The State University And Its Relation To the People

(Continued from Page Three.)

true that the direct benefit would probably accrue to future generations, we ought to leave to them a heritage of something other than bonded indebtedness. I have in mind a stretch of country in eastern New Mexico of many hundred thousands of acres too sandy for agricultural use, but where hardwood trees thrive without cultivation or irrigation. The government at one time withdrew a small portion of this land from the public domain, with a view of planting it to forests; but the idea was later abandoned, for what reason I am not advised. The land would probably have been planted to forests, had the people of the state strongly urged it; but before the people can take up such matters, they must know the possibilities of them, and, until we train our young men in these matters, we shall remain ignorant of these possibilities.

I have mentioned only a few of the things of special importance to the state of New Mexico and which present problems different from those of the eastern states. Nearly all of the special work of the eastern universities is needed here, and a great deal is being done by the University of New Mexico, the agricultural college, the school of mines, and the normal schools, as I have stated. The difficult thing is to get the data, already compiled by these schools, to the people, and in doing this I think the university could be of special help.

In 1909 the legislature of the then territory of New Mexico enacted a law entitled "An Act Establishing a Conservation Commission and a Natural Resources Survey of the Territory of New Mexico, Providing Appropriations Therefor and for Other Purposes." This statute is pretty well thought out, and would, if made of use by an appropriation and by organization thereunder, be of great help to the state of New Mexico. The act provides for a commission to make a natural resources survey of the state. The object is described as follows:

"First. An examination of the geological structure of the territory of New Mexico, including the position, distribution, order and careful study of the various rock strata, with particular reference to their richness in coals, ores, clays, natural fertilizers, building stones, oils, gas and all useful and economic products, the value of the same and their accessibility for mining and manufacturing purposes;

"Second. An accurate physical and chemical analysis and classification of the various soils of the territory with a view of determining their fertility and grazing value and the best means of preserving and improving their fertility and productiveness and adaptability to agriculture, horticulture and stockraising;

"Third. To collect meteorological data which will be of value in determining the variations of climate, temperature and moisture of the different sections of the territory.

"Fourth. To determine by various instrumental methods, the elevation of stations and the establishment of permanent monuments or bench marks showing elevation, with a view to a more complete topographic survey, and to map areas which are susceptible of irrigation;

"Fifth. To study the surface and underground water resources of the territory with a view of their utilization for domestic, agriculture and manufacturing purposes;

"Sixth. To collect data concerning the animals and plants native to the territory, their kind, abundance, distribution, economic value and their relation to their environment;

"Seventh. To make such other researches as, in the opinion of the board, will be of value to the people of New Mexico;

"Eighth. To disseminate as widely as possible by public report, correspondence and public addresses, correct ideas as to the natural resources of the territory for the benefit of the people;

"Ninth. To cooperate with the United States Geological Survey, Department of Agriculture and Forestry and other bureaux of the general government in every way possible wherever benefit will accrue to the territory."

The staff of the survey was to consist of a director and chiefs of divisions. "The director shall be chief of the division of geology and shall be known as director of the territorial geologist. The professor of geology at the University of New Mexico shall be chief of the division of geology. The professor of botany at the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts shall be chief of the division of botany and agricultural resources. The professor of mineralogy and mining engineering at the New Mexico School of Mines shall be the chief of the division of mineralogy and mineral resources. The territorial engineer shall be chief of the division of water resources and irrigation. Other divisions may be created by the commission on recommendation of the staff presented to the board by the director of the survey." In addition to the director, there is a regular board of three members to be appointed by the governor.

Now I have read only a small portion of this statute, but a sufficient amount to show the purposes for which it was enacted. It is a most essential work for the state to do. But what did the legislature do in the way of providing for the work of this commission and its various directors? It appropriated the munificent sum of $1,500 per annum to pay all of this expense. At the same time I think the territory of New Mexico was paying something like $15,000 a year for coal oil inspection. I understand that efforts were made at the recent session of the legislature to get an appropriation that would be somewhere near adequate to carry on the work of this commission, but that some jealousy has arisen relative to the division of the authority and duties as made under the statute among some of the institutions therein mentioned. This might be overcome by an amendment to the act but, by all means, the state should take some systematic and organized action looking to a thorough survey of its natural resources. I believe this can best be done through the university for the reason that it brings the matter home to the students of the university, gives them an added interest in the state, and makes the knowledge which they gain valuable to them and to the state in the future.

The university could be of great additional service by furnishing a course in practical government. It is surprising how little our university graduates know about the actual machinery of our government. The average professional or business man, elected to an office such as the city council, really knows nothing about the duties of his office prior to entering upon them. He is generally pledged to secure a few additional electric lights for his ward, and when this is accomplished, he feels that he has justified his election. It takes more than incorruptibility and intelligence to make an efficient public official. It requires specific training. Men should not take office to learn, but to perform. The business of our government is the only one that I know of where totally inexperienced men are called to fill high official places. Any railway system in the United States adopting such a policy would be bankrupt in thirty days. In this respect democracy is woefully inefficient, and there is no other way to overcome this inefficiency that I know of than to have special training in governmental matters in the universities. There is no institution in the state of which I am advised that teaches the practical and actual working of our state, county or municipal government. This is one of the greatest needs of the state.

I have spoken of the Taxpayers' association of the state. This is a voluntary organization of the people who pay the bills. It was made necessary because of the inefficiency of our officers. Now this is not intended as a reflection upon any one person or, in fact, upon our officials as a whole; for I think they compare favorably in ability and honesty with those of any other state; but in the busy life of the average American, he is liable to leave governmental matters to some one else. He has never been taught, in school or college, government in its every-day practical sense. The study of the works of Adam Smith is not much assistance in meeting the every-day problems of the school board.

If we educate young men in the real problems of our government, they will be more willing to serve the state, and the people will be anxious to have them serve. I might remark, in passing, that the tendency of the country to more and more call the college graduate to office is growing, even though he may not be specifically trained for the office to which he is called. Perhaps one tenth of one per cent of the men of the country are college graduates, yet in congress and the legislatures of the various states the college trained men are in the majority.

This fact has a special application to our own state. There is said to be a demand upon the part of the native people of this state for a greater representation in the higher offices of the state. The demand should be respected whenever the applicant for an office is qualified to fill it. More of the native young men of New Mexico would be qualified if we could induce them to attend the high schools and universities. If this is done, I feel assured there will never be such a thing as a race issue in our politics. The intellectually strong and the broadly educated will always govern, not only in this country, but in every country on the face of the earth. This is a law higher than written constitutions or statutes. I believe an earnest effort should be made to get more of our native young men and women into the high schools and universities of New Mexico. We especially need them as teachers in our schools. But wonderful opportunities in other fields lie before them. No only will their services be in demand at home, but the great development of this hemisphere to the south of us will, in a few years, be calling for men who are efficient in professions and in business and who speak the Spanish language. Men of the same blood best understand each other. The American people have failed miserably in securing cordial business and other relations with the Latin countries of South America. It would be otherwise if we could send highly trained and efficient Americans of the Latin race into those countries. This university has established a department especially for the training of young men for service in Latin America which should prove of great usefulness. Our young men of the Anglo-Saxon race should more generally study the Spanish language. I should welcome a law making it imperative that each high school student, as well as university student, should become proficient in the Spanish language. That is the language of the majority of our people. No people can well understand each other's ideals unless they speak the same language. It is almost, if not fully as necessary for the Anglo-Saxon boy to learn the Spanish language as it is for a boy of Spanish blood to learn the English language.

What I have thus far said is relative to what the university may do for the people. Now what, in turn, may the people of the state do for the university? In the first place, they have established a state educational institution in almost every town of any size in the state. In this matter the state is very extravagant. There is no denying the fact that a great deal of the work of the university proper is being duplicated in these various institutions, and yet I am not prepared to say that in this the state has made a mistake. In all of our institutions of learning we will find that a majority of the students come from homes within a comparatively short distance from the schools. Probably many of the students who are attending the various institutions could not and would not go to an institution of higher learning any great distance from their homes. But I am not prepared to say that having a separate board of regents or trustees for each institution and having each run independently and without regard to what is afforded in the other institutions is desirable or economical. Personally, I believe that one board of education, of which the state superintendent of schools would be secretary, and which board would leave the heads of the various institutions free to act except matters of special importance, would be more efficient, more economical and, therefore, more desirable. At the present time we have a separate board for each institution. During the sessions of the legislature members of the faculty must appear at Santa Fe, spending many days lobbying for sufficient appropriations to maintain their respective institutions. There is no real head to the university system, as a whole, in New Mexico. The legislators are bewildered by the demands, and they are not always sure that some institutions do not get more than they ought to have and others get less than they should have in the way of appropriations. I understand that at present certain state educational institutions are cutting tuition rates to meet the cuts made by other institutions. On the face of it, this is absurd; for the state is really bidding against itself in the matter of securing students. The state is not concerned as to which of its institutions has the largest attendance. It is only interested that its young men and women attend its institutions.

The state of Georgia, until recently, was confronted by the same question that confronts us relative to a number of institutions distributed throughout the state. It has taken over all these institutions under one governing board, and I am informed that the plan is working satisfactorily.

I believe that a commission should be appointed to determine what financial aid each of our state institutions of learning needs per annum and, at the same time, decide what the state can afford to appropriate for them, and then make some arrangement, either by constitutional amendment or otherwise, so that, instead of an appropriation in dollars by a special act of the legislature, an automatic appropriation should be made in mills or in fractions of mills, which appropriation should not vary from year to year. This would allow the institutions to grow in proportion as the value of taxable property grows in the state. The burden would be what the people could bear, and the institutions would know, with certainty, what they could depend upon each coming year. As it is now, there is always danger that an institution will be cut off with a much smaller appropriation than it is entitled to receive. The trustees and the heads of the institution do not know, in advance, what amount of money will be available for another year, and can make no plans until the legislature adjourns. This is a condition that should not exist.

The people of New Mexico could help our state institutions by more generally sending their young men and women to them. As stated in the beginning, if there is nothing to be gained by a university training except culture, there is no particular reason why a young man cannot be as well educated to fill an important place in his state in the future, if he is sent to Texas or Missouri, as if he attended the university in his own state. But in the modern educational scheme, culture is not the only thing that the young man acquires. The state supports the university for the purpose of educating men and women in order that they may be able, in the future, to solve the problems of the state and serve the state as teachers, public officials and developers of its resources. No man is as well qualified to take an important place in the affairs of the state, who is not thoroughly acquainted with the needs of the state. I am informed that between four and five hundred young men and women leave New Mexico each year to attend higher institutions of learning in other states. If these young people expect to make their future homes in New Mexico, this is unjust to them and to their state. In the first place, many of them never return to New Mexico. The young ladies marry and go with their husbands to other states. To a large extent, the young men are located by the institutions which educate them and never return to the state. We need educated people in New Mexico, and the people of the state have been liberal in supporting the institutions of learning. Nearly half of all the money raised by taxation for every purpose in New Mexico is devoted to educational uses. To be more exact, the total of all levies for 1915 amounted to $4,061,166.2; the total levies for educational purposes amounted to $1,799,393.14 or 44.5 per cent of the total levy for all purposes.

In addition to the loss to the state of the more than three hundred thousand dollars which is sent out from here each year for the education of young men and women of New Mexico in institutions of learning in other states, these young men and women lose the most important and beneficial part of a university career. I refer to the acquaintances and friendships formed. While the friendships made in the larger universities are pleasant and valuable, they are limited. In a university counting its students by the thousands I am informed that a student does not get well acquainted with many others outside of his own fraternity; that he does not even know intimately the members of his own class. In the smaller institutions of New Mexico we have the advantage, in the first place, of receiving instruction from the heads of departments, rather than from a tutor. We have the additional advantage of becoming acquainted with each and every student of the university for each of the four years of the university life. We also have the advantage in that these acquaintances will be among the men and women whom we will meet in after life, as most of them will, of course, make New Mexico their home. This advantage is almost equal to that of higher education itself, because there are no friendships formed in after life as intimate and as dear as those formed in the university.

There are wonderful opportunities in the state for every young man and woman who prepares himself or herself for them. The trouble in New Mexico has largely been that people come here either for business or for their health and do not quite make up their minds to make this their permanent home. Life is as full of enjoyment in New Mexico as it is anywhere upon the face of the earth. The opportunities here are as great for the young men and women as in any other place. Why not become thoroughly New Mexican and learn all that can be learned about the state and its people, and develop that sentiment for the home state that is felt by the Texan, the Kentuckian or the Virginian?

We should not live here and call another place home, but should give our entire allegiance to this state. We should beautify our cemeteries with a view of some day occupying them. Until that time comes, we should be thoroughly alive to the fact that we are most fortunate that fate has cast our lot in a state where life can be made so pleasant; where the bigness of things produces a bigness of mind and soul; a state rich in romantic history, beautiful in its varied scenery of mountain, plain and valley, and healthful in its never ending flood of sunshine.

BACKACHE IS A WARNING.

Albuquerque People Should Not Neglect Their Kidneys.

Backache is often nature's most frequent signal of weakened kidneys. To cure the pains and aches, to remove the lameness when it arises from weakened kidneys, you must reach the cause—the kidneys. If you have pain through the small of your back, urinary disorders, headaches, dizzy spells, or are nervous and depressed, start treating the kidneys with a tested kidney remedy.

Doan's Kidney Pills have been proved good and are especially for weak kidneys. Doan's have been used in kidney trouble for over 40 years. Read Albuquerque testimony.

J. M. Vickrey, plumber, 1004 N. Eleventh St., Albuquerque, says: "I don't hesitate to recommend Doan's Kidney Pills for backache and kidney trouble. In my case they brought immediate relief from backache. I know of another case where Doan's Kidney Pills brought positive relief from backache, due to weak kidneys."

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

Montoya last week had a record cattle shipment when Howard L. Kuhn and the Caldwell ranch sent out 1,750 head of one and two-year-old steers and yearling heifers. D. C. Snyder of Clayton bought the heifers and the Cox-Jones Commission company of Denver bought the steers, under two while Clayton & Mehran of Denver bought the twos.

Dr. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Sixty Years the Standard

Adds only healthful qualities to the food

CONTAINS NO ALUM

NO AMERICANS ON THE CYMRIC, SAYS CONSUL AT PORT

Frost Cables State Department that Casualties when Steamer is Sunk Include only Subjects of Great Britain.

(By Evening Herald Leased Wire)

London, May 10. (12:19 p. m.)—Wesley Frost, American consul at Queenstown, sent a telegram today from Kinsky to the American embassy here announcing definitely that there were no Americans on board the Cymric. Mr. Frost said no warning was given but that the wake of a torpedo was seen. He confirmed previous statements that the vessel was not warned. The weather was rough and the members of the crew were in the boats from 1:30 a. m. until 3 p. m.

FIVE ENGLISHMEN, NO AMERICAN, LOST IN CYMRIC

Washington, May 10.—In furnishing the state department's investigation of the torpedoing of the White Star liner Cymric, American Consul Frost at Queenstown cabled from Kinsky yesterday afternoon where the Cymric survivors were landed, as follows:

"No American Cymric. Five British lives were lost. No warning given by submarine. Wake of torpedo was seen after explosion. Cymric was not armed. Weather rough. Crew in open boats from 1:30 to 3 p. m. May 4, journey from being of exploded Cymric sank 3 o'clock this morning."

The cable was received here today.

Fire on Alamo Forest.

Alamogordo, N. M., May 10.—A fire swept over about 300 acres of the Alamo national forest early this week. The fire burned all day and the timber on about 100 acres covered by the flames was a heavy loss, that on the remainder was less important. A strenuous effort had to be made to save orchards and buildings near the forest.

Every Glass a Handful of Health

EACH golden drop of BUDWEISER is alive and sparkling with the vital energy of Northern Barley and the tonic vigor of Saazer Hops. Because of its mildness and exquisite flavor it stands alone—the unchallenged sovereign of bottled beers. Its ever-growing popularity is proven by its sales, which exceed any other beer by millions of bottles. ANHEUSER-BUSCH · ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

Visitors to St. Louis are courteously invited to inspect our plant—covers 142 acres.

Budweiser

Means Moderation

C. E. Kunz, Distributor
Albuquerque, N. M.

Three of Father's Houses were vacant

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and had been vacant for some time. And Dad was getting mighty peeved about it because he had put up those houses for an investment, not for pleasure. And he was getting hotter every day when I happened to think that a For Rent ad in the

Evening Herald

might help. And it did. After one insertion we got many inquiries. And many seemed interested. And would you believe it

924 924

-the next week there was a moving van in front of each House.