The Evening Herald.

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ANOTHER SURE THING.

LIKE the income from the sheep industry and the cattle industry tributary to Albuquerque, this city has taken the University of New Mexico for granted; because it has been here for many years, and because the revenue it brings to this city has been a certain part of our annual financial balance, we have left the University until quite recently to shift for itself, without giving it much of community co-operation, or even of community consideration. About the only time our business men have paid much attention to the University has been during sessions of the legislature when its great need for appropriations from the state has forced action.

Recently the State University has forced more attention and thought from Albuquerque people by effecting a material growth on its own account and without our assistance. But there is still much to be desired in the character and extent of this city's support and backing for this institution which today is one of our most important community assets and which before very long will overshadow every manufacturing and commercial enterprise we have as a contributor to Albuquerque's growth and prosperity.

So many expressions of approval have followed the Herald's call for attention to the importance of the sheep industry to this city that we feel like preaching the same editorial sermon all over again and to save time will simply ask those who approved of the expression referred to, to read it again, merely inserting the words "State University" wherever the words "sheep industry" begin. The only relation between the State University and the sheep industry is the great importance of both to this city and the importance of community support for both; but that relation is of the utmost importance to the future growth and prosperity of this city and the rapidity and extent thereof.

As in the case of the sheep industry, we take no chances of wasted cash or wasted time or wasted effort when we undertake to advance the growth of the State University. Many of the promotion projects into which this community has gone heart and soul and pocketbook have been doomed to failure from the start. Others have involved the taking of long chances of lost time and money and work. There is not a chance to lose when we put our shoulders hard into the harness and pull for the University. It is bound to grow anyway, whether we help it or not. Our help simply means the difference between slow, inevitable growth and rapid, stimulating, result producing expansion.

President Boyd of the University, in his address at the recent Commercial club anniversary dinner, stated that had Oklahoma City had its choice between the state capital, which it secured, and the State University, which it did not get, it would have picked the University every time. This is probably true of every capital city in the United States. Possession of the state governmental seat does not always bring improved social and industrial conditions, or promote community growth. Possession of a state university always does all those things.

This year the State University and its students will spend something like $250,000 in cash in Albuquerque. There are only about 295 students now. The expenditure of cash does not quite equal in ratio increase in number of students, but it all but does so, and when one considers what 400 and 500 and 1,000 students on the edge of the mesa will mean on that basis, it begins to take form as a pretty important proposition.

And this is just the sordid, cash side of this particular resource. Its greatest importance to this city now and in the future is the social influence, the power as a home builder influences which cannot be measured in dollars.

It will be asked, "How can we help the University?" The answer is, first to become proud of it and full of the same spirit that animates the students on the mesa when they let loose in a ripping cheer for it. Get the spirit of the institution. It will do you more good than you will do it, probably, but the help will be mutual. Then join in the campaign for students, for improved grounds and buildings, for extended influence. Talk it to your friends in other towns when you travel through the state. Get the habit of "boosting" the University wherever you go and wherever you are. The result will be to supply the only element the institution now lacks for complete success and rapid advancement; the enthusiastic backing and faith of its home community. The University has never passed a subscription list, at least not in recent years. Promotion for this institution by Albuquerque will be the least expensive promotion campaign in which this city ever indulged, and the most productive of quick and desirable results.

BUILDING OPERATIONS AND PROSPERITY.

BUILDING operations throughout the country are quite important in their bearing upon renewed business. These for a considerable period have been unsatisfactory and only lately have shown up better. The improvement, however, for October is not marked, because although percentages show roundly above last year, the comparison is with a period when, as far as possible, sails were rapidly furled and ropes held tight on account of the ominous sweep of the war.

The amounts called for by building permits granted for October, according to Dun's Review, show only a low increase in Manhattan and only a fair increase for all the boroughs of New York City. Eighty-five leading cities of the country show up better, recording an increase of 25.9 per cent. Fifty-three cities show improvement, losses in others are small, except Columbus, O., which shows a loss of $259,000, St. Paul $281,000 and Augusta $220,000. Heavier than these, Los Angeles shows $756,000 loss and San Francisco $3,852,000, the contraction in the latter city being explained by building stimulation last year brought on by preparations for the exposition. The Pacific slope, however, is said now to be improving.

Building operations as we carry them on in the United States, while they stimulate trade in many directions, are, in the opinion of cautious economists, to a certain extent an evidence of national extravagance. Ambition to increase income is one of the incentives. Another is love of display, which often cannot be afforded. Many people invest an undue portion of their principal in dwellings, or worse yet, carry the heavy burden of a mortgage larger than all their possessions. The destruction of substantial business blocks a few years old, but perfectly good, to make way for extravagant modern structures is constantly going on. This is called progress and enterprise and may be that, but it costs the whole country many millions each year which might be saved. In this way is manifested the sporting proclivities of a new country, with apparently unbounded resources. Undoubtedly these resources will not be exhausted for a few generations at least and the burden will be borne by those who come after.

THEY NEVER GROW OLD.

A NEW YORK woman, niece of the late Samuel J. Tilden, has applied to the courts to have the trustees of the Tilden estate removed and a trust company appointed in their stead. She says they are too old to carry on their work and that they find it impossible to agree. The men—all estimable gentlemen—are 75, 77 and 79 years old, respectively, and, on the face of it, it would seem that the woman may be about right when she avers that they are too old for concerted business action. That's the worst of individuals in trusts and such things. They do grow old, and when they are too old they may not keep their business ability or strength. Corporations may be soulless, but they usually don't lose strength and efficiency as they grow old. In fact, if they live at all they gain in strength and importance with advancing years.

Remember Who Did It!

(Farmington Times Hustler.)

This county is not the only one that is complaining of the results of the tax legislation of the last legislature. In fact, to judge from the press, the chorus is being joined in all parts of the state. It is well just now to remember that it was necessary for the tool gang in steal several Democratic seats in the legislature in order that they might enact the taxation and salary law wholly independent of the wishes of the Democratic members and the governor. We feel sure that the men who did this are willing now to share some of this criticism with the above mentioned myrtle, and shall not be surprised to see this trying to lay the fault in some way to some of them.

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

SOLOS
By the Second Fiddle.

NOW MANY LADIES who aren't mothers will lead in arguing out the case of the Chicago mother who let her helpless little cripple escape a hard life.

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HAVING RUN OUT of capitals Serbia has to quit.

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AUSTRIA reasons it out, logically. If the Italian officers of the Ancona had been willing to stand and be sank, instead of running away, the sinking would have been less costly.

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PENROSE has announced himself a candidate for president. This should revive for a time the fast waning interest in what happens at Oyster Bay.

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JUDGE HEWITT declares the county salary law actually never was passed. But it costs us just as much as if it had been.

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All around about I see
Signs of great prosperity.
Bank deposits swell and grow;
Prophets say I told you so.
Wonder just how long 'twill be
Till the wave sweeps over me.

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ADVOCATES and opponents of the Burnam tax law are getting close together. They all agree now that it doesn't work well.

—o—

COUNTY SCHOOL Superintendent Jose Montaner of Taos county announces he isn't coming to the teachers convention. Jose is a biker. He should come down just to find out what the rest of the state really thinks of him.

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ONE THING seems to have been demonstrated by the Fay case. There is too much dynamite running around loose in this country.

—o—

A SALONIKI correspondent warns the world to look out for the "Greatest News." We're ready Alphonse, and in fine training.

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THE ONLY THING in the way of news that would astonish us now would be a war dispatch that wasn't contradicted by any belligerent.

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AFTER DUE deliberation St. Louis business men have determined to delay their proposed trade excursion into northern Mexico until spring, when the weather is settled.

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"THE PINK TEA days of suffrage are a thing of the past," says a leader. They've quit the tea for the punch.

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A RAILROAD assessing official told the state tax commission yesterday that he believed the assessors of New Mexico were not doing their work thoroughly. Curious how these surmises will get circulated. Ye scribe has only to compare the records of lamb shipments this month with the tax rolls where they originate to know that such suspicions are unjust.

—o—

Nine inches from the floor the last
Hang ladies' dresses now.
I've never measured for the way
I wouldn't quite know how.

Nine inches isn't such a heap
When measured on the list
But as you take a further peep,
It looks like more than that.

—Kansas City Journal.

Women Return to Skirts.

London, Nov. 17.—The trouser-clad women window-cleaners who began their work bravely in men's overalls a short time ago, have now taken to skirts and blouses. "It was more than flesh and blood could stand," declared one of the women, regarding the reception accorded their dress reform movement by the populace.

The Nottingham factory girls, were the chief opponents of the new dress reform, which consisted of a jacket and trousers closely resembling a workman's overalls. Crowds of girls followed the trouser-clad women through the streets, asking questions and making loud call-calls. The women went to their employers and protested. Now they are wearing skirts once more.

Germans to Educate Turks.

Berlin, Nov. 18.—The negotiations which have been on foot for some time with the object of supplying the University of Constantinople with a considerable staff of German professors have been concluded, and seventeen chairs in the university are to be filled from Berlin. Several of the new professors already speak Turkish while the others are expected to master the language at the earliest possible moment.

The subjects to be covered by the German faculty include the following: Philosophy, pedagogy, psychology, history of ancient oriental nations, methodology of history, geography, geology, botany, zoology, chemistry, public jurisprudence, civil law, philology and comparative Semitic philology.

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, Price 75 cents per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Looking for a job? Try a Herald Want Ad.

Health Talks
BY WILLIAM BRADY, M.D.

Those Old Teeth

TO-DAY the name "rheumatism" is almost anathema in medical circles—though it still figures prominently in popular circulars. A diagnosis of "rheumatism," especially a diagnosis of "chronic rheumatism," may be all right for the patient to make—to the patient it probably signifies some definite disease—but for a physician to perpetrate such a diagnosis is a sorry joke, that is, if he does it seriously.

Studying the mouth as a situation of septic foci, Dr. H. L. Ulrich found that more than half of all artificially devitalized teeth had blind abscesses at their roots—pus foci of which the patient was perhaps unaware. In 500 cases examined, 1,350 dead teeth were found, and our old friend the streptococcus was there in every case bacteriologically examined. Other troublesome cocci were present also, but streptococcus viridans was the ever faithful.

Now old Strep. vir. is a versatile little coccus, as cocci go. He can, and does, produce many a case of chronic rheumatis, regardless of the weather.

These blind dental abscesses are demonstrated by X-ray photographs of the jaw. In any case of streptococcus infection, whether it be in the joints or elsewhere, the search is not complete until the jaws have been Roentgenographed in quest of the possible focus there concealed. Where there is a coccus there is probably a focus; to find the coccus helps the doctor in treatment, but to find the focus helps the patient in recovery.

Dr. Ulrich's group of cases had rheumatoid symptoms in 51 per cent., secondary anemia in 43 per cent.

Those old teeth you have been nursing these many years may, after all, hold the secret focus that keeps you an invalid. Just because they have been bad so long you imagine they can't have anything to do with this rheumatism or anemia you have developed here only recently—and so did the 51 per cent. of the cases mentioned.

You never can tell about "rheumatism" till you try. It doesn't matter how much, or what kind of medicine or diet or climate you try—that isn't what we mean. What we mean is you must try to have your septic focus found out, and there is a fifty-fifty chance it is in those old teeth.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Tic Is Not St. Vitus' Dance

Kindly inform me whether the disease called "tic" is the same as St. Vitus' dance or chorea. If not, is "tic" curable? How is it treated and how long would a cure take?

Answer—No, a tic is a habit spasm. St. Vitus' dance is an infection of the nervous system. Tics may be removed by psychic and muscle training. It takes from six weeks to three months in most cases, depending upon the faithfulness of the patient in practising his lessons.

Cure For a Torpid Liver

H. J. L. desires us to suggest a cure for torpid liver—whatever that may be. What causes torpid liver?

Answer—Over-eating and too little exercise. Cure: Two miles of oxygen three times a day—walking—and do your bit of physical culture at home every day.

Weather Strips

My dear Doctor, Do you advise the use of weather-strips on private houses or schools? asks L. G. J.

Answer—No, never. If it were not for the cracks around doors and windows a lot of people would suffocate in the good old winter time.

Vest Pocket Essays
BY GEORGE FITCH

THE HORSE

THE horse is a quaint quadruped with horny hoofs on his feet, a beautiful horsehair tail and a two-foot long head adorned at the end with deep expressive nostrils as large as golf cups.

Nowadays horses are not common and only the larger cities possess horse garages where the animals are stored and kept in running order. Once, however, they were very plentiful and were put to a great variety of uses. Years ago horses were used to haul motorless cabs and trucks and street cars and drays. They were also ridden and as they have no running boards it was a novel sight to see the equestrians clambering aloft onto raw-boned horses padded with leather saddles and guiding the patient beasts about with leather reins instead of steering wheels.

Moreover horse races were held in all parts of the country at which vast multitudes gathered and made bets. Oddly enough, the people did not bet on who would be killed but on what horse would win. The races were intensely tame, as the animals never skidded or threw a tire or broke their steering gears and the swiftest of them did not attain a speed of forty miles an hour.

The horse was, in fact, the automobile of former times. He had a sixty-inch wheelbase, or footbase rather, and rode exceedingly hard, but could go over very rough country and did not need antiskid chains in wet weather. He was of about 1-40th runabout power and his fuel was oats which were fed him in a nosebag, instead of from a carburetor. He was both air and water cooled and was controlled by a bit throttle and a whip which served the purpose of a spark advance. He changed from low to high speed or to reverse very readily, merely by command of his driver—which is a point not yet reached by the most ingenious of automobile makers.

The horse was very slow, but was easily steered and usually reliable. Oddly enough the horse usually became nervous instead of his chauffeur and caused most of his own accidents. He was driven without

The horse was the automobile of former times

head or tail lights and without license numbers, and if hauling a buggy provided with a tonneau could transport four people eight miles an hour.

Horse driving was not exciting but the horse had his strong points. He did not puncture and never ran out of lubricating oil. He was also a self-starter and had no crank, being only dangerous behind. He lasted ten years with almost no repair expenses and sometimes the owner of a horse awoke to find that he had two horses instead of one, the new one being of the latest model though very small at first. Let us admire the horse for what he has done and let us remember that the automobile trade would never have prospered had the horse not been on hand to haul the early models home.

Views Of The Press

THE THIRD German war-loan, amounting to $2,750,000,000, is less than the annual value of the foreign commerce that Germany has lost by reason of the war.—*New York World.*

A congressman's idea of preparedness is an army post in his district.—*Boston Transcript.*

Anyway, the new Ford submarine couldn't be any worse than our other F-class.—*Columbia State.*

Having an unquestionably fine advisory board, all the department now needs is the navy.—*Washington Star.*

About now Anthony Comstock is probably finding fault with the costumes of the angels.—*Boston Transcript.*

Dollar diplomacy appears to look pretty good to the Allies.—*Columbia State.*

Every British soldier will get an American apple, and they certainly do seem to need another corps or two.—*Columbia State.*

The new German loan totals more than $3,000,000,000, some of it in money.—*Boston Transcript.*

Things would be much simpler and pleasanter for Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria if he knew which side would win.—*Springfield Republican.*

He is thrice just who hath his quarrel armed.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Russians ought to be healthy—they retire so early and often.—*Wichita Beacon.*

The old order changeth. A Sing Sing convict is writing a book entitled, "The Pleasures of Prison Life."—*Macon Telegraph.*

The San Francisco Exposition is so prosperous that it is not believed Congress will be asked to make good more than two or three millions.—*Boston Transcript.*

Prohibition may prohibit in Russia, because anything in the language can't be called a speak-easy.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

Claims that an insane physician helped Sir James Murray compile his dictionary of the English language lifts a dark cloud of suspicion from Henry James.—*Washington Post.*

The network of trenches on Mars proves that we named that planet better than we knew.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Ohio State Journal says that the population of Switzerland could be housed in London, but our understanding is that the population of Switzerland has not the slightest desire to be housed in London at this juncture.—*Columbia State.*

Dr. Cook writes that he nearly froze to death climbing Mt. Everest. We had no idea winter had set in so early in Brooklyn.—*Columbia State.*

For quick results--a classified ad

"The Pitfall"

SCENE FROM "THE PITFALL"

One of the most timely motion picture productions that the Kalem Company has made is the four-part feature drama "The Pitfall," which will be released during the current week. It deals with the question of gambling and shows just what the effects of this vice are on a community.

At the present time, when there is a country wide agitation on this question, "The Pitfall" comes as an aide-de-camp to those who are confronted with the problem of fighting this evil.

Dealing with the ever new and ever interesting love of two men—one a struggling young attorney, the other a wealthy gambler—for a young girl, the picture play shows her yielding to her love of luxury and marrying the rich man.

The rise of her unsuccessful suitor to the head of his profession and finally to become district attorney of his community is shown, and then the battle that is waged between her husband and her lover for the coveted office holder is tersely portrayed. Victory at last comes to the young district attorney, but not until there has been a tremendous upheaval and the gambling question has been definitely settled. The gambling clique is driven out of town and the wealthy malefactors defeated.

A clear insight into the workings of the powerful underworld system that has fought for years against the efforts of the government to wipe out gambling is given, and the fellowship that has sprung up among the thieving element is given in accurate detail.

"The Pitfall" has been pronounced by many as the most powerful story of the underworld that has been produced in several years. The drama gives Marin Sais an opportunity to display her dramatic ability and also provides Tom Boardman with a vehicle that he found just to his liking. The entire production was capably handled by the supporting cast, which included Frank Johnasson and Thomas Lingham.

PORTUGAL SUFFERS FOOD SHORTAGE LIKE THE BELLIGERENTS

[Associated Press Correspondence]

Lisbon, Portugal, Nov. 4.—Portugal is more remote from the seat of war than any other country in Europe, and it is suffering a scarcity of food that is as severe as that in some of the belligerent countries.

Potatoes, beans and acorns are the staples of almost daily meals in practically all classes of the population. In the matter of meat, the poorer classes have been almost without it for months, whereas the prosperous classes in an impoverished country, as the Allies direct it, have managed to get the meat they want, although at prices far higher than those which prevailed before the war.

The situation in Portugal with regard to the meat supply is peculiar. The country is practically free from the ravages of the war, and its people are not suffering from the lack of meat because of any shortage in the supply, but because of the prohibitive prices on hoofs and carcasses prevailing.

The supply of meat is said to be in the hands of a few men, who have formed a combination and have taken advantage of the situation to make profits. The government is now considering the question of fixing a maximum price for meat, and it is said that the cattle owners are willing to accept a price which will be about 25 per cent. in excess of that which prevailed before the war. In consideration of this fact, the state of affairs is a little more than the United States can understand, when it is stated that the country's meat supply has this year increased by a percentage of 50 per cent., as compared with last year.

The cattle owners have stated that they are willing to sell to the government at the price which prevailed before the war, but the price of meat has been increased since then 25 per cent