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MORE COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS.

FOR some time it has been plain that New Mexico is destined to have a greater advancement in educational facilities during 1914 than in any previous year in the state's history. The common schools have made the greatest advance, and it was in these schools that a vigorous forward movement was most needed. For this we have to thank in large measure the fact that the state department of education is in the hands of practical school men who have realized the vital importance of beginning at the foundation and building up. True, these men have had greater resources at their command than has been the case in the past. But Superintendent White and his assistants seem to have been making the very best possible use of equipment and resources.

One of the best evidences of advancement is in the fact that of the \$40,000 provided for state aid in building and maintaining district schools, less than one-third has been called for during the past or the present fiscal year. This does not mean that the district schools have not needed the money. It does mean that a large per cent of our district schools now have the required five months of school or better, the state aid fund being available only in districts which cannot pay for the required five months' work. By the time the state legislature meets again it will be practicable to increase the required term to seven months, and the same state aid fund of \$40,000 annually will be sufficient to care for all needy districts.

But the most encouraging evidence of our educational growth is found in the readiness with which the several counties are taking advantage of the law permitting the levying of a special school district tax for a county high school. Five years ago the high schools in this state doing full high school work could be counted on the fingers of one hand. By the end of another year complete high school courses, with thorough equipment, will be available in almost every county in the state. Splendid county high school plants have been established in Catron county on the northern and in Luna county on the southern boundary. Our own county soon will vote on the county high school, with reasonable certainty that the proposition will carry. The latest counties to ask for an election are Quay and Union. Torrance county will ask for one as soon as the several towns finish squabbling about the location. The movement is showing all over the state.

With a splendid endowment of land behind it, an endowment that will grow more valuable with every year, and under competent direction, the outlook for our educational development is wonderfully bright.

THE SAVINGS BANK.

MANY persons want to make money for fast and often lose what they save by risking it on questionable ventures.

The savings bank way is the best until one has accumulated some capital and acquired experience and judgment to enable him to make sound investments on a larger scale. A savings account does not compel the investor to go back and start over again because of losses or speculation or otherwise.

One can invest small, odd amounts in a savings account. He can invest them at any time, and his money will begin to earn interest at once. The interest, as soon as it is added to the principal, begins to earn more interest itself and thus the account grows in two ways.

Of course savings bank compound interest is not the only way to make money with money.

Many fortunes were made and many more will be made through wise investments. And many fortunes are lost, too, through unwise investments. But thrifty habits and consulting with experienced persons like conservative bankers will give one the wisdom necessary to handle money wisely.

When you invest in some thing—stocks, for instance—you assume a business risk for the sake of sharing in business profits. But perhaps you are not in a position to take "business risks." Speculation is an expensive luxury. The wisest course for the person

of moderate resources is to keep entirely clear of it, no matter what form it takes. When you speculate, you can only hope to win, but with your money in a sound bank you can know just where your money is and what it is earning for you all the time.

Savings bank deposits are better protected than money in any equally profitable and equally available direct investment. The protection is as nearly perfect as law can make any investment of money. That is why the savings bank ought to be considered one of the foundations of our national safety and prosperity.

During the last fiscal year, according to the statistics of the treasury, the savings deposits in all the banks of the United States increased from \$4,496,192,167 to \$5,972,049,227, an increase of nearly half a billion dollars, or more than seven per cent.

That is a substantial record and a very wholesome one, indicating that despite the extravagance with which Americans are commonly charged, there is a steady current of thrift in the national character. The main of nearly half a billion dollars in savings accounts within a single twelve-month when the cost of living was extraordinarily high leaves no doubt that there is a multitude of wage earners and people of modest means who are contriving somehow to prepare for rainy days.

The bank accounts tell only part of a great story of earnest economy, but they suggest very clearly the extent and the deep significance of the "savings" habit.

A TRIFLE ROUGH.

THERE is a current news item relating how Miss Mabel Rogers of Purdue university in Indiana has brought suit to recover damages amounting to \$7,000 against seven of her schoolmates who are charged with destroying the health and prospects of Miss Rogers.

It is charged that the seven young women in question took possession of the person of Miss Rogers, removed her clothing, painted her with red ink, stuck pins into her and ducked her in a tub of water.

It may be that Mabel placed an exaggerated value upon her personal worth, and that she takes an excessively violent view of the indignities to which she was subjected. But on the face of it, her having looks a terrific extreme. We recall an experience in our glad young life, when in being inducted into the mysteries of a certain well known class society, we were taken to a secluded valley in Onondaga county, New York, rolled down the steep side of a rocky hill and our person followed by a beer keg, empty. In the collision at the bottom our beauty was somewhat marred. Later in the evening we were dived in the canal and still later, left seated upon the cross-arm of a telephone pole, which depended in which Nature specializes. But red ink and pins! No male animal would ever think of them. The case of the unfortunate Mabel is just another illustration of the ferocity of the female of the species, when the lid is off.

GO TO IT!

SOUTH CAROLINA is staging an interesting political scrap between the erratic and somewhat rampant Governor Cole E. Blease and Senator Smith.

This contest takes on special interest because of the fact that Governor Blease, a Democrat, is making his fight for the United States senate on an openly anti-Wilson personal platform, while Smith has the sympathy of the president in his bid for party endorsement. Senator Tillman is lined up with Smith.

A Democratic fracas in South Carolina between two such men as Senator Tillman and Governor Blease promises some thrills, to say the least. Aside from the personal features of this Blease-Smith-Tillman tussle, it involves an attempt on the part of administration forces to cleanse the primary system and make of South Carolina politics something better than a personal scrap.

If Governor Blease and Senator Tillman cannot lift a factional fight in South Carolina out of the commonplace, none other need attempt the job.

A CONTRAST.

GERMANY raises 202½ bushels of potatoes to the acre and has eight million acres planted to that vegetable. In the United States we raise less than 100, or to be accurate, 98.2 bushels to the acre, and we have planted only three and a half million acres of potatoes.

Intensive or scientific agriculture is the one greatest need of the nation today on the productive side. A country like ours ought not to import potatoes. The agricultural department makes the impressive statement in one of its recent bulletins that if Maine, New York, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota would plant the same percentage of potatoes that is planted in Germany, the crop, if equally successful, would amount, in the five states, to more than four times the present total output of the entire country.

SOLOS
 by the
 Second Fiddle.

WE SEE where Vic Huerta's Dog is to the love, in a very short time.

THE ADMIRAL's name may be faded, but he doesn't have to be pulled into action by the tail.

IT DOESN'T LOOK as if taking Vera Cruz away from Huerta will be like taking his head back away from a paralytic blind man.

BUT he drew us to it.

AND will now get his.

IT IS REMEMBERED the sucker has an airship ready in which to beat it.

CAN'T CARRY much dignity of coin in an aeroplane.

IF THE CONSTITUTIONALISTS take Tampico before we get there, who'll fire that salute?

IT'S A CINCH some Mexican is going to shoot it.

PRESIDENT of the Argentine refers to the Monroe doctrine as the "Lula-Petula doctrine." Time may come when said president will be blamed glad to see a stretch.

IF OUR CITY engineering department could devise a means of storing the flood-waters of the Barcelona ditch, we could eliminate the water supply question forever.

A MINNEAPOLIS DOCTOR says: "Removal of the appendix is an interference with the designs of the Lord."—First time we've encountered even a scientist with nerve enough to charge the Lord with evil designs.

THE CHICAGO house hunter has to carry a license and a certificate of good standing in the real estate club.

IN NEW MEXICO spring house cleaning is a regularity.—Follows every sandstorm.

ANYWAY Huerta has given the Balkan war blood quite a rest.

BOY COOKS took all the heat areas in biscuit-making in a Rhode Island high school. No wonder the women are turning to public life.

JUMPING CONTRACTS will soon be the chief feature of spring baseball training.

AND THE LEGAL staff will make the salaries of the pitching staff look like breakfast money.

COULDN'T POST his head himself in the cloister. It was Voltaire, wasn't it, who said he'd usually sought religion when no longer young enough to sin and enjoy it.

CHAMP CLAIM may have been right when he said that it doesn't take as much sense to make a good president as a good congressman. Yet, which depends on which congressman Champ had in mind.

IT IS A matter, after all, in which we are all from Missouri.

IT MAY be true that George Washington wrote false letters. But we're willing to bet he did not snap them in public.

IF CONVRTS could vote Cole Blease would have a nice little lot of votes created for next November.

PRESIDENT WILSON says he called on Senator Stone to use his brains. The president, it seems, also has imagination.

HEALTH HINT: For a busy man nothing is more healthful than the exercise obtained in polishing his own shoes. Try it. It will bring into play muscles you didn't know you had.

GIFF PINCHOT says his bad morals for one man to be rich and another poor. Poor old Giff. He was brought up in an immoral environment.

MAY 17th ought to be an auspicious day to touch the U. S. treasury.

CAP. ROBINSON talked to the house probity committee three days straight. Cap's time is getting short.

A GOVERNMENT REPORT says Georgia and Florida have less malaria than any other southern state. Which is pretty rough on the other southern states.

THE PRICE of Frequentness: Some day, if you will study hard, a little barefoot boy.

And do without the pleasures youths accustomed to enjoy.

If you will not go swimming or attempt to catch a fish.

But carefully refrain from gratifying every wish.

Perhaps you may be President or more exalted still.

A hero of whose name a grateful populace will thrill.

Although your bill of fare be scant and from a kitchen crane.

Fame may bring compensation for a lack of fun and food.

Perhaps they'll put up statues to preserve your counterpart. And critics will regard you as a menace to trade art.

The children at their books of fear will quite be rid.

They can't remember how you spelled your name and what you did.

The mortal who performs his simple duty day by day.

May live in sweet contentment, miss the neither work nor play.

Though books and statuary may not celebrate his fame.

He'll get his little tombstone and be happy just the same.

—Washington Star.

Great Trials of History
 TRIAL OF DOUGLAS CASE

THE DOUGLAS case is undoubtedly the greatest civil trial that was ever held in Scotland. The pleadings then were the longest heard in a court of justice, lasting in all 21 days, and the speeches were each often two and sometimes three hours long.

Then the evidence on both sides was begun and the case dragged through the entire winter and spring, on June 22 and 24, Isabel Walker, Lady Jane Douglas' maid, was examined. On July 7 the advising of this great case began, and the Douglas case was carried in favor of the duke of Hamilton. The decision was so unpopular that the windows of the judges favorable to the Hamiltons were broken and the president received letters threatening him with death. Douglas was undoubtedly the popular favorite.

The case was then taken before the lords, who did not take it up until the session of 1758-59. On January 19 it was begun; for the appellant there appeared the lord advocate, Sir James Montgomery, and Sir Fletcher Morton, and for the respondent, three well known legal lights.

The lord advocate opened the case which was continued daily before the house of lords until February 27, when the verdict of the court of session was reversed, and the lords affirmed that Archibald Stewart, or Douglas was the lawful heir. When this was known in Scotland, wild joy was shown, and the Douglas adherents made it dangerous for their opponents to reside in Scotland until the military was called out to restore order.

Horace Walpole gives the following account of the lords' speeches and the end of the trial: "The duke of Bedford, Lord Sandwich and Lord Gower were the most zealous for the Hamiltons. Lord Mansfield, favored Douglas, but the Chancellor, Camden with dignity and decency had concealed his opinion to the very day of the decision." This ended the remarkable trial as to whom was heir to the Douglas estate.

Actions of retribution, however, continued to harass Mr. Douglas until 1779, when these were finally settled in his favor in the house of lords, upon which Douglas wrote to his brother: "The house of lords yesterday gave me a free and full liberation from all further disputes in law, and the Hamilton family have now not the smallest pretensions to the smallest part of my estate."

FOREST LANDS PUT TO MANY USES

Almost every conceivable use to which land may be put is represented in the permits reported by the forest service for special projects on the national forests. Some of the uses shown range, alphabetically, from apiary through brickyard, cannery, cemetery, church, cranberry marsh, fish hatchery, marling, railway, zinc mine, and serpentine gill, to wharf and whaling station.

There are 15,999 permits in force for special uses, which are distributed geographically from Alaska to the Mexican line, and east to Florida. The figure does not include any of the 27,000 permits in force for grazing cattle and sheep on the forests; nor the 6,999 transactions for the sale of timber, and the more than 23,000 permits issued last year for the free use of timber by settlers, miners, and others in developing their homesteads and claims; nor the nearly 200 permits for water power development.

California led off the national forest states in the number of these special permits, followed by Arizona, Colorado, Montana, and New Mexico in the order named. The largest single class of permits was for special pastures, or corrals, to be used for lambing grounds, shearing pens, and the like. Next came rights of way for conduits, ditches and flumes, particularly all of these being free.

Various agricultural permits come third, telephone lines fourth with more than a thousand permits for 6200 miles of line, and drift fences for the control of grazing animals, fifth. In both of these latter classes, too, practically all of the permits are free. Reservoirs for which more than 600 free permits were issued for the year are more than 100,000 acres come sixth. The rest of the uses are not classified though there are a large number of waterways, camps, summer hotels, and schools. The use of the government lands for schools is given free; for hotels a charge is made.

The principle which governs the charge is based, according to the forest service, on whether or not the use of the land is sought by the permittee for a commercial purpose. If it is the intent of the user to make money from a resource which belongs to the whole people, the service holds that he should give a reasonable return for that use. If on the other hand, farmers want to use government land for their own telephone lines, irrigation works, and schools, the government gives them that use without cost.

IN FAIRNESS TO COLONEL JARAMILLO

EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—While a joke is a joke and good fellows should take it like a good fellow, something even kindly humor conveys a false impression. For instance your bon mot that even a Republican boss at El Hito is not allowed to run a saloon omits the real fact behind it. The reference is to Col. Venancio Jaramillo. But it was Col. Jaramillo who promoted the anti-saloon crusade in his town. He caused the petition to be prepared and was the first signer. He had his private attorneys to supervise the legal details. He is entitled to praise

rather than bantering which amounts to blame. I believe you will gladly remove any erroneous impression which well meant fun may give by publishing this explanation.

A. B. BENEHAN,
 Santa Fe, N. M., April 19.

Worth Knowing.

Brick floors can be cleaned with little trouble if you sprinkle the floor with washing soda, then pour soaping water over it and scrub with a stiff broom.

Knives for meringues should be thoroughly oiled and beaten with a silver fork. Flavoring extracts should be added, if possible, when the mixture is cold.

The objectionable spattering and flying hot fat when eggs are dropped into it may be prevented if a little flour is sifted into the fat just before they are added.

The new broom will last much longer if the strands are tied closely together, put into a pall of boiling water and knoked for two hours. Dry thoroughly before using.

USE FOR THE OLD LACE CURTAINS
 The housewife who is the owner of pretty old lace curtains has in them valuable material for economical decorative needlework if the fairly good parts of the curtain display effective designs.

If the design is small and dainty and enough duplicates of it are intact, says the Geneva Times, they may be appliqued successfully for children's wash dresses. For the latter purpose the pattern should be cut out and arranged to the best advantage on a background of linen or washable material and basted firmly, taking care that all of it is perfectly flat. Either buttonhole the outline invisibly in white or use a thicker thread and bolter stitch. Let the design stand out distinctly. If fancy dictates, work in veils and other markings to suit your taste.

It is a comparatively easy matter to convert the larger unadorned pieces of old lace curtains into a variety of table and cushion covers, etc. By combining with linen or baliste, very effective table covers can be made in many attractive patterns.

Tried Recipes.

Lentil Soup.
 Pick over and wash a pound of lentils. Put them in the stove in a graniteware saucepan. Add two onions sliced and a quarter of a pound of bacon. Then add two quarts of water, a level teaspoonful of salt and a quarter of a level teaspoonful of pepper. Cover the saucepan and stand it where the contents will boil gently for three hours. Remove the bacon when it is cooked. If the soup should seem too thick, add a little hot water. When the lentils have cooked to a smooth pulp, rub them through a fine sieve. Return the puree to the stove in the saucepan

and make it very hot. Croustons may be added just before serving.
Puree of Yellow Split Peas.
 Put a saucepan containing three quarts of water on the stove. Add to it a pound of split yellow peas. When the water boils, add a large onion sliced, one bayleaf, and a quarter of a pound of fat salt pork. Cover the saucepan and stand, it where the contents will boil slowly three hours. The salt pork may be removed when it is cooked. At the end of the three hours, the peas should be boiled to a pulp; press them through a fine sieve. Return this puree to the stove and add a level teaspoonful of pepper and a teaspoonful of sugar. Stir until very hot; then add browned bread dice and serve.

Split Peas and Barley Soup.
 Put a gallon soup pot containing three quarts of water on the stove. When the water boils add to it six ounces of barley—a generous half cupful—and half a pound of yellow split peas. Let the water come slowly to the boiling degree, and skim it. Then add a level teaspoonful of salt, a quarter of a level teaspoonful of pepper and half a cupful of vinegar. Then cover the pot and stand it back where the contents will boil just as slowly as possible for four hours. During this time there must be frequent stirring, and, if necessary, the pot should be moved from place to place on the stove to keep the contents at the same temperature. If there is any dried bread on hand, cut it into dice and put it in the oven on a bake pan. Stir often until slightly browned; these are croustons to be added to the soup. At the end of the time specified see if the seasoning is correct; pour the soup in the tureen, add the croustons and send to the table. The croustons may be served with the soup separately.

Count Rumford's Bavarian Soup.
 Put a gallon soup pot containing three quarts of water on the stove. When the water boils add a cupful of yellow split peas, four tablespoonfuls of well-washed barley, five medium sized, peeled, washed and sliced potatoes, one teaspoonful of salt and

half a level teaspoonful of pepper. When the water boils cover the pot and put it where the contents will boil very slowly for four hours. Bread dice may be put in the oven to caramelize, as directed for the peas and barley soup, and added to the soup just before serving.—Newark News.

HOW YOU MAY THROW AWAY YOUR GLASSES

The statement is made that thousands wear eyeglasses who do not really need them. If you are one of these unfortunate, then these glasses may be ruining your eyes instead of helping them. Thousands who wear these "windows" may prove for themselves that they can dispense with glasses if they will get the following prescription filled at once: Go to Kupper's Drug store or to any active drug store and get a bottle of Optima; fill a two-ounce bottle with warm water and drop in one Optima tablet. With this harmless liquid solution bathe the eyes two to four times daily, and you are likely to be astonished at the results right from the start. Many who have been told that they have astigmatism, eye-strain, cataract, sore eyelids, weak eyes, conjunctivitis and other eye disorders, report wonderful benefits from the use of this prescription. Get this prescription filled and use it; you may so strengthen your eyes that glasses will not be necessary. Thousands who are blind, or nearly so, or who wear glasses would never have required them if they had eyed for their eyes in time. Save your eyes before it is too late! Do not become one of the victims of neglect. Eyeglasses are only like crutches and every few years they must be changed to fit the ever-increasing condition, so better see if you can, like many others, get clear, healthy, strong magnetic eyes through the prescription here given.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
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 U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY

Let This Bank Serve You
 The First National Bank is in a position to render service of value to everyone in this city and community. Our officers and directors realize that a bank, to be of real service, must be more than a mere money exchange and to this end they have always striven to meet the individual needs of each person in a most satisfactory and efficient manner.
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