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MONDAY SEPTEMBER 27, 1915

## APPEAL TO ALBUQUERQUE

The people of Albuquerque never have been called upon in vain when any worthy cause was at stake. They will be at the big rally at the high school auditorium tonight to lend encouragement to the next campaign—the most vital of all the campaigns this city has had—for the sale of the season day tickets for the state fair.

The importance of the undertaking is understood throughout the state, and Governor McDonald, Hon. Charles Spiess and Hon. Holm O. Bursum are to be here and address the mass meeting. They will tell the people of Albuquerque of the interest of the people of New Mexico in the success of the state fair. No money will be asked from any one tonight. That will come tomorrow and for the days of hard work which must follow.

This time the people are not to be asked for contributions—merely that they buy season tickets at $1.00 each, good for admission to grounds and grand stand for six days. They will see an exhibit that will have cost approximately fifty thousand dollars to assemble it.

The state fair of South Dakota closed a few days ago. On the last day there were more than 25,000 paid admissions. It is held in Huron, the population of which is less than 6,000, and the population of the state is less than double that of New Mexico. The total paid admissions to the South Dakota fair numbered more than 100,000.

The taxpayers of South Dakota cheerfully pay $50,000 a year for the maintenance of the fair, and the people would be aroused should any think of dispensing with their agricultural college as they would at discontinuing the state fair. They know what it is doing for the state.

Ten or twelve years ago, the state fair of South Dakota was derided a fakir, and the largest city of the state, Sioux Falls, vehemently gave it up as a bad investment. It was costing the city $10,000 a year, and the state $5,000, and was not delivering the goods. Sioux Falls knows now what it missed, and the people of that city now spend much more than $10,000 annually going two hundred miles to a state fair permanently located in a city of one-fourth the size and supported by the state as a permanent institution.

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The fellow who wrote, "The World is full of changes," was not speaking of pocket change, but of the quarter's changes in the styles of women's hats and skirts.

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## THE BRITISH WORKINGMAN.

The Yorkshire England, Observer, discussing the opposition of the British labor union leaders to enforced military service, says:

"To them the war is a contest between the two ideals of national organization, the Prussian and the German. They are simply concerned for the triumph of the British ideal, that it may be the British ideal that triumphs, and not the German ideal. In which case the German ideal is right—that G. Germany would be a satisfactory and a victorious."

But suppose they could beat Germany without absorbing the German system? There would be a vote-winner to a Cobbetic campaigner, such as no Englishman has known for three hundred years.

The fact remains, whatever excuses may be made for it, that the British in the mass are not supporting the war except with their money. They are perfectly willing to pay any good cash and good credit to finance the war, but the manufacturers want to get rich out of their contracts and the workingmen want to make far higher wages at the expense of their fellow men, than they ever made before, or than they will make again, should Germany win because of their lack of patriotism.

## WHAT MEXICO NEEDS.

The problem in Mexico is to find a man who can organize a stable government, and maintain it. Involved in the problem is the establishment of a government that will assist in the restoration of prosperity to the country and make an effort to disseminate popular education, so that at some future time there may be a government based upon the intelligent will of the people.

The Diaz government was strong in its protection of property and life, but it really neglected the all-important work of popular education. The masses were left in the densest ignorance, and, because the wind was thus sowed, Mexico is now reaping the whirlwind of practically unprecedented disaster.

Preying upon the ignorance of the masses, leaders like Villa and Zapata, and hundreds of others less prominent, have swept over the country leaving ruin and death in their wake. They talk extravagantly of love of country, of desire for the benefit of the poor, downtrodden people; but they are like fiends from hell.

This country does not wish to enter Mexico with an armed force. To do so would mean enormous expense and great loss of life and the engendering of hatreds which could not be eradicated by many years of peace. Another danger from such occupation, which could not be ended probably for ten or twenty years, would be the annexation of a considerable portion of the southern republic—possibly all of it.

We have in this country foolish people who have the same lust for expansion that exists in the monarchies of Europe. They want to acquire more territory, without thinking what such acquisition would mean in the future.

For example, not a few people of the thriving city of El Paso favor the annexation of the state of Chihuahua, failing to take into consideration that in so doing they would sound the death-knell of El Paso's future greatness. That gateway to Mexico would become a thing of the past, and the city of Chihuahua would soon have a million inhabitants.

What all sections of the United States should want is restoration of peace in Mexico under a stable, progressive, independent but friendly government.

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## JOHN SHERMAN.

A brochure has just been published upon Ohio's contribution to the statesmanship of the nation. The conspicuous merit of the work is that it makes something of a distinction between men who are statesmen and men who have acquired notoriety merely as politicians in the commonly accepted meaning of the term.

Also in this work of some pretensions, John Sherman is recognized as Ohio's really great man, and not President Taft, nor President McKinley, nor President Garfield, nor President Hayes. Indeed Sherman is compared with James G. Blaine, the great popular leader and Sherman's rival within the party.

History will support this estimate of John Sherman, who no doubt was the foremost constructive statesman of his time, a man who really shaped the destinies of the United States as no other of his contemporaries came near doing. That he failed to reach the presidency, that he died disappointed in his ambitions, that others loomed larger in the popular vision and stalked more imposingly the public stage, is nothing to the point. John Sherman as a legislator was the most important man in Washington from 1861 to 1898.

A survey of the national legislation for that period demonstrates Sherman's legislative creativeness. Blaine was the phrase-maker, but Sherman was the doer. Conkling was a dramatic figure, but Sherman wrote the laws. Edmunds was an admirable critic, whose advice was invaluable, but Sherman was the originator and the creator. Allison of Iowa was an adjustor, a sort of American Aesculth. But Sherman worked and thought and wrought, and a more industrious legislator, a clearer thinker, a more extensive maker of laws the country has never had.

Sherman had no literary gift as had Blaine, no sense of the dramatic moment as had Conkling, no instinct for popular sentiment as had McKinley. But he was not out of office for a year's time for a period of forty years, and his record in office was unceasing constructive work. Blaine, like Clay, will be a memory, and others will be mere names while Sherman's work will still be affecting generations of Americans.

He lacked what we Americans call magnetism, but he had the confidence of sober citizens. He did not attach himself to moral causes, as has been the instinct of leaders so different from each other in other respects, as Lincoln, Roosevelt and Wilson. But he spreads across the statute books of the land, and history cannot, if it would, deny him fame. As secretary of the treasury he was a great financial minister. As senator he was the real leader of the country for nearly two decades.

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Peace is to be desired by any nation. But no nation can afford to sit in the seat of the scoffer that it is not prepared to fight in self-defense.

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If Germany has almost shot her bolt, as Lord Kitchener says, the Russians would like to know why she does not show signs of it.

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## YOU CAN'T GET AWAY FROM IT.—*By Brinkerhoff.*

**You'll Have to Go Back to a Derby.**

## *With Scissors and Paste*

### BEREAVEMENT.

When some beloveds, death whose eyelids lay,
The sweet lights of my children, one by one,
Did leave me dark before the natural sun,
And I astonished fell, and could not pray,
A thought within me to herself did say,
"Dazzled but now God that thou art left unalone"
Rise, worship, bless Him, in this sackcloth span
As in that purple!" But I answered, nay,
What child his filial heart to words can pour,
If he behold his mother father raise
The hand that chastens surely? Can he choose
But sob in silence with an upward gaze?—
And my great Father, thinking fit to refuse,
Discerns in speechless tears, both prayers and praise.
—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

### THE POET'S SECRET.

Let thine own eyes overflow,
Let thy lips quiver with passionate thrill;
Seize the great moments, ere yet its power be past,
And, and, in words, the fleet emotion fast.
—Bryant

### COULD THE UNITED STATES BE CONQUERED?

(Boston Advertiser.)

I purpose to tell you why I think this great and mighty nation, in its present state of unpreparedness, could be conquered and subjugated by any one of half a dozen foreign nations.

Let twenty men be landed on our shores, east or west—and it would be just as easy to land them once our navy was defeated as it was to land the Australians and New Zealanders in Egypt—and this would be something like the situation.

Their battle front would be three times as strong as any armed force we would be which we could bring to oppose them in the two to four weeks which might elapse before they landed. They have landed, let us suppose, in New Jersey, to move on New York city and Philadelphia, or in Maryland to move on Washington and Baltimore—or a foreign enemy successfully did in the war of 1812.

From their warships they would shell the country free of our men for miles back from the sea. They would bring up their long-range artillery on the edges. Their front would extend for from seventy-five to 100 miles. They would fight with artillery and machine guns and not with men. We would have nothing but men—and they could do nothing but die.

We would dig ourselves in and they would shell us out with shrapnel or blow us out with shells.

They would be out of range of such few guns as we would have.

Forts shell fired by us this would hurt a hundred.

They would blow up our fortified positions with mortar fire.

They would concentrate their fire on such few batteries as we might bring into the battle and then kill off our artillerymen and silence our guns.

All the time they would be beyond the range of our fire. They could work right up to the edge of our trenches and then push off further and further.

Finally we would have to retreat.

Perhaps before retreating we should try to storm their positions and take them with the bayonet, but their machine gun fire would mow down our ranks as grass is mown by the scythe. We could do nothing at close quarters, because their machine guns would not allow us to get at close quarters.

We could do nothing at long range, since our artillery would be so superior in range and number of pieces as to give them command of the situation.

As fast as they could establish themselves on the coast expeditionary forces could be sent with perfect ease against the interior cities and states. I see no reason why they could not sweep over the whole country. We could not manufacture the guns, train the men and make the ammunition after the war should break out. We should be helpless—and the United States of America would take its place among the exploded bubbles of history.
HERBERT QUICK.

### FINANCES AFTER THE WAR.

(Alexander D. Noyes in Yale Review.)

All experience goes to prove beyond dispute that the process of financial readjustment after the strain of this present war is definitely over, will involve no economic strain of extreme severity affecting every belligerent. Not only will the artificial stimulus of the predominant government expenditure be withdrawn and vera subpoena from the industries concerned. But there will then arise in such shape as history has perhaps never before presented, the problem of bringing back to a normal basis the currency and credit systems, inflated and perverted as they have been by the remarkable emergency expedients which every government applied at the very outbreak of the war and has continued to apply in the face of progressive decrease in the stock of accumulated capital. The nation, which has been lending on an some extensive since last summer—that a great war is followed ordinarily by insolvency and "hard times," is pure illusion. Our experience was presented a striking exception, but the circumstances were exceptional, and cannot possibly be duplicated in Europe to-day. Let it be remembered that how suspension is the issue of current international liabilities, payment of which was suspended on the proclamation of war. That the banking houses whose maturing credits at other European cities were thus suddenly made unavailable, been left to themselves, bank rupicies on a stupendous scale most inevitable have followed. The result was averted through the use of banking credit, under government guarantee, to an extent never previously known in banking history—a resource which, in the first five weeks of war, advanced $110,000,000 to the loans of the Bank of England. But these emergency credits and government guarantees are arranged to end with the period of war. Except where liquidation of other assets has enabled the firms in question to anticipate that settlement, return of peace must bring the hour of reckoning. For the assisted houses must repay the bank or the government, and must look to rescuing themselves from their foreign correspondents, who will themselves, at that very time, have their hands full at home.

### LOVE AND RELIGION.

(Oliver Wendell Holmes.)

The paths of love and religion are at the core of a road which every maiden travels. If some young hard does not upset the turnpike gate at the first, she is pretty sure to try the other, which has no toll bar. It is also very concentric, noticed that these two paths, after diverging awhile, run near each other. True love leads souls into the better way. Nor is it rare to see those who started in company for the gates of pearl, seated together on the banks that border the avenue in that other portal, enjoying the loss for which it is so famous.

### MAKING DULLARDS AND NEURASTHENICS.

(Mother's Magazine.)

Mr. Tarbox, of Philadelphia, has reached the conclusion that children who drink tea or coffee are not as fit physically or mentally as those who do not drink it.

An investigation recently made in a large high school showed that 80 per cent of the pupils used tea or coffee or both habitually. Some said they could not eat a meal "without something to drink." Many of them confessed that they were restless in their sleep, and a few said they could hardly get any sleep at all at night. They thought the trouble was due to their "having so much to do in school." They are constantly overstimulated by the alkaloids in tea, coffee and cocoa, and consequently are in no condition to do thoroughly good work in school.

Do you know that many children are kept in a state of chronic overstimulation by excessive eating of chocolate at soda fountains and in candy? Many children will be wakeful at night if they eat chocolate candy in any form after supper.

## Mr. Tittman Appears as Naval Expert on Strategic Question

Editor Morning Journal: You state that there is not a single German or Turkish vessel in the Black sea but that Russia has a very strong fleet there. I say that Turkey has plenty of ships available and that Russia's fleet has been seriously crippled and is without ammunition. My statement and yours are based on the same sources. Only you believe St. Petersburg's announcement of some months ago that the Turkish fleet had been destroyed and you believe St. Petersburg in spite of the fact that not a single one of their official statements has ever been confirmed by subsequent events. I believe Constantinople because its announcements have invariably been substantiated by events later on. The first bombardment of the Dardanelles and the abandonment by the French of the Asiatic shore of the same, and the fighting since then are flagrant examples.

If the Russian fleet is so strong what has it been doing for the past six months? Why have Trebizonde and the rest of the Turkish Black sea ports rested in peace? Why have the British received no aid from the Russian fleet?

I believe you when you say you have not been influenced from the outside. Your news columns have given all the news as they came along. But your editorials are influenced by your sympathies, and in that respect the horse really is sixteen feet high.

EDWARD D. TITTMANN.
Hurstwood, N. M., September 24, 1915.

## COMPLETE TEXT OF MONARCHIAL PLAN IN CHINA RECEIVED HERE

(Continued From Page Two.)

capacity of the Chinese people is not large. The change from monarchic to republican government made four years ago was too violent to permit the entertainment of any very strong hopes of an immediate success. Had the Tsing dynasty not been an alien rule which it had long been the wish of the Chinese people to overthrow, there can be little doubt that it would have been better to retain the dynasty in power and gradually to introduce constitutional government in accordance with the plans outlined by the commission appointed for this purpose. But the hatred of alien rule made this impossible and the establishment of a republic seemed at the time of the overthrow of the Manchus to be the only alternative available.

"It cannot, therefore, be denied that China has, during the last few years, been attempting to introduce constitutional government under less favorable auspices than would have been the case had there been a royal family present which the people regarded with respect and to which they were loyal. The great problem of the presidential succession would seem still to be unsolved. The present arrangement cannot be regarded as satisfactory. When the present president lays down the cares of office there is great danger that the difficulties which are usually incident to the succession in countries conditioned as is China will present themselves. The attempt to solve these difficulties may lead to disorders which, if long continued, may seriously imperil the independence of the country.

"What, under these conditions, should be the attitude of those who have the welfare of China at heart? Should they advocate the continuance of the republic or should they propose the establishment of a monarchy?

**Questions Difficult to Answer.**

"These are difficult questions to answer. It is, of course, not susceptible of doubt that a monarchy is better suited than a republic to China. China's history and traditions, her social and economic conditions, her relations with foreign powers all make it probable that the country would develop that constitutional government which it must develop if it is to preserve its independence as a state, more easily as a monarchy than as a republic.

"But it is to be remembered that the change from a republic to a monarchy can be successfully made only on the following conditions:

"First. That the change does not meet with such opposition either on the part of the Chinese people or of foreign powers as will lead to the recurrence of the disorders which the present republican government has successfully put down. The present peaceful conditions of the country should on no account be imperiled.

"Second. The change from republic to monarchy would be of little avail if the law of succession is not so fixed that there will be no doubt as to the successor. The succession should not be left to the crown to determine for the reasons which have already been set forth at length. It is probably, of course, true that the authority of an emperor would be more respected than the authority of a president. The people have been accustomed to an emperor. They hardly know what a president is. At the same time it would seem doubtful if the increase of authority resulting from the change from president to emperor would be sufficient to justify the change, if the question of the succession were not so entirely fixed as to permit of no doubt. For this is the one greatest advantage of the monarchy over the republic.

**Change of Doubtful Benefit.**

"Third. It is very doubtful whether the change from republic to monarchy would be of any lasting benefit to China, if provision is not made for the development under the monarchy of some form of constitutional government. If China is to take her proper place among nations greater patriotism must be developed among the people and the government must increase its strength in order to resist foreign aggression. Her people will never develop the necessary patriotism unless they are given greater participation in the government than they have had in the past. The government never will acquire the necessary strength unless it has the cordial support of the people. This it will not have unless again the people feel that they have a part of the government. They must in some way be brought to think of the government as an organization which is trying to benefit them and over whose actions they exercise some control.

"Whether the conditions which have been set forth as necessary for such a change from republic to monarchy as has been suggested are present, must of course, be determined by those who both know the country and are responsible for its future developments. If these conditions are present there can be little doubt that the change would be of benefit to the country."

Still another phase of the situation is the comment that has been aroused on the part of the Peking newspapers. The Gazette, discussing editorially the manifesto of the Society for Peace, accepts the document somewhat suspiciously as do other Chinese newspapers. The Gazette says, in part:

**Other Viewpoints Suggested.**

"We venture to suggest for the consideration of the Society for Peace the necessity of looking at this grave question from the double view of internal peace and foreign opinion and possible action. It is not to be doubted that if the honorable men who are associated with the Society for Peace were convinced that a monarchical form of restoration in China would cut at the very roots of internal peace and order in the country and expose us to the not improbable application of the Japanese doctrine of political tutelage, they would be the first of our sagacious patriots to condemn the great change that is now the object of their policy.

"And, knowing the country as they must, is there any reason to believe that the extinction of the republic on the morrow of the Japanese coup, with all its brutality and humiliation and the sinister rumors as to its origin, would not stir the country—particularly the south—in ways that might prove disastrous and fatal to a 'strong and united China?' And then what about the promise which we, as a nation, gave to America and the other great powers of the world? We have declared to them that this country shall be ruled as a republic and it is certain that, unless the mandate of the nation is clear on the subject, any reversal of that declaration will be resented by America, even though the theoretical basis of it rests on the alleged dictum of a distinguished American."

## COULD NOT STAND ON FEET

**Mrs. Baker So Weak—Could Not Do Her Work—Found Relief In Novel Way.**

Adrian, Mich.—"I suffered terribly with female weakness and backache and got so weak that I could hardly do my work. When I washed my dishes I had to sit down and when I would sweep the floor I would get so weak that I would have to get a drink every few minutes, and before I did my dusting I would have to lie down. I got so poorly that my folks thought I was going into consumption. One day I found a piece of paper blowing around the yard and I picked it up and read it. It said 'Saved from the Grave,' and told what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for women. I showed it to my husband and he said, 'Why don't you try it?' So I did, and after I had taken two bottles I felt better and I said to my husband, 'I don't need any more,' and he said 'You had better take it a little longer anyway.' So I took it for three months and got well and strong."—Mrs. ALONZO E. BAKER, 9 Tecumseh St., Adrian, Mich.

**Not Well Enough to Work.**

In these words is hidden the tragedy of many a woman, housekeeper or wage earner who supports herself and is often helping to support a family, on meagre wages. Whether in house, office, factory, shop, store or kitchen, woman should remember that there is one tried and true remedy for the ills to which all women are prone, and that is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It promotes that vigor which makes work easy. The Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

## Attacks of Indigestion

"I believe Chamberlain's Tablets have saved my life, writes Mrs. Maggie Coil, Golden City, Mo. "I had pains in my stomach so bad I thought I could not live. Our doctor said it was congestion of the stomach. I would go to bed perfectly well and wake up in the night as bad as I could be and live. Our doctor said it would do no good to give medicine internally. He had to inject medicine in my arm. Since taking Chamberlain's Tablets I can eat anything I want without hurting me." This form of indigestion is extremely painful and often dangerous. By taking Chamberlain's Tablets after eating, and especially when you have fulness and weight in the stomach after eating, the disease may be warded off and avoided. Chamberlain's Tablets not only aid digestion, but strengthen and invigorate the stomach.

## SPECIAL TO WOMEN

The most economical, cleansing and germicidal of all antiseptics is

*Paxtine*

**A soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed.**

As a medicinal antiseptic for douches in treating catarrh, inflammation or ulceration of nose, throat, and that caused by feminine ills it has no equal. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been cured say it is "worth its weight in gold." At druggists, 50c. large box, or by mail. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

## Commence Fall Sewing

Smart Fall Model
McCall Patterns 8731-8737. We are showing many other new and attractive October designs.

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The Fall Fashions show more simple lines, which makes it easier than ever before to construct a dress from patterns—see the new

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It is filled with new ideas and beautiful illustrations.

Latest Fall Style
McCall Pattern 8713. One of the many new October designs.

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