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FIELD MARSHAL FRENCH MEETS GENERAL JOFFRE TO ARRANGE BATTLE PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

Said That Germans are Systematically
Misled by False Bulletins.

CANADIANS SIEZE AUSTRIAN STEAMER AT PORT

Cruisers of Kaiser Speeding Northward in the Pacific Lead to
Fears That Attack of Canadian Coast Defenses is Contem-
plated—Two Badley Battered Cruisers Believed to be
British Creep Into Harbor of Hong Kong.

Evidences of a sharp sea fight in Chinese waters were brought to Hong Kong yesterday when two battered warships, either French or British, arrived there bearing many wounded. The telegram, apparently censored, did not identify the warships, but said they were reported to have been in action with the German cruisers Scharnhorst and Kniesenau.

A London report says the captain of a Danish steamer declares he passed seven sunken German ships off the coast of England. He could not identify them, but believed they were warships.

The reported purchase of the German cruisers Goben and Breslau by Turkey has been made the occasion of action by the British, French, Belgian and Russian allies, which are to call Turkey's attention to her duty as a neutral.

Greece also is perturbed by the purchase of the two cruisers, which she considers will upset the equilibrium of power of the Levant.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that Russia has mobilized 5,500,000 men, 2,000,000 of whom are on the German and Austrian frontiers. Today all is reported quiet along the front, according to official statements from France and Belgium.

Belgian accounts of yesterday's cavalry encounter, known as the battle of Haelen, give the total German casualties as high as 3,000 killed and wounded. No German report of the engagement has been received.

The Belgian staff believes the German movement at Haelen was an attempt to reach Brussels, which today is said to be "no longer in danger."

French official reports say the Belgians captured 2,000 German prisoners at Liege and the French have 1,500 along the frontier. The Belgian government has requested France to provide places of interment, owing to lack of room in Belgium.

Aviators are taking a very prominent part in scouting for the armies in the field and are suffering severely, according to reports.

Belgian authorities report the destruction of three German aeroplanes and the death of two of their pilots, while French reports recount the narrow escape of a French aerial scout from German flying machines which hunted him.

London, Aug. 14.—The Havas News agency's version of the official statement issued by the French minister of war in Paris at midnight in reference to the fight on the Vosges mountains between the French department of the Meurthe-et-Moselle and German Lorraine differs in some respects from that given by the Exchange Telegraph company. It says:

"An entire section and not a division of the German troops surrendered with their machine guns."

The Havas version adds:

"In the course of recent operations a number of spies have been court-martialed, including the mayor and postmaster of Thann in Lower Alsace.

"Two French battalions which had seized the village of Lagarde in German Lorraine above Avricourt were dislodged by a superior force of German troops and driven back to Xures in the department of Murthe-et-Moselle, on the road to the fortress of Luneville.

"The Belgians, in the operations around Liege, took more than 2,000 German prisoners, and in consequence of its restricted territory the Belgian government has asked France to arrange for their confinement elsewhere. At various points along the French frontier the French troops have taken more than 1,500 prisoners.

The official press bureau of the British war office and admiralty today issued news of a French success in the Vosges mountains, Alsace, in the following words:

"After a successful resistance lasting five days, at the passes of Sainte Marie and Mines and Le Bonhomme the French troops have occupied the region of the Saale pass, which commands the valley of the Brüche, an affluent of the Rhine. At Saale pass desertions of German troops are noted.

"The French have taken many prisoners and captured some machine guns.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Paris says an official statement issued at the French capital sets forth that a French aviator, reconnoitering in Lorraine, was pursued by two German airmen. Their machines were larger and faster than the Frenchman's and carried three armed men each. After an exciting chase the French flier escaped and returned to the French lines, unharmed. The dispatch confirms earlier French reports of the Belgian cavalry's success over the Germans who, it is said, suffered severely.

The British admiralty today gave the assurance that the ocean routes are well patrolled and a guarantee of quick resumption of the Atlantic passenger service.

Several steamships which previously had been provisionally requisitioned for governmental purposes have now had their sailing dates fixed. The Olympic is to depart August 19, the Mauretania August 19 and the Lusitania September 3.

A dispatch from Brussels to Reuters agency says the following official announcement was issued at noon today:

"The Germans are planning a new movement against us, but all dispositions have been made to repel it like the preceding ones.

"Reports show that the situation continues favorable to us and our allies, while the news from Lorraine is highly favorable to the French.

"The general staff has heard nothing of the retaking of the forts of Liege."

A special newspaper dispatch from Rome today says the Montenegrin troops, aided by the inhabitants of Herzegovina, are successfully invading Austria, whose blockage of the Montenegrin coast has practically ceased.

A dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam says the mayor of Aix la Chapelle, Germany, has issued a proclamation announcing that great masses of German troops are to pass through the town on Saturday.

A dispatch from Cetinje, Montenegro, to the Exchange Telegraph company officially denies the occupation of Scutari by Montenegrin troops and also all other reports of hostile intentions against Albania.

Austrian Steamer Seized

Montreal, Aug. 14.—The Austrian steamer Ida, 4,700 tons, which sailed from Trieste and Naples before war was declared, reached here last night and was taken over by the marine department at Quebec today, as a war prize. Captain Martinich had not heard of the war and was astounded when marine department officials notified him of the seizure of his ship.

The Ida is a freighter, the property of the Austro-American line. She sailed from Trieste July 21 and from Naples July 25 for this port.

The consulate of Austria-Hungary, which has remained open here notwithstanding the declaration of war between Great Britain and Austria-Hungary, was ordered closed today by the dominion authorities.

DEMORALIZATION OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

MOST SERIOUS EFFECT OF WAR
ON AMERICA IS SUSPENSION
OF TRAFFIC

New York, Aug. 10.—The crisis of the age is on, and the worst is probably appreciated. The result must now be left to the arbitrament of arms. Great Britain's entry into the war will undoubtedly hasten the end; the sheer intensity of the conflict necessarily limiting its duration. For the time being the world's commerce is demoralized. On the continent of Europe the losses will be colossal. Hundreds of thousands of precious lives will be sacrificed, and billions of capital and property destroyed. The horrors that will have to be endured are too dreadful for the imagination. Chaos will rule in European industry and commerce for possibly some time to come. The most that can be reasonably hoped for is some great decisive battle in the early stages of the war, decisive enough at least to open the door for mediation and thus stop this monstrous struggle; the saddest blot on Christendom in many generations.

In the course of time the present confusion will partly disappear. The world is rapidly settling down to a war basis, and many of the necessary activities of life will soon go on much as usual. So far as the United States is concerned, we are energetically adjusting ourselves to the new situation. Our leading financiers are showing a degree of calmness, courage, consideration and wisdom that is a splendid exhibition of public spirit. Today Wall street is shouldering responsibilities, accepting risks and granting

accommodations that are saving this country from panic and materially alleviating the stress abroad. Whatever the misdeeds of the past, today those who manage our leading financial institutions are showing a fine ability and a splendid courage in meeting the grave situation. Not only our financial machinery has been put in shape to meet almost any contingency, but important aid has been rendered to European bankers, relieving them of considerable of their obligations to this side. Foreign banks often finance the moving of some of our crops, cotton for instance; but in this case by relieving them we have helped ourselves as well as Europe. In all departments of business there is a growing spirit of co-operation, which should be generously enlarged until the crisis is passed. There is a universal extension of credit where needed and where conditions are sound. The moratorium has been promptly adopted wherever necessary. The financial strain on this side has been materially relieved by the issue of \$300,000,000 of emergency currency under the Aldrich-Vreeland act, and laws have been passed making it possible if necessary to put into circulation over \$1,700,000,000 of such currency. By common understanding our bankers have also agreed to prevent any further important exports of gold. The closing of all of the exchanges has fortunately prevented an aggravation of the crisis by stopping ill-advised speculation; and before long there is little doubt but that the financial situation here will have been so strengthened as to allow the reopening of exchanges throughout the country.

At the moment the most serious effect of the war upon ourselves, outside of financial circles, is the utter demoralization of foreign commerce and its handmaid, foreign exchange. Our cotton, our grain and our oil, which constitute a large portion of our exports, are practically blocked. Yet somehow or other Europe must have these products, or suffer still more seriously. We need the pro-

ceeds of their sale, or many of our merchants will doubtless be for the time being more or less inconvenienced or crippled. Just now we sorely feel the need of an American merchant marine, which we might have had on hand but for the many ill-advised restrictions upon operation which still remain. Some relief may be obtained by placing our coasting vessels in the trans-Atlantic trade, or by raising the American flag upon many American ships now operating under foreign flags. The most probable solution, however, will come when Britain shows her sea power by keeping the lines of international commerce comparatively free of hostile cruisers. This she will doubtless do eventually.

It may be some time before our foreign trade, aggregating about \$4,000,000,000, a year, will resume its accustomed sway. Meantime our farmers and our railroads must be prepared for a delayed export trade. The products held back now however will be in great demand later on at unquestionably high prices. One sorry result of the war will be the world-wide advance in food products, which we in common with other nations must expect. On imports the situation is equally deranged. Our purchases of European luxuries will certainly be curtailed, not for lack of transportation, but because the people of Europe will have largely become destroyers instead of producers. European sugar and grain crops will certainly suffer severely. British cotton and woolen manufacturers will incur heavy losses. Even if they ultimately secure their supplies of raw materials, as they probably will, their export trade will be seriously disturbed. This will greatly stimulate American export of cotton goods, and at the same time check our imports of woollens. The inevitable reduction of imports at large, through impaired buying power on both sides of the water, is sure to diminish our national revenue, the total from duties alone amounting to about \$325,000,000 per year, or not far from half our total revenue. Already there is talk of an increase in the income tax to offset this expected loss.

In spite of all the horrors and the chaos which this war will bring, there are offsets and hopes upon which our gaze should be steadfastly set. Whatever nation succeeds, the end of excessive militarism is at hand. Though war and arms cannot yet be abolished, Europe will be saved for years to come the crushing armaments which she has supported for so long and the possession of which has been largely instrumental in exciting this gigantic struggle. Some thrones are already tottering, and republics will take their place; all of which will make for peace. This struggle will, moreover, have a sobering influence upon the whole world. In spite of the bitterness of war, many differences will be settled; some forms of discontent will disappear, and men's better impulses are already beginning to rise and will be established upon a high plane when passion finally cools. Happily America is out of the struggle. We may feel the consequences in temporary business confusion; and it must not be overlooked that there are grave questions ahead which will call for wisdom and caution in making commitments. But ultimately the United States will benefit materially and it is to be hoped

morally by this unprecedented and uncalled for cataclysm.

Already the financial skies are clearing. The Bank of England rate has been reduced to 6 per cent likewise the Bank of France. In local financial circles there is also a much more confident and hopeful feeling regarding the future.

U. S. ATTORNEY ACCUSED

Honolulu, Aug. 10.—Jeff McCarn, United States district attorney, was arraigned today before Sanford B. Dole of the United States district court to stand trial on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon. McCarn is accused of attacking Claudius McBride, an attorney, with a revolver. His own account of the affair is that he was attacked by several men, and, when lying on the floor, attempted to draw a weapon in self defense.

LUNA TEACHER PROMOTED

Santa Fe, Aug. 10.—The department of education was notified today that Ney B. Gorman, who for four years was county superintendent of Luna county, has been appointed principal of the public schools at Lordsburg, Grant county. Miss Hazel Wykoff has been appointed principal of the Cambridge public school. She taught at Iola last year.

JUDGMENT FOR TRESPASSING

Santa Fe, Aug. 10.—The defendant in the case of the United States vs. R. F. Keene, today consented to judgment in the federal court for trespassing on the Gila forest in Grant county. The fine was \$25 and the costs were added, an injunction being issued at the same time against the defendant enjoining him from trespassing with his stock on the reserve.

German Coffee Cake

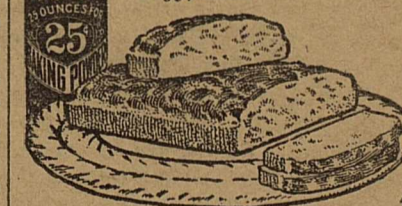
Made Without Yeast

By Mrs. Janet McKenzie Hill, Editor of the Boston Cooking School Magazine.

There is no warm bread quite as appropriate for Sunday morning breakfast as German Coffee Cake, yet it is seldom made by housewives who do not bake their own bread. If K C double raise Baking Powder is used it will be just as good as if raised with yeast and it will have the further advantage of being fresh and warm. Save this recipe and try it next Sunday.

K C German Coffee Cake

Two and one-fourth cups sifted flour;
3 level teaspoonfuls K C Baking Powder;
1 level teaspoonful salt; 2
tablespoonfuls melted butter;
2 tablespoonfuls sugar;
1 egg; milk.



Sift dry ingredients together, beat the egg, add milk and butter to the egg to make one and one-quarter cups; stir all together with inverted spoon to a stiff batter. Turn into biscuit pan and spread even. Brush top lightly with melted butter. Sprinkle sugar and ground cinnamon over the top. Bake in moderate oven.

Dutch Apple Cake or Prune Kuchen can be made with this same batter by covering the top with pared and sliced apples, or cooked prunes with the pits removed, skin sides down. Dredge with sugar and cinnamon the same as for Coffee Cake.

"The Cook's Book" contains 90 just such delicious recipes. You can secure a copy free by sending the colored certificate packed in 25-cent cans of K C Baking Powder to the Jaques Mfg. Co., Chicago, being sure to write your name and address plainly.

Weak, Inactive Kidneys Cause Much Trouble



Backache, rheumatism, and all kidney and bladder disorders are caused from weak inactive kidneys, which fail to filter out the poisons, and keep the blood pure. The only way to positively and permanently cure such troubles is to remove the cause. The reason why Foley Kidney Pills are the best medicine for kidney and bladder troubles is because they are made wholly of those healing, strengthening and restorative ingredients that nature needs to build up and renew these important and vital organs. See that you get Foley Kidney Pills for your kidney and bladder troubles. They are tonic in action, quick to give good results, and contain no harmful drugs.

O. G. SCHAEFER

RED CROSS DRUG CO

POSSIBILITIES OF THE GRIDIRON SEASON

COLLEGES ALREADY BEGINNING
TO PLAN FOR FOOTBALL
CAMPAIGN

New York, Aug. 10.—Spectre-like, football is beginning to stalk baseball. Although the prospective pennant winners and world's championship contenders are yet in the making the gridiron game is barely a month away. Coaches and candidates for the eleven are studying the rules anew and soon the tackling dummy will tremble and sway under the clutch of the eager player, for on Saturday, September 19 the initial call to mimic conflict will sound and from that day until the first Saturday of December football will rise and wane in its short but active reign.

Viewed from every angle the approaching season promises to be a most remarkable and record breaking period in the gridiron sport. More than 2,000 college and high schools are scheduled in the east, south and middle west, and contests are to be played on every day except Sunday during the two and one-half months of the football cycle.

Not in number of games alone is the coming season depending for its fame, however, for the 1914 campaign will witness features that cause football to stand out with unusual prominence. Many spectacular inter-sectional contests are scheduled, including the Harvard-Michigan game. Both Yale and Princeton universities will dedicate new and mammoth stadiums. A host of former famous players will appear as coaches and cities to which big football games are unfamiliar will entertain elevens, notably Washington, where the Army-Navy will be played.

As has been the case for several years the Carlisle Indians and the Albright college eleven have the honor of opening the season with the game set for Saturday, September 19. Cornell follows close on their heels with the game against Ursinus on the following Wednesday, and on the succeeding Saturday Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Dartmouth and a host of other elevens in various parts of the country swing into action. Early in October the middle western and southern university teams don moleskin and from all points of the compass will come the sound of thudding pigskin and the clash of tackler and runner.

Before the month closes the premier elevens of the country will begin to meet foes worthy of their best efforts and the season will be at its height. The schedule for the middle Saturday of October is typical of the increasing activity. Carlisle plays Pittsburgh; Amherst meets Trinity; Princeton faces Lafayette; Chicago lines up against the State University of Iowa; Oregon will oppose Washington State; Wisconsin and Purdue clash, and the United States Naval Academy will es-

tablish a precedent by journeying to Philadelphia to play the University of Pennsylvania eleven.

From this date on the big games follow rapidly. Saturday, October 24, finds among other prominent contests, Harvard vs. Pennsylvania State; Cornell vs. Brown; Princeton vs. Dartmouth; Chicago vs. Purdue; Michigan vs. Syracuse; Pennsylvania vs. Carlisle; Williams vs. Trinity, and Yale vs. Washington and Jefferson. The final Saturday of the month will witness the biggest inter-sectional game of the season when Michigan plays Harvard at Cambridge. Other sections, however, will not be lacking in feature contests for Cornell and Holy Cross play at Ithaca, Chicago and Wisconsin at Madison; Carlisle and Syracuse at Buffalo; Dartmouth and Amherst at Hanover; Princeton and Williams at Princeton, Notre Dame and Haskell Indians in North Dakota; Vanderbilt and Virginia at Nashville; Yale and Colgate at New Haven and Pennsylvania and Swarthmore at Philadelphia.

The opening Saturday of November will find the college elevens of all sections on edge for the championship games of the season. Close to 150 games between rival and well matched teams are scheduled, the principal feature contests being: Minnesota vs. Wisconsin; Yale vs. Brown; Pennsylvania vs. Michigan; Mississippi vs. Tulane; Tennessee vs. Vanderbilt; Pennsylvania state vs. Lehigh; Wesleyan vs. Williams and Carlisle vs. Holy Cross. In the east at least the attention of the majority of football followers will be centered upon the Harvard-Princeton game at Cambridge.

The second Saturday of November will be a red letter day in football. Princeton opens the new Palmer Memorial Stadium with the Yale game; Cornell goes to Ann Arbor to play Michigan and Carlisle to Chicago to face the strong and spectacular Notre Dame eleven. Harvard has Brown as an opponent; Syracuse and Colgate clash; Illinois and Chicago meet in their annual conflict; Pennsylvania and Dartmouth do likewise, while Virginia and Swarthmore; Wesleyan and Trinity, Washington and Oregon and a score of other big games round out the day.

The football classic of the year will be played the following Saturday, November 21, when the teams of Yale and Harvard meet. Unusual features mark this game, for it will serve as the dedicating attraction of Yale's new stadium, generally termed "The Bowl," a depressed circular structure built to accommodate 60,000 spectators. Dartmouth and Syracuse play at Boston; Lehigh faces Lafayette; Chicago and Minnesota clash; Wisconsin and Illinois are opponents and many other games feature the day. The Cornell-Pennsylvania match is the premier attraction in the east on Thanksgiving Day, but other sections have equally interesting games. Notre Dame plays Syracuse in the latter college's stadium; Virginia and North Carolina meet at Richmond; Vanderbilt and the University of the South at Nashville and Louisiana and Tulane at New Orleans.

The season closes with the Army-Navy game at Washington on the following Saturday, and the game between the two United States training academies is expected to take an add-

ed picturesqueness in its capital setting. For years those who are most interested in giving this contest a real governmental sanction and atmosphere have sought to have the game between the soldiers and sailors played at Washington. Philadelphia, Princeton and New York have all entertained the Army and Navy corps and it is a fitting climax to a most unusual and spectacular season that this game be played at the nation's capital.

CRISP OPINION

Santa Fe, Aug. 10.—A rather crisp and interesting opinion, written by Supreme Court Justice Frank W. Parker, was handed down today by the supreme court in the case of James W. Norment of Santa Fe, appellee, vs. M. Mandel, treasurer, etc., of Bernalillo county, brought up from Bernalillo county, to the appellee. The judgment of the court below is informed and the practice of handing down pro forma judgments in order to gain time but casting additional burden for preliminary research upon the supreme court is condemned.

PARLIAMENTS ADJOURNS

London, Aug. 10.—On moving the adjournment of the house of commons for a fortnight, Premier Asquith this evening intimated he was hopeful that in the interval he might be able to make proposals regarding Irish home rule which would meet with something like a general acquiescence in the solution of the question.

TO HONOR INVENTOR

Paterson, N. J., Aug. 10.—The chamber of commerce of this city has endorsed a project to raise the first submarine boat from beneath the river bed here, where it has lain for nearly 15 years, and to place it on exhibition as a permanent memorial to the inventor, the late John Holland. While teaching school here in 1897 Holland tested his first submarine boat, sinking it in the Passaic river just above the Passaic Falls. The test was successful, but the original boat was left at the bottom of the river. Holland completed his invention at Elizabethport, N. J., and lived to see it adopted by the United States navy.

GRAND CIRCUIT MEET

Kalamazoo, Mich., Aug. 10.—Nearly all of the fast horses that are following the line this summer are at Recreation park for the five-day grand circuit race meeting, which had its opening this afternoon. The track is in excellent condition and with favorable weather the meet promises to be a big success. The Horseman and Spirit of Times futurities are to be raced during the week. The futurities have a combined guaranteed value of \$15,000, and are for two-year old trotters, three-year old trotters and three-year old pacers. The total value of stakes and purses offered at the meeting is nearly \$50,000.

MONTANA'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

Great Falls, Mont., Aug. 10.—Great Falls today entered upon a week of festivities in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of Montana territory and twenty-fifth anniversary of the admission of the state to the union. Saturday saw the conclusion of preparations which

have been going forward for many months. The local supply of flags, bunting and other materials used for decorations is practically exhausted. Streets, public buildings, business houses and residences in all parts of the city are resplendent in the national colors. Handsome arches span the intersection of the leading thoroughfares. This morning's trains brought the advance guard of an army of visitors that is expected here for the celebration. Special trains are to be run from every section of the state. The governor of Montana and the executives of the neighboring states, together with railroad presidents and other leaders in the industrial world, are to take part in the program. In addition to a series of elaborate parades and pageants, historical exercises, outdoor sports and other features, there will be held during the week a number of conventions and conferences to discuss good roads and other matters relating to the welfare and development of this section of the country.

MINE CLOSED DOWN

Santa Fe, Aug. 10.—That the European war already affects New Mexico industries was demonstrated this week by the closing down of the Eight-Five mine at Lordsburg, throwing 200 men out of work. The mine closed because the war had stopped the demand for copper from Europe which takes 60 per cent of the copper produced in the United States.

RAILROAD SUED FOR DAMAGES

Santa Fe, Aug. 10.—The El Paso and Southwestern railroad has been sued by J. A. Ankenbauer, a switchman, for \$25,000 damages. While riding on the running board of a switch engine in Otero county, Ankenbauer was thrown off and dragged, according to his allegations, and was severely injured.

BRIDGE CARPENTER KILLED

Logan, N. M., Aug. 10.—M. Willig, a bridge carpenter, while at work on the Canadian bridge, was killed by falling from the structure. To save a walk of 400 feet, Willig threw a jack from the bridge and lost his balance and fell to the ground breaking his neck and right leg. He was active in the Masonic lodge.

RULES FOR SAVING

Pay cash for everything.
Do your own buying and marketing.
Be careful in your selection of food.
Study out at the beginning of the week, just how much you can spend that week.
Manage your own household; do not leave it to the servants.
Figure out a system of utilizing all materials; even the left overs from a meal can be made into something the next day.
Do not regard the system of economy as a burden, but as a pleasure and a duty.

FIRE AT TUCUMCARI

Tucumcari, Aug. 10.—The gasoline can used to light a fire was responsible for the destruction of the house of George Evans, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Patton. But few of the contents of the house were saved.

FRANCE DENIES HEAVY LOSSES IN ALSACE, CONTRADICTING REPORTS FROM GERMAN CITY

Defense of the Mediterranean Left to the French Fleet by Great Britain.

ENGLAND DECLARES WAR ON AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Sound of Heavy Gun Firing Early This Morning Heard at Dover May Indicate Battle on the Waters—Wireless Communication Established Between Germany and the Coast of Long Island May Break Dead Lock of Censorship.

Brussels, (via London), Aug. 13.—

The fighting yesterday between the Belgian and German armies in the vicinity of Diest lasted the entire day and constituted the first considerable battle of the war.

It will be known as the battle of Haelen. Shells were still falling at half past seven in the evening on the roads around Diest.

The battle centered around Haelen in the Belgian province of Limourg, extending to Diest in the north of the province of Brabant, after passing round Zeelhem.

At 7 o'clock last evening all the country between the three towns mentioned had been cleared of German troops except the dead and wounded who were thickly strewn about the fire zone.

Upwards of 200 dead German soldiers were counted in a space of 50 yards square.

A church, a brewery and some houses in Haelen were set afire and two bridges over the Demar were destroyed by Belgian engineers.

Great quantities of booty were collected on the battlefield and this has been stacked in front of the town hall of Diest. Many horses also were captured.

The strength of the German column was about five thousand men.

When a patrol of carabineers first signalled at the approach of the German troops yesterday at Haelen the Belgians manned the trench and a fire greeted the German soldiers. The German guns were brought from the rear and the Belgians were obliged to go back.

Reinforcements were quickly brought up however and the Germans, in spite of the numerical superiority, were repulsed, suffering severely.

An official communique issued today confirms yesterday's success of the Belgian troops over the German at Haelen. It says the German casualties were very heavy, three fifths of their troops engaged in the encounter being killed or wounded, while the Belgian casualties are reported as relatively small.

Another official communication to-

day says:

"The Belgian cavalry division this morning took up the offensive against the Germans who were defeated in yesterday's battle of Haelen with the object, it is believed, of picking up the dead and wounded and collecting the abandoned material of war.

"No German surprise was expected and there are no reasons to fear any German cavalry movement on Brussels from the south, all roads leading to the capital being guarded by the Belgian army and the civic guards."

According to Lezoir German casualties during yesterday's fighting in the vicinity of Haelen totaled about 2,000, equally divided between killed and wounded.

The Belgian casualties are not precisely known, but are declared to comprise only a few dead and many wounded.

The newspaper adds that the German troops re-formed after being repulsed and that firing began again at 5 o'clock this morning when fresh Belgian troops were sent to the front in support of their comrades who had fought throughout yesterday.

The German troops in other parts of Belgium are understood to be gathering in all the railroad cars they can find. A passenger train near Waremes was halted by a German cavalry patrol and the passengers left in the open country, the train with its engineer being taken toward the German lines.

The German troops in Luxemburg are said to be starving and many of them are reported to have dropped unconscious owing to their privations. In some of the dead officers' pockets potatoes were found, while the soldiers are said to have dug up unripe turnips and eaten them.

A party of 500 German prisoners arrived today at Ath, in the province of Hainaut. Many of the soldiers belonging to the German Uhlans found dead in Belgium were declared, after a post mortem, to have starved to death.

A Belgian official communication today says that a German force proceeding in the direction of Egrezee, to the north of Namur, was attacked and repulsed this morning by the Bel-

gian troops. The Germans suffered severe casualties. The Belgians captured a number of machine guns mounted on motor cars.

Intervention to Be Asked

It is stated here today that the intervention of the neutral powers is to be asked for by the Belgian foreign minister, through their diplomatic representatives in the Belgian capital, in reference to reported violation by the German troops in Belgium of the Geneva and the Hague conventions.

M. Davignon, the Belgian foreign minister, has drawn up a long list of cases, declared to be fully attested, of the killing of the wounded, the abuse of the white flag, the killing of civilians and the seizure of private and public funds.

Belgians Defeat Germans

Paris, Aug. 13.—An official communication published here today says.

"A division of Belgian cavalry supported by a brigade of infantry and by artillery engaged and defeated near the fortress of Diest, 18 miles north-east of Louvain, a division of German cavalry also supported by infantry and artillery. The fighting was extremely fierce and resulted in the Germans being thrown back toward Hassell and St. Trond.

Story of Battle

An official report of the fighting between the French and Germans in the vicinity of Pont-a-Mousson, north of Nancy, issued today says:

"The fighting which started on August 11 was continued on August 12, under thrilling conditions for the French. It may be summed up as follows:

"The first phase was an attack on two French battalions by German forces greatly superior in numbers. The two French battalions fell back but, being reinforced during the night, assumed the offensive well supported by artillery.

"This counter attack caused the Germans to retreat precipitatedly leaving behind them a large number killed, wounded and prisoners.

"The Germans abandoned a battery of artillery, three machine guns and several wagon loads of ammunition.

"The French troops followed up the advantage and on Wednesday a French battery surprised the Twenty-first Baden dragoon regiment while the men were dismounted. In a few minutes the regiment was destroyed.

"The effect of this double success was immediately perceptible. Not only was the forward movement of the German troops stopped, but their columns fell back, closely followed by the French. In the course of this pursuit, the French found on a hill and in neighboring villages many German soldiers who had been wounded in the fight on August 11.

"Nine German officers and 1,000 wounded men fell into the French hands as prisoners.

"The poor quality of the projectiles used by the German heavy artillery was convincingly demonstrated during the bombardment of Pont a Mousson. More than 100 shells containing enormous charges of explosives, weighing altogether 220 pounds, each, were fired from a battery of 21 centimeter mortars at a distance of about 63-4 miles. The total result of this avalanche of iron explosives was four killed and 12 wounded in the

town."

The first German prisoners passed through Paris today on their way to Poitceres. The men were mostly Uhlans. The trains conveying them passed around the city on the railroad so that few of the public saw them.

England at War With Austria

London, Aug. 13.—The war of the nations of Europe became further regularized with the formal declaration of war on Austria-Hungary by Great Britain.

The strength of the British fleet in the Mediterranean is unknown, as no movements of warships have been made public since the first outbreak of hostilities. It is known, however, that France has the bulk of her fleet in the Mediterranean so that no apprehension exists here as to the safety of trade routes through the sea now that it seems certain that the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau are out of action.

The official press bureau here describing today the disposition of British cruisers in the Atlantic and elsewhere expressly urges traders of all nations doing business with Great Britain to send their cargoes confidently and boldly to sea in British or neutral ships in all directions except the North sea, where, owing to mines and the probability of naval operations no guarantee can yet be given, although, as announced yesterday, passenger service has been resumed.

In the field of land operations little change has occurred since yesterday.

It must be remembered in considering all the published reports of military operations that these dispatches emanate almost exclusively from the side of the allied French and Belgian armies.

Nothing whatever comes from the German and Austrian side relating to military movements or dispositions and occasionally a brief item describing the result of vast engagements is made public from those quarters.

The strict censorship exercised over the whole field makes it difficult to estimate the accuracy of the news received. The struggle for the possession of the Belgian forts surrounding Liege has recommenced and reports of artillery engagements are taken as indicating the possible beginning of a great battle on Belgian soil.

The bulk of the German force is believed to be concentrated on the frontier between Liege and Dutchy of Luxemburg. This leads to the conclusion that Germany's frontier facing Russia can be only lightly guarded, probably only by organized armies composed of reservists, called to the colors.

French Claim Victory

A despatch from the French foreign minister issued by the French embassy here today reiterates that the French troops behind Muelhausen Alsace have not retreated, but have victoriously resisted an entire German army corps.

The minister adds:

"The Belgian army and the forts are intact and are prepared to resist all attacks.

George Stallings surely has three crack gunners in Rudolph, Tyler and James. The Braves' great climb is due chiefly to the air-tight pitching of this trio of slabsters.

INHUMANITY OF PUNISHING CHILD

SPANKING PARENTS TYPICAL OF
HIGHEST REFINEMENT OF
BARBARISM

Slapping, spanking, and whipping children are very common. In more barbarous times, these practices were universal. In our day, inquiry proves that most parents believe they have a right to strike children, especially small children. When punishments are known to be extremely severe, neighbors and officers some times interfere in behalf of the victims. For one such case which becomes public, there are hundreds where the parent is sole judge and witness, and there is no court of appeal.

There is a story and a text in the paragraph which has been printed as a newspaper joke. It is not a joke. It is as follows:

The parent was sure he had inflicted the right punishment upon the child. To make the lesson complete, he asked, "Do you know why I whipped you?" "Yes," answered the child, "because you are bigger than I am."

Consider this difference in size between a parent and a young child. If a giant 10 or 12 feet tall stood over a man or woman and dealt out blows for infractions of giantmade rules, the parent might realize what he now does to children. He probably does not know either the pain, the physical injury, the nervous shock, the mental effects, nor the effects upon the other children in the family. The effect upon the mother or father is another subject.

The pain is greater than a grown person realizes. Spanking and whipping stimulate the organs of sex. The nervous effects are such that the same child frequently offends again within an hour. Feelings of bitterness, hatred, and even revenge, rankle in the heart of the child. The fear engendered in the mind of the victim and of the other children is wholly bad. Parental control that is wise and good cultivate a child's self-respect as well as respect of parents. Whipping is destructive of self-respect. In some ways, this is its worst result.

Children who have been asked how they felt after being spanked or whipped, have said that it made them want to hit somebody, anybody. Since they didn't dare hit their mothers or fathers, they had a strong impulse to hit other children, or to kick the dog or the cat. One boy said "it made him feel ugly all day."

The faults of little children are largely the results of ignorance, accident and the forgetfulness of immature minds, on the one side, or the far-off adult point of view, on the other. Grown persons would justly resent corporal punishment visited upon them for ignorance, accident or an unknown point of view. Children try harder to fit themselves into a grown people's world than parents try to make a

world for children.

How can any parent have the opinion that children may be taught not to hit or strike others, by being themselves hit? How can any parent whip a child for a fault which is plainly one of inheritance? How can parent or teacher who resorts to physical violence, hold up the common rule of our so-called civilized society, "Never hit anybody smaller or weaker than you are, nor any one who is defenseless."

Spanking and whipping children diminishes at just the age when children are big enough to hit back, and end when they can really defend themselves. Then later offenses are frequently more disobedient, more deliberate, more serious, and more aggravating, and large children are more responsible as individuals, but the parents control themselves.

Reasonable deprivations or punishments take time and brains and self-control. They imply an interruption in adult occupations and interests, and a temporary devotion to the education of the child. The parent who is pre-occupied, or ignorant, or selfish, or tired, is not in a condition to be a judge over a dependent, and therefore in no condition to inflict any punishment whatever.

To save time, or to save thinking, or to cut the interruption to the fewest possible minutes cowardly blows are struck.

Slapping, spanking, or whipping children cannot be defended. They have been universal. They are now common. They are seldom discussed. Possibly shame prevents parents from talking about this important subject. It is time the practice was discussed openly.

Children cannot defend themselves. Teachers and parents who have a high standard of conduct, should speak and write in strong terms condemning the corporal punishment of children.

Parents and teachers who approve or condone the whipping of children, should study both physiology and psychology.

FRUIT SHIPMENTS

Carlsbad, Aug. 13.—The ice man is having his inning in the Pecos valley just now. It is canteloupe shipping time. Pecos, Texas, has shipped 12 cars, Lakewood 10, Artesia 10 and Fort Sumner six. Roswell is shipping and Portales begins next week. Portales will have at least 50 cars and Fort Sumner 125. Then Lakewood is just starting on the tomato. At least 100 cars of fresh tomatoes will be loaded at Lakewood. Claude S. Cravens, traveling freight agent, and A. A. Scott of the refrigerator service, are spending much time in the valley and came here from Pecos today. Mr. Cravens says that he will have the big apple crop to look after evry soon. The estimate is a thousand cars of apples.

COURT CLERK HOME

Santa Fe, Aug. 13.—District Court Clerk Edward L. Safford, who has been at Tierra Amarilla on court business, returned home today, making the return on horse back through Chama, Canlison, Seboya, El Rito and Abiquiu and declares he never saw that part of the state in such flourishing condition.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE PANAMA CANAL

INTERESTING DATA CONCERNING
THE ISTHMUS AND ITS
TRANSFORMATION

Washington, Aug. 13.—When the Panama canal is opened to world's commerce next Saturday it will crown a series of more than a scope of interesting points in the history of the isthmus. As briefly told they are:

First crossing of the isthmus by Balboa, who, on September 15, 1513, much to his surprise found himself gazing upon the Pacific ocean after 23 days journey on foot.

First ships to cross the isthmus; in 1514 Balboa and his men carried two small ships, piecemeal, across the isthmus, intending to use them for further exploration in the Pacific.

First settlement of old Panama, in 1517, to become known later for a time as the richest city in the world.

First regular traffic across isthmus; the spoils of conquest sent back to Spain from Peru, which became so heavy that highway paved with stone were laid for the pack trains.

First thought of a canal; credited to Savadera, a Spanish engineer, one of Balboa's followers, who was about to forward his plans to King Charles V of Spain when the latter died.

First surveys of canal; in 1581 by Spanish engineers who deemed the project impossible of accomplishment.

First official decision on canal project; by King Phillip II in 1860, adversely after referring the matter to the Dominican friars. The latter, desiring to obey the king's orders, but unable to report intelligently, suggested that the project was sacrilegious. They quoted from the Bible: "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder."

First British interest in latter part of seventeenth century, when the expedition launched by William Paterson, founder of the Bank of England attempted to found a community on the Isthmus of Darien, south of the present Panama, with the ultimate intention of establishing a trans-isthmian route. The plan proved an utter failure. Many other British surveys followed in later years.

The German poet Goethe, a hundred years ago, made this remarkable prophecy: "It is absolutely indispensable that the United States effect a passage from the Mexican gulf to the Pacific ocean, and I am certain they will do it."

First decision to build; in 1814, just 100 years ago, the Spanish government by decree entered upon the construction of an isthmian canal, but the idea was blocked because the Central American colonies succeeded in throwing off the Spanish yoke.

First French interests came in 1825 when President Bolivar of the Republic of New Granada gave a franchise for a canal at Panama to a Frenchman, Baron Thierry, who failed to raise the required capital.

First action by the United States:

in 1835, as the result of a resolution introduced in the senate by Henry Clay, Charles Biddle was sent by President Jackson to visit the isthmus and report on the various canal routes proposed.

First report to the United States, by Biddle in 1836, favoring the Panama canal route. He had been so struck with it that he returned to the United States without examining the Nicaraguan, Darien or Tehuantepec routes. No action followed.

First railroad built; from 1849 to 1855, more than half as long a time as has been taken to build the present canal. Fever killed so many thousands that it was said a laborer was buried under every sleeper on the Panama road.

First actual canal building begun; in 1878 the Universal Interoceanic Canal company incorporated in Paris by Ferdinand de Lesseps, who had built the Suez canal.

First blast on Culebra hill, now Culebra cut, on January 10, 1880, by the de Lesseps company, in the presence of a distinguished gathering.

First failure; in 1887 the impossibility of digging a sea level canal within the estimated 12 years and at the estimated cost of \$240,000,000 became apparent. More than \$260,000,000 had already been spent. The company went into bankruptcy.

First work on a lock canal was taken up by the New Panama Canal company in 1894, which practically ceased operations after five years' work.

First digging by Americans, May 4, 1904, taking over the rights and property of the French Canal company, and obtaining necessary concessions from the republic of Panama.

First union of Atlantic and Pacific waters; blowing up of the Gamboa dike, when President Wilson touched an electric button in Washington, October 10, 1913.

First boat of any kind to make trans-isthmian passage; a nameless mud scow of the Panama railroad, which passed from the Pacific entrance to Culebra cut in November, 1913, and was sent to the Atlantic entrance in December, 1913.

First vessel to steam through the canal; the crane boat Alexander LaValley, an old French boat of 1,200 tons, which passed from the Atlantic to the Pacific on January 7, 1914.

First man to swim through the canal was Alfred Brown, an American, who swam from Gatun locks to Balboa, a distance of 30 miles on November 24 last in 16 hours, 35 minutes actual swimming time.

First vessel to pass completely around South America by way of the canal was the tug Reliance, Captain R. C. Thompson, which sailed from Colon, February 11, 1912, voyaged 10,500 miles around South America and returned to the Atlantic ocean through Gatun lock, February 1, last.

REFEREE APPOINTED

Santa Fe, Aug. 13.—Judge E. C. Abbott today appointed Attorney T. H. Jones of Farmington referee in the divorce case of Finette A. McKinley vs. John H. McKinley.

Rube Bressler, the youngster uncovered by Connie Mack, is working like a top-notch pitcher with the Athletics.

OHIO HOLDS STATE WIDE PRIMARIES

INTEREST CENTERS IN CANDIDACY OF SENATORIAL ASPIRANTS

Columbus, O., Aug. 11.—Voters throughout Ohio this morning began balloting for candidates for United States senator and complete tickets of state and county officers. Owing to the unusually large number of names on the ballot, significant returns are not expected before tomorrow morning. The total vote probably will be heavy.

The contests for the senatorial nominations are attracting most attention, with the interest centering particularly on the republican side. When Senator Burton announced last April that he would not be a candidate to succeed himself, he precipitated a situation that has been by no means to the liking of republicans in the state or outside of it. His withdrawal has broken the fairly solid ranks in which the republican party was approaching the election in Ohio and threatening the democrats with defeat.

With the announcement of Senator Burton that he would retire in the interest of party harmony, Senator J. B. Foraker, who had been contemplating entrance into the primary election for the senatorship came out openly as a candidate, and, in the belief of most of the onlookers, has since dominated the campaign.

At the same time other candidates for the republican senatorial nomination threw their hats into the ring. Former Congressman Ralph D. Cole of Findlay was the first to get into the contest. Some time later former Lieutenant Governor Warren G. Harding was induced to become a candidate.

Former Senator Foraker is out of sympathy with the rank and file of his party and in a contest for the nomination with a man of Senator Burton's strength, he would probably have been defeated. But with the opposition now divided between Cole and Harding, it seems practically certain that Foraker will be nominated. It is believed to be a minority of the party that he has in his support, but this support has been loyal and active and persistent. That many of the republican newspapers of the state would bolt Foraker's nomination has already been made plain by their editorial utterances concerning his candidacy.

On the democratic side the contest for the nomination for United States senator seems to be between Timothy S. Hogan, now attorney general of the state, and former Congressman John J. Lentz of Columbus. There is a third candidate—John L. Zimmerman of Springfield, but he is not looked upon as likely to be nominated. As between Hogan and Lentz the chances of victory would seem to be in favor of Hogan.

Governor Cox seems to be assured of renomination at the head of the democratic ticket. The governor has made enemies within the ranks of his own party during his administration and he does not appear to be so popular with the people at large as he was two years ago. But the opposition is

more likely to make itself felt at the November election than in today's primaries. The democratic leaders, while admitting that there is serious opposition in the party to the governor, claim that the situation has materially improved since Governor Cox has had a chance to address the voters in the rural sections and explain the objectionable features of his administration.

The republican nomination for governor is likely to go to Congressman Frank B. Willis. For opponent for the nomination is former State Senator David Tod of Youngstown. Tod is very wealthy, but he is not a good campaigner, while Willis is one of the best the party in Ohio has lately produced. He is a vigorous speaker and can go under high pressure through a long campaign, coming out in better condition than when he entered. Such a candidate, it seems to be the consensus of opinion in the party, the occasion now demands. There are indications that the forces behind Congressman Willis are co-operating with those supporting former Senator Foraker for the senatorial nomination. This forms a strong political combination and one that the opposition will find it hard to beat.

There are no contests for places on the progressive ticket, the candidates having been agreed upon in conference. A. L. Garford has been selected as the candidate for Mr. Burton's seat in the United States senate. There is much speculation in all quarters as to the probable strength that the progressive party will show. This, and the extent of the opposition to Governor Cox in the democratic party, are the two chief points of interest in the primary election.

FOREIGNERS PRACTICE PHRASE

London, Aug. 11.—While the phrase "a little bit" is so easy for native English speaking persons to pronounce that it would seem to make a weak test for sobriety, it has been picked out from all other tongue twisters by Professor Walter Rippman of the University of London for foreigners to practice on. Any one who can say "a little bit" correctly has nothing else to fear in pronouncing English. Professor Rippman has told the students from some 18 foreign countries who are here to take the special summer course of lectures arranged for their benefit.

The beginner in English usually gets no closer to "a little bit" than "a leel beet" or "a leet bid." But when he does master it, the classic "prunes, prisms and persimmons" and "picked a peck of pickled peppers" come comparatively easy.

NAPOLEONIC RELICS

Paris, Aug. 11.—Some interesting Napoleonic relics have been placed, by order of the Paris courts, in the keeping of the Carnavalet museum. They consist of a sword given by Napoleon to General Rapp bearing the inscription, "Napoleon General to Colonel Marmier," the dagger snatched by General Rapp from the student Knapps at Schoenbrunn, when the latter attempted to assassinate Napoleon, and a sword of honor bearing the inscription, "To Governor General Rapp with thanks from the city of Dantzig, 1808." These relics were deposited by their owner in the hands

of a woman who had undertaken to sell them. As they were neither sold nor returned, however, the matter came before the tribunal, which decided that they should be placed in the Carnavalet museum pending judgment.

ANTI-GAMBLING IN SWITZERLAND

Berne, Switzerland, Aug. 11.—The federal government has received a petition signed by 101,970 voters, remanding a change in article 35 of the constitution, which permits gambling. About the only gambling in Switzerland is in the casinos, patronized by tourists, and with bookmakers on English and French races. Public opinion on the subject has been growing steadily for several years. An anti-gambling committee with members of all the cantons has organized the petition which must be considered by the government as it has 50,000 signatures and under the law this is sufficient to bring the matter to the attention of the authorities.

CALL FOR REPUBLICAN PRIMARY

A primary convention of the republicans of Precinct 29 is hereby called to meet at 8 o'clock p. m. on Friday, August 14, 1914, in the council chamber of the city hall in the city of Las Vegas for the purpose of selecting 11 delegates from said precinct to the county convention of the republican party that will be held in the town of Las Vegas on August 15, 1914, to select delegates from San Miguel county to the republican state convention that will be held in the city of Santa Fe on August 24, 1914.

By order of the precinct committee.
JOHN H. YORK, Chairman.

THERE'S A DIFFERENCE

Madrid, Aug. 11.—On one of his recent visits to Biarritz King Alphonso had to use one of the ordinary railroad station cabs. Arriving at his destination, the king asked the amount due. "Oh, I recognize you well," said the driver. "For the king of Spain it will be 10 francs (\$2). His majesty smiled glanced at the meter on the vehicle, and handed the driver the sum indicated thereby, plus an ordinary tip. Some days after Alphonso returned to Biarritz to consult his physician. This time he also made use of a cab, but with a different result. When the king inquired what the bill was the driver replied: "Your majesty owes me nothing for this small service which I have had the honor to render him," whereupon the king handed him a new 100 franc (\$20) bill.

MEETING CALLED OFF

London, Aug. 11.—The international congress of building and loan associations, which was to have assembled in London today, has been indefinitely postponed because of the war situation. Some of the American delegates to the congress had already arrived.

POSTOFFICE ITEMS

The good work done by Uncle Sam in establishing the parcels post service is being appreciated by the public. This is shown by the great increase of use of this branch of the postal service. Parcels post packages may now be insured for a nominal sum and the chance of the packages not reaching their destination is greatly reduced.

An insurance tag is tacked onto all insurance parcels. The growth of this business is so great that it is impossible for the department at Washington to keep up with the demand for supplies.

A large number of peaches have been shipped into this city from Bernalillo by the parcels post service. Tomatoes and peaches are coming in from San Juan county in large numbers.

MINNESOTA GOLF TOURNEY

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 11.—The annual tournament for the championship of the Minnesota State Golf association opened auspiciously today on the links of the Northland Country club. The play will continue until the end of the week.

FICTITIOUS COMPLAINTS

Berlin, Aug. 11.—More than half of the complaints by women of having been held up and robbed are fictitious, according to the criminal statistics of the Berlin courts. This has been brought out in a typical case just tried. A young woman, after a quarrel with her lover, was found, her clothing torn and her hair disarranged, lying in the edge of one of the small lakes in the Gruenwald, a wooded tract west of Berlin. She said she had been assaulted, robbed and thrown into the lake, and gave a description of her assailant which fitted her lover. The man was arrested, whereupon it transpired that he was not near the Gruenwald at the time of the alleged assault. The woman finally confessed that she had torn her clothing and jumped into the water. She was sentenced to two months imprisonment as an example to the other offenders of this type.

STOCKHOLM PARLIAMENT

Stockholm, Aug. 11.—National defense problems are keeping parliament in session during the summer, because conservatives, liberals and socialists are unable to arrive on a solution. The socialists desire a decrease in the present cost of maintaining the defense. Conservatives and liberals argue for a larger appropriation, but they are split on the navy program. The conservatives want dreadnaughts and the liberals a navy of lighter draft vessels, especially adapted for work in the Swedish archipelago. The socialists are against the building of any more warships at all. Another cause of wrangling is the proposed increase in the training period of conscripts. The conservatives are firm for extending the eight months period to one year, while the liberals will not concede more than nine months and ten days.

Adelaide Stedman and Evelyn Blanchard are writing a comedy in which Henry E. Dixey and Marie Nordstrum will appear this season.

TEXAS REPUBLICANS

Waco, Tex., Aug. 11.—Delegates representing all of the counties of Texas were on hand when the republican state convention was called to order here shortly before noon today. The convention plans to nominate a complete state ticket to be voted for in the election next November. Plans for a vigorous and systematic campaign also will be formulated.

CONGRESS ASKED TO INVESTIGATE PRICES

BILLS INTRODUCED TO LOCATE RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUDDEN ADVANCES

Washington, Aug. 11.—Investigation of what food prices are being arbitrarily advanced on the pretext that they have been affected by the European war was proposed in two resolutions introduced today by Representatives Kelly and Farr.

Representative Farr's resolution directs an inquiry as to "whether the manipulation of values by speculators on the Chicago board of trade and elsewhere is resulting in unjust and unwarranted advances in the prices of food stuffs in spite of record-breaking crops in this country, and the fact that there has been little or no exportation of food supplies to Europe."

Germans Repulsed by Fort

Brussels, Aug. 11.—(via London).—The Germans made a desperate attempt on Fort Seraing, south of Liege, Sunday night and were repulsed with heavy loss. It is estimated that 800 Germans were killed within an area of half a square mile.

A bridge which the Germans were crossing was shattered by the fire of the fort, which had an exact range. The Germans attempted the assault with great courage. Some of their dead were found directly on the front of the barbed wire fence that surrounds the fort. It is reported that Prince William of Lippe, and son, who were killed, were charging at the head of 100 German soldiers. Their bodies were buried near the fort.

King Albert arrived during the night from the general headquarters of the Belgian army at Louvain to the northwest of Liege. His majesty passed several hours in conference with the Belgian minister of war, after which a cabinet council was held.

WIRELESS ON MOTORS

London, Aug. 11.—Motor delivery vans of one of London's largest tobacco firms have been equipped with wireless apparatus in order that help may be rushed to needy smokers on the receipt of the signal S. O. S.—meaning "send on smokes." This firm claims to be the only one in the world using the wireless in its delivery system. The firm communicates through a station on the roof of the building. Aerials are placed on the vans, manipulated by an operator inside.

It is said De Wolf Hopper is planning to revive "The Gondoliers," "The Sorcerer," "The Yeoman of the Guard" and "Trial by Jury" in one bill, and later in the spring "Wang" and "El Capitan."

IN SESSION AT WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Aug. 11.—Bread and cake manufacturers from the leading cities of Canada gathered here today to attend a national convention called to discuss a number of important problems confronting the trade at the present time. The sessions will continue several days.

CHINESE FAIL IN MEDIATION EFFORTS

BECAUSE OF OBLIGATIONS TO ENGLAND, JAPAN REFUSES TO ACT

Peking, China Aug. 11.—The Japanese government in replying to the suggestion of China that China, the United States and Japan should endeavor to mediate in the European conflict said its obligations to Great Britain might prevent Japan from doing so.

In consequence of this reply China considers further efforts useless, although it was stated today that the question of mediation might be reopened with the United States in case there were any prospects of success.

A note to the foreign legations is sued today says that China will establish a moratorium only for short term loans. It was stated that the government had continued paying the indebtedness and other obligations as long as possible.

PROTEST CENSORSHIP OF WIRELESS PLANTS

GERMAN AMERICANS CONDEMN ACTION AND CLAIM DISCRIMINATION

New York, Aug. 11.—Heinrich Charles, secretary of the German-American chamber of commerce, said today that no answer had been received to the protest made against this government's placing censors in the wireless stations along the coast and that the United States is known to have been in communication with German warships.

The protest charged that Germany was being discriminated against in that the cables to England were open and uncensored on this side of the Atlantic. From London, the protest asserted, information and instructions could be relayed by wireless to British or French warships. The conserving of messages sent over the German-owned radio stations, Mr. Charles asserted was unfair to the German people. He and his organization also maintain that the action taken by the United States was not in accordance with the international neutrality laws.

CAVALRY MOVED

Denver, Aug. 11.—An order was issued today transferring troops of the Eleventh United States cavalry from Sopris, in the southern Colorado coal strike field, to Gunnison.

FIRE THAT WASN'T

At about 3:30 o'clock this afternoon the fire bells rang out and the siren tooted and the wagons started on the dead run in response to the call, which came from Mora avenue, and, foreseeing a conflagration to relieve the tedium of the war news, the Optic held its—breath. Some threshing machine engineer was firing up, and some enterprising bone head, seeing the cloud of smoke got busy with the telephone, with the stated results. That is, all the results but one. The

club came, crestfallen and dejected, back to his desk, after a hike into the suburbs, and wanted his pay check quick.

BANK OF ENGLAND MAY OPEN OTTAWA BRANCH

WALL STREET SLIGHTLY FUSED UP AT IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

New York, Aug. 11.—The most important report in the financial district today was the rumor that the Bank of England proposed establishing a branch at Ottawa, Canada. Bankers here see in such a move what they call an attempt on the part of the great British institution to pile up large amounts of credits with this country, which we may have to pay in gold shipments to the dominion.

With all the rest of the world on a non-specie basis it is believed that such a maneuver would be vigorously opposed. The matter under discussion in representative financial circles today and the attitude of American bankers may find expression in a definite statement later.

PERSONALS

From Monday's Daily.

Mr. and Mrs. J. van Houten of Raton are in the city visiting with relatives. Mrs. van Houten has just returned from California while Mr. van Houten returned last evening from New York City and Europe.

Herman C. Herrera left this afternoon for Rivera on a business trip.

E. Chambers, vice president of the Santa Fe, passed through here this afternoon in his private car en route to the Grand Canyon.

Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Larkin left this afternoon for Santa Fe.

Blas Sanchez is a visitor from Waggon Mound.

A. L. Blumenthal of San Antonio, Tex., is a business visitor in the city.

O. E. Burch left Saturday for Beulah where he will spend the month of August.

M. R. Mickey of the Allen Mercantile company of Denver is spending a few days in the city.

Mrs. I. J. Brock of Raton is spending a few days in this city.

H. J. Buff and R. R. Dantson of La Junta are visitors in the city.

T. W. Larsen of Chicago is a business visitor in Las Vegas.

Francis Saad is a visitor from New York City.

Frank Romero is spending a few days in this city attending to business interests. He is a Trinidad man.

Frank V. Pollovk is one of the visitors in this city from New York.

R. D. Ellis is a Kansas City visitor in Las Vegas.

S. N. Mitchell of Milwaukee is in the city on business.

J. E. Powers is another Santa Fe

man in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Roberts spent yesterday afternoon in this city visiting with friends. They are on their way from their home at Albuquerque to Tennessee. They formerly resided in this city.

The officers and several members of the local order of the Fraternal Brotherhood left for Santa Fe yesterday afternoon. They will install a new lodge in the Capital City.

From Tuesday's Daily.

J. V. Jenkins is a Denver visitor in the city.

Mrs. C. Romund and daughter of Buffalo are spending a few days in this city.

H. M. Cummings of Boston is a business visitor in Las Vegas.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Reid are visitors from Roswell.

E. W. Hoskins of La Junta is spending a few days in this city.

J. E. Clark of Santa Fe is in this city on a visit.

Jacob Stern and daughter, Regina, left last night for New York.

Miss Marie Roberts left this morning for Santa Fe. Mrs. Frank H. H. Roberts left on the noon train for the Capitol City.

R. B. Payne of Maxwell is a business visitor in Las Vegas.

D. J. Penn is a Trinidad visitor in the city.

J. F. Smith is a Chicagoan spending several days in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Flemming are Albuquerque visitors in Las Vegas.

A party composed of Edwin Rosenthal, Frank Condon and Samuel J. Daley left this morning for the mountains on a week's camping trip.

Albert Strauss and Carl Regensberg returned from Denver yesterday.

A. A. Reilly and M. J. M. Hole are tourists in the city from Youngstown, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Holt of El Paso arrived in Las Vegas recently to visit Mrs. Holt's mother, Mrs. J. H. Ward. Mr. Holt has been called to Colorado on business, but will return the latter part of the week.

J. R. Little, manager of the Butler ranch in Colorado, for Captain E. B. Wheeler, is a business visitor in the city.

Judge David J. Leahy left this afternoon for Santa Fe on a short automobile trip.

M. E. Ramsey of St. Louis is a business visitor in the city.

R. R. McBride, of Albuquerque came in this afternoon and will be in the city for several days attending business transactions.

Max Nordhaus came in this afternoon from his home at Albuquerque and will remain in this city for some time.

Miss Jackson left this afternoon for her home in North Carolina.

Robert Mantell will resume his American tour in Shakespearean plays at the beginning of October, later presenting in New York an elaborate revival of "King Richard III."

William Faversham is to produce "The Hawk" next month.

Auto Livery—See me for prices. Leave orders at Central Hotel office or phone Schaefer Drug Store. H. R. Parker.—Adv.

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Farming - Mining

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A ROYAL FAMILY ROW

Each of the four great rulers now at war in Europe finds himself in the position of a soldier fighting against his own regiments and his own commander in chief. George of England, William of Germany, Nicholas of Russia and Franz Joseph of Austria, each hold rank in the armies and navies of the others. The kaiser is a colonel of the imperial Russian body guard, admiral of the Russian fleet, consul of the First British royal dragoons and fleet admiral of the English navy. George is admiral in the German navy and colonel of the Prussian cuirassiers. Franz Josef holds similar titles in the military establishments of his present enemies.

Even more curious is the blood relationship existing between the various "higher ups." George and William and the czarina of Russia are all grandchildren of Victoria. So, also are the kaiser's brother, Prince Henry of Prussia; the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, and the three princes of the house of Battenburg, all of whom are officers in the German army. On the English side is another of Victoria's grandchildren, Prince Arthur of Connaught, who will oppose his cousin, Emperor William. The whole family of the czar has so intermarried with the royal houses of Germany that in blood the Romanoffs are as German as the kaiser himself. Franz Josef is connected by many blood ties with both the kaiser and the czar, and by both blood and marriage with King Leopold of Belgium.

It might seem that families, even royal, could live together in more Christian unity. However—

FRANCE'S MOTIVE AGAINST GERMANY

France will never rest content until it retakes the province of Alsace, which, with Lorraine, was given to Germany in 1871 following the Franco-Prussian war. The richest of all French provinces and un-German in population and inclination, it has ever been a source of discord and of nightmare to the Berlin government.

It is not difficult to see the whyfore of France's willingness to go to war

with Germany, backed, as she now is, by the powerful support of Great Britain and Russia. The full generation and over that has intervened since the Franco-Prussian war has not sufficed to kill the deep chagrin of the French at the loss of this valuable territory, and no effort or sacrifice will be too great that will enable them to regain it.

The invasion yesterday by the Arab-French is significant of this.

ITS EFFECT ON COMMERCE

While the English and German fleets are jockeying for position before the battle in the North sea the commerce of the United States, the one nation in the world that has nothing in common with the feud, must sit calmly by and twiddle its thumbs. It seems to be the policy of the German admiral to avoid an open fight, and it seems equally the desire of the British commander to force the issue. But how long it will take him to accomplish his ends is a matter beyond the guess of men.

If the Germans finally evade the issue the embargo against foreign commerce must continue indefinitely, or, at least, until such time as the detached German cruisers ranging the Atlantic are picked up by British and French warships. The seas are closed to traffic. The crops of this country bid fair to rot in warehouses. And all because some dozen or so floating forts see fit to chase each other around the shadow of battle.

PRODIGALISM

Letters have been received from Hammond, Ind., in connection with the suicide of a young man in this city recently, too intimate and too pitiful for publication. They tell the story of broken hearts of fond parents, the tearing down of the sacred altar of a mother's love, the waywardness of the boy of their dreams.

There is nothing new in it all. Ever since the the first prodigal preferred swill to his father's table boys have been going wrong, but each new illustration of this perversity of human nature, especially when it occurs at short range, seems a little more awful than the last.

Heretical as it may sound boys are

not bad at heart. Always in these cases the trouble is to be traced to some outside influence. The wrong in the heart is small; the influence of the world, great. Either drugs, as in the present instance, or liquor, or ill-advised love is at the bottom of the whole bad business. If the coming generation could be taught to respect the training at the mother's knee, and carry its precept into the latter life, when the mother is no longer there to shield and protect, and the bitter struggle is hardest, then there would be no more prodigalism and exile.

Perhaps, in some cases the mother's knee is not a vital institution, but only some formal habit that has no intrinsic worth. This recent tragedy here suggests, hypothetically, that if the hearthstone is swept clean the curb stone will take care of itself.

Instead of taking advantage of its wonderful opportunity for peace Mexico is again on the verge of internal warfare. Following the example set for them in Europe the Mexicans are about to begin slaughtering each other again and chattering about glory.

By crowding through the formality of installing the members of the new federal reserve board in their positions the government at Washington has accomplished a move worthy of all commendation. The actual operation of the system that they will represent cannot be started too quickly.

There is no glory in war any more than there is dignity in death. Death is only horrible—everything living revolts against it. And war, in the last analysis, is only death.

If the reports of the German casualties around Liege are correct, if it turns out to be true that the kaiser lost 25,000 men in the three days of fighting around the little Belgium point, the battle will rank among the most sanguinary in military history. At Waterloo the Prussians and English combined lost only (only?) 22,000 soldiers, and Austerlitz, the highest summit of Napoleon's career, cost the allies, aside from prisoners, a round 12,000. Gettysburg claimed a toll in killed and wounded from Meade's forces of 23,000.

EFFECT OF THE MINOR VICTORIES

Bismarck, who opposed the taking of Alsace and Lorraine from the French, pointed out that enforced possession of the two provinces would prove a source of perpetual feud with France, and be a chronic fester of discontent within the German empire, itself. How well the old Iron Man's eye saw into the future is shown by the recent taking up of arms by the French against the kaiser, on the pretext of helping Serbia, but with the underlying motive of reacquiring her own.

For many years the statue in the Place de la Concorde, which represents Strassburg, has been draped in mourning. For many years the people of Paris and all France have buried their most cherished hopes in the Potter's Field of unattainable desire. During these same many years the natives of the two provinces have strug-

gled silently under the repressive legislation of their foreign masters, seeking only the day of deliverance.

Though the taking of Altkrich and Mulhausen has no theoretical military importance, its effect on the minds of Frenchmen cannot be overestimated. Up and down the boulevards of Paris rises the cry, "Once more the French are in Alsace." The enthusiasm is electrical, and an advantage that even the military theorists would recognize is the impetus there victories, inconsequential in themselves, give to volunteering, not alone in France but in Alsace as well, where to volunteer for France is treason to Germany.

The situation is one that stirs the deepest patriotism of the French and Alsacians, and as fanaticism is the keenest sword known to warfare, it is not hard to foresee the overthrow of German control in the provinces of Lorraine and Alsace, whatever may be the general outcome of the war.

SAVING MONEY

The man who has looked upon saving as an almost hopeless task, with the interest earned scarcely enough reward for his efforts, ought to change his views because of the great opportunities now presented to those who have saved.

Pick up almost any newspaper and you will see unusual real estate opportunities because owners need the money and will sell at a sacrifice. That is where the thrifty man comes in. He looks upon savings as capital, which if invested opportunely will yield many times the usual rate of interest.

For example, the other day we read this little advertisement in the "Classified" section of a newspaper.

"This place must be sold at once. Any reasonable offer considered, as I need the money."

Such an advertiser's extremity is the saver's opportunity, because he can use his savings to buy a piece of real estate at a price which will net him a good profit when this temporary depression and "period of liquidation" is over, which will be very soon, unless all signs fail.

Perhaps in this very newspaper there is advertised a "Business Opportunity" which appeals to you and which you might take advantage of if you had some extra money available for the purpose.

The only certain way to be ready for business opportunities is to save and deposit in the bank.

To most money earners the question of acquiring capital resolves itself into turning as much as possible of the earnings into a permanent investment fund.

Build up a savings account in some good bank with the purpose of being ready for your opportunity when it comes to you, as it surely will, sooner or later.

The Servian consul at London yesterday stated that there were no more Austrians in Serbia, and this, in connection with the noble defense of Liege, reminds one of the kid saying that little potatoes are hard to peel.

Perhaps the saddest feature of the European war up to the present time is the so-called poetry it has inspired.

PERSONALS

Vicente Montoya and Nicolas Cordova returned last evening from Santa Fe, where they have been visiting with friends for a few days.

A. A. Reilly and J. M. McHale left this morning for Santa Fe. They will return to this city in a few days and then go to El Porvenir. They live in Youngstown, Ohio.

Mrs. T. M. Elwood and son, Steven, left this afternoon for Denver.

S. A. Taylor of Nolan is in town on a business visit.

A. H. West of Colmor is a visitor in the city today.

Juan Coca of Canyon Largo came in yesterday with a load of fruit.

H. E. Weber of Kansas City is a visitor in the city.

Deputy Sheriff Felipe Lopez left this afternoon for Raton where he will take into custody and return to this city with Dave Laemmle on the charge of abandonment.

J. A. Farrell, wife and daughter, are in the city for a few days. They are traveling overland and come from Clifton, Ariz.

Mrs. R. J. Boyle and children of Raton are visiting friends in Las Vegas.

Judge Manuel C. de Baca and Frank Guerin left this morning for Santa Fe in an automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen May are visiting with friends in this city. They will go to Oklahoma City from here and then to their home in West Virginia.

Mrs. C. L. Wensell of Wagon Mound is in the city on a short visit.

B. Pralle of Louisville is spending a few days in this city.

W. G. Ogle left this afternoon for Raton on a business trip.

Robert P. Dabney left this afternoon for his home at Dallas, Texas, after having spent a month in this city visiting with Mrs. P. H. Le Noir.

Stephen Powers returned this afternoon from La Junta where he has been on a business trip.

Mrs. Tripp left this afternoon for Levy.

From Thursday's Daily.

S. E. Lombard of La Junta is among the visitors in the city.

H. M. Forswood is a visitor in Las Vegas from Albuquerque.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney W. Rosenwald of Albuquerque are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. David E. Rosenwald of this city.

Miss Frances Myers returned this afternoon from Shoemaker where she has been visiting for several days. She was accompanied by Mrs. D. W. Neal of Shoemaker.

F. R. New, overseer at the convict road camp several miles below Las Vegas, left this afternoon for the southern part of the state.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen May left this afternoon for Albuquerque. They have been in this city for several days visiting with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Speicher left today for Watrous on a visit.

District Attorney C. W. G. Ward left yesterday afternoon for Mora.

E. Anetta Bell of Holman is spending a few days in the city.

Secundino Romero came in yesterday afternoon and will remain in the

city until after the republican county convention next Saturday.

Davir Meeke of La Junta is in town on business. Mr. Meeke represents a flour firm of the city.

J. W. Bowden is a visitor from Raton today.

E. J. Futz, the Fatima cigarette man from Denver, is spending a few days in Las Vegas visiting the trade.

R. J. Creed of Strong City, Kansas is a visitor in the city.

William Nolan of Watrous is a business visitor in the city today.

W. E. Frederick of Phoenix, Ariz., is in the city for a stay of several months.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Marcotte have returned from Texas where they have been visiting for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Root returned yesterday afternoon from Santa Fe.

Owen Harmon, a former player on the Las Vegas Maroons was a visitor in this city yesterday afternoon.

Paul McCormick came in from his ranch yesterday and left for Santa Fe today.

From Friday's Daily.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. DeGroat left this morning for a week's stay at Harvey's.

H. C. Roberts of Denver is spending a few days in this city.

Chris. Kltsch is another visitor from Denver in Las Vegas today.

J. B. Nisberg is in town on business. He comes from Chicago.

J. Frank Cums of Wagon Mound is spending a few days in this city.

J. H. Richer of Shoemaker is spending a few days in the city on business.

George R. Powder is a visitor from Trinidad.

Miss Beatrice Martinez of Trinidad is spending a few days in this city visiting with the Misses Jaramillo.

R. Cogley and wife left this afternoon for Albuquerque after having spent the past week in this city visiting with friends.

W. A. Naylor is a visitor from Watrous.

Perry Brittle of Elkhart, Kan., and Billy Orr of the same city are visiting Las Vegas.

Miss Pearl Brown and mother, Mrs. L. L. Brown, and Mrs. Gerard left this morning for Harvey's ranch for a vacation trip.

E. Otto of Albuquerque is visiting the city today.

Paul H. Mirisr of Trinidad is in the city on a short business trip.

C. J. Brown of Waco, Tex., passed through the city yesterday.

J. D. Medima of Wagon Mound was in the city last night on a business visit.

A. Blake and family, accompanied afternoon from the Bar Y ranch, city today on their way back to Oklahoma after having spent several weeks camping in the mountains above Vegas.

From Saturday's Daily.

Miss Frances Myers returned this afternoon from Shoemaker where she has been visiting for several days. She was accompanied by Mrs. D. W. Neal of Shoemaker.

F. R. New, overseer at the convict road camp several miles below Las Vegas, left this afternoon for the southern part of the state.

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LAND OFFICE FAVORS THE PRIOR CLAIMANT

SETS ASIDE HOMESTEAD ENTRY AND PROPERTY REVERTS TO "OLD TIMER"

Santa Fe, Aug. 13.—Register Francisco Delgado and Receiver Juan N. Vigil of the federal land office today handed down a rather important opinion in the case of Mariano Cordova and Jose Montoya, protestants, vs. J. W. Akers, protestee, involving a small holding claim near Cuba, Sandoval county, conflicting with homestead entries made by the protestants. The hearing took several days, Akers being represented by Renehan and Wright and the protestants, against whom the decision is made, by Marcos C. de Baca. The statement of facts says:

"The supplemental evidence offered establishes the fact that the small holding claimant has occupied the land in question through himself and his grantors for a period of more than 20 years prior to June 14, 1909; that while he has not resided upon the land, a condition which the small holdings act, as amended, does not impose he has, however, occupied the land by farming it and grazing stock thereon; that his grantors not only resided thereon, but cultivated the land.

"The mere fact that the small holding claimant has not resided upon the land cannot affect the validity of his claim of possession or occupancy, nor could this condition, if it existed, effect the validity of the present claimant's grantors right to patent. The absence of residence being imposed by the small holding act upon a small holding claimant necessitated that such a person must show possession or occupancy of the land. If the law did not require residence, then it is but natural to assume that any form of occupancy or possession which indicated a beneficial use of the land would answer to establish a claimant's right to the land, and whether the land was being beneficially used under the immediate supervision of the claimant or his employe is not a condition to be inquired into.

"In view of the foregoing, we are of the opinion that the supplemental proof offered by small holding claimant, in connection with his former proof, establishes his right to the land, and accordingly we recommend that the homestead entries above referred to, in so far as they conflict with said claim be cancelled, and that final certificate issue on said claim subject to the right of said homestead entrymen to appeal within 30 days from date of receipt hereof."

SENATORIAL CONTEST IN UTAH

Salt Lake City, U., Aug. 13.—With but two weeks more to run before the date of the general primaries, the political campaign in Utah is assuming a more spirited form. Though the principal nominations to be made are those for United States senator, the results of the primaries will have no particular bearing on the senatorial contest, as the nominees already have been selected. After the primaries the real campaign for the senatorship

will begin in earnest and will be pushed with the utmost vigor until the election in November. Utah, with Vermont, was the only state that remained loyal to the republican party in the last general election. This year it promises to be the only state in which the democrats and the progressives are to fuse in an endeavor to unseat the present republican senator. For this reason the campaign here is expected to attract the attention of the entire country. Senator Reed Smoot is to be renominated by the republicans without opposition. James H. Moyle, indorsed by both the democrats and progressives, will be his opponent. Both Moyle and Smoot are prominent members of the Mormon church and the attitude of the heads of the church will probably be an important factor in the contest. So far Joseph F. Smith, the president of the Mormon church, has declined to express a preference for either candidate.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS MEET

Warsaw, Ind., Aug. 13.—Prominent Sunday school workers from three states gathered here in force today for the opening of the eleventh annual meeting of the Fourth international district, which comprises Ohio, Michigan and Indiana. The convention will continue its sessions for one week. Among the prominent instructors and speakers taking part are the following: E. K. Mohr, purity department superintendent of the International Sunday School association; F. S. Goodrich, general secretary of the Michigan Sunday School association; Mrs. Hebe A. Curtiss, elementary division superintendent of the Ohio Sunday School association; George N. Burnie, general secretary of the Indiana Sunday School association; E. T. Albertson, mission superintendent of the Indiana Sunday School association, and Alvin J. Miller of Columbia university.

RENEGADES LOCATED

Santa Fe, Aug. 13.—Carlos and Juan Archuleta, who fled from Ojo Caliente after the slaying of Representative Antonio D. Vargas, have been located in the rugged hills on the Bear river, in Rio Arriba county, and Sheriff Sinecio Cisneros with four or five deputies is in pursuit. The \$500 reward offered for the capture of the slayer of Vargas has been deposited in the Burns bank at Durango, Colo. The cattlemen, especially on northern Rio Arriba county, are watching out for the Archuletas.

DID NOT KNOW HUSBAND

Pittsburgh, Aug. 13.—In court Mrs. Jessie Welsch accused her husband of deserting her, yet admitted she had lived with him only ten days in 18 years.

When asked to point him out in court she could not do so, although he was seated but a few feet from her. So astounded was Judge J. D. Miller that he dismissed the charge and placed the costs on her.

Following the announcement that the Alsacians, overjoyed at the re-entry of the French into the province, tore up the boundary monuments, comes a little curiosity as to where they will be reestablished, whether east or west of their old sites.

ENGLAND HAS HALF MILLION MEN ALREADY UNDER ARMS IN CONCENTRATION FOR BATTLE

Belgians, French and Britains Prepare for Simultaneous Attack on German Forces

RUSSIANS TAKE MANY GERMAN PRISONERS

Embarkation of 45,000 Japanese Soldiers on Transports in Far East Causes Much Speculation and Uneasiness—Cavalry of Kaiser Reported to Have Been Defeated in Engagement With French Troops Around Spincourt

In and around Liege the situation was unchanged today. The Germans held the town itself but the forts still were fighting strongly. The German main army in the north was reported entrenching itself on the Ourthe, while two large divisions of cavalry had got to Tongres, north of Liege. It was expected that a general advance was in preparation and a battle imminent in which the Germans would be confronted by the allied Belgians, French and British.

The French at Muelhausen, Alsace, met with opposition after their occupation of that city. A superior force of Germans caused them to leave the place and take position outside, where a battle was fought, details of which have not been made public. French reports are indefinite but give the impression of a French success.

Many German spies were arrested today in Belgium and a secret wireless apparatus was discovered in a German store in Brussels.

Fighting evidently has occurred on the Russo-German frontier, as six carloads of German prisoners were reported to have passed through Vilny today on their way to the Russian frontier.

Russians have concentrated a considerable army in Finland, thus disposing of German reports of the landing of a German army corps there.

Bulgaria apparently is mobilizing all her forces to prevent violations of her neutrality.

The United States diplomatic officials in Europe have the further task since yesterday of looking after French interests in Austria and Austrian interests in France.

A state of war has been proclaimed in the southern provinces of Holland.

Russian funds seized in Berlin banks by Germany amounted to \$25,000,000.

The German cruisers Goben and Breslau still are at large in the Mediterranean, according to reports.

Germans are said in Belgian official reports to have lost 2,000 killed, 20,000 wounded and 9,700 prisoners in the recent fighting in Belgium.

England is said by the London Times to have between 500,000 and 600,000 men under arms without the reserves.

Aviators are at work constantly on the frontiers of France and Germany endeavoring to observe the concentration of the respective armies.

London, Aug. 11.—The new admiralty and war office information bureau, established by the British government, began work this morning. Its first announcement was as follows:

"About two German cavalry divisions are in the neighborhood of Tongres, to the north of Liege. Three German army corps still are opposite Liege and other German troops are reported to be entrenching along the line of the river Aisne."

Many Hospitals Crowded

John Clarkson of Chicago, a railroad constructor who left Antwerp on Sunday afternoon and reached here by way of Ostend, says the number of the Belgian wounded is enormous. All the hospitals at Brussels, Ghent and other cities, he says, are full, and factories

and convents are being utilized for the reception of the wounded.

Mr. Clarkson said he saw a long train full of wounded soldiers unloaded at Brussels. The wounded men were carried through ranks of soldiers who presented arms as they passed, while crowds of people looked on in silence.

When the German prisoners were brought to Antwerp from the front a large crowd gathered to see their arrival but no attempt was made to molest them. The German soldiers, according to Mr. Clarkson, appeared to be in good condition. The men looked dejected but their officers wore a proud and defiant air.

The banks at Antwerp said Clarkson, were paying only 10 per cent of

the deposits and refused to honor American paper. Very few Americans were left here. The prices of food were fixed by the military authorities and any storekeeper caught overcharging was arrested.

While crossing the channel the steamer on which Mr. Clarkson traveled hugged the French coast until near Dunkirk where she shot across to Dover. Mr. Clarkson said he saw three large battleships and four submarines while he was making the voyage but there were no signs of French or English troops in that part of Belgium through which he crossed.

A telegram from Nish today says that a decree in the Servian Official Gazette announced the denunciation of all treating between Servia and Austria-Hungary. It was also officially announced that the Montenegrin forces had joined the Servians and that the latter had captured a number of small places on Austrian territory.

A dispatch from Paris to the Exchange Telegraph company says the official announcement was made today that an engagement had taken place between German and French troops at Longey just inside the French border at a point where Belgium, Luxemburg and German Lorraine meet.

Another dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company at Paris says it is announced that engagements between the French and Germans have taken place along the Franco-Belgian frontier at Longey and Longui on French territory and at Virton, on Belgian territory, to the southwest of Arlon. German cavalry patrols were met also at the north of Montmedy on the Franco-Belgian frontier.

Embassy Force Increased

The American embassy staff was reinforced today by Chandler Hale, former assistant secretary of state, and William Eustis of New York, who arrived in London yesterday from Havre.

Needy Germans are being assisted in a small way, but greater relief will be available as soon as the wealthy Germans of the city are officially assured that their donations to the fund will not be regarded as a hostile act.

Up to date 3,500 Germans have enrolled their names at the American consulate for military service, but apparently most of them regarded the registration merely as a protective measure to avoid charge of desertion. There is no suggestion of any of them trying to get to Germany even if they could.

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, professor of Harvard university, has requested in a cablegram to Ambassador Page that the embassy advance funds to Harvard professors now in Europe.

A quartet of Sioux Indians presented themselves at the consulate general today asking to be repatriated. Robert P. Innes, the American consul general, has cabled to Washington asking for instructions regarding their case.

German Cavalry Repulsed

Paris, Aug. 11.—(via London)—It is officially stated that the French troops around Spincourt, in the department of Meuse, forced the German cavalry to retreat.

The official communication concludes with the statement that the

work of fortifying Luxemburg and South Metz has been completed by the Germans.

A large force of Germans Sunday night attacked the French advance guard which had pushed forward on Cernay and Muelhausen.

Before this attack the commander of the French troops had quit Muelhausen and assembled his troops in the rear of the town. He quickly placed his forces in a fighting line and stopped the advance of the Germans, who, according to French reports were superior in numbers.

An attack on Rogervillers and Hablinville was attempted by the Germans but failed because the French were supported by cannon from Manonvillers.

Amazons Defend Factory

According to special newspaper dispatches the women workers in the Belgian national arms factory at Herstal, just outside of Liege, defended the village against the German attack. The men were away serving in the army and the women, according to the correspondent, swore that the German troops should not take the factory. They armed themselves with revolvers and other weapons with which they repulsed several charges of the German Uhlans.

When their ammunition was exhausted the women barricaded themselves in the houses from which they poured boiling water on the German soldiers in the streets. The correspondent says 2,000 Germans were disabled by wounds or scalds.

Children and old men shared in the defense of Herstal and on Friday the Belgian colors still floated over the factory building.

Japanese Soldiers Embark

Shanghai, China, Aug. 11.—The captain of a Japanese vessel which arrived here today reported that 45,000 Japanese soldiers had embarked on transports and were awaiting orders. He said he believed their destination was Tsing-Hau, the German possession in China.

A French cruiser was sighted today, accompanied by two German merchant vessels which she had captured as prizes of war.

Japanese shipping interests have made complaint of the disturbance of trade caused by the operations of the German fleet.

Riots are reported among Chinese residents in Hong Kong owing to the high prices of food and the danger of famine.

The naval forces of the Australian commonwealth in July comprised the battle cruiser Australia of 19,200 tons, with an armament of eight 12-in guns, 16 four-inch guns, and four 3-pounder guns. She carries a complement of about 900 men.

Besides this first class vessel, Australia has several others in commission.

There also are the gunboats Gayundah and Protector and several submarines.

HOTELS PROSPER

Geneva, Aug. 11.—Authoritative statistics just published show that the hotel business is the largest industry of Switzerland. It employs 43,000 persons. The average profits are 25 per cent annually on the capital invested, the figures being capital \$200,000,000 and earnings \$50,000,000.

FLOTSAM CAST UP BY THE SEA BELIEVED TO BE WRECKAGE OF A DESTROYED ENGLISH VESSEL

Doors That Float on Tide Bear Captions "Navigating Officer" and "Gunner"

AUTHORITIES UNABLE TO ESTABLISH IDENTITY

Denied that it is Part of Cruiser Rainbow, Sailing in Pacific Waters Between San Francisco and British Columbia—Belief Current that Engagement has Taken Place Between German Man O'War and Sea Dog of British Navy.

San Francisco, Aug. 11.—More wreckage from a British vessel, which today is established to have been a man of war was cast up by the early flood tide in the neighborhood of the South Shore Life Saving station. Two white wooden cabin doors were found bearing on bright brass plates, one the legend "Navigating Officer" and the other "Gunner."

Like the flotsam found last night in the same neighborhood all the wood work is in excellent condition, the paint being bright and the brass work freshly scoured, showing that it could not have been long in salt water. Nowhere were there marks of tools such as supposedly would show had the wood work been pried loose and cast overboard.

Closer examination of the wreckage showed that in many instances bolts and fittings had been torn bodily from their settings and the wood work shattered into splinters.

Captain Gronbeck of the life saving station thought the physical evidence pointed to an explosion which had occurred not more than 24 or 36 hours ago.

There was still nothing to indicate the identity of the vessel. The British cruiser Rainbow, which left here last Saturday, was sighted yesterday afternoon 25 miles north of Point Reyes, steaming northward.

A German warship with three stacks and two military masts was sighted 16 miles outside the Golden Gate at 10 a. m. today. Taken in connection with the finding of flotsam from a British warship last night and today, her presence has significance. The description would agree with either the Leipzig or Neurnburg, and therefore gave no light on the vessel's identity.

Not Rainbow, Is Belief

Ottawa, Aug. 11.—"The wreckage cast up by the tide at San Francisco is not part of the Rainbow; of that we are certain," declared the naval office today. It was thought that the wreckage might be from the Shearwater or the Algerian, small British gunboats, as there is considerable wood in both.

Identity Mystifies Washington

Washington, Aug. 11.—According to records the only British ships in American Pacific waters are the small cruiser Shearwater, the sloop of war Algerine and the cruiser Rainbow. At last reports the Shearwater was on the Lower California coast, and the Rainbow departed from San Francisco with coal for a Canadian port, last Friday.

The only enemy which might have been in the vicinity was the German protected cruiser Nuremberg which had been on Mexican duty at Manzanillo but on July 29 was reported in mid-Pacific near Midway islands, apparently steaming for the German China station. The Montcalm, a French cruiser, with Rear Admiral Huger was last reported further south in Mexican waters at Acapulco. No news received here today served to identify the wreckage cast up near San Francisco.

The Rainbow belongs to the navy of the Dominion of Canada. She was built in 1891, bought for naval purposes in 1902, and converted into a cruiser. She is sheathed and coppered and carries a light armament of two 6-inch guns and some secondary guns.

The German cruiser Nuremberg is a protected cruiser built in 1905 and in addition to ten 4-inch guns is equipped with two torpedo tubes.

After steaming slowly past the Golden Gate to the southward, the unknown German cruiser sighted early today turned about and headed north. She is evidently standing off and on, looking for prizes.

A critical examination of the flotsam cast up last night and today from some British warship showed that beyond question it had been splintered and torn loose by an explosion.

Bolts and fittings were not only torn from their seats but in one instance the brass runner on a sliding door had been twisted into a tangled knot. An iron reinforcement two inches wide by a quarter inch thick had been snapped in two.

Portions of the wood work were splintered into matchwood and the general effect of the damage done was

totally dissimilar to what would have been the work of even the hastiest and roughest dismantlement.

One door panel bore the appearance of having been pierced by a shell or some other fragment of flying metal.

Guards stationed near where the wreckage was found said they heard firing last Friday far out at sea but paid no attention to it at the time. Firing was also heard off Salada beach, 20 odd miles south of here at the same time but subsequently was believed to have been traced to blasting.

The German cruiser sighted off the Golden Gate today must be either the Nuremberg or the Leipzig. Best information would indicate the latter. The Nuremberg was sighted near Midway island, west of Honolulu on July 29, bound west. On the other hand the Leipzig sailed hurriedly from Mazatlan and ought to be here now.

The last heard from the British sloop of war Algerine she was still at Mazatlan.

The sloop of war Shearwater left San Diego August 3.

The British cruiser Rainbow left here last Saturday northbound and was sighted late yesterday.

The process of elimination would indicate that any disaster that may have happened overtook the Shearwater.

Rainbow eNar Vancouver

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 11.—No definite news could be obtained here today of the location of the cruiser Rainbow, though it is believed she is cruising somewhere west of Vancouver island.

The naval authorities at Esquimaux say that the wreckage found on the beach at San Francisco came from the Rainbow. They have received word from Commander Rose of the Rainbow that he had cleared his ship ready for action, so that he would not be taken by surprise.

MEDICS IN ANNUAL SESSION

Houghton, Mich., Aug. 11.—The annual meeting of the Upper Peninsula Medical society began here today and will continue in session over tomorrow. The leading feature of the opening session this morning, following the welcome and responses, was the presidential address of Dr. H. J. Hornbogen of Marquette.

Grace Van Studiford is appearing at the head of a musical stock company in St. Louis.

ROSEN-DODGE WEDDING

Montreal, Aug. 11.—The wedding of Miss Lucy Bigelow Dodge, the only daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Lionel Guest and a granddaughter of the late John Bigelow of New York, and Walter T. Rosen of New York took place today in the village church at Ste. Anne de Bellevue. The Rev. Dr. Allmend of Trinity church, New York officiated, assisted by the rector of the church in Ste. Anne de Bellevue. The Hon. Lionel Guest gave his step-daughter in marriage. The bride was attended by Miss Marguerite Shaughnessy daughter of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, and Miss Geraldine Patterson. Following the wedding ceremony they journeyed to the Isle of St. Gilles, the summer home of the Guests.

FEDERALS SUFFER BIG LOSSES IN MAZATLAN

CONSTITUTIONALISTS WIN DECISIVE VICTORY IN FOUR DAYS OF FIGHTING

Laredo, Texas, Aug. 11.—In the four days fighting around Mazatlan, Mexican federals lost 800 in dead and wounded, and constitutionalists 49 dead and 300 wounded, according to information reaching here today. General Iturbide, a constitutionalist, was wounded in the shoulder.

A number of Chinese who took refuge on Venison Island are said to be dying of beri-beri.

The city is now quiet and perfect order is being maintained. There was no looting.

Mazatlan Evacuated

On Board United States Ship California, Mazatlan, Mexico, Aug. 10.—(delayed in transmission.)—The evacuation of Mazatlan by the federal garrison and its occupation by the constitutionalist forces are complete tonight.

Fifteen federal officers and two volunteers were executed in the presence of all the federal prisoners assembled at the customs house to witness the spectacle. One of the doomed men was given time in which to compose a letter to his wife.

The bodies were left all day in the sun where they fell.

The city is now quiet and perfect order is being maintained. There was no looting.

American navy surgeons on board the California turned over the ship's sick bay to the wounded constitutionalists and lent their professional services.

Report of Evacuation

Washington, Aug. 1.—Consul Silliman at Saltillo has reported that General Carranza had been advised that Mexico City was evacuated by the federals today.

It was understood, the dispatch said, that Provisional President Carbajal left for Vera Cruz as the evacuation began.

CONVENTION OF ABSTAINERS

Niagara Falls, Ontario, Aug. 11.—The Catholic Total Abstinence League of America began its forty-fourth national convention at Niagara university today and will continue in session until Friday. Four hundred delegates representing local branches of the league throughout the United States and Canada were in attendance at the opening session this morning.

Latest Associated Press news of the war from our own private wire.

GIRL KIDNAPED

Schuyler, Neb., Aug. 11.—Miss Louise Mick, 18 years old, daughter of the late George Mick of Schuyler, was taken from her bed by unknown persons at 2 o'clock this morning and carried away in an automobile. Her mother and aunt were left bound with baling wire, but managed to give the alarm nearly two hours later. No clew has been found.

TRACES ORIGINAL FEMINISTIC MOVEMENT

SCENE OF UNUSUAL INTEREST
PRESENTED UNDER COTTON-
WOODS OF OLD PALACE

Santa Fe, Aug. 13.—"The Suffragette," and the "Wild Women of England," figured in the lecture of Professor Lawrence M. Larson to the summer school. He traced the origin of the feministic movement in Great Britain and held the tense attention of the big crowd that had gathered under the cotton woods in the patio of the Old Palace, presenting a scene of unusual interest. Incidentally, Professor Larson proved that New Mexico owes statehood to King Henry VIII and that if the primary system is to survive the short ballot must be adopted as in England where only one name appears on the parliamentary ballot. Mr. Larson is a witty speaker and his presentation of his segment of English constitutional history dealing with parliament gave him ample opportunity for anecdotes and quips that caused many a titter to run around the circle.

The old fashioned singing school at twilight in the patio was a pronounced success. It must have given every patriot a whole lot of joy to see three hundred and more people join in the patriotic and old heart songs that were on the program, from My Country 'Tis of Thee to The Old Oaken Bucket, although it was Dixie and the Battle Hymn of the Republic that were sung with a view to make the stars dance and the lady in the moon to clap her hands. It was a distinguished audience too for there were present the chief justice of the state, the federal judge, the district judge, the secretary of state and many other state, federal and county officials. On the lady's side, Mrs. McDonald represented the executive mansion and society was out in full force. On the scientific side there were men like President Boyd of the university, Dr. F. H. H. Roberts and scientists and educators from as far away as the University of Warsaw, Poland. There were included also boys and girls from the leading families of the city and all joined in when Professor R. R. Larkin and Charles J. Andrews led in the singing, Mrs. Lansing Bloom playing the accompaniment.

The lecture on Poland and the Poles which followed, by Professor Alexander Janowski, aroused the greatest enthusiasm among the audience, which not only filled the large assembly room but also crowded under the portal to get through doors and windows, a glimpse of the superb stereopticon slides reproducing entrancing scenes in Poland and to hear the lecturer who told of the heroic fight of the Poles for liberty, their important place in the history of Europe, their ambitions and longings. A vote of thanks was tendered him and an impromptu reception after the lecture turned into

a tremendous ovation, so much so, that Professor Janowski strangely moved by the outburst of sympathy for Poland, declared, that he had not had another so inspiring and delightful an

The musical program was up to the as at Santa Fe and promised he would take home to his people the message from New Mexico's capital, urging all those who could to visit New Mexico and Santa Fe.

evening anywhere in the United States standard including Polish music especially. The chorus sang Poland's National Anthem while the audience stood in reverence; Professor Tello played one of Wieniawski's most charming melodies; Charles J. Andrews sang a Rubinstein melody and Mrs. Van Stone played Chopin's "Nocturne," each one being encored. Mrs. Charles E. Doll was the accompanist of the evening. Secretary of State Antonio Lucero presided over the meeting with grace and eloquence, he being one of the directors of the summer school.

Startled were the listeners this forenoon, when Dr. Edgar L. Hewett showed that the costume of the priest on the magnificent "Cross" from Palenque, one of the finest sculptures of prehistoric times, not only resembled, but in some particulars, was identical with that of the priests in the Corn Dance at Santo Domingo last week. Dr. Hewett spoke at first of the Aztecs, "The Romans" of the New World as the Mayas were "The Greeks" of America. He then took up the Maya culture in the Umacinta valley, dwelling particularly on the fine ruins at Palenque where the School of American Archaeology has been given a concession to carry on excavations. He also dwelt on the ruins of Tikal, especially the sculptures. Referring to the work that he is doing at San Diego, to present graphically the work of the prehistoric people of the southwest as well as in Mexico and Central America, he explained the bold plan of placing the art work of the Aztecs and Mayas side by side with that of modern artists and gave assurance that the ancients will not suffer by the comparison for the boldness and beauty of the sculptures at Palenque and Quirigua, their orderliness and intricacy of detail combine to impress the beholder with awe and admiration; they are conceptions of which one never tires. Still, Dr. Hewett declared that the Aztecs and Mayas were not on so very much higher pinnacle of culture than the Plain Indians, the Pueblos and the Cliff Dwellers.

Ira T. Yarnell of the forest service who followed with a well written thesis on "Timber Cutting and Timber Selling on the National Forests," presented his subject very interestingly and brought home to his audience the importance and up-to-dateness of forestry operations in New Mexico. He illustrated his talk with a number of fine photographs and pictures.

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts presented some of the most interesting phases of the French revolution and incidentally rapped Lafayette over the knuckles. Event after event passed in review reaching their climax in that memorable procession from Paris to Versailles to carry back to the great city the baker of the king and the queen. The fall of the Bastille and other incidents either picturesque or

epochmaking were vividly described and held the audience spellbound.

Dr. David R. Boyd followed with a thought provoking, inspiring, eloquent address that brushed away many cobwebs, aroused some dissent but nevertheless hit the mark, when he insisted that the home should take a much larger share in the education of the children that it does today. He hit modern fashion and foibles and excuses with a verbal sledgehammer and received tremendous applause in conclusion.

This afternoon in the patio, Professor E. P. Humbert, delighted his audience with a talk on Evolution, Darwin, DeVries and Mendel. It was a dissertation on the theories of the science and went to the root of the subject in an entertaining and, instructive manner.

The annual address, which it is aimed should always be given by a scientist of especially high attainments on a subject of deep scientific interest, will be delivered on Fridap evening by Miss Alice C. Fletcher of Washington, D. C., holder of the Thaw Fellowship of the Peabody Museum of Harvard University. Her subject will be "World Tribal Movements." The annual reception to the managing committee of the School of American Archaeology and the regents of the Museum of New Mexico will be combined at that time with the reception to Miss Fletcher and will undoubtedly be the greatest social event of the year. The music will be of an extraordinary character and will include several Indian songs, by Charles J. Andrews, a violin solo by Miss Virginia Bean and several other numbers.

REPUBLICANS OF RIO ARRIBA

Santa Fe, Aug. 13.—The republican county convention of Rio Arriba county meets at Espanola on Friday. That of Taos meets the following day at Taos. Both counties propose to send delegations to Santa Fe, who will be on deck to a man rather than by proxy. The Santa Fe republican county convention meets at Santa Fe on Friday and the democratic convention on Saturday. The republican primaries took place last night.

JULY TAX COLLECTOINS

Santa Fe, Aug. 13.—With remittances from four counties still lacking State Treasurer O. N. Marron has received \$30,896.98 of taxes collected in July. Collector C. J. Amble leads by far in the amount remitted, \$5,714.16, or more than a sixth of the total. Celso Lopez of Santa Fe was second with \$3,570.21; M. Mandell of Bernalillo third with \$2,687.53; then N. C. de Baca of Union with \$2,402.02; L. C. Pearson of Quay with \$2,189.56; Thomas McBride of Colfax, \$1,482.88; Eugenio Romero of San Miguel, \$1,349.62; S. Sanchez of Guadalupe, \$1,314.40; M. F. Downes of Grant, \$1,281.02; John R. Strong of Mora, \$1,158.17; M. B. Jones of Roosevelt, \$1,102.96; Will M. Robbins of Sierra, \$1,055.11; John F. Taylor of Curry, \$995.69; R. W. Heflin of San Juan, \$813.57; W. W. Cox of Dona Ana, \$795.29; Fidel Corboda, Taos, \$608.60; Venceslao Jaramillo of Rio Arriba, \$451.72; S. Mirabal, Valencia, \$216.45; J. Seligman of Sandoval, \$371.37; Max H. MMontoya of Socorro, \$845.91; G. Raithel of Luna, \$248.72; J. G. Kemmerer of McKinley, \$242.02.

ENGINEER HEARD FROM

Santa Fe, Aug. 13.—A. S. Kirkpatrick, in charge of water fillings and water hearings in the office of the state engineer, has been heard from at last. He went to the upper Gila river region on a vacation but was to have returned to duty on August 5. A letter received from him today announces that the high water in the Gila the past few weeks has prevented his return and also delayed mail and messages that he had sent. He is expected to return in a few days.

EQUALIZE TELEPHONE RATES

Santa Fe, Aug. 13.—The corporation commission today addressed a letter to the Mountain States Telephone company regarding informal complaint of unsatisfactory service and excessive charges on the company's lines from Silver City to Mogollon, Cooney, Santa Rita, Hurley and Tyrone, advising that after considerable thought and investigation, it recommends the abolition of the flat charge of from \$7.50 to \$10 a month and of the rate of 50 cents for one minute, 75 cents for two minutes, 85 cents for three minutes and \$1 for four minutes conversation, and substituting therefore a zone system of charges with a three minute minimum and a monthly minimum of \$10 for the 26 subscribers on the 85 mile line, thus relieving the congestion and at the same time equalizing the rates.

GEN. SHERWOOD'S BIRTHDAY

Washington, Aug. 13.—General Isaac R. Sherwood, one of the oldest members of the house of representatives in point of years and the only union veteran left among the members of that body, entered upon his eightieth year today and was the recipient of many congratulations from his colleagues. General Sherwood enjoys vigorous health for a man of his years. He is now serving his fourth consecutive term as representative of the Ninth Ohio district. He was born in Stanford, N. Y., in 1835, and was educated at Antioch college, Ohio. He enlisted in an Ohio volunteer regiment the day after President Lincoln issued his first call for troops. Later he recruited a regiment of which he became colonel and which he commanded all through the war, participating in 30 battles. At the close of the war he was mustered out as a brigadier general. In 1872 he was elected to congress on the republican ticket. He served one term and then returned to Toledo to become an editor and publisher. After holding various state and local offices he was returned to congress in 1906 as a democrat.

OFFICIALS IN SANTA FE

Santa Fe, Aug. 13.—General Manager F. C. Fox of the western lines, with headquarters at Amarillo, Tex.; C. H. Bistol, general superintendent with headquarters at La Junta; Division Superintendent F. L. Myers of Las Vegas; and Chief Engineer F. M. Bisbee, of Amarillo, all of the Santa Fe system, arrived on their special ear today and were in conference with the corporation commission regarding a number of road crossing in the state.

TROUBLE BREWS IN MEXICO AGAIN

"FIRST CHIEF" HOLDS UP AMMUNITION CONSIGNED TO MILITARY LEADER

OLD CARRANZA-VILLA FEUD

LATTER WANTS FORMER TO RETIRE AS CHIEF HIGH MOGUL OF THE GOVERNMENT

MAZATLAN FIGHT SANGUINARY

CONQUEROR TEARS DOWN MANY SIGNS PROCLAIMING GERMAN PROTECTION

Washington, Aug. 13.—Reports of increasing friction between Carranza and Villa, constitutionalist leaders in Mexico, that reached a semi-climax when the "first chief" directed that ammunition consigned to him (Villa) be held up at Tampico, brought a long dormant phase of the Mexican situation to the front today. Carranza's sudden order to halt the ammunition was the first indication he had given of interference with the re-organization of Villa's army in Chihuahua.

Villa wants Carranza to retire as "first chief." He insists that a civil, instead of a military, government be established to conduct the elections throughout the southern republic; that land laws be executed in confirmation with the Mexican constitution; that the federal army be dissolved, but that deserving officers and men be admitted to the new army and that amnesty be given to all political offenders, except those involved in the anti-Madero plot.

Removes German Signs

On Board United States Ship California, (via Mazatlan), Aug. 12.—On assuming command of Mazatlan today, Governor Riveros of the constitutionalist administration, immediately ordered removed from the doors and windows of all German stores signs which had been placed there reading "German property, under protection of the German cruiser, Leipzig."

The Leipzig has left here and is now off San Francisco.

The next act of the new governor was to levy a forced loan of \$100,000 on all foreign merchants.

In the three days of fighting which accompanied the evacuation of the city the federals the constitutionalist losses in killed and wounded is estimated at 800. The hospital staff of the California is caring for the wounded.

General Alvarado, in command of the constitutionalist forces in the state of Sonora, has been placed under arrest with all his staff by order of Governor Maytorena, and taken to Hermosillo.

Carranza Near Mexico City
El Paso, Texas, Aug. 13.—General Carranza himself arrived today at Tula, Hidalgo, less than 50 miles north of Mexico City, said an official report received today by agents here. He was reported as having joined there his eastern and western zone chiefs preparatory to entering the national capital.

General Villa, the northern commander, meanwhile is visiting several points in the zone his troops dominate. He did not arrive today at Juarez, as was expected but left for a visit at Nieves, a town near Parral.

It was announced officially that Villa would return north, and soon would issue an important statement bearing on his relation with Carranza.

Carbajal Quits

Mexico City, Aug. 13.—Provisional President Carbajal left Mexico City on a special train early today for Vera Cruz. The city is quiet.

COPPER COMPANY REDUCES FORCES

LARGE NUMBER OF MEN THROWN OUT OF WORK BY CUTTING DOWN OF OUTPUT OF ORE

Hurley, N. M., Aug. 14.—To lessen the output of copper for the present, the officials of the Chino Copper company have ordered that only four units of the five be operated in the company's mill here, the order causing 300 men to be laid off from all departments. In some departments as high as 50 per cent of labor is out. All constructive work has been stopped. The men on day scale go to work on eight hour scale and the mills are to be shut down completely every Saturday and Sunday.

It is not expected by officials here that a complete shutdown will occur. Over 600 men were put out of employment at Santa Rita this week on account of operations being partially suspended at the company's mines there.

All operations at Tyrone by the Burro Mountain Copper company are suspended. The men were all laid off.

Families are leaving the Chino company's plants here and at Santa Rita by carloads. Some 200 endeavored to get away on a passenger from Santa Rita, but they could not get accommodations.

JUDGE McFIE AT ALBUQUERQUE

Santa Fe, Aug. 14.—Judge John R. McFie is in Albuquerque today on legal business, in fact, looking up a case of international import. He has been retained by the Brown family at Napier, New Zealand, to look up the estate of Charles Brown, who died at the Presbyterian hospital for consumptives at Albuquerque and who is supposed to have been the owner of considerable land and other property.

PRESIDENT URGED TO REST

Washington, Aug. 14.—Friends of President Wilson are urging him to take a rest within the next two weeks take a rest within the next two weeks plans.

FIFTEEN CENT SUGAR LIKELY

SHORTAGE OF WORLD CROP AND EUROPEAN WAR CAUSE OF STARTLING RISE

New York, Aug. 14.—Ten, if not 15, cent sugar seems bound to come as a result of the European war. Of the world's annual production of 18,000,000 tons, 7,000,000 tons come from the countries involved in the conflict. What part of this is being harvested is being used as food, not for manufacture.

In other words this year's production of sugar will be only a little more than half its usual figures. Three years ago a shortage of 1,000,000 sent wholesale prices to 7½ cents a pound. Brokers and dealers agreed yesterday that a retail price of 10 cents was assured, while few doubted that the higher mark would be reached.

Fifteen cents a pound is already being commanded in England, according to reports received here yesterday. Through the foreign office 800,000 have been bought for England, although there was an announcement at the British consulate general that the government itself was not in the market.

HOW VAMPIRES WORK

The vampires of New Guinea are fairly large bats, and alight on any projecting part of the body, in preference the toes, from which they proceed to suck the blood. They fan the wound with their wings—to deaden the pain, the natives say—and the victim seldom awakens before much harm is done. These horrible creatures suck as much blood as they can fly away and disgorge it, and then return for more. I have several times, says a writer in the August Wide World Magazine, seen men in their hammocks in the morning covered with blood, and so weak that they could not get up for days.

WAITING FOR ROOSEVELT

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 14.—Arrangements for the visit of Colonel Roosevelt to Hartford tomorrow have been completed. Colonel Roosevelt is to be the chief speaker at a statewide conference of the progressives of Connecticut. Large delegations are expected from the principal cities and towns of the state. In addition to Colonel Roosevelt the speakers will include George W. Perkins of New York and Charles Sumner Bird of Massachusetts. Colonel Roosevelt is to speak at the meeting in Parson's theater in the evening.

The state conference will adopt a declaration of principles, which in brief will reaffirm the platform of two years ago. As Connecticut has no direct primary law, the progressives will have to organize the machinery for casting and recording the vote for the party candidates for nomination. A complete state ticket will be put in the field, together with candidates for United States senator, representatives in congress and members of the legislature.

BERNALILLO COUNTY CONVENTION IN RIOT

FACTIONS CLASH WHEN JESUS ROMERO'S WISHES ARE OVERRULED

Albuquerque, Aug. 14.—Violence was narrowly averted in the Bernalillo county republican convention here this morning when Sheriff Jesus Romero, leader of one faction, brought in deputy sheriffs to clear the hall of the opposing faction, who had seated temporary officers over the recommendation of the county commission ousting Romero's man.

When partial order was resumed the deputies had been thrown out of the court house where the convention was being held. Later two conventions were held in the same room and contesting delegations elected to the state convention at Santa Fe August 24. The opposing factions are supporters of W. H. Andrews and Elfego Baca for congress.

SANTA FE COURT BREVITIES

Santa Fe, Aug. 14.—In the federal court Judge William H. Pope overruled in part and sustained in part the demurrer to defendant's amended answer in the case of the Torpedo Mining company for use of E. C. Wade, Sr., receiver, vs. the National Surety company.

The hearing in the case of the United States vs. John H. Reagan was set for September 16. It is a federal land case.

In the case of John H. Coleman vs. the United States an order was entered amending the final decree settling the costs on the defendant. This is also a federal land case.

BLANK DISCUSSION

Santa Fe, Aug. 14.—The state board of education devoted the greater part of the forenoon yesterday to discussing the various blanks that the department of education sends out for the gathering of statistics. The department received a number of valuable suggestions which it will carry out in the future. This forenoon some 75 teachers were granted certificates.

BIDS OPENED

Santa Fe, Aug. 14.—Mora county today opened the bids for four bridges to be built by the county subject to the approval of the state engineer. The lowest bid in each case was by the Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron company, the bid for the bridge across the Sapello at Watrous being \$11,900, for the bridge at Weber's crossing \$1,090; at Colmor \$700 and at Lucero \$480. The other two bidders were the Fubelo and the Midland companies.

After a brilliant record of victories at home, the St. Louis Cardinals ran into a string of defeats in the east that came very near putting them out of the race.

M. MARTINEZ A CANDIDATE

Santa Fe, Aug. 13.—Malaquis Martinez, political leader in Taos county, was in Santa Fe today on legal business. It is likely that he will be nominated by the republicans for the legislative house.

MRS. WILSON LAID TO REST IN GEORGIA

SIMPLICITY OF SERVICES CHARACTERISTIC OF SIMPLE FAMILY

WORLD MOURNS NOBLE WOMAN

STREETS OF WASHINGTON ARE THROGGED AS SILENT CORTEGE PASSES

FLORAL TRIBUTES EXPRESSIVE

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET AND CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES ATTENDED

Washington, Aug. 10.—Funeral services for Mrs. Woodrow Wilson were held in the east room of the White House at 2 o'clock this afternoon, after which her body was taken on a special train for Rome, Ga., for burial beside those of her father and mother.

Prayers were said and a simple, brief funeral service was conducted in the presence of a small company to which the committees of congress and members of the cabinet were the only ones admitted beside the family.

Mrs. Wilson's body lay in the room in which she died on the second floor of the executive mansion until an hour before the services, and then it was taken down to the east room where flowers from many folk in all walks of life were banked almost to the high ceiling. A quiet crowd gathered outside the White House gates.

The Rev. J. H. Taylor, at whose church the president has attended opened the services with scriptural readings and then the Rev. Sylvester Peach of Princeton, N. J., began prayers. There was no music.

There were no honorary pall bearers. A group of White House attendants who have been on duty there for many years, were honored by being chosen to bear the casket.

Chairs were placed before the casket for the president and family. Behind them sat the senators; in the third row the representatives, and behind them the White House employes.

When the benediction was said all the company rose while the president and the other mourners withdrew from the east room. The services had taken about half an hour.

The members of the cabinet, all of whom were accompanied by their wives, with the exception of Secretary Houston, left. Mrs. Houston was ill and unable to attend. The cabinet officers did not go to the railway station and neither did the committees of congress who filed in twos and disbanded outside the White House grounds.

The casket was placed in the hearse by the veteran White House police-

men, while the president and his daughters entered closed carriages and the procession to the railway station began. Along the route silent crowds lined the streets, men uncovered their heads, many women wiping away tears as the cortege passed on. All the government offices were closed, although shop keepers did not suspend business. The body was placed aboard the funeral car and the president and his daughters returned to the White House to return to the station just before the departure of the train a little more than an hour later. The floral tribute filled one carriage entirely.

Both houses of congress were in recess until two, and orders had been issued that all government departments be closed at 1 o'clock today, and tomorrow afternoon. All flags on public buildings and private homes and stores were at half mast.

The trip to Rome, Ga., where Mrs. Wilson will be buried late Tuesday afternoon beside her mother and father in Myrtle Hill cemetery, will be made on a special train. Those in the party will include the president, Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Sayre, Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo and Professor, Axon, J. R. Wilson, George Howe, Dr. Cary T. Grayson and Secretary Tumulty.

The south has planned to pay tribute to Mrs. Wilson's life as the special train passes toward Rome.

STEREOPTICON SLIDES FOR FAIR

Santa Fe, Aug. 10.—Fifty of the best known paintings of Indian life in the southwest have been reproduced in colors faithful to the original on stereopticon slides for the New Mexico exposition commission and will form one of the features of the eth-

FOR FACE AND HANDS



CUTICURA SOAP

And Cuticura Ointment are world favorites because so effective in restoring the natural purity and beauty of the skin, scalp, hair and hands when marred by unsightly conditions.

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nological display in the New Mexico building that will do more to bring tourists to New Mexico than probably any other one exhibit. These pictures together with colored views of the Moqui dance were shown to an enthusiastic audience this evening which was held spellbound by the beauty of the pictures.

VICKSBURG CELEBRATES PEMBERTON CENTENARY

COMMANDER OF THE FORTS WHOM GRANT OPPOSED HAD FINE RECORD

Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 10.—The centennial anniversary of the birth of General John C. Pemberton, famous in history as the defender of Vicksburg against the federals in the civil war, was observed here today with appropriate exercises.

General Pemberton was born in Philadelphia August 10, 1814. After graduating from West Point he saw service in the Mexican war and in various Indian campaigns. At the beginning of the civil war he cast his fortunes with the south. He was selected for the important command at Vicksburg by Jefferson Davis. General Pemberton was a favorite with the president of the confederate states and had been appointed lieutenant general before his assignment to the command of the department of the Mississippi.

Toward the end of the second year of the war the Mississippi river, the possession of which was indispensable to the national cause, was still held by the confederates. So long as this vast highway was closed at any point to the fleets of the union, the national power was to a great extent paralyzed in the west.

From its source to the city of Vicksburg the river had been freed by General Grant's operations, and the mouths of the great highway had been controlled by the union since the capture of New Orleans by Admiral Farragut, but from Vicksburg to Port Hudson, a distance of about 200 miles, the confederates held an almost unbroken possession.

By means of this great belt of territory they kept up undisturbed communication with the country west of the Mississippi. They held Louisiana as a field of maneuver and supply, while the vast empire of Texas, the most important beef producing region of the continent, was subject to their orders.

Near the close of 1862 General Grant turned his attention to the project of an advance through the state of Mississippi in the rear of Vicksburg. To command this expedition he selected General William T. Sherman, but the attack that the latter made on the great confederate stronghold proved as futile as those assaults that had preceded.

Standing on a plateau 200 feet above the river level, with the ravines too steep for a full armed soldier to climb them, and the crests fully commanded by the confederate works, Vicksburg offered a hard problem to General Grant. He was supplied with an army which on any ordinary field probably would have been irresistible

to any force the confederates were able to bring against him, but for three months he was unable to make a single inch of progress. Defended on the south by fortifications that had proved impregnable, and on the north by the vast network of bayou and marsh which filled the entire space from Vicksburg to Memphis, north and south, and from the Yazoo to the Mississippi, east and west, the stronghold which General Pemberton held had powerful auxiliaries in the forces of nature and the singular topography of the country.

It was in this great swamp that the fortunes of General Grant, which here saw their darkest hour, threatened at one time to be hopelessly engulfed, and it was the final success of his plans in the surrender of Vicksburg on July 4, 1863, that, with the victory of Gettysburg (which occurred on the same day), marked the turning point for the union arms in the civil war.

General Joseph E. Johnston, General Pemberton's superior in command, did not approve of the continued defense of Vicksburg, but this was only one of many points of difference between General Johnston and President Davis. After General Pemberton's surrender, and resignation from the army, President Davis did not withdraw his favor, but reappointed him to a staff position with the rank of colonel.

NOMINATION CONTEST

Norristown, Pa., Aug. 10.—The contest begun by Congressman Robert E. Diefenderfer against Harry E. Grim for the democratic congressional nomination in the Eighth district will be taken up in court here tomorrow. After listening to the evidence the court is expected to render decisions on the questions of granting a general review of the vote cast at the May primaries, as well as on the petition filed by Grim's attorneys to quash the whole proceedings.

TO PHOTOGRAPH FIESTA

Santa Fe, Aug. 10.—Colonel Ralph E. Twitchell will have the moving picture machine at the Santa Clara fiesta on Tuesday and will film the ceremonies and festivities for the San Diego exposition. He will be accompanied by Dr. Edgar L. Hewett. The Denver and Rio Grande railroad has made a special excursion rate of \$1.25 for the round trip and will hold the afternoon train until 4:30 o'clock for the accommodation of the excursionists, thus giving them more than five hours at the dance. Colonel Twitchell, this evening, in the assembly room of the Old Palace, exhibited the most superb, colored stereopticon slides ever seen in this city. They portrayed the Moqui Snake Dance which is given every August. The slides are part of the ethnological exhibit at the San Diego exposition which will demonstrate to tourists that New Mexico is a veritable wonderland.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 10.—The best tennis talent in the state is represented in Oklahoma's eighth annual championship lawn tennis tournament, which was opened today on the courts of the Oklahoma City Golf and Country club. The tournament will continue until the end of the week.

BRUSSELS ASSERTS FORTS IN LIEGE INTACT AND THE GERMAN OCCUPATION WITHOUT PURPOSE

North Sea Again Closed to Fishing Fleet in Anticipation of Sea Fight.

GERMAN TROOPS CEASE ADVANCE AT OURTHE

British Military Authorities Rush Canadian Troops and Big Guns to Quebec With all Possible Speed—Cruiser of Kaiser Coals at San Juan, Porto Rico, and Leaves at Night With All Lights Out Switzerland Declares Martial Law

Official reports from France give no definite details of the strength of the French in Alsace near the Swiss frontier where General Joffree is believed to be in command. Austrian troops have been hurried there to the aid of the Germans and an important battle is believed to be imminent.

Indications are that another forward movement of the main French force is in preparation near Metz, as official reports from Paris say the German troops have inundated the Seille valley, between Metz and Nancy, to hinder the French advance, but the quantity of water is understood to be insufficient to prevent the French forward movement.

Aside from the flanking movement through Belgium by which the French assume the German army was trying to get to the rear of the great French fortresses on the frontier, indications were today that a strong German advance is to be made on France by way of Luxemburg.

A German reconnoitering patrol has penetrated 47 miles into French territory.

The London Daily Telegraph's Brussels correspondent says that Germany is mobilizing 1,000,000 of the Landstrum, or final, reserve.

Numerous skirmishes are recorded along the Franco-German frontier, none, however, very serious.

The French troops are reported in Paris to have seized a German aeroplane factory at Muelhausen.

German troops occupy the town of Liege, but not the surrounding forts, which were still holding out today, according to Belgian reports.

A lull in the fighting was announced from Brussels, which city expects that the next clash will occur when the allied forces have completed plans to take the offensive against the German troops.

Brussels reports the German cavalry racing before the French advance.

The German cruisers Goeben and Breslau have evaded their British and French pursuers and have arrived in the Adriatic. An Austrian fleet was reported proceeding from Pola to succor them.

Paris reports that Austrian troops have fallen back before the Serbians in the Bosnian frontier.

Montenegrin artillery bombarded the Austrian fortifications at the port of Cattaro.

Austrian cruiser bombarded Antivari, Montenegro.

A small group of German soldiers who sought refuge on Dutch territory are to be detained at Alkmaar, Holland, till the end of the war.

Ships reaching New York today report hearing wireless messages that the North German Lloyd steamer Kron Prinz Wilhelm had been captured by the British cruiser Essex in the north Atlantic.

Paris, Aug. 10.—Detachments of the famous Turcos or native troops from the French colony of Algeria penetrated upper Alsace today.

The Turcos who penetrated Alsace today are Arabs, recruited in Algeria where they are almost constantly on active service in the southern provinces against the roving tribes of Arab horsemen who continually harass the French troops. Half their officers are Frenchmen and the other half rise

from the ranks of the natives. They are remarkable sharpshooters and showed great bravery in the Crimean war as well as in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71.

In order to prevent the German army staff obtaining an inkling of the movements of French troops the French government has forbidden the publication of casualty lists. A special office is to be opened in the center of Paris where inquiries made by the

families of the soldiers will be answered.

Americans in Detenu

Some Americans have suffered arrest owing to not being in possession of official permission to remain in Paris. Among them was Miss Edith Peabody, believed to be from Boston, Mass., who was taken into custody while she was casually roaming around the fortifications.

As she had no documents on her to prove her identity she was kept in a cell for a short time but was then released upon promising to go immediately to the commissary of police and obtain a permit.

Liege Forts Still Resisting

London, Aug. 10.—Messages received here today in official quarters from the Belgian general staff assert that the occupation of the town of Liege by the German troops has not had the slightest influence on the strategic situation. It is declared that so long as the ring of the forts around Liege remain intact, as it still is, the guns command three of the principal roads by which the German army can advance. This, it is pointed out, makes it impossible for the Germans, under the present circumstances, to receive supplies or ammunition.

A telegram from Charleroi, Belgium, to the Daily Mail, dispatched on Sunday night, says a force of French troops arrived in time to participate in a fine success of General Leman's Belgian victory over the German troops investing Liege. The correspondent adds:

"The French succeeded in reaching the town of Liege, and working behind the Germans, cut off their retreat.

"The Germans are said to have lost 8,000 killed and wounded, while 1,700 of them were captured. I give the figures under reserve."

The Austro-Hungarian ambassador was still in London today and the British government seems disposed to leave the initiative to Austria-Hungary in the question as to whether war is to be declared between the two countries.

The delay of the French government in asking Austria-Hungary to declare their intentions is understood in London to have been due to the fact that the French fleet in the Mediterranean was engaged in conveying Algerian troops to France. France therefore was not ready to cope with the situation in case the reply of Austria-Hungary proved unsatisfactory, but, on the completion of the transportation of French troops yesterday, the note of inquiry was addressed to the Austro-Hungarian ambassador in Paris.

The North sea was again closed to the fishing fleet today. The harbor master at Scarborough received a message from the admiralty instructing him to tell the masters of fishing vessels not to go out until further notice.

The French ambassador at Vienna has asked for his passports, according to the London Daily Graphic.

German Troops on Russian Frontier

St. Petersburg, Aug. 10.—The regular troops of the German army, who hitherto had been scattered in small detachments along the frontier, are now concentrating near the Russian border in brigades, composed of two or three regiments each, all in readi-

ness to take the field. The positions in the border villages have been occupied by units of cavalry and infantry of the German army reserve.

No serious encounters have occurred yet on the frontier but frequent skirmishes between outposts are reported, while German military aeroplanes fly daily in the direction of Kovno, capital of the Russian province of the same name which has an outlet on the Baltic.

Switzerland Under Martial Law

Washington, Aug. 10.—Charge Hueb-scher of the Swiss legation notified the state department that martial law has been declared in Switzerland. Both French and German troops are menacing the integrity of Switzerland with their operations in the vicinity of Basel, which lies close to Mulhausen, reported captured by the French. The charge stated that activities so near the Swiss border have made it necessary to prepare to resist invasion.

Anxiety Felt for Rainbow

Ottawa, Ontario, Aug. 10.—Canadian naval officials were uneasy today because the cruiser Rainbow has not been heard from since leaving San Francisco last Friday. The boat is equipped with wireless and heretofore has kept in touch with Canadian wireless stations in British Columbia.

It was learned that the military authorities are rushing big guns to Quebec with all possible speed.

Japanese Activities

Tokio, Aug. 10.—The Japanese government today requisitioned several additional transports.

The emperor is expected to interrupt his vacation and return to Tokio from Nikko on Wednesday.

George W. Guthrie, American ambassador, returned today from the summer resort of Miyanoshta and conferred with some of the other foreign ambassadors.

Tourists in Italy

Rome, Aug. 10.—American tourists marooned in Italy by the interruption of the steamship service since the outbreak of war are said to number about 6,000. They are agitating for prompt measures for their repatriation. It is understood that arrangements are being made at Genoa for the departure of the steamer Principe Umberto on Wednesday.

Montreal Closes Port

Montreal, Aug. 10.—The port of Montreal was ordered closed today by the minister of marine. Only two small grain carriers are now in port.

German Cruiser at San Juan

San Juan, Porto Rico, Aug. 10.—The German cruiser Karlsruhe took on board 900 tons of coal here yesterday and sailed at 8:30 in the evening for an unknown destination. As she left the harbor she put on full speed and all her lights were extinguished.

Her captain reported that he was in an engagement last Friday night off the Bahamas when the Karlsruhe was pursued by four English and French cruisers. When he first sighted the lights the captain thought it was a schooner until a shot was fired. He said he thought one of the cruisers was disabled as the pursuit was abandoned and the other war vessels appeared to be assisting her.

PRICE OF WHEAT PLAYS PART IN POLITICS

NEBRASKA PRIMARIES NEXT
WEEK WILL DETERMINE THE
STATUS OF TARIFF

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 14.—Nebraska voters of all parties will go to the polls next Tuesday and express their preferences for candidates for representatives in congress, governor and other state officers, members of the legislature and numerous county and town officials. The principal contest is for the democratic nomination for governor. Governor John N. Morehead is a candidate for renomination and has several opponents. The contest for the head of the democratic ticket has developed into a bitter factional fight, which has served to strengthen the hopes of the republicans.

"All that Nebraska republicans have to do to win this year is to sit quietly by and see the different factions among the democrats wipe one another out of existence—and then step up to the polls and put a republican in every office, congressional as well as local," says Victor Rosewater, former chairman of the republican national committee.

The action of the recent republican state convention, backed by reports of the trend of feeling on the farms, indicates that Nebraska is to have an old-fashioned tariff campaign this year. There is no particular present quarrel between the parties over local matters. National politics bids fair to fill the field, with the tariff at the front.

Nebraska farmers have been marketing their great crop of wheat at from 65 to 70 cents a bushel. This is about 10 cents less than the price last year, and still further below the price of the year before. From all directions come reports that this change has caused dissatisfaction among the farmers, and that the feeling will be shown in a sharp upturn of the republican vote next November. Eggs and butter have been lower in price this year than for several years past, and this, too, the farmers ascribe to the lower tariffs on these products. The irrigated portions of the state are interested in sugar beet growing. The expectation that free sugar will destroy the beet sugar industry is having a political effect in those sections.

The republican convention expressed the prevailing agricultural mood in its platform. The democratic party, it said, "has discriminated against every product from the fertile lands of Nebraska and has opened our markets to the wheat, oats, corn and cattle of Canada and Argentina, thereby bringing hardships to our interests, want and destitution to worthy and willing employes and an unnecessarily short price to the farmers for the products of the farm."

Republican candidates for congress present the grounds for their expectation as follows:

"The farmers determine the results of elections in Nebraska. The Neb-

raska farmers were in favor of tariff revision, without reductions on most lines. This made them willing to give the state to Wilson in 1912. But the farmer was not expecting to have a totally disproportionate share of the reduction fastened upon him. The democratic tariff reduced the schedules of the manufacturers, from whom the farmer hoped for a reduced cost of living, while at most points they wiped out the tariffs on farm products entirely. This strikes the farmers as unfair, and they are in revolt. You will find it so when the votes are counted."

Many leading democrats admit that it looks as though they would lose in this year's election. They deny that the tariff reductions have anything to do with the reduced prices of wheat, butter and eggs, but admit that the farmers affected are likely to think otherwise. There has been a marked growth of political independence among the farmers of this state in recent years. The state seldom gives a clean sweep to any party. It gave Wilson a plurality of 36,319 votes in 1912, meanwhile electing only one democratic state officer.

But, after all, the republican leaders are relying for success this year more on the dissensions among the democrats than to the alleged dissatisfaction of the farmers. An indication of the existing condition of things in the democratic ranks was afforded in an address delivered some time ago by R. L. Metcalfe, former governor of the Panama canal zone and now a candidate against Morehead for the democratic nomination for governor of Nebraska. Mr. Metcalfe said: "There is more hatred between democratic leaders in Nebraska than in all the feuds of West Virginia combined. There are more butcher knives in Nebraska than I thought were in all the world."

TITLE SWIM AT TRAVERS ISLAND

New York, Aug. 14.—The New York Athletic club, which has been awarded the 440-yard championship swim by the Metropolitan Association of the A. U. has arranged to run the event in connection with a series of aquatic events at Travers Island tomorrow. The championship annually attracts the best short distance swimmers in the metropolitan district. In addition to the championship event the program will include a 100-yard scratch swim for juniors.

PARTY FOR ASTOR BABY

Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 14.—John Jacob Astor 3rd., the little son of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, was two years old today. In celebration of the anniversary a small birthday party was given by his mother, who is a member of the fashionable summer colony here. Among those in the family party were the parents of Mrs. Astor and her sis-

Scouts are giving Jack Knight and Harry Wolter the double O and the chances are that the two former Yanks will again be seen in fast company. Knight, with the Cleveland A. A. team, and Wolter, in the Pacific coast league, have both played brilliant ball this season.

PROSIT!

Beer-Pabst—At the home of the bride, Fred R. Beer to Miss Elsie Pabst.—Mountain, Iowa, Exchange.

ROCK-A-BYE NEST HELD BY TRAMP

TREE TOP SLEEPING ROOM OF
PAMPERED YOUTHS INVAD-
ED BY HOBO

San Francisco, Aug. 14.—Darwin or somebody else's missing link, a nest in the treetops, a truculent personage of the hobo fraternity, and two scions of a pair of wealthy Hillsborough families figured in the latest official dispatches from the front of millionaire colony. According to reports later confirmed, the tramp routed the gilded youths, who advanced in force upon his entrenched position. This was the way of it:

Henry Howard, son of George H. Howard, architect and clubman, and Richard Schwerin, son of Renai P. Schwerin, vice president and general manager of the Pacific Mail, had built them a palatial nest in one of the trees of the Howard estate at Hillsborough. Here, reverting to the nocturnal habits of a postulated simian ancestry, the youthful pair, the aggregate of whose ages is some 33 summers, were wont to retire on downy couch, while the leaves—or leaflets—rustled their lullabies. On Friday night, though, when they reached their eyrie, they found a tramp, whose proportions were equaled only by his filthiness, ensconced between the snowy sheets.

"Get to Europe out of here!" bel- lowed the 'bo, rearing himself up in bed on his tattered shirt elbow—and the pair 'got.'

Yesterday morning, when the Hillsborough police investigated, the only trace of Mr. Tramp was a very dirty pair of sheets. He had taken his own advice and "got" with the first peep o' dawn.

CAMPAIGN IN ARIZONA

Phoenix, Ariz., Aug. 14.—The campaign for the United States senatorial nominations in Arizona has but one more month to run. Four weeks from next Tuesday the primaries will be held for the nomination of candidates for the senatorship and for representatives in congress and the state offices to be filled at the November election. The senatorial campaign is attracting considerable attention among the voters of all parties. Marcus A. Smith, whose term in the senate will expire next March, is candidate for renomination on the democratic ticket. As an opponent for the nomination he has Reese M. Ling, who is the Arizona member of the national democratic committee. Lorenzo Hubbell is unopposed for the republican nomination for the senatorship. Dwight B. Heard, editor of the Arizona Republican, is expected to be the choice of the progressive party. Eugene H. Crafin, a former Chicagoan who now claims a residence in Arizona, will be nominated by the prohibitionists. In 1908 Mr. Crafin was the prohibition party candidate for president of the United States.

NEW BRIDGE OVER OHIO RIVER

Pittsburgh, Aug. 13.—The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway company has selected a point about eight miles

above Portsmouth, O., as the site of its proposed bridge over the Ohio river. As planned the bridge will consist of two cantilever spans, each 750 feet long, and 24 plate girder spans, each 80 feet, making a total length of 3,420 feet. It will involve about 20,000 tons of steel and the estimated cost is about \$2,000,000.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS

The first attraction of the season at William A. Brady's playhouse will be "Sylvia Runs Away," a comedy of American life, by Robert Housum.

The American play, "Within the Law," has been produced with success in London, Madrid and Vienna and in the leading cities of Australia and South Africa.

"John Halifax, Gentleman," has been dramatized by John Dunsmuir, an English playwright, and probably will be seen in America during the coming season.

"Lady Eileen" is the name of the play by Geraldine Bonner and Hutcheson Boyd of New York which was awarded the \$2,500 prize in the contest inaugurated by Oliver Morosco.

POSTOFFICE MOVED

Santa Fe Aug. 14.—An order has been issued by the postoffice department moving the postoffice site at Arch, Roosevelt county, one-half mile to the west.

PERSONALS FROM SANTA FE

Santa Fe, Aug. 14.—Former Mayor Arthur Seligman who has been in the east the past few months, will return Sunday evening.

Game and Fish Warden Trinidad C. de Baca has gone to Raton on an official trip.

PARAGUAY TREATY SIGNED

Washington, Aug. 14.—A peace commission treaty between the United States and Paraguay was signed today, making 22 such conventions negotiated by Secretary Bryan. Eighteen have been ratified by the senate.

MARINES IN NICARAGUA

Washington, Aug. 14.—Because of a threatened "political disturbance" at Bluefields, Nicaragua, Commander Twining of the gunboat Tacoma landed 57 officers and marines yesterday at the request of the American consul and with the consent of the Nicaraguan government.

German General Advance

Tirlemont, Belgium, Aug. 14.—The German advance became more pronounced and general today. Their infantry is advancing in the direction of Tongres and St. Trond, and another attack is expected in the direction of Dieste and Aerschot to the northwest of Brussels, by several army corps.

The German troops are marching on a front stretching from St. Trond to Hasselt. Their cavalry occupies a position to the right of Hasselt.

Formidable defensive works have been erected by the Belgians around Namur. To obviate any pretext for reprisals on the part of the Germans all the inhabitants of Namur are being disarmed.