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THE MIGHTY TYPEWRITER.

WE HAVE with us today the newspaper expert on war who has discovered, although the conflict with Mexico is but four days old in actual fighting, numerous mistakes which have been made by the president and his naval advisers and commanders in the handling of the situation. There are any number of these gentlemen, thoroughly versed in the science of fighting, thoroughly advised of all details of the situation, and from the depths of their office chairs quite ready to give the panting public the benefit of their wisdom and experience.

A considerable number of them told their readers yesterday and probably others are doing so today, what a horrible mistake the naval authorities made in not taking Tampico at the same time the attack on Vera Cruz was begun. Naturally these gentlemen who conceive the science of manipulating a typewriter to be mightier than the handling of a fourteen inch gun, have been over the whole situation in Mexico in person. They understand fully just how safe are the several thousand American men, women and children in the oil settlements around Tampico, and how that safety would have been added to materially by opening a gun fire on the port while the said men, women and children were still exposed to Huerta's soldiers and Villa's bandits. Undoubtedly it would have been the right thing to blow up the port and let the Americans hustle for themselves. This and other details of the situation doubtless were fully considered.

Doubtless a majority of the American people will suspend judgment upon the president's handling of the Mexican war for a few days, at least until it is fairly started. Probably the president will accept the criticism of the newspaper experts, as he does the war, as something inevitable.

KEEP IT GOING.

IN HIS annual report the chief of the fire department makes a remarkable showing. His report shows that in a year Albuquerque has suffered a net fire loss of less than $2,000. Comparison with some thirty cities in the same census class shows that this is a record without an equal. It is a record, certainly, which Albuquerque wants to maintain and which we can afford to spend money to maintain. When the new motor truck for the Highland station gets here our primary equipment for fighting fire will be good; as good as any city in the west of the same size. But we cannot afford to stop with this primary equipment.

The chief of the fire department probably more than anyone else, realizes that luck has played a prominent part in establishing our fire record. We have had but two really serious fires in the course of the year, one in the Putney wholesale house, and one of the Santa Fe shops. In both these fires absence of the frequent high winds was favorable.

Our fire department has not been put to a serious test for a long time. We can afford to be generous with equipment against the inevitable time when it will be called upon to fight a real, roaring, wind-driven blaze.

The chief wants more hose. He wants an aerial truck, and points out a number of buildings put to such use that the truck would be necessary to the saving of not only property but life. Buying fire-fighting equipment after a serious fire does not help. The fire department is one in which the city government can afford all possible liberality.

TALKS ON THRIFT.

THE Evening Herald today publishes the first of a series of brief, plainly written "Talks on Thrift," which are well worth reading. The articles will be printed from time to time as occasion offers. They are sent out by the American Bankers' association with the frank object of encouraging the business of the savings banks of the country. The object is a worthy one. There is no habit so well worth acquiring as the savings habit. The man with a small account in a savings bank, to which he adds steadily, is not only likely to be an independent man, one who is providing well for his family, and who is guarded against an evil day and against the possibility of becoming a charge against the community or his friends, but he is pretty certain to be a good citizen and a useful member of society. The more of his kind a community has the more likely that community is to enjoy solid and increasing prosperity.

The Albuquerque board of education has taken a wise step in establishing the school savings bank system here. The number of depositors during the first few weeks indicates that the system is popular with the children and with their parents. No better time and place can be found for a beginning in the savings habit than in childhood and in the schools.

The man or woman, especially the young man or woman, who will read every one of the "Talks on Thrift" will learn much to his or her advantage. They may seem very plain, commonplace talks, but they are none the less wholesome.

WAR SONGS.

AS COMPARED with other nations the United States has comparatively few "war songs" nationally adopted ballads of battle, inspired by our various national conflicts. The war of 1812 produced the "Star Spangled Banner." No song that survives to this day came from the first war with Mexico. The Civil war produced a number of stirring songs which have endured, and in the Spanish war we adopted "There's a Hot Time in the Old Town" as our national battle hymn.

Perhaps the conflict on which we are now entering may before we have finished with it prove serious enough to produce another national war song. It is not likely, however. In the first place Mexican names do not lend themselves to verse readily, and in the second place, while the job before us is one which it appears must be done and done thoroughly, it is an unpleasant job and one without much of inspiration in it. The handling of murderers like Huerta and Villa is not conducive to poetical expression. It is rather an inducement to rubber gloves and profanity.

TARIFF HELPS LEATHER TRADE.

THE new tariff is exercising a healthy and decidedly appreciable effect upon the American leather and shoe trade, the exports of which are measuring their advancement by leaps and bounds.

The exports of shoes for 1913 show a remarkable increase over those of the two immediately previous years. In 1911 the United States exported 8,542,569 pairs of shoes, valued at $14,937,527; in 1912 the exports jumped to 9,891,355 pairs, representing $17,380,634 in value, and last year we sent abroad 10,193,647 pairs, valued at $18,423,497.

The figures of the trade also show that we are manufacturing more leather into goods than our raw material can furnish, for not only have our exportations of hides and sole leather decreased, but our importations of such commodities have correspondingly increased. Thus, while the total imports of 1911 were valued at $5,897,821, those of 1912 rose to $8,521,088, and in 1913 the leather imports were worth $9,292,427. Equally marked has been the decline in the sole leather sent abroad, our exports falling from a value of nearly $11,000,000 in 1911 to $7,808,866 in 1913.

The same ratio is observed in the exports of American upper leather, which represented in 1911, 95,549,080 pounds valued at $18,206,719; in 1912, 105,896,114 pounds worth $20,163,689, and in 1913, but 96,559,548 pounds worth $17,688,101.

This showing demonstrates that the United States is able to purchase its raw material abroad, pay for its transportation to this country, work it up into manufactured goods at yielding satisfactory wages for labor and then command a market for it in foreign countries in competition with the cheap labor products of Europe.

This is but one of the many channels of trade which reflect the beneficent influence of the new tariff law of this country.

The other Pinchot—Amos—is a convert to government ownership. "Private monopoly is no more a fit subject for legalization or regulation than slavery was; abolition is the only right or logical remedy for either," he says. "There are some natural monopolies, such as railroads, telegraphs, telephones, electricity and gas plants, which must be taken over, owned and operated by the people."

Frank A. Munsey reports that with chisel, crowbar and dynamite he has liberated the magazine that bears his name from conventionality. "Now we are having real fun," he says. "doing things as we like and as free mortals. I myself have been primarily responsible for the magazine all the while but working through others and turning the work off on others, I did not and could not get so close to it as I am now. Moreover, a man representing another cannot do stunts and take chances with that other man's property as he can with his own. The owner of a periodical can experiment to his heart's content."

SOLOS
by the Second Fiddle.

BEWARE of the Greeks bearing gifts. And from all reports General Villa has won a Greek coal miner shadowed.

—o—

CARRANZA appears to have put himself between the devil and the deep, blue sea, all right.

—o—

CHILD PSYCHOLOGIST advocates giving child an allowance as soon as it's five years old. Movement will get strong support from ice cream cone man.

—o—

DIVIDED WE FIGHT; United we fall.—(Signed). The Bandits.

—o—

SENATOR BORAH'S speech in the senate is enough to bore a Hague peace delegate to tears.

—o—

"CARRANZA backs up Huerta."—Headline. Might say that will require considerable backing. Unless they both back up.

—o—

GOVERNOR HUNT has the right spirit. He says lend him a few discarded army rifles and he'll take care of the Arizona border.

—o—

THERE ARE enough former rough riders right here in New Mexico now out of a job to make a pretty good regiment.

—o—

"INCIDENTALLY although they like a soft job in time of peace, those same rough riders will eat a keg of nails in time of war, and thrive on the diet.

—o—

TWELVE HUNDRED Mexicans face sixty United States troops on the California border. But the sixty are not worrying.

—o—

THINK of the opportunity this situation offers to develop another T. Roosevelt.

—o—

AND TEDDY a thousand miles away.

—o—

SUPPOSE YOU were getting out an afternoon newspaper and the wires all went down right in the middle of the afternoon, with a war under way. What would you say?

—o—

WE ARE GLAD to answer questions about the war, but the gent who called us up yesterday to ask how many men enlisted from Texas in the last war with Mexico had us going.

—o—

WE REFERRED HIM to Governor Colquitt.

—o—

ANOTHER PARTY called up up to know if it were true that El Paso citizens were armed. We told him to call up Mayor Kelley.

—o—

WONDER if Major William Henry Harrison Llewellyn has enlisted yet?

—o—

THE MAJOR fights better with an axe than the average Mexican armed with a gatling gun.

—o—

SECRETARY BRYAN might have passed Mrs. Villa about her husband's wildcreabouts.

—o—

ASTRONOMERS are in a bitter argument as to whether or not there are any toll exemptions on the canals of Mars.

—o—

SOME CONTEND the English foreign office has a treaty under negotiation.

—o—

H. G. Wells is handling the new divorces.

—o—

J. PENSON POMAKER, who once occupied a prominent position in the United States senate, has announced his candidacy for the senate. And in Ohio these days the slogan is "watch your as a head hot it."

—o—

J. E. was some pumpkins in his day. But even a pumpkin won't last forever.

—o—

"WHAT IS an Indian?" is a pending question before the United States supreme court. It all depends on how closely you have to associate with him.

—o—

WITH THE ARMY going into Mexico for the summer, it's up to some patriotic American doctor to find a vaccine for prickly heat.

—o—

WE NOTE that Mr. Bryan still considers the situation hopeful.

—o—

THE HOPE in Mr. Bryan's ample chest has the eternal spring looked like a leaking hydrant.

—o—

VILLA SAYS "Teach the Gringos a lesson." From an unlettered bandit to a teacher in one short year.

The Flag That Mexico Shall Respect

(From the Los Angeles Times).

THE FLAG that Mexico shall respect will be the same flag under whose protection Cuba threw off a tyrannous yoke, under whose inspiration Admiral Perry won a victory unparalleled in naval warfare, under whose friendship the North and the South, after four years of bloody strife, became again a united commonwealth, under whose influence—with God's blessing — the work of commerce and the spread of Christianity shall go on and on through centuries of human harmony and good will. But harmony with honor and good will reciprocated.

The flag that Mexico shall respect is the flag that every civilized nation has saluted in friendship, to whose honor the guns of Great Britain, or Germany, of France, of Japan have thundered a vociferous welcome, and whose ships dipped their own national ensigns. The flag that Tampico shall salute has in its turn saluted the flags of all the world, but has never been lowered before the veiled threats of open hostility of any power on earth.

Behind the flag that Mexico shall respect stand a hundred million peace-loving citizens, not aggressive, not seeking foreign conquest, not desiring military glory, but demanding at any sacrifice, justice between man and man, between city and city, between community and community, between nation and nation. In the interest of humanity, in the interest of fair play, in the interest of eternal justice, these hundred million people will use the power with which God has blessed them, through the offices of reasonableness and persuasion, as far as possible, and when these fail, through the might of the stronger arm.

The flag that Mexico shall respect is a flag of peace. It demands the same consideration from the most powerful of modern empires that it is willing to concede to the smallest of modern states, and the same respect from the weakest nation it is ready to show to the strongest of principalities. It exacts the same treatment from all that it is ready to show to all.

But its honor and its dignity shall be maintained whatever the cost, however great the issue, however trifling the incident. We believe, we trust, we hope that Mexico will see the folly of her present course, will learn the "Great White Colossus" is anxious only for the moral and material welfare of a sister republic, and will attribute the wonderful forebearance shown by her powerful neighbor to its true cause, the strength of a righteous republic.

Widely Used.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is one of the most widely known medicines in the market. It is as popular in Canada, Australia and South Africa as at home. This is because it "makes good." You can always depend upon it when you have a cough or cold. For sale by all druggists.

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Great Trials of History

TRIAL OF JOHN LINDSAY CRAWFORD

WHEN George Lindsay Crawford of the twenty-second earl of Crawford, died in 1913, he had no children and his vast estates descended to his sister, Lady Crawford. But the earl had not been long dead, before various claims were advanced to the peerage, one of them being preferred by a person of the name of John Crawford, who came from Longshaun, in the north of Ireland. This was in January, 1869. He claimed to be a descendant of the Hon. James Lindsay Crawford, a younger son of the family, who had taken refuge in Ireland from the persecutions of 1685-1689.

The claimant was clever enough, after arriving at Ayr, to not make his mission known until he had secured a considerable amount of information respecting the family history. From Ayr he proceeded to visit Kilburnie castle, once the residence of the great knightly family of Crawford. Here he obtained some valuable papers which he found in an outhouse, included among them letters written by James Lindsay Crawford, whose descendant he pretended to be.

John appropriated these papers and produced them when the opportune moment came. His story and what evidence he had gathered together made an impression on the people in and about the village, and through promises of what he would do when he had secured the estates he was able to raise considerable money.

In due time he pretended to the Crawford peerage instituted judicial proceedings. His adversaries brought forward some very feasible parole evidence, but they mainly rested their case upon the documents which had been discovered in the old cabinet at Kilburnie. These letters, when originally discovered, had been written on the first and third pages, but in the interim the second pages had been filled up in an exact imitation of the old hand with matter skilfully contrived to support the pretensions of the newcomer.

The forgery was discovered and a charge was brought against the claimant, and he and his chief abettor, James Bradley, were both brought to trial before the high court of judiciary in February, 1812, and were sentenced to fourteen years transportation. The claimant was shipped off to Botany bay, and arrived in New South Wales in 1813. During his residence there he contrived to ingratiate himself with Macquarie, the governor of the island, and was able to have part of his punishment remitted, and he returned to England in 1820.

John immediately recommenced proceedings for the recovery of the Crawford honors, and, as his unexpected return seemed to imply that he had been unjustly transported, his friends took encouragement from this circumstance and again came forward with subscriptions and advances. Many noblemen and gentlemen believed him to be injured and contributed liberally to his support, and to the cost of the proceedings which he had begun.

At last the case came before the lords committee of privileges to which it had been referred by the king. Lord Brougham was counsel in the cause, and he publicly expressed his opinion that it was well founded. Many of the claimant's adherents however, were deterred from proceeding further in the matter by the unfavorable report of two trustworthy commissioners, who had been appointed to investigate the affair in Scotland. On the other hand Sir Nugent Bell, Mr. William Kaye, and Sir Frederick Pollock, with a host of eminent legal authorities predicted certain success.

Thus supported, the pretender assumed the role of earl of Crawford and actually voted as earl at an election of Scotch peers at Holyrood. Unfortunately for all parties, the claimant died before a decision could be given, either for or against him. His son, however, inheriting his father's pretensions, and also apparently his faculty for raising money, contrived to find supporters and continued the case.

Maintaining his father's truthfulness, he declared that his ancestor, the Hon. James Lindsay Crawford, had settled in Ireland, and that he had died there between 1785 and 1790, leaving a family of which he was the chief representative. On the other hand, Lord Glasgow, who had succeeded by this time to the estates, insisted that the scion of the family who was supposed to have gone to Ireland, and from whom the pretender traced his descent, had in reality died in London in 1745. It was finally proved that a record of this death remained in London, and the decision of the house of lords was "that from the facts now before us, we are satisfied that any further inquiry is hopeless and unnecessary."

This opinion was given in 1839 and since that time no further steps have been taken to advance the claim.

Talks on Thrift

INTEREST, THE MAGIC MULTIPLIER.

"My first bank account was $3.20 at the age of nine. I have saved ever since. I would be just as unhappy in not saving money every month as I would be in losing my chance for three meals a day. In fact, I should eat only two meals a day if it came to that deprivation to save money." Wm. R. Compton, St. Louis.

Events of the year 1894 are yet fresh in the minds of many who are still young.

If you had saved from that time $3 a week at 4 per cent compound interest, you could now enjoy an income equal to $6 a week and still keep your principal intact.

For all-around productiveness and safety the owner of a modest sum of money can find few, if any, investments equivalent to a savings bank account. An instance at Lowell, Mass., demonstrates the truth of the statement.

On September 18, 1858 some person deposited $100 in the bank and on July 16, 1859, another $100. These are the only deposits ever made. On October 17, 1898, the account let alone for 40 years, had grown, through interest, to $1,400.

The depositor then drew $100 and a week later $200 more. He thus took out twice as much as he ever put in and still had $1,000 on deposit to his credit.

This sum was allowed to remain and by November of 1911 it had become $1,592. In June of 1912 the account was finally closed and the amount drawn was $1,624. The depositor had put in only $300, but he received back and nearly $1,900 more.

His money always was ready for him. It could any day be paid in full. It was at work for its owner day and night, month after month, year upon year, and growing for nearly two generations. Without risk worth mentioning it had multiplied itself over nine times. The rate of increase at first was slow, but in the end nothing grows much faster than interest compounded.

Another interesting case was that of a real estate deal in New York state recently which involved the satisfaction of a mortgage that had run for 51 years without any payment except for interest. The mortgage was given for $1,000 in 1863. For thirty-three years interest was paid at the rate of seven per cent, and for the past 18 years the rate was six per cent. The total interest paid on the mortgage was $2,290 and the principal of $1,000 was still due. Nearly three and a half times the principal was paid and that too without reducing the original debt. The moral is obvious. Save your money and become a lender.

T. D. MacGREGOR.

WELL KNOWN MINE OPERATOR KILLED NEAR SILVER CITY

Hurley, N. M., April 24.—George Eckert, well known as a mining operator in southwestern New Mexico, and a resident of Hurley, died in a hospital at Silver City, following injuries received in a mine at Pinos Altos.

The dead man, with a partner, recently "struck it rich" by locating an old, abandoned claim that showed gold ore values as high as $5,000 per ton.

Miss Pearl Eckert, a teacher in the local public schools, was called to Silver City when her father's condition became critical and had scarcely reached her destination when advised of his death.

The body was shipped to the former home of the Eckerts in Louisiana, where burial will take place.

Rheumatism

Remarkable Home Cure Given by One Who Had It—He Wants Every Sufferer to Benefit.

Send No Money—Just Your Address.

Years of awful suffering and misery have taught this man, Mark H. Jackson of Syracuse, New York, how terrible an enemy to human happiness rheumatism is, and have given him sympathy with all unfortunates who are within its grasp. He wants every rheumatic victim to know how he was cured. Read what he says:

"I Had Sharp Pains Like Lightning Flashes Shooting Through My Joints."

"In the spring of 1903 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today. MARK H. JACKSON, No. 241 Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement genuine.—Pub.

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