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THE SPLENDOR OF WINTER

The winter is soon to burst upon the north temperate zone. Many people look to it with dread and the expectation of existing merely till spring returns, with the birds and the flowers, and its new leap forward in the work of rebuilding or fortifying the things already built.

More fortunately situated than most people of the north temperate zone, we of New Mexico have little of the severities of winter experienced in the northwest or on the Atlantic states north of Florida. But we have enough of the tonic cold to give vitality to our population.

Beyond doubt it is climate which makes the greatest difference between the people of the north temperate zone and the tropics. If we are to be at our best we must live in a climate where we can feel the front in the blood at least once a year. It is doubtful if a first class citizen and a banana can be raised on the same quarter section.

There is something invigorating in the coldest of winters. It was the poet-naturalist, Thoreau, who wrote: "It was summer, and now again it is winter. Nature loves this rhyme so well that she never tires of repeating it."

It was in these words that Thoreau described the great pure nature makes to rest from her work of creation and construction. He fully appreciated the austere charms of the season which is soon to come upon us with the snow and the biting winds. Most of those who forget their old delight in the moonlight across the snows and the robust, cordial spirit of winter seek southern California or the winter resorts of Florida, and miss the wonderful exhilaration which comes from the zero weather now and then encountered in the land of the cold winter.

Thoreau found the New England winter so wholesome, so simple and moderate that he wrote a prose poem about it, and spoke of its "solid beauty." It might be well for those of us who must face winter and who perhaps are fortunately unable to flee from it, to regard it in something of his poetic light. He writes: "I should not be ashamed to have a scrub-oak for my coat-of-arms; I would fain have been wading through the woods and the fields, and conversing with the same snow. Might I aspire to praise the moderate nymph, Nature? I must be like her, moderate. Who shall criticize that companion? There is my country club; we dine at the sign of the scrub oak."

In New Mexico, except in altitudes considerably more than five thousand feet, even the thin-blooded have no occasion to complain of the sharpest weather, because the atmosphere is so dry that one never becomes shivery. There is no chattering of teeth here even when the mercury registers below zero, just a healthy tingling of the blood which adds zest to the walk and to the office for those of us who are also fortunate enough not to be able to own an automobile.

There are more republicans than Democrats in the lower house of congress, but when the president has a pet measure to put over he usually can depend upon a considerable number of republicans to help him do it. He has a persuasive way about him when it comes to dealing with the representatives of the people.

WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE?

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg says Russia and Great Britain precipitated the war. If so, why was neither Great Britain nor Russia prepared for the war?

Also why was it that German heavy artillery was rushed immediately to cement foundations already prepared under the guise of factory foundations, at the most strategic points for crumbing Belgian and French fortresses?

Before the Russian mobilization occurred, the German army was in camps, prepared to the last button. The great guns, which crushed fortresses that had cost millions of dollars to construct as though they were eggshells, were all ready to move.

Before Leige, the German big guns moved unerringly to cement foundations, some of them fifteen feet thick. All that had to be done was to clear away the superstructures of factories which had been erected by Germans. The same thing occurred at Namur, Huy, Liege, and when Antwerp was reached. The same preparation had been made before every fort in France, and signalling stations existed at many points in England and Scotland, and wherever a German factory had been built in the British isles, and there were many; it was found that the sites had been selected with military skill and the foundation was of cement perfectly fitted for the emplacement of heavy guns.

The whole of France, England and Russia swarmed with German spies, and the great arsenals of Russia were destroyed by fire or dynamite almost simultaneously with the declaration of war.

The destruction of the great arsenal in Petrograd may serve as an example. With the declaration of war, every German spy who was not forthwith discharged from the arsenal and a strong Flak guard was placed around it. But all round were houses just across streets, which had been rented or bought by the Germans. These houses were set on fire simultaneously, and the arsenal, with fifteen hundred machine guns and many millions of shells and cartridges, was destroyed. All of this occurred on the night Germany's declaration of war against Russia was announced.

With all of this preparation, it seems more than likely that Germany is the nation responsible for the war, notwithstanding the vigorous denials of the chancellor.

Clifford Pinchot will not take himself so seriously in the future. While he explained to everybody why he couldn't vote for Wilson. Very few people seem to have found in his reasons any reason why they should not vote for the re-election of the president.

WHAT THE WEST CAN DO

Doubtless it is difficult for the big centers of the east to realize that they no longer have the power to elect a president. It is good for the whole country to know that New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and all of the New England states, along with Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota and Oregon, could go republican, and fall to elect their candidate.

But more significant is the fact that if every state north of the Ohio river and east of the Mississippi were to go republican, the south and the states west of the Mississippi can defeat the rest, without taking Minnesota, which is mostly west into consideration. Iowa, South Dakota and Oregon have twenty-three electoral votes, or within one vote of Ohio. Without counting any state east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio, except Ohio and without counting Minnesota, Wilson had a majority of four votes in the electoral college, with the states of Iowa, South Dakota and Oregon against him. With the south and the west, not including Minnesota, a candidate may be elected with two votes to spare. Counting Minnesota, he can have fifteen votes to spare.

These facts are going to put a lot of politicians to figuring, and in the future there will be less concentration of effort in New York, Indiana, and Ohio and more effort in the states of the west.

Oregon went for Hughes by a very small vote, as did South Dakota, and Iowa is as uncertain as Kansas. Whether Minnesota is for Hughes or Wilson is not known at this writing.

The "dry" are rejoicing over the results in South Dakota, Nebraska and Michigan, but the suffragists were defeated in West Virginia and rejoiced prematurely over South Dakota, where they were also defeated, though the first reports were that the state had gone for them.

CHIEF GALUSHA MAY RESIGN

It is rumored that Chief of Police Galusha is going to resign to accept his old position as deputy marshal in charge of the Albuquerque office. It is known that Mr. Galusha and the mayor and Alderman Switzer, who is chairman of the police committee and nearly all of the other committees have been at loggerheads for some time. Mr. Galusha has given the city a splendid police service and has enforced the law. The mayor and Mr. Switzer are known to favor a policy which does not hold the "lid" down very lightly, notwithstanding the pledges of the democratic city platform.

Should Mr. Galusha leave the service of the city because of the clash, it is pretty certain the voters will take account of the causes at the next election.

The republicans will doubtless pay more attention in the future to the tradition that supreme court judges should not resign for the purpose of running for the presidency.

Now comes the story of an Iowa woman who tied her husband in the backyard after he had been absent two nights watching for news of who had been elected president.

The west has demonstrated that it holds the balance of power between the east and the south, and probably will do it in the future.

"As Maine goes so goes the nation," also goes to the scrapheap.

The Doorkeeper of Zion

The doorkeepers of Zion They do not always stand In helmet and whole armor With halberds in their hand, But being free of Zion And all her mysteries They rest a while at Zion, Sit down and smile in Zion, Ay, even jest in Zion— In Zion at their ease.

The gatekeepers of Baal They do not sit or lean, But fume and fret and posture And fume and curse between, For being bound to Baal Whose sacrifice is vain Their rest is scant with Baal, They glare and pant for Baal, They mouth and rant for Baal— For Baal in their pain.

But we will go to Zion, By choice and not through dread, With these our present comrades And those our present dead, And, being free of Zion In both her fellowships, Sit down and sup in Zion, Stand up and drink in Zion Whatever cup in Zion If offered to our lips.

—King.

With Scissors and Paste

Why don't jewelers melt up \$10 and \$20 gold pieces in order to use the metal in the manufacture of gold jewelry? Indeed, gold pieces were used some 40 years ago by enterprising jewelers with success, too—until the practice was stopped in a very novel but effective way. In those days jewelers bought enough \$10 and \$20 gold pieces for the work in hand. The gold was melted, the necessary alloys were added, and all manner of fine Kirschan work was turned out.

It was not long, however, before the government began to wonder what was becoming of its gold pieces. The officials knew the people were not hoarding gold, so a quiet investigation took place. It was then discovered that the makers of gold jewelry were to blame. Having found the cause, it was not difficult for the officials to find a cure. They did it by "peppering" the coins with iridium. Resembling black emery in the crude state, iridium requires a heat of 3,542 degrees F. to melt it. Gold, on the other hand, can be melted at 1,814 Fahrenheit. It is easy to see, then, how the unscrupulous jeweler, melting up his gold pieces at the temperature required, got a large number of unmolten specks of iridium in his metal when it cooled.

His analysis and deductions revealed that he had been trapped.

O. HENRY'S TALENT FOUND IN JAIL

The late William Sidney Porter, known by the pen name of O. Henry as the greatest short story writer of his generation, served three years and three months in the state penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, for embezzlement. This fact has just come to light, six years after his death. He was charged with having embezzled \$254.48 on Oct. 10, 1894, \$299.60 on Nov. 12, 1894, and \$299.60 on Nov. 12, 1895. He was found guilty on Feb. 17, 1898, and sentenced on March 25 of that year to five years imprisonment. He entered the penitentiary on April 25, 1898, and came out on July 24, 1901, his term of confinement having been reduced from five years to three years and three months on account of good behavior.

Believing the facts of the case reflect nothing to the great author's discredit, Professor C. Alphonso Smith of the University of Virginia has decided to publish a complete story of O. Henry's trial and imprisonment. It will be given in the "O. Henry Biography," to be published by Doubleday, Page & Co.

On Jan. 21, 1891, William Sidney Porter became paying and revolving teller of the First National Bank of Austin, Texas, where he joined the bank on Oct. 1, 1890. He had written anecdotes and jokes for the papers, but was not at that time known as an author. It appears that the bank was carefully managed. The patrons used to enter, go behind the counter, take out \$100 or \$200 and say a week later, "Porter, I took \$200 last week. See if I left a memorandum of it. I meant to." The affairs of the bank were managed so honestly that Porter's predecessor was driven to resign and the bank was sold to the bank.

According to Professor Smith's record, O. Henry resigned from the bank in December, 1894, which is nearly a year before the date of the third misappropriations with which he was charged. Leaving Austin, he went first to San Antonio, where he edited a humorous weekly which was called the Rolling Stone, and later to Houston, Texas, where he joined the staff of the Daily Post, conducting a column of verses and paragraphs.

When he left Houston, never to return, he left because he had been summoned to go immediately to Austin to stand trial for alleged embezzlement of funds from the First National Bank of that city. Professor Smith believes that had he gone to Austin, he would have been acquitted. He protested his innocence to the end, and many of his fellow townsmen believed him. But he did not go to Austin. When his train reached Hempstead, about a third of the way to Austin, O. Henry left it and took the last train to New Orleans.

After a brief stay in New Orleans he took a fast steamer for the Honduras coast, arriving at Puerto Cortes on the 15th of December. On the wharf at Trufillo he met another fugitive from the law. At Jennings, now a citizen prominent in public affairs, but at that time a fugitive of law, whose gang of train robbers terrorized the southern coast of Louisiana, O. Henry joined At Jennings and his brother and with them circled the entire coast of South America.

TENNYSON'S CONVERSATION

Thoroughly to enjoy Tennyson's conversation, it was almost necessary that one should have been a fellow student with him, for he made constant reference to colloquies and discussions that he remembered from his student days.

And his literary judgments remained practically unchanged. He admired Dryden especially for his unexpectedness.

"But," he asked, "why should Dryden have drawn Alexander as the great foe which his poem makes him? Cowper, in his short poems was an individual and a thorough gentleman to boot. Byron said nothing not literally true in praise of Pope's imagination and fancy."

There is a satiric touch to it and makes a lasting impression. The other two pictures are landscapes, one a street corner in Zuni and the other Zuni houses at sunset. Despite the glorious New Mexico sun, the feeling color of the adobe, there is something about both paintings which convey to the eye the dreariness of the life of the Pueblo, the futility of their fight against Nature, circumstances and the ways of modern civilization that still compel them actually to desert their pueblo, their community life, their traditions and their religion. Both pictures merit being called masterpieces.

Says the Deming Graphic of last week: "H. E. Eisele of Scranton, Pa., a shipping home New Mexico, a scholar of prehistoric residents and other evidences of an ancient civilization in the Mimbres valley. Mr. Eisele is a non-commissioned officer in the 10th Pennsylvania Guards at Fort Mifflin, Pa."

The museum today sent to the Y. P. Animatograph company of Dayton, Ohio, a number of photographs of the cliff dwellings and of Santa Fe which will be used in illustrating lectures for the winter season in public schools and homes.

Among those registered at the museum yesterday were Oscar J. Davis, Kingston, Ohio; H. E. Tompkins, Dayton, Ohio; E. P. Craig, Clifton, Tex.; John Leedy and wife, Flora, Tex.

ALL HUNGRY MEN FED BY WEALTHY HEBREW

Twenty years ago Max Gotschelder, with his wife and baby girl, arrived in New York penniless from Poland. He began help from a charitable organization and was given a job as a fur dyer. In return he made a vow that when his daughter should be married all men who were hungry, as he was then, should be fed.

The immigrant became a prosperous fur dealer, and yesterday announced the coming marriage of his daughter to a diamond merchant. He drove to the Hebrew society's headquarters in his limousine and explained that he was ready to keep his vow made a score of years ago.

How many immigrants have you here now?" he asked. He was told about 200.

"Not enough," he declared. "Go out into the neighborhood. I want to feed any number up to 1,000, perhaps more, if you can get them."

HEAVY BATTLES RAGE ALONG EASTERN FRONT

A spirited artillery battle is in progress in the Noyavica region in Galicia southeast of Lemberg, where the Austrians have been fighting for several days, the war office announced today.

In the Carpathians, but in the wooded district and to the south of Dorna Warmer, heavy fighting also is going on. The Austrians have been suffering great losses when one of the attacking columns was swept back by a bayonet charge.

Will Release Americans.

At Pass, Tex., Nov. 13.—After making an investigation of the case of Benjamin Ibrahim, soldier for General Pershing in Mexico, and Joseph Williams, an American Mormon, both of whom are in jail in Juarez, Chihuahua, officials announced tonight that the Americans would be released at once unless additional evidence was produced against them.

AEROPLANE FIGHTING FEATURES BALKAN FRONT

London, Nov. 13.—An official statement issued today regarding military operations in Saloniki and Mesopotamia says: "Three enemy airplanes were forced to descend in their lines. Mesopotamia—Two British airplanes successfully dropped bombs on Turkish irregular troops on the Euphrates river."

Blas Palma Is Dead.

East Las Vegas, N. M., Nov. 13.—Blas Palma, who served a term of 18 months in the penitentiary for assault upon Marcano Lucero of Wagon Mound, is dead at that place. Lucero is dead. The two men engaged in an altercation Wednesday night, and Palma, who is a large and powerful man, is said to have struck Lucero with a club. The man's skull was fractured, and he died shortly afterward. Charles L. Fraker, Jr., justice of the peace in Wagon Mound, placed his captive in charge of two men for a few moments, and when he returned Palma was gone. He was found on a ranch west of Wagon Mound. It is likely that Palma will be taken to the jail in Mora.

Fighting Pink Boll Worm.

Austin, Tex., Nov. 13.—All the men and resources of the Texas department of agriculture have been put at the disposal of the United States agricultural department to aid in preventing the pink boll worm, recently introduced in Mexico, from gaining a foothold in American cotton fields. David P. Houston, secretary of agriculture, requested the Texas department to act promptly against the worst known enemy of the cotton industry. F. W. Davis, state commissioner of agriculture, announced today that he will visit personally the cotton seed oil mills of Texas and insist on a rapid and thorough cleanup of all seed imported from Mexico.

Cold in Colorado.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Nov. 13.—Last night's low temperature broke all November records in the Cripple Creek district. The thermometer dropped to 15 below zero as against 12 above the previous record.

Notes of Interest From State Museum

By MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE. Santa Fe, Nov. 13.—Three splendid paintings were added to the Rollins exhibit yesterday. One is another version of "The Man With the Hoe," as powerful in its way as Markham's. There is a satiric touch to it and makes a lasting impression. The other two pictures are landscapes, one a street corner in Zuni and the other Zuni houses at sunset. Despite the glorious New Mexico sun, the feeling color of the adobe, there is something about both paintings which convey to the eye the dreariness of the life of the Pueblo, the futility of their fight against Nature, circumstances and the ways of modern civilization that still compel them actually to desert their pueblo, their community life, their traditions and their religion. Both pictures merit being called masterpieces.

EVERYBODY NEEDS PURE, RICH BLOOD

Pure blood enables the stomach and other digestive organs to do their work properly. Without it, the blood is sluggish, there is loss of appetite, sometimes faintness, a deranged condition of the system, and, in general, the symptoms of dyspepsia.

Pure blood is required by every organ of the body for the proper performance of its functions. Hood's Sarraparilla makes pure blood, and this is why it is so successful in the treatment of so many diseases and ailments. It acts directly on the blood, ridding it of scumful and other humors, and a peculiar combination of blood-purifying, nerve-toning, strengthening substances. Get it today.

Indoor Life Makes Fat

TRY OIL OF KOREAN TO REDUCE SUPERFLUOUS FAT. People who are confined within doors and who are deprived of fresh invigorating air and exercise must take precaution to guard against fatness. It is caused by indoor life, is unhealthy and a danger to vital organs of the body. Lack of exercise in the fresh air is said to weaken the oxygen carrying power of the blood, so that it is unable to produce strong muscles and vitality and the formation of unhealthy and superfluous fat is the result.

If you are 15 or 20 pounds above normal weight you are daily drawing constantly lowering your vitality by carrying this excess burden. Any person who are satisfied in their own mind that they are too stout are advised to go to Dr. H. C. Lee, Inc., or any good druggist and get a box of oil of Korean capsules, and take one after each meal and one just before retiring at night.

Even a few days treatment has been reported to show a noticeable reduction in weight, improved digestion and a return of the old energetic footsteps become lighter and the sagging flabby in appearance as superfluous fat disappears.

Oil of Korean is inexpensive, causes no injury, and helps the digestion. Exercise in the weight, improved digestion and a return of the old energetic footsteps become lighter and the sagging flabby in appearance as superfluous fat disappears.

PAY DAY Money Savers

- 8 lbs. small round Apples, 25c
50-lb. box small round Apples, \$1.25
50-lb. box all round large Apples, \$1.50
New England Mince Meat, pkg., 15c
Extra Quality Seed Raisins, pkg., 15c
7 lbs. fancy Colorado Potatoes, 25c
8 lbs. fancy Onions, 25c
2 lbs. fancy Popcorn, 15c
3 cans best Meats, 25c
New crop soft shell Walnuts, lb., 20c
Fancy Mixed Nuts, lb., 25c
2 lbs. Fancy Roasted Peanuts, 25c
Wisconsin Cream Cheese, lb., 25c
5 lbs. nice Broken Rice, 25c
1 lb. best Jay Rice, 25c
2 lbs. best Meats, 25c
2 lbs. nice Meat Prunes, 25c
2 lbs. fancy Large Prunes, 25c
Nice California Dried Peaches, lb., 15c
Nice California Peaches, 2 lbs., 25c
Selected large Kansas Eggs, doz., 35c
Best quality Oldenburger, lb., 25c
3 cans best Meats, 25c
Snowdrift, large, 15c
We can save you money on good Coffee.

Large cans best Hominy, 15c
Large cans best Pumpkins, 15c
Large cans Tomatoes, 15c
3 cans best Meats, 25c
Extra quality Sugar Corn, 15c
8 quart Galvanized Pails, 25c
Black Enamel Coal Hods, 25c
Heavy Galvanized Wash Tubs, 50c to \$1.00

Fine quality Brooms, 50c to \$1.00
Edison Blankets, 60c and up
Wool Blankets, \$1.90 and up
Cot size Comforters, 1.50 and up
Full size Comforters, \$1.50 and up
Men's heavy fleeced Underwear, 50c
Men's heavy Union Suits \$1 and \$1.25
Men's all wool Underwear, 40c and up
Men's Sweater Coats, 65c and up
Men's Winter Caps, 25c and up
Men's \$2.00 Hats, 1.50 and up
Men's heavy Flannel Shirts, \$1.25
Boys' Heavy Flannel Shirts, \$1.00
Boys' Winter Caps, 25c and up
Boys' Knit Pants, 40c to 50c
Boys' warm suits, \$2.25 to \$3.50
Men's Knit Coats, 65c and up
Ladies' Long Coats, \$1.00 to \$10.00
Girls' Long Coats, \$2.75 and up
Girls' Hoods, 25c, 35c and 50c
Ladies' Wool Sweaters, \$1.50 and \$2.50
Heavy Outing Flannel, yard, 10c

YOUR DOLLAR BUYS MORE AT DOLDE'S 210-212 South Second Street, Phone 664. ALL GOODS DELIVERED. MAIL ORDERS SHIPPED PROMPTLY.

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ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH YOUR COMPLEXION? Take care of your complexion—and your complexion will take care of you. CHOOSE PURE AIDS. CHOOSE CREME ELAYCA THE PURE. DAINTY, TOILET CREAM THAT HAS STOOD THE TEST FOR YEARS. "Makes the skin like velvet" JAMES C. CRANE, 104 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK