The Evening Herald.

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THE WAY TO FIGHT FLIES.

A RESIDENT of Albuquerque, who recently returned from a visit to Cuba, asserts that during a stay of twelve days in Havana he did not see a fly or a mosquito.

Primarily this condition is due to the effective sanitary measures that were adopted subsequent to the Spanish-American war. Under American occupation Havana was given a most thorough cleaning up by Col. W. C. Gorgas and his co-workers of the public health service. The work has been followed up. The elimination of flies and mosquitoes is made possible by continuous efforts against the breeding places of these pests. Havana has 260 sanitary inspectors. Lime and petroleum are used day in and day out in the treatment of ponds, cesspools, muck heaps and other places where flies and mosquitoes have their origin.

These thorough methods have made Havana a healthful city—remarkably so when compared with its record prior to the cleaning up campaign waged by Colonel Gorgas and his associates. From one of the most unclean cities in the world Havana has come to be one of the best kept cities. Killing flies and mosquitoes in Cuba is an all-the-year-around job. Havana slays these pests in the embryo and therefore does not have to urge its citizens to wield the swatter. The process of swatting is unnecessary because the flies are killed in the shell, so to speak. Havana having decided sensibly that prevention is the best remedy for the evil.

The season is now at hand in the United States when the health bulletins will be laden with advice about the pestiferous and dangerous fly. Thousands of people are beginning to swat whenever the enemy makes his appearance and many of these same people are tolerating nuisances in the shape of insanitary stables or other nuisances which will breed a thousand flies to take the place of the one incautious fly which perished under the swatter.

THE PARCEL POST.

JASPER, a financial writer for Leslie's Weekly, assures us, in the current issue of that friend of the people, that not only is the parcel post a subsidy for the mail order houses, but that it is going to bust the government, if we are fools enough to permit it to continue running. He proves this somewhat startling assertion by Frank H. Platt, of the United States Express company. Platt probably knows something about the parcel post, and what it is costing the express companies. Most express companies do. But here is what "Jasper" blandly puts before the American people as the reason why we should abolish the parcel post:

"Do the people of this country realize what the parcel post is costing? The postoffice appropriation bill this year is the largest on record. Frank H. Platt of the United States Express company declares that the parcel post is principally a subsidy of the mail order and department stores and is paid for by the people of the United States out of the additional revenue coming from the income tax. He declares that every parcel carried by the government is carried at an operative loss and after it begins honestly to pay the railroads for carrying the postal parcels, the annual deficit may be conservatively estimated at more than $20,000,000!

"He adds the statement that in the first year of the operation of the parcel post one mail order house turned over to the postal department more than 1,000,000 shipments that would have gone by express, and that the mail order house and not the public got all the benefit. Is the government being run for mail order houses, and to drive the express companies out of business? Then either the government or the mail order houses should find places for the army of employes that will be left in idleness when the express companies dissolve."

The above is interesting, if true. But not many people will be willing to admit Frank H. Platt of the United States Express company as a competent witness—or for that matter, Leslie's Weekly.

STATESMANSHIP VS. JINGOISM.

REPUBLICANS in and out of congress who have been and are making an effort to create political capital from the president's policy in dealing with the Mexican situation, men like Fall of New Mexico, who are letting slip no chance to attack the administration, like Works of California and a dozen other political accidents who might be named, should halt for a little and listen to the view of the foremost Republican in the nation, William H. Taft, on the situation and our responsibilities as a nation. President Wilson steadfastly has done everything in his power to avoid entering Mexico. Facing one of the most perplexing problems the nation has had to deal with in a great many years, he has kept his face turned from intervention so long as it could be avoided without sacrifice of national honor. His policy of "watchful waiting" has called down on him not only the jingo criticism, and political criticism, but much censure from men in his own party, who feel that a more aggressive attitude should have been taken.

The former president, in an article in a current weekly journal, says:

"Those of us who have had experience in the tranquilizing of a tropical country, with a people not very different from the Mexicans, who take naturally to guerrilla warfare and who would rather fight than work—that is, would rather fight and run than work—know the difficulties that an army would have to meet to accomplish the only purpose that we would have in going in—to wit, the bringing about of law and order. It would involve the garrisoning with a sufficient force of every town. It would involve the organization of columns to chase guerrillas into their mountain fastnesses and across trackless desert plains and the subjugation of fifteen million of people. I don't know when we would get through. I don't know how many lives it would involve; I don't know how much it would cost, but I do know it would be a drag on us, and then when we had gotten the thing done the future would still be doubtful and still be a charge and a burden upon our government and upon our treasury. I do not speak thus positively without some knowledge of the subject. No effort ought to be omitted to prevent a catastrophe like this."

Mr. Taft not only has been president, with this same problem before him, but he speaks from actual experience in the field.

LAS CRUCES AGAIN.

AT THE risk of being tiresome, we wish to call the attention of Albuquerque business men again to the case of Las Cruces and its advertising agent. We have told you of the publicity this agent has been able to get without any large expense. It was national in scope and worth thousands of dollars in real money.

Now as to results. This Las Cruces campaign started last November. In a report made to the Elephant Butte Water Users' association last week, the advertising committee, as the result of less than five months' work and at an expense of less than $2,000, showed more than 100 separate and distinct sales of land to active farmers, covering close to 4,000 acres, chiefly in small tracts, and totaling close to half a million dollars in value of agricultural sales.

Doesn't it look like community advertising pays?

Why wait longer to get the results? Albuquerque is certain to get as soon as we get into the game.

Take a chance. Half a million dollars of new money turned loose in this community right now would make an amazing difference in the general atmosphere.

Talks on Thrift

SAVING FOR A HOME.

"Thrift and providence are primary qualities necessary to all who are to make the most out of life and its opportunities."—Mayor Newton D. Baker, of Cleveland.

There have been many plans to force the habit of thrift upon people otherwise careless of their savings, but it is doubtful if any system excels that which a man voluntarily assumes when he decides to acquire ownership of his own home by means of monthly payments, covering principal and interest of the loan.

So fickle is the human mind that the only absolute guarantee of carrying out a good intention is to make it impossible to violate it, and that is practically what is done when a man puts himself in a position where he must keep up certain regular payments or run the risk of losing his home.

Every normally constituted man has the ambition some time to own the roof over his head. It is the best way to live.

To accomplish this object, the average man who must depend largely upon his own efforts, requires energy, self-reliance and a determination to overcome all obstacles.

If he starts a savings bank account and makes weekly deposits therein to accumulate the first cash payment invariably required of a house builder or buyer, he will learn lessons of method, order and punctuality in business arrangements that will stand him in good stead when he undertakes to swing the house-owning proposition later on.

And even if you don't make a lifelong home of the first house you buy or build, nevertheless you are doing a wise thing to save and invest in this way.

This is illustrated by the typical experience of a young couple who started housekeeping in a New Jersey suburb of New York a few years ago.

With the aid of one of the building and loan associations which abound in New Jersey, they built a house, after having paid for their lot with savings withdrawn from the bank for the purpose.

At the end of several years they had an equity in the property amounting to about $4,000. At that time there came to this man an especially good business opportunity in another state, and he was compelled to sell his home in order to move.

This he was able to do easily, receiving a good cash payment on the property and a second mortgage for the balance (the building and loan association holding the first mortgage, which was assumed by the new buyer of the house.)

So the original builder now has the income from the mortgage to add to his other earnings, while his successor in the ownership of the house is steadily increasing his equity by monthly payments, and in time will own his home free and clear.

It is plain that fortune must fairly toss some of us by the nape of the neck and hold us to force riches upon us. Few wage-earners, or salaried persons, following their own sweet wills, acquire a competence through willing thrift and abstinence. Many there are who are even now reaping dividends from long years of compulsory saving, who have been enriched by the experience in spite of themselves.

Start a savings account, buy a home and force yourself to save.

T. D. MacGREGOR.

For dyspepsia, our national ailment, use Burdock Blood Bitters. Recommended for strengthening digestion, purifying the blood. All drug stores. $1.00 a bottle.

¶ Don't exaggerate or misrepresent an article advertised in this page.

¶ It will certainly prove a boomerang—and besides we do not want that kind of advertising.

Dr. Dillon Writes Attractive Book of Real Poetry

The Albright & Anderson press today issued the first of an edition of a most attractive volume of short verse by Dr. A. L. Dillon, formerly of Albuquerque and now of Clovis, which will make instant appeal not only to Dr. Dillon's many friends but to the reading public. The volume is notable not only for the quality of the verse, which is distinctly good, but for the printing, which is de luxe throughout and exceptionally beautiful work. The entire volume from rich cover to cover is an Albuquerque product.

As for the verse, it is Dr. Dillon's own in the best Dillon vein, and those who know him know what that means. Mostly in the humorous vein in which he excels, the doctor branches out now and then into sincere sentiment of the wholesome kind, and it can be said throughout that the work is not only good, but well worth the dollar with the volume will bring in the stores.

Right at the end of the book we find one poem which appeals to us, as it doubtless was intended to appeal to all editors, thus resulting in favorable press notices. The muse moves Dr. Dillon to attach a prefatory note which with the poem follows:

An Unfortunate Editor.

Late one night I was hurriedly called to attend the editor of the local paper. Upon inquiry the family informed me that I had been called to attend the unfortunate patient, not because they preferred me as a physician, but because there was no other who could give relief. When I expressed astonishment and asked an explanation, I was told to step into the padded room where the victim was raving, and learn for myself. I heard the following:

They chase me here, they chase me there,
I flee in desperation.
I'm almost driven to despair—
To dire exasperation.

I see them in my busy hours,
They find me in seclusion,
They come in droves, they come in showers,
My brain is in confusion.

When will they cease to torture me?
When may I well enjoy peace?
Where shall I hide, where shall I flee?
When will this torment cease?

Oh! sweeter far a prison cell,
Yes, hang me 'til I'm dead,
Yes, take this life I love so well,
But give me peace instead.

Come on, you footpads, murder me—
Oh, stab me, stab me, Villain,
But spare me from that poetry
Composed by Doctor Dillon.

Great Trials of History

TRIAL OF THE WAINWRIGHTS.

JUST before Henry Wainwright was executed for the murder of Harriet Lane in London, on October 21, 1875, he confessed that his fate was deserved and made the request that he be allowed a cigar. This he smoked in the prison yard, walking up and down with Sidney Smith, the governor, chatting to the latter in a most cynical way. "But no woman could resist him."

The trial, which came with the execution of Wainwright, was a most sensational one, as had been the crime for which he was indicted. The prisoner had been keeping up two establishments in London. He was in the undertaking business in the Whitechapel Road, where he lived with his wife. The other place was presided over by Harriet Lane, sufficient funds were not coming regularly enough to the Lane woman and becoming importunate. Wainwright lured her to his workshop, slew her and buried her body under the boards of his warehouse.

The story of the discovery and arrest is highly dramatic. It occurred on the afternoon of September 11, 1875. A four-wheeled cab was being driven at considerable speed over London bridge with a young man, hatless and breathless, following it trying to get a policeman to stop and obtain a parcel that the cab contained.

The running boy kept shouting: "Stop that man with that parcel. It's murder, I tell you—murder!"

A policeman took the warning, stopped Wainwright and placed him under arrest, as well as the woman, Alice Day, who occupied the cab with him. The boy who was responsible for the arrest had worked for Wainwright at one time and was asked by him to assist in the removal of two large packages. These packages contained the remains of the murdered woman, which the boy discovered out of curiosity while the murderer was looking for a cab to carry them away.

When Wainwright was arrested he was taken to the police station together with the parcels. When the parcels were examined there were evidences that death had taken place a year before. The police set to work at once to discover the details of the crime. The first clew to the victim's identity was found four days later. Taylor, a brother-in-law of the Lane woman, identified the remains as did Mrs. Taylor, the deceased woman's sister. At the examination it was found that Wainwright had purchased chloride of lime at the period of the murder as well as a spade and an ax. The Taylors also told of letters that were shown them as to the whereabouts of the sister, which were demonstrated by experts to be forged in the handwriting of the prisoner. A brother of Henry, Thomas Wainwright, was also arrested as an accessory.

The trial of the Wainwrights, which lasted nine days, commenced at the Old Bailey on November 22, and ended December 1, 1875. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn tried the case. Sir John Jolker had charge of the case for the crown and Mr. Besley defended the prisoners. Both prisoners were convicted, Henry of actual murderer and Thomas of being an accessory after the fact, the latter receiving a sentence of seven years penal servitude.

Upon his return to the jail Thomas Wainwright sent for Sydney Smith, who then controlled Newgate, and asked him to obtain from his brother information as to the exact hour when the murder was committe. This was done. "Now," said Thomas, "go to my employer and get the work book, and you will find that on that day and at that time I was engaged nine miles away from the premises where the crime was committed."

Through the trial Henry Wainwright was most composed. He had been for years a prominent church member and had made himself popular by helping at religious meetings. Yet it was shown that these things were merely the cover to a career of unbounded immorality and profligacy.

As the two prisoners were in the dock awaiting the verdict of the jury Henry Wainwright said to Thomas: "They will convict me, Tom, and they will let you off." "I shall say that you did it," Thomas replied, "you are the biggest murderer unhanged, but that will not be for long, for you will be hanged."

Henry was nonchalant to the last, though just before his execution he confessed that his fate was deserved, though he was not wholly guilty of the deed for which he suffered. On the scaffold he acted in the most indifferent way, smiling as he briskly mounted the steps, and there was a smile on his face when it was last seen.

Dancing Frocks for Sweet Sixteen

"SWEET SIXTEEN" must be construed these days to mean, in reality, sweet eighteen to twenty-four; for sweet sixteen of these days is a little too young to prove interesting outside her own circle of relatives or schoolmates. The two pretty frocks for a young girl, pictured here, are suitable designs for any of the festive occasions.

It will be seen that they allow plenty of freedom for the frolicsome dances to which youth is just now so devoted. The materials are supple, and the skirts sufficiently full.

For these fascinating dresses soft sheer fabrics are to be chosen. There are plenty of them. Voiles (plain or flowered), chiffon, silk or cotton crepes, wool or cotton challies, nets, chiffon taffetas and other light silks, crepe de chine, flowered mull, besides numbers of novelties that have been brought out. Probably the two most satisfactory materials are chiffon taffeta and voile.

The frock with the accordion plaited skirt is worthy of some study. It is of cream-colored voile with girdle of rose-colored moire ribbon and long ends crossed at the front. They are fastened there and brought to the back, where they tie in a bow with short loops under a narrow scant flounce of the material. This flounce is double, having the effect of a hanging puff.

Added to the girdle at the back is a ruffle of the ribbon, giving the effect of a short basque finish. There is an apron of lace at the front, with bands extending upward to the bodice, over the shoulders and around the low neck. The sleeves are short puffs finished with double ruffles and lace.

Very small flowers of narrow ribbon make a slender wreath which outlines the apron and bodice and follows the line of the flounce at the back.

Chiffon taffeta and lace are used with a little plain chiffon for the second dress. The picture shows so plainly the composition that it hardly needs description.

The skirt of chiffon taffeta is narrow and extends to the calf of the leg. It is finished with a wide flounce of lace and is caught up in front with two ribbon roses. There is a tunic, girdle and tiny eton jacket of the silk, with underbodice and sleeves of chiffon in the same color as the silk.

The tunic is finished with a pattern of light embroidery about the bottom and the bodice is embellished with a big butterfly bow of the silk mounted above the waist line at the front.

Each of the youthful wearers is provided with a strand of pearl beads for her neck and black satin slippers for her feet. These are simple and tasteful dresses, not at all expensive and entirely appropriate to young girls. Nothing more elaborate is to be considered for them.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

WE FURNISH THE WORLD WITH FOUNTAIN PENS

Spokane, Wash., May 12.—Spokane business men established what is declared to be a world's record in commercial organization work when in two hours this week they secured for the reorganized chamber of commerce 1,535 memberships at $25 a year each.

In four days comprising a total of eight working hours, these 216 business men enrolled 3,121 members for a period of three years, representing $78,025 per year for three years, or a total of $234,075, for community building purposes. In two hours one day next week this force expects to complete the task of enrolling 4,000 members, providing a fund of $100,000 a year for three years. The business men, who are working in 42 teams of from three to six men each, are determined to pass the 4,000 mark in an effort to make the Spokane chamber of commerce the largest in the world.

H. V. Chase, campaign manager for the Town Development company of New York City, who, with President Will L. Finch of the same company, has been on the ground advising during the campaign, is authority for the statement that the local business men hung up a world's record when they enlisted 1,535 memberships in one day's work.

The chamber of commerce of Spokane, according to its president, Thomas S. Griffith, determined some time ago that a reorganization for broader work on a basis that would be representative of every business, professional and property owning interest in the city, would be necessary in order to be in shape for the changed conditions which local business men believe will follow the opening of the Panama canal. Town Development company of New York was called in to direct the work, with 216 local business men, headed by Charles Hedlund, executing the plan, which thus far has been highly successful according to those in charge.

SAVES DAUGHTER

Advice of Mother no Doubt Prevents Daughter's Untimely End.

Ready, Ky.—"I was not able to do anything for nearly six months," writes Mrs. Laura Bratcher, of this place, "and was down in bed for three months.

I cannot tell you how I suffered with my head, and with nervousness and womanly troubles.

Our family doctor told my husband he could not do me any good, and he had to give it up. We tried another doctor, but he did not help me.

At last, my mother advised me to take Cardui, the woman's tonic. I thought it was no use for I was nearly dead and nothing seemed to do me any good. But I took eleven bottles, and now I am able to do all of my work and my own washing.

I think Cardui is the best medicine in the world. My weight has increased, and I look the picture of health."

If you suffer from any of the ailments peculiar to women, get a bottle of Cardui *today*. Delay is dangerous. We know it will help you, for it has helped so many thousands of other weak women in the past 50 years.

At all druggists.

Write to: Chattanooga Medicine Co., Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn., for *Special Instructions* on your case and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," in plain wrapper. N.O. 128

MAYOR AT A MEETING OF PEN COMMISSION

Mayor Boatright went to Santa Fe today to attend a session of the penitentiary commission, of which he is a member. He may be gone until Thursday.

Read the HERALD Every Day

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U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY

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When you enter the banking rooms of the First National Bank, we want you to feel that you are entering your banking home. Our officers are pleased to advise patrons on financial or banking matters and every facility is extended for satisfactory banking. Our service is second to none and the strength afforded is unquestioned.

We cordially invite your account and urge you and your family to make use of the service rendered by this strong bank.

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Evreything in builders' supplies. PARIOD roofing with a 15-year guarantee. Sherwin-Williams Paint.

423 SOUTH FIRST. PHONE 409.

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Make your porch an ideal place and you can do it without going to any great expense, if you buy Vudor Porch Shades to keep the glare of the sun out and still have a cool and dry place. We also have a good display of Hammocks, Swings, Couch-Hammocks, Rockers and Chairs. Our prices are the lowest.

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