searched the almanac instead.

**Cartoons Of The Day**



**People's Legal Friend**  
BY E. R. BRANSON

**Each Man His Trade**  
Q. I want to make a contract in writing with another man with reference to the manufacture of certain articles. Is there anything difficult or technical about this and could I do it myself?  
A. You might or might not be able to draw a contract with reference to this matter in such a manner as to protect your interests and at the same time safeguard those of the other man. If the matter is at all intricate, or if you are in the least doubtful, it would be better to consult a lawyer and have him prepare it for you.

**Another Pepsy?**  
Q. Is there any reason why one could not put a provision in his will, at the time of making the will, providing how he wants private papers, such as personal manuscript and diaries, disposed of?  
A. There is no reason why you could not.

**Current Poetry**

**Making A Bad Matter Worse**  
When my Uncle Alexander in his conduct got so queer  
That the squirrels began to chatter  
Every time that he drew near,  
I consulted with a doctor, who declared:  
"It's mental strain;  
He has all the early symptoms of a badly shuffling brain."  
What he needs is some distraction  
To clear up his cloudy thinks,  
I advise a daily session on some quiet golfing links."

**A Separation Arrangement**  
Q. In the State of Nebraska, may a suit for separate maintenance be brought without asking for a divorce, where a husband has not supported his wife and children? A. Yes.

**Power Of Attorney**  
Q. Could I also a power of attorney for the purpose of enabling another person to employ agents and attorneys for me? A. Yes.

**There Are Enough After**  
Q. Under the laws of South Dakota, is the separate property of a husband liable for the debts of his wife, where such debts were contracted before marriage? A. No.

**A Will—Not**  
Q. Where my former husband died, by means of a will, to make a will in a certain city, will it be a valid will? A. No.

**Not A-Do-Over, Is This The Other Side Of The Road?**  
Q. Does a city have the right to amend its existing ordinances, affecting regulations, including a provision to amend the amount of the salaries of its officers?  
A. Ordinances of this character are usually held to be reasonable police regulations and therefore valid.

**But They Don't**  
Q. Are sleeping car companies under a legal duty to provide safe and comfortable seats? A. Yes.

**City Ordinance And Insurance**  
Q. I own in this state (New Jersey) some insurance on buildings within the city limits. Is the insurer bound to take notice of the city ordinance? A. Yes.

**Snap Shots**  
By Jay E. House

**Pepper Talks**  
By GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS

**Good-by**  
Sometimes it seems as though life was nothing but a series of how-do-you-dos, glad-to-meet-yous, and good-bys. But I think that good-bys are the ones in which the human world seems most touched.

There are many kinds of Good-bys. But perhaps the main ones all come under these three: the Good-by to the one that you hope you will never see again; the Good-by to the one that you hope you will see again; and the Good-by to the one you know you will never see again, but whom you will always long to see again.

So that in Good-bys there are Tears as well as Smiles, Hope as well as temporary Despair.

But, in reality, to the great soul, there can be no real sorrowful Good-by. We human beings are so saturated with mere sentiment and precedent that we little appreciate seriously the aftermath of the meaningful Good-bys.

For myself, I can never be brought to believe that this life ends all. For in these present days we have Love, and Love has no Death. So, for me, there can be no Good-by forever—no matter to whom or under what circumstances the Good-by is said.

So, why don't you join with me in making every Good-by the happiest, grandest Good-by possible?

Lillian Russell says scrubbing a dark neck won't do any good. Still, there are many who hold that scrubbing a dark neck is an admirable sanitary precaution.

Too often preserving the honor of the family is only a matter of keeping it from being found out.

The experience of the Kaasan man who waited thirty years for a woman is not exceptional. It is that of every married man who is invited to a party.

The rule in politics is that the side that owns the steam roller uses it.

Suggestion to the dramatists: Why not write a play about a faithful wife? The theatrical producers are crying for novelties.

No man who has split kindling between George Washington, chopped down a cherry tree with a hatchet.

After a man has worked five years in a newspaper office all he wants to do is yawn.

In a city there are various ways of achieving it. But in a small town being a thirty-third degree Mason is about the only route to distinction.

A good deal of boiled cabbage gets into society under the name of "cauliflower."

What a man regards as his belief often is only an expression of his hopes.

The neighbors are saying new things of the Leroy Featheringhams, who celebrated their wedding anniversary the other day. The neighbors say that although the Featheringhams have been married fifteen years they still are good friends.