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THE HUBBELL FIGHT

During nearly seven years of persistent political and social pressure, as he states in a signed affidavit, the Mr. Hubbell has been subjected to the same, yet Mr. Frank A. Hubbell has been consistently before the people of irreducible county and at no time, yet, as the order of a fight, which has no equal in New Mexico.

The material from to the new issue in which Mr. Hubbell was called upon, growing out of this fight, was established in the district court of this county and it was decided in his favor.

After having twelve indictments and eight civil suits, after being sued for all of about all the political venom and virulence against the laws governing public office in this territory, Mr. Hubbell has been exonerated in the courts of New Mexico.

As he states in the article above referred to, Mr. Hubbell has had to face a fight that was persistent, relentless and showed no quarter. He has, in that time, made no public statement and offered no refutation to the charges and slanders, except through the courts, which have exonerated him in every essential particular.

The statement made by Mr. Hubbell is a brief review of what the court records show, and it deals only with facts, which is more than can be said for the abuse to which he was subjected during the time these various actions were supposed to be before the courts, although in reality they were being used for campaign purposes and to forward the interests of those who sought Mr. Hubbell's undoing.

There is one important matter, however, to which Mr. Hubbell neglected to refer in his signed statement. At the time the fight was waged against him every public record in any of the offices he ever held in this county were subjected to the most minute scrutiny. The best legal talent his opponents could secure was employed to search every record and paper, act that has ever warring on his public affairs.

All that could be found against him was embodied in the indictments and in the suits brought against him. These cases were handled in the best legal talent of the opposition and it is quite reasonable to suppose that this talent did not overlook anything that could in the least prove embarrassing or detrimental to Mr. Hubbell's interests political, municipal or private.

The result of that investigation was the subject of vindication of all these charges in the courts of this county, this territory.

Mr. Hubbell long ago rose before the courts, he was then forced to decision to answer a summons before his rough blind some of these charges to a hearing, and the result, as he states, was that these charges were conjured clouds of fiction.

In view of the present situation, it is hard to see where his opponents have accomplished anything along the lines they set out to accomplish. He has prospered financially, he is still in every participant in politics and despite the fight to which he was subjected, he is still there, not in every instance by the voters of the county and of the territory.

The records published and circulated about him have been disproved in the face of the best array of lawyers that his opponents could bring against him, and the fight which they would doubtless have continued to the present day, has been lost for want of material on which to keep it alive.

The statement by Frank A. Hubbell should be read by all fair-minded people. The records of the charges made against him and their final disposition speak for themselves.

They are the latest sample of the Hubbell fight, why it was made and what became of it.

THE WORLD MOVES ON.

Every man like a more or less exaggerated notion of his importance in his job, and as a rule the longer he holds the job the more he is that the machine would go to pieces if he dropped out.

On May 7 Porfirio Diaz, president of Mexico, issued a manifesto to his people, which he had ruled more than thirty years, saying he wanted to quit his job; in fact, that he was extremely anxious to retire, being 81 years old but—anarchy! No, he could not be it at once. To insure the peace he must stay until October, when a successor can be elected. The people, he said, wanted a vice-president, but he refused to appoint one, for the reason that he would have to appoint a man who would be the logical successor, and he wanted no man to have the office who was not the choice of the people. He said he was not a candidate for re-election, but if he should be nominated he would not decline. He spoke at great length, but the gist of his address was that he wanted to quit, but he was not quite sure the people wanted him to quit, and he would let them have a chance to say so.

This is some time, of course, before the Mexican situation, but it shows a man who, at an age when most men are thinking of retirement, is willing to be president of Mexico for the good of his country, if the people want him, and he doubtless would be willing to stay on if they should insist that they need him longer.

Contrast this with our own Taft, who, at the same age, is willing to spend all his time and energy and all the money he can get to be president for another term, if the people want him, and who would be willing to stay on if they should insist that they need him longer.

But—Madero, the man who at the time was reported as saying when told of a plot against his life that Mexico needs his services to be used to use his authority—Madero was assassinated—Mexico was not ready for peace.

Taft—Madero, the man who at the time was reported as saying when told of a plot against his life that Mexico needs his services to be used to use his authority—Madero was assassinated—Mexico was not ready for peace