

The Evening Herald.

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SCHOOL COSTS.

ADVANCE extracts of an article by Director A. E. James, of the State Taxpayers' association, published in yesterday's Herald.

The advance summary of this article shows a number of very interesting things. Perhaps the first of these is that an exhaustive and intelligent inquiry has been made into school operating costs in this state—the first time any such inquiry has been made.

There is nothing humiliating in domestic service unless humiliating features are deliberately sought for. Miss Tarbell's remedy for the servant problem is attractive in its high ideals. It does not tend to improve the character of domestic service when practically applied.

The average American woman permits liberties to her household employees and overlooks laxities in service for the hundredth part of which her husband in bank or store would discharge a clerk out of hand.

It is the purpose of the Taxpayers' association, writes Mr. James, "to discuss school costs in the spirit laid down in the report, with fairness to public education, and with fearlessness in dealing with waste."

That is the attitude that is essential to effective corrective work in this state—fairness and fearlessness. The report referred to is that of the National Tax association, on increases in public expenditures, and the reference is to the particular part of it, dwelling on the tendency to pass over waste in school administration because of the unanimous popular support of any expense that is believed to lead aid to public education.

It is in those branches of the public business for which public support is strongest, and which are in themselves most worthy of support and backing by the taxpayers, that it is easiest to "get by" with waste and inefficiency, and where petty graft and reckless expenditure of public money may be "put over" most easily.

The average cost per pupil day, for teachers' wages, in the public schools of New Mexico is 13 cents. The average operating cost is 17 cents. Into that average go, for teacher's wages, costs varying from 8 cents in one county to 27 cents in another, and for operation, from 19 cents to 33 cents.

It is a fact that the taxpayers of New Mexico want and that the welfare of the state demands. If the Taxpayers' association furnishes those facts it will have accomplished its mission thoroughly and wisely.

Every action of the Taxpayers' association thus far has strengthened the public confidence and has shown that it merits the fullest support from individual taxpayers who would apply the right remedy to the taxation, revenue and administrative ills of this state.

IDA TARBELL'S REMEDY.

HAVING corrected a great many other national evils and settled many other national problems, like the oil trust, municipal government and such, Miss Ida Tarbell has turned her tireless energies upon the adjustment of the servant girl question, and from an article in the current number of the American Magazine appears to regard it as in a fair way to be settled as per the Tarbell specifications.

The experience of the Connecticut man who had a bean in his ear forty-five years was not remarkable. A married man has a "bug" placed in his nearly every day.

She contends that the chief trouble American housewives have in keeping servants is that the servants are not treated with sufficient consideration, that they are made to feel the humiliation of domestic service, instead of being impressed with its dignity and importance.

Unfortunately Miss Tarbell did not invent this remedy for the servant girl problem. Many American women had tried it before Miss Tarbell corrected the evils existing in Standard Oil's now well-tamed organization.

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DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION.

RECENTLY the Democrats of Quay county, New Mexico held a meeting, for purposes of furnishing up the county organization and putting it into shape for the coming campaign.

The atmosphere in the meeting was one of unselfish co-operation for party welfare. Arguments were had and differences settled—they were settled; not left hanging fire.

Democratic county organizations in New Mexico generally are in satisfactory condition. A majority are completely harmonious and in a position to do effective service.

The trouble with the Democratic outlook is not with the county organizations. There are no differences in these organizations that cannot be adjusted, and the spirit of the rank and file of Democrats is fine.

The result was inevitable. We find today strong, enthusiastic, active county organizations of Democrats in almost every county in this state. But we find an utter lack of co-operation among them; and we find a general skepticism among them all as to the ability of the state organization to bring about such co-operation.

The situation is one which demands real leadership; a strong man who is able to put party welfare above personal interest and who not only will roll up his sleeves, shed his trimmings and work, but who knows how to work.

The danger is that the exactly opposite type of men, available and not at all reluctant, will continue to dominate in the state committee.

Inquiry has also been made for the old-fashioned man who made a fly blitzer do the work of an undershirt.

Guardsmen's Attitude Is Discussed by Adjutant-General of New Mexico

State of New Mexico, Office of the Adjutant General, Santa Fe, Jan. 19.

Dear Sir: I have noticed in a number of newspaper articles recently that Secretary of War Garrison Wood, General Wood, commanding officer of the eastern division, are both very much opposed to federal pay for national guard troops.

I am writing you this letter because I feel that someone who knows the situation and has the interests of the national guard at heart should make answer to these statements, for the reason that the general public in reading such statements might be misled as to the attitude taken by the two distinguished gentlemen above mentioned.

As regards federal pay for the national guard as it exists under the present system, I am in hearty accord with both Secretary Garrison and General Wood, because I believe that the present system is absolutely wrong and I very much fear that the appropriations made by the federal government for the maintenance of the national guard in the several states is money which might be better expended along other lines.

I was present and participated at the national guard convention in San Francisco last November, and the policy which was outlined by the National Guard association at that time I think clearly states the view as held by at least 80 per cent of the members of the national guard.

Very truly yours, HARRY T. HERRING, Adj. Gen. State of New Mexico. (Editor's Note—See editorial in the Evening Herald for December 7, 1915.)

men in his state would voluntarily subscribe to the continental army plans as outlined to the convention by the assistant secretary of war, Mr. Breckinridge. I have personally asked a number of regular army officers and have not been asked to file one single man who believed that the plan was feasible.

I believe that the advocates of the continental army plan will agree with me that the national guard organization which is an organization more or less efficient, is composed of a number of men who are patriots and who desire to give to their country the best they are capable of.

The plea of the national guard which has not been thoroughly understood is to make us national in fact and not in name, to make us localized federal troops subject to the call of the president in a similar manner to the troops now in the regular service.

I would be pleased to have you publish this communication. Very truly yours, HARRY T. HERRING, Adj. Gen. State of New Mexico. (Editor's Note—See editorial in the Evening Herald for December 7, 1915.)

Care of the Baby in Winter

(The first of a series of six articles.) So much emphasis is constantly placed upon the necessity for special care of the baby in summer, when the heat is excessive and diarrheal diseases are the most common.

It is plain then, that the winter care of the baby deserves special attention from every one interested in his health and well-being.

It has been demonstrated quite conclusively that a large part of the deaths from summer diarrheal diseases, because this disease may be cured in many cases, and prevented entirely in many more by the proper care and feeding of the baby during the heated months.

These proper living conditions consist both in winter and summer of suitable food, in the right amounts, at the right times, cleanliness, sufficient sleep, plenty of fresh, clean air to breathe, and protection from exposure to infectious diseases.

It is not the cold of winter which makes people sick, ordinarily, but rather the stale over-heated air inside our houses and public buildings, which we breathe and re-breathe, thus passing the disease germs about from one to another.

Doan's Kidney Pills are recommended by many who say they operate easily, without gripping and without bad after effects. 25c at all drug stores.

Off Agin, On Agin STRICKLAND W. GILLILAN

The Little White Restaurant We have visited places of wondrous repute for feeding you viands delicious and rare.

We've been bowled to by fannies, have had them remove our top coat and hat as we entered their lair.

We've been furnished with finger-bowls, stylish delay, with silver superfluous, solid and good, but mostly we sneak to a different place—the little white room where you pay for mere food!

For mostly at mealtime when we would inhale some yearned-for sustenance, wholesomely cooked.

The feeding itself is the thing we require—we often forget how the eating place looked.

And how to secure what the stomach requires without being robbed (to be afterwards rued)

is always our problem; and so we seek out the little white place where they charge for mere food.

As clean as the soul of a newly-born babe always have found the accommodations there.

The "overhead charges"—there wasn't a sign of that bugaboo that one meets everywhere!

You pay half the price of the stylish "cafays" for food just as fine, and no duncunys intrude—There's peace for the soul in the plain little room—the little white place where they charge for mere food.

Finiggin Kinowly Th' men that knows least on anny subject is usually th' one that can be injeuced 'I talk most frredly on that subject.

St. Louis We have seldom been to St. Louis—have you?

For a free-and-easy western city it is a great stickler for conventions.

Especially for big political conventions. While it is about as far from the places where fur-bearing animals grow, as a city could care to be, it is the center for fur-garment manufacture in the United States.

Many a person who never saw a weasel alive settles in St. Louis and starts a skin game of some sort.

Near St. Louis is a large building called the Union Station. St. Louis is the nearest large city to this station.

People about the Union Station can point out St. Louis in the distance, on a clear day, and some of them speak very highly of the town.

This goes to show how friendly those neighboring Missouri settlements are.

If you go to St. Louis on a rainy day and ask where some place is, they'll tell you "two blocks north and one west."

They do this with their hands in their pockets, when it is cloudy, or the stranger thanks the informant and goes on still wondering where the place is.

St. Louis is safe from German invasion. To start with, it is full of German already.

And in the second place, the Kaiser never could afford to pay the bridge tolls to get his army into the city.

If you pay a good deal of attention to the advice of others the chances are that you do not amount to much.

When a man is in doubt he orders pie. When he is in great doubt he orders apple pie.

Some are forgotten. Others never were discovered.

A man tucks a letter away in a pigeon hole as soon as it is read, but he permits a telegram to lie conspicuously on his desk.

Now that the discussion of the matter practically has ceased, what was the objection to the practice of the man who parted his hair in the middle?

Vest Pocket Essays BY GEORGE FITCH

PIANO PLAYERS

THANKS to the advance of science there are now two varieties of piano music—hand-made and foot-made.

Fifteen years ago the only way to make music on a piano was to hammer it out by hand. The product was often very crude and to obtain even a fair to medium grade required years of practice and a very durable neighborhood.

The mechanical player was invented and the only requisite for the making of sublime music became a pair of stout, long-winded ankles. Thanks to this contrivance, it is now possible to buy divine melody by the roll and carry it home at night along with the steak for supper.

The mechanical player gives the musician a chance to attack the piano with hands, feet and knees in a most effective manner. The machine does all the key pounding, while the musician merely starts and stops the music, throttles down in the soft parts, accelerates on the crescendos and puts on the emergency brake when needed.

A mere child can feed one of these machines sonatas, overtures and operas; and thanks to its superiorly young lady who crutches over a helpless piano and beats out Beethoven with a batting average of one fair hit in ten is not receiving much encouragement in her notorious business nowadays.

The mechanical piano player is bringing joy to great numbers of people who formerly had to depend on others for their music. The piano no longer stands silent and dusty in the home of the new-fangled millionaire. The owner now climbs aboard the driver's seat of the mechanical player each evening after supper, and tramps off twenty-seven yards of Liszt, forty-three yards of Mendels-

ohn, sixteen yards of Brahms and 2,745 yards of Loders, thus enabling him to soak his soul in music and at the same time brace up his liver for another hard day on the stock exchange. The tired merchant no longer invests \$2,500 in a musical



The piano player is rivaling golf as an exercise

longer invests \$2,500 in a musical instrument and then has her paroled by a dry-goods clerk before she has worn out a single piano. He blows \$400 in on a quiet and polite machine which doesn't need a new dress every week, and which always feels like playing right after supper when requested to.

The piano player is rivaling golf as an exercise and the Marathon as a sport. There are men nowadays who can do the Tannhauser overture in three minutes flat, while the man who cannot knock off two hours of comic opera without stopping might as well sit back and let some real athlete tackle the job.

MOVEMENT AFOOT FOR GROWING TIMBER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

(Associated Press Correspondence)

London.—A movement for the home growing of timber has been initiated here by Lord Selborne in order to revive a steadily declining industry.

Foreign competition has, within the past twenty years, driven all enterprise out of the British timber trade and brought about a steady decline in the industry.

Forestry, he declared in an address before the English Forestry association this week, has never received proper attention in England. English woods should be organized, new trees properly guarded and destructive animals, such as rabbits, exterminated.

The speaker concluded with an appeal to craftsmen to make their pit prop contracts with British landowners.

An immense amount of timber has been imported here since the outbreak of war, particularly for the construction of temporary barracks at the army training camps.

Higher prices of imported timber has given the British an unexpected opportunity. The freight cost has had the effect of a bonus for home products.

Owing to the shortage of props from Norway, English props have been considerably used in the mines this year.

English timber of the rougher sort for sawing and rough work has supplemented the usual Canadian supply as well.

The Forestry association passed resolutions asking the government to retain at home experienced timber men offering themselves as Derby recruits, and also to recall them from the army.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE ROUTE IS CHEAPER THAN THE SUEZ CANAL

(Associated Press Correspondence)

London.—The decision of the Dutch East India line to use the Cape of Good Hope route has been popularly accepted here as proof that the

Turks and Germans are preparing an offensive against Egypt. But an explanation independent of military reasons is offered by one of the daily papers. Not war, but economy of operation, caused the change, according to this explanation.

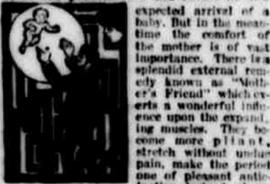
Austro-German submarine activities have resulted in increased insurance premiums in the Mediterranean traffic. Ships are delayed at the canal by shortage of coal. Furthermore, the canal toll rates are to be raised shortly. These increased costs more than overcome the additional mileage of the Cape route.

In recent years the Cape route has been growing in popularity owing to its cheapness. Even before the war the government of the South African Union recommended the improvement of its ports to accommodate the growing trade and it adopted a scheme for extensive wharfage and harbor changes. English companies were the first to favor the Cape as opposed to the Suez route.

Nothing else can so completely endear us to the present and the future as the expected arrival of a baby. But in the meantime the comfort of the mother is of vast importance. There is a wonderful external remedy known as "Mother's Friend" which exerts a wonderful influence upon the expanding muscles. They become more pliant, stretch without undue pain, make the period of pleasant anticipation instead of apprehension. In a series of splendid letters from all over the country mothers tell of the great help "Mother's Friend" was to them. Even grandmothers tell the wonderful story to their own daughters about to enter the state of motherhood. Get a bottle of "Mother's Friend" today of your nearest druggist. Use this splendid help with your own hand guided by your own mind. For a free book of interest and importance to all mothers write to: Bradfield Regulator Co., 469 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. It relates the personal experience of many happy mothers, it tells many things that all women should be familiar with. It is all once a princely and so important. Write for this book.

The Coming Baby! Hooray! Hooray!

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Gas

Is the Best Fuel

BECAUSE you only burn it when you need it. You get intense heat immediately. No waiting. The amount you burn is entirely under your control. You only pay for the gas that passes through your meter.

The Albuquerque Gas, Electric Light and Power Company