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AN INTERURBAN LINE.

If the reports from the southern Rio Grande valley regarding the immediate construction of an electric railroad line from El Paso northward are based upon responsible foundation, and there is every evidence to believe they are, that portion of New Mexico will receive a forward impetus which will result in greatly increased prosperity.

The lower Rio Grande valley conditions are more nearly in accord with those of intensely cultivated area of California and those eastern districts criss-crossed by electric lines, than any other portion of the territory. If an electric line could succeed anywhere in the southwest, that is the place. Electric lines around Phoenix, Arizona, and in other thickly populated districts of the territories, but nowhere have conditions been more favorable to success than between Las Cruces and El Paso.

There are two essentials to be considered in the operation of a line, somewhere to haul things and something to haul. The southern Rio Grande valley offers both. The distance along the river which it is said the El Paso and Southwestern proposes to traverse with an electric line is not too great for profitable traffic, yet it is sufficient to make the construction worth while and the opportunities for both freight and passenger traffic are good now and will be much better soon.

The proposed route includes the Elephant Butte project and in the towns which are now building under that project, there are ample opportunities for paying traffic. The people at the Elephant Butte now only have train service three times a week. They are dependent, economically, upon the city of El Paso. Had they ample facilities for making a rapid trip to the nearby city, it is certain that much of their buying would be done there, and that not only would the electric line have their passenger traffic but it would receive the benefit of hauling their freight out.

When the data is completed it will be surrounded by a large number of comparatively small farms, each under intensive, and therefore profitable, cultivation. Wherever intensive cultivation has appeared, the farmers have been numbered among the well to do classes, and invariably have money to spend in the purchase of many articles of luxury and necessity. Rapid transit facilities, such as an electric line, offer them opportunities to take trading trips to the larger nearby cities. Such lines invariably make possible the daily shipment of garden, dairy and poultry products to the consuming centers, a form of industry which uniformly proves profitable to both grower and carrier.

The building of such a line into New Mexico will prove mutually profitable to El Paso and the territory through which it passes. It will be the pioneer line which will precede the construction of many others in the future. Such a line at this time, from Albuquerque to the Estancia valley or to the rich Jemez country, would result in a wonderful growth to those districts and would build up a new and paying trade territory for this city. While the lower valley is to be congratulated if the proposed line is built, a far more beneficial effect to the balance of New Mexico will result in calling attention to what can be done by way of developing by a new system.

OLD ROAD LAWS.

New Mexicans who travel by wagon or auto in this territory, will doubtless be interested in the revising of the pioneer road laws in Kansas. These laws were born of necessity in the early days and it is argued that they are still so helpful, especially for automobile touring parties, that they are to be again put in force.

The new road law which became effective last month provides for establishing guide posts at the intersection of every road, upon which must be printed the distance and direction to the cities on that road.

In the early days in Kansas the custom was maintained of necessity. The country was populated so sparsely as to make it impossible to inquire the way at farmhouses, and travel was so unusual upon the public highways that it would have been a matter of great difficulty for the drivers of the "prairie schooner" of

the early homeseekers to find the way without an occasional signboard to assure them that they were on the right road.

Another old custom to be revived by the new Kansas law is that of compelling the township trustees to maintain the water gauges at the places designated as public fords across the small streams. The water gauge was of inestimable benefit to the travelers before the bridges were plentiful as they are now in Kansas. The new law makes it incumbent upon all township trustees to erect and maintain such water gauges.

Still another old-time custom is to be revived by the new Kansas road law. For many years in that state a section line road was the exception to the rule. The prairie were open and the roads took the "short cut" across them. Afterwards when the settlers began the fencing of their land they erected gates at the corners of the fields, and travelers were welcome to use them. The privilege was abused, however, because the gates would be left open. For that reason, and for the further reason that the later development of the state resulted in the pasture lands being cultivated, the gates were discontinued and travel was turned into the section line roads.

The new law restores the pasture gate, or at least makes it optional with the county commissioners to say whether or not gates shall be maintained. This provision can apply, of course, only to the western part of the state and in such counties as are composed largely of pasture lands.

THE LITTLE BLUE BALLOT.

The Evening Herald regrets that it caused nervous chills to the inventors, friends and retainers of the little blue ballot through an error on the part of the paper's Washington correspondent who wired us today that between a committee clerk and the New Mexico delegation, he was misinformed on this very important subject. We hasten with all due speed to make correction. Nothing has happened to the little blue ballot. It is all there, in the committee report to the senate. Its color is blue as the azure dome that arches over the mountains, hills and valleys of fair New Mexico. We have unconsciously and unwittingly done a great injury to the little blue ballot. We have consigned it to an ignominious and sudden taking off, unhonored and unsung. The little blue ballot is not dead; it still lives and if it gets by the senate and finds its way to New Mexico, it will be handed to every voter without him asking for it and this, it appears, is about the only change suggested by the senate committee on territories. The little blue ballot still lives; long may it wave. It has caused a spasm of excitement and cost much in telegraphic tolls. The weather is hot and it is best that once and for all times, this great question of the whereabouts of the little blue ballot shall be finally disposed of.

Mrs. Springer declares that you Phil slapped her in the face a couple of times and that was why Henwood took up the quarrel. When a married lady gets to galivanting around with a gent who has no better manners than to slap her face, it is time she called the deal off and went home instead of getting some other gent into a pistol fight to avenge her.

Gifford Pinchot declares that the decision of the Secretary of the Interior to disapprove of those rich Alaska coal claims has vindicated his stand in the matter. The only trouble with Gifford was that he did not use due diplomacy in handling the deal. He lost his job.

The cardboard trust has been indicted and the government is going to file suit against the magazine trust. The sugar trust is getting the probe and the balance of the trusts are doubtless lined up awaiting the command "next."

The seamen have called another strike. After the coronation is over, they ought to be willing to return to work even if they don't get enough pay to keep them decently.

Voice of the People.

The Truth About the "Horse-Whipping" Case at Las Vegas.

An article has recently been circulated in the Las Vegas and Albuquerque papers, which is calculated to give my name a most unpleasant notoriety.

As this article is totally made up of falsehoods and misrepresentation, I am called upon in self defense to place a true statement of the whole matter before the public.

As soon as I became aware of this publication, I went at once to the office of the editor, Mr. Padgett, and told him that I was the author of the article. He flatly refused me any information or satisfaction whatever. I then went to Judge Murray, and asked him if he had read it. He said he had. I then asked him if he knew how such a misrepresentation got into the paper, and he told me that he had put it there himself. I was perfectly astonished, and said, "Judge Murray, do you really mean to tell me YOU had that stuff printed?" He replied, "I do."

I then demanded that as a true man, he would print a true and entire report of my interview with him, with an apology. He refused to do so.

I will now proceed to give a concise statement of the causes of my interview with the police judge, and leave the decision as to my conduct in the hands of the people of New Mexico.

It is well known by the ranchers and stockmen of this country that the legislature has enacted laws relating to the grazing of herds of sheep and cattle. These laws are so well known that it is unnecessary for me to reproduce them here. They can be found in sections 191 and 192 of the general laws of the territory.

We were obliged in January 1911 to arrest Mr. E. A. Cortison for contemptuous and deliberate violation of the statutes. His action concerned us immediately, as we run a small herd of dairy cattle on the public range surrounding our ranch home, which situated one mile east of the city of Las Vegas. The police judge, stating that ON NO PRETEXT can any considerable herd be kept within three leagues of a home, the fine to be imposed being restricted to the sum of from ONE TO FIVE dollars.

The same came up in due course in the police court as directed by law, and Judge Murray in his decision, simply set aside the law which prohibition is not within the power of a justice of the peace, and gave Mr. Cortison liberty to use this public range for the maintenance of his thousand sheep, and this in spite of the fact that, under oath, Mr. Cortison was unable to produce one single scrap of evidence that he had any right to keep his sheep there. In fact it would be impossible to sustain a legal permission to graze the public range, within the special limit.

Mr. Cortison continued grazing the range close to our ranch as often as he wished, and when the summer drought began to look menacing, in the absence of my husband, I went again to Judge Murray, on June 20th, and asked him for a warrant for Mr. Cortison's arrest. He refused to issue one, saying, he had already passed upon the case. I contended that the decision had not annulled the law, and demanded the warrant. He finally consented to a new trial, and took the sworn statement of my complaint. As I was about to leave the room, he pointed to my riding whip, which I had unconsciously laid on his desk, and asked, "what is that for?" I took it as a jest, and replied, "oh, I don't know—I might need it." He said, "I'd rather take a whipping than do this." "Judge, I can't whip as old a man as you are. I only whip a man who can defend himself." Then he said, "But, I want a story to tell. Give me a whipping," and pulled off his coat. I laughed at him and said, "Oh, PLEASE, Judge Murray don't understand before me." I then left the room and rode home. There came the publication of the infamous statement which the judge gave to the paper. When he asserted himself, that he was the author, he told me emphatically, "You take the case to the higher court, and my decision will be sustained."

I do not know on what authority he made that declaration, but it suggests a condition which reflects on the honor and dignity of the higher court, and which it is impossible under present conditions, for justice to be obtained.

Respectfully, MRS. M. M. MILLIGAN

COMMENTS BY THE EDITORS

That special edition of the Albuquerque Herald was a humane and a great credit to the business enterprise of its home city. The publication has the appearance of an eastern metropolitan daily and is well edited. The Estancia News is to give us a special edition shortly, devoted to the progress of Estancia and the entire valley, which is anticipated with much interest by the public.—Mountain Messenger.

The Carnegie hero model should go to that beseeching Albuquerque boy who rescued another boy from drowning. The smaller boy was drowning. Two negro men went in after him, but the current frightened them and they released themselves from the boy and left him to drown. At that moment the young hero came along, plunged into the river and kept the drowning boy afloat for a mile and a half until he could be landed in less turbulent water. For courage and endurance in a struggle for life the incident has hardly a parallel in history.—Mountain Messenger.

The Albuquerque Evening Herald issued a twenty-eight page edition on Wednesday evening, profusely illustrated, giving a variety of facts about New Mexico, the new state. An article of inauguration of "New Mexico, the Land of Opportunity," will more than repay those of us who have an idea that we know something about New Mexico. After reading this article, one is compelled to join the Queen of Sheba in her response. The half heard had been told me. New Mexico resolved to give real publicity yesterday that for many a year past. Secretary Hedding's idea in the conception of "Publicity Day" has verified his fitness for the place he so ably fills.—Estancia Daily Herald.

The Morning Journal in a four editorial tells us how nice it is to have if congress and the president would present us with the boon of freedom on July 4. Well, it does sound nice, the first states on July 4, and the last ones on the anniversary of that day, 185 years later. The Range doesn't care, seeing the Fourth is not a Friday, but if congress feels it was inclined to bend it before that time—please M.J., don't hinder it just for mere sentiment.—Haton Range



FRED INGLE, SODA POP SALESMAN.

If ever in the future the soda pop industry is monopolized by a fastidious operator who has succeeded in bottling up all the soda pop in the country, that monopolist will be Fred Ingle, the Soda Pop Salesman.

And then we will be proud to say that on a June day in Albuquerque, spring of 1911, we bought a bottle of iron brew or "ice cole sody" from that same Fred Ingle.

We will remember with pride the eager applications and admiring glances of the kid in overalls that dragged his cart about the streets and told us it was "ice cole sody pop! School as ice can make it!" This enterprising young man can be seen with his commissary in almost any portion of the downtown district at almost any time of day busily driving his wares and occasionally dispensing a bottle of it. Victims are driven by the sun or attracted by the "delicious and refreshing" advertising he displays. And Fred drinks water.

And there is an avoidable measure of success in his unique undertaking. "If I make two cents more I will make two dollars and four cents today." This optimism of yours, looking toward the future for a continuation of prosperity, contains a lesson for some of our citizens who can see nothing but calamity ahead.

on a substantial scale; and gold imports it should be recalled, usually contribute a factor of distinctly favorable impetus in Stock Exchange speculative circles. In fact, should speculative leaders feel it necessary to artificially stimulate the market, they have at their command the usually effective agency of bringing in the precious metal. It is hardly probable that merchants or manufacturers will require funds in large quantities for several months, for the onward progress of trade and industry must necessarily be gradual from its financial side. Therefore there is no reason to expect that any difficulty will be experienced in financing the crops this year, even should foreign funds not be made available in the form of gold importations. Any movement this way of the metal therefore promises increased supplies of money for the purchase of securities.

In addition to the nervousness emanating from the crop uncertainties there have been a number of other features exercising an unsettling influence. The Circuit Court decree that the powder combination is an organization in restraint of trade follows the same lines as the Supreme Court rulings in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases, and is an other indication that our industrial corporations must be conducted on lines that will bear full examination. The report that the steel grand jury has been investigating the Steel Corporation at the behest of the Interstate Commerce commission on charges that it has participated in discriminatory railroad rates through its control department is another example of the exacting conditions our corporations are subject to.

Reports also have become more persistent that the decisions of the government suit to compel the Union Pacific to dispose of its Southern Pacific control will be announced in a few days, and a number of other influences on much the same general lines have been brought forward as effective market influences. The week's tariff developments at Washington also suggest that, whatever the final result, a contest more or less spectacular and unsettling in its influence is among the early probabilities. Pending the resumption of the advanced tendency a period of irregularity and nervousness with active fluctuations appears, therefore, to be the immediate promise. This is a situation that will furnish many opportunities for quick in-and-out trading.

As a general proposition crop damage reports are usually exaggerations and the allowance should be made for this fact. It is worth while recalling that the total spring wheat crop of South Dakota was last year less than 17,000,000 bushels, so that if present collections are confirmed, and there should be a loss of say, 50 per cent, or 23,500,000 bushels, it would not be a particularly disastrous matter when we consider that conditions otherwise are so favorable and that the total wheat harvest promises, according to the June report of the Department of Agriculture, to exceed 751,000,000 bushels.

The price level of securities has been steadily raised during the last few months and a period of post-natural under the circumstances. On March 2 the average price of twenty usually active railroad securities was 113.44, which is above 122 of an advance of nearly 2 points. In many of the active speculative stocks the gain has necessarily been much larger to make this average and, therefore, there has been active encouragement to take profits. Furthermore, it is worth recalling that we are now at the holiday season when large quantities of money and goods are going abroad or elsewhere for recreation and devoting themselves completely to holiday pursuits. This in itself is responsible for quite a substantial amount of general liquidation.

Such conditions, however, have not materially changed and the result that has taken place in the market seems to suggest merely a temporary recession to enable the upward movement to secure a better foothold for a further advance later on. The stimulating feature of abundant money remains unchecked, with no immediate prospect of a change in this direction. Should there be a sufficient demand for banking accommodation either in the stock market or in general trade or industry to appreciably strengthen interest rates, this demand will automatically stop the movement of gold from London to New York because of the large balances that American bankers are at present carrying in the London market. It would be surprising if the month of July should pass this year without seeing an upward movement of the precious metal

Will Begin to Arrive Here on July 1: Regular Trains to Carry Special Cars and Extra Trains to Be Run.

Carloads and special train loads of school teachers, en route from the east to the National Educational Association convention in San Francisco, will begin to pass through Albuquerque on July 1. The first contingent of teachers will arrive on Santa Fe train No. 1 at 7:45 p. m., July 1, three car loads being carried on this train. The teachers will visit in Albuquerque from 7:45 until 11:45, leaving for the west on No. 2, on July 1, a special train carrying teachers from Columbus, Ohio, will pass through Albuquerque, making a stop of some length here. The time of the arrival of the Columbus special has not yet been announced. All trains on June 26, July 1, 2 and 3 will carry extra equipment, loaded with school teachers.

Most of the Albuquerque school teachers being on their vacations out of town, it is not likely that any effort will be made to entertain the visiting teachers here. Unlike the doctors, the local school masters do not own automobiles and cannot entertain the delegates to the N. E. A. in the extravagant manner in which the physicians entertained the delegates to the medical meet last week. On June 25, a special troop train will arrive in Albuquerque, at a time to be announced later, carrying troops from Washawken, N. J., to San Francisco.

On July 6, a Gillespie-Kingsport special will pass through Albuquerque en route to the coast carrying tourists from New York and adjoining states. The Gillespie-Kingsport tours are similar to the Gates and Raymond Whitcomb excursions.

It is worse than useless to take any medicines internally for muscular or chronic rheumatism. All that is needed is a free application of Chamberlain's Liniment. For sale by all Dealers.

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