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THANKSGIVING DAY.

Long before the Pilgrim fathers knelt upon a rock-bound eastern shore to return thanks for deliverance from the storms of the ocean and the persecutions of the old world, the conquistadores of Spain had established permanent settlements in what is now New Mexico, and already had fanned the spark of civilization and Christianity into flames among the wild tribes of the great southwest.

So on tomorrow, when the great nation of which New Mexico is just now becoming a part, as a sovereign state, celebrates Thanksgiving day, the fiesta should be one of double significance for us.

By the strange caprice of fate or by the intervention of a divine providence, however you may wish to look at it, New Mexico, the oldest civilized portion of the United States, is the last of all the North American continent over which this government has authority to be given equal rights under the flag it has helped to defend in three wars.

The people of New Mexico who have lived here long enough to love the sunshine, the mountains, the plains, the mesas and the valleys, know our history.

To repeat even a portion of it here would be an idle waste of words, since New Mexico is the richest of all the states in history, deed and daring, and no few, hastily penned lines could give it justice.

But if ever there was a real cause for Thanksgiving and a real sentiment of appreciation for divine aid, New Mexico should on tomorrow lift up heart and soul for the long delayed blessing that at last has come to her.

Thanksgiving day means more than words to New Mexico—or at least it should.

DESTITUTION.

The municipality of Kansas City has just issued a remarkable little book. It is a treatise in sociology disguised under the title of "Second Annual Report of the Board of Public Welfare." If it were put out by one of the great national publishing houses it would attract attention throughout the country. It is no less important because it is in a manner merely a product of a small western city.

The fact that there is a lot of destitution and misery in Kansas City, as well as in every town of any size, constantly forces itself on public attention. What are we going to do about it is the question that presses on notoriously situated men and women.

Are we to feed tramps at the back door? Are we to give the street beggar a dime? Are we to help out destitute families? Or is it possible in some way to get at the causes of destitution?

These and similar questions are discussed in the most practical sort of way in the report of the welfare board. Among the principles it lays down are these:

- 1. The board lays emphasis on justice before charity and on prevention rather than cure.
2. It agrees that the burden of caring for the poor should be laid upon the entire community through taxation rather than be provided for by the voluntary gifts of the generous minority.
3. It believes that social action should be based on accurate knowledge and investigations should both precede and accompany all efforts to improve social conditions.
4. It strives for harmonious cooperation with all existing agencies, both public and private, and does not duplicate the work of any.
5. The board gives no public outdoor relief except in cases where the bread winner of the family is a city prisoner, and then only on the basis of actual destitution, and upon the recommendation of the superintendent of the Provident association.
That is, the board recognizes that cases of destitution must receive relief, and it helps private charitable institutions in many ways to give this relief as effectively as possible. But primarily it believes in attacking the causes of poverty by doing what it can to insure justice and to make people self-sustaining.
For instance, through its investigators it learns that certain houses are in bad condition so that the health of the occupants is endangered. Notices in many families means destitution. So when the board sees

that these unsanitary conditions are corrected it is helping to prevent poverty.
A family in temporary need of funds might borrow from a loan shark at 10 per cent a month, and might be kept in distress for years trying to meet the payments. The welfare loan agency contributes toward preventing this sort of misery. The legal aid bureau collects thousands of dollars each year for poor litigants who otherwise would lose the money. Through the operation of its parole system the board collects money from the delinquent heads of families toward the support of wives and children who otherwise would be destitute. The municipal rock quarry helps hundreds of men to tide over periods of unemployment without falling back on charity.
So in manifold ways the board is exemplifying its ideals of social justice. And it presents in its report an even broader program than it is able to undertake in its own restricted field. This program, under the heading, "Preventing Destitution," is worth attention. The report says:

"If you consider the main causes of destitution it can be shown how they can all be forestalled if proper plans are set on foot. Among the leading causes may be mentioned unemployment, widowhood and desertion, sickness and accident, old age.
"Unemployment can be met by employment bureaus, the establishment of public works where necessary and by unemployment insurance.
"Widowhood can be met by life insurance, widow pensions and the safeguarding of living husbands.
"Desertion can be practically stopped if society will pay for relentless prosecution.
"The sickness of today is much of it preventable. Sick benefits should be provided for along with other daily necessities by membership in benefit societies.
"Accidents should be largely covered by working men's compensation laws and compulsory insurance.
"Old age pensions should be arranged by law, probably on a basis where the people would provide for them by contribution during their working years.
"By laying emphasis on these things outdoor relief can be reduced to a very low stage."
To some extent each of these methods is being tried in this country or in Europe. None of them is merely theoretical.

MR. BURG'S INTERVIEW.

Representative-elect John Baron Burg, who is at present on a trip to the east, has given an interview to the Washington Times which is anything but felicitous.
There can of course be no objection to Mr. Burg expressing the opinion that the body of which he has been elected a member will turn a political flip-flop and send to the United States senate two men chosen by a minority of its members, of whom Mr. Burg is a shining example. That is merely a matter of opinion to be given the credit which is usually accorded to the opinions of John Baron Burg.

But when John Baron Burg as a New Mexican and as a duly elected member of the legislature of the new state, announces to the eastern people through a metropolitan eastern newspaper that the recent election was characterized by wholesale frauds of which he and his political associates were the intended victims; that the returns were held back and "doctored," and that the apparent victory of the Democratic ticket was obtained in spite of a widespread fraudulent plot on the part of the men now in office in New Mexico; he brings a sweeping indictment against the people of the whole state in support of which he has not adduced a single particle of evidence.
New Mexico has already suffered much from slanders such as this circulated in eastern newspapers and spoken in the halls of congress by eastern politicians who hoped to keep her out of the Union. For the most part these slanders have come from wholly irresponsible sources and could be ignored on the ground that those giving them currency were wholly ignorant of the true situation or else were actuated by ulterior motives. It was not to be expected, however, that a man who knew the truth should deliberately pervert it for the sake of notoriety for himself—that a man who has lived in New Mexico and who has been honored by her people should seek out an opportunity to slander her fair name.

To date the only authentic instance of fraud in the recent election which has come to light was the one in Bernalillo county of which Mr. Burg was one of the direct beneficiaries, and without the perpetration of which it is extremely doubtful if he would have been elected. If Mr. Burg knows of any other instances it is his duty to make them public in order that they may be punished and New Mexico may be set right before the country. If he has any sense of patriotism he should help his state by endeavoring to correct what evils he may know to exist, and not hurt her by circulating in the eastern press

rumors of evils which he has every reason to know do not exist.
It is hardly necessary to add that this much space would not be devoted to Mr. Burg by the Herald were it not for the fortuitous circumstance that in his capacity of a representative-elect in the legislature he enjoys a position of responsibility which otherwise would not be his. If Mr. Burg were as well known in the east as he is at home, the incident could well be passed over with the assurance that nobody would pay any attention to his interview. But even Mr. Burg has infinite capacity to harm the state when he gets away from home and indulges in this sort of talk, for it is only natural that easterners should assume that in view of his election to office he is representative of his people.
"Interviews" like this do New Mexico incalculable harm by creating a false impression in the minds of the people whose good will we are endeavoring to cultivate. Is this an earnest of what we may expect from the highly "progressive" administration that we have placed in office?

WHY NOT?

A Kansas college professor rises to suggest that the campaign expenses of candidates for office, both in primaries and in general elections, be paid out of the public treasury.
Novel? Yes. But why not?

Many novel ideas have been found to be good ones after they ceased to be novel. This one has much to commend it. In the first place, it would result in a definite determination of what are "legitimate" campaign expenses. At present that is a question which the wisest savant would hesitate to answer. What could be simpler than to have the legislature set out in black and white what campaign expenses are "legitimate," pay them out of the public treasury, and forbid any other expenditures on the part of candidates for office?
Again, as the professor sets out, there are many worthy men whose services would be of inestimable value to the commonwealth, who are deterred from entering political life on account of the expense that is entailed. Less worthy men are elected to office for the simple reason that they have the money to put up, or others have it to put up for them, to pay the expenses of their campaign. The poorest man in the country is permitted to vote—why should his poverty be the sole bar to his ability to hold office? If the professor's scheme should prove to be feasible, his "political gem" need be buried in the dark, unfathomed caves of ocean—no flower of statesmanship need waste its sweetness on the desert air.

And, when all is said and done, the expense to the state, if the plan should work out, would not be half so much as that which is now indirectly borne by reason of the election of incompetent and dishonest officials.
If the prosecuting attorney in the Patterson case had to get some Kipling out of his system we may at least be thankful that he didn't spring the one about the female of the species being more deadly than the male.

There is a haunting suspicion that the press agent was not entirely free from complicity in that rough-housing of the Gaby des Lis show by Yale students.
That Philadelphia banker who accused the contributing editor of making a bargain with the financial interests is simply shrieking for admission to the Ananias club.

President Taft's Thanksgiving turkey would doubtless taste a good deal better to him if it were not for thinking about the opening of congress next Monday.

Laws for the protection of game are all very well, but wouldn't it be a good idea to enact some laws for the protection of the hunters?

We trust that the zero weather at Santa Fe didn't frostbite the hopes of any of the candidates gathered to witness the official count.

"The Wife Decides" is the name of a new play. Has anybody ever been cheap enough to dispute so obvious a fact?

A baby show by the Chicago suffragettes to demonstrate their superior domesticity is the latest. Let us hope there will be no singers entered in the show.

A suggestion to John Baron Burg: Hereafter let the colles do your talking for you.

There are signs that the contributing editor will soon be in a state of eruption again.
Missionarying in China is likely to take a place in the class of dangerous sports.
It is to be hoped that the McNamara case will not develop into an endless chain of sensational trials.

BOSTON HAS HOSPITAL, ESPECIALLY FOR BLUES.

(Boston Post.)

Nearly completed on Longwood avenue is the new state hospital for the treatment of nervous diseases which might eventually lead to the affliction of insanity if not checked in time.

The new Psychopathic hospital is the first of its kind in the world, and is expected to pay for itself many times over in the saving of minds.

Within a few rods of one another stand the several members of that notable Boston group of buildings known as "The City of Healing," at least including ten important institutions of medical science—the Harvard Dental school, the Harvard Medical school, the Peter Bent Brigham hospital, the Carnegie Nutrition laboratory, the Cancer hospital, the Deaconess hospital, the Infants hospital, the Good Samaritan hospital and the Psychopathic hospital, which will soon be completed as the latest addition to the group.

The Psychopathic hospital was authorized by the legislature in accordance with the recommendations of the state board of insanity, May 1, 1905. Facing on Fenwood road, it occupies about 90,000 square feet of land.

Four stories in height, the building itself is E-shaped, with the central portion the City of Healing, somewhat larger than the other two.

There are three distinct departments provided for: Reception wards for taking and classifying persons committed for insanity; observation or hospital wards for special treatment of those who, after quick diagnosis, are not assigned to any of the various institutions and colonies outside of Boston; an out-patient department to which, without stigma or unpleasant publicity, persons suffering, or believed to be suffering, from mental troubles may come for treatment or advice, and from which a broad scheme of popular education and preventive measures may be projected upon the community.

A Chance for Study.
It is also believed that the young physician at the Psychopathic hospital will have an unparalleled opportunity to become acquainted with the most present day practices of a branch of medicine whose experiences seem to be growing rather than to decrease, and this opportunity will in no wise depend upon whether or not he wishes to become a specialist in alienation.

Invaluable practice in making quick diagnosis will be his as cases of the insane are received for quick classification. It is predicted that he will be able to distinguish, with very considerable correctness, which individuals have diseases belonging to the organic group, and which owe their troubles to extensive lesions of the substance of the brain or the nervous system.

He will pass upon the cases of the group who are functionally rather than structurally diseased, whose observations of conduct result from disorders of coordination and control rather than from any condition which in a post-mortem examination would be plainly evident.

Out of this group he would select quickly the individuals who seemed to give evidence of not being hopelessly insane and of being likely, under hospital treatment, of being restored quickly to sanity. Those to whom help or recovery will come more slowly will be sent elsewhere.

It is claimed that a great many men and women who are now suspected of being insane are sent to police stations and otherwise confined under unhelpful surroundings until that crisis is passed at which the turn to reason would have been possible. These the new Psychopathic hospital is intended to help.

For the City's Nervous Wrecks.
It is a hospital for the border-line group, the fops and jokers of the city's nervous wrecks, the brooding and melancholy, the impatiently insane and all the rest, many of whom now, especially if they belong to the underworld, never come to the notice of the physician at all.

To all these the state extends a message of hope. They are in need of help, and help will be given them. The observation wards will be located on the fourth floor. Here the physician will devote himself to work among the minds which have "a fighting chance." Here still it is purely hospital work, in no sense custodial. The state officials believe that the best way to make this distinction obtain in the inmates is to not have male attendants, but attractive young woman nurses.

The out-patient department will afford especially good training for the medical man, and it is pointed out that the training of medical men is the best way of stamping out existing disease and preventing its future recurrence. Here is where the physician will meet the class of "down-and-outers" and endeavor to win them back to a brighter and happier life.

It has been shown that every year in the metropolitan district about 1200 people get queerly enough to be committed for insanity. These amount to 48 per cent of all the commitments of the commonwealth.

Up to the present there have been for their reception no nearby places with the exception of the Boston insane hospital, for only a few years past a state institution. This with 750 beds has been able to accommodate less than 13 per cent of the headed total.

The old plan of nursing mental diseases has gone out of fashion and favor. As early as 1876 the Altz Scherbitz colony was started near Leipzig, Germany, and started the plan of separating the insane into groups. But it is a far step from even the group system, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, to the new plan, which Massachusetts proposes to try out.

Someone has called the new Psychopathic hospital "a hospital for the blues," and, broadly speaking, this might be called as good a name as any.

For pains in the side or chest down a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Plaster and bind it on over the seat of pain. There is nothing better. For sale by all druggists.

KANSAS FARMERS TO HOLD WOLF DRIVE.

Timber Wolves Have Become So Bold That They Even Follow Little Children When They Start Home From School.

Hawaths, Kans., Nov. 28.—The farmers of Wolf Creek valley, in Brown county, will have a big Thanksgiving day wolf drive. All summer the wolves have been bold, coming from the woods regions at night to the barnyards and killing sheep and carrying off lambs. As cold weather approaches the wolves have become bolder and bolder and have attacked good sized calves in the feeding pens. Farmers say that the wolves are not of the coyote variety, but are big gray timber wolves, commonly called bobcats. For several years these timber wolves have been breeding in the densely wooded slopes of Wolf river.

Game Laws Have Protected Them.
The stringency of the game laws has kept hunters from invading these portions of the country as the owners have prohibited hunting on account of the careless shooting of stock by city hunters. Now they find that the wolves have multiplied until they are a menace to the community and numerous cases of gray wolves following children home from school since the days have shortened have been reported.

Elaborate plans have been made for the drive Thanksgiving day. An area of sixteen square miles is to be covered. Captains were appointed for every half mile to the 16-mile line of armed men that will begin their march Thanksgiving morning at 9:45 o'clock. The territory to be covered is that lying eight miles from any village and is the most sparsely populated part of the county. It is situated between the towns of Willis, Robinson, Everett, and Purcell. All the hunters will be armed with shot-guns and no rifles or revolvers will be permitted.

A Slaughter in the Center.
When the time comes for the start men will be stationed only a few feet apart. On the signal from the captain the men will fire a volley. As the crash square the march toward the roundup will begin. Constant firing will frighten the wolves from their hiding places. Every timbered thicket will be thoroughly searched out and every wolf in this favored country will be started. As all the men are on the outside at the start the wolves will continue to take up hiding places nearer the final place of roundup. By the time the lines have approached within a mile of the center of the square the men will be marching in ranks too deep. Escape from this last four square miles of territory by the wolves will be impossible.

"I do not believe there is any other medicine so good for whooping cough as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," writes Mrs. Francis Turpin, Junction City, Ore. This remedy is also unsurpassed for colds and croup. For sale by all druggists.

HAGERMAN BUYS A FIRE WAGON.

Hasting Town Is Going to Provide Adequate Fire Protection for Citizens; Are Constructing Ditch.

Hagerman, N. M., Nov. 28.—That Hagerman is right at the front with the rest of the progressive towns has received another demonstration. Says the Hagerman Messenger:

"Our town 'dats' are marching right along at the head of the procession. They have recently closed a deal for an 1818 chemical fire engine, and bought a fire bell that will wake up all the sleepy towns in the valley. The engine purchased is one of the latest models, two tanks of thirty-five gallons capacity, etc.

"Hagerman has long needed some kind of a fire-fighting apparatus, and

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE

GRAVITY AT LAST OVERCOME IS CLAIM. Hertzian Waves said to be Foundation of Alleged Perversion of Natural Law.
New York, Nov. 28.—Experiments will be conducted in the near future under the auspices of the United States government at the Army and Navy aeroplane camps with a device invented by Edward S. Farrow of Ashbury Park, which experts believe will provide a way of countering gravity. Mr. Farrow has been working on the device for forty years.

BURDEN LIFTED From Albuquerque Backs—Relief Proved By Legges of Doan's. Backache is a heavy burden! Nervousness wears one out! Rheumatic pain; urinary ills! All are kidney burdens—Daily effects of kidney weakness. No use to cure the symptoms. Relief is but temporary if the cause remains. Cure the kidneys and you cure the cause. Relief comes quickly—comes to stay. Doan's Kidney Pills cure kidney ills! Prove it by your neighbor's case. Here's Albuquerque testimony. The story of a permanent cure. Mrs. Frank J. Smith, 1021 S. Arno street, Albuquerque, N. M., says: "I derived great benefit from Doan's Kidney Pills and this has led me to recommend them to more than one of my friends. For five years I was troubled by a dull pain in the small of my back, always more severe if I stood for awhile. I always felt tired and I was unable to get relief. Finally Doan's Kidney Pills were brought to my attention, and upon taking them, I was helped. I have unlimited confidence in this remedy and shall always have a good word for it."

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