

The Evening Herald.

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THE ALBUQUERQUE INDIAN SCHOOL.

WE HAVE had the United States Indian school with us so long that most of us have come to take the institution and its work for granted.

With an authorized capacity of four hundred students, the school is caring for more than that number, and asking for them with a thoroughness and an efficiency which is altogether praiseworthy.

With the fine new domestic science and manual training buildings now in course of construction, and which will be completed in time for the opening of the school in September, the vitally important departments will be able to add materially to the thoroughness of the excellent work now being done.

The Indian school is not only a valuable educational asset for the city, but it is an important commercial asset as well. One hundred and fifty thousand pounds of four, ninety-five thousand pounds of beef, two thousand pairs of shoes and other food and clothing in proportion are used annually by the four hundred students.

Under the direction of Superintendent Neuben Perry, the school has gone ahead with marvelous strides. Mr. Perry is the quiet type of executive who, without flurry or excitement or noise, knows the operation of every wheel in his organization; whether or not it is doing its work well and if not how to make that work good.

IT IS YOUR FAIR. DO NOT overlook the meeting of business men in the Commercial club tonight. This meeting is for the purpose of deciding numerous important questions connected

with the coming state fair. Everyone of these questions is of direct personal interest and importance to every business man in Albuquerque. Although the Albuquerque fair has been adopted by the state and turned into a state institution, it is none the less Albuquerque's fair and it is none the less our duty and to our personal interest to do everything in our power to insure its success.

COMMENCEMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY.

ONE more year of successful work at the University of New Mexico will close with the annual commencement exercises in Hoxley hall tomorrow morning. The past year has been, in every way, the most satisfactory in the history of the University.

The institution again is especially fortunate in having as its president not only a finished educator, but a practical executive who also is insistent upon results. Dr. Boyd has accomplished much during his brief tenure of office but what he has done is most significant as pointing to what he will be able to accomplish in the future.

Nothing indicates more clearly the advance of the University than the public interest locally in its commencement exercises. It used to be that the commencement at the University had to be brought down town and widely advertised in order to draw a crowd.

Last year the commencement exercises were held in Hoxley hall and before an audience which filled the assembly hall to its capacity. These who expect to attend this year's commencement program tomorrow morning will do well to go early to be sure of a seat.

The program will be an interesting one, and not the least interesting part of it will be the presenting of diplomas to twelve students who have done full college work in the arts and science courses and six who have completed the course in pedagogy. A class of eighteen graduates is not large as universities go nowadays.

Our President

(By William Allen White.) How well we seem to have managed it—this whole world business of going to war; how fair he has been; how patient; how dignified; how infinitely gentle and kind; No bluster, no threats, no snicker of anticipation; no flanking of the nation's hope just— a simple-soiled, brave, soft-hearted, hard-headed man. It is sad enough to go into war of any kind at any time; but it is less sad to go knowing that every honorable means has been taken to keep away from war.

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A FEW WORDS FROM NEW MEXICO EDITORS.

Time to Swear Off.

Quit your praying, we are well enough now.—Nara Vism.

The Hon. of Industry.

The village blacksmith still keeps busy.—Hayes note in Clovis News.

Far Be It From Us.

Point to a single instance friend or foe in this town that will acknowledge the Democrat as not being above the average in editorial ability.—Durango Democrat.

There's Always an Expense.

The dry farmers will have to order a lot of saw dust in order to keep a match on top to hold moisture.—The Commercial News.

2,000 Years of Evidence.

It is just possible that should some one come along with a really truly practical solution of all the ills of humanity there should be need of fighting to place it in operation.—Tos Recorder.

A Congressional Record Press Notice.

It is a pleasure to read the Congressional Record. Much is to be learned therein that is interesting and instructive. Nearly every subject under the sun is treated in its columns in a period of a year by the members of both branches of congress. Everybody should read the proceedings of congress in order to learn what the law makers are doing. There was a time when pretty nearly every act performed in the two bodies was printed in the newspapers; now only the briefest mention is made of the doings of the congressmen, unless it is very important, like a debate on some subject of particular interest.—Tos Recorder.

Kedzie Can't Get Over It.

The postoffice department has gone entirely Democratic. On the tenth of this month a letter was mailed at Deming, addressed to a person who gets his mail in a box in the Lordsburg postoffice. The letter was delivered to the addressee on May 19th.—Lordsburg Liberal.

There's a Rebbion.

The fishing season opened last week but we have not heard any Columbus citizens telling any fish stories. There's a reason.—Columbus Courier.

Murder Will Out.

That loud snoring noise that you have been hearing all week is caused by the single one of Deming putting the rubber bands back on their pocketbooks after hearing a milliner admit under oath that she had bought a hat for sixty-six cents, sewed twenty cents worth of trimming on it and sold the result for five dollars at Deming. Getting under cover.—Deming Graphic.

A Modern Miracle.

Several good rains have fallen since the first of this month, making a new record for this part of the country, as it is said by old settlers here that they never knew it to rain in May here until this year. Perhaps this means a permanent change in weather conditions. We hope so at least.—Santa Fe Republican.

Oh You Tarn!

With wool higher than it has been in twenty years, we fail to see any where the sheep men have a high coming—unless he wants the earth.—Rosen News.

THE JEW AS A CITIZEN

(From the Christian Science Monitor.) NEW YORK CITY'S mayor, whose official appointments have confirmed his words, has just gone on record in praise of the "idealism, sanity and brilliance" of the Jew, judged by his record as a citizen.

Students of contemporary politics in the United States, using the world politics in its higher senses, are solicitous about the relatively larger numerical strength of groups and races that have a history of subjection to political and ecclesiastical authority. The political boss and the advocate of state socialism alike welcome the coming of immigrants that are used to being "controlled" and that have little or no intellectual ambition because it never has been cultivated.

Standing out in contradiction to this attitude of so many immigrants is the Jew, independent and individualistic in temperament, passionately devoted to pursuit of learning, feared in a fact that his best emphasizes personal and community righteousness, and generous in support of agencies that increase knowledge and nurture humanity. The political boss is finding him intractable, not easily to be "delivered" en masse. Ecclesiastical who would undermine the public schools find the Jew staunch in defense of them.

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Great Trials of History

TRIAL OF MODOC JACK

THAT it required treachery to deal with Indians follows the ideas of the United States government during the years following the civil war when the authorities at Washington were trying to bring order out of chaos in the far west through the frequent Indian uprisings.

This tribe was so thoroughly entrenched, and a part of access, that for a long period they were able to defy all the military might of the United States, including the murdering of whole villages, and return home with the spoils they were able to collect.

The latter part of 1872 saw the beginning of the end of the government's trouble with the Modocs. But in order to bring this about they were compelled to resort to Indian tactics. They summoned the leading tribesmen together and when they had done, through deception, at their mercy, they fell upon them and slew the chief leaders, that an Indian never forgets to avenge a wrong, and the Modocs bided their time for vengeance.

The leading spirit of this tribe was "Modoc" Jack. A company of soldiers were sent to the lava beds to arrest Jack and his followers. A conference was held and with the leaders were conferring a fight broke out between a few of the soldiers and the Indians, which ended in a general scrimmage in which five were killed on each side and many injured. The Modocs fled southward, destroying every white settlement in their path.

At length with 1000 men, he sought refuge in the lava caves of Lost river. Colonel Wheaton, with 600 United States troops, was sent to dislodge him, but Captain Jack sent the soldiers in retreat, killing 25 of them. Then an army, under General Canby, was brought up and besieged the caves. When Jack found himself surrounded and likely to be starved out he proposed a conference with the officers.

The government decided to make speedy work in avenging the death of the brave American officers. Gen. Jeff C. Davis, the old Indian fighter, favored the immediate execution of Jack and his confederates, but Washington directed that the prisoners should be held. Oregon authorities tried in vain to have them turned over to that state for punishment and the friends of the peace policy at the national capital raised the question whether the Modocs could be legally tried by a military commission.

The entire press of the country discussed the question and the people took sides on it. All the objections were, however, overruled by the president, and a military commission was appointed and the murderers were tried and condemned to death. Aside from Modoc Jack, there were 11 others condemned to death, five of them for having taken part in the massacre and the others for having killed settlers.

The execution took place on October 3, 1872, at Jacksonville, Ore. Two of the prisoners were negroes, on the day of the execution, but they were compelled to stand in front of the scaffold and see their brothers hanged. The 10 Indians were hanged upon the same scaffold. To adjust the noose it was necessary to cut away a little of Captain Jack's long hair which was in the way of the rope.

While the representatives of Argentina, Brazil and Chile, as mediators, are conferring at Niagara Falls, with representatives of the United States and Mexico in an effort to bring about an adjustment of Mexican affairs, a brief review of the progress of Pan-Americanism is interesting.

Few observers of the present situation remember that it was the British prime minister, Canning, who, in conference with United States Minister Rush in 1823, gave the first impetus to that growing solidarity of the North and South American republics which is lately called Pan-Americanism and of which the much debated Monroe doctrine has been the forerunner.

The "holy alliance" of the emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia was contracted in 1815 without the aid of intervening ministers but by themselves as absolute sovereigns. Their object was primarily to rehabilitate autocracy with "jure divino," and secondarily to prevent the rise of, and to overthrow, free governments and to dominate the world.

France took a hand in 1823, meddling with the Spanish constitution of the Cortes and upholding the absolutism desired by Ferdinand VII. But now the British government protested disclaiming for itself and denying to other powers the right of requiring any change in the internal institutions of an independent state. Then the allied powers proposed to intervene in South America and Canning wrote to Rush, "Is not the moment come when our governments might understand each other as to the Spanish-American question?"

Origin of the Step. If any European plan looked to a forcible entrance into any Spanish-American colony, Britain, and the United States might well declare their "joint disapprobation of such projects." He wrote that there had seldom occurred in history such an opportunity for two friendly governments so easily to prevent such extensive calamities.

Though he concurred in the idea, President Monroe did not adopt the proposal of a joint declaration. He maintained that the public policy of the United States, which kept aloof from intermingling with European affairs, implied non-intervention from Europe in the affairs of the west. The phrasing of the Monroe doctrine shows clearly that it was set forth in consequence of the acts of the "holy alliance" and in response to the advice of Britain.

Mr. Strauss says that the Monroe doctrine embodied the golden rule of international relations. It is not a producer of war but a harbinger of peace. It hastened not only the independence of the colonies on this hemisphere, but it relieved Europe of the burden of the "holy alliance." Lord Brougham said that Monroe's message to congress was an event "than which none has ever dispersed greater joy, exultation and gratitude over all the freemen of Europe." Canning said referring to his share of the plan, "I called the new world into existence to redress

The international bureau was reorganized on a stronger basis with the United States secretary of state as chairman. The third Pan-American conference was held at Rio de Janeiro in 1906. Nineteen states were represented, all in fact except Haiti and Venezuela. Elihu Root, United States secretary of state, addressed the conference. The next one was held in Buenos Aires in 1910. It renamed the bureau the bureau of Pan-American union.

In 1912, too, a Pan-American States association was proposed by business men as purely a matter of commercial interest. It is stated frankly to be concerned with the personal interests of each member. It is hoped to bring about closer and better relations between North and South American business houses, and many men of public and financial responsibility are lending its support.

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