The Evening Herald

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TEDDY TALKS TOO MUCH.

It is inevitable that the man who talks too much must finally fall a victim of the deadly paralyzer.

Listen to Theodore Roosevelt, president. Year 1908, occasion annual message to congress. Declaration:

"I call your attention to the need of passing the law limiting the number of hours of employment of railroad employes. The measure is a very moderate one, and I can conceive of no serious objection to it. Indeed, so far as it lies in our power, it should be our aim steadily to reduce the number of hours of labor, with as a goal, the general introduction of the eight hour day."

Again, in his message to congress on December 8, 1907 President Roosevelt said:

"The congress should consider the extension of the eight-hour law. The principle of the eight-hour day should, as rapidly and as far as practicable, be extended to the entire world covered by the government."

And now Gov. Hiram Johnson, the speaker, Theodore Roosevelt, occasion, Speech on Anything-but-Wilson Declaration.

"We have seen in this country few things more discreditable to our representatives and more ominous to the future of the nation than the passage of the Adamson eight-hour law for railway trainmen."

THE SUCKER CROP.

"P. T. Barnum is generally credited the statement that 'a sucker is born every minute.' However, this estimate as to the birth rate of that particular species of the human family was made a good many years ago and if Barnum were alive today he would have to revise his figures as to the rapidity with suckers are being brought into the world, or how rapidly they develop afterward.

One of the sickest ways to catch suckers, and at the same time take a crowd of the tribe, is to start some kind of an endless chain scheme. It doesn't matter much what kind of a graft a man tries to work, by this method he can always find lots of suckers in the dream to bite when he throws it in his sacred hook.

A few days ago the federal authorities unearthed one of these endless chain outfits. Advertisements had been inserted in the papers to the effect that every woman who would send ten cents in silver to a certain address in Minneapolis and write five letters urging them to join in the scheme, would receive a "new 1917 model silk petticoat." Just as what manner the 1917 model differs from the model that has been used in 1916 or previous years, was not stated. It was not necessary as the results show.

In the course of a single day there arrived at the headquarters in Minneapolis 25,000 letters containing an equal number of dimes and the letters still are coming. The authorities became aware of the scheme and planned to trap the crooks, but they fled and will not profit from the venture. Envelopes that year returned cards are being sent back to the writers, but many of them are minus the inscription and will go the dead letter office.

People should learn to stay away from these endless chain schemes. Legitimate propositions can be explained in this manner. There never was a graft connected with the proposition somewhere. Enthusiasts enough who received one of these endless chain letters failed to break the news that the originator was doubtless the entire wealth of the world contributed.

THE GAME WARDENSHIP

The Republicans have sought to make the game wardenship an issue in the present campaign and have been expending effort in an endeavor to persuade Democrat Candidate H. O. Bursum has promised, if elected, to appoint former Warden Thomas P. Gable to this position again. It is true that the salary of the state has been a consideration, or to the money which Trinidad H. de Baca has conducted it, we desire to call attention to the following figures:

Revenues of office—Gable, $[illegible] Republican. $[illegible]; T. H. de Baca, Democrat, $[illegible].

Expenditures—Gable, $[illegible]; de Baca, $[illegible].

Gable's term of office was for four years and two months; de Baca's term for four years and four months.

Deputies appointed—Gable, [illegible]; de Baca, [illegible].

Nonresident licenses sold—Gable, one; de Baca, six thousand.

Fish brought into state—Gable, [illegible] at a cost of nearly $5,000; de Baca, [illegible] at no cost.

Elk brought in—Gable, 12 head for $1,800 or $150.00 each. de Baca, 24 head for $540 or four times as much for $22.50 each.

Pheasants imported—Gable, 21 pheasants; de Baca, 100 pairs.

Quail imported—Gable, [illegible] dozen; de Baca, 100 dozen.

Support of office—Gable, legislative appropriation required. de Baca, self-supporting.

Game protection—Gable, no effective field system and inadequate protection. de Baca, highly systematized and well organized field system affording protection to game.

Relatives employed—Gable, one; de Baca, one.

If de Baca had paid for trout at the same rate as Gable, the trout planted would have cost the state $10,000.

The remarkable improvement in the conduct of the office of game warden since he has took charge of it is shown beyond possibility of dispute by the records of the office. These records, which are open to anyone who wishes to see them show that.

While Gable ran the office for $[illegible] a year and was relieved only by legislative appropriations, de Baca put it on a self supporting basis at $10,000 a year.

At an increase of $[illegible] a year for de Baca's office he has effectively patrolled the state with a large force of deputies, placed in the streams twice as many fish, stocked the game ranges with over twice as many quail, four times as many elk and four times as many pheasants.

De Baca has decreased the receipts of nonresidents three times, thus the number of fish birds and game at less than half the cost shown Gable found necessary.

De Baca has doubled the revenues of the office.

De Baca has secured a more efficient system, and a system of licenses which forms an absolute check on the deputies.

De Baca in five years has spent less than any other game state does in one year with a larger area and more different conditions than in any other state.

The figures on de Baca's administration indicating that with the income at his command he has produced results better showing than any other game warden in the United States, show up in startling and painless light the record of his Republican predecessor. Always Mr. Barnum is reported to have promised to put back on the job if he is elected.

The fish item alone is astonishing. Trout fry are supposed to be furnished free by the government. Yet Gable paid $4,000 for the purchase of fish, to provide the cost of distribution by the warden and his deputies while De Baca paid exactly nothing for twice as many fish at no cost to the state, to provide the cost of distribution by the warden and his deputies.

The question immediately arises, why did a Republican warden have to pay $2,000 to get 100 million fish, while a Democrat warden got four million fish for nothing?

The matter of non-resident licenses is further cause for inquiry. Why did Gable sell only one non-resident license while de Baca sold a thousand? The natural inference is that under de Baca non-resident hunters were made to pay the fee which they were not forced to pay under Gable.

The importation of elk is another interesting item. The question naturally arises, why did Gable have to pay three as much to bring in one fourth the number of elk placed in the state by de Baca.

The expenditure of the new Republican warden's office are a laughable compared with the same amount spent in other states.

The expenditures in New Mexico in the fiscal year 1915 totaled $[illegible].

The state of Wyoming spent $[illegible] for the salaries alone of the game warden and deputies.

The state of Oregon spent for salaries and expenses of deputies, game wardens the sum of $[illegible]; the office salaries at $[illegible]; a total expenditure of $[illegible]; more than twice that of New Mexico.

The state of Washington spent for the salary and expenses of its game warden and game deputies, office force and expenses, outside the cost of the office, more than that of New Mexico.

The state of Montana spent $[illegible] for game wardens and $[illegible] of for its deputies, a total of $[illegible].

The Arizona state of [illegible] spent a total of $[illegible].

The state of Idaho paid for salaries and traveling expenses the sum of $[illegible] for salary of warden and deputies. For [illegible] a total of $[illegible], more than that of New Mexico.

Trinidad H. de Baca who is running for the office of county clerk of Santa Fe county, is not a candidate for re-appointment as game warden. The publication of the recommendation put forward in the recent campaign is due to the interest of his Republican predecessor in the hope of his reappointment, but serves as a proof of Democratic efficiency.

The giraffe has been seen and makes no noise, they say. From this we infer that skip belongs to the giraffe family.

Hughes, judging from the amount of knocking he does must think he is an Old Man opportunity.

The Scrap Book

"THE FELLOW WHO CAN WHISTLE"

The fellow who can whistle when the world goes wrong
Is the fellow who will make the most of life.
No matter what may happen, he will find him grace and strength.
He's the fellow who will succeed in the state.

The fellow who can worship when the whole world seems to frown
Is the kind of man to wind the battle's brunt;
He's not the proper metal and you can not keep him down;
For he's just the sort that crowded at the front.

The fellow who can whistle is the fellow who can work
With a note of cheer to cancel grumbling out;
He's the fellow with more grit in every business vein
Is the fellow bound to master some Goliath.

The fellow who can whistle is the fellow who can smile
In the face of the world;
Or the "whistled" is the profitable of the strife
To gets cares and bother out, his backward spirit check
For a cheerful heart can never know defeat.

The fellow who can whistle is the fellow who can smile
To secure success;
And he cheers the fellows toiling beside him along
There is no room for pessimists, but room to spare
Who can whistle when the world is going wrong.

—Sydney Warren Mase.

SALVAGING THE LUSITANIA

At least one American syndicate and one English syndicate are making plans to repair the damage which went down in the Lusitania off the coast of Ireland. Actual work does not begin until the war ends, but there is a possibility that the American concern interested may start next spring in an effort to head off the rivals who would be at a disadvantage while the war lasts since they would be legitimate prey for German submarines.

The Lusitania offers a great trophy which the salvagers would bring up out of the world's sea. The ship itself is valued at $10,000,000 and even if it could not be floated sufficiently to engage again in ocean-Atlantic service, it is worth a fortune in parts. There is a possibility that if not too rapid rusted, though that is one of the problems upon which the salvagers are not worrying, the salvagers may find an opportunity to recover some bulk. The ship lies at a depth of 320 feet and is broken in two. Does exactly at a point where the boat struck the Irish coast. Even if it cannot be floated divers can work in that depth and recover the money, jewelry, bullion and other valuables aboard. But what those things total is a matter of pure speculation. In order to get at the gold bullion it is necessary that when the ship sunk she carried a large amount of gold, silver and copper in addition to a quantity of other "unredeemable stuff" that will be well worth the efforts of the salvers. The Lusitania's passenger list included a number of wealthy people who carried with them a fortune in jewels so that the wreck contributed a prize which promises large returns.

As to successfully there may be some doubt. Salvage companies expect to make a satisfactory agreement with the underwriters, but should the work of salvage begin while the war is on, any valuables recovered would be subject to confiscation under the rules of contraband. Under ordinary circumstances it would be doubtful if anyone would be suspicious of such a venture, but the Germans have shown that they are not hampered by any scruples in the matter of what they consider legitimate booty. Should the salvage work be undertaken it would be necessary to employ men who are not of German birth or sympathy. The prize will dead snubbed that could be brought up from the Lusitania.

A SENSIBLE CURRICULUM

Out in California there now is a new course in home economics started at one of the normal schools which is based on a sensible plan that it should interest. Every visitor knows the marvelous for the course is to train girls for the business departments and how to manage the expenses of that department on a certain allowance.

The great majority of girls who go to the domestic science school do that it develops the young women how to cook. Without a knight of experience and confidence, with such a course is of questionable advantage, because it does not relegated entirely the idea that the business of home is a matter of food with the knowledge of the other items to manage. The home, the domestic science school can not ignore it as revenue, prior to the future business of housewife.

Whether a young woman is going to get married, some marriages, it is a certainty that the business side of the career home is of importance. Should she not know how to get along, should she know how to make a budget, should she know how to keep accounts, should she know how to deal with a dry goods or grocery clerk, should she know how to economize, should she know how to buy furniture, should she know how to buy a house, should she know how to buy a piano, should she know how to buy a car, should she know how to buy a phonograph, should she know how to buy a vacuum cleaner, should she know how to buy a gas range, should she know how to buy a gas heater, should she know how to buy a gas iron, should she know how to buy a gas water heater, should she know how to buy a gas lamp, should she know how to buy a gas mantle, should she know how to buy a gas stove, should she know how to buy a gas oven, should she know how to buy a gas burner, should she know how to buy a gas meter, should she know how to buy a gas pipe, should she know how to buy a gas valve, should she know how to buy a gas cock, should she know how to buy a gas tube, should she know how to buy a gas fitting, should she know how to buy a gas bracket, should she know how to buy a gas chandelier, should she know how to buy a gas lantern, should she know how to buy a gas globe, should she know how to buy a gas shade, should she know how to buy a gas reflector