

ALBUQUERQUE EVENING HERALD (Successor to Tribune Citizen) A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER, BY THE HERALD PUBLISHING CO. Published every afternoon except Sunday at 122-124 North Second street, Albuquerque, N. M. Entered as second-class matter March 7, 1911, at the postoffice at Albuquerque, N. M., under the Act of March 3, 1879. One month by mail 50 cents One month by carrier 60 cents One year by mail \$5.00 One year by carrier \$6.00 Telephone 67.

PLAYING THE COUNTY

Somewhat of a complicated situation has suddenly arisen over the question of using school funds which to play the county. Last night the Albuquerque Commercial club, at an enthusiastic meeting, voted unanimously to stand squarely for the plating of Bernadillo county, as agreed to by the county commissioners, whether or no and if necessary to employ legal aid to put through the agreement.

The legality of the transfer of the school funds to a fund for playing the county is a matter that must be construed by the courts, undoubtedly, before the present situation can be solved.

Some attorneys construe the plating of the county to be an approved indebtedness, which can be legally paid from the school funds, whereas others construe it exactly in the opposite.

There is no mistaking the sentiment in Albuquerque for the plating of Bernadillo county. It is a matter that has been agitated in this city since Albuquerque was on the map, and it is something that must be done sooner or later.

The sensible view of the present situation is to adjust the matter by having the legality of the proposition settled in court. That the schools of the county need the money in that fund is without question. Some of them are already closing because they have not money enough to complete a full term. That Bernadillo county should be platted is equally apparent.

The only logical conclusion is that if the law governing the matter will not permit of the school funds being diverted, then it is up to the county commissioners to devise some other means for carrying out the work.

One thing is certain, the matter is not, at least should not be a question of politics, but of the welfare of Bernadillo county and a compliance with the laws of the territory.

Let the courts say whether or not the use of this fund in this manner can be legally done.

and aimed at the reimpement of the Spanish yoke on the South American colonies then in revolt, the independent ones of which had already been recognized by the United States. This action in the European process threatened British commercial interests in Latin American states and England proposed to the United States a joint declaration against the action of the alliance. Without waiting for a reply from Washington, London notified the French government of its opposition.

President Monroe's declaration followed promptly. He said: "We view it, therefore, to render and the sensible relations existing between the United States and these powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of the hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies and dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, nor shall we interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and manifested it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of opposing them in any other manner than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Before that Jefferson had said: "Our first and fundamental maxim should be never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe. Our second, never to suffer Europe to intermeddle in our American affairs."

President Polk in 1845 said: "It should be distinctly announced to the world as our settled policy that no future European colony or domain shall with our consent be planted or established in any part of the North American continent."

The interference of the United States in Mexico, compelling the withdrawal of the French in 1869; President Cleveland's warning to Great Britain in connection with the Venezuelan boundary dispute in 1895, and the practical acknowledgment of the doctrine by the European powers in the Venezuelan blockade in 1893, during Castro's presidency, are illustrations of the actual assertion of the doctrine that the United States opposes any permanent occupation of additional territory on this continent by a European power.

The arrest and confession of the kidnapers of little Waldo Rogers at Las Vegas comes as no surprise to the public, since the developments of last night were generally predicted for some time. The prices, however, completely deceived the public into thinking they were on the wrong trail, whereas they, too, were fairly confident as to who did the job but only awaited proper evidence before making the arrest. The question of dealing with the kidnapers is now a delicate one.

It is a source of wonder to the public why a man always goes into the bath room when he wants to blow out his brains, and why, when he is found dead, he is generally in a bath tub. There seems to be something uncanny about a bath room anyhow, and perhaps, after all, Arkansas is right—they don't have 'em there.

Word comes from Lower California that American women, held prisoners by the insurgents, are being offered indignities. This, of all things, is something that the insurgents would do well to avoid, nothing gets up the fighting blood of this country like mistreatment of women.

Dr. Hyde has secured a new trial on the charge of killing Colonel Swope, the Kansas City philanthropist. He was under sentence of life imprisonment but if he is again found guilty he may be hanged. Sometimes it is better to leave well enough alone.

TARIFF WILL NOT BE RADICALLY LOWERED

Opinion Prevails in Boston Wool Circles That No Drastic Measures Will Be Passed By Congress.

Such has been a fairly active wool market this week but it has been, with few exceptions, a buyers' market. Indeed this latter statement is true in such an extent that one dealer, who always studies the psychology of the situation more or less carefully speaks of the "purchaser" of the week rather than of the "sales". These purchases are estimated at from 5,000,000 to 4,000,000 pounds for the week, says the Commercial Bulletin.

There is considerable question as to whether or not the market has reached the bottom. On this point, as usual, there is a vast difference of opinion. Some dealers are frank in their opinion that the market will go still lower, and considering the amount of old wool in the country still unsold, that opinion is perhaps not far wrong on domestic wools although there are other dealers who are quite optimistic and inclined to the belief that the worst has been experienced. These latter base their belief on the presumption that the tariff will not be radically lowered although there seems to be little doubt in the trade that there will be some change in Schedule K, besides which the operations of a certain Rhode Island worsted manufacturer in the market during the last two weeks, is also considered somewhat of a barometric indication of the low point in the market. However this may be, it would seem that the market has shown little change in prices during the past week, while in one or two instances strong holders have realized small profits on wools that were wanted and were not plucked.

London closed last Saturday earlier than scheduled by three days on account of the withdrawal of 37,000 bales, the owners apparently looking for higher prices to rule at the May sale, although it seems doubtful if American competition will help matters even then, very much. Judging from the limited trading at the week's close, the American account, placed at about 3,000 bales. Prices were very firm, generally ranging from par to 5 per cent advance for best crossbreds and from 5 to 10 per cent advance for best merinos.

The Goods Situation—The reports early in the week that reductions of ten per cent had been made in black serges and plain velvets unsettled the trade more or less for a time, but further investigation showed that the reductions had not been made upon standard lines and the trade calmed down somewhat, although there still a very unsettled feeling in the trade with regard to the fall and winter outlook. Reports from the few clothing who have been on the road looking for fall orders indicate that the retailers show no disposition as yet to make commitments to any great extent, finding the spring season rather slow as yet and desiring to wait until some of their light weight stock moves. The cloth jobbers and book houses, however, have been in the market again for fancy staple worsteds which are not readily available, spot supplies being limited although cheap serges are said to be in very strong supply. Demand for summer serges for immediate delivery is still firm and shipments are being rushed.

Arizona—There have been some fairly sales of Arizona new clip wools this week, in addition to the lot of 100,000 pounds noted last week. One lot of nearly 50,000 pounds went on the second bids of \$18.50 cents, while other lots are still under test.

Texas—Purchases of Texas wools have been quite in evidence during the week, a number of sales having been effected on the basis of about 47 cents for 12 months. Of that grade, specific sales are reported of 25,000 pounds at 47 cents, 50,000 pounds at 46.17 cents in the grease and 60,000 pounds at 48 cents, while 25,000 pounds more brought about 15.12 cents in the grease.

Scoured Wools—There has been a fair call for scoured wools this week although no large lots have been moved. Fine scoured territory has sold on the basis of 47.91 cents, one lot involving some 40,000 pounds going at that figure, although a lot of some 25,000 pounds of fine scoured Oregon is said to have brought 52 cents. There has also been some movement in odds and ends selling anywhere from 39.38 cents for woolen purposes, some scoured gray Jocas selling at 29.33 cents. A small line of carbonized California brought 34 cents.

Pulled Wools—Pulled wool in connection with other lines are weak and in buyers' favor, but only the expensive business while other pullers appear to be rather anxious sellers. Good white fleeces, as a consequence, have been sold as low as 41 cents, although there are holders above this figure, and one exceptional lot is said to have brought 44 cents this week. A sale of 40,000 pounds is noted at 48 cents.

With a show by the Elias and a carnival by the Bowers in Albuquerque, times promise to pick up considerably. Any town located in the midst of an agricultural section is bound to grow. Lots today offered in the town of Willard for \$20 each should be worth \$250 in five years.

For making quickly and perfectly, delicious hot biscuits, hot breads, cake and pastry there is no substitute for Dr. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. Sixty Years the Standard. Made from pure Grape Cream of Tartar. No Alum—No Lime Phosphates. "I am entirely opposed to the use of alum in Baking Powders."—Prof. Chandler, Columbia Univ. Read the Label. "Alum, sodium alum, basic aluminum sulphate, sulphate of aluminum, all mean the same thing—namely, BURNED ALUM."—Kansas State Board of Health.

WITH THE ROYALTY

In view of the approaching coronation in England, to which many rich Americans are flocking, the following sketch, tending to show the personality of the new king and his queen, written by a well known London writer, is of interest.

King George and Queen Mary have been paying several European visits for various places of interest in and about London for the last two weeks, to the consternation of some and the great delight of others of their subjects. The new rooms at the National Gallery and the Union Jack club were two of their destinations, and the day last week they went up to the Hippodrome Garden suburb, which has been developed in the north of London. King George has just been overhauling his property, which lies on just the opposite side of the city, and where some of the worst slums exist. These are now to be torn down gradually and made cottages built and the visit to the Garden Suburb was intended to give him some hints on the rebuilding of his own property.

On the Garden Square there had been built a hostel for working women of the professional class, where some fifty private flats are built around a quadrangle, with dining hall and common room as part of the equipment. Scarcely the queen expressed a wish to see a Waterloo court, as it is called, and so well was the secret of her visit kept that when three private automobiles drove up to the entrance no one but the porter—'dash it, mate, when he might have been wearing his uniform and a row of medals on his vest—was there to welcome the royal couple as always arrived in the dining hall, although most of the residents prefer to have it in their own flats, and five ladies only out of the whole lot were present and one in their feet when the door was flung open with the announcement, "The king and queen."

Having expressed approval of the large open square, a bit his life was burning, and also of the cab-borne, lattice windowed room, the queen asked to see one of the flats. "Do the tenants guard their privacy very jealously, and consider that their flats are just as private as if no common fees or offices were attached to them, so the porter was somewhat of a bit. However, it is not every day that a queen wants to see where you live, so he knickered at the door of one of the flats, and getting no answer, knickered again. The door opened two inches, and a figure in a dressing gown and bare feet inquired what was wanted.

"Her majesty, the queen, would like to see your flat, mate." "Oh, I'm having a bath," was the reply of the embarrassed tenant, "could you wait ten minutes?" But queens are not used to waiting, and with an amused laugh her majesty turned away, and was admitted to another flat instead, where she much admired the charming view of rooms. Meanwhile the king was taken to the common room and at once spotted the Waterloo Court Gazette—a quarterly journal gotten up by the residents. He turned to a page of clever cartoons by a young woman artist, representing the struggles with the winter wind, and amiable ponds, owned by the local waterworks, and then to another. "As it should be," with private automobile and hired attendants to wait on them. King George's sense of humor was belied, and he audited again and again.

In the absence abroad of the Duchess of Marlborough, Sunderland house has comparatively new residents in Byron street—once the site of the Rev. Charles Home's chapel, as immortalized in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair"—is being partially redecorated, and to use a typically London expression, "spring cleaned." The Duchess expects several Vanderbilt cousins to come and stay with her for her customary month, and preparations are in hand to accommodate a large number of visitors with their attendant maids and men. The Duchess among other historic jewelry owns the famous Vanderbilt pearls, a necklace which was once the property of the notorious Empress Catherine of Russia, and has been

Try Glorieta Beer at Your Home or Abroad. A purely vegetable product. Brewed in New Mexico—It is therefore free from preservatives or other adulterations. Can be used as a tonic with benefit by nursing mothers or invalids. It is a tonic that is worth while. No tinfoil or wrappings upon the bottle. Put up plain and neatly. All the expense is put into the goods inside the bottle. No order too large for our capacity nor too small for our careful attention. WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS OF ICE. Southwestern Brewery & Ice Company 57—PHONES—58 ALBUQUERQUE. . . . NEW MEXICO.

Builders' and Finishers' Supplies. Native and Chicago Lumber, Sherman-Williams Paint—None Better. Building Paper, Plaster, Lime, Cement, Glass, Sash, Doors, etc. J. C. BALDRIDGE 423 SOUTH FIRST

Wire Screen Work and All Kinds of Material for Screen Work. SUPERIOR LUMBER AND MILL COMPANY ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

THE IMPERIAL LAUNDRY COMPANY. Oh, You Checked Wagons. PHONE 118.

FOR FIRST CLASS WORK AND PROMPT DELIVERY—CALL—HUBBS LAUNDRY COMPANY WHITE WAGONS.

BANK OF COMMERCE Organized 1890 Albuquerque, N. M. Capital and Surplus \$200,000.00 OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS SOLOMON LUNA, President W. S. STEINKELER, Vice-President and Cashier. R. M. MERRITT, Assistant Cashier. J. C. Baldrige, A. M. Blackwell, William McIntosh, H. W. Kelly, H. M. Dougherty, Frank A. Hubbell.

First National Bank Albuquerque, N. M. United States Depository CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$250,000

The Walger New Model Awning The Best Awning Ever Put Up. Suitable for Residences, Summer Resorts, Office and Hotel Buildings, School Houses and Sleeping Porches, No Springs Used. Nothing to get out of order. We guarantee our fixtures for 5 years. If you contemplate using awnings this season come and see them on display. Albert Faber FURNITURE, CARPETS, DRAPERIES AND STOVES.