The Evening Herald.

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A HIGH OFFICE.

BAITING and ridiculing our state legislatures has become a habit with the American people. We have all heard the well worn story of the Illinois man who, asked about the legislature of his home state, replied that it was the best that money could buy. It is one of many threadbare legislative jokes which we have made. We hear a great deal of the bad legislation and bad conduct of our legislatures. We do not hear a great deal about the good things they do. We are likely to overlook the fact that most of the big public men of this nation, through all its history, had the beginnings of their public careers in service in the state legislatures.

We have had some very bad legislatures in New Mexico. Many of the sessions have had more of opera bouffe in the proceedings than of serious business. But that is no reason why we should continue to have bad legislatures. It is no reason why a "good" man, a man of high purpose and ideals and patriotism, should hesitate to undertake legislative duty. We have heard it said many times that it is difficult to get "good" men to run for the legislature. In a sense it has been true in the past. It should not be true in the future. There is legislation of a vital character which New Mexico needs. The writing of that legislation into our statute books is honorable work, work which if well done will bring honor and distinction and public reward to the men who do the writing. There is not a little on our statute books which needs to be wiped out. It is equally honorable work, work of high service to the people, and work which, if well done, is bound to bring its reward.

The Democratic party has set itself to the considerable task of electing a majority of the lower house of the state legislature next November. Owing to the remarkable districting of the state it is a hard job. But it can be accomplished. By following the advice of its energetic chairman, it doubtless will be done. Mr. Paxton proposes a long campaign, a campaign of education and careful organization. He proposes the selection as legislative candidates of strong, capable, honorable men for the Democratic ticket; men in whom the people have confidence. And he and his committee will call on such men in the Democratic party throughout the state to stand for office. If these men will come forward; even if it be at temporary inconvenience or sacrifice, they will be elected. It then remains only for them to do their work well, to gain high reward from their party and from the people of the state. New Mexico is weary of its inefficient legislatures. The legislative joke has become tiresome. The time when we want to say that the state would be saving money if the legislature did not meet is past. There is likely to be less drawing of party lines in the vote for legislative candidates this fall than ever before. The party which nominates the strongest legislative candidates is likely to elect those candidates. By this is meant men of recognized standing and ability and character, men of whom it is known that they cannot be used as political tools; who will stand for right.

Such men should not hesitate to stand for the legislature. The reward to such men of public service well performed will be reasonably sure. The Democratic party has it in its power to elect a lower house composed of a majority of such men. If it does it, the party's grip upon the public affairs of this new state becomes sure for years to come.

WAS IT BLACKMAIL?

IT WAS to be expected that Colonel Roosevelt would strongly disapprove of the proposed treaty with Colombia whereby the nation should receive in cash $25,000,000 in payment for the loss of Panama. Panama was a few years ago a state in the United States of Colombia. She revolted and is now the republic of Panama. The way in which the United States of North America is supposed to have aided her to her independence has been the basis of claims against our government, which the Roosevelt administration unequivocally declared to be blackmail, which the Taft administration practically admitted were reasonable, and which the Wilson administration shows a readiness to acknowledge as just.

Col. Roosevelt's opposition arises, of course, from the perfectly correct assumption that any settlement of the Colombian claims by our government would be tantamount to saying that he connived in the Panama rebellion in such manner as to constitute the stealing of that state from Colombia.

The Panama revolution and its outcome have never been satisfactorily explained by Mr. Roosevelt. The farthest he has gone in that direction is in his statement of the means by which he acquired the canal zone—"I went down and took it." But certain facts are definitely established—as, for example, that United States warships were conveniently near Panama at the time of the rebellion; that the United States forbade Colombia sending troops within fifty miles of the rebels; that in consequence of this order the Colombian government was prevented from coping with its rebellious citizens in the state of Panama, and that after a week or ten days of unresisted rebellion the United States gave complete recognition to the revolutionists in consideration of a "deal" which gave us the canal zone. These facts are unchallenged.

Colombia has always claimed that by preventing her sending troops to quell the rebellion, and by recognizing the rebels almost immediately upon their rising, the United States had virtually robbed her of valuable territory, and that some reparation was due from us to her. This claim has always been upheld by some Americans. Colombia has, at least, made out a pretty fair case before the world. The loss of her territory was serious; we had a large part in the matter—whatever it was. And there has been a constant growth of public opinion that we ought to do the square thing.

Col. Roosevelt objects because the proposed treaty is a virtual acknowledgment that his methods were high-handed. The fruits of those methods are, of course, irrevocably his country's, and have turned out well for the country's interests in the Panama canal. Col. Roosevelt's foresight was better than his tact. "I went down there and took it"—but that is hardly a reason why he should now object to the United States paying for what he took. "Blackmail" is what Col. Roosevelt calls the money it is proposed to pay. But nations cannot blackmail nations. Colombia has been unable to do anything but present her case. A stronger nation would have attacked us with arms. If Colombia wins by sheer force of facts, it is not "blackmail," and if the United States shows a desire to deal justly with a weaker nation it is going to help us greatly in the spirit of confidence and friendship which we are trying to infuse in all the South American governments.

TURNING DOWN THE TURNPIKE.

THE last turnpike or toll road in New England, or what is believed to be the last one, has recently been abolished. This is six miles of macadam road in the towns of Peru and Winhall, Vt. For years local protests were unavailing in freeing the turnpike of its toll gates, but when the road became an important link in a popular automobile route through the Green mountains the protest brought about state action and the toll gates have now been removed and the road made free. It is only within the last four years that toll roads have been abolished in Maryland and Pennsylvania. The first American turnpike, it is said, was the famous one between Philadelphia and Lancaster, the company for which was chartered in 1792.

The turnpike builder was the first practical good roads advocate, if we exclude the Romans. He realized the value of good roads, built them and reaped a revenue therefrom. It was not until the value of good roads became obvious to all that the turnpike system was completely abolished in this country and the roads were taken charge of by the people.

It will not be many years now until the American community which tolerates a rotten road will be looked upon as fully as antiquated as the community which tolerates a toll road.

CAN IT BE DONE?

PERHAPS the most remarkable individual campaign to be made in the country this fall will be that of Al Jennings, the former outlaw, who seeks to become governor of Oklahoma. The success of such a candidacy, at first thought, would seem improbable, but stranger things have happened.

Pardoned from the penitentiary ten years ago, Jennings has made good. His life since then has been without reproach. He has won the esteem and confidence of a great many of the leading citizens of his state.

In his campaign he is warring against conditions which are said to need correction. As the evidence stands, he is intensely in earnest.

The most interesting phase of his candidacy, of course, comes with its touch of a great social problem—the re-establishment of a man who has proved to be a prisoner [illegible]

SOLOS by the Second Fiddle.

IF, AS Senator McLean predicts, our dove of peace turns into a raven the senator from Connecticut doubtless will be able to supply the croak.

—o—

DEATH of an English aviator these days attracts no more attention than the arrest of a suffragette.

—o—

HAVING furnished a possible cause bell, those war correspondents will now proceed to feed a lot of stuff that will make it ache.

—o—

BOSTON butcher has been convicted of putting sawdust in his sausage. He's mistaken his vocation. His natural business is breakfast food.

—o—

REMINDS that the New York board of health has officially defined sausage.

—o—

NEXT THING we know somebody will rise up to take the responsibility for mincemeat.

—o—

ECONOMISTS kick because we spent more money on jewelry for our wives and sweethearts last year than the Panama canal cost us. We got along without the canal for quite a spell, but we've never been able to get along without said wives and sweethearts and they've never been able to get along without jewelry from Cleopatra down.

—o—

IOWA was the leading Bull Moose state, yet it lost in population during the past year. Possibly because most of the Bull Moose were up the Amazon.

—o—

MADE of a single piece of metal, a new tool serves as a hatchet, hammer, nail puller and box chisel. It was designed for special use by the English militants.

—o—

UNCLE JOE CANNON is going to run for congress again. The statesmanship hauls is worse than tobacco.

—o—

VACATION HINT: Buy a return ticket.

—o—

THE MAYOR should also veto the permanent injunction.

—o—

FOOL Geographers who tried to put T. R. in the Doc Cook class should have remembered that T. R. invented the Doc Cook class.

—o—

O'SHAUGHNESSY has a son named Elim. Doubtless an abbreviation of eliminate.

—o—

Diplomacy Up to Date.

A. B. C.
Out Goes He.

—o—

WE ARE reliably informed, Rhoda, that the correct way to pronounce it is "mashshe," with the pedal on the vshe."

—o—

Another Illusion Smashed.

NINETY-FIVE per cent of the English walnuts are grown in California.

—o—

GREAT BRITAIN faces a deficit of 26,000,000 pounds. Result of forcible feeding of militants.

—o—

WE HAVE with us today the hick who wants to use the water in American railway stocks for a trans-continental canal.

—o—

A PROFESSOR has discovered that a swallow will eat 6,000 flies a day. The up to date lunch counter should install a tame swallow on the rim of each and every sugar bowl.

—o—

VISITOR in our midst today, after looking at the new city hall, wanted to know when the fire occurred.

—o—

WE SAW an elderly colored lady climbing on a south bound Second street car this morning. She wore a battered split straw hat and carried a twenty foot bamboo fishing pole in one hand and a tin can in the other. We'll give a free vacation trip to the Bareiss bridge to the first person giving the correct answer where she was going and what she was going to do.

—o—

AFTER seeing that, we give it up. Spring has come, no matter what the weather man sends.

—o—

JUST THINK of being rich enough to start out Saturday morning with a fishing pole and bait can for a day on the banks of the silvery Rio Grande.

—o—

IT'S a case where time has money skinned a city block.

Why Farmers Should Grow Livestock

The farmer who neglects to grow live stock on the farm, in connection with the growing crops, labors under great disadvantage. It may not be possible for all farmers to enter into live stock growing on anything like a commercial scale, but it seldom occurs that he cannot grow sufficient live stock to supply the needs of his household. This is what all farmers should do. The farmer who fails to produce his own supply of pork, bacon, meat, butter, milk, etc., is generally scantily supplied with them at some period of the year. Then besides it is a great drain on one's income to be forced to purchase these things he can so easily and cheaply produce.

Nothing can be so cheaply produced on the farm as such foods as are required to sustain live stock. It has been demonstrated that by a sane system of cropping pork can be produced on the ordinary farm for as little cost as two and a half to three cents a pound. When this actual cost of production is compared to the purchase price when the farmer is forced to buy it can readily be seen how important it becomes that the farmer grow his own bacon.

There is another phase of the question worthy of considering and it is no trifling question either. In a scheme of crop rotation inaugurated to maintain the soil's fertility live stock plays an important part. Not only is the live stock itself so important in a scheme of soil building but the crops grown for their consumption are to be considered. It has been proven that cowpeas, goober peas, soy beans and other like crops produce the very choicest pork, and that they too, are much cheaper than grain. These crops are all leguminous crops and consequently soil builders and in addition to their meat producing qualities perform the double function of producing fertile soil as well.

Statistics teach us this important fact in agriculture: that the farmer who grows live stock on his farm is the producer of the surest crops and the heaviest yield. They teach us, too, that those farms on which live stock are grown are seldom classed as worn out farms. The farmer who is progressive enough to grow live stock is generally progressive enough to utilize the live stock in the maintenance of his land's fertility. As a result the fertility of his land is kept up. He soon learns that the feeds for the maintenance of his herd could be selected with the view of building up the soil; that cowpeas, goobers and other leguminous crops when fed in proper proportions, make the very best live stock foods. These crops add fertility to the land in their making and when fed to stock produce the very finest character of manures. The stock farmer seldom overlooks the preserving of barnyard manures. In studying the values of live stock as soil builders the live stock grower becomes intensely interested in the problems of how best to profit from their keeping. He never loses sight of the fact that the opportunities of profit come not alone from the sale of the live stock but also from the food consumed.

Farmers who have given the question of soil-fertility maintenance serious consideration recognize that soil must be supplied an abundance of organic matter if the productive power of the land is to be sustained. They recognize too, that barnyard manure is one of the cheapest forms of organic matter and that its power to produce humus is unexcelled by any other agency. The growing of legumes and the application of organic matter are two potential agencies in soil maintenance. These powerful agencies are at the command of the farmer who grows live stock and utilizes the opportunities to grow feed crops which enrich the soil and supply proper food for the live stock.

Great Trials of History

IMPEACHMENT OF JUSTICE CHASE.

THE first trial of a justice of the supreme court in the United States was that of Samuel Chase, who was recognized as one of the ablest men of that body. He was a resident of Maryland and was appointed to the supreme court on January 27, 1796. The practice of adding disquisitions on current politics to charges to grand juries was then common with American judges, as it had long been in Great Britain, and after the downfall of the federal party in 1801, Chase kept up the practice with a bitterness and ability displeasing to the dominant party.

In the national house of representatives on January 5, 1804, John Randolph obtained a committee to investigate Chase's official conduct; and on their report he was impeached on November 30, 1804, and Randolph was appointed chief manager. The articles of impeachment were presented to the senate on December 7, 1804, and the trial was begun on January 2, 1805.

There were eight articles against him: 1. For arbitrary and unjust conduct in the trial of John Fries for high treason, in April, 1800, in refusing to allow his prisoner's counsel to argue various law points, and in announcing his opinion as already formed, so that the prisoner's counsel threw up the case. 2. For refusing to excuse a juror who had prejudiced the guilt of J. T. Callender in a trial under the sedition law in May, 1800, at Richmond. 3. For refusing to allow one of Callender's witnesses to testify. 4. For interrupting and annoying Callender's counsel so that they abandoned the case. 5. For arresting, instead of summoning, Callender in a case, not capital. 6. For refusing to allow Callender a postponement of his trial. 7. For urging an unwilling Delaware grand jury to find indictment under the sedition law. 8. For highly indecent and extra judicial reflections upon the government of the United States before a Maryland grand jury. The eighth article covered his real offense—the others were the fruits of the committee's zealous research into his past official life.

The defense disproved much of the matter alleged, and as to the remainder, Chase's counsel argued successfully that his conduct had been "rather a violation of the principles of politeness than of the principles of law; rather the want of decorum than the commission of a high crime and misdemeanor."

On the third, fourth and eighth articles Chase was pronounced guilty by a small majority, the largest 19 to 15, on the eighth. On the other articles the majority found him not guilty, and as a two-thirds majority was not given for any article, he was pronounced not guilty on all, March 1, 1805.

The result of the trial led to some efforts on the part of the Democratic leaders to change the tenure of the federal judges. There is no doubt that considerable of the animosity against Justice Chase was political in character, and John Randolph was one of his severest opponents. The requisite two-thirds vote required for impeachment could not be obtained, and Judge Chase was discharged by the senate on March 5, 1805.

On the first article, 10 said guilty and 24 not guilty; on the second the vote stood the same; on the third and fourth 18 said guilty and 16 not guilty; on the fifth, all said not guilty; on the sixth, 9 said guilty and 20 said not guilty; on the seventh, 10 said guilty and 24 said not guilty, and on the eighth, 19 to 15. The president then declared Chase acquitted of all charges and the impeachment court adjourned.

Chase at once resumed his seat on the bench and retained it till his death. His impeachment excited much sympathy, even among his opponents, on account of his age, his service to the country, and the purity of his judicial record. There is no doubt, however, that it did good in checking the overbearing conduct prevalent at that time on the bench. Judge Chase was better fitted for an advocate than a judge.

Samuel Chase was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In 1775-76 he anticipated this declaration by asserting that "by the God in heaven we owed no allegiance to the King of Great Britain." In 1778 he drafted an eloquent address to the people of the country, in answer to papers that had been circulated by the tories. The following incident is told of Chase shortly after he became chief justice of the general court of Maryland upon the occasion of a riot. He had caused the arrest of two popular men as the leaders, but they refused to give bail, and the sheriff was apprehensive of a rescue should he take them to prison. "Call out the posse comitatus then," said the judge. "Sir," was the reply, "no one will serve." "Summon me, then; I will take them to jail."

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