The Evening Herald.

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THE RAGGED REMNANT.

THE Republican party presents the pitiful spectacle of a once all powerful organization now not only utterly shorn of its power, but deprived of all leadership in the nation as a whole, in the several states and especially in congress.

Nowhere and in no way has this bitter lack of congressional leadership or of statesmanship among the minority parts in congress been so glaringly shown as in the so-American attempts to embarrass President Wilson and the navy, in demanding reprisal for an insult to the United States flag and punishment for the man who has insulted it and the nation for which it stands. It was a crisis in which the big-hearted, broad people of this nation utterly forgot all party lines. It remained for the so-called Republican leaders in congress to seek political advantage in such a crisis.

And nothing, probably, so clearly indicates the small caliber of Republican leadership in both house and senate as this same fool attempt.

The broad-gauge Republican leaders of a decade ago are dead or driven from power or retired in disgust. The younger ones either have followed after the trail of the hero of Armageddon, or are engaged in their private affairs. Taft in the country, Mann in the house, Works of California in the senate, are fairly representative of the Republican leadership of today. It is a spectacle fit for comparison with a Huerta army.

INDUSTRIAL PROHIBITION.

PROHIBITION by legislation has proved an expensive farce. Industrial prohibition is being tried by one large employer, the steel trust, according to a dispatch from Sharon, Pa., which is as follows:

"A sweeping order, affecting chances of promotion of employes of the Youngstown district, United States Steel corporation's mills, who use intoxicants, was promulgated today.

"The order is that heads of departments and foremen shall not advance men who are known to use liquor. The order, the first of its kind promulgated in steel corporation mills, affects more than 8,000 men.

"The steel corporation's determination is said to be due to the belief that the use of liquor by employes is one of the most prolific causes of accidents."

There can be no well grounded objection to such an order as an infringement upon personal liberty. Employers have to pay handsomely for the mistakes of employes. When the employer is a railroad the cost is often shared by the public and expressed in the toll of lives taken in accidents that might have been avoided. It would be pleasing to a majority of passengers to travel upon roads known to refuse employment to users of intoxicants. Stockholders would also be benefited because there would be fewer damage suits, and even if the damage suits instituted would result in verdicts for the plaintiffs.

If abstinence is ever established, or intemperance eliminated, it will be through social convention, religious inhibition or the prohibition of drink as a measure taken by employers to protect themselves against losses.

Another angle from which employers may approach the problem of drink is that of health conservation. Life insurance companies recognize the greater "expectancy" of persons who are abstainers. Accident and health insurance companies make no effort to eliminate as "industry risks" persons who are given to tippling. One large life insurance company has recently offered free medical service of its policy holders in large centers of population with a view to improving the character of its risks after having assumed them. Many large corporations provide medical service for employes. Much good may be accomplished for the cause of temperance, and even of abstinence, by the "missionary work" of physicians who will point out the greater susceptibility of the drinking man to illness, and the resisting power that may be builded up by hygienic living.

Social conventions are now more emphatically against intemperance than they formerly were. Men's clubs are less like barrooms, and the better class of barrooms more like clubs than formerly. Gentlemen no longer try to drink one another under the table. Women who drink indiscreetly are few, comparatively speaking, despite the noise that so-called "society" makes about their indiscretions.

It is easier for an abstainer to climb to success upon the ladder of hard work and fair profits than it formerly was. It is harder for exceptional ability handicapped by intemperance to score success. Employers recognize that the mediocre man becomes capable through steady application, while the exceptionally capable man becomes mediocre as a result of intemperance. Even where there is no actual prohibition of drink by employers the records of temperance keep more men out of the bars than were ever kept out of the blind tigers by legislative prohibition.

KEEPING CLEAN.

ONE paragraph of Mayor Boatright's message made a hit with us. The mayor said he favored the annual clean-up, but that he favored more the policy of making every day a clean-up day. This last policy is the right policy and we hope that the new mayor this time next spring will have been so successful in carrying it out that he will not have to see city teams and wagons for a week or more in hauling 100 loads of filth and refuse out of the alleys of the Second ward—and about as many loads from each of the other wards. In order to succeed in this the mayor will have to revolutionize the entire cleaning system now in force. He can do this by enforcing the laws and ordinances now in effect but not being enforced.

The retiring city physician of Albuquerque—we presume he is retiring, although under the peculiar conditions existing he may get his—has been an efficient official, as the health record of the city shows. So has his assistant, the sanitary officer. Neither official is endowed with executive powers. Neither is charged with the duty of cleaning alleys. But the city health ordinance provides specifically that alleys shall be kept clean by persons occupying the property abutting thereon, and fixes an adequate penalty for failure to do so. It is the duty of the city council to see that the ordinance is obeyed. Fulfillment of that duty, regardless of whose alley gets cleaned, is all that is needed to enable the mayor to carry out his policy of making every day a clean-up day. Its enforcement will obviate the necessity of spending his money each year in an annual fit of cleanliness, to clean up for the careless and indifferent, free of charge while the careful and conscientious citizen pays his hard cash from week to week to keep clean. It will obviate the necessity of advertising each spring the fact that we have had a dirty city all winter.

Also this policy will avert the possibility of serious epidemic and contagion, which luckily we have escaped, but with which we take long chances when the filth is permitted to accumulate.

GO GET IT.

PHOENIX has been selected as the meeting place in 1915 for the American Mining Congress. This congress, while not a large one, or an expensive one to entertain, is of great value to the city in which it meets. It is made up of men distinguished in mine development and promotion, in science and engineering. It is widely advertised and its sessions widely reported. The city entertaining it receives far-reaching and very beneficial publicity. Phoenix is to be congratulated.

The American Mining Congress is but one of many smaller national organizations which meet annually, and which Albuquerque could not hope to win properly. They will not come without an invitation and generally there are plenty of invitations. Most of the 1915 conventions and congresses will meet in San Francisco or San Diego. Albuquerque could afford to maintain a bureau at each exposition especially to seek the 1916 meetings of many of these associations.

In the meantime there are several important conventions to be held during the summer and early fall which are closer home and which we should go and get.

The Democratic state committee will meet in Santa Fe Saturday, the 25th. While the committee may not fix the place for its next nominating convention at that time, it is likely to agree upon it. This city should be there with an urgent invitation to the committee to select Albuquerque. We have all the advantages of location and equipment. But the conventions will not come unless we ask for them.

Let's go at this Democratic convention. And having done that, let us invite the Republicans to hold their state nominating convention here, and also the Progressives. Let's go up to Raton in July and bring the next state convention of retail men here.

By a little judicious activity just now we can be in the way of having quite a busy summer in this town.

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SOLOS

by the Second Fiddle.

IF WE were Mr. Nelson O'Shaughnessy we wouldn't want to be asked to leave Mexico City. But then the name is O'Shaughnessy.

—o—

GENERAL MASS seems to be an artist at the gentle art of beating it.

—o—

IT DOES look as if four Americans is an awful price to pay for the whole outfit.

—o—

A PUNITIVE expedition against Trinidad, Ludlow, et al, wouldn't be a bad idea.

—o—

AS A REVOLUTIONIST a drunken Greek in a Colorado coal camp has a drunken proclamation president backed off the war map.

—o—

WHEN ADMIRAL FLETCHER sent for machine to demand Mass to cease firing the general had ceased firing anything but profanity at the family continued.

—o—

HERE'S FOR John Sharp Williams, apostle of peace. John is in favor of going after Huerta until he salutes, is captured, or is dead.

—o—

WHEN IT COMES to boosting Albuquerque the mayor's message has an unlikely community honey book looking like a census report.

—o—

WE WON'T use our warships to carry South American mail and bananas for a few days yet, anyway.

—o—

THIS YEAR'S right up to date tourist trains will be equipped with a tango car.

—o—

WE WILL NOW have a demonstration of how it feels to fight on a diet of spinach.

—o—

ALBUQUERQUE woman suffrage league will not demonstrate on May 2nd. Now what's the use of having a suffrage league that don't demonstrate?

—o—

WE'RE BEING cheated.

—o—

A DANZIG woman contracted leprosy by wearing a wig imported from China. Moral: Don't wear a China rug.

—o—

MOST WIG WEARERS have enough solid material on the dome, anyway.

—o—

Well Grandmothered.

"FRANCE has 2,400,000 families with only one child."—Philadelphia North American.

—o—

THINK OF THE raising that kid's get.

—o—

FOLA LA FOLLETTE will march in the Washington suffrage parade May 2nd. Seeking the ballot is a dominant La Follette family trait.

—o—

AND USUALLY behind a hand.

—o—

"THE TEARS shed over Hussein's corpse wouldn't set a postage stamp."—Washington Herald. Presumably Hussein didn't cry.

—o—

THERE ARE now 10,000 varieties of orchids, none of which interest the man with a show drop pocket book.

—o—

KENTUCKY'S ROOSTER day will not marry a chicken in the pan.

—o—

IN VIEW of subsequent events we are really blames John Lind for taking a vacation.

—o—

THE "SPECTATOR" salutes Mr. Asquith as a great parliamentarian. "He has already shown," it says, "a power greater than Mr. Gladstone's for managing parliamentary situations."—Especially those with an Ulster motive.

—o—

"A TYPEWRITER small enough to carry as hand baggage."—Advertisement. Oh, you cattle!

—o—

A FAMOUS scientist announces that fish sleep. New rule must be added to Ike Walton's 1914 revision, "Never fish while they sleep."

—o—

BY THE WAY, What has become of the canal tolls item?

—o—

ALL WORK and no hesitation makes Jack a dead one.

—o—

TOO BAD. The Monterey brewery has been captured.

—o—

THE GERMANS were promptly ordered out of Mexico.

—o—

THAT WAS THE beer that made Milwaukee famous.

WHERE EMERALDS COME FROM.

Where do they come from—these flashing stones of pure peacock green that often form the central setting of beauty's choicest gems? Diamonds form but satellites when the carest of jewels, a perfect emerald, flashes its fire from the snowy throat of woman fair, or lends its sheen to the jewel-encrusted crown of royalty. Its birth is hidden in the mystery of nature's alchemy, but its beauty and charm have been recognized from the very dawn of history.

Emeralds flashed on the shield of Aaron; the Ptolomies of Egypt treasured them, and their lapidaries knew the art of engraving on their hard surfaces the mystic symbols of their ancient faith; the Theban tombs revealed choice emeralds among their long buried treasures, while Herculaneum and Pompeii have added their quota to the greed of modern excavators. Nero, the half-mad monster who once ruled the destinies of Rome, used an emerald for a monocle; and in the very filmy fabric of the gowns of Cleoparra emeralds shone in verdant lustre.

Mount Zobarah, in upper Egypt, is said to have been the source of many of these ancient gems, but centuries have passed since these prolific mines were exhausted and modern jewelers must now depend upon the western hemisphere for their supply. In the spoils Pizarre sent to Spain, so goes the story in the Spanish edition for May of the Monthly Bulletin of the Pan-American Union, were found the first fine specimens of American emeralds, and thus was revealed another source of the manifold wealth of the new world. Perhaps the most valuable single emerald found in modern times is the one in that famous collection of gems owned by the duke of Devonshire. It is said to be a perfect hexagonal crystal, weighing eight ounces and sixteen pennyweights, and is two inches in length. It came from the mines of Colombia, and it is this South American republic that furnishes the greatest supply of fine emeralds known to the world today.

Not that Colombia is the only country that has emerald mines. Ecuador and Peru have contributed their share to the world's supply and in the former country the city of Esmeraldas (Spanish for emeralds) takes its name from the precious stones found in its vicinity. Among the Aztec treasures of Mexico were found emeralds as fine as those of the Peruvian focus, and it is reported that Cortez was offered 40,000 ducats for one of the gems he gathered from the hoard of Montezuma. The Mexican gems were exquisitely cut, and it is from this source that the magnificent emeralds now forming part of the royal collection of Spain were supposed to have come. In certain parts of Siberia, India, Salzburg in Austria, Norway, Brazil, Ireland, and some portions of the United States limited quantities of the precious stones are found, but the gems of greatest beauty and value are to be had from the Muzo and Coscuez deposits near Bogota, the capital of Colombia.

The Colombia gems exhibit to the highest degree the qualities of color, brilliancy, flawlessness and size characteristic of the best emeralds known, and the Muzo district seems at present to be the most prolific of all mining zones. The matrix in which they are imbedded overlies a great precipice of black shale or slate. This rock contains but few stones. They are found for the most part in white calcite running in veins through this slate, some being imbedded in the matrix others lying in pockets. These rocks dip in every direction, evidently as the result of repeated volcanic action, and the strata are traversed by cracks or small fissures, which have been filled up with infiltration with silicia, alumina, lime, and magnesa, with a little chrome and other minerals including pyrites. Under great heat and pressure these minerals in the fissures or veins crystallized in different forms, according to the various minerals contained. Thus, it is supposed, have emeralds been formed, for the most beautiful, of a deep green color, have been found in these veins, the tint being due to the presence of chrome in sufficient quantities. All of the Colombia mines are situated within a radius of 100 miles of Bogota, at altitudes of between 2,000 and 7,000 feet above sea level. It is estimated that the annual production is not far from $1,000,000 in value. An English syndicate has the exclusive concession, for mining these valuable stones under strict governmental supervision, and the actual figures of the annual output have not been revealed in recent years.

Great Trials of History

TRIAL OF LORD LOVAT.

WHEN Simon Fraser, the twelfth Lord Lovat, was executed for high treason against the state, an extraordinary large crowd was attracted. Before he mounted the scaffold it wave way, causing the death of several persons, to which incident Lovat grimly remarked: "The more mischief the better sport." When on ascending to the place of execution he saw the immense crowds beneath him, he said: "Why should there be such a bustle about taking off an old man's head that cannot get up three steps without two men to support him?"

Lord Lovat's condemnation to death for treason marked the close of an epoch in Scottish history, the end of the clan period in the highlands. His was a stormy career. The Frasers possessed extensive territory in the county of Inverness, and although he had influence with the clan he was compelled to acquire lands by intrigue. He even compelled the widow of the late lord to marry him, a course which involved him in constant turmoil. On the accession of Queen Anne, when his opponents become all powerful, he fled to the continent. It was at the bottom of the book called the "Queensbury plot" in 1703, in which he professed to reveal the policy of the exiled court and a plan for a rising in its favor among the highlanders.

In 1715 Lord Lovat acquired his estate, not only by the votes of his clan, but by law. His life for the ensuing 30 years was active with local intrigues calculated to strengthen his influence. In the insurrection of 1745 he tried to play a double game, deeply plotting for the cause of the pretender, while he professed to be a loyal subject. He thus became a special object of the vengeance of the government, and after various vicissitudes was captured and tried.

His capture was picturesque. After the disaster and retreat at Culoden, on April 16, 1746, Lovat was staying at the house of one of the members of his clan at Gortuleg, anxiously awaiting news of the struggle. Suddenly the wild and desolate vale below him was filled with horsemen flying furiously toward the estate. Driven to bay Lovat made his escape, but was caught many miles away in the hollow of a tree, his legs muffled in flannel betraying his presence.

Lovat was carried in a litter to Fort William and thence by easy stages to London. He was lodged in the tower. Months of seclusion in prison, and the concentration of a great public interest in his character and past deeds, were the next events in his strangely varied life.

"Death doth discover virtue," said Francis Bacon. Lord Lovat's doom brought out the best in his character. In the tower he played a man's part. If there is virtue in a light heart, it is surely thrice admirable in an old man spending in a prison the last days of his earthly career.

The English peers were convened on March 9, 1747 to try him on an impeachment by the commons. At first there was some doubt as to whether he really was a peer and thus entitled to be tried by the lords alone. This suggestion seems ill-founded, for Lord Lovat's right to the peerage was recognized in the articles of indictment themselves. The great gravity of his offenses, and his superior influence in Scotland, seem to have caused the commons to adopt the process of impeachment.

The case of Lovat was heard by Philip, First Lord Hardwicke, the lord high steward of England. The prisoner was brought to the bar by deputy governor of the tower of London, having the ax carried before him by "the gentleman gaoller." The articles of impeachment, given in number, were then read, to which Lovat made reply, after which a number of eminent men gave testimony, including Robert Chevis, Robert Fraser, John Riddell, William Walker and others.

The trial lasted seven days, after which Lord Lovat was found guilty. It was ordered that he be returned to the tower, from thence to be drawn to the place of execution and hung. The copy warrant for his execution was served on him on April 5. On April 5 he wrote a long and affectionate letter to his son. An April 9, the day of his execution, he rose at 5 a. m. and read for two hours, attracted about a purse of money as a gift to the executioner, and took leave of his friends with unaltered serenity.

THEN —— and —— NOW

Today a trans-Atlantic sailing ship is as rare a sight in almost any port as was a steamer seventy-six years ago. Today more than half all the world's vessels are propelled by steam. It has been an important factor in the successful penetration of the two polar regions, it has carried a great fleet of American battleships around the world, and almost daily with engineering improvements it has established some new speed record. A modern swift mail steamship can make nearly five hundred miles a day. Using the Suez canal and the new Panama, such a ship could encircle the earth in nearly a straight line in less than fifty days—a voyage of 23,000 miles. The old Sirius in her day would have had to encircle Africa and South America and make a journey of nearly 30,000 miles. At the rate at which she made her first trip across the Atlantic she would have required practically seven months.

Seventy-six years ago today the first vessel to cross the Atlantic all the way under steam arrived in New York harbor at 10 o'clock at night. It was the Sirius, a coastwise steamer chartered from an English company by Junius Smith, a Connecticut Yankee, to beat out another British vessel, the Great Western, for the glory of being the first real trans-Atlantic steamship. The Great Western, which had left Europe three days later, arrived in New York only a few hours behind the Sirius. The Savannah had cross the Atlantic nineteen years before but she had used steam only during three days of the voyage. The Sirius made the trip from Cork, Ireland, in eighteen days, making the last of her historic run by burning her extra spars and forty-three barrels of resin. A great crowd gathered at Jones' wharf to celebrate the arrival and huge bonfires were built along the waterfront to light up the boat.

The "Remonstrance" Says Woman Suffrage Is Still Far Away

The "Remonstrance," a journal published quarterly by the Massachusetts association of women OPPOSED to votes for women, presents some interesting information regarding the status of the suffrage movement in the United States. Frankly opposed to votes for women, the April number of "Remonstrance" says, editorially:

"That is a hasty and unreflecting judgment which declares that woman suffrage is 'sure to come' and that it is therefore useless to contend against it.

Woman suffrage is not 'sure to come.' It can be restricted within its present limits by the energetic and concerted action of the men and women who are opposed to it. It is now on its way to defeat at the polls in several of the most important states in the union.

"From the boastfulness of the suffragists, it might be supposed that the suffrage movement is sweeping everything before it. But this is not true. The suffrage movement has not gained a foot of territory through the vote of the male electorate east of the Mississippi river. Not one of the New England states, not one of the middle states, not one of the southern states, not one of the middle western states has given full suffrage to women.

"Nor is this all. Every state east of the Mississippi in which the proposal to give the ballot to women has been submitted to the voters has defeated it by an overwhelming majority.

"What, then, is the present situation? Simply that in nine states west of the Mississippi river women have the full vote. The combined population of these nine states is less than the combined population of New York City, Chicago and Philadelphia. The combined population of seven of them is less than the population of New York City alone. Are these nine most sparsely-settled states—only three of which have a population of as many as a million each—likely to force their policy upon the other thirty-nine?

"And what is the immediate prospect? No one will deny that the east, not to mention the south, is more conservative than the west. Suppose that New York votes upon the question next year. Is it any more likely to be carried for suffrage than Ohio, which defeated it by a majority of 87,455? Suppose that the proposed suffrage amendment is submitted to the voters of New Jersey next year. Are they any more likely to adopt it than the voters of Wisconsin, who rejected it by a majority of 91,479? Suppose that the question goes to the voters of Pennsylvania next year. Is it probable that they will act upon it any more favorably than those of Michigan, who gave a majority of 96,144 against it?

"Against the rash and ill-considered declaration that woman suffrage is 'sure to come,' The Remonstrance sets this simple statement of facts and probabilities. And it bases upon them the prediction that the year 1915 is destined to witness the heaviest defeats which the suffrage movement has yet experienced."

FACTS AND FICTION.

Experiences of Albuquerque Citizens Are Easily Proven to Be Facts.

The most superficial investigation will prove that the following statement from a resident of Albuquerque is true. Read it and compare evidence from Albuquerque people with testimony of strangers living so far away you cannot investigate the facts of the case. Many more citizens of Albuquerque endorse Doan's Kidney Pills.

H. H. Schuster, 3066 S. Edith St., Albuquerque, N. M., says: "In my work it is frequently necessary to do some heavy lifting. This constant strain began to tell on me. I had sharp twinges in the small of my back. I had headaches and dizzy spells and was in bad shape. I had often heard Doan's Kidney Pills recommended and I gave them a trial. The first box strengthened my kidneys and drove away all the aches and pains. Since then, I have taken Doan's Kidney Pills when I have needed a good kidney medicine and they have never failed me."

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