

7-1-1926

## New Mexico in the Great War, V: The Women's Part

Alice Corbin Henderson

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/nmhr>

---

### Recommended Citation

Henderson, Alice Corbin. "New Mexico in the Great War, V: The Women's Part." *New Mexico Historical Review* 1, 3 (1926). <https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/nmhr/vol1/iss3/2>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by UNM Digital Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in New Mexico Historical Review by an authorized editor of UNM Digital Repository. For more information, please contact [amywinter@unm.edu](mailto:amywinter@unm.edu), [lsloane@salud.unm.edu](mailto:lsloane@salud.unm.edu), [sarahrk@unm.edu](mailto:sarahrk@unm.edu).

# NEW MEXICO HISTORICAL REVIEW

---

---

Vol. I.

July, 1926

No. 3.

---

---

## NEW MEXICO IN THE GREAT WAR

(Continued)

### V The Women's Part

The Woman's Auxiliary of the State Council of Defense came into being during the special session of the legislature called by Governor Lindsey, May 1, 1917, when women delegates from each of the twenty-eight counties appointed by the War Committee for the purpose of forming a Woman's Auxiliary to the State Council of Defense, met at the State Capitol on May 5, 1917, and elected the following officers:

Mrs. W. E. Lindsey, *chairman*; Mrs. A. A. Kellam, *1st vice chairman*; Mrs. H. J. Hammond, *2nd vice chairman*; Mrs. F. L. Myers, *secretary*; Mrs. Walter M. Danburg *assistant secretary*; Mrs. R. M. Fergusson, *treasurer*; Mrs. R. Harwell, *auditor*;

*Chairmen at large*: Mrs. A. A. Kellam, Albuquerque; Mrs. R. Harwell, Estancia; Mrs. Walter M. Danburg, Santa Fe; Mrs. F. L. Myers, East Las Vegas.

*Judicial Districts*: 1st. Mrs. Otero-Warren, Santa Fe; 2nd. Mrs. Alfred Grunsfeld, Albuquerque; 3rd Mrs. Henry Stoes, Las Cruces; 4th. Mrs. W. E. Gortner, Las Vegas; 5th. Mrs. J. T. Stalker, Clovis; 6th. Mrs. R. M. Fergusson, Tyrone; 7th. Mrs. M. C. Mechem, Socorro; 8th. Mrs. H. J. Hammond, Clayton.

*Publicity Chairman*: Mrs. Wm. P. Henderson, Santa Fe. Subsequently county and precinct chairmen were appointed throughout the State.

New Mexico was thus one of the first states — if not the first — to mobilize its women for war service through an effective, state-wide organization.

As will be seen, the Woman's Auxiliary was formed before the complete organization of the Women's committee of the Council of National Defense, which was created as a sub-committee of the Council of National Defense at Washington, with Dr. Anna Howard Shaw as its chairman. But with the appointment of Mrs. W. E. Lindsey, wife of the governor, as state chairman of the Women's Committee of the Committee of National Defense, the Woman's Auxiliary became automatically the state division of the national body, just as the state Councils of Defense were state divisions of the National Council of Defense.

As there was always a certain amount of confusion, however, resulting from the fact that the New Mexico division had a different name and a slightly different form of state organization, the Woman's Auxiliary was reorganized in March, 1918, to conform more closely to the other state divisions of the Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense, with state department heads as follows: *Honorary Chairman*: Mrs. W. E. Lindsey, Santa Fe; *State Chairman*: Mrs. Geo. W. Prichard; *Department of Registration*, Mrs. Kate Hall, Santa Fe; *Victory Gardens*, Mrs. Isaac Barth, Albuquerque; *Food Conservation*, Mrs. Walter M. Danburg; *Child Welfare*, Mrs. Max Nordhaus, Albuquerque; *Health Recreation and Social Service*, Dr. Janet Reid, Deming; *Liberty Loan and Thrift Stamps*, Mrs. Howard Huey, Santa Fe; *Publicity*, Mrs. R. E. Twitchell, Santa Fe; *Women in Industry*, Mrs. H. L. Hall, Chama; *Woman's Land Army*, Mrs. R. L. Fergusson, Tyrone; *Patriotic Education and Americanization*, Mrs. Alfred Grunsfeld, Albuquerque; *Home Economics*, Mrs. Ruth C. Miller, Santa Fe; *Publicity Markets*, Mrs. B. C. Hernandez, Canjilón; *Home and Foreign Relief*, Mrs. A. B. Renehan.

In order to avoid confusion in this account, the term

"Woman's Committee" will be used to apply equally to the organization existing previous to March, 1918, as well as that existing afterward. The two were in fact identical in scope and purpose.

Before passing from the subject of organization, it may be well to say a word in regard to the purpose of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. This Committee was created as a sub-committee of the Council of National Defense "to co-ordinate the activities and the resources of the organized and unorganized women of the country in order that their power might be immediately utilized in time of need, and to supply a new and direct channel of communication and co-operation between women and governmental departments." It was meant as a vast clearing-house of women's activities, to serve as a telephone or railway system in a country that had before been without one; to serve as an artery, not only of trade and commerce, but of ideas and inspiration. And it abundantly justified its promise.

It implies no discredit, however, to the women of New Mexico to say that in the beginning they were a little mystified by the problem of organization. In a country so new, so sparsely settled, and with geographical and racial conditions making each county as distinct from the next as many states are, it is not surprising that the women knew more about *work* than they did about *organization*. It took them only a short time, however, to learn that the one is as important as the other, and it is a tribute and a credit to the state that the unusual conditions confronting the women of New Mexico were so far overcome that they not only produced tangible material results in the way of Red Cross and Navy League work, contributions to all war funds, and an increased production of food, but that when it came to a thing like securing signatures to the Hoover Pledge cards, they turned in results that averaged higher than those of many more thickly populated, railway-articulated states!

For instance, the official tabulation of pledge card returns at Washington credited New Mexico with 34% of families signed up, whereas Massachusetts and New York each had only 27% and Ohio 24%.

It is doubtful if one who does not know the actual conditions can appreciate what it meant to roll up the returns on those Hoover pledges in New Mexico! Little things like getting stuck in the middle of an arroyo during a cloud-burst and having to wait until the water subsided— if luckily one were not drowned by it — can hardly be appreciated by canvassers outside the state. Just what a house canvass in New Mexico means can only be understood by one who has “jitneyed” by narrow gauge railway, stage-coach, bronco, or burro over some of the rugged or sandy landscape of New Mexico — where distances between houses are measured not by blocks but by arroyos, mountains, or mesas. Nor is there another state in the union in which one half of the population can not understand the other half without an interpreter. And yet these things only added to the zest with which the women of New Mexico tackled their problems. One thing, of course, which simplified the problem was the fact that although the state is bi-lingual, there was never the least question of disloyalty or of anything but complete willingness and a desire to be of service on the part of New Mexico women. Nothing could have been more inspiring than the deep earnestness of the English, Spanish, and Indian speaking women who met over the canning kettle, or across the Red Cross table where a common impulse moved them and a common purpose obviated any need of an interpreter — the will to win the war! In New Mexico certainly it has been amply demonstrated that racial variety is indeed no barrier to national unity, when democracy and not autocracy is the government practised.

The women in New Mexico did not wait to be mobilized, they did not wait for organization — they went to work. They knew what the women of England and France

had done; they knew what the women of Belgium and northern France and Servia and Poland and Armenia had suffered; they knew what was expected of them. That is why, in answer to requests for reports sent out during the early part of 1917, letters like the following would come in:

“Our women are not indifferent; *they are busy*. They are hard at work for the Red Cross and conserving and drying and canning food, and in a quiet way they are doing everything that they possibly can. They do not understand organization very well, but they will in a little while.”

And this proved true. But the point to be emphasized is the fact that the women of New Mexico were doers rather than talkers; theirs was not an organization existing only on paper, but an organization of hands and hearts.

During the summer of 1917 dozens of letters like the following one came in:

“While only a few of the districts in the county have sent in a written report of the work they are accomplishing, we find, on investigation, that the women of the county are quietly and earnestly practising economy and conservation in their homes. All with whom we have talked say that they have doubled and trebled their usual supply of canned and dried fruit and vegetables.”

In this brief summary it will not be possible to do more than indicate some of the things accomplished by the women of New Mexico. Statistics and figures are historically far less important than the mass result and the spirit underlying its achievements. It is enough to say that the women of New Mexico never failed to give what was required of them — *and more*, abundantly more.

Whatever the powers at war may have thought about it in the beginning, they soon realized that this war could not be won without the women. In England and France the influence of the women, in industries, military and civil, can not be measured. In this country the first recognition of the supreme need for co-operation on the part of the women was in the appeal of the Food Administration

to the women of the United States to win the war by saving and conserving food. Millions of hungry people overseas had to be fed, and only strict economy and conservation could accomplish the task. This was so largely in the hands of the women of the nation that each one felt it a personal responsibility to do her utmost.

In New Mexico the co-operation of the women was hearty and enthusiastic. Home gardens and open markets were urged by the Women's Committee in letters and articles sent to the press throughout the state, with gratifying results. At Santa Fe particularly the open market maintained during the two summers of 1917 and 1918 was a notable success. In connection with the conservation of food, the Hoover Food Administration pledge cards, asking each woman to pledge herself to follow the directions of the Food Administration and observe certain wheatless and meatless meals and days, were issued and distributed by the Woman's Committee; and a remarkably high percentage of returns was received, as noted above.

With these cards were also sent out the registration blanks of the Woman's Committee, following the model furnished by the National Board. These cards served somewhat the purpose of a selective draft and questionnaire combined. Each woman who signed pledged herself for a limited or complete amount of service and time, should the need arise, and specified also her particular capacity and training in any given line. Many women in the beginning did not understand the special function of classification to be served by these cards. Many, who were already devoting every moment of their spare time to war activities, thought that some further pledge was here demanded of them, instead of the mere statement of the time and service already contributed by them; for this reason the registration returns were not as high as those of the Hoover food pledge cards, but they were nevertheless remarkably high considering all the circumstances, and registration was still going on when the war stopped.

Both these registration blanks and the Hoover cards were printed in Spanish and English at the expense of the State Council of Defense and distributed to the county chairmen of the Woman's Committee, who, with their precinct chairmen and special committees, conducted the canvass.

The one engrossing subject during this period was the subject of FOOD: food production, food conservation, food preservation. To give the period a name, we may call it the period of "the search for the substitute." Innumerable meetings were held devoted to the subject of the discovery and adaptability of all substitutes for wheat flour or for meat, and other foods which the Food Administration wanted conserved.

Substitute menus were prepared and discussed, and wherever two or three women were gathered together, it was pretty sure that the subject under discussion was the relative advantages of suggested substitutes. In co-operation with the local branches of the Woman's Committee, the home demonstrators from the State College of Agriculture held meetings throughout the state, demonstrating the latest methods of canning or drying fruits and vegetables. Incidentally, in connection with these meetings it was discovered that New Mexico, owing to its climate and traditions, had advantages over other states in so far as the preservation of food was concerned, not only because of the favorable dryness of the atmosphere but also because almost all the natives and ranch women knew and practiced the art of drying fruit and vegetables. The following letter from a county chairman is an example of many similar reports:

"Our native women carefully dry apples, peaches, pears, plums, sweet corn, green and red chili, also meat. Most of our American housekeepers dry the fruits and corn, and can fruits, vegetables, pickles, etc.

The Indians also dry cantaloupes, cut in half, with seeds and outer skin removed.

All ranchers bury (or pit) potatoes, cabbage, beets,



turnips and carrots for winter use and store squash and pumpkins."

At the request of the Food Administration, descriptions and photographs of native and Indian methods of drying food were sent to the headquarters at Washington.

During the Patriotic Week at Albuquerque, food kitchens were maintained at which the latest menus and substitutes were demonstrated. The Food Show in the New Museum at Santa Fe, held under the auspices of Mrs. Walter Danburg, state chairman of the Food Department, and Mrs. Harry L. Wilson, chairman of the library division of the food administration, was illustrative of the intense interest on the part of the women in one another's recipes. Bread, cakes, and candies made from all kinds of substitutes for wheat or sugar were exhibited with the menus appended, and throngs of women came and tasted and spent hours copying one another's recipes for use in their own homes. Later on these recipes were printed in the *Santa Fe New Mexican* and circulated through the state by the Food Administration.

The Food Show was followed by a Potato Show, stimulating the use of potato dishes in order to dispose of the mammoth supply which would otherwise have gone to waste and in order to release other foods to be shipped abroad.

These few instances, of course, are merely typical of other food shows and other meetings held throughout the state.

On June 24-29, 1918, a "Mother-Daughter" Congress was held at Albuquerque under the joint auspices of the State Agricultural College, the State Food Administration, the State Council of Defense, and the Woman's Committee. To this congress all the counties sent several "teams," each team consisting of a mother and a young girl — hence the title of the congress — to learn the latest methods of home economics and other branches of domestic and social service. Lectures and demonstrations were given by experts of national reputation. Three separate kitchens were

maintained by the Food Administration, the Extension Service division of the College, and the Woman's Committee of the Council of Defense. At these on successive days there were canning, drying, bread-making, cheese-making, and pinto-bean demonstrations, and demonstrations of other "home economic" subjects.

Of course, during this period of the "search for the substitutes," other activities went on and, indeed, multiplied. Red Cross work never flagged. At the same time, there were many "drives" for relief funds, for Red Cross and allied purposes, for comfort kits for the soldiers in camp, for the Smilage Campaign, for the Permanent Blind Relief Funds, for the Armenian and Servian Relief funds, for the Liberty Loan bonds — all these were either helped or actually pushed over the top by the women.

In all the Liberty Loan drives the women played a conspicuous part. At the time of the first Liberty Loan sale the women were barely organized; the campaign for the second will be remembered by the Liberty bonfires which were collected and lit by the women throughout the state; and when the time came for the third and fourth campaigns the women, splendidly organized, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Howard Huey, were sending out teams that worked well abreast of and sometimes outdistanced the men's committees. During the Fourth drive, the women of one county outdistanced the Men's Committee by approximately \$100,000.00. In another, the two chairmen reported sales made by the Woman's Committee alone which practically doubled the county quota. In a third, the women's chairman took over the work of the men's chairman, who was ill with influenza, and under her direction committees of both men and women doubled the county quota, of which amount the women obtained three fourths. Indeed, in many of the counties the women obtained a large percentage of the amount subscribed, chiefly through a house to house campaign for bonds, most of these being of small denomination. As an effective aid to cam-

painging, and as a general patriotic incentive, mention must be made of the Liberty Choruses, instituted in every town and village through the department of Patriotic Education and Americanization of which Mrs. Alfred Grunsfeld was state chairman. At every important rally, these Choruses sang patriotic songs, and in many places, as one report reads, the Liberty Chorus "literally sang the Liberty Loan over the top!"

In every phase of home and foreign relief the women were equally active.

It is impossible to give any estimate of the Red Cross work done by the women of the state, since there was no separate state head of the organization — the work of the state coming under the Rocky Mountain division with headquarters at Denver — but the state had been well organized, and innumerable cases of knitted goods, refuge garments, hospital and first-aid supplies were shipped to the headquarters at Denver. Not only in the larger towns, but in the most remote mountain villages and in the Indian pueblos, Red Cross auxiliaries piled up work representing the devoted service of women to the cause of winning the war. In the Indian pueblos of San Juan and Santa Clara, to mention single instances, it was recorded that Indian women "have knitted sweaters, socks, scarfs, and made kits for the soldiers; have made dozens of bandages, sponges, wipes, handkerchiefs, tray cloths, etc., for the hospitals; and children's dresses, underwear, hoods and baby clothes for the refugees, these latter being trimmed with fancy stitches and crocheted edges showing their loving interest in the work. Even the children did their part in making gun wipes." It goes without saying that in all the larger towns the women carried on the Red Cross work with enthusiasm and determination, the work usually representing the sacrifice of all the leisure time at their disposal, as well as a curtailment of regular domestic duties. Nor did the work cease with the signing of the armistice. All the Red Cross branches continued to turn

out clothes for destitute children and citizens of the war-stricken countries.

Although the campaign for the Fund for the Fatherless Children of France was instituted somewhat late in New Mexico, the state was soon supporting 130 French orphans and almost all of these were adopted after August, 1918, when Mrs. I. H. Rapp became state chairman for the Fund. It was estimated that there were in France about 5,000,000 children who were without fathers as a result of the war. In order to make it possible for these children to remain with their families, and grow up and rebuild and perpetuate the nation that has meant and means so much to the cause of civilization and liberty, this American fund was started. It cost but 10 cents a day, \$36.50 a year, to become a godparent to one of these children, and the Fund undertook to fill New Mexico's quota of 488 children. It is interesting to note that the Girl Scouts of Santa Fe were the first organization in New Mexico to adopt a French orphan. They gave a dinner hoping to make enough to adopt one, and made enough for three; later they took two more.

Indeed, no account of Women's war activities in New Mexico would be complete without mention of the Girl Scouts, who fetched and carried for the Red Cross, collected newspapers and fruit pits, tended babies for mothers who wished to do Red Cross work, and in every way contributed willing and efficient service.

A movement brought into existence by the war of far-reaching importance was that of the Woman's Land Army which, in New Mexico, achieved quite remarkable results. Of course a great deal of work in this line was accomplished before any organization had been perfected; women in many districts helped save fruit and grain crops — notably in San Juan county in 1917; and of all this great amount of work no report is available. That the supply of food thus saved was very great, however, there can be no question. In the spring of 1918, however, under the

organization achieved by the state chairman of this department, Mrs. R. L. Fergusson, the movement began to take definite shape. The work was undertaken with the thought that American women might have to take the place of men on the land as French and English women had done. Working in connection with the county agricultural agents the Woman's Committee made a survey of the labor problem in each county, and women and girls were organized preparatory to help. When the harvest and fruit seasons came, various "squads" were assigned to certain districts, and the squad invariably made good, as was attested by their employers. To give but a few instances: in Mimbres Valley, Grant county, eight women mowed, raked, and stacked sixteen tons of hay. In the Gila Valley, Grant County, about thirty women and boys proved that they could pick and pack fruit so that it arrived at market in perfect condition, and at Mountain Park, Otero County, fifty women practically solved the problem of labor shortage and saved the fruit crop; the estimates proved that they handled about 31% of the crop-picking, grading and packing of about 27,700 boxes of apples. These women came from ten counties in the state. Most of the workers slept on the floor on alfalfa or pine boughs; the heat in the harvest fields where these women worked was often 110-116 degrees at noon; yet all not only survived the work but were physically benefitted by it without exception. During the excessive heat, the working hours for the "harvest hands" were from 6:30 to 11:30 A. M.; 3:00 until 8:00 P. M. with a short interval at five o'clock for tea. Such an organization abundantly proved that in a war emergency, the women could do their bit as effectively and willingly in this country as in England and France.

Of incalculable importance was the Child Welfare division of the Woman's Committee, which did splendid work in New Mexico under the joint auspices of the Woman's Committee, the Federated Women's Clubs, and the State Council of Defense with Mrs. Max Nordhaus as

Chairman of the Child Welfare department of the Woman's Committee and Dr. Edgar L. Hewett of the School of American Research at Santa Fe as director of examinations. This work was under the supervision of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor of which Miss Julia Lathrop was the head.

For the purpose of examining all children in the state under six years of age, an appropriation of \$1500 was made by the State Council of Defense and a training school for workers was instituted at Santa Fe during the week of September 16-23, 1918. In instituting this training course New Mexico had the advantage of the experience of other states conducting earlier campaigns, in which the mistake was made of having the examinations made by women not adequately trained. At the Child Welfare conference in Santa Fe the instruction in mental testing was given by a trained expert, Miss Montana Hastings of San Diego, California, and the work in physical examination by Dr. Hewett and several Santa Fe physicians. Forty-one delegates from various counties attended the conference, each of these women pledging herself to give at least six weeks to the work of examining the children in her community.

Instruments required for different physical measurements and tests were made by the children in the manual training classes of the Santa Fe High School and by children in the Indian School at Albuquerque, these children themselves manifesting deep interest in the work.

The work was progressing well and many children had been examined when unfortunately the influenza epidemic intervened. It is estimated that 300,000 children die annually in the United States of preventable causes, and of this number it is estimated that a high percentage could be saved through examination, diagnosis, and treatment. Undertaken primarily as a war measure, to repair the losses of the men killed in action, this work is an equally important peace measure— too obvious to be neglected by any enlightened state. For child welfare means adult wel-

fare — the welfare of the community and the state. The detection in childhood of physical and mental delinquencies, involving their correction whenever possible, is of such far-reaching importance that no progressive state can afford to ignore this avenue of social improvement. It is to be hoped that New Mexico will create some permanent state fund for continuing this work, and create and maintain a children's bureau, as other states are now doing.

In connection with this work may be mentioned the work of the Woman's Committee under the department of Health, Recreation and Social Service. This department, under the chairmanship of Dr. Janet Reid of Deming, did much for the social betterment of the soldiers in camp, co-operating in every respect with the government in this important work.

There are many phases of this social service work of vital importance to the state, not only during war but in time of peace, but the subject is too extensive to be gone into here.

One of the last features of the activity of the Woman's Committee before the signing of the armistice was the registration of women as student nurses to fill the place of those sent abroad. Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Kate Hall, 77 women and young girls from the various counties were registered for this service.

It is to be regretted that this account can not embrace the activities of every group of women and of every woman in New Mexico who contributed services to the work of winning the war, but a list of these and of their accomplishments would require a separate volume. It seems highly fitting, however, that tribute should be paid to Mrs. W. E. Lindsey, who, as active state chairman, devoted an unlimited amount of time and energy to the organization of the Woman's Committee, and whose interest and co-operation never ceased even after the pressure of other duties made her relinquish the active chairmanship to Mrs. Geo. W. Prichard, who, in her turn, carried on and developed



MRS. WASHINGTON E. LINDSEY



to a high degree of efficiency the work begun by her predecessor. But indeed all the officers of the organization, and all the "privates," deserve "service stars" for their willing and patriotic contribution of time and effort to the cause.

As will be seen from this all too fragmentary summary, the work of the women of New Mexico was *constructive* throughout. That is why it seems essential that it should be continued through some permanent form of organization. Certainly there can be no doubt that the period of re-construction is as vital as was our winning the war. Even from this brief outline of what the women of New Mexico did—and the half has not been stated—it is evident that with concerted effort they might accomplish untold benefits for the community and for the state in times of peace. It is to be hoped therefore that most of these departments of the Woman's Committee of the Council of Defense may be maintained and perpetuated for the good of the community.

The generosity, the sacrifice, the will to serve on the part of the women of New Mexico during the war was impressive. Their spirit of public enterprise, of social intelligence, co-operation and faith should augur well for the future of the commonwealth.

ALICE CORBIN HENDERSON.

## VI The Press and Public Opinion

Like a corps of well disciplined veterans, the newspapers of New Mexico without a moment's wavering fell into battle line and placed themselves voluntarily at the disposal of the government and all the recognized agencies that were bent upon winning the war. It was nothing short of marvelous, epoch-making, the unanimity of spirit and action. Public opinion responded enthusiastically to the leadership thus unselfishly assumed by the press. The seedlings of sedition, of pro-Germanism, even of dissent carefully planted, it seemed, by enemy propaganda, weak-

ened and died under the withering comment of news and editorial columns, while at the same time the plants of courage, of self-sacrifice, of patriotism took deeper root and grew rapidly and flourished. The blast that consumed the forces of disintegration on the one hand, also fanned the fires of national consciousness into flames that leaped the Atlantic. This unanimity of the press, especially in New Mexico, was the more surprising when one remembers that the right of dissent, or to fight the party in power, or to attack officials, is not only the most cherished palladium of the press, but also is, in many instances, the reason for the existence of many a newspaper. It is true to a large extent, that the newspaper which isn't fighting something or somebody in high places, or isn't scolding this or the other official in every issue, soon loses influence and esteem and, with these, loses subscribers and business. The press that had made it its business continually to question motives, to harp against officials and government action, all at once admitted that "theirs was not to reason why" but simply to do what the government deemed best for the winning of the war.

This unanimity, it must be said emphatically, was not inspired by narrow, local self-interest or fear. It was not the unanimity that at times is purchased by favors or brought about by coercion. There was no reptilian press in New Mexico. If anything, the Federal government treated the newspapers in a step-fatherly fashion. It mulcted them by increasing the cost of the mails to them, which newspaper owners had to pay in addition to the taxes which fell upon them as upon every one else. It restricted the amount of paper they could use and even prohibited their giving credit to subscribers or exchanging free copies with other publications.

The censorship never weighed heavily upon New Mexico papers nor was the espionage law necessary to keep them in line and in step. In most instances, the New Mexico press went farther than the Government in combating disloyalty, pro-Germanism and other "isms" that were not

in hearty accord with America's methods and spirit during the War. It is undoubtedly due to this solidarity of the press in insisting upon the most outspoken patriotism, that there were comparatively few cases of real disloyalty brought to the attention of the authorities during the entire war. It was an example of altruism that would accomplish marvels for the State in other fields if it were possible to center intelligently the support of the 140 or so periodical publications in the State in favor of any given specific cause.

It must be said, however, that it was fortunate for Nation and State that the War came to the United States after the presidential campaign of 1916 had been fought, after the president had been again inaugurated, after the new congress was organized and after most of the state legislatures had completed their sessions. It was the most auspicious time for an era of good feeling in which partisanship would be forgotten in a great common cause. It was fortunate too, that the War had been practically won before the congressional and state campaigns of 1918 were in full swing, for voices of disagreement, of severe criticism, again found utterance as the campaign progressed and here in New Mexico too, President Wilson and his politics, the State Council of Defense and the conduct of the War were criticised with partisan bitterness from October on, when according to Frank H. Simonds of the *American Review of Reviews*, the military decision of the Great War had come at Cambria and St. Quentin.

One can not measure adequately the beneficent result of the solidarity of the New Mexico press in aiding the Nation in every manner possible to win the War. The happenings along the border had brought forth sharp criticism in New Mexico and inspired vigorous conflict of opinion. The disintegration of the National Guard upon its return to home armories and the fight waged in the Legislature to abolish it altogether, were not conducive to voluntary enlistment. But the press of New Mexico quickly wrought a change of sentiment and it was due to its insistence that

New Mexico men must give unquestioning allegiance, that practically one half of the military enlistments, besides all of the naval recruits, were volunteers, and that when the draft came, there was a willing response to the Nation's call. For reasons given in other chapters, the situation in New Mexico was far more difficult and complicated than in other states and the draft boards readily acknowledged that but for the liberal support and patriotic fervor of the press, the task of calling the men to the colors would have been infinitely more burdensome. The opposition of the press, even if it could not have defeated conscription, would have made its enforcement a continuous riot. The Nation and the people should recognize that the press was the fulcrum for the lever that furnished the power which raised armies, supplied billions of dollars, and upheld the morale of the country. Other interests may have given as generously and as whole heartedly, but certainly none gave more effectively than did the newspapers in every cause for the winning of the War.

If one were to figure the value of the space given to the Liberty Loan, Red Cross, United War Work and other drives, the sum would be formidable indeed, although it could in no way compare with the value of the editorial support of the War by the newspapers. In the United War Work campaign in November, 1918, four daily newspapers in Albuquerque, Las Vegas, and Santa Fe gave free of charge something like 400 columns of editorial and other reading matter. The other newspapers did as well in proportion. Multiply this by the number of the various other causes supported at that and other times, and the total during the nineteen months of war amounted to thousands of pages. It must be remembered that this was in addition to the actual news of the war, the news notes about the men who participated, and the space given to advertisers, all of which aided in bringing the conflict home to the people and to maintain their fervor for the American cause.

During the War; the records show, not one New Mex-

ico newspaper was prosecuted under the Espionage Act. In only one instance was the loyalty of an editor questioned and that was more for utterances made by his newspaper before the United States had declared war than for any expressions or acts afterwards. In fact, the paper concerned was most zealous in its support of President Wilson and his politics and long before the end of the War dissipated any and all doubt about its patriotism. True, most of the papers of the State print no editorial expressions except during the heat of a political campaign, and some of them carried very little if any news or comment on the war itself, but they all gave liberally of their space to the war causes and to the local aspects of war policies and acts and thus helped to crystallize public opinion in favor of the draft, assisted in raising billions of dollars through taxation and popular loans, and dissipated whatever sentiment there existed against the Allies, especially Great Britain. At the same time it assured parents that their sons received every care and attention in camp and cantonment, that the boys were safeguarded as far as humanly possible against immoral and sinister influences, and aroused local pride to emulation of the example set by other communities.

Several New Mexico newspapermen gave their time freely as publicity agents in various drives. E. Dana Johnson, editor of the *Santa Fe New Mexican*, was in charge, for instance, of the publicity for the State Food administration. Guthrie Smith was editor of the *New Mexico War News* for the State Council of Defense, State Senator A. V. Lucero taking charge of the Spanish edition. Willard E. Holt of the *Deming Graphic* became secretary of Camp Activities at Camp Cody. Quite a number of newspaper employees enlisted either in active military service or in war construction work, Lieut. Frank Newkirk, editor of the *Pecos Valley News* at Artesia for instance, serving in France. Several newspapers were seriously crippled because their employees had gone to war. If there were any

slackers in any respect among the State's journalists, the public records available do not disclose it. It is safe to say that the War left no New Mexico publisher richer in material wealth than he went into it.

It is interesting to follow the evolution of newspaper opinion in New Mexico from the day that Austria declared war upon Serbia until the days that followed the armistice and it is significant that right from the start, the bulk of New Mexico newspapers were anti-German if not pro-Ally. As early as August 2, 1914, the *Albuquerque Morning Journal* said editorially:

"Whatever may occur to the other nations involved, Germany will be crushed. It is hardly probable that she will come out of the struggle, if real war ensue, without the loss of Alsace and Lorraine to France and of German Poland to Russia. It is not likely that Great Britain would permit further diminution of the empire, because it would seriously disturb the balance of power in Europe, which the English nation has been building up since the downfall of Napoleon."

However, in those early days, the *Journal* as most other papers, did not place the blame for the War entirely on the Central Empires. Says an editorial on August 1, 1914:

"Nor is Austria, from its own point of view, to blame for this present grave condition. Austria precipitated it, to be sure, but the crisis is really due to conditions that make a conflict inevitable. Serbia is not entirely a victim."

Very early in the War, the press recognized the real German aim. Said the *Albuquerque Morning Journal* on August 3, 1914:

"The real contest centers about the spirit of pan-Germanism, as represented by Russia and the Balkan states. The key to the situation has been the kaiser . . . . The game Germany has played is a terribly perilous one. We of the United States can only hope that the punishment nearly sure to come to her may not be too severe, for to the German people this Nation and the World owe a debt of lasting

gratitude for the great advances they have made in learning and research work which has blessed all mankind."

Still, the *Journal* as well as many other newspapers, was mistaken about the strength of Russia. It headed its leading editorial on August 4, 1914: "Russia the Unconquerable," and predicted that Russia "may dictate peace from Vienna or Berlin. The other powers combined could dictate peace from St. Petersburg."

As early as August 7, 1914, the *Journal* pointed to the necessity of a shipping program by the United States, saying:

"It is not likely that the war will last long enough to shift world shipping to the American flag as largely as it was shifted a century ago, but such temporary impulse would utilize our ocean shipping more than subsidies."

The editorial attitude of the *Morning Journal* is cited because it became immediately articulate in its opinion upon war events and was not prone to take its cue merely from the press of the great news centers of America. However, there are other newspapers in New Mexico of whom this can be said although the *Journal*, being the only morning and every-day publication in New Mexico, had, independent of its statewide, large subscription-list, a considerable influence in shaping the opinions of many of the other newspapers. It was important therefore that the *Journal* recognized early in the War that the press must be solidly behind the American authorities, for it said on August 9, 1914:

"It is the duty of the press, of the civil authorities, and of the people themselves, no matter what their personal sympathies and antipathies may be, to speak calmly. It is the duty of every one at an hour like this to hold his tongue."

The press right from the start recognized the hopelessness of Germany's ambition. On August 14, 1914, the *Santa Fe New Mexican* said:

"It is hard to believe that Germany can get off with what she has undertaken."

However, the *New Mexican*, like the *Journal*, evidently believed at that time that the blame was not entirely on Berlin and Vienna, for in speaking of the death of the Pope on August 20, 1914, and his dying appeal for peace, it said:

"And how blasphemous, in contrast, appear the boasting of Gaul and Teuton and Russ and Anglo-Saxon each that 'God is on our side!'"

In fact, the New Mexico daily papers were loath to believe the first stories of German outrages in Belgium. Said the *New Mexican* on August 20, 1914:

"It is only fairness to call attention to the fact that the daily dispatches picturing the alleged barbarity and inhumanity of the Germans come entirely from prejudiced sources and entirely through partisan channels."

On August 26, 1914, the *Albuquerque Morning Journal* expressed itself on the same subject as follows:

"We are having the usual crop of stories that always come with any war, of outrages perpetrated by one set of belligerents on soldiers of the other and on the non-combatants . . . . . It is always well to discount stories of this sort, especially when they are told while the passions of war still rage and while those who tell them have a direct interest in influencing public opinion against their adversaries. War is not a parlor game. It is decidedly rough. Adherents of one side of the struggle are not apt to be any too gentle with those of the other. Charges of brutality are to be expected when one set of men are trying their utmost to kill another . . . . . In every army there are soldiers of brutal instincts commanded by officers who do not exercise the proper restraint over them."

On August 16, 1914, the *Morning Journal* foreshadowed a League of Nations as the solution for the war problem. It said:

"The barriers between men are artificial. Take them down in a federation of some kind and men will not fight."



They don't need to and they don't wish to. War is the great illusion. The United States proves it."

Two days later, the *Journal* expressed the opinion that the War would end soon. At least, it said:

"The war cannot last for years unless the armies of Europe and the peoples of Europe fall back upon primitive conditions, for they cannot support the war financially. It is estimated that the cost of it now is approximately \$50,000,000 a day. At that rate, Europe will, as Bismark predicted of the first great war, be bled as white as veal."

But it was only two weeks later, that the *Journal* came to the conclusion:

"The more Germany succeeds, the more certain it is that the war will be a long one. But there can be but one end to it—Germany will be crushed, but at an awful price of blood and treasure."

It was on the same day that the *Journal* said:

"It is easy to guess that fully ten million voters in the United States are thankful that Theodore is not now president."

The next day, the *Journal* again referred to the stories of atrocities in Belgium:

"We may take with several grains of salt the stories of atrocities committed by the Germans . . . . . We must remember there were crops of such stories of American outrages in the Philippines and of British outrages committed against the Boers. While war is hell, most of such reports are false."

However, all of New Mexico's newspapers became more and more convinced that the stories of German brutality in Belgium and France were the truth and their comment became increasingly bitter. Most pronounced in its anger, even after the signing of the armistice, was the *Albuquerque Evening Herald*, which insisted that Germany and its people must be made to pay the last ounce of their ability and even referred to the attitude of Shylock in demanding the fulfilling of his contract, as the proper one

to assume toward Germany's petitions to modify the terms of the armistice.

The *Las Vegas Optic* was filled with similar indignation, and said editorially on Christmas Eve, 1918:

"There is something sickening in the contrast between smug, comfortable Germany, welcoming her soldiers after their debauch of wanton cruelty, and these poor, desolate French towns with their more desolate people. It is well to bear this contrast in mind, as the peace conference assembles. Then there will be little danger that any peace terms dictated to Germany will seem too harsh to any nation save Germany herself. As a matter of fact, it will be a difficult matter for any men inherently decent to impose terms that are harsh enough to be adequate punishment for all the ruin and horror that Germany has wrought."

If any provocative was needed to set the newspapers of New Mexico more firmly against Germany, it was the sinking of the *Lusitania*. The *Albuquerque Morning Journal* said in commenting on this wanton act:

"The act of the German submarine admits no excuse. That it was planned by the German Navy, with the full assent of the kaiser's government, cannot be doubted. Its planning was as deliberate as its execution was dastardly. But it does not constitute cause for war by this country. The sinking of the *Gullflight*, from the viewpoint of international law, was far more serious . . . As for Germany, the sinking of the *Lusitania*, in the language of Talleyrand, was worse than a crime, it was a blunder. That act has caused a shudder of horror throughout the civilized world, far greater than was caused by the wanton destruction of Louvain. It gives more color to the charge by Germany's enemies that crass materialism, in which mercy, justice and God are not considered, rules the thought and the actions of that empire and inspires its policies of government."

The *Santa Fe New Mexican* declared on May 10, 1915:

"At one blow the German nation has forfeited and irretrievably lost the sympathy and moral support of the people of America in her war with the allies."

Still, newspaper opinion in New Mexico was not yet ready for war with Germany. Said the *New Mexican* on May 8, 1915:

"The time is not one for precipitate action; but it is one for absolutely determined and unwavering action, no time for temporizing. The assassination or attempted assassination of American men, women and children is the culmination of a series of outrages upon America, American citizens and the American flag."

The *Morning Journal* added on May 3, 1915:

"We can hardly conceive of the sending of an American expeditionary force across the Atlantic to take part in the war in Belgium and in France. Besides, the allies have all the fighting forces there that can be used effectively."

Less than a year's persistence of Germany in its unrestricted submarine warfare changed all this and New Mexico papers sturdily swung in line for war to the hilt. Yet, as late as March 2, 1917, the *Glenrio Tribune-Progress* queried and answered, editorially:

"Is the pacifist a traitor or patriot?" asks the *Literary Digest*. Decidedly the latter, for he or she prevents, by honest means, harm coming to the good old U. S. A."

The *New Mexican* on March 20, 1917, put it very strongly when it said:

"It is well to bear in mind that when the last ditch is crossed we have been driven and bullied and pushed and goaded across it by the German in a way never before known in history. And it is well to bear in mind that the man in America who at this pass will seek to justify Germany for murder of Americans, for murder of Americans on the high seas, is little different virtually from the man who directs the torpedo's flight from the bowels of the Teuton submarine. Certainly, he has no business in the United States. For a couple of years the United States has been warred upon and has not resisted. And the Germans say we are 'seeking it'!"

On April 1, 1917, the *Morning Journal* declared:

"We have to lick the Kaiser, but that is no reason why we should make every man who was born in Germany the object of our wrath."

On April 2, 1917, the *Journal* said further:

"We must fight with every ounce of powder we have—every dollar, every pound of man-power in the industries, at home or in the trenches abroad."

The following day an editorial heading confidently proclaimed: "Democracies always Win," and on April 4, 1917, two editorial headings were: "We must be One People," and "Show your Patriotism." On April 8, editorial captions announced confidently "The Kaiser Must Go," and "No Weak Peace." Yet there was still compassion for the enemy, for the *Journal* in speaking of the fruits of the war which would accrue from a victorious peace, said: "It will result in the liberation of the German people themselves." Truly it seems the spirit of prophesy does at time dwell in editorial sanctums.

Yet, less than two weeks later, the *Journal* exclaimed editorially:

"What is the matter with New Mexico?

We can't respond, 'She's all right,' because she is not.

We are without friends, without organization, without head or tail."

However, this was merely a wail in a determined campaign to force the calling of a special session of the legislature. Some of the newspapers were not convinced that a special session was necessary but once it was called, practically every newspaper admitted the wisdom of the step and approved of the action taken. There was division over some of the measures hastily proposed and over the question of the emergency appropriation for war purposes. But there never has been any hesitancy about the general proposition that everything must be done to help the nation win the War. Said the *Tucumcari American*:

"The gravity of the situation is not understood by the

rabble, but the patriotic American who must stand or fall under the folds of Old Glory, who is looking with a clear vision in the future and who is steeled for the conflict, is not giving up any blarney. He realizes what war with its incident train of disaster, its destruction of property and life and its miserable miseries may bring to our loved country. War is a sacrifice; war is misery, and Sherman was right, when he said: War is hell. But, we are in it. Some men doubt that there was ever a just war. Others love it for war's sake, and the soldier of fortune is conspicuous in romance, and it is not impossible that a man who has nothing to do with bringing it about is among the first to take up arms in the defense of the flag. No rational human being wants war, but the heritage of liberty, handed down to us by the founders of this government, no matter what the cause that brings its perpetuation into jeopardy, must be defended with the life and property of the nation. And in entering into the war, let us stand unitedly in both spirit and purpose and let harmony and unity guide and temper our action. Let us do the right thing under the circumstances always and give our substance and our loyal service to the country."

On April 13, 1917, the *Silver City Enterprise* broke an editorial lance in defense of the National Guard which had been in service on the Mexican Border. At the same time, the *Enterprise* spoke as follows of conscription:

"As a matter of fact there is nothing undemocratic about the draft system. Certain things necessary for the welfare of the country must be done. Every man of military age should be considered ready to serve his country when called upon and a careful selection, made with all the facts available, would probably work the minimum hardship. In any event the pay should be made commensurate with the service rendered."

The *Enterprise* a month later commended the special session of the legislature as follows:

"The special session of the legislature which adjourned Tuesday took only eight days to transact all its business and adopted measures of great value to the state in the present national crisis. Such a good record naturally arouses the envy and malice of those small-souled people

and newspapers who would inject politics into a situation which requires at this time great patience, foresight, judgment, and complete laying aside of all prejudices, political and otherwise."

The *Tatum Democrat* was not so favorably impressed, for it printed:

"The New Mexico legislature is in session and its sessions are, as usual, marked with a lot of useless juggling and cheap wrangling. If there be any statesmanship in a man it surely would show up at a critical period like now."

The *Carrizozo News*, had both praise and blame, for it delivered itself of the following editorially:

"At this time and at this distance it appears that the people of New Mexico have the upper house of the state legislature to thank for killing some rather questionable war legislation proposed by the lower house. No crisis in the Country's affairs is of sufficient gravity it would seem to overcome the small bore politician's propensity to play politics."

Even more severe were several of the criticisms of Democratic papers in commenting upon the appointment of the State Council of Defense by the State's Executive, charging him with appointing too few Democrats. The *Las Vegas Journal*, the *Sierra Free Press* and the *Portales Valley News* were among those especially outspoken. At the same time, the *Estancia News-Herald* pounced upon the float representative from Torrance, Santa Fe and Guadalupe counties for introducing and having passed by the lower house a measure to tax the railroads on cars and engines by the 'car mile,' a procedure, which, according to the *News Herald*, would have taxed the Santa Fe Railroad to the extent of \$3,000,000 a year or more, ample to meet not only all extraordinary war expenses but also all of the ordinary expenses besides. Said the paper further:

"Of course, the introducer knew just as much about the bill as Tobe's pup—and no more. It was a sandbag bill, prepared by somebody for the purpose of swatting somebody else."

In other words, the federal censorship and unanimity of effort to win the War had not robbed the New Mexico press of picturesque expressions in criticizing legislators and officials. The *Rio Grande Republican* made mince meat of a proposition to have the state appropriate the sum needed to raise and equip a cowboy cavalry regiment to be commanded by "Rough Riders." Its local contemporary, the *Las Cruces Citizen* had peppery editorial comment upon measures fathered by Cipriano Lucero, a member of the lower house from Santa Fe County. The *Fort Sumner Leader* as well as the *Santa Fe Eagle*, felt moved to comment adversely upon legislators and legislative employees accepting pay for their services during the special session.

The press seconded enthusiastically the efforts of the State Council of Defense to increase agricultural production. It was no doubt due in part to the insistent urging of the newspapers that, despite drouth and every possible untoward condition, the total crop values for 1918 were greater than ever before in the history of the commonwealth. Typical is the comment of *La Voz Pública* at Santa Rosa:

"Wear a 'frijole' as a pin on your tie, but also wear a callous or two on your hand as additional appendage that you are proving your words by your works. Make a couple of beans grow, where 'nairn' grew before.' Its lots of fun, it's profitable too, and patriotic, by the way."

On July 10, 1917, the *New Mexico War News* was ushered into existence by the State Council of Defense. It was published weekly with Guthrie Smith as editor, and toward the end, with State Senator A. V. Lucero editor of the Spanish edition. It was modeled no doubt after the first similar publications in other states, and was to serve the same purpose in the state that the *Official Bulletin* published at Washington, D. C., was designed to serve in the nation. But it was a good deal snappier, although it shared with the *Official Bulletin* the cordial opposition by the other papers that attaches to every kind of newspaper that is

subsidized and which serves mere propaganda. Guthrie Smith's and George Creel's editorial peers were loath to make use of the excellent material which both publications offered them free of charge. Still, Smith was quoted much oftener, in proportion to size of clientele, than was George Creel and his publication. When the *War News* became more and more outspoken against the Hearst newspapers, it aroused as much of a storm in the State as did the *Official Bulletin* with its aircraft predictions and accounts of naval victories. To emphasize its patriotism, the *War News* was printed in blue ink on white paper. The fireworks started by its utterances no doubt furnished the red in several of the editorial sanctums, even no farther away than the Capital City. The climax came with injunction proceedings brought by the International News Company in the Federal Court, in which Guthrie Smith was made one of the defendants. With its teeth partly pulled by judicial decree, its press force crippled by the "flu," and the end of the war in sight, the *War News* was discontinued, having valiantly served its purpose and having furnished historical archives in New Mexico with part of their most precious and valuable records.

One could go on citing paper upon paper, editorial after editorial, which helped to hold the lines at home while the New Mexico men were being trained in increasing numbers and rushed to the trenches in France to help throw back the invaders of France and Belgium. Very early in the draft, the *Otero County News* dwelt in praise upon "the physical shape of the young men who come in from the mountain districts of the country." The *Silver City Independent*, equally proud of Grant County men who attended the first officers' reserve camp at the Presidio, devoted a leading editorial to them. The *Farmington Times-Hustler*, which wore blue spectacles repeatedly when making war comment, relieved its mind of the following:

"Watch for the names of those who buy Liberty bonds and see if those who are most posing as patriots are on the



lists. Some people are very patriotic when there is a chance of getting some money from the government, whose enthusiasm wanes when they are asked to give some money to help the government. It is every man's duty who can possibly spare the money to assist in making this loan a success!"

The *Rio Grande Republican* appeared to be peevish when it said:

"There is something peculiarly offensive in having the women of wealthy families going about the cities in their automobiles and calling on the more humble people urging them to practice economy in the use of food. Those humble people have studied and practiced economy from sheer necessity all the days of their lives, and now that the cost of the necessities of life has reached outrageous figures, wholly out of proportion to wages and salaries, circumstances force an economy more exacting than the society dames are able to conceive of."

The *New Southwest* at Reserve, in its first number on December 1, 1917, headed its leading editorial "War to the Knife and the Knife to the Hilt", and voiced vigorously the sentiments that animated the *New Mexico Press*.

The *Portales Valley News* thought it "funny that General Crowder's revised draft rules make first-class men of some of those who fail to support their wives and children," and in the same issue pleads for publicity and information in place of suppression of important triumphs of American mobilization when the publication of such knowledge would hearten Americans as well as Allies and discourage the enemy.

The *Clayton Citizen* as late as August 2, called down the men from its own town who sought to have Union County's Liberty Bond quota reduced and resented the insinuation that it was pro-German. In speaking of the "Work or Fight" movement, it declared:

"It would also be well for some of the useless and unnecessary coupon clippers who talk much and spend much, to emulate the working man in his patriotism by doing some useful service."

The W. W. W. and the International Socialists received short shrift from the pens of New Mexico's editorial writers, and there was practical unanimity in condemning slackers of every kind and donouncing those of pro-German or pacifist leanings. In fact, at first, there was lack of condemnation and, every now and then, thinly veiled praise for those who resorted to mob methods in their patriotic fervor, real or assumed, to stamp out opposition to the war or unfriendliness to the government. After President Wilson and Governor Lindsey had made it clear that such mob violence worked into the hands of the enemy, the press was unanimous in condemning it, although there were again utterances of commendation when convicts at the State Penitentiary tarred and feathered an army officer from Camp Cody who was confined there for safe keeping under charges preferred against him under the espionage act.

The Spanish language press was as loyal and as fervent in its editorial comment on the war and war measures as the papers printed in English. Such weeklies as *La Revista de Taos* and *La Voz del Pueblo*, and certainly *La Revista Católica*, were more philosophical, and at times perhaps more just, in their observations. The last named on April 8, 1917, called for "Mas Prudencia y Mas Justicia!" in an editorial which said:

"La Prensa, más bien cierta parte de la prensa, fue la causa de la guerra del 98; y la prensa, casi toda ella, es la causa de nuestra participación en la presente. Algunos dicen que sí está o no está subvencionada para esto; por supuesto. los periódicos principales lo niegan; con todo están haciendo la obra tan bien como si para ello recibieran una remuneración. Si entramos en la guerra, y ya no nos cabe la menor duda de que esto será lo primero que decidirá el Congreso, se lo debemos al sentimiento que ha creado fomentado, y sostenido la prensa."

In speaking of patriotism, it cited with approval Brownson's "War and Loyalty," saying:

"El verdadero patriotismo se manifiesta con obras, y no con palabras. Los verdaderos patriotas americanos no son esos seres ligeros de cascos y de corazón apocado que

están continuamente cacareando el espíritu americano, el genio americano, los intereses y la grandeza americana . . . ; sine aquellos espíritus reposados, callados y serenos, a quienes rara vez se les ocurre preguntarse si son americanos o no, y son demasiado sinceros y ardientes en su patriotismo para sonar que sea necesario hacer alarde de sus títulos. Su patriotismo no tiene sospechas, ni celos, ni temor, ni es arrogante. Es demasiado profundo para describirlo con palabras. Es callado y majestuoso. Donde está la patria allí está él ; hace lo que ella manda, y, aunque sacrifique todo sobre las aras de la patria, nunca se le ocurre que está haciendo cosa extraordinaria. Hay probablemente mas de este patriotismo puro entre el pueblo americano que los extranjeros o nosotros mismos creemos."

The editor of *La Revista de Taos* expressed his contempt for those who in profound ignorance volunteer suggestions on how to win the war, though it was a striking virtue of the New Mexico press that it very seldom, if ever, suggested how the war should be fought, thus differentiating its attitude from that of many newspapers during the Civil War and even the Spanish American War. Says the *Revista* under the headline "Dislatas y Disparates":

"En tiempos de agitación y de efervescencia popular que trae consigo el prospecto de una guerra, los consejeros voluntarios son los que siempre se adelantan a discurrir y proponer medios y arbitrios que se señalan por su falta de razón y de sentido común. De este género son las proposiciones que se han de levantar un regimiento de Indios Navajoes, y otro de Indios de Pueblo."

It is this editor too who declared that dreams of a league of nations and universal peace are a chimera, saying:

"La quimera de la paz y el buen acuerdo entre todas las razas y naciones del mundo ha recibido su golpe de muerte, y no volverá a reaparecer en la imaginación de los hombres de sentido sino como un sueño o un delirio que jamás puede convertirse en realidad. Lo que sí verán las generaciones presente y futuras es guerras mas mortíferas y asoladoras cada día en todas partes del universo."

By the summer of 1918, newspaper offices were literally swamped with publicity matter sent out by govern-

ment and its agencies as well as by war charities. In many if not most offices, envelopes containing publicity matter were dumped into the waste-basket without being read. The publicity that found its way into print gave the gen- ever a time when the mythical office cat was fed so flood of readable and interesting publicity matter poured into editorial offices. It happened that an editor would get in the same mail three or four copies of the same publi- city clip sheet or half a dozen identical appeals. Nor was there ever a time when the mythical office cat was fed so much printed and mimeographed matter. Said one New Mexico editor at the Capital: "This stuff could not jimmy its way into this paper with a crow bar. When we are cut down to a minimum in the use of paper, these reams and reams of publicity matter fill our waste-bas- kets day after day as if in derision." However, the press continued with the utmost liberality to give its most valu- able space in great prodigality to the Fourth Liberty Loan, and even after the Armistice was in effect, to the United War Work Drive, the Red Cross Roll Call and the Armen- ian Drive.

It is hardly fair to confront an editor with his utter- ances made years before under circumstances that differ vitally from those today, and yet no truer mirror of the times, no juster account of events, can be given than is found in the New Mexico press from August 1, 1914, to November 11, 1918. Fortunate and far-seeing is he who has kept a file of his favorite home paper for future gen- erations to enjoy. In fact he himself will find no more in- teresting pastime in after years than to browse through these papers. Many a veteran lived over the Civil War in files of *Harpers' Weekly*, and many a survivor of the Great War, in glancing over the old copies of some humble New Mexico weekly, will recall vividly the beautiful, unanimous loyalty with which New Mexico answered the Nation's call for men, for means, for moral support, in the days when the world's fate trembled in the balance.

PAUL A. F. WALTER