## The Evening Herald.

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### GET A DEED.

WHY it is necessary to send a committee of business men to the city council with a demand that the council attend to a plain matter of business, obviously to the city's best interests, is not explained. It is not explained why the previous city council, and, for that matter, the one before that neglected to comply with the requirement of the government land office, so that the city might get a deed, or patent, to the 640 acres of land on the mesa, practically given to us by a special act of congress.

The payment of the $1.25 per acre, the government's commuting price for public land, has been delayed from time to time and from council to council until now but eighteen days elapse between the time the city must act or forfeit the right to purchase this tract. There is not a doubt in the mind of any one that the land is worth $1.25 an acre. A water supply has been developed on this tract. Even if a well had never been drilled, the land would be a good purchase for the city at double the price. The whole thing looks like a simple piece of procrastination, harmless enough if the council attends to business quickly and there are no slips: but one which will bring forth abundant criticism of somebody if, by some chance, there should be a slip up during the few days in which the city has to complete its purchase.

The time will come when that tract of mesa land will be of enormous value to this city; and that time is not as far distant as several succeeding city administrations, judging by their negligence, seem to think.

### THE PRESIDENT'S STAND.

NO MATTER what view we may take of the necessity for further legislation for the regulation of monopoly and the curbing of illegal trade combinations, no American citizen who is honest with himself can withhold admiration for President Wilson for the stand he has taken in the issue which has been forced upon him by "big business." The president yesterday made the direct charge that a deliberate campaign is being carried on in this nation by certain large interests to depress business; to cause stagnation and hard time, in order to influence congress against the pending trust legislation, designed to further regulate those interests and to protect the people and the country against their activities. The president produced documentary evidence to prove his charge and announced his firm intention to defeat the sinister scheme.

The pending anti-trust legislation has been designed to meet certain definite demands from the people of the United States, embodied in the Democratic platform and expressed by the people at the polls. The anti-trust measures have been drawn to meet those demands in a moderate, sane and reasonable manner. They are not destructive to honest business. They are designed to so regulate dishonest business as to make it be honest.

The interests at work against these measures by means of the paid press bureau, the calamity howling opposition political newspaper, and the commercial round robin, and by the use of their enormous power to depress business, the method which the president mildly describes as "psychological," do not dare openly to oppose the measures in principle. They say merely: "Look at the hard times—put it off. Postpone it until the country is on a more solid basis; and until confidence is restored."

This, interpreted, means: "We will create a panic, in so far as we can; and by doing so we will throw a scare into this congress; which apparently is bent on carrying out its pledges to the people, which will frighten it into postponing its duty until we can get another whirl at the people. Then, if we can throw enough of a panic scare into the people, perhaps we can get enough of our fellows back on the job to ditch this legislation which will so seriously hinder our free and untrammeled gathering of the dollars, until such time as by further panic scares, perhaps, we can frighten the people into electing a president who will make more loud noise and do less real work, who will put up a more spectacular front and produce less in the way of legislative results."

This in effect is what "psychological business depression" means. The fact that these influences are sufficiently powerful to produce a business depression and in some lines of trade and industry almost stagnation, when bank conditions in the country are sound, the fact that these interests are strong enough to produce an artificial depression, when every natural and normal condition points the other way, is the most convincing argument the people of this nation have ever had that further regulation of these interests is an imperative necessity, and that in truth, as the president has said, unless that need is met now in a wise and sane and effective way it will, with the further agitation bound to come from an unsatisfied people, become an unwise and extreme and even an insane demand that will carry the country to dangerous lengths.

It would be a very easy thing for President Wilson to temporize with needed legislation and party pledges on one hand and with big business on the other. Other presidents have done it and have succeeded in "setting by." There is no doubt that congress is tired, and would welcome early adjournment. The campaign of Big Business is having its effect on the country, not in increased sentiment against the pending trust bills, but in general restlessness. No administration has accomplished so much in the way of constructive legislation in so brief a time as has the Wilson administration. It would be easy for the president to rest on what has been accomplished; and that course might even bring temporary success. But it would not satisfy the demand of the country, and until that demand is met restlessness will increase and agitation grow more extreme. Big business, or that portion of it behind the present campaign of "psychological depression," is defeating its own end in helping to create demand for the very legislation it seeks to defeat. The president's position is that there can be no industrial peace and permanence in the face of uncertainty. Facing squarely the threat of the powerful financial interests to frighten the country into a panic, the president proposes to carry out his party platform as speedily as possible; to put it all into operation and remove uncertainty as to the future both from big business and the people. It is a courageous stand; yet it is merely in line with the attitude of the president in every one of the several crises of his administration. It is a stand which is bound to have a powerful appeal for the mass of the American people.

The influences which threatened panic while the tariff was at issue, the influences which threatened panic while the currency system was at issue are the influences now threatening the president and congress with panic and disaster in the issue of the trust legislation. The president and the majority in congress negotiated the first two great issues successfully and not only without panic but with immediate benefit to the country and to legitimate business. It is reasonable to expect that they will be as successful in the present issue, and that the results to the nation will be no less satisfactory.

### "The New Mexico Sphynx' Hope of the Republicans.

(Editorial from the Las Cruces Citizen of June 13th; illustrated with a Photograph of the said Sphinx.)

"Men should be judged not by their tint of skin,
The Gods they serve, the vintage that they drink,
Nor by the way they fight, or love, or sin,
But—by the quality of thought they think.
—Translated from the Sanscrit by Lawrence Hope.

Apropos the candidacy of Elfego Baca, the New Mexican sphinx for congress, the Citizen, being one of the first of the English newspapers to advance his interests in the race, feels extremely happy over the fact that the Spanish-American press is asserting its rights—their political autonomy.

As we glance each week over hundreds of weekly papers, many dailies and so forth, it does not take a spy glass to discover that the Spanish-American press is up and doing, hot on the trail, not unlike a bloodhound after its prey.

Among the most interesting ones which come with weekly tidings of events, may be mentioned "La Revista de Taos," which is a Vesuvius in political matters of Taos county. There are some remarkable thinks about that weekly. It has about six thousand subscribers and has been for weeks preaching true politics, with sound and wise deliberation. Its articles are read with great interest by the masses and are reproduced throughout the state in a spirit that is adding grey matter to the demagogue and skinflint, the gerrymander and the chicken hearted.

There are other Spanish papers that have fallen in line. Right about face! Forward march! When the Democratic party nominates that Gibralter of the unterrified, as they will, there being no other man in the Democratic ranks to be considered; and when the Republicans nominate Elfego Baca as his opponent, Ferg will wonder if Pancho Villa is flanking him in Washington and Huerta is compelling him to salute—the wishes of a trampled people who have been so long misrepresented by the notorious corporation attorney. Ferg has been dreaming, yes he has been having night mares and believes himself the Moses of the people, but he is reckoning without his host. His pipe dreams are myths as far as that goes. His pipe dreams that he is practically elected is simply bosh, all gunny sack and a yard wide.

Ferg is a nonentity in congress. The element represented by Elfego Baca is entitled to representation. A native should be elected by the unanimous vote of the state, that would bury the race prejudice fad; tie stronger the goodwill of the Spanish-American, yes, with bands of silver, gold and iron, to a better citizenship and a broader civilization.

Rotation in office must come. Offices are not designated by law for just one, Ferg. Be broad-minded, intelligent and patriotic, be a white man and give Elfego Baca a square deal. It is no longer a myth that there are some who breed race war and antagonize the native. Let us be manly and end that. The Mexicans in Mexico are fighting for land, the war in Colorado is for higher wages. But the war between Ferg and Baca is a war of the people. In the one, the blessing held out is to perpetuate the one Ferg in the office. The other is to give the American people a show.

Facts are stubborn things. The native people do not have to step on a tack to see the point.

Send Elfego Baca to congress and bring Ferg back to his corporation law office at Albuquerque.

We have enough tomato seeds!

### Reviews of New Books at the Public Library

**WHAT MEN LIVE BY**
**Dr. Richard C. Cabot.**

A physician's contribution to the conduct of life. A doctor sees people down and out. He knows that they need more than medicine or surgery to put them on their feet. He watches and studies to learn what actually picks them up when they have fallen down. Then out of the pharmacopoeia of would-be cures he selects four—work, play, love, and worship—because in his experience they have proved their healing power. They prevent as well as cure. They are needed in all of us because they fulfill the basal hopes and summon the eagerest faculties of mankind.

The writer hopes to tempt people into staking everything on these four issues, never more, never less. He attempts to show in detail how work, play, love and worship should run side by side through the whole span of life like four colors in the rainbow.

**THE YOUNG MOTHER'S HANDBOOK.**
**Mariano Wheeler.**

The author, whose knowledge of children's needs is a result of long and unusual experience, offers in these pages suggestions to mothers how to keep their children in health and what to do in simple ailments. She believes in precautionary care and discourages the medicine chest; shows the attention that the eyes, ears, mouth, nose, throat and hair of an infant should receive daily. "When should my baby begin to walk and talk?" is answered here, and the safest regimen for the dangerous "second summer" is indicated.

Herald want. 3 lines—3 times—3 dimes.

## Great Trials of History

TRIAL OF CHARLES LEE

THE name of Lee is one of the most honored among those of great Americans during several generations, and it is to be regretted that there should be one person to have dishonored it, but such was the case on the part of Charles Lee, the revolutionary soldier. Young Lee had come to America as one of the king's troopers and took a prominent part in the expedition of General Braddock at Ft. Duquesne, and was present at the disastrous defeat.

Various disappointments followed this campaign, and Lee became a soldier of fortune. When the revolutionary war broke out it occurred to him that the troubles in America might afford a promising career. He enthusiastically espoused the cause of freedom, and made friends wherever he went.

When the first continental congress was in session in Philadelphia, Lee was present and was ready with his advice and opinions. He set himself up for a military genius, and there was no campaign in modern European history that he could not expound and criticize with the air of a man who had exhausted the subject.

The American leaders, ill acquainted with military science and flattered by the prospects of securing the aid of a great European soldier, were ready to take him at his own valuation. But when it came to assigning him to a post he was very much wrought up over only being given the appointment of a second major generalship. For the present he repressed his spleen against Washington, but made no secret of his contempt for Ward, who was appointed first of the major generals. For a considerable time his military career was varied. Finally his disappointment at his slow advancement and that he was compelled to take orders from others resulted in his insubordination until finally he was taken by a party of British dragoons, by many supposed to have been an intentional act on his part. Lee was taken to New York and confined in the city hall, where he was courteously treated, but he well understood that his life was in danger in case the British government should regard him as a deserter from the British army.

Had Washington and the continental congress understood the treasonable heart of Lee they would not have consented to an exchange in order to bring further trouble into the ranks of the patriots, nor a further evidence of his treasonable conduct as exhibited at Monmouth. When Washington reproached Lee for his behavior at this battle and sent him to the rear, and after he had received two insulting letters from his subordinate officer, he placed Lee under arrest.

Lee was tried by courtmartial upon three charges. First, disobedience of orders in not attacking the enemy; second, misbehavior before the enemy in making an unnecessary disorderly and shameful retreat; third, disrespect to the commander-in-chief.

On August 12 the court had finished its investigation and found him guilty on all three of the charges, but was lenient to only suspend him from the command for one year. After a long delay congress confirmed the sentence, but only by a narrow margin.

For a long time Lee's conduct in the battle of Monmouth seemed utterly unintelligible. On learning the sentence of the courtmartial, Lee's spite against Washington became quite ungovernable, and his venomous tongue soon got him into trouble. After some time he addressed an impudent letter to congress and he was immediately dismissed from the army. Just previous to this he had been severely censured by congress for obtaining money through British officers in New York.

Upon his dismissal from the army Lee found his chosen companions among the partisans of England. Under the false colors of military genius and experience in war, he solicited a command; after his appointment he had given the reins to self will so that misfortune overtook his treachery. In October, 1782, sinking under a fever in a sordid inn at Philadelphia, Lee died as he had lived, loving neither God nor man.

In his Will Lee expressed a wish that he might not be buried within a mile of any church or meeting house, as since his arrival in America he had kept so much bad company in this world that he did not wish to continue it in the next. He was buried, however, in the cemetery of Christ church, and his funeral was attended by the president of congress and other eminent citizens.

### MR. CLANCY AND THE LIBEL LAW

(From the Farmington Times-Hustler)

Attorney General Clancy has surprised his friends by rushing to the defense of our infamous libel law. The defense is so puerile and un-Clancy-like that we wonder much at the incentive behind it. Our attorney general evidently thinks that the New Mexico editors should not complain because the present law might be worse. But he forgets that this is not in keeping with the spirit of the age. People are not now content because things are better than they once were, but they demand an approximate approach to social justice.

As we understand it, in the construction of a law we first find the evil that is to be remedied by it and then the intent of the legislators in the premise as well as the verbal construction. It was the boast of at least one of the legislators that helped pass the present libel law that they had now fixed the newspapers so they would be afraid to attack the old plunderbund crowd. And it is our opinion, if it had not been for the appointment of Hagerman, we would have witnessed an administration of the law that would have amply justified the boast of this legislator who, if our memory is on straight, was the financial disbursing agent of his branch of the legislature, and was a member of the committee that audited his own accounts.

Mr. Clancy fails to understand the attitude of the New Mexico editors if he thinks they will be content with either the present libel law or a return to the common law, with the theory that the greater the truth the greater the libel. We want and are going to have a libel law that will punish severely false statements that are injurious to any person when made with malicious intent.

Truth must be a justification of any publication. And prosecution must be made, if made at all, either in the home county of the publication or the complainant, and if made in the home county of the complainant and not being the same of the publication the extent of the circulation of such paper in said county must be a consideration in determining damage.

No legislator, no matter what party title he may bear, is worthy of support at the polls who will not pledge himself to so amend the present libel law as to permit the publication of the truth about any person in whom the public is interested, without subjecting the publisher to probable bankruptcy and imprisonment.

Since the above was written we notice that Attorney General Clancy has admitted the advisability of amending the libel law. We are glad to see this, for we have always held him in high esteem. We want and need his help in revising this law so as to make it conform to the modern demands of publicity.

—Ladies' Home Journal.

Little Alice was writing invitations for her birthday party, and had been instructed by her mother to write the sentence, "Please bring no presents," at the bottom of each invitation.

The little guests arrived at the appointed time, but each came with a gift for the hostess.

Alice, upon being taken to task for having forgotten the sentence, said:

"No, mamma, I put in every single letter of that note—I only changed the 'no' the least little bit."

The note read: "Please bring no presents."

Accidents will happen, but the best regulated families keep Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for such emergencies. Two sizes, 25c and 50c, at all stores.


## WOMAN COULD HARDLY STAND

**Because of Terrible Backache. Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

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**Another Woman's Case.**

Providence, R. I.—"I cannot speak too highly of your Vegetable Compound as it has done wonders for me and I would not be without it. I had a displacement, bearing down, and backache, until I could hardly stand and was thoroughly run down when I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It helped me and I am in the best of health at present. I work in a factory all day long besides doing my housework so you can see what it has done for me. I give you permission to publish my name and I speak of your Vegetable Compound to many of my friends."—Mrs. ABBIE LAWSON 126 Lippitt St., Providence, R. I.

**Danger Signals to Women**

are what one physician called backache, headache, nervousness, and the blues. In many cases they are symptoms of some female derangement or an inflammatory, ulcerative condition, which may be overcome by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands of American women willingly testify to its virtue.


### WILL THE PEOPLE FALL FOR IT?

(From the Las Cruces Republican.)

The discrediting system in politics is as bad on politics as the discrediting system applied to business or anything else. In daily life, in business, the man who discredits his competitor, who discredits his community, the land in it, the trade in it, the crops, the people in it, this man is condemned as a "knocker," and the whole community centers on him its ire at his mean way of pronouncing himself a failure, at showing he has had bad faith with himself to locate or remain in a place, and with a people he so depreciates and discredits.

It is not different in politics—the man who attempts to draw attention to his own party by petty discrediting of another party and proving by this bad method that by comparison his party is quite decent, is making a grave political mistake. What the people want today is better laws, better effort at solving taxation and county salary difficulties, better ways of liquor control, cleaner and more definite purpose in all public matters, and evidence that such a course will be pursued. This is what the people want, not the want of the average leader is office, salary, emolument, and issues that will continue them in office are sought above all others. So the discredit system becomes useful, and the weaker action of any party in power is taken at their whole course and objective point, and by comparison with the best things done by their predecessors in office a bad reputation is made and great discredit shown upon them.

Now, discrediting is a good thing when really true things are told or used, but discrediting will not have enough force to work on a victory under present conditions. If instead there are offered Republicans new, strong men, who have new, strong ideals and ambitions for the public good, progressive plans for future upbuilding of this new state and real determination to profit by the very obvious errors of the past in some things, then the outlook would be most hopeful.

But will the people believe that men who have failed for past years and years to do the things they now assert they stand for, men who have had almost unlimited power in county and state, and have failed to use it to the best interests of the public—will the people be led willingly and believingly into the same repeated condition by the same leaders as for so long, into a condition such as the state now suffers? We believe not. Harmony that harmonizes the differences among political leaders only promises little to the people themselves, and the fact that the matters that have put the leaders apart and also out of office, are the chief things to be settled at this time is ominous for those who must in future live under such rule.

Most of us know that the leaders of the Progressive party and the leaders of the Republican party in New Mexico have in the past all been Republican leaders at one or another time, and that Republican dissensions and personal defeats in their party relations, rather than real progressive tendencies, have made many of them members of the new branch of progressiveness.

With the Republican leaders essaying to take over the progressive ideas of the new Progressives, and the Progressive leaders ready to become the lamb inside the Republican lion, what have the people promised them as their political future? A division of spoils among the same old leaders, and a continuation of the same old systems if the Progressive-Republicans win, and Democratic rule if they lose. As far as the people are concerned they who are now Republicans or Progressives will under the above alignment get the treatment Pat gave his wife—"He licked her if she fed the pig, and he licked her if she didn't."

Under the showing as made recently by the news dispatches from Santa Fe we should certainly spend some of our thought in hoping that Democratic rule, despite present discrediting, may prove to be good and wise and just, as it seems the most likely thing we can get if the old plans, old methods and old mistakes are to be held up as comparatively good, along with the old leaders and old corruptions under a Progressive cloak which we are not expected to see is transparent.

Independent thinkers, like independent newspapers, must solve these riddles, each for themselves, and at this early day inquiry for the best views can only resolve itself into one vast interrogation point, and we continue to ask, "What is coming?"

**Too Careless For Him.**

—Ladies' Home Journal.

He was not what one might call "manly," and she had suspected it, so she tried it on:

"If there were a war I presume you would go to arms for your country?"

"No," he said, "I shouldn't like to do that."

"Why not?" she asked.

"Well," he said, "they are so careless in their shooting."


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| Pueblo, Colo. | $18.95 | Minneapolis, Minn. | $57.15 |
| Washington, D. C. | $74.75 | St. Paul, Minn. | $57.15 |
| Atlanta, Ga. | $58.20 | Kansas City, Mo. | $40.65 |
| Chicago, Ills. | $57.15 | St. Louis, Mo. | $51.80 |
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| Boston, Mass. | $95.15 | Buffalo, N. Y. | $76.65 |
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