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SATURDAY.....JUNE 26, 1915

WELCOME TO THE EDITORS.

A special train bearing some hundreds of newspaper people—men, women and children—will reach Albuquerque this evening en route to the expositions on the Pacific coast. It is the most important editorial association in the world, because, in addition to representing the largest number of newspapers, it is composed of country editors almost entirely, editors who both mould and reflect the sentiments of the bone and sinew of the American nation.

In the affairs of the country the metropolitan newspapers assume an importance to which they are not entitled. They give world news, through the medium of the Associated Press and special correspondence, promptly and efficiently, but they lack, editorially, the influence over the opinions of their readers that the country editor has over his. The pastor of the city church is chiefly valuable as an entertainer for his flock. Those who hear him regard his sermon as one of the passing events that go to make up the life of the big city. So with the big city daily. The country pastor is part of the life of his flock and a real spiritual leader and guide.

The position of the country editor, who gives once a week his best thoughts to his readers, is much like that of the country preacher or the country doctor. He is a vital part of the community, has time to talk with farmers, the merchants, the live-stock growers, the school teachers, the lawyers, the doctors, the blacksmiths. He absorbs from all of them and gives them back each week their own opinions, and his, worked over to suit his and their tastes.

Thus, the country editor is in touch with and touches vitally the foundations of human society. His work is among the men and the women who constitute the real greatness of the country. His newspaper tells of the happenings of the community in which it is published—the births and the deaths, the crops and the buildings, the schools and the road and bridge construction, the churches, the marriages, the goings and the comings of the people.

The country editor usually is independent. He owns his plant, and while he is building up circulation and good will and improving his equipment, he is generally making considerably more money than the "hired man" who directs the news gathering and the make-up and who writes or passes upon the editorial matter of the pretentious daily.

The country editor is a little king in his own realm. Under his own "vine and fig tree," no one can molest or make him afraid. He is his own boss, and generally bosses the opinions of his readers without intending it and without their knowing it.

Although Mr. Bryan declared that this nation could not stop the shipment of ammunition to belligerents so long as the war is in progress, we notice that every peace organization addressed by the former secretary of state immediately passes a resolution calling upon the president to declare an embargo against the exportation of munitions of war.

AMERICANIZATION DAY.

Commissioner of Education P. P. Claxton is urging that the Fourth of July be observed as Americanization day. The suggestion is a good one. Like that seen by John in his vision of the New Jerusalem, the population of the United States is made up from every nation and from every tribe and from every tongue—people drawn here in the hope of bettering their financial conditions and for the enjoyment of religious liberty and greater personal freedom.

It is not expected that immigrants will forget the land of their birth, or that they will free themselves at once from racial prejudices and preferences, or that they will be able to appreciate at once all of the advantages conferred upon them by American citizenship. But it is expected that they will be loyal to the nation of their adoption so long as they enjoy the protection of its benign institutions and use for their benefit the superior advantages it affords them.

Aside from the people who were born under the rule of Mexico in the area ceded to the United States, there is no foreign-born person living within the bounds of United States proper who is not under the American flag because of his own choice or from the choice of his parents. The ports are even more open for his departure than they were for his arrival. If he loves the country of his birth more than he does the country of his adoption, no one here will hinder his repatriation.

In certain of the textbooks of the Chicago city schools there is a glowing eulogy of the present emperor of Germany. It was placed there through the influence of the large German population of that city for the purpose of instilling into the minds of the children reverence for a monarchial form of government and love for the "fatherland."

In every city of the United States, in every town and village, in every rural community, the next Fourth of July should be employed to inculcate in the minds of the people, old and young, love of the land in which we live—a land where there is the most absolute equality before the law and in which the paths to success in every line of human endeavor are just as open to one person as they are to another.

The rich families of today were poor, at the farthest, three generations ago. And most of those whose fortunes were made by their great grandfathers dissipate the inherited wealth. Three generations from "shirtsleeves to shirtsleeves," is borne out in the history of this country. The way from the hovel to the White House is far less obstructed than is the way from the mansion to the White House.

But one man of great wealth ever has been elected to the presidency. George Washington alone, of all the presidents, was a millionaire. Most of them have been poor, and several of them were born in cabins. More than nine out of ten of the men who have attained great distinction in this nation have made their way from poverty. Such are the records of Rockefeller, Carnegie and Wanamaker in their respective lines of financial achievement. So it was with Lincoln and Grant. So it is with Woodrow Wilson.

Americanization day might be used for the promotion of greater patriotism in the school books of the country. In the readers of the olden time, we had the Farewell Address of George Washington, Webster's Reply to Hayne, the "Liberty or Death" speech of Patrick Henry and the Gettysburg Address of Abraham Lincoln.

They are not in our school readers of today. Textbook authors have inserted literary productions better suited to the mind of the child; but in so doing they have sacrificed an invaluable opportunity to impress upon the young, lessons of patriotism not possible to learn so well in any other way.

In the histories used, it is well for the pupil to learn of the battles fought during the revolutionary and the civil war, but it is a thousand times better for him to learn why the colonies rebelled against the mother country and why civilization demanded that the slaves be freed.

If this is to be the melting pot of the nations, the work must be done better in the future than it has been done in the past. We can be neutral between the European nations at war, or we can wish that one side may win, but no American—none entitled to live under the protection of the American flag—can be neutral between this nation and any other, nor can he prefer the other.

Bryan acquired the title of colonel during the Spanish war. He should cast it aside now, as he has a lot of other paramount issues.

OUR ARMY AND NAVY.

There doubtless will be some opposition in the next congress to increasing the army and the navy. The proposition to place this nation in a position to repel attack is one of the objects of denunciation by Mr. Bryan in the speeches he is now making over the country.

Secretary Garrison says:

"This country has never had a well-thought-out, wrought-out and agreed-upon military policy."

Admiral Knight, president of the war college, said during the hearing before the house naval committee:

"The thing that is most radically wrong is the fact that the navy department takes no account of the relation of the navy to war. War is the one thing for which no arrangement is made."

When Mr. Bryan says, and he says it often, that if the United States were attacked, a million men would spring to her defense the next day, he speaks truly of the patriotism of the country. Four or five millions, possibly ten millions could be counted upon to respond to the president's call in a vital crisis. But Mr. Bryan does not tell us what that million men would have to fight with. We have neither the arms nor the ammunition with which to equip two hundred thousand men for one day's battle—not for one hour's battle, judged by some of the engagements of the European war.

We haven't one hundred thousand men in the United States who know how to handle the mechanism of a modern rifle, not five thousand who know how to operate a machine gun.

So far as our navy is concerned, it is a good one, as far as it goes. The only trouble about it is that it has no effective fleet of submarines. Of the twelve in the naval maneuvers off the Atlantic coast recently, six of them became disabled in the mimic war during the first three days. It has been stated over and over again that we have only a few torpedoes, and that we have shells enough for a battle of just one half hour by the whole fleet.

Such is the equipment of the army and navy of the United States, a nation of one hundred million people, the richest in the world. Mr. Bryan refers to the army and navy as "tax-eaters." So are the police officers of our cities and the sheriffs of our counties tax-eaters. But they are necessary. So are the army and the navy necessary.

The sultan of Turkey has just had his appendix removed. The allies are trying to remove the appendix of Turkey.

With Mr. Lansing on the job, doubtless the president will sleep easier at the summer White House.

General Angeles doubtless decided that the United States is a good place to come for a summer vacation.

No humane bullet will be invented until one can be found that will go around us.

The Solid South and "Grandfather" Clause

Editor Morning Journal: I feel that you have the wrong idea about the "grandfather" clause with reference to political future of the southern states in issue of June 22, in which you say: "By which a number of the southern states have kept in the democratic ranks," and that "there may be some changes in the solid south soon." I do not feel that declaring the "clause" by federal courts unconstitutional will help the rapidity of the change. I have always questioned the sameness of such clause, but with such clause and educational qualifications which date back about ten years in most states, there has sprung up a new republican party in the south. The south has never been, since the passing of reconstruction days, solidly democratic in principle, in name only and for their local protection, for it was looked upon, until a few years ago, as a disgrace to belong to other than the democratic party.

With the coming of the educational qualification together with the "grandfather" clause it made a new republican party in the south in name as well as principle, for it eliminated from the republican party a class who had not advanced in education sufficiently to do other than follow their leader.

Now, since this class has been eliminated, the best blood of the south has begun to fall into the ranks of the republican party, and the rising generation, both white and black, in the future will be qualified voters in fact as well as in name, and for that reason there will be no more "solid south."

Respectfully,
CHAS. T. ROSS.
Silver City, June 22.

With Scissors and Paste

THE NATURE OF AUTOCRACY.
(W. C. Abbott in Yale Review.)

By its very nature, an autocracy is incapable of entering not only into sympathetic relations with other peoples but with its own subjects. That process implies something of conciliation and compromise, and these words cannot, in the nature of things, find a place in its vocabulary. Its business is not to persuade but to direct. As in the field of military affairs, whence it springs, the province of the commander is to command, that of the soldier to obey, so the business of the autocratic ruler is to rule and of his subjects to submit. Intellectually, to minds steeped in military and bureaucratic autocracy, no other situation is possible or conceivable, since even to question authority is to destroy it.

In certain circumstances and up to a certain point, such a condition has strength beyond that of popular government. But in the field of world-politics, whether it be in dealing with recalcitrant natives or with civilized democracies, it fails to understand situations and psychologies beyond the limited range of its experience. Where its authority, deprived of its only weapon, force, finds itself questioned, its claims investigated or ignored, its orders disregarded, its mere word doubted, it becomes—what we have seen! It resorts to threats, to force, and worse.

And it is of no avail to denounce such manifestations or their authors. They are the inevitable result of such a state of mind, and of the history which has produced it. They act as they do, because in their very nature they must. We cannot condemn the effect, for it is the cause which is at fault, if fault there be.

HARD WATER.
(Youth's Companion.)

Do you realize how hard water is when a boat sails through it at full speed? Water passing at fifty miles an hour is not the limpid liquid we are accustomed to bathe in. If you put your arm overboard from a hydroplane, running fifty miles an hour, and strike a wave crest, the probability is that you will break your arm or wrist, because at that speed the water has not time to give, or even change shape, and striking it is like striking so much metal.

If a swordsman should enter one of the great hydraulic quarries, where a stream of water, under enormous head, is used to wash down hillsides, and attempt to cut into one of these streams, his sword would fly in pieces without being able to penetrate the water. The stream is like a bar of iron.

AN APPEAL FOR AN OPEN MIND.
(Nicholas Murray Butler in Leslie's.)

There is a great difference between being intellectual and being intelligent. Not a few intellectual persons are quite unintelligent, and very many intelligent persons would hardly be classed as intellectual. One of the chief manifestations of intelligence is open-mindedness. The intelligent man is open-minded enough to see the point of view of those who do not agree with him and to enter in some measure into their feelings and convictions. He is able, also, to view the conflicting arguments and phenomena in proportion to each other and to rank the less significant of these below the more significant. It is quite possible to be intellectual and to manifest the closed mind; but it is not possible to do so and to be intelligent.

THE WANE OF DRINKING.
(Philadelphia Record.)

As a sign of the times the fact that fourteen local saloonkeepers who had been granted a renewal of their licenses failed to pay the required fee, thus allowing the privilege to lapse, is both interesting and significant. It shows how, without any violent wrench, the liquor business is adapting itself to changed conditions, such as the competition of the moving-picture theaters, the pressure of hard times and that sentiment in favor of greater abstinence which is turning so many states to local option or prohibition, while in Europe a complete ban has been enforced in some countries because of war conditions. It is the testimony of all the liquor dealers who failed to pay their license fees that the business had become unremunerative, and the same statement is made by many who did pay and who hold on in hope of an increase in the popular thirst. It may well be doubted, however, whether this will ever be seen again. The whole tendency is toward a reduction in the consumption of liquor.

TEMPLARS ARE AGAINST BOOZE.
(Philadelphia Ledger.)

Knights Templar in Pennsylvania have voted against liquor.

By an overwhelming majority the members of the grand commandery of this state have decided that in the future no man connected, either directly or indirectly, with the liquor business should be admitted to membership in this branch of Masonry.

The blow at the liquor business was taken at the final business sessions of the grand body. As at all sessions of the grand commandery only members of that conclave were admitted. The resolution that called forth this action was presented by William Foster, a member of Kadosh Commandery No. 29, of Philadelphia. It precipitated strong discussion, for a similar motion was presented a year ago, but was tabled. This time its advocates refused to let the matter be downed. Led by Walter M. Stafford of Pennsylvania Commandery No. 70, a number of knights made speeches in its favor. When the roll was called the opponents of the resolution were outnumbered nearly three to one. A bare majority would have been sufficient to carry the resolution.

DEATH OF A RAT CATCHER.
(Farm and Fireside.)

John Dalton made a fortune as a rat catcher and died wealthy at the age of 91.

For 200 years the Dalton family have been rat catchers, and were awarded many fat contracts for ridding wharves, ships, warehouses and other premises of rats. They claim to possess a secret method passed down from father to son and carefully guarded. Mr. Dalton rode in a fine carriage and kept a coachman. He could occasionally be seen coming out of a building carrying a bag of rats in his hand, which he handed to his coachman, and, it may be guessed, washed his hands of them at once.

GRAPEFRUIT AND SALAD NONSENSE.
(Woman's Home Companion.)

I shall be sorry to see the day when the country woman thinks she must give a guest grapefruit with scalloped edges, and salads made after an embroidery pattern. Potatoes boiled with their jackets on, and eaten with salt and butter, a slice of ham from your own smokehouse, a jar of last summer's preserves, a loaf of homemade bread and a pitcher of milk form a meal that any country woman can offer a guest, with a minimum of labor and a maximum of pleasure for the guest. Don't let us superimpose city fashions upon the country table.

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF LOBSTERS.
(Consular Reports.)

The European war has seriously affected the demand for Canadian lobsters abroad, and in consequence increased shipments have been made from Nova Scotia to the United States within the last few months.

On April 24 and 27 five schooners arrived at Boston from Nova Scotia with 53,000 lobsters, and on April 30 a shipment of 214,375 lobsters reached Boston from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, by steamer. It is understood that these consignments are the largest on record from a Canadian to an American port.

"GO FORTH, MY SON, AND HELP."
(Euripides.)

Thou hast heard men scorn thy city, call her wild
Of counsel, mad; thou hast seen the fire of morn
Flash from her eyes in answer to their scorn!
Come toil on toil, 'tis this that makes her grand,
Peril on peril! And common states that stand
In caution, twilight cities, dimly wise—
Ye know them, for no light is in their eyes!
Go forth, my son, and help!

WOMEN IN CHURCH MANAGEMENT.
(Hartford Courant.)

The action of the Asylum Hill congregational church last week in adding two women as members of its prudential committee is a recognition that should receive universal commendation. Women are no doubt a majority of practically all churches. They are the mothers whom the opportunities and the duties of Christian nurture naturally fell. The Christian church could not survive without them and as a rule the Christian graces are best illustrated in them. They belong as naturally in the management of the church as of the home. Our friend St. Paul was a bit astray in his views on this subject.

INJUSTICE TO CHILDREN.
(Mother's Magazine.)

One of the tragic injustices of which a great many parents are guilty even in this age, is the bending of children to their will through the power of fear. There is a large class of parents who are positively brutal with their little ones. A child quickly comes to understand reason, if reason is applied. He is keenly receptive to truths, and to right ways of doing things. He deserves to have mysteries explained to him. He is entitled to legitimate reasons when he is told that he must not do certain things. It is unfair to insist that he must not commit some act solely "because papa tells you not to." The child must be taught not to be afraid.

DRY MOVEMENT FINDS FAVOR WITH GENERALS

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

Paris, June 15.—The campaign in favor of the prohibition of the transportation and sale of alcoholic beverages in the military districts, with the exception of light wines, is making considerable headway. Two generals, Humbert and Roques, have recently issued orders to this effect, governing their forces.

Temperance advocates find much material for their campaign in the demoralization reported from concentration points where the troops find that time hangs heavier on their hands than at the front or at home.

At Rouen, filled with troops, the mail of the general commanding the Third army corps contains numerous complaints. English and French soldiers quartered there are forbidden access to drinking places, but according to Madame Texier, of the Union Francaise, find ways of smuggling brandy and whiskey into camp, sometimes employing children as intermediaries. When there is no child at hand there is generally a woman available for the purpose, adding another element to the demoralization.

From other points, Marseilles particularly, come reports that many women, living on the government allowance and free from the restraint of the head of the house—off to the war—pass their time in the cafes. To remedy this situation the government decreed that the allowances should be withdrawn from the wives of mobilized soldiers who spent the money at drinking places. This is only partially effective and more stringent measures are demanded by temperance advocates, among whom Jean Finot, editor of the Revue, makes an appeal for a "Civilian Joffre" to cope with the situation.

The mayors of sixty communes have taken the matter arbitrarily in their own hands, closing every wine shop that persists in selling alcoholic drinks. Prof. Jules Hayaux, secretary of the Alarm, reports that certain chemists are selling a powder which enables drinkers to make their own absinthe out of pure alcohol. Le Petit Comtois, a local paper of the Franche Conte, declares that the sale of absinthe continues in that region.

WOMEN SUCCESSFUL AS STREET CAR CONDUCTORS

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

Newcastle, June 16.—As street car conductors women have done so well here, that many people believe they will be retained after the war, or at least that they will be regarded as equally eligible with men for such positions.

At the last meeting of the tramways committee the general manager reported that forty-eight women conductors had been trained and half that number were now in full charge of cars.

"The employment of women," he said, "has been an unqualified success. They have done far better than the most sanguine expectations when we first ventured on the experiment."

The committee decided to employ more women conductors and an announcement was made that applications for the service in that capacity would be welcomed.

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No. 1 cans best California Jams	10c
Large cans of Hominy	10c
Large cans of Sauerkraut	10c
3 cans best Tomatoes	25c
3 cans Sweet Corn	25c
3 cans Early June Peas	25c
Fresh Cream of Wheat, pkg.	15c
Large pkg. Postum	20c
2 large pkgs. Kellogg's Corn Flakes	25c
3 pkgs. fresh Soda Crackers	25c
Best quality Picnic Hams	15c
Best Cream Cheese	25c
20 lbs. Mexican Beans	$1.00
Fresh Kansas Eggs, dozen	20c
7 bars Lenox Soap	25c
8 bars Magic Washer Soap	25c
4-inch Strap Hinges, pair	5c
10-inch Strap Hinges, pair	15c
3 good quality Tumblers	10c
2 large Tin Cups	5c
100 good quality Paper Napkins	10c
Outing Hats	10c and up
Men's Straw Hats	25c to $1.75
Men's $1.25 and $1.50 Work Pants	$1.00
Men's Heavy Overalls	75c
Boys' Overalls	25c to 60c
Boys' Blouse Waists	25c to 50c
Children's Rompers	25c to 50c
Little Girls' Dresses 25c, 35c and	50c
Women's Oxfords	$1.35 to $3.00
Girls' Oxfords	$1.00 to $2.50
Men's $4.00 Tan Oxfords	$2.95
Boys' Elk Outing Shoes	$1.25 to $2.10

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