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**A WORTHY CAUSE.**

The study and prevention of tuberculosis is the subject of a society which was formed in this city last night at a meeting of leading educators and physicians, together with many from other walks in life who are interested in this great work.

The formation of such a society in Albuquerque, where annually several thousand tuberculosis sufferers come to seek the benefits of our excellent climate, is entitled to the support of the entire community.

The whole country recently has awakened to a knowledge of this scourge of tuberculosis which is costing thousands of lives every year. The disease, too, is proving more deadly among children and young men and women just reaching maturity, thereby sapping the very life blood of the nation. New Mexico, whose climate is the greatest specific yet discovered for the cure of this ravaging disease, is proud to have organized in all the towns of the territory and that the campaign may be prosecuted vigorously throughout the southwest.

A series of lectures on the disease, its causes, effects and cures, would prove educational in the superlative degree and should be arranged in the public schools all over New Mexico.

In this work the department of education at Santa Fe can do much to assist the cause and the officials having the department in charge should at once join hands with those who are starting the preliminary work.

The study and the cure of tuberculosis is one of the most important things in the life of the nation and, in fact, of the Caucasian race at this period of the world's history.

The great plagues of Egypt are puny when compared to the ravages of this disease—tuberculosis.

**HOW THEY MADE IT.**

The charge that the constitution of New Mexico has a joker in every clause and that it is a corporation document, devoid of rights to the common people, is absurd to those who are familiar with the building of that organic act.

It is a difficult thing for any two or three men to agree upon every matter of law, religion or politics. There are few who can make their views entirely conform to the views of their neighbors. They exist in communities, however, because they are broad-minded enough to permit their neighbors to hold their views and they expect in return the same rights.

In the making of the constitution for New Mexico the views of many delegates, representing many constituencies, were brought together. To have adopted them all and incorporated them into a state constitution would have produced a document which would have been nothing but a conglomeration of contradiction and a jumble of ideas.

The delegates, with the exception of a very few who were absolutely ignorant of the views of their fellowmen, fought out their differences in that convention. They compromised their differences, gave and took, confessed and defended until finally they evolved a document upon which a large majority of those in the convention could agree without sacrificing more than they were willing to demand that their fellowmen should sacrifice.

This, briefly, was the constitution of New Mexico. That the people of the territory thought it was acceptable work was indicated by their vote of 14,000 majority for the constitution. That they believed in the integrity of their representatives is indicated by the fact that the work of these men was approved by one of the highest majorities ever cast in the territory.

It is well known that many people would have liked to have altered this clause or that clause, but they realized that there were others, too, who would likewise have made changes, were it possible to do so.

It is probable that no two people agreed entirely upon every line or phrase of the constitution, but they were broad-minded enough and influenced deeply enough with the spirit of individual liberty and respect for the rights and opinions of their

friends and neighbors to know that no one individual or an two or three individuals could set their will paramount to the will of the people as a whole.

There are still in New Mexico hundreds and perhaps thousands of people with their own ideas as to what things that should or should not be in the constitution. They yell for the constitution, were it to be again, they would still vote for the constitution.

In Washington there are four or five thousand from New Mexico who also had ideas as to what should or should not be in the constitution. They are in Washington to force, if possible, the incorporation of their ideas and their prejudices into the constitution.

When the people of New Mexico approved of that constitution by a vote of 14,000 to 100, some of these statesmen, at least declared that they bowed to the popular will.

They have been scheming how they could change the constitution to suit themselves.

The hundreds and possibly thousands of other individuals who had individual opinions on the constitution, differing as widely from what these so-called progressive Democrats have in mind as might differ from day to day, have not come to Washington.

They are American citizens in every sense of the word. They have a large and patriotic respect for their fellowmen and the individual rights of those following to think and act as they see fit so long as they obey the law and observe the rules of civilized mankind.

Why are they, too, not in Washington making "suggestions" for changes in the constitution?

Are they, too, not invested with the same right to set their will against the will of their fellowmen in this territory?

Is there anything more binding on them in accepting the constitution than those men who assert in public speaking that they are progressive Democrats and that the first tenor of their politics is that the people shall rule?

Thus, they are not satisfied leaders, neither have they the time nor the inclination perhaps to mask their acts under the timely pretext of a territorial committee meeting at which a majority of the committee was not present and about which its members knew nothing.

But if individual desires, prejudices and personal ambitions are the predominant influences in the new state, then why shall we not all have our hobbies and pet theories inscribed in the handsomely bound volume labeled "Constitution of New Mexico"?

Let us make it a document of demagogues—a boss-ridden constitution in fact filled with the personal things that we each individually believe to be the right thing.

By so doing we will take upon ourselves no more assumption of authority than have our progressive Democratic statesmen and we will probably delay statehood no longer than they will should their "suggestions" prevail.

If, however, we feel that our fellowmen, like ourselves, are entitled to the rights guaranteed to us under a constitution written for the nation by citizens of another generation, then perhaps we will be merely content with demanding our just due, statehood, and when it is secured keep firmly in mind the names of those men who, manning the standards of the party of people's rights, have stood in the way of our submission with individual opinions that bowed neither to the law of our enabling act nor our votes at the polls.

**IMMIGRANTS HAVE MOST CHILDREN ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS**

The first generation of women to land are mothers of more infants but birth rate decreases steadily.

**MORE BABIES REARED IN RURAL DISTRICTS**

Washington April 25.—From information collected by the census bureau, on the population schedules of the tenth United States census in 1900, J. A. Hill, chief statistician at the division of women and children, has prepared a report for the immigration commission as to the fertility of immigrant women, in a published abstract of which the conclusions are shown that fecundity is much greater among the married white women of foreign parentage than among the native American women of native parentage, that it is usually greater in the first generation of foreign stock than in the second, and that it is on the whole greater in rural districts than in cities. It is shown, also, that a high percentage of childlessness prevails among unmarried women in northern cities.

The statistics of the United States selected for this study were the state of Rhode Island, the city of Cleveland, and 48 large rural counties in Ohio, the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota and 21 large rural counties in Minnesota. Rhode Island is a compact coastal state with a population largely urban and manufacturing in character. Ohio and Minnesota are middle-western states. Cleveland and Minneapolis possess urban manufacturing conditions, and the selected counties in each state, rural and agricultural conditions.

The data tabulated for the purpose of this inquiry relates to the number of children born by women, that is, women living in the married state at the time the census was taken. Widowed and divorced women were not included, unless because the number of years they had been married could not be ascertained from the census returns. Women married less than one year were excluded because a large proportion of them, more than three-fourths of the total number, had not been married long enough to have borne children. Women over 45 years of age also were omitted, because for the purpose, in view of the fact that the average childbearing period for women who were under 45 years of age and whose entire married life would therefore fall within the child-bearing period.

The classification by nativity was based upon the country in which the parents were born.

The white women of foreign parentage are subdivided as regards birthplace into five classes: Those born to foreign parents, who represent immigrants, being designated as "the first generation," and those born in the United States, who represent the children of immigrants, being termed "the second generation."

The returns show that more children are born on the average, to American women of native parentage, than to the American women of foreign parentage, and that the number is usually greater in the first generation of foreign stock than in the second, and that fecundity is greater in rural districts than in cities.

The native white married women of native parentage, in the districts from which the returns were taken, had borne in the aggregate an child every 2.5 years, while the women of foreign parentage had borne one every 2.2 years.

The first generation of the white of foreign parentage, representing the immigrant women, had one child every three years, and the second generation had one every 2.6 years. For each foreign nationality, the number of years between the birth of one child in the first generation was less, in the second, with very few exceptions.

Comparing the different nationalities, the fecundity is shown to be greatest in the first generation of Polish women, who have had on the average one child every 2.3 years; also, that the fecundity is least in the second generation of English women, who had on the average of one child every 3.4 years.

Among American white women of native parentage who had been married from 15 to 20 years, the average number of children in Cleveland and in Minneapolis is exactly the same—2.4—and hardly differs from the average in Rhode Island, 2.5. The average in those areas is lower by 1, or nearly 1, than it is in rural Ohio and rural Minnesota, where it is 3.4. In other words, in the rural districts of Ohio and Minnesota the women of native American parentage who were in the second decade of their married life had borne on the average of one more child than the same class of women in the cities of Cleveland and Minneapolis, or in the state of Rhode Island, which is largely urban.

As regards the women of foreign parentage the difference between an urban and a rural environment is not usually so marked, nor is it uniform. As a rule the average number of children in each nationality is highest in rural Minnesota and lowest in Minneapolis or Cleveland or else in Rhode Island. But there are some exceptions. For the first generation of Canadian English the average number of children is as great in Rhode Island as it is in rural Minnesota. For the first generation of Bohemians it is as great in Minneapolis as it is in rural Minnesota. This figures for the first generation of Irish indicate that environment has little effect upon the fertility of the mother. On the other hand, the first generation of English, German and Scotch, like

**THE CUB REPORTER IS INITIATED**

He Meets Distinguished Visitor and After Escorting Him Around Town He Buys Up All the Liquid Refreshments.

**CAROLINA GLAZETTE:**  
 A fair-haired youth who writes pieces for a local paper unsharpened one of the classical weapons of the week yesterday afternoon.

The energetic Watson was introduced by a well-meaning and personally inclined friend to an individual who looked as though he had studied in his Prince Albert, as Rex Beach, Rex Beach, the famous writer, known.

Of course the talented news developer smiled. Hadn't he just been devouring one of Beach's clever reviews in a national weekly? "The Cub Reporter" he said, "he initiated." "I'm perfectly delighted," the youth said, and he took a little sashim? "What brings you to Phoenix? How long are you going to stay? What are your impressions? Are you going to write something about us?"

Rex most assuredly would have "a little sashim" and did in fact his capacity rather alarmed the more sophisticated scribe, who was frankly flabbergasted on the back of his neck just how much of the entertainment he could turn in on his expense account.

After doing his best to make Phoenix "dry," Beach was taken on a tour of the city and introduced to many of our leading citizens as a sample of literary greatness.

"What, Mister Beach, do you consider your greatest work?" queried the local scribe as he turned the steaming page of his notebook containing "personal reminiscences" of great men.

Rex thought hard. So hard that the wheels could be heard grinding in his cranium. Finally he evolved the opinion that in his judgment his masterpiece was that well known work, "What Makes the Milk So Blue?"

About that time the reporter woke up and that is the true story of why the world has not been startled with the tale of the visit of Rex Beach to this fair city.

Just how the news man squandered himself with the city editor has not yet become history.

**THE CUB REPORTER IS INITIATED**

**COL. H. J. ANDERSON DEAD AT ALAMOGORDO**

Alamogordo, N. M., April 25.—Col. H. J. Anderson, president of the First National bank at Alamogordo, died at 1:20 Tuesday morning. He had been ill a few days. He was 66 years old. The body has been sent to New York City for burial in the family cemetery.

We have the best shoe polishes and cleaners on the market for rubber, leather, black kid, gun metal, black or tan shoes, tan kid or calf, white canvas and velour. Process run from 10c to 25c. O. Madsen's Shoe Store, 314 West Central avenue.

Every family and especially those who reside in the country should be provided at all times with a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment. There is no telling when it may be wanted in case of an accident or emergency. It is most excellent in all cases of rheumatism, sprains and bruises. Sold by all druggists.

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PHONE 46 | PRATT'S | 214 South Second St.

16 Lb. Granulated Sugar	\$1.00
Swift's Premium Ham	lb. .37
Swift's Premium Bacon	lb. .26
LARD	
Swift's Silver Leaf Brand	
3 lb. can	.40
5 lb. can	.65
10 lb. can	1.15
Swift's Premium or Armour's	
SHOEN PATR.	
3 lb. can	.45
5 lb. can	.70
10 lb. can	1.15
Best Patent Flour, 50 lb.	\$1.60
Old Homestead Flour, 50	
lb.	\$1.50
Diamond M. Flour, 50 lb.	\$1.40
Gold Coin Flour, 50 lb.	\$1.10
Best Creamery Butter, lb.	.25
Country Ranch Eggs, doz.	.20
Cottolene, medium size	.55
Cottolene, large size	\$1.35
Karo Corn Syrup, 2 1/2 lb.	.10
Karo Corn Syrup, 5 lb.	.25
Karo Corn Syrup, 10 lb.	.45
can	.45
Hawaiian Pineapple, No. 3	
can, sliced	.25
Hawaiian Pineapple No. 2	
can, grated	.20

Asparagus Tips, can .25  
 Extra Standard Corn, can .10  
 Cal. Tomatoes, No. 2 1/2, can .10  
 Early June Peas, can .10  
 Green String Beans, 3 cans .25  
 St. Charles Milk, large can .10  
 Carnation Milk, large can .10  
 Welch's Grape Juice, qts. .40  
 Welch's Grape Juice, pints .22 1/2  
 Blue Label Catnip, pints .20  
 Parker's Salad Dressing .30  
 Yeast Club Salad Dressing .30  
 L. & P. Worcestershire Sauce .30  
 Walter Baker's Cocoa 1/2 pound can .20  
 Walter Baker's Chocolate, pound .35  
 Schep's Coconut, 1-1/4 lb. .17  
 Schep's Coconut, 1/2 lb. .10  
 Schep's Coconut, 1 lb. .15  
 Cream of Wheat, pkg. .15  
 Farinose, pkg. .15  
 Quaker Oats, pkg. .10  
 Pettibohn's, 2 pks. .25  
 Grape Nuts, 2 pks. .25  
 Macaroni, 3 pks. .25  
 Vermicelli, 3 pks. .25  
 Spaghetti, 3 pks. .25  
 Fancy Frame Honey .40

**THE ONLY STRICTLY CASH GROCERY IN THE CITY.**

**DON'T GIVE A DAM!**

**DON'T GIVE A DAM!** is the cry of the members of both the Knockers and the Hammer & Padlock Clubs to the efforts of Uncle Sam in his reclamation service.

We are not members of either club and DO give a dam about the manner in which

**Southwestern Brewery & Ice Company**

75—PHONES—58  
 ALBUQUERQUE, . . . NEW MEXICO.

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Native and Chicago Lumber, Sherman-Williams, Putnam-None Better, Building Paper, Plaster, Lime, Cement, Glass, Sash, Doors, etc.  
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**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.

**HUBBS LAUNDRY COMPANY**

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Organized 1890 Albuquerque, N. M.  
**Capital and Surplus \$200,000.00**

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**First National Bank**

Albuquerque, N. M.  
**United States Depository**  
**CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$250,000**

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