

The Evening Herald.

Published by THE EVENING HERALD, INC. GEORGE S. VALLIANT, Manager H. B. HENNING, Editor

Published every afternoon except Sunday, at 124 North Second Street, Albuquerque, N. M.

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

One month by mail or carrier, .50 One week by carrier, .15c One year by mail or carrier, \$5.00 In advance

Telephones: Business Office 521 Editorial Rooms 147

A HOPEFUL JOB.

THE ASPIRE CITY engineer asserts that the city needs an additional sprinkling cart. He says it is impossible for the street department to keep down dust on North Fourth street and elsewhere with the present equipment.

There is not a bit of doubt that the engineer is right. If this city is going to rely on sprinkling to keep down dust on its busiest streets it will need not one new sprinkling cart, but a dozen, and it will have to work them all three shifts every twenty-four hours.

By putting his entire sprinkling equipment on North Fourth street and keeping it there, to the abandonment of sprinkling on all other streets, it might be possible to keep down the dust on that street. A North Fourth street householder told the Herald today that half an hour after a thorough sprinkling the street is as dusty as ever. This is to be expected. No street over which there is a constant stream of fast traffic can be kept free of dust with a sprinkling cart; one might as well expect to check an April sand storm with a garden hose.

Incidentally if the city government undertakes to keep down the dust on North Fourth street, by sprinkling, it will do so at a very heavy annual cost, and the rights of property owners on several dozen other streets will have to suffer.

From every viewpoint of private and public interest the paving of North Fourth street is desirable. It is to be hoped that the present movement for paving it will be carried through. The particular paving to be used is a secondary consideration. They are a number of good materials, any one of which will serve.

TIME TO GET BUSY.

HAVING pretty well demonstrated that we cannot hope to secure a convention hall for Albuquerque by means of the fox trot and the hesitation, it seems to be time for the business interests of this city to take hold of the matter of equipping the national guard armory so that we can meet the demands upon us that are here right now, to say nothing of the demands that will occur in the future.

It would be manifest waste to make temporary repairs in the armory so as to put it in possible but unsatisfactory shape for the teachers' convention, now right at hand; and then to go through the same work and flurry and expense next spring when the call comes for the armory. We would have spent it doing this about enough to equip the armory permanently, and we would have nothing left to show for the outlay.

As matters stand today this city cannot extend an invitation to either of the political parties to hold their conventions here next summer. We have no hall in which to house a large convention, and unless we provide one we must sit aside and see both these large and important gatherings go elsewhere.

CHARITIES DAY WORKERS.

SOME of the men who have been asked to serve on working committees next Tuesday, Charities Day, have declined because they have served on other soliciting boards during the present year, and because their friends hate to see them come around.

It is not unnatural that some of the men who have been leading in Albuquerque's soliciting campaigns during the past few months should hesitate about going into a new soliciting expedition of the ordinary kind. But this particular cause is apart from all others; it is an exception; a public necessity exists and a necessity which every consideration of good business and good heart demands that we meet and meet completely. It will or should be considered an honor to serve as a worker in the Charities Day forces, and the Herald believes that every man and woman approached by a worker on that day will look on the worker with respect and admiration and kindly feeling.

Volunteers for Charities Day are needed and they should be the strongest, most energetic, most effective workers we have.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

FINANCIAL reviews, financial authorities, newspapers, weekly journals and almost all sources of information agree that the business situation in the United States is good at present. There are some, however, who hold that the shock to business which accompanies the close of the war will be more severe than that which came with its opening; that the cessation of munitions factories and other war supply industries will bring on a panic; that the readjustment will mean a period of the hardest kind of times. The same gloomy viewers had the same fears when the war broke out and business in this country began its readjustment to meet the conditions of a world turned topsy-turvy. They forecast a panic bitter and long continued; and continued to tell of it even after the real business interests of the country had waded waist deep into prosperity resulting from the new conditions.

A different and more hopeful view of the after-war prospects is held by the well informed editor of the Christian Science Monitor, who in a review of the present business situation sees nothing but prosperity for this country, whether the war ends or not. He says in part:

"Notwithstanding the fact that various countries of the world are borrowing hundreds of millions of dollars from the United States, and despite the increasing demands of commerce, money continues in great supply in that country and rates are low. In other years at this season, when crop moving is at its height, there has generally been an urgent demand for funds, and rates at times have soared to almost prohibitive figures. Never in the history of American agriculture have there been so abundant crops as this season has produced, and their money value is the greatest ever known. In addition to this there has been a long period of heavy trading on the stock exchanges, and loans from the banks have reached enormous figures. And yet the money supply continues to grow so that the banks find difficulty in placing it to profitable advantage. However, although the rates remain low and profits correspondingly small, the banks throughout the United States are in a most prosperous condition. This is due to the big business they are doing. There is no doubt that the new federal reserve system has much to do with the easy monetary situation. Although it has not been called upon for help its mere existence has lent confidence and encouraged business."

"In nearly every line of trade there has been marked improvement within recent weeks. To go into detail in this respect would be to enumerate almost every important industry. That confidence has returned to a great extent is evident. Business, having weathered the worst imaginable storms, is daily improving, and the belief is entertained that nothing could occur now to give it a serious setback. Even in the war-ridden countries of Europe there has been some improvement here and there. The betterment is marked in some of the neutral countries. This would seem to indicate that, despite the handicap of enormous war debts, the belligerents of Europe, when peace is declared, will at once begin to enjoy the blessings of commercial growth. It has been predicted that, with the establishment of peace, the business of the world will receive a shock similar to that experienced when war broke out, because of the sudden shutting down of the munitions industries and other establishments profiting by hostilities, and the necessary readjustment of commercial and industrial affairs which will follow. Even should this be true it would doubtless be of short duration, and the recovery should be speedy and permanent."

What He Shipped On "Will you ship on train, boat or traction line?" wined the anxious purchaser of a hurry-up order. And the telegraphic answer came: "On approval." And now they don't have any trade relations.

The Dixie Highway This is to be a roadway leading from the land of the carpet-bagger to the land of the carpet-bagger, and back again. It is to be a probe letting out the remaining pus of the old war fever, in both directions. The most successful operations are provided with a drain, and this one will have it. The illusion of the old up (north) and down (south) on the school maps has had a queer effect on humanity. It has caused all roads to level. South meant down hill and north up hill, in every mind. So they didn't build roads up and down, but crosswise. Silly, isn't it? Hereafter, roads are to be built north and south, and people will be surprised to find they can be as nearly level as those running east and west.

When human beings are compared to sheep, we should apologize to the sheep. They have no such illusions. The Dixie highway will keep people from thinking a place 500 miles west or east is nearer to them than a place 200 miles south or north.

A Fable One time there was a Traction Engine that said, "I am Carrying too Big a Load. I must lighten my Burden or Wear Out."

As he Carried very little Excess Baggage, he decided to Discard his Safety Valve. The first time he Got Up Steam afterwards, he Exploded. Moral—Many of the Things we think are Burdens are Absolutely Necessary to Hold us Down to our Work.

Where He Put Them Real Estate Clerk—Under what head did you charge the lobby money we spent in fighting the blue-sky law? Bookkeeper—"Overhead expenses."

THE YOUNG LADY Across The Way The young lady across the way says she certainly does think this country needs a stronger merchant marine and it ought to be mostly submarines instead of old-fashioned battleships.

TWO NEW MEXICO historians have agreed upon the date of the introduction of the printing press into New Mexico.

WHO SAYS PEACE is an impossible thing?

OLD GENERAL starvation is proving a valuable strategist on the Carrizal staff.

SOLOS By the Second Fiddle.

JAPAN'S nerve is an amazing thing. She has asked Uncle Sam to look after her interests in Mexico, when he won't look out for his own.

BUT FOR THE common law of libel which stands in England, the London papers doubtless would tell what they really think of Mr. Asquith.

MAYBE the ladies would have done better at the New York polls if they'd stuck to the fluffy ruffles.

THEY couldn't have done much worse.

THE WET majority in Ohio was about cut in half, Ohio, clearly, is due for another round.

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Off Again On Again STRICKLAND & GILLULAN

The newest occupation Of our cousins and relation is jitting. They fit to town and back again, They turn about and tack again, While jitting.

Some distant fitness taps her hand At the jittener, to beat the hand— Q. Jitting! And so he drives up to the pave Like some land life-boat bent to save The jitting.

They've started in to making love, Like trolleyers they hog and shove While jitting. They meet the same folks day by day; Each looks for each along the way, While jitting.

They run on streets where cars are not, And into many a careless spot, While jitting. It makes the traction magnates sore, To deserted heavens it makes them roar, This jitting.

The newest avocation Of our cousins and relation; Is jitting. They fit to town and back again; Make business brisk and slack again, By jitting.

Finnish Philosophy There are a lot more dacent people in th' wurld than th' ondacent wans want 't think there is.

Bad Color Scheme "How did you arrange to get lost on your motoring trip? Didn't you have a blue book?" "Yes, and a green driver to go with it."

He Thought He Knew "What is the national hymn of the Russian people?" "I don't know, but it ought to be that old Methodist one containing 'There is a calm, a sure retreat.'"

Tautology Unintended "I understand," said the bookish person, "that your employer is a very megacephalic person." "Yes, but that ain't the worst of it. He's got the speechless mighty bed too."

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Health Talks BY WILLIAM BRADY, M.D.

The Ear Marks Of A Competent Nurse

WHEN there is a good nurse caring for the patient careful examination by the doctor elicits no crumbs under the covers, no medicine exhibits and no feeding utensils on the wash-tray and no suggestive odor of Oriental incense in the deadly sickroom atmosphere. The one sign of a competent nurse that has never failed is this: She keeps the patient's mouth clean—inside. Let us see the patient's tongue and teeth and we will tell you whether your nurse was well trained.

A good nurse is one who knows how to make her patient comfortable. Indeed that is a nurse's whole duty. Many invalids don't know what real comfort is, because they have never employed a thoroughly trained nurse. The trained nurse habit grows on you, and you try one on suspicion she kills. . . spoils you—always afterwards, you hanker after her whether you can afford her or not. She makes you so comfortable and sweet and clean!

Deliver us forever from the old, experienced, practical nurse who fears to change the patient's sheets or nightgown for fear the poor thing will "take cold"! Who surrounds the patient with divers and sundry barriers to keep off drafts—so the doctor has to thread his way to the bedside through a mass of quilts, shawls, towels and old clothes! Who talks of living tissue "caking," of "inward fever," of "turnings" and "worms" and "attacks of neurology"! Who is forever warning "something to raise the gas"!

A good nurse never knows a single thing about what would be a good thing to take for this or that trouble. She has no remedies to suggest, having received no instruction in prescribing while she was in the hospital. The less a nurse knows about the fine art of nursing, the more ready is she to prescribe for those who ask her advice. Old granny nurses rival even an invalid's casual acquaintances in this habit of knowing just what his needs. You know how it is with your near-friends when you are sick—they all have a sure cure you must try. That is, they are reputed a person of firm opinions of your own.

A competent nurse never gives a baby anything for the "colic" unless it is ordered by the doctor. She has not been taught the science and art of infant-feeding—she knows nothing about the proper food, except how to prepare and feed the formula the doctor prescribes.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Symptoms Of Hookworm Please tell me what are the symptoms of hookworm? Answer—Anemia (weak or watery blood), with all the results of anemia—fired, run down, poor, no-account feeling. listless, shiftless, ambitionless existence. The infection occurs usually in the form of "dew itch" or ground itch, the parasites entering through the skin and after a few weeks lodging in the duodenum, where they remain for years unless properly attacked by treatment. The disease occurs in the South very frequently, but is rare in the North.

Pyorrhea Alveolaris I would be grateful, says H. S. C., for your opinion upon pyorrhea. Answer—Practical suggestions will be sent on receipt of your name and address neatly written on a properly stamped envelope.

Dr. Brady will answer all questions pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Brady will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address all letters to Dr. William Brady, care of this newspaper.

Vest Pocket Essays BY GEORGE FITCH

LITTLE GEOGRAPHY LESSONS—VLADIVOSTOK

VLADIVOSTOK is a little city of less than 40,000 people which has had more advertising in the last twenty years than one hundred commercial clubs, working night and day, could have secured for it. Some cities are founded by pioneers and some just grow like Topsy. But Vladivostok was founded by ukase. It was built in order to provide a back door for the Russian empire through which war supplies could be shipped in time of trouble. Vladivostok is located in the southeast corner of Siberia, uncomfortably near to Japan and discouragingly far away from everything else on earth. It is three weeks from San Francisco by water and ten days from Petrograd by rail. Theatrical companies which make overnight stands in Siberia have to travel 2,000 miles from the last opera house to reach it, and in the winter when the Sea of Japan will in front of the harbor freezes up five feet thick, the only amusement is going down to the depot to see the 4:30 train come in from Petrograd, 5,000 miles away. Owing to all these facts Vladivostok has not grown extraneously. It is sixty years old and only had 28,000 people at the last census. However, when these people travel abroad they do not have to explain where their town is. It is in the rear seat in the trouble zone whenever Russia goes to war.

Vladivostok is the terminus of the Siberian railway and has a big harbor, a navy yard, railroad shops and 500 restaurants where hot tea can be secured. It is as modern as an American city and at the present time its streets are full of American sailors, and its harbor is full of

American ships unloading locomotives, automobiles and other hardware for Russia. Vladivostok is popularly supposed to be situated in the frozen north

and to do a heavy trade in snowshoes on the fourth of July. However it is not much farther north than Chicago and some day, when the real estate agents begin opening up the Siberian wheat lands, it will become a great metropolis and tourists will get excursion rates thither from America, with stopovers at Kamchatka, the Aleutian Islands and other popular summer resorts. It does not do in these emergency days to regard any land as a wilderness. The implement sellers crowded the explorers out of western Canada in five years and at any time the eastern Siberian baseball league may begin making contracts.

Views Of The Press

German As A World Language

WHILE Germans in high official positions deny that Germany wishes to dominate the world, German linguists admit that they believe German to be the coming "world language." They think, in other words, that the use of the German language will increase at a much faster rate than the number of people of German descent. One Davis Treitschke produces interesting figures to prove that there is reason in the claim that the German tongue will one day be spoken in all parts of the world. In 1800, if Mr. Treitschke's statistics are correct, German was spoken by 20,329,999 persons, French by 21,420,000 and English by 20,520,000. In 1914 German was spoken by 105,000,000 persons, French by 62,000,000 and English by 152,000,000. From these figures it is apparent that French has lost its position as a convenient "universal" language. Nevertheless, nearly all educated Europeans speak French and find that tongue a great convenience when traveling in countries other than their own. English now appears to be the dominating language, both in the number of people who speak it and in the rate at which the use of it has spread. German has "grown" nearly as fast; but not, apparently, fast enough to justify an assumption that it may pass English. Mr. Treitschke says that German ought to be the coming "world lan-

guage" for the reason that "German is an economic and political sense has an entirely different uniformity or coherence from English." Whatever this cryptic utterance may be worth, it is a fact that German is better suited than French for popular use. French, while the most beautiful of languages, is also the most subtle and difficult. German has a highly complicated structure, but whoever has sufficient force of mind to master the rudiments of German masters the language. He does not, as he becomes familiar with the tongue, encounter baffling modes of expression similar to those which make French so charming when it is read and so elusive when one attempts to speak it.

English, however, has no complicated grammatical rules. Its modes of construction are clear and straightforward. Its pronunciation has no difficult sound except, to certain nations, the lisping of "th." The irregularity of our spelling is confusing to the foreign student, but nearly all intelligent Europeans concede that English is the simplest language to learn. If the "world language" of the future is such on its merits as a means of speech, it is safe to say that English will hold the position. If the "world language" of the future is decided by force of arms, who can say what it will be? Perhaps Russian, though the thought is a fearful one.—Hocheater Democrat.

Penny Wise and Pound Foolish

The cost of living makes every woman look to see where she can save money, which, of course, is sensible and proper if not carried too far.

In the case of food it would be foolish to attempt to substitute sawdust for a breakfast food because it is cheaper. Everyone knows sawdust has no food value and its use would be a positive detriment to the health.

Alum baking powders may cost a little less than cream of tartar powders like Dr. Price's, but many of the highest food authorities both in this country and abroad have declared them to be injurious and not safe to use.

To attempt to cut the cost of living by using low-grade alum powders is unwise economy.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER Made from Cream of Tartar

THOUSANDS OF LETTERS FROM UNITED STATES BURNED IN LONDON

[Associated Press Correspondence] London, Oct. 15.—Thousands of letters from all parts of the United States addressed to points in Germany and Belgium are dealt with by the British censors' department weekly and not one of them reaches its destination. Those which contain the address of the sender are returned but the great majority containing no such address are sent to the dead letter office to be finally condemned to the postoffice furnace.

These letters come chiefly from the steamers that are taken to Kirkwall for examination but for some reason mail from the United States for Germany is often placed aboard steamers coming direct to England and as there is no communication between England and Germany there is no way of forwarding it even should the British government be so inclined. Many of these letters contained American banknotes, being sent by Americans to friends in Germany who they doubtless believe to be in financial straits. In these cases the sender invariably sends his address so that the money can be returned, but even if there is no address every effort is made to find the sender. Nothing, however, goes on to Germany or Belgium.

Thousands of notices of marriages, invitations and other social communications are received, but as there is no telling whether they may not contain information that is of use to England's enemies they are sent back by the next outgoing steamer. Apparently the only way of getting letters from America to Germany is to send them under cover to some friend in a neutral country with a request to forward them.

For Belgium the matter is further complicated by the refusal of the

German authorities to allow any letters to be received in or leave the country. Only postcards can reach there and the only way of making sure that they go is to address them under cover to the Belgian consul in Holland, enclosing an international stamp and asking that they be forwarded.

SPANISH AND COMMERCIAL POPULAR NIGHT CLASSES

Just about double the enrollment of last year marked the second session of the city night school last night. Two hundred pupils are now registered.

The pupils are mostly over twenty years of age—largely between twenty and thirty, to judge by their appearance. The most popular classes are the Spanish and commercial. There is a good class in English, composed of foreign-speaking pupils anxious to better their vocabularies.

Requirements Fashion's Gouraud's Oriental Cream

Gives that pearl white complexion so much desired by the Women of Fashion. We will send a complexion chamomile and book of Powder leaves for 15c. to cover cost of mailing and wrapping. At Drugists and Department Stores F. D. T. HOPKINS & SON 27 Great Jones St., New York City

The Small Business Man's Best Friend

Many a small business has grown into a big business by having good banking connections. The bank is of inestimable value to the small business man.

It saves him from losses and puts him in the way of success.

It is the growing concern's best friend and sound adviser.

The small business man will find our service decidedly helpful.

State National Bank

Albuquerque, N. M.

Corner Second Street and Central Avenue

United States Depository Santa Fe Railway Depository