

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
The Albuquerque Morning Journal
 PUBLISHED BY THE
JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO.

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

THE MORNING JOURNAL IS THE LEADING REPUBLICAN PAPER OF NEW MEXICO, SUPPORTING THE PRINCIPLES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ALL THE TIME AND THE METHODS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY WHEN THEY ARE RIGHT.

Larger circulation than any other paper in New Mexico. The only paper in New Mexico issued every day in the year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily, by carrier or mail, one month, \$1.00.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1915

SEIZING TRADE POSITIONS.

Strategic positions for trade seized or sought, as a result of the war, are interesting to the student of geography. To begin at the beginning, the seizure of Antwerp by the Germans has far more commercial than military significance, though the effort to drive a wedge to Calais or Dunkirk on the English channel is for a military purpose solely, or nearly so. The next move of importance was the capture of the last German possession in Asia—Tsingtau—by the Japs. Like Antwerp, Tsingtau, while serving as a naval base, is far more valuable as a port of commerce for the orient, just a little less important to trade than Hong Kong.

Next in the chronology of events was the formal proclamation by England of a protectorate over Egypt and the English recognition of a French protectorate over Morocco. Both of these moves were inspired by the demands of future commerce as well as by their military value to Great Britain and France.

The occupation of Aylona by neutral Italy, while Austria is at war, giving the Italians command of the entrance to the Adriatic sea, is a matter of vast magnitude, as it bottles up the only egress Austria has to the ocean. In this instance, the move was both for commercial and military reasons, and should Austria come out of the war capable of maintaining her position as a great power, Italy would have to fight or yield the Albanian port.

Aside from the protectorate over Egypt, Great Britain has made another masterful strategic stroke by seizing the head of the Persian gulf and the port up the river outlet of both the Euphrates and the Tigris. The movement proceeded from India and the force that executed it was part of the military strength of British India.

The lower delta of Mesopotamia is indeed strategic territory. It commands the access to the sea of all that potentially rich river-plain, which is being irrigated in accordance with the system devised by Sir William Willcocks, the builder of the Assuan dam in upper Egypt. It will be remembered that Sir William was a recent visitor in New Mexico when he inspected the Elephant Butte project.

By the acquisition of the head of the Persian gulf and the mouth of the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, the British empire becomes mistress of the land route between the Mediterranean and India, a route utilized by Alexander of Macedon in his invasion of India, a route that made ancient Antioch and more modern Aleppo rich and populous.

This route is one which Germany had her eye upon and planned to tap by the Baghdad railroad. Some day a railroad will be laid down over the route followed by Alexander the Great, or nearly so, and it is indispensable to British interests that such artery of traffic shall be in British hands.

President Wilson put out a feeler for 1914, and it was not for domestic support half so much as for the independent voter. Yet, in the distribution of patronage, the president was not aware of the existence of the independents. We have known of other executives who reached office at the same way he did who made the same sort of mistake.

ATTACKING PHILANTHROPIES.

For quite a while we have been following the utterances of Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the federal commission on industrial relations, as he has conducted a campaign on and made prominent themes.

Just now Mr. Walsh is directing his efforts for the conviction before the bar of public opinion of five great philanthropies. The Rockefeller, Carnegie and Ford Foundations, well known to the American people and the thousands of blind and deaf-blind beneficiaries, the latter institutions in this country have been mentioned in the country in which they were well known. But the Hill-Knight fund.

Mr. Walsh is particularly aggressive against the Rockefeller fund. He says that the Rockefeller fund is the largest of the five.

say nothing of some tens of millions of dollars already spent by that Foundation for educational and other enterprises having to do with the betterment of humanity in America and many diverse sections of the globe. The most notable work of that Foundation at this time is the bearing of a large part of the burden of feeding 2,000,000 Belgians, most of whom otherwise would actually starve.

Although professing a fair and open mind, Mr. Walsh already has judged the Foundation and found it guilty, as any one may see from his interview, given to the Associated Press, and published in the Journal of yesterday morning. The condemnation is based upon an investigation by Mr. Walsh into the management of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company. He finds great fault with the Rockefeller directorate of that company because it refused to yield to the demands of the United Mine Workers of America and unilaterally the mines and the mills.

The Journal has followed the history of the strike in Colorado closely. That the operators have been at fault in some respects, we have no doubt, but that the United Mine Workers made demands to which self-respecting employers could not yield, and then attempted to enforce those demands by means of dynamite, kidnaping, brutally beating non-union employees and indiscriminate murder, cannot be doubted by any one familiar with the progress of the strike.

Not the least of the offenses of the strikers was defiance of law and treason against the state government of Colorado, requiring the presence of federal troops for the restoration of the state's authority.

Because the Rockefeller were powerful enough to defy the anarchist regime of the strikers, they have the open condemnation of William B. Wilson, secretary of union labor, and Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the federal commission on industrial relations, each of them an appointee of the administration and presumably expressing its sentiments.

It is not for the Journal to discuss the methods by which the colossal fortunes of the Rockefellers and the Carnegies were acquired. The question today is how they are spending it. Mr. Walsh seems to have an idea that in some way the money of the Foundations is being used to debauch the education of the youth of this country, much as Cleo accused Catiline of debauching the young men of Rome before he attempted to overthrow the republic.

Mr. Walsh graciously admits that probably no effort is being made to establish a monarchy in the United States, but he does see in the uses of the resources of the Foundations something inimical to democratic government.

Instead of condemning them, the country should be proud of the efforts of men of great wealth to assist in the education of the youth of the country, in the feeding of the destitute during a crisis when so many hundreds of thousands are out of employment through no fault of their own, in saving tens of thousands from the subtle ravages of hookworm, in preserving a nation from starvation, as is now being done for the Belgians.

There should be an end of hurtful radicalism in this country. There is no place for the absurd dreams of a practical Utopia. Suggestion that a law be passed compelling employers to continue employment of their forces on full pay, during periods of depression, is so absurd as to be ridiculous, yet such suggestion is seriously made by men presumably with more than average brains.

A Kansas bride fainted during the ceremony. Someone must have taken notice of him.

EXIT COLE BLEASE.

Bleasie is no longer governor of South Carolina, and in his farewell address to the legislature he announced his retirement from politics—a retirement enforced by his defeated ambition to assume the senatorial toga now worn by Smith.

Bleasie was a knight as a governor. He had none of the mental or moral character usually associated with that office. He strove for notoriety, and got it. He failed to understand that the step between fame and infamy is a short one.

The most notable feature of his administration was the misuse of his pardoning power. During four years he liberated, by executive clemency, about fifteen hundred convicts, restoring them to full citizenship. He openly advocated the lynchings of negroes, quarreled with the Wilson administration because it did not see fit to cater to his egotistic egotism.

In his farewell address, he took occasion to charge that the president is trying to take the power from the states, and that the republicans have become the champions of state rights. Bleasie does not understand the meaning of state rights.

In conclusion, he said: "I have looked the knave in no man or set of men; if I create a favorable impression, all well and good; if I create an unfavorable impression, I and I alone am responsible." In this beautiful utterance, the retiring governor was much mistaken. Those voters who elected a man of his caliber to the office of governor by a mere vote were much mistaken. He was much mistaken for the knave he was. He was much mistaken for the knave he was. He was much mistaken for the knave he was.

The New Day and the New Hope
 KING HASSAN, well beloved, was wont to say,
 "When aught went wrong or any project failed:
 'Tomorrow, friends, will be another day.'
 And in that faith he slept and so prevailed.

Long live this proverb! While the world shall roll,
 Tomorrows, fresh, shall rise from out the night,
 And new baptize the indomitable soul
 With courage for its never-ending fight.

No one, I say, is conquered till he yields;
 And yield he need not, while, like mist from glass,
 God wipes the stain of life-old battlefields
 From every morning that he brings to pass.

New day, new hope, new courage! Let this be,
 O soul, thy cheerful creed! What's yesterday,
 With all its shards and wrack and grief, to thee?
 Forget it then—here lies the victor's way.

—James Buckham.

Group of Well Known Americans Believe World Peace Is Possible

(World Outlook Magazine.)

Seventeen prominent American citizens reply in the affirmative to the question, "Is World Federation Practicable?" The writers are practically unanimous on three points: First, that world federation is not only practicable, but inevitable; second, that a federation of the more advanced powers, including the United States and the nations of Europe will probably precede complete world federation; third, that America has the best opportunity to lead, and should now assume the leadership in the task of bringing about federation among nations.

Some of the distinctive statements made in the symposium are: "That the first and greatest contribution of America toward any agreement among nations is to remain strictly impartial during the present war" (Molvin E. Stone).

That today, when American militarists are crying for preparedness, the American people should take Lincoln, McKinley and Wilson as their models, rather than those who would supplant our enlightened policy of peace with a crushing militarism (Josephus Daniels).

That the United States should not make the first move toward world federation, but should act in conjunction with the republics of Central and South America (Stephen S. Wise).

That when peace is brought to the present warring nations they should be invited to become the first members of a world league of peace (Andrew Carnegie).

That the policy of separate alliances between nations has been proved a failure (Oscar S. Strauss).

That the terms of peace to be agreed upon at the termination of the war should provide for the elimination of the military system (Richard Bartholdt).

That if England and Scotland could be united, if union could stop the wars of cities and principalities in Italy and of feudal lords and princes in France and Germany, then peace and federation are possible between even larger world units (Theodore Marburg).

That the United States and Canada,

steeds and the ordinary riding horse of the ordinary child, remained a stick with a horse head until late in the seventeenth century. One hundred years later we had horse forms with curtains around them, so that the child may run on his own legs beneath the sheltering drapery, just as cloaks in the circus do today. Early in the nineteenth century racking horses came into fashion, after which in 1847, horses were shown at the French exposition covered with hair and very natural in form—the toy horse, as we know him today.

THE REAL NOVEL.

The American novels Meredith Nicholson admires are not romances like his own "best-sellers," but studies of real life—"A Certain Rich Man," "Nathan Burke," "Silas Lapham," "Mr. Crew's Career"—stories which, taken together, may be considered as installments of "the Great American Novel," and which individually show how closely the purely local is allied to the universal. In short, it is the novel of character and manners, in contrast with "the story for the story's sake," which seems to him really worth doing. Whether it is really the thing best worth doing for him—remains to be seen.

The Storytellers

Gave Him Away.
 And what, my dear Harrison, do you do with yourself in the evenings?" Inquired his old college tutor, who had come to visit him at his rural retreat.

"Well," replied young Harrison evasively, still feeling a little of the old awe for his visitor, "one reads, you know, works with a microscope and occasionally has a game of chess with the vicar. But, by the way, sir, I know you are interested in the country dialects, and they tell me one hears the cream of it at the Golden Lion over there. Shall we investigate?"

The tutor consented willingly, and they entered the cozy taproom. No sooner, however, did the landlord catch sight of them than, turning to the youth sitting by the fire, he ejaculated:

"Get out of Mr. Harrison's chair, you idiot!"

The Only Way.

"On private business," said Charles to the office boy, as he handed in his card.

"With a quaking heart and a coldness of feet, Charles was ushered into the private sanctum of the successful merchant. Desperately he commented on the weather and the war and realizing that his visit must soon draw to a close, he blurted out his business.

"Want to marry my daughter?" echoed the merchant, in amatement, sitting back in his chair.

"Yes," meekly answered Charles, swallowing a lump in his throat.

"But, my dear fellow, you realize what it means? My daughter is accustomed to have whatever she wishes so far as money can procure it. You'd never support her. Why, I can hardly do it myself!"

Charles looked blank, and fingered the round knob of his cane agitatedly.

"Could," he gulped—"couldn't we chip in together, sir?"

Startling Announcement.
 It is the custom of a minister in a certain country town to read in church the requests for the prayers of the congregation. Not long ago the minister was absent and the city clergyman, who did not know the

FACTORY-TO-FARM Bargain Prices
 Complete with Special Offer
 The only plow factory selling a full line of implements Direct to Farmers at Wholesale Prices.
 \$10
 12 in. Rolling Cultivar, with plow only \$1. Extra
 You Save \$700
 Agents and Middlemen's Profits Cut Off
 Substantial Items, selected stock—Steel handles in place of wood—50c extra. Just the right shape board for light draft and heavy work—absolutely guaranteed—if not satisfied you get your money back.
 Write for Our Big FREE 1915 Catalog
 Plows, Buggies, etc. Everything used on the farm—Fleets lower than ever heard of—Let us send you Free our Wrench and File Oilier. Write today.
HAPGOOD FLOW CO., (Est. 1871), Dept. 300, ALTON, ILL.

DRINK
 DELICIOUS REFRESHING
SAFE-TEA FIRST
 PURE
Ridgways Tea
 YOUR GROCER HAS IT

RICH CAKES FOR RARE OCCASIONS
 Weddings, birthday parties, dinner parties and any kind of party are forthcoming on short notice at our bakery. Of course we supply bread, cakes and pastry for every day requirements, but we take special pains with cakes, etc., for special occasions.

Pioneer Bakery
 207 South First Street.

SUFFERING IN CHINA INTENSIFIED BY WAR
 (Associated Press Correspondence.)
 Peking, Dec. 16.—The ordinary suffering in China has been so intensified by loss of trade with Europe that in some provinces the sale of wives and children is being carried on extensively.

The Manchus of Shansi province have resorted to this practice so generally that President Yuan Shi-kai has issued a mandate, in which he speaks of the condition as "heart-rending."

"In former days," according to the mandate, "the banner men (followers of the Manchu banners) of Shansi were supported by the Taging granary. But since the revolution they have been dealt with in accordance with the common rule, namely, all support has been withdrawn. The

MUFFINS that are different
 They've a velvety, tender texture, always the same, only possible with
AUNT JEMIMA'S PANCAKE FLOUR
 Delicious, too, and so easy and quick—just try 'em.
 In the bright red package
 Coupon tells how to get the funny Rag Doll Family

With Scissors and Paste

THE TEACHERS.
 (Washington Gladden, in the Atlantic.)

It may be safely said that many schools in which morals are never taught from textbooks or by formal exercises furnish a most stimulating drill in the higher and finer moralities every day. Many of us know teachers who, without much preaching, convey, in all their intercourse with their pupils, the influences and qualities which purify and invigorate character. A considerable acquaintance with teachers impresses me with the belief that the feeling of responsibility for the moral welfare of their pupils and their appreciation of the values of character are steadily deepening among them. No profession is so sacred that shallow and self-seeking persons do not find a place in it; but I believe that as much seriousness and devotion may be found among the teachers of our common schools as among any other class of persons—the clergy not excepted.

THE LEGION OF HONOR.
 (Kansas City Star.)

The Legion of Honor is an order of merit instituted as a reward for civil and military services by Napoleon Bonaparte, when first consul, in 1802, and confirmed by Louis XVIII (1814-24) on his accession to power. It originally embraced four classes, but a fifth was added in 1852. As at present constituted, it comprises the following five classes: Grand crosses, grand officers, commanders, officers and chevaliers or knights. In each class, 50 per cent of the members must be soldiers or sailors. The decoration of the order consists of a five-rayed white-enamelled cross, on the obverse side of which is a female head representing the republic, surrounded with the words, "Republique Francaise"; on the reverse side are two flags crossed and the legend, "Honneur et Patrie." This is suspended from a wreath of oak and laurel leaves by a ribbon of scarlet watered silk.

MAN IN THE NATURAL WORLD.
 (W. Andrews in Popular Science Monthly.)

The natural world is rapidly filled with scientific progress. It is the teacher of the widest philosophy. In which the balance between the being who people it is preserved only by their reacting and adjusting one another. It is only the battle for existence that is described by Darwin, and it is only the battle for existence that is described by Darwin, and it is only the battle for existence that is described by Darwin.

MUFFINS that are different
 They've a velvety, tender texture, always the same, only possible with
AUNT JEMIMA'S PANCAKE FLOUR
 Delicious, too, and so easy and quick—just try 'em.
 In the bright red package
 Coupon tells how to get the funny Rag Doll Family