The Evening Herald.

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GEORGE S. VAILLIANT, Manager
H. B. HENING.....Editor

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500 COMMUNITY WORKERS.

SECURING five hundred members for the Commercial club in four days should prove an easy task for the four committees which began their work today. It should be possible to push the membership of this organization up to a thousand, without exhausting the community. At the meeting of the club Tuesday night, in which President Cushman laid the plan for his membership campaign, it was pointed out that the club has been directly influential in bringing to Albuquerque practically everything here except the climate, and it is now engaged in a practical campaign to make even that resource a revenue producer. Form the location of the University of New Mexico, for which it provided a site, down to the securing of the Santa Fe railroad's great shop plant, this club, representing organized effort and the concentration of the Albuquerque spirit, has done the business for us.

Roswell, only a little more than half the size of Albuquerque, has a club of five hundred members and has no trouble in keeping its membership at or above that mark. A great many western towns no larger than Albuquerque have similar organizations with a thousand working members. In community work the spirit of "let George do it" leads only to stagnation. As Mr. Cushman said Tuesday night, the chain is no stronger than its weakest link; and a community in which the public spirit is shot full of weak spots; dotted with weak or unenthusiastic or grouchy and indifferent sisters, will not get ahead rapidly, if at all. The club is ready to proceed with persistent, steady, aggressive work for Albuquerque. Its officers and directors are energetic, enthusiastic men who are eager for a chance to get results. All that is required to insure those results is backing from the community; backing from you men who are here because of the town built by community spirit and concerted action through this club in the past.

Meet the club's membership committees more than half way. Meet them all the way. Volunteer in the cause which means results for us all, as a community and as regards our immediate and our future individual interests.

The dues, gentlemen, are two dollars a month. This sum is not a large sum. It represents about one-half of a week's cigar, or drink, or ice cream soda money (of most of us, if you care to look at it that way. And after you have joined, as a large majority of you doubtless will, get the spirit of the slogan, "Get it for Albuquerque," and get your money's worth.

The meditators have agreed as to all the terms of peace in Mexico. The only detail remaining to be adjusted is the agreement to those terms of the parties conducting the war.

A FOOLISH CHANCE.

DELAY in closing the matter of the city's mesa tract patent is dangerous unless the city council is absolutely sure that it is taking no chance of the tract reverting to the government. We are told that the hesitancy of the council is due to the fact that the city has not the necessary $800, which must be paid before patent will issue. The fact that the city has not $800 in cash available is itself unfortunate enough. But it would be exceedingly unfortunate if the matter of $800 should be permitted to interfere with the clinching of the title to that property.

We understand that there has been some question raised by members of the city government as to whether or not the tract is worth $800 to the city, and that even the mayor has expressed doubt of it. The city official who looks only to the needs of tomorrow or next week or next year is unfortunately shortsighted; the misfortune being shared by him with the municipality, and the latter having the lion's share of said misfortune.

Securing this tract for Albuquerque represents the time and the labor of weeks and months by men with the best interests of Albuquerque at heart, broad-minded, unselfish men who are able to see far enough in the future to be certain of the future great value of the property to the city. That past city governments should have jeopardized their work by foolish delay in paying a matter of $800 to the government is bad enough. That there should be hesitation and a taking of foolish and unnecessary chances when the matter is right at issue, is utterly without excuse.

Within the past forty-eight hours semi-official sources have indicated directly to Albuquerque business men that the time may and probably will come when a military post will be located in this state by the war department, and that in that event this site, originally approved by the war department for that purpose, would be desirable. Yet we fiddle around and take chances with this piece of property over a matter of $800, and for which private interests are ready at any time to pay three times that sum.

We must not be understood as criticizing the city government for meseling around with this matter. But if they fumble it we fear they are likely to come in for some slight measure of public censure.

Do not neglect to read the advertisements in the Herald. They are always of timely interest. Sometimes they are more so than others; but we cannot help that. We are not in control of anyth. g but the rate per line.

BE PATRIOTIC—AND SENSIBLE.

THE Herald learns with considerable surprise that there are a few merchants in Albuquerque who have delayed in or refused signing the petition of the Retail Merchants' association providing for closed stores and a holiday for every one on the Fourth of July. This is neither patriotic nor sensible. The larger stores all have signed the all-day closing petition, and the smaller places which have refused to get in line can hope for little or nothing in the way of trade. The Spanish newspapers are united in urging the country people not to do any buying on July 4th, and it is not likely the stores which stay open will take in enough to pay clerk hire. True, the stores which propose to remain open do not hire many clerks; neither do they advertise; so that the matter of trade involved is insignificant.

It is pleasing, however, to observe the spirit of patriotism, and it is even more pleasing to observe the spirit of co-operation. Lack of either patriotism or the spirit of co-operation strikes an inharmonious note in this community. The lack of both creates a positive discord.

SHOCKING!

FROM the same sources of information advising the Herald of the unwillingness of certain business houses to close up their places of business on Independence day, we learn that there are certain business houses in Albuquerque, not dealing in necessities of the day, like newspapers, cigars and iced grape juice, which are being kept open on Sunday, not only in violation of the general agreement among Albuquerque business men that no stores shall be open and no business done on the Sabbath day, but in violation of the law of the land. We have no positive evidence that this is true; that is, we have not seen these places open on Sunday, but the statements made are sufficiently definite to indicate that they have foundation. This is a condition of affairs which is nothing short of shocking. It is not the American custom to insist upon observation of the anniversary of the nation's independence. The owner of a store may keep it open or close it, just as he pleases. But we have a law which positively prohibits the operation of a store on Sunday, whether that store deals in whiskey, salt meat or clothing. Violation of this law subjects the violator to the possibility of being fined quite heavily, or sent to jail, or both. Whether we agree with the necessity for this so-called Sunday law or not, we insist that if it is enforced at all it be enforced against everyone alike. If it is enforced on Central avenue, as regards the sale of whiskey and meat and clothing, it should be enforced just as rigidly on First street, or wherever it is being violated.

Colonel Roosevelt, as was expected, sides with George W. Perkins in the attack made upon the Progressive party chairman by Amos Pinchot. If George is forced out of the party, says the Colonel, it means that he will go, too. This is not surprising. Ingratitude is not one of the Roosevelt failings, and no man is inclined to take sides against his meal ticket. If George should be forced out there is no doubt the Colonel would keep his w d and quit—and so would the Progressive party.

The great calamity howler and prophet of panic is William Randolph Hearst. All others, in New Mexico and elsewhere, are pikers and cheap imitators.

The Administration's Anti-Trust Measures

THE EVENING HERALD has received a number of requests from readers for the text of the three measures now pending in the senate and known as "The Administration Anti-Trust Bills." The three measures take several columns of type and it is impossible to publish them all, complete in a single issue. However, as they are likely to remain the most important question before congress until near the end of the present session, and because of their importance, we will print the text of the measures as passed by the house of representatives on June 5, in a series of four installments, of which the following, being sections 1 to 9 of the Clayton Omnibus Anti-Trust bill, is the first. The remainder of the omnibus measure, the interstate commerce committee's bill and the interstate trade commission bill, will follow as rapidly as space will permit.

THE CLAYTON OMNIBUS ANTI-THUST MEASURE

H. R. 15657.—An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United Stated of America in congress assembled, that "anti-trust laws," as used herein, includes the act entitled "An act to prevent trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July second, eighteen hundred and ninety; sections seventy-three to seventy-seven, inclusive, of "an act entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the government and for other purposes," of August twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-four; an act entitled "An act to amend sections seventy-three and seventy-six of the act of August, twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, entitled 'An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the government, and for other purposes,'" approved February twelfth, nineteen hundred and thirteen; and also this act.

"Commerce," as used herein, means trade or commerce among the several states and with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia or any territory of the United States and any state, territory or foreign nation, or between any insular possessions or other places under the jurisdiction of the United States, or between any such possession or place and any state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia or any foreign nation, or within the District of Columbia or any territory or any insular possession or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States.

The word "person" or "persons" whenever used in this act shall be deemed to include corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, the laws of any of the territories, the laws of any state, or the laws of any foreign country.

Sec. 2. That any person engaged in commerce who shall directly or indirectly discriminate in price between different purchasers of commodities in the same or different sections or communities, which commodities are sold for use, consumption, or resale within the United States or any territory thereof or the District of Columbia or any insular possession or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States, with the purpose or intent thereby to destroy or wrongfully injure the business of a competitor, of either such purchaser or seller, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both, in the discretion of the court: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prevent discrimination in price between purchasers of commodities on account of differences in the grade, quality, or quantity of the commodity sold, or that makes only due allowance for difference in the cost of transportation: And provided further, That nothing herein contained shall prevent persons engaged in selling goods, wares, or merchandise in commerce from selecting their own customers, except as provided in section three of this act.

Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful for the owner, operator, or transporter of the product or products of any mine, oil or gas well, reduction works refinery, or hydroelectric plant producing coal, oil, gas, or hydroelectric energy, or for any person controlling the product thereof, engaged in selling such product in commerce to refuse arbitrarily to sell such product to a responsible person, firm or corporation who applies to purchase such product for use, consumption, or resale within the United States or any territory thereof or the District of Columbia or any insular possession or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States, and any person violating this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished as provided in the preceding section.

Sec. 4. That any person engaged in commerce who shall leave or make a sale of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, supplies, or other commodities for use, consumption, or resale within the United States, or any territory thereof or the District of Columbia or any insular possession or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States, to fix a price charged therefor, or discount from, or rebate upon such price, on the condition, agreement, or understanding that the lessee or purchaser thereof shall not use or deal in the goods, wares, merchandise, machinery supplies, or other commodities of a competitor or competitors of the lessor or seller shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 5. That any person who shall be injured in his business or property by reason of anything forbidden in the anti-trust laws may sue therefor in any district court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found or has an agent, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover three-fold the damages by him sustained, and the cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

Sec. 6. That whenever in any suit or proceeding in equity hereafter brought by or on behalf of the United States under any of the anti-trust laws there shall have been rendered a final judgment or decree to the effect that a defendant has entered into a contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce, or has monopolized, or attempted to monopolize or combined with any person or persons to monopolize, any part of commerce, in violation of any of the anti-trust laws, said judgment or decree shall, to the full extent to which such judgment or decree would constitute in any proceeding an estoppel as between the United States and such defendant, constitute against such defendant conclusive evidence of the same facts, and be conclusive as to the same questions of law in favor of any other party in any action or proceeding brought under or involving the provisions of any of the anti-trust laws.

Whenever any suit or proceeding in equity is hereafter brought by or on behalf of the United States, under any of the anti-trust laws, the statute of limitations in respect to each and every private right of action, arising under such anti-trust laws, and based, in whole or in part, on any matter complained of in said suit or proceeding in equity, shall be suspended during the pendency of such suit or proceeding in equity.

Sec. 7. That nothing contained in the anti-trust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of fraternal, labor, consumers, agricultural, orders, or associations instituted for the purposes of mutual help, and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations, orders or associations from carrying out the legitimate objects thereof; nor shall such organizations, orders, or associations, or the members thereof, be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade, under the anti-trust laws.

Nothing contained in the anti-trust laws shall be construed to forbid associations of traffic, operating, accounting, or other officers of common carriers for the purpose of conferring among themselves or of making any lawful agreement as to any matter which is subject to the regulating or supervisory jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission, but all such matters shall continue to be subject to such jurisdiction of the commission, and all such agreements shall be entered and kept of record by the carriers, parties thereto, and shall at all times be open to inspection by the commission, but no such agreement shall go into effect or become operative until the same shall have first been submitted to, and approved by, the interstate commerce commission: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed as modifying existing laws prohibiting the pooling of earnings or traffic, or existing laws against joint agreements by common carriers to maintain rates.

Sec. 8. That no corporation engaged in commerce shall acquire, directly or indirectly, the whole or any part of the stock or other share capital of another corporation engaged also in commerce, where the effect of such acquisition is to eliminate or substantially lessen competition between the corporation whose stock is so acquired and the corporation making the acquisition, or to create a monopoly of any line of trade in any section or community.

No corporation shall acquire, directly or indirectly, the whole or any part of the stock or other share capital of two or more corporations engaged in commerce where the effect of such acquisition, or the use of such stock by the voting or granting of proxies or otherwise, is to eliminate or substantially lessen competition between such corporations, or any of them, whose stock or other share capital is so acquired or to create a monopoly of any line of trade in any section or community.

This section shall not apply to corporations purchasing such stock solely for investment and not using the same by voting or otherwise to bring about, or in attempting to bring about, the substantial lessening of competition. Nor shall anything contained in this section prevent a corporation engaged in commerce from causing the formation of subsidiary corporations for the actual carrying on of their immediate lawful business, or the natural and legitimate branches or extensions thereof, or from owning and holding all or a part of the stock of such subsidiary corporations, when the effect of such formation is not to eliminate or substantially lessen competition.

Nothing contained in this section shall be held to affect or impair any right heretofore legally acquired: Provided, That nothing in this paragraph shall make stockholding relations between corporations legal when such relations constitute violations of the anti-trust laws.

Nor shall anything herein contained be construed to prohibit any railroad corporation from aiding in the construction of branch or short line railroads so located as to become feeders to the main line of the company so aiding in such construction or from acquiring or owning all or any part of the stock of such branch line, not to prevent any railroad corporation from acquiring and owning all or any part of the stock of a branch or short line railroad constructed by an independent company where there is no substantial competition between the company owning the branch line so constructed and the company owning the main line acquiring the property or an interest therein, nor to prevent any railroad company from extending any of its lines through the medium of the acquisition of stock or otherwise of any other railroad company where there is no substantial competition between the company extending its lines and the company whose stock, property, or an interest therein is so acquired.

A violation of any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both, in the discretion of the court.

(Continued Friday.)

SAVES DAUGHTER

Advice of Mother no Doubt Prevents Daughter's Untimely End.

Ready, Ky.—"I was not able to do anything for nearly six months," writes Mrs. Laura Bratcher, of this place, "and was down in bed for three months.

I cannot tell you how I suffered with my head, and with nervousness and womanly troubles.

Our family doctor told my husband he could not do me any good, and he had to give it up. We tried another doctor, but he did not help me.

At last, my mother advised me to take Cardui, the woman's tonic. I thought it was no use for I was nearly dead and nothing seemed to do me any good. But I took eleven bottles, and now I am able to do all of my work and my own washing.

I think Cardui is the best medicine in the world. My weight has increased, and I look the picture of health."

If you suffer from any of the ailments peculiar to women, get a bottle of Cardui *today*. Delay is dangerous. We know it will help you, for it has helped so many thousands of other weak women in the past 50 years.

At all druggists.

Write to: Chattanooga Medicine Co., Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn., for *Special Instructions* on your case and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," in plain wrapper. H.C. 138

Weight of Canned Goods Problematical

The demand for a lessening of household duties has led to the introduction of many prepared foods, especially cereals, fruits and vegetables, sold either in a dried state in pasteboard packages or in a moist or wet condition, sealed in cans or glass jars. Though package foods always sell at a higher price than bulk foods they have the advantage of ease of handling, combined with little labor in preparation for the table.

At first it was common to sell these foods in standard weight packages, and when a customer asked for a two-pound can of oatmeal or a two-pound can of beef or vegetables he generally got the weight he expected. With the advance in the price of foods, however, the full even-pound-weight idea soon disappeared, says the Country Gentlemen, and the grocer simply designated his packages as large-sized or small-sized packages, or No. 1 cans and No. 2 cans.

A prominent manufacturer states: "The sizes of cans designated as No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, were formerly known to the trade as one-pound, two-pound and three-pound cans. However, these latter names were misleading for the reason that none of the sizes holds the weight that these terms would indicate; hence a change to the terms now in use."

Connecticut has been in advance of most states in her food laws and food inspection, and at the 1911 session the legislature passed the following act concerning the sale of food in package form: "Any person who shall sell, or offer for sale, food in package form, unless the net quantity of the contents be plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure or numerical count, provided that reasonable variation shall be permitted, shall be subject to penalties provided for in chapter 253 of the public acts of 1907."

This law makes it possible for the purchaser to know how much food product each can he buys contains.

Another advantage in knowing the net weight of different brands of canned goods, even for the cans of the same size. The contents of 24 No. 2 cans of artichokes were found to show a range of two ounces, whereas 18 No. 2 cans of red peppers showed a range in weight of three ounces. Tomatoes showed the greatest range in net weight of contents of cans of uniform size. This is due, doubtless, to the difference in the size of the pieces put into the cans. If the net weight is printed on the cans the customer has a double advantage by knowing how much he gets from a given-sized can, and with a little care can tell which brands average the highest net weight and run the most uniform in contents.

The consumer, however, needs to realize the limits of the information furnished by the seller when he knows only the net weight or measure. Many foods must be packed with more or less water. This is especially true of canned fruits and vegetables. The net weight of a can therefore gives no idea of the relative amount of solid and liquid contained in the can. It simply shows the total weight of the contents, but the proportion of solid matter to water may be relatively large or small. The proportion of solid food can be told only by weighing the total contents and then draining off the liquor and weighing the solid portion. The liquid portion is almost entirely water, with a little flavoring.

Dried fruits and vegetables show a much smaller range in net weights in packages of uniform size than the same materials canned, and in addition have only a small proportion of water. Dried apples, apricots or prunes are less costly than the same goods canned. Dried peas or beans, though they require a much longer time for cooking than the canned goods, may effect some saving.

Herald want. 3 lines—3 times—3 dimes.

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER

Dr. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin Diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 60 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." At druggists and Department Stores.

Ferd. T. Hopkins & Son, Props., 37 Great Jones St., N.Y.C.

I will give one-fourth off the price of every piece of summer footwear in my big stock. This is your chance for bargains. Wm. Chaplin, 421 W. Central.

Lost anything? Let a Herald want ad find it for you.

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Service that Builds Business

is rendered by this bank to its patrons because of the close personal relations sustained by the bank's officers with these firms and individuals who transact their banking business through its various departments.

Checking Accounts are invited in any amount and everything possible is done to assure our patrons of the greatest satisfaction. We cordially invite you to take advantage of the unquestioned safety and complete facilities of this old bank.

LARGEST BANK IN NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA

Santa Fe

Cheap Summer Rates to Eastern Points

Commencing May 15th and daily including September 30th cheap rate tickets will be on sale to eastern points. These tickets are limited to return October 31st and permit liberal stop-overs at various points.

Below is a list of rates to some of the important points.

Colorado Springs, Colo.	$20.75	Salt Lake, Utah	$42.60
Denver, Colo.	$23.70	Detroit, Mich.	$68.10
Pueblo, Colo.	$18.95	Minneapolis, Minn.	$57.15
Washington, D. C.	$74.70	St. Paul, Minn.	$57.15
Atlanta, Ga.	$58.20	Kansas City, Mo.	$40.65
Chicago, Ills.	$57.15	St. Louis, Mo.	$51.80
Baltimore, Md.	$74.75	Atlantic City	$82.35
Boston, Mass.	$95.15	Buffalo, N. Y.	$76.65
Cincinnati, Ohio	$64.05	New York	$84.05
Toledo, Ohio	$68.15	Niagara Falls	$76.65
Pittsburg, Pa.	$74.15	Philadelphia, Pa.	$79.55
		Ogden, Utah	$42.60

For further information please call at the ticket office or address.

P. J. JOHNSON, Agent.

(Also agent for Steam Ship lines to all foreign points.

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For the Best in Fuel of All Kinds.

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CERRILLOS LUMP
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ANTHRACITE, ALL SIZES
KINDLING AND MILL WOOD
BRICK AND PLASTERING LIME
SANTA FE BRICK

HOW "TIZ" HELPS SORE, TIRED FEET

Good-bye sore feet, burning feet, swollen feet, sweaty feet, smelling feet, tired feet.

Good-bye corns, callouses, bunions and raw spots. No more shoe tightness, no more limping with pain or drawing up your face in agony. "TIZ" is magical, acts right off. "TIZ" draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up the feet. Use "TIZ" and forget your foot misery. Ah! how comfortable your feet feel. Get a 25 cent box of "TIZ" now at any druggist or department store. Don't suffer. Have good feet, glad feet, feet that never swell, never hurt, never get tired. A year's foot comfort guaranteed or money refunded.

We are now in our new location

Nos. 213-215 W. Gold Ave.

The New Romero Building

ALBERT FABER

Furniture, Carpets, Draperies and Stoves.