The Evening Herald.

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GET DOWN TO BUSINESS.

FURTHER fussing over the matter of the mayor's powers of appointment, and further straining of the relations between the mayor and the city council, can do nothing but harm to Albuquerque. Those men who are seeking to urge the mayor to further activity along the appointment line, while the question of his powers is before the courts, are giving the mayor wrong advice for his own best interests and the best interests of the city.

The mayor may not care for the present city attorney. It is not surprising that he should desire an official in that capacity who is in complete harmony with him. Had he proceeded along different lines there is no doubt the council would have been perfectly willing to concede him this appointment without contest. The mayor created the situation and he and his friends can gain nothing by further protest against it.

The mayor has expressed a desire to get down to administrative business. There is not the slightest doubt that the council is ready to meet him two-thirds of the way in this. That is what the people want. Get down to business, and in a very short time everyone will have forgotten that there ever was any difference of opinion and we will be back on our former efficient, result-getting basis.

The city hall needs completing. The city is paying high rent for unsuitable quarters for fire department, police station and offices. Financing the completion of the city hall is a matter which should be attended to at once. When that is done there is a lot of other work quite as important. There is no lack of work to do. If the mayor and his advisers will wade in and do it, they will have found the quickest remedy, and the surest, for the unfortunate difficulties of the past three weeks; and they will find a united city government and a united Albuquerque.

RIGHT HERE AT HOME.

WE FEEL like growing peevish with Judge R. S. Robey. Here he has got up his sleeve for nobody knows how long a set of remedies for all our national ills which are guaranteed to steady the ship of state for fifty years to come. He says not a word about his possession of the panacea, and it is only by chance that we find it in the Philadelphia North-American. True, Pennsylvania has evils like Pittsburgh and Penrose which are not common to the rest of the country. But we feel we are entitled to first chance at the creative statesmanship of our fellow citizens. However, it is better second-hand than not at all. Here it is as clipped from the North American:

To the Editor of the North American:

I offer the following suggestions in solution of some of the vexing questions now before the people:

1. Where a tariff is necessary keep it good and high. This is to save our own markets, our own manufacturing and our own standard of living, for our own people.

2. Then put everything not needing a tariff on the free list, or reciprocity list. This to help reduce the high cost of living.

3. Next, create an interstate industrial commission, like unto the interstate commerce commission, and give it ample control and regulatory powers.

4. Let this new commission, after full evidence taken for such purpose, fix reasonable maximum and minimum sale prices, freight to be added, for the interstate sale of all trust-controlled and tariff-protected commodities, or even for all commodities that are sold interstate, but let it have power on cause shown to permit sales at particular times and places for less than the minimum price.

5. Let this industrial commission also have complete power and control over the issuance of securities by industrial concerns. This to prevent the "watering" of stocks, and the necessity for earning dividends on such "water."

6. Let the interstate commerce commission be given similar power and control over the issuance of railroad and other cognate securities, to prevent the "watering" of those stocks and also prevent the earning of unnecessary dividends and the imposing of illegal overhead charges on the public.

7. Then give both of these great commissions full power, after taking evidence for that purpose, to fix minimum wage scales in all departments of all the great industries. This should be done, even if the constitution has to be amended to permit it, for it and other necessary things might be done through refusing interstate shipments to concerns not complying.

These few ideas, if properly embodied in carefully phrased law, ought to steady our ship of state for half a century to come, because: Fixing prices will protect consumers against extortion; will permit and protect wide and general competition and will prevent the commercial cannibalism of small merchants and traders.

It will also stop combining and trustifying at the point where economy as to size ceases.

It will force owners and manufacturers to deal as much as possible with consumers directly, and will force all producers to promote efficiency and eliminate waste in an effort to save as much of the permitted profit as possible for themselves.

Useless middlemen will be then forced into food-producing callings, and thus further reduce the cost of living.

There will, of course, still be some competition as to prices between the limits fixed, but on the whole prices will be stable. The pure food and other laws will continue to protect consumers as to measure, weight and quality of all commodities.

R. S. ROBEY.

Albuquerque, N. M., April 14.

GIVE 'EM HELL BROWN.

JOHN BROWN, of Pennsylvania, international organizer of the United Mine Workers of America, is a plain man; he says he's a "man of the people," and that he resents the title of "General" conferred upon him by the newspaper boys in the anarchy zone of Colorado.

"Don't call me 'General,'" says John Brown; "it makes me sore."

John Brown, director, if you please, of the three thousand armed strikers, now held in check by the strong arm of the United States, is no stickler for forms. When Major Holbrook, U. S. A., arrived on the scene last week, Brown waived the formalities and went to call on the major in the latter's car, without even waiting for an invitation.

Plain John Brown is big and husky. He stands six feet four in his stocking feet and wears a red bandana around his neck. Also he is no fool. There are brains of a sort above the red bandana. Brown is perfectly willing to give up all the arms held by the strikers which have not been safely cached in holes along the trail of the lonesome pinon. John Brown succeeded in "stalling" the U. S. until what had looked to frightened women and children like enough equipment to outfit the standing army dwindled into a little pile of miscellaneous and antiquated shooting irons, an innocent collection.

Strangely like one of the dominating figures in the French revolution is plain John Brown. Huge and rough and a born leader of the mob. While he resents the title "General" it is said that he is not averse to the "Give 'Em Hell" prefix which has been his for some time.

An interesting personality, surely; and a sinister.

THE IDEAL FIGURE.

THEY certainly do order these things differently in France. In ancient Greece the artists took their models as they found them in actual life, and over different pedestals which, however, were not much different from actual human beings about them, and in recent times Dr. Sargent of Harvard, McKenzie of the University of Pennsylvania, and others have built up typical perfect specimens, male and female, and have even found them in living actualities in American college circles.

But that is not the French way. Over there they invent a style of attire, a la the "Mikado;" the figure must fit the crime or corset, not the corset the figure. Indeed, so exigent have the demands of the costumers become, that it is now announced that the Institute of France has set up a competition for artists and sculptors in the interest of an "ideal female figure adapted to modern fashions."

Of course, they will find it; some one will win the first, second or third prizes, and once more the very mobile anatomy of the fashionables will be molded to meet the narrow necessities of new costumes. This ideal may be a thing of grace, or may not, but the method of developing it is characteristically French.

Turn About.

"One of our prominent musical comedy producers declared that he will not require any actress to wear a costume which could not appear in a drawing-room."

"Dame Fashion ought to return the compliment and not require any society woman to wear a costume which would not be allowed on the stage."

For regular action of the bowels; easy, natural, relief of constipation, try Doan's Regulets. 25c at all stores.

SOLOS by the Second Fiddle.

THE A. B. C. Mediators have decided to mediate without Carranza, the principle laid down in this case being that Carranza wouldn't sit in.

—o—

MAJOR HOLBROOK deserves a medal for gallantry in action. He delivered a speech about the American flag to Greeks, Huns, Albanians, Montenegrins, Russians, Turks and a scattering of Ethiopians from the woodpile, and up to this hour has not been assassinated.

—o—

STRIKERS were warned especially not to hide their shooting irons in the hills. We will now see who is the more influential. "Give 'em hell" Brown, or the United States government.

—o—

COLORADO legislature wants governor to extend scope of session. It does look as if these gentlemen had a man's size job on their hands as it is.

—o—

SAFETY FIRST includes telling the truth first off, then you won't stub your toe later on.

—o—

THE PRESIDENT doubtless feels that he has safely weathered another crisis.

—o—

TO SAY NOTHING of the secretary of the treasury.

—o—

THE WHITE HOUSE wedding was a quiet affair, receiving only 3,467 words in six thousand nine hundred and forty-two daily newspapers; with one-column boiler plate in 14,000 weeklies.

—o—

THE OTHER FEDERAL gunboat ran aground on an unchartered island. When it comes to hunting trouble, Huerta wins.

—o—

ONLY TEN miles of rough road between here and Los Angeles. We know where one mile is. Central avenue, from Sixth to the court house.

—o—

THE OTHER nine miles are on the approach to the Barelas bridge.

—o—

LIFE in the capital city of New Mexico is getting strenuous. Policemen are required to beat it.

—o—

NEXT THING we know Santa Fe'll have a traffic officer at the corner of San Francisco street and the Plaza.

—o—

THIS as a precaution against running your automobile through the front of Jake Levy's soda fountain.

—o—

THE ABOVE is not contempt of court.

—o—

ALTHOUGH the court is in town today.

—o—

IF YOU SEE a gent in a red cap spinning around and around anytime this evening, do not call the police. Telephone Ruben Perry. It's one of his brothers.

—o—

NORDICA'S husband has been poached for wasting the Yerkes fortune. This is unjust discrimination. Quite a number have taken turns at the job.

—o—

NINETY per cent of eighth grade graduates this year are girls. Still the politicos try to delude themselves with the belief that there's no feminist movement in New Mexico.

—o—

UP AT ROY they gave an amateur play for State Education Boss Alvin White. Some men get theirs on earth.

—o—

FRANK STAPLIN announces the second Santa Fe daily is about to start. Spending money with some men is not an art; it's a gift.

—o—

MADAME NORDICA is dangerously ill at Java. There's a reason.

—o—

ACCORDING to Bill Stone, Senator Lippitt just fits Rhode Island.

—o—

BOURKE COCHRAN accuses District Attorney Whitman of talking for the newspapers.

—o—

SCIENTISTS now claim human speech has existed for a million years. Demonstrated by fossil remains in the Congressional Record.

—o—

YOUR Mexican may not be civilized, but he knows the etiquette of war. General Maas has agreed not to retake Vera Cruz until the Armistice is officially declared off.

—o—

Degenerate Days.

The good old days in the west, when one man was as good as another if he did not get caught, are gradually slipping away as civilization advances. The man of 30 or 40 years ago who lived in the open, morally and physically, is being replaced by the fellow who sends to St. Louis and buys twelve full quarts for eight dollars, express prepaid, drinks it all by his lonesome, and makes prohibition speeches.—Ft. Sumner Review.

—o—

The Horrors of War.

Four sections of soldiers from California passed through Belen last Monday on their way to El Paso.—Belen Tribune.

—o—

The Call of Duty.

We trust the situation will not become so serious that we will have to give up our teacher, Prof. Bieler. He belongs to the militia and would not be surprised to have to lay down his "strap," pick up his rifle and march away at any minute's warning.—Shilo Item in Clovis News.

"Doan's Ointment cured me of eczema that had annoyed me for a long time. The result was lasting."—Hon. S. W. Matthews, Commissioner Labor Statistics, August, Me.

Great Trials of History

TRIAL OF ALICE LISLE.

ALICE LISLE, an English woman of gentle birth, was arrested, tried, convicted and executed for treason against the state, and this judicial murder has always been considered as one of the greatest blots on English court records. There was no evidence that she was aware that she was harboring traitors when John Hicks, a dissenting minister, and Dunne and Nelthrop, others of Monmouths supporters, applied to her for protection.

Monmouth's rebellion occurred during the middle of 1685. At the time Alice Lisle was in London, but returning to her home at Moyles Court, on July 26, she received a message from Hicks asking her to shelter him and two companions. Mrs. Lisle knew Hicks as a dissenting minister, and at her trial she claimed that she had assisted him for illegal preaching or for some other offense committed in his ministerial capacity.

A few days later the trio arrived at Moyles court. Their whereabouts was at once disclosed by a spying villager to Colonel Penruddock, who the next day arrived with a body of troops and placed Mrs. Lisle and her guests under arrest.

The trial of Mrs. Lisle was begun on August 27, 1685, before Judge Jeffreys at Winchester. No evidence respecting Hicks' offenses was admitted, and no proof was forthcoming that Mrs. Lisle had any ground to suspect Hicks of disloyalty or that she had displayed any interest in the Monmouth insurrection.

Mrs. Lisle made a telling speech in her own defense. The jury declared themselves reluctant to convict her, but Jeffreys overruled their scruples, and she was found guilty. The sentence pronounced upon her was that she be burned alive. Pressure was, however, applied and the day of execution was set for September 2.

Lady Lisle petitioned James II to grant her a further reprieve of four days, and to order the suostitution of beheading for burning. The first request was refused, but the second was granted. Mrs. Lisle was accordingly beheaded in the market place of Winchester and her body was restored to her friends for burial.

Judge Jeffreys was one of the most odious judges who ever administered justice in an English court. He had no regard for the law. In Alice Lisle's case, she could not, according to the doctrine laid down by the highest authority, be convicted until after the conviction of the rebels whom she had harbored. But Judge Jeffreys disregarded this law, and she was sent to the bar before either Hicks or Nelthrop had been tried.

It was not an easy matter to obtain a verdict for the crown, in spite of the fact that the witnesses prevaricated. The jury, consisting of the principal gentlemen of Hampshire, shrank from the thought of sending a fellow creature to the stake for conduct which seemed deserving rather of praise than of blame.

When the trial was over and the fate of the woman was known, this excess of barbarity moved the pity and indignation even of the most devoted to the crown. The clergy of Winchester cathedral remonstrated with the chief justice who, brutal as he was, was not mad enough to risk a quarrel on such a subject with a body so much respected by the tory party.

Not only the clergy and others high in favor at the court, but ladies of high rank interceded for the unfortunate prisoner. Feversham, whose recent victory had increased his influence at court, and who, it is said, had been bribed to take the compassionate side, spoke in her favor. Chedenron, the king's brother-in-law, pleaded her cause. But all was vain. The utmost that could be obtained was that her sentence should be commuted from burning to beheading.

On the scaffold Mrs. Lisle gave a paper to the sheriff, denying her guilt. The attainder was finally reversed by a private act of parliament in 1689, at the request of Mrs. Lisle's two daughters, on the ground that "the verdict was injuriously extorted and procured by the menaces and violences and other illegal practices" of Jeffreys.

Talks on Thrift

A STRAIN ON CAPITAL.

"No one is economically useful unless he saves a portion of his income for the benefit of industry."—Lawrence M. Symmes.

It is rather an interesting commentary on things as they are that in New York City personal income taxes aggregating $20,000,000 were being reported while at the same time there were heard the mutterings of an army of unemployed said to number upwards of 200,000 men.

New York is the head and center of extravagance in this country. All other cities follow its lead and the smaller communities imitate the larger centers as far as they can. As it is all over the United States so it is all over the civilized world—a great strain is being put upon capital by a widespread extravagance which is behind all local causes advanced to explain conditions resulting in the unemployment of thousands.

As a prominent economist says: "Without war and calamity the world's capital might have withstood the other extravagances of the day. On the other hand, without personal extravagance, the cost of unavoidable misfortune might have passed unnoticed. Both have occurred, however, and the question arises—is it not just possible that the strain has been greater than capital could bear? It is not reasonable to assume that prosperity cannot return in full measure until the damage is repaired? May we not expect enterprise to wait until the effect of conservation of all kinds begins to be felt?"

The manager of a large cafe in New York City is reported to have estimated that New York on New Year's eve spends $2,500,000 in suppers, theaters, cabs, saloons, tips to waiters, etc. One-fifth of that sum would build many an industry. Suppose 200,000 individuals who have spent in any of the larger cities $500 annually in tips, cabs, theater ticket commissions, etc., should deposit that money in the banks and thus turn it into legitimate enterprises, there would be $100,000,000 to help make prosperity and keep it.

While it is true that women, as a rule, are more inclined to be thrifty than men, yet it can be said, without lack of gallantry to the fair sex, that many women are almost totally lacking in the thrift instinct.

In some cases the wife is the out-and-out extravagant member of the matrimonial partnership.

To any suggestion from the mere man who supports the household regarding the wisdom of building up a reserve fund in a savings bank account, she never listens patiently.

Possibly her retort on such occasions is:

"Make more money and then perhaps we can save some."

That is splendid advice, to be sure, but suppose the good husband has about reached the limit of his earning capacity? Suppose he or some other member of the family should have an expensive illness? Do not these possibilities show the folly of putting off all saving until earnings increase, if they ever do increase?

Observation and experience alike point unerringly to the conclusion that the desire and willingness to save something must precede the actual accomplishment of that purpose, be the annual income $500 or $5,000, and that the experience of the person who puts off saving is likely to be that of the procrastinating sinner to whom are addressed the words of the old hymn:

"If you tarry till you're better,
You will never come at all."

And besides, what a resource is money in the bank! How compound interest adds to income! And how much better and more effectively a man works when his mind is free from worry over the present and anxiety for the future!

Money saved and put away safely in the bank is a worry-killer and a gloom-dispeller, while commonsense thrift, in the long run, brings greater happiness than extravagance ever can.

T. D. MacGREGOR.

New Books at the Public Library

THE WHITE SAPPHIRE, by L. P. Hartman—At a house party in the Berkshires, Montgomery Poole, one of the guests with a taste for deductive reasoning, has a chance to play amateur detective. One morning it is discovered that the safe has been opened during the night and that from Evelyn Winthrop's jewel box, containing a ruby and a number of diamonds, the ruby alone has been stolen. Jack Winthrop, her adopted brother, and her cousin refuse to take the theft seriously, for the idea had been jokingly broached among the circle that it would be amusing to try out Poole's detective powers. Evelyn, however, who has discovered the ruby in Jack's pocket, and knowing that he was in need of money, suffers keenly from her suspicion of his honesty. Poole falls in love with Evelyn. She pretends to help him in order to divert his suspicion from Jack. Modern scientific discoveries play an important part in the unraveling of the mystery.

THE TINDER BOX, by M. T. Daviess—Here is a tale of a southern belle, who returns to her ancestral home and tries out some of her new theories touching woman's rights and privileges. An intellectual friend has urged her to propose marriage to the man she loves, and Evelina promises. Since in Glendale that old-fashioned feeling rules that woman is made to be protected and supported and made love to by man, Evelina's theories seem revolutionary. The author sets and makes the reader see all the humor of such a situation.

THE ENGLISH NOVEL, by G. Saintsbury—In this delightfully readable volume Professor Saintsbury traces the rise of the novel—first as a branch of the romance—and later as a new world of its own; from the earliest glimmerings in Malory up to the middle of the nineteenth century, when it had received is maturity at the hands of Thackeray, Dickens, Scott and Austen.

THE MAKING OF ORATION, by C. M. Brink—Oratory is influential; orators are leaders, and always the living voice has charm and power which affect the heart, persuade the mind, and incite. This volume is the outgrowth of twenty years' experience in teaching rhetoric and training speakers. It deals in the main with the logic and composition of the oration, telling how to gather, arrange and plan the material, and presents the fundamental methods on which success must be based. The aim of the book is practical and schools, colleges, debating societies and all who wish to excel in speaking will find it of value.

CHANCE, by Joseph Conrad — A romantic story in a vein that is new for Conrad, but in a manner that is old——old with all his marvelous skill in piecing together the fears, the joys, the hopes, that make his people stride through the printed page human and alive. Marlow is here again, and he tells the story of Flora, daughter of "The Great De Barral" and the sea captain who loved and married her.

FORTUNATE YOUTH, by William Locke—In this story Paul Kelworthy, one time of Bridge street, Bludson, plays the part of the herd-boy who marries the princess. As a little boy he runs a race at a Sunday school picnic, loses it, but attracts the attention of a visitor, a pretty girl, who calls him in his hearing, a fairy prince and gives him a cornelian heart as a talisman. Thereafter his belief in his own partifular birth and high destiny never wavers. At thirteen he runs away from his squalid home in search of his heritage. Barney Bill, a wayside peddler, helps him on his way. Jane, proves his second friend an aristocratic political family adopts him as a private secretary and protege, and a princess gives him her love. All the gods conspire in his favor, and even the disclosure of his parentage, when it comes, cannot crush him. He is the fortunate youth to the end.

Juvenile Books.

Five Yards to Go, by H. Williams.
The Young Sharpshooter, by E. T. Tomlinson.
A Scout of Today, by Isabel Hornibrook.
Jack, the Young Cowboy, by G. B. Grinnell.

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