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WHAT THE PUBLIC OWES THE CHILD

Vote for Full School Tax Levy— Make Our Schools the Pride of Our Territory.

"What the Public Owes the Child" was the subject of Rev. Haas' address before the Teachers' association meeting in Aztec last Saturday evening. This is a subject of great magnitude and it generally discussed by the great minds of the country there would no doubt be a vast difference in opinions. Some would, no doubt, say that the systems of teaching in our public schools are not as good as they were a century ago, and others would contend that our public school systems have greatly improved. This would be an excellent subject for debate, as both sides could produce strong and convincing points. Of course there were a great many commendable virtues in connection with our school systems a century ago as also there were many faults. The same is true of our modern schools.

The young American of a century ago was taught the simple, elementary branches of learning—had to learn thoroughly, and when once learned, were of inestimable benefit to him throughout his subsequent life. The child was taught in early childhood to be diligent, and more especially was impressed upon his mind the propriety of minding the teacher as well as the parents. The boy who was had in school and did not learn his lessons was severely chastised by the teacher and was also chastised for the same offense by the parents. Morality and Christianity were taught in the home, and not in the school. The young man who knew how to read well, how to write well, how to speak well and how to cipher well was considered well educated and capable of fighting his life battle.

A century advance in educational methods has remarkably changed the system of teaching the young. The child of today has the advantage, in our public schools, of gaining knowledge that was inaccessible a few years ago in colleges, and very few ever had the advantages of such education. Besides our public schools we now have colleges in all parts of the country, where one can gain a higher preparation of knowledge. The man or woman of today is not considered highly educated who has not a complete knowledge of Greek, Latin, geometry algebra, etc., all of which are taught in the public schools. In latter days reasoning has been brought into vogue to control the child rather than the rod.

In the early day the home was considered the training place of character. Today the school is, and responsibility is shifted to the state. The scholar during the early period of our country did the hard work. Today the teacher does the hard work. Then he learned exactness and truth by spelling and grammar lessons. Today he gets them by intuition, and is fed on stories and "selections" with moral values. The parents of a century ago were content with an income which would cover a comfortable living, and therefore devoted more time to the characterization and moral training of their children. Today the husband and sometimes the wife use most of energy in trying to gain riches and very often the child is neglected. Therefore it becomes a part of our school system to train the character of the child.

In conclusion we would say that this territory owes the child a schooling that will take the place of home training. He will be a better citizen, both morally and intellectually, whose home training is made up, to some extent at least, by some outside agency, and he cannot help but become a better member of the industrial world in so far as the methods employed in his teachings are allied to the requirements of the present day.

This territory owes it to the child because there are numberless fatherless and motherless children, whose surviving parent must needs devote his or her time or energy in providing for the home and do not have the time necessary for the training in the home.

This territory owes it to the child to see that all teachers are of a high standard morally, and more especially teachers of smaller scholars, as earlier impressions are the lasting ones. We would not have it that the teacher necessarily be a Christian, but he should conduct himself as nearly perfect as possible, therefore making an excellent example for the rising young American.

This territory owes it to the child that there should be a law compelling every child to attend school during the scholastic year between the ages of seven and seventeen years.

Now let us in the northwestern section of New Mexico and the most productive in fruits, vegetables, grain, alfalfa and coal in the entire south of Colorado, and the garden spot of the United States, vote a full levy of school

tax, hire good teachers, pay them a good salary, and put our public schools on a basis we can be proud of.

After Famous Adams Diggings.

A pretty story is being told in Albuquerque today to the effect that Gov. M. A. Otero and Secretary of Territory J. W. Reynolds have gone south to hunt for the famous lost Adams diggings, which, some prospectors say, are located in the Cuchillo Negras of Sierra county. The governor and secretary went south the other evening, and a little mischievous bird tells The Citizen that they are out hunting for hidden treasures, which, according to advices which they had previously received, they expected to find. These Adams diggings have cost many a poor prospector his life, and during the bloody days of twenty odd years ago, when Victorio and Geronimo rode rough shod over the southern counties with their bands of renegades Apaches, only a few of the most daring white prospectors ventured out in search of these supposed fabulously rich placers, and they never returned to civilization to give an account of their trip.

Circumstances have changed since then—Victorio, Geronimo and the blood thirsty bands have been whipped into submission, some being killed, and these diggings may yet be found. Who knows but that Governor Otero and Secretary Reynolds may find them? If there is a smile on their faces when they return north in a few days, it will be an indication that they have located the wonderful gold producing placers; but if not—don't say anything to them about the Adams diggings.—Albuquerque Citizen.

Impersonated Roggeyett.

The Washington police are investigating an incident which occurred on the plaza of the capitol recently in which an attempt was made, before a moving picture machine, to impersonate President Roosevelt giving assistance to a pretended negro in distress. A moving picture machine had been placed where it could command the scene and a man made up as a negro approached and when directly in front of the statue of George Washington he fell to the pavement. A man who bore a striking resemblance to the president was in a carriage near by and he, with the aid of a coachman who wore a livery the counterpart of the white house livery, tenderly lifted the pretended negro to the fictitious presidential carriage. The man simulating the president then tipped his hat, offered the negro a cigar and ordered the carriage to drive on. The incident was witnessed by a number of people, including two capitol policemen.

Special Officer Jones of the capitol police, who witnessed the occurrence, said that he was standing on the east entrance of the senate wing of the capitol when he saw a man with a large photographic outfit set up his machine beside the Washington statue. "Two carriages were near," said Jones. "A man got on an open carriage and laid down on the asphalt directly in front of the camera. He was a big fat negro and wore mistletoe shoes and a regular minstrel outfit. Another carriage drove up and from it alighted a man dressed like President Roosevelt. The latter helped the prostrate negro into the carriage, offered him a cigar and tipped his hat to the negro and then the carriage was driven off."

General News Items.

An eastern paper says the cost of living is rapidly decreasing, and gives as an example the fact that the price of camphor has decreased 23 cents per pound. This is catching at a very small straw for the sake of supporting an assertion, camphor as an article of consumption in American households is an unknown quantity. Besides an article called camphor is now turned out in chemical laboratories just as an article known as indigo is made by the chemist. Genuine camphor is much higher than it was ever known to be.

The Methodist conference at Los Angeles thinks the evils of the time are political corruption, liquor traffic, tyranny of trades unionism, the negro question and Mormonism. To sum the whole matter up there appears to be a general demoralization, much intemperance and a lack of confidence between men as a result of boasted commercial progress, expansion and general smartness. Perhaps it would be better to go slower and cultivate a little more old-fashioned honesty and integrity.

The Adams family are always doing queer tricks. A judge of that name of Newark N. J., has decided that, of the victims of the trolley horror, the life of a boy was worth to his parents twice as much as that of a girl because of sex alone. What are the Daughters of the Revolution and the Federation of Women's clubs good for in regulating civilized society if they without protest allow such a remarkable verdict to stand? Where is Susan Anthony, and for what has she been so miraculously preserved?

Pueblo County, Colo., was visited last Friday by the largest hail storm ever known in the history of the country. Ice lumps as large as lemons inflicted great damage. Roofs were wrecked, windows smashed by the thousands, skylights battered in, tele-

HABITS OF CODLING MOTH

A Writer in the Denver Field and Farm Explains Habits of the Fruit Pest.

Like most caterpillars, the codling moth larva spins a small quantity of silk as it walks and this aids materially in its progress by affording a foothold for the minute claws with which the feet are provided. These claws are so minute that the downy hairs of the young fruit seem to afford even less footing than is obtained on the smooth surface. Repeatedly in field observations a young, freshly hatched worm would suddenly lose its hold entirely and fall from the tree. Doubtless a good many worms perish in this way. The front legs are best able to hold on so that usually the body simply swings around and when the worm regains its hold it then climbs upwards. Thus and again I have seen one start to go around an apple and be brought back to the upper side by slipping and finally proceed to enter the apple on the upper side. A rough surface seems to be preferred to a smooth one and blotches of lime and poison are not avoided.

In our breeding cage experiments, which were conducted in a wax cell covered by a thin piece of glass, the burrows were invariably made either under the edge of the wax ring or at the point where the cover glass nearly touched the surface of the apple. In this latter case the worm could be observed under the microscope very satisfactorily. It first made a silken carpet and then spun a series of threads connecting the glass to the apple, making a strong and almost invisible cell for itself, the silken threads being so delicate as to be seen only by the use of the microscope and the proper illumination. After accomplishing this preliminary work the worm began the process of excavating a hole, the most difficult part of the operation seeming to be the first breaking of the skin which would often require a great many attempts before the jaws would tear through into the softer tissues beneath.

As soon as the first piece is removed from the surface of the apple the worm fastens it to the silken structure erected about itself and then another bite is tried off and added to the first. This is repeated until quite a wall of apple chips has been built around the burrow. By this time it has made a hole nearly as deep as its body and finds it necessary to withdraw itself after each bite obtained. The hole is not dug straight down into the apple but somewhat obliquely and considerably larger than its own diameter. It is soon, therefore, able to turn itself about in the burrow and then only pushes its head out far enough to allow the chips already accumulated on the sides and finally the mass entirely covers the opening which it has made to the fruit. Up to this time the worm has worked incessantly and the stomach has received none of the material removed.

Shortly after the completion of the burrow, however, the digestive tract is seen to be well filled with chips of the same character, so far as can be observed, as those used in the construction of the covering on the outside. It would appear from this observation that by far the larger per cent of the worms gain entrance to the inside of the apple before the poison can reach them. In spraying trees it was observed that the majority of the worms died before going deep into the fruit. This is in striking contrast with the history of the worms in unsprayed trees adjoining. There can be no doubt therefore that in some manner the poison on the surface of the apple reaches the worm after having gained entrance to the fruit.

phones and telegraph wires torn down and hundreds of persons bruised by the gigantic lumps which were without precedent in size.

The question of the right of Colorado to use waters of rivers flowing into other states now pending before the United States Supreme court is such that a similar question is likely to arise and cause trouble between the United States and Canada.

Reports from Fort Collins, Colo., last Friday were to the effect that a flood, probably caused by a water spout, had raised the Cache La Poudre river at that point until it grew from a stream 25 feet wide to the width of a mile. A number of houses in North Fort Collins were washed away.

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his children who does not give them the local paper. No man is good to himself who does not take newspapers.—Ex.

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