The Evening Herald.

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GO GET IT.

WITH commendable enterprise and an energy that is nothing short of astonishing, our neighbor, the ancient city of Santa Fe, has adopted the slogan "Go Get It" in connection with certain conventions and other things which Albuquerque wants. This, of course, is Santa Fe's grand American privilege and one which it is proceeding to exercise with vigor and dispatch. There is in the first place, the Republican state convention, soon to be called. Albuquerque made the first bid for this convention, but Santa Fe's Chamber of Commerce has gathered its full strength to a well directed effort to take it away from us. Albuquerque wants that convention and wants it very much; but unless our friends of the Commercial club, local Republicans and others directly interested grow exceedingly busy all at once we are not going to get it. The plum will go to Santa Fe.

We had a good roads convention corralled for this city for the coming month. It was a good convention; one which would have brought several hundred people to Albuquerque, together with a huge volume of first-class advertising. We went to sleep. Not a hand was extended to held the good roads club; so far as we know the Commercial club did not even extend an invitation. Result: With the assistance of Col. Ralph E. Twitchell, Santa Fe gets that convention and is proceeding to make a world-beater of it.

There will be a convention of the State Retail Merchants' association in Raton next month. It is another valuable convention. Have we made any effort to get it for 1915? If so the effort has been kept very quiet. But Santa Fe is after that convention in an effort which has bells on it.

There are other things Albuquerque wants and needs which our neighbor is after and very likely to get important things.

We wish our neighbor well. These few remarks are evidence of due appreciation of a new spirit in the capital city of the state; a spirit which accomplishes things and on which its people are to be congratulated.

These few remarks also are intended to emphasize the fact that desirable things generally do not come voluntarily. It is necessary to go out and get them. It is about time we did a little vigorous "go-getting." It is true that by folding our community hands we can have a nice quiet summer, while our neighbors do the work and sweat a little and get the money. Do we want it to work out that way? It is strictly up to us.

AN EXPENSIVE DEMAGOGUE.

ECONOMISTS of the house, including Representative Barchart of Indiana, chairman of the house printing committee, have been stirred by the appearance of a special edition of the Congressional Record containing information Senator La Follette of Wisconsin desired published on the question of railroad rates.

The special edition contained 263 pages, mostly printed in fine solid type, and was devoted to communications from individuals and organizations on the railroad freight rates question, inserted as "remarks" by the Wisconsin senator.

"The greatest abuse of the Congressional Record printing and franking privilege since I have been a member of this house," is the way Representative Barchart characterized the publication of the Record.

Mr. Barchart told the house that the publication as computed by the government printing office meant a total cost to the taxpayers of the country of $13,789.

"If each of the 531 senators and members of congress were to pad the Congressional Record," said Mr. Barchart, "it would cost the country $7,987,911, and to this solely could be added several more thousand dollars as the cost of the wrapping and franking necessary to get this publication out to the reading public—is all a colossal expense."

Representative Murdock of Kansas, Progressive leader, protested that Representative Barchart was out of order as he was criticizing a member of another branch of congress, but Speaker Clark overruled the objection.

Mr. Barchart insisted that the remarkable "speech" illustrated the importance of prompt action on his printing reform bill under which no senator or representative could "inflict extensions of remarks expense upon the people of more than four Congressional Record pages without a regularly adopted resolution to authorize it."

While agreeing with Mr. Barchart as to the urgent need for the enforcement of his printing bill, it is safe to say that a majority of the voters of this country would give a much more enthusiastic welcome to action in Wisconsin or elsewhere that would make it impossible for this very expensive demagogue, whose particular pouting outrage called forth the criticism, to get even his name into the Congressional Directory without a constitutional amendment.

LIFTING THE STANDARD.

"A DIRTY business" was the characterization Rt. Rev. Charles D. Williams, Episcopal bishop of Michigan, gave to the hasty marriage of transients by Detroit clergymen without the requirement of health certificates from the contracting parties or publication of the banns, in his annual address at the opening of the diocesan convention of the Episcopal church for the diocese of Michigan a few days ago.

The bishop declared that the operation of a rule requiring health certificates and publication of the banns, adopted by the Michigan diocesan convention last spring, had cut down the number of marriages one-third in such churches of that diocese as had conformed to the rule.

"A pastor in one parish who used to get $180 in wedding fees got none during the past year because he conscientiously conformed to the rule," said the bishop. "But only sixteen of the eighty-six clergy of the diocese have applied for the new blanks, so I assume that seventy are not conforming to the rule.

"The operation of the rule has absolutely cut off the hasty marriage of transients by our clergy. True, the parties have gone to ministers of other denominations, but at least the church has kept her hands clean of the dirty business and has lifted a standard in this community."

The bishop declared that he would not tolerate any lowering of this standard in the future or any step backward.

The new rule requires that each party to the marriage shall furnish the clergymen with a certificate of a reputable physician, setting forth that the party is free from any communicable disease. Publication of the banns for a stated period previous to the marriage is also required.

A SIMPLE DIVORCE LAW.

THOSE who are trying to find a remedy for the growing divorce evil in this country might study the operation of the divorce laws of Norway with some profit. In proportion to population that country has only about one-sixth the number of divorces as the other nations, notwithstanding the fact that divorce actions there are simple, easy and cheap. If both husband and wife wish to be divorced the law grants it without inquiring into their reasons. As assurance, however, that the step is not taken rashly, the law requires that a year of separation shall intervene between the application and the decree, which affords an abundance of time for both parties to the action to think it over. If but one of the parties to the marriage compact asks divorce, two years of separation must precede the decree. The services of a lawyer are not required in any particular. All the expense attached is but nominal. Ample precautions are taken to protect the rights of children and conserve their welfare.

It is expected that the special commission appointed to investigate the question of paying pensions to widows in New York will make a favorable report, and the passage of a law in accordance with the report will have a very strong backing. This may be the entering wedge for a general old-age pension scheme, although its advocates deny this. They claim the bearing of children is a service of supreme importance to the state, and yet in only extreme cases is it proposed to grant the pensions. The friends of the measure regard it as a matter of right and decency, and not a charity.

Canada has passed a law against tipping. It makes the giver of tips as guilty as the receiver, and it also provides for the punishment of the employer of a receiver of tips. It is easier to make laws than to enforce them, but Canada has a better reputation than this country has for making its laws do the work expected of them. Let us wait and see what becomes of this one.

It Happened in Boston.

"Well, Waldo," said the professor of geometry, "can you prove any of today's problems?"

"No, sir, I'm afraid I can't," said Waldo hopefully, "but I can render several of them highly probable."

SOLOS
by the Second Fiddle.

FOUR little gunboats
Sailing to and fro
May start a Balkan Bale
Around Tampico.

—o—

"FOUR DEAD MEN named Tammany Hall's ticket"—Headline. These are the known dead.

—o—

President Poincare
Is up in the air;
Nobody wants the position.
If he wants a premier
Who's always right there
He should tender T. R. the mission.

—o—

BANKER GRENFELL says his Canadian speculations would have turned out all right but for Unforeseen Circumstances. Grenfell isn't the first banker to fall before the old U. C.

—o—

CARRANZA DENIES that he's trying to sidetrack Villa. Probably true. Villa has the whole switchman's union behind him.

—o—

ANYWAY Huerta can safely concentrate his whole naval force on the Tampico blockade. All his other ports are attended to.

—o—

HARRY PIKE who was caught backing the Bingham palace is plainly no piker.

—o—

THREE HUNDRED dancing teachers are in convention in Cleveland this week. Which ought to about complete Cleveland's education.

—o—

A CONSULAR agent reports there is but one automobile in Damascus. He doesn't say whether or not the owner's house is mortgaged.

—o—

OIL FIELDS are being developed in German New Guinea. But no Guinea will ever get a cent out of 'em.

—o—

COLORADO newspapers hasten to assure the English authorities that no requisitions will be issued for Mother Jones.

—o—

A NUMBER have suggested that she might have taken Ben Lindsey with her and no newspaper would start a scandal.

—o—

DOCTORS say it isn't safe for Bill Rockefeller to testify before Joe Folk's inquiry. After Mellen the boys all agree with the doctors.

—o—

A MAGAZINE writer says the Czar goes little of his subjects. The subjects see less of the Czar and neither worries about it.

—o—

"BRITISH East Africa needs more roads."—Headline. So does American East Bernalillo county.

—o—

A NEW JERSEY bishop says the "old stock" is losing its former vigor. Depends on what kind of stock he refers to. The Jersey mosquito stock is as active as ever.

—o—

MAYBE his Grace refers to watered stock.

—o—

NEW YORK'S newest delicacy is orchid salad at $25 per plate. The vogue for ham sandwiches, however, is not waning.

—o—

THE KAISER is afraid to ride in an elevator. We feel the same way, Bill. There's that circumnavigating feeling in the geographical center of the umbellicus.

—o—

"EL IMPARCIAL" needn't worry about T. R.'s feelings. He's used to being called an undesirable citizen.

Reflections of a Pioneer.

For various ailments the doctor recommends changes in climate and scenery. In politics we will be the doctor and recommend the following for politics and politicians: In politics there are no place for weaklings, misers, and losers, and changers for the spoils, all will go down in oblivion and forgetfulness as the game is too fast and hot for any but the game, higher either in victory or defeat.

This calls to mind a story of the early days in the California gold rush of '49, an old miner pal recalls the tough type of man that California produced, and remarked, "When we were crossing the desert all the cowards and weaklings turned back and all the physical weaklings died on the road, consequently only the strong mentally and physically reached California."

This same phrase holds good in politics in the last two years this has been demonstrated and proven. There have been a few game politicians in Curry county, but they can be counted on your fingers, and they even feel sore at their gameness.

But take the cowardly politicians who hop and jump into insurgency and when their names are mentioned it is only with a grin, and "we a hard luck" and politics are no place for "the rattler." Now just think how this sounds; it is about as bad as to have it said that a soldier threw his gun away and took to the high grass, and there is now a standing reward of $30 for his arrest anywhere in the United States by Uncle Sam, for he is a deserter.

If you are in any of the above classes DON'T get into politics. If you are in any of the above and go to the other side of the United States and take up a peaceable life, such as trapping, fishing, raising chickens, or tending a cemetery and have company with the balance of the dead ones and possibly in due course of time you may be able to look the world in the face, and not be afraid to look up for fear some one from your old town that knew your political record will turn up and remind you of how poor a politician you were in New Mexico.—St. Vrain Journal.

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Great Trials of History

TRIAL OF VALLANDIGHAM.

THE radical ideas of Clement Laird Vallandigham brought him into a great amount of prominence during the Civil war, which finally ended in his arrest. During the early part of the war he served as a member of congress from Ohio, and shortly became conspicuous on account of his bold utterances against the acts of the administration, and on December 5, 1862, he offered a series of resolutions in the house of representatives, in which he declared that, as the war was originally waged for the purpose of defending and maintaining the supremacy of the constitution and the preservation of the Union, whoever should attempt to pervert the war to a war of subjugation, or for overthrowing or interfering with the rights of the state, and to abolish slavery, would be guilty of a crime against the constitution of the Union."

After his term in congress expired he returned to Ohio and began the attacking of the administration. Gen. A. E. Burnside, then commanding the department of the Ohio, regarded his conduct as treasonable, and issued an order declaring that persons within the Union lines that were found committing certain specific acts should be tried as spies and traitors.

Vallandigham defied Burnside in a reply issued on May 1, 1863, and in return the general ordered his arrest. He was taken to Cincinnati and, though he issued an appeal to his adherents, he was tried by court-martial.

The prisoner submitted no defense to the commission which, he declared, had no right to try him, but he cross-examined the witnesses. He brought out the fact (which was used in extenuation) that notwithstanding his denunciatory language he said the remedy for the evils was in the ballot box and the courts.

In analyzing the speeches of Mr. Vallandigham, Hon. Aaron F. Perry, the eminent counsel for the government, touching on his cautious reference to the government, said: "It cannot be claimed that the motive was to influence electors, because the argument does not fit that motive. It fits to insurrection and to that only."

The trial of Vallandigham began on May 6 and continued until May 16. The members of the court-martial were Brig. Gen. Potter, president, Col. Decourcey, Lieut. Col. Goodrich, Major Van Buren, Major Brown, Major Finch and Capt. Loding, with Capt. Cutts as judge advocate.

He was arrested at his home in Dayton by a company of United States soldiers sent for that purpose by General Burnside. He had his house barred and the soldiers were compelled to force their way in. He refused to plead to the charges which were read to him, and the court proceeded with the evidence. The charges were based on his Mount Vernon speech. While the trial continued he stayed at the Burnett house under a strong guard.

The commission found Mr. Vallandigham guilty and sentenced him to close confinement in a United States fort during the continuance of the war. General Burnside named Fort Warren in Boston harbor. Two days after sentence was passed Hon. George E. Pugh of his counsel applied to Judge Leavitt of the United States circuit court, for a writ of habeas corpus. The application was argued by Mr. Pugh for the prisoner and by Mr. Perry and the district attorney in behalf of General Burnside. After due consideration the application was denied by the court in an opinion that attracted wide attention.

Mr. Perry declared that the power of the president as commander-in-chief undoubtedly includes the right to arrest persons who by their acts of what he might term disloyalty impede the military operations of the government. The reputation of Mr. Leavitt as a judge gave weight to his opinion at the time, but subsequently the supreme court of the United States dissented from some of its conclusions in the case of the so-called Indiana conspirators.

President Lincoln modified the sentence of the military commission by directing that instead of being imprisoned, Mr. Vallandigham should be sent within the Confederate lines, and should not return to the United States until after the close of the war. This sentence suited the popular humor. Many who thought the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham impolitic and who believed it better to run the risk of insurrection even than to abridge the freedom of speech conceded that the president had met the difficulty happily and wisely.

Treasures of a Linen Chest

The linen chest is only second in importance to the trousseau in outfitting the bride and the really practical girl often considers it equally important, says a New York Press writer.

"I am just as particular about the sets and colors in my household as I am in my lingerie," declared one bride-to-be, as she opened a huge cedar-wood chest and spread out before her admiring girl friends a bewildering array of household linen.

"I have a set of everything, in a shade for each room of my house. Pink is my own special color. Now, aren't those dreams?"

Towels of the finest linen were daintily bordered in pink, and above each was embroidered her monogram, in pink mercerized thread. She said it would stand the test of the laundry.

Her own bath towels had the initials of her first name in a medallion design of rose pink. These had been purchased, machine embroidered, for $8 a dozen; not an extravagant price, considering quality and style. A dozen wash cloths, similarly marked, and some bewitching bath mats, in pink and white, completed this set. It is a pretty idea, this plan of individual towels, for nothing is more personal to one's self than the toilet accessories.

The shops are offering now, in not too expensive grades, a large variety of linen initialed by machine, which makes the distinctive marking of sets an easy matter for those who do not care to spend the time in hand embroidery. And as for colors, pink, blue, red, yellow and green on white are to be had in all the different articles.

Speaking of the color fad, there is a departure from the regulation white in table linen. Damask cloths, with napkins to match, are offered in charming pale shades and a wide variety of designs. These are, of course, intended for luncheon cloths and are not used for the formal dinner. Where one wishes to emphasize a color scheme they may be very tastefully used, and the up-to-date bride will do well to include in her home furnishing a table-cloth and lunch napkins in her favorite color. The delicate pinks and yellows are, perhaps, the best suited to decorative possibilities, though the pale green also lends itself to artistic treatment in connection with table trimmings.

Extremely pretty are the new tablecloths which come with a narrow flowered border. This conveys the idea of a garland of blossoms draped around the edge of the cloth. Dainty little napkins to match accompany them, and for one who likes novelties they are very attractive.

SIMPLE SUMMER Furnishings

The house furnishings in summer should be as simple as possible—this not only for the sake of appearance but that the labor of caring for them may be lightened.

Summer is the time of outdoor life, and just as much of the outdoors should be brought into the house as can be. Members of a family whose house has a porch will spend many summer hours on it, and suitable porch furnishings will add much to their comfort. But the living rooms also may be given a summery air, an atmosphere of airiness. In fact, a few changes and touches will result in giving a seasonable atmosphere to the entire dwelling.

If there is space to store such articles of furniture as are not needed for the summer, a room will have a much more airy effect with the elimination for the time being of a chair or so, or perhaps a table. Perhaps the furniture put on the porch will provide all the change necessary in this respect. At any rate, heavy hangings should be taken down and packed away, lighter hangings, appropriate to the season, taking their place if necessary. Do not be anxious about the sunlight in summer, or at any time, for that matter. By all means free the rooms in summer of small articles that are not essential for use or ornament. There almost always is an accumulation of such in the winter season.

In the matter of porch furnishings, says the Newark News, a word of warning should be spoken. There should not be too many of them, and on no account should they be of the fussy variety. Some people over furnish their porches just as they do their houses. Simplicity should be the keynote here as elsewhere. A cluttered up porch is even worse than a cluttered up room, undesirable as the latter is for a cluttered up porch advertises the house unpleasantly, while a room is not open to more or less public inspection.

There is plenty of artistic porch furniture available at moderate prices and with a little care fitting selections may be made. Anything in the nature of bric-a-brac on the porch table is objectionable. If the table is provided with a cover, it is a wise precaution to have the cover weighted. This may be done by making a double hem around the edge and filling this hem with shot; or heavy weights, such as tailors use for weighting coats and wraps, may be attached to each corner of the cover, on the under side and part way between the corners as well.

Excellent vases for porch use are those of the artistic green pottery. Get vases that stand securely; any vase that one is in doubt about should have sand or shot put in it to weight it.

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Denver, Colo.	$22.70	Detroit, Mich.	$68.15
Pueblo, Colo.	$18.95	Minneapolis, Minn.	$57.15
Washington, D. C.	$74.10	St. Paul, Minn.	$57.15
Atlanta, Ga.	$58.20	Kansas City, Mo.	$40.85
Chicago, Ills.	$57.15	St. Louis, Mo.	$51.85
Baltimore, Md.	$74.25	Atlantic City	$82.35
Boston, Mass.	$95.10	Buffalo, N. Y.	$76.45
Cincinnati, Ohio	$64.95	New York	$84.05
Toledo, Ohio	$68.15	Niagara Falls	$76.85
Pittsburg, Pa.	$74.25	Philadelphia, Pa.	$79.55
		Ogden, Utah	$42.60

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