

The Evening Herald

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KEEP YOUR SHIRT ON.

New Mexico bean raisers have been sending their undergarments and calling down all kinds of wrath on the food administrator, since it was announced recently that "the government had fixed a price of 7 1/2 cents a pound on pinto beans produced in this state."

It now develops that the food administration has fixed no price on beans and does not contemplate doing so. The following statement has been issued for the purpose of clearing up the misunderstanding:

"The army and navy have recently purchased specific lots of beans to be shipped before November 15. The federal trade commission advised us to costs of beans in the hands of dealers and the food administration advised us to where these orders might be placed, but the purchases were made by the properly constituted authorities, i. e., the quartermaster general of the army and the paymaster general of the navy."

"The food administration is informed that these orders were placed almost entirely with dealers, and that while these prices may have been below market value, they represented fair profit to dealers based on federal trade commission reports."

"The food-control act does not authorize the food administration to fix prices to the producer of beans, but it has the responsibility of preventing the various agencies in distribution from exacting unreasonable profits, to the end that beans may reach the consumer at as reasonable a price as is consistent with a reasonable profit to any necessary factor in distribution. Speculating and hoarding and reselling within the trade must be discontinued, and dealers are required to sell at a reasonable profit over actual cost at the time of sale, without regard to the market or replacement value."

"This policy is adopted for the protection of the producer as well as for the consumer, and it is much to be desired that every bean grower using soil adapted for bean growing and expecting due care and diligence should receive a fair profit over the cost of production. Of course, no agency of the government could undertake to protect individuals or districts which have been unfortunate in weather and crop conditions if the general supply operates in such a way as to make the market values disproportionate for particular sections. While the crops in New York state and Michigan are disappointing, the enormous increase in Colorado, New Mexico, and California far more than offsets the general market values."

"In recent years large importations of Manchurian beans of good quality have been brought into this country, and the reports now are that the Manchurian crop is vastly increased over any previous year. By reason of the shortage of tonnage and the dangers in the shipping route, the Manchurian beans are very naturally seeking a market in this country. They could hardly move in any other direction."

"The food administration proposes to help wherever possible in the campaign to encourage the farmer and increase production, but the economic conditions above referred to are the real cause of the present unsettled conditions of the market and must be reckoned with."

NEGROES WILL HELP MAKE THE WORLD SAFE.

The negroes drafted for the national army have been moving to the various camps recently. They will eventually constitute an entire division, but for training purposes are at present scattered in regimental or brigade units. Camp Upton will have about 5,000. But interest centers not in their number but in the fact that they will be suffered by men of their own color, except for the highest commands. There are now 618 negro commissioned officers in the army, graduates of the training camp which has been

fitting them for duty at Des Moines since last June. They are drawn from two sources: former "top sergeants," non-commissioned soldiers of experience, and volunteers from among the educated negroes—doctors, lawyers, teachers and other college-trained men, who responded to the call to the number of over 2,000.

Press comment, especially in the south and along the border states, has been congratulatory. "The Louisville Courier Journal," after pointing out that there is nothing in the history of the black race to warrant the belief that the American negro soldier must be led by white officers, said:

"It is not necessary to go further than Latin America to look for examples of capable negro officers. There is no doubt about the courage of American negroes as soldiers. There will be no doubt about the capacity of the negro candidates who have non-commissioned in the officers' reserve camp at Des Moines. Officers by men of their own race the negroes will experience an increase of pride. They will exhibit a spirit of rivalry and increased ambition to make a creditable showing in battle."

Everywhere the departing draft contingents were given a hearty send-off, notably in such cities as Cincinnati, Wheeling, Newport News and Richmond. "The Richmond Times-Dispatch" called the three mile long parade which accompanied the departing soldiers the "most enthusiastic and patriotic demonstration ever held by the colored people of Richmond."

The treatment of these colored regiments at the camps is a matter of concern. Major General Barry took occasion at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., to warn all officers that the negroes "must receive the same treatment as whites," adding that "most race troubles in the army result from inexperience" or from "some epithet applied by white men to the blacks."

Another very important angle of the situation is pointed out by "The Cincinnati Times-Star," which suggested that the "enemies of the country will do their best to create trouble out of this movement," and will strive to stir up race antagonism, adding that "it is of the greatest importance that no seed of discord be sown either now or later." The same paper summed up the problem thus:

"All that is needed now is tolerance and an open mind. Let the negro soldier and selective alone and he will come through as he always has come through a staunch and brave defender of the flag. It should induce no private white soldier to salute a negro officer, for he is saluting the stripes, the badge of office, and not the man, whether he be white or black."

A CALL TO THE WOMEN.

Women of America, your country is at war against the world's mightiest military power.

We entered it when all the nations holding Germany at bay were throwing in their man power and money power, spending their millions to end this war by winning it. And still Germany was not defeated.

We entered it when, with their farm folk in the trenches, the fields of our allies were being plowed and sown by the women. But there were not enough though they worked from dawn till dark.

Those crops have been pitifully small. The usual outside sources of supply have been cut off and our allies must depend on us. The women will work and the soldiers will fight to the death, but against hunger they are helpless.

Germany knows. She has said that if she can only starve England she will win.

If our allies have to yield to Germany because of hunger America alone will have to shoulder the burden of winning the world war.

And so to save our allies and their liberty and our own, we have pledged our youth our wealth, our all.

But we are not prepared to throw millions of soldiers into the field at once, our money can not buy bread and meat in Europe for our allies. There is little there to buy.

We must give them food—real food! They need wheat, meat, canned foods, fats. And though thousands of tons of it will be sunk by submarines, still we must ship, ship, ship, until we have saved democracy with food.

But how can we do this and feed ourselves when we must send our allies 220,000 bushels of wheat this year instead of the usual 350,000 bushels when we are already sending them three times as much meat as we have sent them before?

Moreover, every meal of which we have more than enough can not readily be shipped to Europe now because it spoils.

Women of America, even as the women of France are guarding the fields day and night, your country calls to you to stand guard over the world's commissary. That commissary is the food supply of America. There is enough in it if you will guard it.

Your task in this war is to guard food for the soldiers and home workers of our allies. They are fighting

for you! You can release shiploads of wheat for these fighters and workers by using less wheat flour in your homes and by using more corn meal, by wasting not a crust or crumb of wheat bread.

Three times a day—at each meal—think of America's glorious privilege. To feed the world while it fights its way to freedom. Then remember that you are standing guard; that the opportunity to win this war for humanity is yours!

The Scrap Book

THE GREAT ADVENTURE.

With all its misery and death, its battered hills and shattered plains.

With all its drift of poisoned breath, its lashing gales, its sudden rains.

We know—with all its bleak despair, with all its phantom exodus.

That somewhere—somewhere—Over There The Great Adventure beckons us.

We know in Flanders' bloody soil How deep they sleep in cold steel dreams.

We know how many crosses nod By silent hills and shadowed streams.

But through the ghostly drifts that play We know, through bugle, life and drum.

That somewhere over There today The Great Adventure whispers "Come!"

We know the race thanks we should feel So far from any foe's advance.

Safe from the shrapnel and the steel Which rains its fury down on France.

But in our hearts we also know The old content's forever gone.

Where on some far dream's under-tow The Great Adventure calls us on.

By all the ghosts of No Man's Land, Through all its fury, flame and flood.

On through the anguish each must stand In wallow-drifts of mud and blood.

On through whatever hells may wait With marching feet and rolling drum.

Beyond the final grip of Fate The Great Adventure whispers "Come!"

—Grantland Rice in El Paso Times.

O PRUSSIAN DONKEY!

Do we not all recall the anomalous assurances of Prussian professors that this war would be the signal for every colony to throw off the British yoke? Alas! poor Prussia!

When God distributed his gifts to the races of mankind he gave quick wits to the Yankee, laughter to the negro and infinite patience to the Chinaman. But to those, as to the donkey, he gave an impetuous hide and total absence of humor. So on with the war—it has made the fiercest and fiercest together like brothers against the men who wrote the Kruger dispatch. It has made Canada and Australia glad to pour out their blood in the trenches of France, but never a word to Prussian donkeys. I bless the post-humous propaganda for their past at last opened the eyes of this good quality of the profession and the chastening effect of this Kultur. The war is costly, the war is deadly and the end is not in sight but however costly, it is death or dollars it can never be a price too high to pay if it restores to us our dignity as a nation and our homeland as Americans. Pounding like a hammer in the World's Work.

AMERICA EATS PENNY FAMINE.

Every night in the United States is working at top speed twenty-four hours a day to meet the demand for one cent pieces, but even these heroic measures will not prevent a shortage in pennies. The famine is a logical result of the new war-tax bill which has raised prices of popular commodities from even cents to fractional parts of dimes and quarters. The treasury department forewarns an extraordinary demand for the small coin but did not succeed in discounting the enormity of that demand. The mints of the country turned out 152,181,181 pennies between January 1 and October 1 of this year, but the corresponding months of 1915 only 12,000,000 "coppers" were coined.

On the first day of last September all mints began working night and day to meet a famine. Consequently the output for the last three months of 1917 will show a big gain over the same months last year, but not a great enough gain to offset the new need for pennies. The treasury department stock of one cent pieces is completely exhausted and it now depends on the various sub-treasuries.

The real famine will develop on the first day of December when the tax on theater admissions goes into effect. Film houses that are charging ten, fifteen and twenty-five cents for admission will be prepared to collect even a quarter and twenty-eight cents from their patrons. —Thomas E. Leeson in Leslie.

NO PLACE FOR A HIDE.

A man had three daughters. The first one that was married went to the twin cities, Minneapolis and St. Paul, on her wedding trip. Later she gave birth to twins. When the second daughter was married her husband took her over to Tripoli on a wedding trip. She went her sister one better by having triplets. Then the third daughter became engaged, and the young man discussed the wedding plans with the father. He asked the old man if he could suggest a place for the honeymoon. "I don't care where you go or what you do," said the old man, "but for Heaven's sake keep away from the Thousand Islands."

BUZZER OPERATORS URGENTLY NEEDED BY UNITED STATES

Government Appeals to State College to Help Furnish 15,000 at Once; Special Training Course Will Start December 3.

Special Correspondence to The Herald.

State College, N. M., Nov. 14.—The United States signal corps, through the federal board for vocational education, has appealed to the New Mexico college of agriculture and mechanical arts to come to the assistance of the United States government in a grave emergency. The emergency is this: 15,000 radio or buzzer operators must be secured at the earliest possible date for service in the army, which is confronted with a serious shortage of men equipped to perform this essential service on the battlefield.

These operators must come from the ranks of conscripted men of the second and following drafts, whose instruction should begin before they are called to the frontiers. For this in this region, the government is depending on the agricultural college to train them.

The course will be started December 3, 1917, and will continue indefinitely, until the need is filled. It is the object of this course to furnish radio or buzzer operators so as to receive and send a minimum of twenty words of five letters each per minute. It will take the average student about 200 hours to do this, which means a two-month course. In addition to this work, students will be required to take military drill, which will help them in advancement at the frontiers. It will probably be possible for other courses in addition to be selected, by paying the regular registration fee.

The only expense attached to the course will be the cost of transportation to the college and \$10 for board and room during the two months while there.

The class will be limited to graduates of the second and following drafts who can pass the physical examination and are not intending to claim exemption. Men who do not show ability at this work will be dropped at once and as first as students develop the required proficiency they will be discharged from the class, given a certificate showing their qualifications and their places taken by others. Preference will be given to applicants who are to be called immediately, and a waiting list established in the order of their ability.

The certificate that is issued upon the completion of the course is taken in the contention of the registrant, an ability entitles him to enter the signal corps at once and rapid promotion and increased pay in the army is practically certain. The work of corporal and sergeant, with the pay of \$12 to \$14 a month, awaits the majority of the men thus trained, and in proportion as a man so instructed shows his ability and interest, promotion lies ahead of him to the position of master sergeant, sergeant, with a wage of \$14 a month.

It is of interest to know that the plan has been already tried out in a small way in some of the eastern institutions, and the graduates have eagerly responded to the theory that it is better, both for them personally and to the welfare of the country, that when they enter the communications they should be trained to do a specific job.

One need not fear that more men will be trained than needed, as adequate quotas will be assigned to each institution, in order not to over-train.

Now is the time to fit yourself in a trade with good opportunities and a chance not only to serve your country better, but to benefit yourself, and remember that there is absolutely no charge for the course.

If additional information is desired write the dean of Engineering, State College, N. M. Application blanks will be furnished upon request.

NERVOUSNESS AND BLUES

Symptoms of More Serious Sickness.

Washington Park, Ill.—"I am the mother of four children and have suffered with female trouble, backache, nervous spells and the blues. My children's loud talking and ramping would make me so nervous I could just tear everything to pieces and I would ache all over and feel so sick that I could not want anyone to talk to me at times. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills restored me to health and I want to thank you for the good they have done me. I have had quite a bit of trouble and worry but it does not affect my youth full looks. My friends say 'Why do you look so young and well?' I owe it all to the Lydia E. Pinkham remedies."

—Mrs. Roy, St. Paul, Minn. Sage Avenue, Washington Park, Illinois.

If you have any symptom about which you would like to know write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free of charge.

FEW CENTS DESTROYS YOUR DANDRUFF AND STOPS FALLING HAIR

Say your hair! Make it thick, wavy and beautiful—try this!

Thin, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is definite evidence of a neglected scalp, of dandruff—that awful scurf!

There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its source, its strength and its very life, eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast. A little Dandruff tonight—now—any time—will surely save your hair.

Get a small bottle of Knowlton's Dandruff from any drug store or toilet counter, and after a few applications your hair will take on that life, lustre and luxuriance which is so beautiful. It will become wavy and fluffy, and have the appearance of abundance, and incomparable gloss and softness; but what will please you most will be after just a few weeks' use, when you will actually see a lot of fine, downy hair—new hair—growing all over the scalp.

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o UNIVERSITY NOTES. o
o ROOVERIZED RECIPE. o
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Lye Bread No. 2.

The short method for making lye bread is offered in today's bulletin from the National Emergency Food Garden Commission, of Washington, working in conjunction with the new method to conserve the food supply of the country. Here is the recipe:

2 cups peeled and sliced potatoes.
2 cups boiling water.
1/2 cup salt in one-fourth cup of lukewarm water.
2 cups rye flour.
2 cups wheat flour.
1 tablespoon sugar.

1 teaspoon salt.
1 teaspoon lard.

Put small potatoes in soap and put through colander, or sieve. When nearly cool mix with the yeast dissolved in one fourth cup lukewarm water. Beat into this two cups of wheat flour. This makes a sponge which should be set in a warm place to rise for about three hours. Then put on bread board or in a bread pan 2 cups of wheat flour and 2 cups of rye flour. Make a hollow in the center of this. Pour salt water, the sponge into it. Add to the sponge the sugar salt and lard. Mix all together and knead well for about ten minutes as usual. It is elastic and smooth. Put to rise in a covered pan in a warm place until it doubles in bulk. Then roll out into two loaves, put into well greased pans and set to rise again until double in size. Then bake in a moderate oven for one hour. Remove loaves from pans and place them on cloth or bread board to cool.

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Miss Nellie Alderson, who has been ill with appendicitis for some time, has now fully recovered from her illness and has been back on her feet for two or three days.

Oratorical Triumvirate.

Only two men in the university have acquired their reputation of oratorical triumph tonight. These men are Harry Lee and Donald Becker, undoubtedly both are freshmen.

The members of their respective classes are being judged for thought and eloquence today.

The tri-club will be held this evening in Hodge hall. The judges will be George S. Kitch, T. J. Mahony and H. C. Donahoe, of the Manual school. The university authorities expect a record in attendance to be made and have been asked to send out three tickets.

A. G. Phleg, Phleg.

The phleg of the Alpha Gamma society, the bill have decided to give, phleg, the action members "somewhere" on the 10th grade next Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

No details have been given yet, but this will undoubtedly be a strictly fraternal affair.

U. N. M.—A. S. Game Called Off.

The football game which was to have been played between the university and the Indian school next Saturday afternoon, has been indefinitely called off.

The following program will be rendered by the audience and the University band will play the national anthem, which will be held in Hodge hall next Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

University songs by the audience.
University hymn.
Hail Hail to Those, Alma, Maye.
The Silver and the Red.
The College on the Hill.
University Chorus from Elmer Fudd.
University songs by the audience.
Chorus, New Mexico.
On Ken-Won-Won.
Chorus from the Carols.
Alma Mater.
University Knight from Lathrop.
University Chorus.
University songs by the audience.
Sweet and Low.
Old Kentucky Home.
Alma Mater.
University songs by the audience.
University songs by the audience.
America.

Whom Shall We Elect as Commissioners?

This is a most opportune and important question. The struggle for the adoption of a charter is of little avail if we do not elect commissioners in sympathy with its objects and with ability to give us a business administration free from the old political methods.

Many are unable to forget political methods. They fail to realize that the new charter demands business methods and not political methods, and therefore demands business men, and not politicians, as commissioners. The man who talks about "democrats" or "republicans," "socialists" or "labor ticket," fails utterly to grasp the new idea.

HOW SHALL WE CHOOSE A COMMISSIONER?

First, he should be a man who was in sympathy with the charter. A man who opposed the charter and who does not believe in it is not likely to make a success as a commissioner. The friends of the charter, not its enemies, should be elected as commissioners.

Second, the commissioners should be representatives of the whole people. A candidate who runs as the representative of a particular class or faction is too narrow for a commissioner. The same kind of business management that is good for one taxpayer is good for all taxpayers. The interests of the laborer, the artisan, the merchant, the professional man, indeed, of every class, are exactly the same. The interests of all demand an economical and businesslike administration.

Third, Albuquerque is the largest city, and one of the largest corporations, in the state of New Mexico. The assessed value of her property is \$14,000,000. Her present income from taxes and other sources is approximately \$120,000 annually. The city has now purchased the water supply, and the income from that source will be approximately \$80,000 per year. The two combined will mean a tremendous income of more than \$200,000 to be expended annually by the city. Do you want experienced men to handle this tremendous business?

If you, Mr. Voter, were a stockholder in a private corporation involving such important rights and the expenditure of more than \$200,000 per year, what kind of man would you choose to run it? Would you choose a man for political reasons? Would you choose him because he was a friend or a good fellow? Would you choose an inexperienced man? No; you would select the man for ability in handling that class of business. You would not choose a man without business experience to run a bank or any other large business. Does not the same principle apply to the business of the city? Is the business done for the corporation which we call the City of Albuquerque less important than the business of any other corporation of equal size?

Men have qualified for the office who have exceptional experience in the administration of business affairs. There are others who have qualified who have had no experience. Which are you going to choose?

The City Charter League has no personal attack to make upon any candidate. Our aim is to cause people to think upon this question; to choose men for commissioners who are qualified by experience, and without regard to politics.

CITY CHARTER LEAGUE

Critic of the League.

criticize the plan of the league.

Public opinion, which is the league's mainstay, is the league's mainstay.

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