

ALBUQUERQUE EVENING HERALD (Successor to Tribune Citizen.) A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER. PUBLISHED BY THE HERALD PUBLISHING CO.

Published every afternoon except Sunday at 122-124 North Second street, Albuquerque, N. M.

Entered as second-class matter March 7, 1911, at the postoffice at Albuquerque, N. M., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

One month by mail, 50 cents. One month by carrier, 60 cents. One year by mail, \$5.00. One year by carrier, \$6.00.

Telephone 67.

THE PARTY UNITED.

The morning paper has at last set down the facts. It declares the Republican party in this county is united. The morning paper is right. The Republican party in this county is united. It has dumped Mr. Gillenwater and the Democratic friends out of the chairmanship and out of the party, and it has ceased to pay the slightest attention to the morning organ as a Republican paper.

The tactics adopted by Mr. Gillenwater and the morning paper in the past will not avail them for the future. Disrupting the party, making deals and deals with the Democrats, using any and all means to gain power for themselves without regard to the success or the condition of the Republican party, will not win this time.

The Republican party in this county is and in the state will conduct the campaign independent of those factions and count them from the beginning with the Democrats.

So far as the Republican party in this county is concerned the morning organ and Mr. Gillenwater have seen their day. They have gone over to the Democrats once too often, they have threatened the Republican organization for the last time with any hope of success. They can go ahead with their schemes on any line they deem fit, but in the end they will land with the "unintended" and they might just as well take off the sheep's clothing now.

The antics of that viceroy in the last campaign were sufficient to show them up in their true light and they will be unable to deceive any Republican at the coming election.

They have attacked every Republican from the president down, and they may continue to do so, if it gives them any satisfaction. It will not avail them anything and, instead of weakening any Republican leader, it will only serve to bring the support of the party to him. Mr. Gillenwater and the morning organ can not dictate anything in the coming campaign and when they begin trying it they will find out just how little influence they have.

There are some things that Herasillo county wants in the coming election and there is only one way for her to get them. That is by the assurance of a healthy Republican majority in this county. If such a majority is to be polled it must be done by the Republican party, and that party has found out long ago that it can not be done with the aid of Mr. Gillenwater or the morning paper.

It must be done by the party, despite these enemies to unity and party west, and it will be done. The first step has been taken in dumping the speech chairman and the morning organ, and they are out to stay. By going in with the Democrats, where they belong, they may at least find a refuge, but so far as influencing as Republicans they have tried it once too often.

THE COLLEGE EDUCATION.

President W. E. Garrison in the College Report, issued at the Agricultural college, gives some very interesting facts arising upon parents not to neglect the opportunity to send their boys and girls to college.

It is often said that the boy or girl who goes to college is sure to profit by it, while the one who is merely sent along by the parents at home. This is a brilliant half-truth which is partly false. The truth is it is that the boy or girl that enters vigorously into the work of business of attending college in order to get any good out of it. This, of course, is self-evident. The falsehood in it is the suggestion that a parent can do his whole duty when he has gotten his boy or girl through high school and turned him loose to go to college on his own resources or get a job, whichever he pleases.

The youth who has finished high school is not yet a man or a woman. It may not be easy to make him believe this, but we parents know it. He still needs guidance, counsel and help. He does not need to be coddled and babied, but he does need the help of his parents to enable him to see what course of action is best for him and also enable him to follow that course. After a great deal of experience with both students and parents, I am still strongly of the opinion that

The average parent knows a good deal more than the average student. A decision in regard to going to college is one of the most important decisions that a young person is called upon to make, and he is entitled to the benefit of his parents' wisdom in making it.

A good many parents made the mistake of sending their children to college for several years when they were 18 or 19, and it will be good for you to do the same. It will cost you 1000 dollars. Very true. But it must be remembered that conditions have changed in the last 20 years. It is becoming more and more difficult for a young man to succeed in the world without thorough training. Self-reliance is a noble virtue, but employees are not being seen for their self-reliance alone. They want men who are trained for some definite work. They demand skill and education of a practical sort. Competition is keener, the industries and professions are upon a more strictly scientific basis. All this means that the young man of woman of today needs a technical training which more than did the young man or woman of a generation ago, and your children will be handicapped for life if they miss their one opportunity to get it.

The statement is sometimes made that the boys who get the most good out of college are those who work their way through. This is doubtful. I rejoice in the fact that it is possible, in many cases, for a boy to work his way through college, and that in many more cases it is possible for him to earn a large part though not all of his expenses. But it must be borne in mind that the work of a modern technical school makes great demands upon the time and energy of the student. Recitations, preparation for the same, and laboratory and field work will take eight or nine hours a day if the work is done creditably. There is little time left for remunerative work and money comes in slowly at the low rate which student employes can command. This is not said to discourage the boy who has to work his way through, but to encourage parents to furnish their children with the means for paying their expenses while in college. The amount necessary is not great—say \$200 a year, or a little more.

I am not now speaking of the boy of stolid, vicious habits, who needs to have his nose held to the grindstone every waking moment to keep him out of mischief, but of the average reasonably industrious boy who really wants to get something out of his college course. My strong conviction is that such a boy will get the most out of his college years if he does not have to earn his own living or any great part of it after he has already spent eight or nine hours a day doing something else.

When you consider how a college course enriches the life and opens the outlook of a young man or woman, how a course at such an institution as this equips one for the actual work of life, how impossible it is ever to turn back the shadow upon the dial and regain the lost opportunities of youth if they have not been seized as they come, and how little a college course costs in comparison with its value and in comparison with the other things for which we all spend money—when you consider all these things, I hope that you will decide that you cannot afford NOT to send your boy or girl to college.

PEACE IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

Why not have amicable relations among business men as well as between nations? Congress has passed a resolution to establish more intimate trade conditions between the United States and Canada. The president has negotiated two arbitration treaties, the purposes of which are to settle controversies between nations without an appeal to force. Why should not business men be permitted to adopt a similar policy, instead of having the government persistently engaged in an effort to keep up fierce outthroat competition?

These questions were asked by George W. Perkins in an address delivered a few days before the Michigan College of Mines. Mr. Perkins, as a former partner of J. P. Morgan & Co., had a hand in organizing the United States steel corporation, the International Harvester company and several other big corporations commonly called trusts. As a negotiator of peace between competing industries he seems to have been a success. When he talks of peace from the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. not long ago, he said that he preferred to devote much time to establishing better conditions for the laboring man. He is a believer in profit sharing, in pensions for old employees, and in compensation for injuries received by laboring men in the course of their work. Therefore he has something of a reputation as a peace-maker in industrial realms.

It is needless to say that he does not believe in the existing anti-trust law, and in the activities of the government in investigating the big corporations and prosecuting those which are found to have operated in restraint of trade. He believes the benefits to the community arising out

of the big industrial combinations far outweigh the evils and the worse governmental activities directed toward the regulation, rather than the destruction, of the trusts.

There is much to be said in favor of his view of the subject. The whole tendency of the modern business world is toward cooperation. Even where industries have not combined they have been harmonized. National and local associations of millers, druggists, dry goods dealers, lawyers, grocers, bankers and health, even other lines of trade and industry have periodic conventions, where ideas are exchanged, accommodations are formed, mutual respect is engendered and relations established which tend to systematic business, elevate moral standards and reduce competition. Some such organizations are so complete that, without any formal agreement, price-cutting by a member is looked on as an uncommercial conduct. Business men in the same lines exchange information about methods of doing business that would have been jealously guarded as trade secrets a few years ago.

In the industrial business competition—so far as rates are concerned—has been abolished by both law and custom. The only competition among railroads is in the excellence of service and the swiftness of equipment.

Peace is coming to the business world, just as it is to the great nations. But there are dangers to be avoided in both cases. In industry and trade the elimination of competition to the extent of creating untrammelled monopolies will not be countenanced by public sentiment. Also, the industrial peace which goes to the extreme of stolidness is a danger, since it would be fatal to progress.

A happy medium is what the world wants. It does not want the fierce, untrammelled competition that makes enemies of neighbors who happen to be engaged in the same line of business and forces the weaker concerns into bankruptcy. Neither does it want the complete agreement which means monopoly or stagnation.

BOUNDING THEM UP.

Enquiries have been sent forth with the glad tidings. They are off for the mountains and up and down the valley informing the population that it must arise en masse and attend the committee meeting called by the pseudo chairman, W. H. Gillenwater, for Thursday morning. Just what the object is can not be ascertained further than the statement of the morning organ that delegates to a state convention are to be selected, pending word from the state committee as the appointment for this county.

The other Republican counties will hear with unfeigned delight, via the morning organ, what harmony and unity Cap has succeeded in instilling in the county organization of Bernadillo county.

"Every Republican in the county should put behind him petty brookings and personal jealousies and devote his efforts to party harmony and solidarity."—Morning organ. Lead off.

"Suspense which have been growing for months just have gradually and finally culminated in conviction on the part of this paper."—Morning organ. Conviction in first degree.

"There is a candidate behind every tree," declares the Morning organ. Shake the tin can so the coin will rattle.

Show the proofs to Cap and if he says it's O. K. that goes. Mac can read it in the morning.

And Cap has again assumed the role of editor and manager of the morning organ.

Cap refuses to be jarred loose from the job of boss.

MENACE TO HEALTH IS STREET DUST

One Third of New York's Street Cleaners Affected With Tuberculosis; Germs Killed by Exposure to Sun.

New York, N. Y., Aug. 22.—That street dust is far less full of tuberculous germs than is commonly believed is the conclusion of Seymour H. Stone of the Boston Association for the Control of Tuberculosis. There are tubercle bacilli enough to form a red dust, however, and while they may be killed in twenty minutes, if exposed to bright sunlight, they are fostered in shady and filthy places. The risks of the street are indicated by the fact that one-third of the 3,000 street cleaners of New York are infected with tuberculosis, the number being greater among workers in the narrow and dirty streets of the East Side. Even sterile dust may promote tuberculosis, as it is a direct irritant, lacerating the air passages, and thus making them less liable to resist the planting and growth of the germs when they arrive. The great danger from spitting on the sidewalks—which should be everywhere suppressed—lies in the fact that sputum may be so easily carried into our homes on shoes and skirts. Smoke in the air tends to disperse by clogging the air passages, and since the anti-smoke crusade began, in 1895, London, Liverpool and Man-

chester have reported a decrease of tuberculosis as well as rheumatism and pneumonia. Perhaps the most efficient distributor of disease is the common house fly, whose breeding-places—rubbish and garbage—should be quickly removed from the streets.

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FOREIGN SPIES ARE LEARNING SECRETS OF U. S. WAR DEPARTMENT

Recently Passed Law Making It Criminal Offense to Spy Was Much Needed to Protect Army and Navy.

BLUE PRINTS FOUND OF FORTIFICATIONS

Washington, Aug. 22.—Startling evidence of the pernicious activity of foreign spies in the possession of the army general staff, which accounts for the serious consideration that is now being given to the most reliable means of protecting the military secrets of the country. Some of these incidents occurred recently, and it was on the submission of such information to a secret session of the judicial committee of the house that legislation was obtained at the last session of congress providing for the severe punishment of spies in time of peace.

An Englishman in Calcutta picked up in the streets a small package of blue prints showing every detail of the defenses of Corregidor Island, the main defense of Manila. The prints were not copies of any drawings in charge prepared for use of the United States, but were evidently the result of careful and deliberate investigation of the official and confidential records of the United States.

The existence of the blue prints made it evident that there were other copies in existence. The Englishman sent the papers to the war department here, but the most careful investigation failed to discover the means by which the information was obtained.

A waiter in a Seattle hotel was found to be a foreign officer in disguise, possessing many drawings and notes he had made of the Pacific coast defenses.

An American ambassador notified the state department that a certain captain belonging to the army of the country where he was stationed had been detailed to spend three years secretly investigating the American defenses and sending their arbitrary conditions.

Even the Panama canal has not escaped the espionage of the engineers. An American ambassador secretly studying the canal from a strategic standpoint and he understood there were six or seven other officers of the same nationality in the United States gathering military information.

A New York policeman arrested an American for a criminal offense and found in his home military maps and information which convinced the officials that he was in the employ of a foreign government.

But the incident that convinced the judicial committee of the necessity for the protective law occurred less than a year ago in Philippines. An enlisted man in the engineers was ordered \$25,000 by two foreign officers in the plans of the defenses of Corregidor Island. Being the official photographer he had ample opportunity to get all the necessary pictures, having first informed his superior officer of the attempt. A trap was laid and two foreign spies were captured. But hitherto espionage proceedings were obtained and they were released as there was then no law in the Philippines or the United States under which they could be punished.

HOME ISN'T SO BAD.

My summer vacation is not but a dream. I'm still on the job; I haven't experienced how it would seem. To be with the mob; Some of them are homeward beginning to crawl; They say they are glad; And I am beginning to think, after all Home isn't so bad.

While others are squandering dollars and dimes In manner quite rash, Through seagoing voyages and mountain climbs, I'm saving my cash. They're eating lion grub on their outlying forsooth.

But here let me add, That when it comes down to the unvarnished truth, Home isn't so bad!

They're laying around in some camping resort, From business afar, They write that they're having some mighty swell sport. Well, maybe they are. But those who are back to the burg are an' 'rils.

Are there and said, Perhaps it was "spect" but you hetcher sweet life, Home isn't so bad!

They're dodging the rattlers, the snakes and the dogs; I'm not doing that. At night I can sleep, while the cooling sea breeze Blows through my small flat. They're freckled and reddened and outdoors and brown, And weary and mad. I guess I will stay in the little old town. Home isn't so bad!

I've looked at the folders the valetends put out. They'll make it quite comfortable for you, no doubt. If you have the price, This is going out camping when summer is ripe. Is now quite the fad; But just smoke this dope in your little old pipe— Home isn't so bad! —E. A. Brininstool in Los Angeles Express.

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