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WILL DECLARE WAR ON GERMANY SUNDAY UNLESS KAISER CALLS SHIPS FROM EASTERN WATERS

Mikado's Empire Becoming Involved in War Will Prove Menace to America.

GERMAN ADVANCE UPON ANTWERP CONTINUES

Every Effort is Being Made to Put up a Desperate Defense—Al- lied Armies of France, Great Britain and Belgium Will Re- sist Advance of Kaiser's Arms—Russian Army Prepares to Invade Prussia—Bloody Engagement.

"The most formidable shock in history" will occur on Belgian soil, according to French military experts, when the great armies of Germany and Austrians on the one side and the allied troops of Belgium, France and Britain on the other come into close contact. No definite information as to the place where the decisive encounter is to occur is permitted to pass the censor, but the general staff of the French army declares itself confident of fighting under the best auspices for its own forces.

Not a shell was fired by the Belgians when entry into Brussels was made yesterday by a strong column of German troops encamped in the vicinity. After the departure of the Belgian troops from the capital, communication was cut off between that city and other parts of Belgium and abroad. The temporary capital of the country, Antwerp, whither the Belgians retired, is understood to be strongly fortified, and military correspondents declare the preparations for its defense extend over an enormous area, while it has been provisioned for a long siege.

British and French warships bombarded and greatly damaged Cattaro, an Austrian seaport, on Wednesday. Libau, the Russian Baltic seaport, was badly damaged during its two hour bombardment by a German fleet, according to the captain of a Swedish steamer. The inhabitants were panic-stricken.

German warships are reported to have destroyed the harbor works at Hango, Finland.

Japan is making active preparations in view of the approaching expiration on Sunday of the time limit of her ultimatum to Germany. It is expected she will at once move on Kiao Chow, the German protectorate in China.

A call to arms affecting all men from 20 to 42 years old has been issued by the Austrian government.

Tokio, Aug. 21.—Mobilization orders for the army and navy were issued here today, indicating that Japan will lose no time in endeavoring to enforce the ultimatum which was directed to Germany a few days ago, requiring the German navy to vacate

eastern waters and demanding that the kaiser withdraw his troops from Kiao Chow, China. The ultimatum required a reply from Germany on or before Sunday, and if such is not made military operations, it is understood, will begin at once.

Victory of Little Importance

Paris, Aug. 21.—The Petit Parisien's review of the war situation today says:

"A great battle is preparing. Belgium is to be the theater of the most formidable shock in history, the result of which escapes prophecy.

"Repulsed in the south at Dinant by the French the Germans have been making since Tuesday a vigorous offensive movement towards the north which on Wednesday forced the Belgians, after a fine resistance, to fall back on Antwerp. The Berlin government will claim a triumph, whereas from a strategic point of view the movement was of mediocre importance."

French are Elated

The official news bulletin issued by the French war office today says:

"Up to the twentieth day of the French mobilization, despite the assurances of the German general staff, the Germans have not obtained any of the decisive advantages they counted upon. Moreover, the enemy has not been able to carry the war onto our territory. This advantage has at least a moral value which is worth noticing."

The Matin says the French have captured thus far 91 German field guns, four flags and 19 automobiles. 2,500,000 Men in a Battle

Lieutenant Colonel Rousell, a retired military critic of excellent reputation, says the great battle has begun along a front of nearly 250 miles, 2,500,000 men taking part.

Volunteers for France

The great square fronting the Invalides in Paris presented a striking spectacle today with 18,000 foreign volunteers assembled in orderly formation under the flags of their various nations to be mustered in. There were 4,500 Jews from all countries, who desired to serve as a separate command; there were also 3,000 Belgians, 4,500 Italians, 2,600 Russians, 2,000 Swiss and 1,100 Spaniards, 600 Roumanians, 335 Luxemburgers and 125 Americans.

Ghent, Belgium (via Paris), Aug. 21.—German hussars and Uhlans arrived this morning (probably Thursday) on the grounds at the gates of Brussels, whence the burgomaster went to parley with them. In the afternoon German officers occupying an automobile crossed Grand place (the market place), going to the city hall, while detachments of Germans went through various parts of the city.

Not a Shot Fired

London, Aug. 21.—The Ghent correspondent of the Chronicle telegraphs:

"Brussels is now occupied by the enemy, having been surrendered to the Germans without the firing of a single shot.

Correspondent to Be Shot

The Amsterdam correspondent of the Chronicle telegraphed yesterday that Antwerp was being put in a state of defense and being provisioned for a siege. He adds that it was stated at the office of the general staff on Thursday that all foreign correspondents found in Belgium after last night would be shot.

Will Resist to the Last

The correspondent of the Times at The Hague, telegraphing today, says:

"The preparations for the defense of Antwerp extend over an enormous area. All classes in the city are joining in the work day and night, but there is no sign of panic or confusion.

"The gates driven through the walls by a peace loving people are closed, while this work of preparation goes doggedly forward. Antwerp itself offers a strange contrast. At almost every window appear English, Belgian and French flags, giving a festive air to the city which is preparing to resist to the last gasp.

Will Use Brussels Road

Yesterday was about the date when, according to the forecasts of their own and many other military writers in Europe the German troops were to appear before the walls of Paris.

According to French official advices, it is the Germans' intention to pass their main army into France by the Brussels road. The Germans themselves are naturally silent, but there is no reason to doubt that they are quite as well aware of the difficulties of this route as their opponents. The Namur forts have not yet been attacked or rather had not been at the time of the latest advices.

On the German left, where three Austrian army corps are said to have reinforced them, the battle is said to be developing a front of nearly 40 miles, and, according to French statements, nothing is heard from the German side.

An impenetrable curtain has been drawn over the operations in the center of the battle line, where the main French army is cooperating in the fighting. The Russian advance in east Prussia apparently stretches over a front of 60 miles between Staluponen and Lyck, but the Russian invaders have not yet gained much German ground.

GUARDSMEN ARE READY FOR WAR

KANSAS MILITIA IS EQUIPPED
WITH BIG STORE OF
MUNITIONS

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 18.—War tools and side lines worth a half million dollars are stored in the sub-basement of the Kansas state house. Full equipment for sending the Kansas army into a trouble zone is all packed, ready for shipment, and has been since the disturbance in Mexico threatened to involve this government. The fact that Kansas is ready to take to the cactus or any other foreign brand of undergrowth at short notice has not been widely advertised. Visitors at the adjutant general's department saw only a battery of roll-top desks, and a busy clerical force armed with typewriters. A few antiquated swords mingled with the pictures on the wall were the only signs that distinguished the office from any other state office. The visitors didn't know that in a labyrinth of runways down under the ground level were stored a trainload of war trinkets, all carefully listed, from the last tin spoon to the last army wagon.

There is no secret about the Kansas war munitions. General Martin or Major Rahn were not hiding the collection from the public, but as a rule they are too busy with the affairs of their office to conduct sightseers through the collection below deck. Yesterday General Martin took a newspaper man into the lower regions and they gave the war equipment the "once over."

Taking the collection as it came, the first exhibit was a room containing \$20,000 worth of olive-drab overcoats, all securely packed in boxes each the size of a small trunk. Then a room filled with damaged clothing and equipment—haversacks, and things, which are soon to be destroyed by order of the government, after each article has been checked. The checking system is so exact that no one could remove an old shoe from that basement and get away with it. Another room contains enough harness, packed in cases, to pull all the wagons and field pieces—providing of course, that each harness had a horse or a mule inside it. (The horses and mules are not packed in the boxes with the harness.) All kinds of spare parts and repair materials for all kinds of army fixtures are to be found in another department, and still another contains a raft of camp equipment such as collapsible stoves, kettles and pans—anything else that belongs in a camp kitchen.

Next door are all the tools for clearing a forest, building houses or digging a hole in the ground, building a railroad or tearing it up by the roots. Hard by the outfit for stringing several miles of field telegraph and telephone line, and the instruments to use at either end of said line. And one thing that impresses the visitor was the familiarity shown by the com-

mander of the Kansas army for every minor unit that makes up the acres of assorted stuff under the state house. He would thrust an arm into some dark recess and produce a sample of some recently adopted improvement. An aluminum caseknife, weighing about as much as a lead pencil, came from one box, and the new aluminum cup that takes the place of the old rolled tin "growler," from another. He knows the place for everything, and keeps it there.

Over in the south end of the cellar is a fleet of the military substitute for the ancient prairie schooner. These wagons are equipped to the last detail. A full set of nosebags for horses, tools for digging and hoisting out of ruts, repairs for broken parts—everything complete with each soldier buggy.

One small room contains 30 caliber cartridges. A hundred and seventy thousand jackrabbits or other undesirables could be slain with this collection, if every bullet were properly placed.

A department in the basement is given over to the repair of sick and crippled shooting irons. A young soldier with mechanical genius puts in part of his time repairing guns sent in by guardsmen from all over the state. Several boxes of new gun barrels, extra stocks, springs, sights and other parts are at hand, and after he has prescribed for a service Springfield the gun goes back home feeling as good as new.

Swords have gone out of style in the artillery branch of the service. No longer is the jingle of a yard of sabre added to the jingle of chain harness as the field guns wheel into action. The man with the red string around his hat carries no war tools but an automatic pistol, a highly poisonous piece of machinery that starts shooting at the slightest provocation, and has to be stopped, sometimes, with a monkey wrench. Another good idea, when the automatic goes on a tear, is to throw it away and hide behind a reinforced concrete building until it runs down.

And, the sabre being discarded, General Martin has a cord of them on hand to ship back to Father Government. Some of them bear evidences of having been used in fencing and the edges are like cross-cut saws.

But the officers' swords are all bright and nifty. Officers' swords are made in different sizes, to fit the size of officer that wears one. "This," said General Martin pulling a particularly fine specimen of small caliber from the bunch, "would fit Fred Funston—that is, it would match his length."

When a soldier goes to war he carries his wardrobe, kitchen and dining room with him in a half-bushel bag. Inside the bag are smaller bags for the items of equipment—knife, fork, spoon, etc. Part of his outfit is a neat little canvas pouch for the "first aid" kit of bandages and court plaster. "Of course he always carries his chewing tobacco in it," explains General Martin, "but that isn't what it is intended for."

This war like equipment in the state house cellar is but a small portion of the war fixin's of the K. N. G. Down at the armory on Jackson street are a number of local and long distance field guns with ammunition, harness

and camp tools. Each soldier of the Kansas army has his complete outfit either at home or at his drill hall, and he is ready to blossom forth in his fighting clothes at short notice.

Another thing that is not generally known by the public is that General Martin's office in the state house is a correspondence school for Kansas soldiers. From the peaceful office full of roll-tops and typewriters, militiamen are acquiring regular courses in sanitation, bridge building, fort building, the science of trajectory and range and higher mathematics, as well as a number of other studies. Guardsmen who work in stores, shops or offices patronize this school, as well as the classes held at the various armories of the state. One guardsman who was denied the privileges of a complete school education in his youth, is now teaching higher mathematics in one of these armory classes. He got his knowledge from a course of instruction from General Martin's postage-stamp school.

BIG ROUNDUP OF TERRAZAS CATTLE

RICH DON PROMISES TO MOVE
ALL HIS STEERS OUT OF
MEXICO

The greatest roundup that the world has ever seen is just about to start in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico according to a recent dispatch from El Paso, Tex. Fully 300,000 cattle will be gathered together over an area of 16,000,000 acres of land, comprising the vast estate of Don Luis Terrazas, now an exile from his native land, being a victim of the revolution in Mexico. Four hundred cowboys are being equipped to go to Chihuahua to complete the roundup. The whole transaction will involve more than \$4,000,000. General Villa has determined that the Terrazas family will never enter Mexico to lord it again, and the old Don evidently thinks Villa is right, for he has consented to the shipment of every hoof that he owns. Of the amount realized from the sale of the stock, Villa is to receive one-half, to be placed to the credit of the new order of things in the north of Mexico.

TO ADOPT WAR MEASURES

Ottawa, Ontario, Aug. 18.—In accordance with the decision reached by the government two weeks ago the Dominion parliament assembled in special session today to deal with the war situation. The lawmakers will be asked to vote the funds needed to raise and equip a force of from 20,000 to 30,000 men and if necessary dispatch them to join the British armies on the continent of Europe. As Canada's revenues has been falling and as borrowing in England is impossible, it is expected the government will bring in a measure imposing special war taxes for the expense of the Canadian contingent.

CASA DE RAMONA TO BE MADE LARGER

GROWTH OF NORMAL DEMANDS
INCREASED ROOM IN DOR-
MITORY

Contracts for the enlarging of La Casa de Ramona, the Normal girls' dormitory, are being let and work will be commence immediately. The bank in front of the building will be removed and the front yard made level with the street. The walls that are at present below the surface of the ground will be veneered with a brown stone finish. The trees will be transplanted on the street level. There will be some changes in the exterior of the structure. The front steps will be removed and a balcony made of the present porch.

The dining room, kitchen and cook's quarters will be placed on the lower floor. The present dining room and kitchen will be turned into sleeping rooms and study hall for the students. Shower baths will be installed so that the girls will have the opportunity of taking showers after athletic games.

The heating apparatus will be entirely removed from the building and placed in a central heating plant that will be built between the two buildings, the main hall and the dormitory. These improvements are made necessary on account of the growth of the school and the consequent lack of room.

POSTMASTERS AT ST. PAUL

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 18.—The National Association of Postmasters of first and second class offices convened for its annual meeting here today. The attendance is large and representative. The sessions will continue three days. Problems relating to the postal savings bank and the parcel post, together with the duties of the postmasters and the improvement of the postal service in general, will receive the attention of the convention.

CAMPAIGN IN LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La., Aug. 18.—Louisiana's entire democratic machinery will be thrown into the Third congressional district in an effort to save it to the democracy against the new progressive party, which threatens to elect a congressman to succeed Robert P. Broussard, who will retire from the house next March to take his seat in the senate.

Governor Luther E. Hall, Horace Wilkinson, chairman of the democratic state central committee, and other party leaders have decided upon a most aggressive campaign in the Third district in support of Henry L. Gueydan.

O'Mara, Brooklyn's young infielder, is playing a corking good game for the Superbas. He is a classy performer in the field and is hitting at a .260 clip.

YOUNG GROWERS OF CORN TO ATTEND

NINE THOUSAND SUCCESSFUL
FARM YOUTHS WILL BE AT
WORLD'S FAIR

Nine thousand young Burbanks of the corn fields—boy and girl delegates to the convention of the National Top Notch Farmers' club—are expected to visit the Panama-Pacific International exposition in a body in 1915. These delegates will represent every great corn producing county in 33 states of the union three representatives being chosen from each county by the governor of each state.

Each of the 9,000 delegates to the greatest exposition ever held in the world has earned the honor of producing a record breaking acre of corn, the greatest food material in the world, running upwards of a hundred bushels to the acre. Each will bring with him his unique credentials in the shape of ten ears of his prize corn to place on exhibition, in competition with the world. If laid side by side these ears would extend for a distance of four miles—enough to put a golden girdle around the outside wall of the entire exposition grounds.

No one is eligible to membership in the Top Notch club who has not produced over 100 bushels of corn to the acre; and when it is remembered that 50 to 70 bushels formerly were regarded as a maximum, the great work which these young promoters of intensive cultivation are doing to educate their parents may be appreciated. The president of the club is the boy who holds the highest record. This year it was W. I. Dunson of Alexander City, Ala., who earned his office by producing over 232 bushels on an acre, and he will hold the office until such time as some one by better methods of selection of seed and cultivation takes from him both the record and the office. This is the merit system, plus.

Each corn growing state is entitled to a vice president, provided that some one in the state gets over into the 100 bushels to the acre class. So far 33 states have qualified. Consequently 33 young fellows have acquired the offices of vice president through their own efforts—pull and the support of friends being at a discount. Each of these farmer officials holds the record in his state. As will be seen, the southern boys rather put it over their fellows in the northern corn belt. Some of these vice presidential top-notchers who have exceeded 150 bushels per acre are as follows:

J. Jones Polk, Prentiss, Miss., 214.9 bushels per acre; C. J. Wadsworth, Oregon, Ill., 192.1; J. Ray Cameron, Kinston, N. C., 190.4; Edward J. Elborn, Madison, Ga., 181.7; Homer Fletcher, Ionia, Mich., 175; Willie Brown, Mist, Ark., 172.6; Malcolm Miller, Baker, Fla., 170.2; Alford Branch, Overton, Tex., 167.5; Frank

G. Brockman, Amherst, Va., 167; Clarence V. Nave, Elizabethton, Tenn., 163.5; John P. Larson, Moab, Utah, 156 bushels per acre.

While Alabama has won the presidency by scoring the largest yield, Illinois scored the greatest number of individual records, 214 young corn growers in that commonwealth having qualified for membership. Singularly enough Mississippi, which won the second highest score, also has the second largest number of top notch growers, with 80 farmers who have qualified.

The executive committee of five of the National Top Notch Farmers' club will meet at an early date to formulate plans for the great convention and exhibit in San Francisco in 1915, though most of the larger details already have been marked out. This committee is composed of E. D. Funk of Shirley, Ill., president of the National Corn association; Prof. P. G. Holden of Chicago, director of agricultural extension of the International Harvester company; Hon. A. P. Sandles, president of the Ohio Agricultural commission; Hon. J. K. Dickerson, secretary of the Illinois department of agriculture, and Col. C. F. Mills, a journalist of Springfield, Ill., secretary of the club. Professor Holden is in charge of the program for the San Francisco meeting. Commissioner Sandels will have charge of the excursion, Secretary Dickerson will look after the corn show and convention, and Chairman Funk will manage the corn exhibit. Co-operating with them are the 33 governors, each of whom will appoint three delegates from each corn growing county of his state.

These delegates will number 9,000. In addition a large number of members of their families and other progressive farm boys and girls—for many of those experts are girls—will join the army of productive soil tillers at the exposition. Each of these delegates will assemble an exhibit of the best of his 1914 corn at the state fair in his state, in competition with the displays of others. Each will bring with him to San Francisco an exhibit of at least ten ears of this prize product. At the convention papers will be read and addresses delivered by the boys and by many agricultural experts from all over the world. The vast corn and other farm exhibits made at Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Java, Japan, France—35 foreign countries and 40 states and territories in all—will be there as a vast laboratory to be used in connection with this universal university. And over all will be the beauty and glamour and educational value of a \$50,000,000 show, the greatest world exposition ever undertaken, so admitted by such authorities as ex-Governor Francis, who was president of the St. Louis exposition.

There are something like five millions of our population engaged in directly in the production of corn, while about half the people of the United States are interested more or less in the production and betterment of this greatest of our farm crops, the other half being consumers. For these reasons the meeting of this army of young experts is regarded as of immense importance as a means of solving one of the most difficult problems of industrial economy—the problem of

making the food supply keep pace with the increase of population, as well as of demonstrating that there is both honor and profit in getting back to the soil and staying there.

The Top Notchers constitute the 223rd great national or international convention which has voted to meet at the Panama-Pacific International exposition during the ten months of its life. About two dozen of these congresses have to do with problems of agriculture, horticulture and stock breeding. In the latter department alone \$225,000 in prizes are offered. For housing the conventions the exposition is building two great auditoriums, one of them costing over a million dollars, and having 12 halls with a seating capacity of 12,000 people.

CURRENT MAGAZINES

In the September Pictorial Review are given some remarkable facts regarding children's lies, their causes and sometimes their serious effects. The following is the case of an ordinary truthful girl who without any particular reason went off on a rampage of prevarication:

Some years ago in New York city there lived a family of German immigrants, father, mother and 12-year-old daughter. The parents were plain, simple, hard working people who had been exceedingly careful in the upbringing of their child, a pretty little girl of dreamy temperament and a decided talent for music. She was, indeed, so passionately fond of the piano that she spent many hours at practice every day, her ambition being to become so proficient that she might some time be invited to play before the president.

One day at the dedication of Grant's tomb she saw President and Mrs. McKinley; and a few days afterward returned from school in a state of great excitement. Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, she declared, had visited the school, heard her play, might adopt her and would certainly give papa a good place at Washington so that she could play for them frequently. The commotion this news occasioned in the little household may easily be imagined. This was increased when, a day or so later, the girl said that she had again talked with Mrs. McKinley and that the latter was anxious to have her go to Washington very soon.

Unfortunately, she added, President McKinley had returned to the capital and his wife had run out of funds. Would not papa like to loan her some money until she could hear from her husband? With a simplicity that is almost incredible, papa who had never had occasion to doubt his daughter's word and who seems to have acted throughout on the belief so common among foreigners that "anything is possible in America," drew a sum of money from the savings bank, gave it to his daughter, and sent her off rejoicing. When she returned she was carrying a fine bouquet which she declared Mrs. McKinley had asked her to give to her parents. She talked intelligently of political matters and her father was foolish enough to resign his position in order to ac-

cept the \$5,000 job that, according to his daughter, was awaiting him in Washington.

Finally when he made belated inquiry at an authoritative source the awakening came. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. McKinley, it turned out, had ever visited the school attended by the little girl; and the latter when taxed with the deception tearfully confessed that her whole story was a lie; that she had bought the bouquet with her father's money, had given costly presents to some of her playmates and had spent the rest of the money on articles which she had stored with a neighbor.

How Advertising Works

Among the great inventions of the nineteenth century was the power press with its enormous capacity. Public schools had become general, illiteracy was on the wane and conditions were ripe for the dissemination of information. It was then that the power of the press was added to the efforts of the salesman, and the manufacturer began to tell his story to the millions in less time than the "drummer" could talk to a dozen. Modern advertising, therefore, is the direct result of increased production; it was concurrent with the development of the arts and crafts and an essential part of progress and development.

Nobody denies that there is an occasional abuse of advertising. Publicity is a power, and it may be wielded for good or evil. Quack medicines have been exploited, but no more so than fake reformers. In legitimate fields, however, the secret of low price is rapid production, and to maintain a low price there must be a market for the product. Not a spasmodic market, but a steady demand that will keep pace with production. There is but one way to retain such a market, once it is obtained, and that is to make a product that will be so good that those who buy it once will buy it again and again.

The greatest expense in business today is the matter of distribution. It is easy enough to produce, but marketing is a vastly different matter. The man who makes something in Bridgeport finds that he cannot sell all the can produce in that town, so he has to seek a market outside of his immediate environment. Through the means of publicity he can tell all the people about his goods, from Boston to San Francisco, and he can do it overnight. Advertising facilities, distribution and anything that makes the marketing of goods easier and quicker is not an economic waste but an economic necessity.

Whether it be sugar or shoes, the successful advertiser makes what he considers a first class article, gives it a trade name and in the columns of the daily, weekly or monthly or all three, he strives to give a logical reason why his particular product is entitled to public patronage and confidence. He tells the truth according to his belief, because commercial candor is recognized as a fixed law that underlies the enduring success of every modern business that is founded upon advertising, and every good business man knows that to evade the truth means eventual failure.—Maurice Switzer in Leslie's,

KAISER NOT THE MAN TO BE BLAMED

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL SAYS
EMPEROR IS NOT GLORY
MAD

Washington, Aug. 20.—In a long editorial under the caption, "Is the Kaiser Glory Mad?" the Army and Navy Journal, in its issue of Saturday, points out the absurdity of the contention, frequently heard that Emperor William deliberately started the greatest war of all history in order to achieve fame as a great soldier. The Journal says, in part:

"It is well to call attention to a few facts which lie close to the surface in this titanic European upheaval, and which should be especially instructive to all military men. First, one hears on all sides in the United States that the German kaiser is glory-hungry and that, in a mad desire to achieve a name like Frederick the Great or Napoleon, he has flung his great army in the face of Europe. When the Boulanger excitement was at its height in France, one of Boulanger's partisans arose in the house of deputies and shouted to the opposition: 'How do you know that General Boulanger will not punish you all with a coup d'etat?' 'Because,' hissed back an opponent, 'he is too old.' Boulanger was then 54. So it may be said of the German kaiser. Born in 1859, he is now 55 years of age. A gray-haired grandfather does not seek military glory at an age three years greater than that at which Napoleon died and when 22 years older than was Frederick the Great, when by the treaty of Dresden, in 1745, he obtained possession of Silesia, for the second time, and by his military genius had raised himself to a great position in Europe.

"The kaiser has so well kept the peace of Europe during the 26 years of his reign that Carnegie, only a few months ago, presented to him a tribute as an expression of the admiration of peace lovers the world over for the magnificent work he had done to prevent war in Europe during his years of power. Now to say that he has plunged nations into war for a mere freak is to misjudge entirely those racial currents which for centuries, like some deeply hidden stream that undermines mountains and brings the loftiest peak level with the plain, have torn through all conventions and diplomatic agreements, and made their way in blood to the attainment of their ultimate object. There has been more than one occasion when the mad could have thrown his sword into the balance with far more chance of achieving success than at the present time.

"Americans not having been placed in environment where they could feel the pressure of rival races, naturally form the opinion that the great military establishment of the German emperor is responsible for this war, and they can not understand how a

thing that appears so small to them as the Austro-Servian dispute should result in this Pan-European conflagration. This attitude on their part is due to their ignorance of conditions that have obtained in their own country. Only a few months ago the United States invaded territory of Mexico and seized her greatest port because a certain salute was not given to the American flag. Doubtless the American people would have been much aggrieved if Europe had mocked them for entering upon hostilities for such a trivial cause.

"Americans are inclined to condemn the strenuous methods adopted by Austria to punish Serbia for the assassination of the heir to the Austrian throne, yet our own government refused to recognize the authority of Huerta on the ground he was implicated in the assassination of Madero, a Mexican—a refusal that resulted eventually in the invasion of Mexican territory.

"We who watch over the Monroe doctrine with nervous care are scarcely in a position to shout militarism at the Germans or Austrians when they risk the arbitrament of war for a principle of racial homogeneity, that may have just as solid a basis in the needs of the people as had that doctrine."

NO BOOZE; MURDER

Tariffville, Conn., Aug. 20.—Because she hid a bottle of whiskey to prevent her husband from drinking a highball before starting for church this afternoon, Mrs. Eva Kavalest, twenty-eight was murdered by William Kavalest, thirty-three. He fired five bullets into her as she ran about the room.

Then, reloading the pistol he put three bullets into his own breast and died. All the while their seven-year-old boy crouched in a corner. Constable Hovey of Tarriffville Center, found the little fellow so frightened he could scarcely tell about the sad scene he had witnessed.

The murder and suicide took place about 9:30. Kavalest, who was a tobacco worker had been out with a party Saturday night. When he said he was going to have a drink Mrs. Kavalest said he was not going to church smelling of liquor. She seized the bottle of whiskey Kavalest had brought home and fled with it. On her return he demanded to know where she had hidden it. She refused to reply and threw herself upon the bed in her room weeping.

The little boy says he saw his mother turn and open her eyes just in time to see her husband aiming his revolver at her.

MERCANTIL EMEN MEET

St. Louis, Aug. 17.—Representing 97 cities in the United States and several in England and Cuba, the National Association of Mercantile agencies opened its ninth annual convention here today for a three days' session.

GENERAL GRIERSON DEAD

London, Aug. 17.—Lieutenant General Sir James Grierson died suddenly in a train in England today. Sir James, who was born in 1859, was one of the foremost of British military leaders. He had a long war record, and at the time of his death held the eastern command in the British army.

OPPOSES GIVING AWAY INDIAN LANDS

FATHER WEBBER OF SANTA FE
ADDRESSES BROCHURE TO
CONGRESS

Santa Fe, Aug. 20.—Remarkable both in a literary and in a historical way is a pamphlet or brochure just published by Father Anselm Weber, the devoted and venerable Franciscan missionary to the Navajos, stationed at St. Michaels and well known throughout New Mexico for his learning and piety. It is entitled "The Navajo Indians, a Statement of Facts," and is an argument against the proposed allotting of lands to the Navajos and the throwing open of the Navajo reservation to the homesteader. His indictment is:

"The Indian has no representation unless congress as a whole espouses his cause. Too often, however, congress as a body relies implicitly upon the delegation from such states for information, guidance and action, and such delegations are, at times, misinformed by interested constituents. I am stating the case as mildly as possible."

Father Weber then takes up some of the misstatements and cites facts and figures which are perhaps, as complete a summing up of the conditions on the Navajo reservation, as has ever found its way into print. Of course, the writer is an authority having lived with the Navajos on their reservation for many, many years, knows their language and their customs, has their confidence and is much beloved by them.

He defends the Navajos against the charge of lawlessness, and quotes statistics showing that the Navajo has not any too much land on his reservations. It is an intensely interesting review of the situation, and the 30 pages of the pamphlet will no doubt be welcomed by congress, for which it was written.

MONUMENT TO INDIANS

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 20.—A party of state officials and members of the Minnesota Historical society visited Fort Ridgely today to attend the dedication of a monument to the friendly Chippewas and their chief Moo-zo-maun-nie, who are said to have rendered assistance by giving warning of the movements of the hostiles and conducting the whites to safety at the time of the Sioux massacre in 1862. The monument was erected by the state of Minnesota. The dedication was accompanied by a program of interesting exercises. The principal addresses were delivered by George F. Authier, private secretary to Governor Eberhart, and Theodore H. Beaulien of White Earth.

Al Platte of the Providence team is the real batting leader among the regular performers of the International league.

SAYS JONES, CATRON AND FALL
ARE DOING EXCELLENT
WORK

Santa Fe, Aug. 20.—Ex-Mayor Arthur Seligman, who has returned from a several months' visit in the east, had an interesting hour's conference on New Mexico affairs with President Wilson. He returns a warm admirer of the president, not only as a statesman but as a genial and earnest man who has the welfare of the nation at heart. Mr. Seligman also had conferences with Postmaster General Burleson, Secretary of Treasury McAdoo and other cabinet officers. He cannot speak too highly of the work of Assistant Secretary of the Interior A. A. Jones and though a democrat, he also gives due credit to the high standing in Washington of United States Senators Thomas B. Catron and Albert B. Fall. Mr. Seligman was in touch with some of the leading financiers of the east and throws many a sidelight on world events that are as interesting as they are illuminating.

TOO MUCH PRESS

Washington, Aug. 17.—Information as to the publicity activity of the department of agriculture was called for in a resolution passed by the house today. Representative Simpich of Washington, who introduced the resolution, charged that 20 employes of the department were doing press agent work without authority by law.

SELLS BIG GRANT

Santa Fe, Aug. 20.—Judge John R. McFie left this afternoon for Albuquerque to sell the Pajarito grant at the court house under order of the federal court under a judgment for one-half the costs of the federal survey of the grant. J. W. Norment, president of the chamber of commerce, accompanied Judge McFie, being a prospective bidder on the grant.

READY FOR BIG AUTO RACES

Chicago, Aug. 20.—Officials of the Chicago Automobile club have completed all arrangements for the annual road races to be held over the Kane county course tomorrow and Saturday. The Chicago Automobile club trophy race will be the event of the opening day. On Saturday the free-for-all, or Elgin national trophy contest, will be decided. Six thousand dollars will be divided among the winners of the two big races. Oldfield, Grant, Anderson, Babcock and a number of other famous drivers will take part.

DISCOUNTS REFUSED

London, Aug. 18.—The Bank of England for the second time in succession was obliged today temporarily to refuse to take discount bills, owing to the inability of the staff to cope with the great rush. It is hoped that the arrears will be cleared off and discounting resumed tomorrow.

A HOT POLITICAL FIGHT NEARS END

NUMEROUS CANDIDATES SEEKING HIGH OFFICE IN WISCONSIN

Madison, Wis., Aug. 21.—One of the most spirited political campaigns that Wisconsin has seen in years is rapidly nearing a close. A week from next Tuesday a general primary election will be held at which all parties will name their candidates for United States senator, representatives in congress and a complete ticket of state officers. Factional fights have added interest to the contests in both the republican and democratic ranks.

The contest for the republican nomination for United States senator, to succeed Isaac Stephenson, is attracting particular attention. The aspirants for the nomination include Francis E. McGovern of Milwaukee, the present governor; Thomas Morris of La Crosse, the present lieutenant governor; State Senator Timothy Burke of Green Bay; Assemblyman Charles E. Estabrook of Milwaukee, and Levi H. Bancroft, former speaker of the assembly, who has been indorsed by the conservative faction of the party.

John A. Aylward of Madison, one of the foremost leaders of his party in Wisconsin, and Judge John C. Karel of Milwaukee are contesting for the democratic nomination for governor. Karel was the democratic candidate for the governorship two years ago. His personal popularity is great throughout the state. In 1912 he received 167,000 votes to 179,000 for McGovern, but the socialists cast more than 34,000 votes, and if the democratic candidate this year can win a few thousand from their ranks he will stand a fair chance of winning.

The chief hope of the democrats is in a revolt of the state electorate against the high taxes paid this year, which may send a democratic administration into the state house to apply economy to state affairs. The man who stands at the head of the government of Wisconsin at the present time when there is such a revulsion against heavy taxes, has to bear a large portion of the odium whether he is personally responsible in any great degree for the burdens of the people or not. Judge Karel pays his compliments to Governor McGovern by saying that Wisconsin has had in the last two years without doubt "the worst administration it ever had."

TREMBLOR IN COMO

Rome, Aug. 20.—(Delayed in transmission)—A strong earthquake shock was felt at Como today and caused great alarm. The people of the city rushed into the streets. The inmates of the San Donnino prison had a bad scare, as they believed the ancient building might collapse. The prisoners include Porter Charlton, the American who is awaiting trial for the murder of his wife at Lake Como in 1910.

LUMBER IN WEST TOO LOW IN PRICE

NATIONAL FORESTER EXPLAINS CONDITIONS IN THE TIMBER TRADE

Santa Fe, Aug. 21.—Theodore Woolsey, Jr., of the United States forestry service, with headquarters at Albuquerque, before the summer school of the American School of Archaeology gave one of the best lectures of the forestry course and was given strict attention by the audience as he compared forestry in Europe, India and Africa, where he had made personal investigations, with the forestry methods of the United States. He described administration and devices for forest protection, the development of means of transportation, timber regulations and cutting plans, regeneration after cutting, grazing regulations, leasing, scientific development and demonstrated that while the United States was some seven hundred years behind Germany and France in scientific forestry, it is making rapid progress.

There have been distinct periods of development in forestry in all countries. First, the settler waged war upon the virgin forest. After that came the state of conservative lumbering and the protection of the forest against excessive grazing and fire; and finally scientific management for a sustained yield. It was shown that the forests of India last year yielded a net profit of \$5,000,000.

Speaking of forests in the United States Mr. Woolsey said:

"I do not feel that we have as yet passed the stage of conservative lumbering. Our market prices are in many parts of the west still extremely low. There are large bodies of overmature timber which the government and private owners must dispose of before the stands can be brought to their highest producing capacity. This development takes time and must be dependent upon the construction of logging railroads. Hand in hand with this conservative lumbering must always come the classification of agricultural land, for it is recognized that there are many isolated tracts in the national forests which must be opened to agricultural settlement. More than 300,000 acres have been opened to settlement in New Mexico and Arizona forests since 1906, supplying homes for 3,000 settlers." Mr. Woolsey was loudly applauded for his excellent discourse.

DELEGATES ARE ARRIVING

Santa Fe, Aug. 21.—Delegates to the republican state convention next Monday are already arriving. Among those here are Thomas P. Gable of Dawson, Colfax county, and A. H. Case of Deming, Luna county. L. C. Klinefelter of the Obar Progress is also here for the convention, which in point of attendance and enthusiasm is to be the largest republican convention in the history of the state.

TWITCHELL TELLS STORY OF LEW WALLACE

GIFTED LAS VEGAN LECTURES ABOUT FORMER TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR

Santa Fe, Aug. 21.—Lew Wallace lived again last night; his spirit paced through the dim corridors and thick walled rooms of the Palace of the Governors; he indited once more the stirring chapters at the close of Ben Hur and retired to his bed room to pen the lines that describe so graphically the Crucifixion. Colonel Ralph E. Twitchell, in eloquent tribute to the former governor of New Mexico, told of the life of Wallace, as a warrior, a statesman, an executive and most important, as a writer. "The Man and His Book," was the subject of the lecture to the summer school, and the announcement of the title and the name of the lecturer, was sufficient to bring out a large audience that crowded the assembly room of the Old Palace. The lecture was beautifully illustrated with lantern slides, collected from far and wide by Colonel Twitchell. That the discourse strikes a popular vein is manifest from the fact that Colonel Twitchell has already had so many demands for the lecture that he could spend the next few years on the lecture platform giving this brilliant address.

Especially interesting to Santa Feans were references to Lew Wallace's stay of three years in Santa Fe, his activities which are far reaching, his foibles and his admirable qualities. There were reminiscences by people still living in Santa Fe, among these being United States Senator Thomas B. Catron, Hon. Rafael Romero and others who were on intimate footing with Wallace. The method of writing Ben Hur and literary excellence of the book were emphasized.

Mrs. H. W. Bartlett read the Chariot Race with fine effect and the musical program following the choral exercises in the patio, included Mozart's Flutes and Fancies by the Summer School Ladies chorus and a solo by Miss Claribel Fisher, "The Swallows," both selections well deserving the encore they received.

FAIRBANKS FAMILY REUNION

Dedham, Mass., Aug. 20.—Several hundred descendants of Jonathan Fairbanks, who came from Yorkshire, England, in 1636, and settled in this town, came here today to attend the thirteenth annual reunion of the Fairbanks Family in America. The reunion was held in the old Fairbanks homestead, built by the founder of the American branch of the family soon after his arrival here, and believed to be the oldest dwelling in New England.

Pretty loose stuff for Tex Ervin to be hitting for .348 when he is released outright by Brooklyn, with nary an American or National league club to put in a claim for him.

WILL STUDY THE CAMPS OF THE CONVICTS

GOVERNMENT WILL MAKE INVESTIGATION INTO PRISONERS' EFFICIENCY

Washington, Aug. 21.—A joint arrangement has been perfected between the office of public roads of the department of agriculture, and the public health service, for the study of convict camps and of the utilization of convict labor in the construction of roads and the preparation of road materials. There is a constantly increasing tendency on the part of state governments to use convict labor in works of public improvement, such as road construction, rather than the manufacture of articles which compete with the product of free labor.

The purpose of the joint study is to determine the conditions and methods by which most satisfactory results are obtained and the lines along which improvements may be inaugurated. Studies will be begun in Colorado during the latter part of August, and thereafter visits will be made to camps in Utah, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Later on the studies will extend to Michigan, Illinois, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Oklahoma, Texas, Arizona and New Mexico.

TO HOLD SESSIONS IN CHICAGO

Chicago, Aug. 21.—Eleven hundred delegates, representing 70,000 members of the Women's Catholic Order of Foresters in 32 states, will assemble in Chicago next week for the annual national convention of the order. The convention will open Tuesday morning with a pontifical high mass in the Holy Name cathedral. The celebrant will be the Right Rev. Alexander J. McGavick, auxiliary bishop of Chicago. The delegates will be addressed by the Very Rev. Francis X. McCabe, C. M., president of DePaul university. Archbishop Quigley, high court chaplain of the order, will be one of the speakers at the convention, which will begin its sessions Tuesday afternoon in the assembly hall of the Hotel LaSalle. Mrs. Rose D. Rittman of Chicago is high chief ranger of the order and will preside over the sessions. The deliberations are expected to continue through the week. Elaborate plans have been perfected for the entertainment of the delegates and visitors. Among the features of the entertainment program will be an automobile tour of the Chicago park system, an evening boat trip on Lake Michigan, luncheons and dinners, and a reception at the Hotel LaSalle.

A NEW COMMISSIONER

Santa Fe, Aug. 21.—Judge William H. Pope today appointed A. F. Menger, United States commissioner at Alamogordo. He accepted the resignation of A. A. Gallegos as commissioner at Gallegos, Union county, and appointed Juanita G. Gonzales to succeed him.

SAN MIGUEL WILL SUPPORT MR. FERGUSSON

DEMOCRATS OF THIS COUNTY SEND AN INSTRUCTED DELEGATION

From Monday's Daily.

The San Miguel county democratic convention, held in St. Joseph's hall on Saturday, was characterized by harmony. The meeting opened early and the delegates settled down to work immediately, electing Jose A. Baca temporary chairman. Committees for permanent organization were appointed.

After hearing the reports of the several committees the convention elected A. Gonzales permanent chairman. Thirty-four delegates with a half vote each were chosen to represent San Miguel county at the state convention at Albuquerque today. These were instructed to back H. B. Fergusson and nominate him to succeed himself as United States congressman from New Mexico.

The resolution adopted by the county democrats heartily endorses the national and state administrations.

The delegates selected Saturday and who are in Albuquerque today at the state convention are as follows:

J. D. Hand, Filadelfo Baca, Antonio Lucero, John L. Zimmerman, E. R. Russell, E. C. de Baca, George H. Hunter, William P. Mills, Cipriano Lujan, Chris Wiegand, Eugenio Sena, Clemente Padilla, John D. W. Veeder, Romulo Blea, N. C. de Baca, Adolfo C. de Baca, W. A. Givens, H. G. Coors, Ramon de Herrera, Ernesto Guerin, H. G. Coors, Jr., Dr. R. K. McClanahan, Primitivo Escudero, Francisco Sandoval, Juan Maestas, Alberto Serrano, Octaviano Segura, Genovevo Gabaldon, Pat Purcell, Pat McElroy, M. Padilla, John W. Jones, Blas Ortega and Anselmo Gonzales.

NO INSTRUCTIONS FOR SAN MIGUEL

DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION GIVEN FULL POWER

From Monday's Daily.

Late Saturday afternoon the republican county convention completed its labors, having selected a delegation to attend the state convention at Santa Fe. The representatives of San Miguel county will be left to their own judgment in voting for a republican congressional candidate, the county convention having decided to send an un instructed delegation.

The convention was in session during practically the entire day and was a harmonious gathering of republicans. There is every evidence that the republican party in San Miguel county will enlist this fall the unanimous support of all its members as

well as a big vote from the ranks of the democrats, progressives and independents. Judging from the sentiment expressed at the San Miguel county convention and at similar gatherings in all the subdivisions of the state, there is little doubt but that New Mexico will elect a republican congressman in November.

The following delegates were selected: Roman Gallegos, Eugenio Romero, Jose Lobato, Gregorio Gutierrez, Manuel D. A. Maes, Lorenzo Tapia, Albino B. Gallegos, Fidel Ortiz, H. R. Titlow, Placido Sandoval, Ramon Chacez, Lorenzo Delgado, Secundino Romero, Toribio Martinez, Charles A. Spiess, M. F. Des Marais, Pablo Ullbarri, Luciano R. Baca, Baca, Louis C. Ilfeld, Zacarias Valdez, William J. Mills, Harry W. Kelly, A. A. Sena, Charles W. G. Ward, Herbert W. Clark, Rafael Gallegos and John S. Clark.

NEGRO MURDERS ENTIRE FAMILY

PLEADS "SELF DEFENSE" WHEN ARRAIGNED; IS BELIEVED INSANE

Chicago, Aug. 17.—Julian Carleton, the negro servant who set fire to the bungalow of Frank Floyd Wright, a Chicago architect, at Spring Green, Wis., Saturday and then killed six members of the household with an axe as they rushed from the burning building, is believed to be insane.

With his wife he is in jail at Dodge-

SORE ERUPTION ALL OVER CHILD'S BODY

Started with Blisters. Itched So Could Not Sleep. - Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. In Three Weeks Was All Healed.

Route No. 3, Box 67, Little Falls, Minn. —"Our little boy was taken sick with a fever and after the fever he broke out with a sore eruption all over his body. We could get nothing to help him. The sores were large and red and bleeding. They started with blisters as if he were burned and when they broke they would bleed and they itched so that he could not sleep for some time. We had him all tied up with bandages and then we had to soak them off every day.

"We bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment which soon gave him relief. We used the Cuticura Soap to wash him with and used the Ointment afterwards and in about two weeks he was able to sit up. Now he is as well as can be for in three weeks he was all healed by the Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed) George Wolters, Jan. 29, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

For red, rough, chapped and bleeding hands, itching, burning palms, and painful finger-ends with shapeless nails, a one-night Cuticura treatment works wonders. Soak hands, on retiring, in hot water and Cuticura Soap. Dry, anoint with Cuticura Ointment and wear soft bandages or old, loose gloves during the night. Although Cuticura Soap (25c.) and Cuticura Ointment (50c.) are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."



ville, Wis. When pressed today for an explanation of the crime, he shouted "self defense."

The two children of Namah Borthwick, "soulmate" of Dr. Wright, who with their mother and two others were murdered, will be cremated here today. Their bodies were brought to Chicago last night by Edward H. Cheney, father of the children.

Namah Borthwick, who left Cheney for Wright, was buried last night by Wright near the scene of the murder. There was no ceremony, save that Wright dropped flowers from the woman's garden onto the plain pine coffin. Wright announced today that the bungalow would be restored in every line as his late consort loved it. Thomas Brunner, Wright's gardener, who was dangerously wounded by Charleton, was still alive today.

WHO SMUGGLED CHINKS?

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 17.—A score of witnesses will appear before the federal industrial relations commission today and tomorrow to testify regarding Chinese smuggling through this port. All of the sessions will be executive.

Within the last few months there has been much dissention in the local immigration bureau and charges have been made that it was easy for Chinese to enter this country on the payment of money to government officials. Frank H. Tape, Chinese interpreter at the local station, now is under suspicion. His removal followed a personal inspection of the office by Anthony Camitnetti, commissioner of immigration.

The commission today re-set the Portland hearing to start next Thursday and the San Francisco hearing August 25.

AMERICAN REVENUE CUT BY THE WAR

FALLING OFF IN CUSTOMS RECEIPTS MAY PROVE EMBARRASSING

Washington, Aug. 17.—Possibility of the United States government issuing Panama canal bonds to meet the deficiency in customs revenues caused by the European war, has not been considered seriously by the administration as yet, President Wilson told callers today. The question of raising money to offset the losses were discussed today by the president and Senator Simmons, chairman of the senate finance committee, and Representative Underwood, chairman of the house ways and means committee.

The president, Senator Simmons and Representative Underwood were agreed that a special tax probably would be necessary, but no time for beginning its operations was settled on. When treasury officials conclude that national funds are necessary the president will send a special message to congress asking that a tax be levied. Representative Underwood gave the impression that he expected congress to stay in session indefinitely.

AMENDMENT DEMANDED

New York, Aug. 17.—The special commission of the chamber of commerce appointed to deal with problems of shipments during the war, today adopted a resolution recommending prompt amendment of the federal reserve act, so as to permit acceptance of bills representing domestic as well as export and import commercial transactions to the extent of the full amount of capital and surplus of any member bank.

This resolution was adopted on the ground that the establishment of broad discount markets in the United States is most desired in order to protect her gold reserve effectively and that such a result can be obtained only through a plentiful supply of what are termed "prime bankers' acceptances."

The federal reserve act at present limits the amount of such acceptances to one-half the unimpaired capital and surplus.

BROWN HAS A KICK

St. Louis, Aug. 17.—Miner Brown, who will be succeeded as manager of the St. Louis Federals by Fielder Jones, formerly of the Chicago Americans, said today he would not play under Jones. Brown added that thus far he had not been notified of any change in the management of the team. It is understood that Brown will accept a transfer to some other Federal league team.

PEACE COMMISSION READY

Washington, Aug. 17.—The American peace commission to Santo Domingo has arrived in Puerto Plata and will hold its first meeting today, according to a dispatch to the navy department. Delegates from both the rebels and from President Bordai's forces will participate. The American transport Hancock, with a detachment of marines, has arrived off Santo Domingo city.

FORMER SHERIFF KILLED

Albuquerque, N. M., Aug. 17.—A. S. McCracken, angora goat raiser of Socorro county, was placed in the county jail at Socorro today, charged with killing Edward Tafoya, former sheriff of Sierra county. Tafoya was shot at his ranch at Ojo Caliente, Thursday morning. Seven shots were fired at him the seventh taking effect, according to Tafoya's wife, the only witness. McCracken charged Tafoya with stealing goats.

SHOE TRADE HURT

St. Louis, Aug. 17.—Four of the five International Shoe company factories did not open today as an indirect result of the European war. Seven of 12 factories operated by the company in other cities did not open. It is thought that all the idle factories will reopen August 31.

Officials of the company said the closing of the factories was due to the demoralization of the southern cotton industry by the war. Shoe which it had been expected to sell largely in the southern states are not now in demand.

Pitcher "Dizzy" Vanworth of the Hasting Nebraska State league team, has a record of 18 games won in 21 starts, and a majority of his victories were of the shut-out variety.

CONGRESS CONSIDERS PASSING RESOLUTION WARNING MIKADO TO LET CHINESE LAND ALONE

Demand Upon Kaiser Forceful And Has Promise of Armed Backing

MUST WITHDRAW SHIPS FROM ORIENTAL SEAS

Kiao Chau, China, Also Must be Relinquished Into the Hands of the Japanese—United States is Assured by Japan That She Will Make no Effort to Extend Her Dominion by per- manent Acquisition of Territory.

Washington, Aug. 17.—President Wilson declared today he had no reason to question the good faith of the declaration of Japan in promising to observe the integrity of China in connection with the Japanese ultimatum to Germany demanding the surrender of Kiao Chau to the Japanese government.

The president would not discuss the ultimatum as a whole, saying that one of the duties of neutrality was to have no opinion on what other nations were doing.

Secretary of State Bryan was at the White House early this morning, supposedly in connection with the Japanese ultimatum. Both the president and Mr. Bryan refused to discuss the visit.

The president made it clear that the United States would not be involved in any way in the Japanese-German controversy, and spoke of the assurances of Japan that she would maintain the integrity of China as having been given to the powers generally as well as to the United States.

Asked particularly as to the promise of Japan for the "eventual restoration to China" of the German provinces, he indicated his confidence in the good faith of Japan to carry out that assurance at the close of the war.

It became known today that a short note which Japan presented to the United States with a copy of her ultimatum to Germany, did not go into the merits of the question, but only set forth that because of the difficulties of communication with Berlin, the good offices of the United States were asked in forwarding the ultimatum.

America May Protest

A resolution directing Secretary of State Bryan to protest against the announced intention of Japan to take over the German leased territory of Kiao Chau, China, was introduced in the house today by Representative Britton of Illinois.

The resolution quotes the Japanese ultimatum to Germany demanding the withdrawal of all German armed forces in Chinese territory or waters and the surrender of Kiao Chau to Japan, and continues:

"Whereas, it is self-evident that the release of said territory to the Japanese government would be inimical to the interests of the United States and China, whose territory should be preserved; therefore be it

"Resolved, that the secretary of state be and he hereby is directed to communicate with the Japanese government that the United States views with concern the transfer by force of arms of any Chinese territory to Japan or any other foreign nation, or any transfer of territory without the unconditional consent of the Chinese government."

Representative Britton said that the course of Japan appears to be a war-like step to gain a hold on Chinese territory. The resolution was referred to a committee.

Normal Conditions in Paris

Conditions in Paris are virtually normal again and the populace is calm, according to information received by state department today from Myron T. Herrick, ambassador to France. The situation of Americans apparently is relieved, as the ambassador's cable made no mention of it. The chief sign of war in the French capital, the ambassador reported, is the slight rise in the prices of food.

Refugees in Genoa

Reports from Genoa, Italy, to the state department state that 5,000 American refugees are expected to arrive there from Switzerland. Twenty-five hundred already are at Genoa, awaiting transportation home. The American consul at Naples reported that 670 Americans have sailed from that port aboard the steamer San Giovanni.

The United States is now caring for the diplomatic interests of Russia, as well as the other belligerent powers of Europe except Serbia and Montenegro. The addition of Russia was viewed with interest because of the absence of treaty relations between the United States and Russia. The Russian treaty was denounced by this country in 1911, and no treaty to replace it has been negotiated.

Servians Repel Enemy

London, Aug. 17.—The correspond-

ent of the Reuter Telegram company at Nish, Servia, telegraphing under date of August 15, says:

"Our troops at Buyak, near Lyma, successfully repelled the enemy. Near Kunachita, opposite Losnitza, the enemy has thrown a bridge across the Drina and fortified its position on both banks. The night at Belgrade passed quietly."

Prisoners Furnish Problem

A troublesome problem of the war is likely to be the housing and guarding of prisoners. Already more than 5,000 Germans have been captured before the battles have really begun. The Belgians are sending a large proportion of these prisoners into France. When the big fighting, with at least 2,000,000 men engaged, begins, the number of prisoners probably will run into vast and embarrassing totals on both sides.

French Loan Lost

New York, Aug. 17.—Abandonment by J. P. Morgan & Company of a proposed loan to France because of the attitude of the administration at Washington, is expected to terminate negotiations recently under way here in behalf of other belligerents, including Austria.

It was understood in the financial district that the Austrian government had sounded American bankers, presumably through its ambassador at Washington, regarding the prospect of a \$70,000,000 to \$100,000,000 loan, chiefly for the purchase of food stuffs in this country.

There were reports today that the Swiss government planned to establish credit here through one or more of its representative banking institutions which have correspondents in this city.

Germany's Hard Luck

New York, Aug. 17.—A whaleboat of the German cruiser Warlsruhe, apparently abandoned during the cruiser's encounter with the British cruiser Suffolk, was brought into port today by the crew of the Dutch steamer Leede-wijk van Nasau.

Finding of the boat is regarded as corroborative of the story told at Halifax by the officers of the Suffolk in which they said that the Suffolk surprised the Karlsruhe with her boats out while coaling from the Kron Prinz Wilhelm, and that the Karlsruhe fled without waiting to take her boats in, taking on the men from the boats as hurriedly as possible.

Turkey is Neutral

Washington, Aug. 17.—A Rustembry, the Turkish ambassador here said today that while he had no official word from his government on reports that Turkey had bought the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau he had good reason to believe that such reports were correct. As proof of Turkey's intention of neutrality in the European war unless forced against her will, the ambassador pointed out that an English officer, head of the British naval mission in Turkey, engaged before the war began to reorganize the Turkish navy, had been placed in command of the ships.

New Attack on Belgians

Paris, Aug. 17.—After remaining virtually inactive for two days certain

troops of German cavalry who were recently repulsed by the Belgians undertook new offensive operations against the Belgian front.

It was evident that the Germans were awaiting reinforcements. When these arrived they proceeded in the direction of Wavre, a town 15 miles southeast of Brussels. During this advance the Germans encountered the fire of the Belgian outposts, and after a number of skirmishes the German offense movement was stopped. This information was obtained from official sources in Paris today.

Aviator Shows Coolness

The following story illustrating the coolness of French aviators is being recited in Paris today. While flying over Alsace an aviator was obliged, on account of lack of gasoline, to land in an Alsatian villa. While he was filling his tank he was surprised by a strong German patrol. Unmindful of the presence of the enemy, the Frenchman continued to replenish his supply of fuel. The Germans were taken aback and fearing a trap, they halted nearby, without firing.

When his tank was replenished the aviator resumed his flight. The Germans then perceived that they had been hoodwinked. They fired at the aeroplane without result.

Attempt on Wireless Station

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 17.—A dispatch from Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, to the Canadian militia department, states that an attempt to destroy the wireless station there was made early today. Sentries fired on and pursued the men who made the attempt.

A dispatch received here today from the British war department at London announced that all soldiers who were in a state of desertion August 5 will receive pardons, provided they surrender themselves in the United Kingdom before September 4, or at any station where there are regular forces, before October 4.

Britain's Big Army

New York, Aug. 17.—English papers received here today give details of the composition of the British expeditionary force under Commander Field Marshal Sir John French. The field force is composed of three army corps, each comprising two divisions, and there is an extra cavalry division under the command of Major General Edmund Allen.

Each army corps is formed of 24 infantry battalions of about 1,000 men each on a war footing, six cavalry regiments, eight batteries of horse artillery of six guns each, 18 batteries of field artillery, two Howitzer batteries and troops of engineers signal corps, army service corps and other details.

The British field force therefore should contain 72 infantry battalions, 81 regiments, 24 batteries of horse artillery with 144 guns, 54 batteries of field artillery with 24 guns, and the usual details, according to the latest British army list given out at the end of July.

The first army corps is commanded by Lieutenant General Sir Douglas Haig, the third by Major General W. P. Pulteney and the second, was led by Lieutenant General Sir James Grierson, who died suddenly today and has been replaced by another general.

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SOME GOOD MAY RESULT

If the titanic struggle in which the nations of Europe are involved does no further good than to demonstrate the futility of immense armament, it will not have been in vain. And, surely, that will be the result. Already it has been shown, especially in the case of the Belgians, that a small nation, with inconsiderable military equipment, is able to put up a determined and effective battle against crushing onslaughts of a powerful and perfectly organized enemy.

Large armies and navies not only have been keeping the nations of the earth at a constant expense, the burden of which fell heavily upon their people, but have tended to increase the likelihood of war. Constant preparation for hostilities gave each European nation the aspect of wearing a chip upon its shoulder which it defied its neighbor nations to knock off.

Even though the present struggle may be costly in lives, money and property; if it results in widespread disarmament or reduction of armament it will be worth all it may cost. Though the carnage may be awful, it will reduce the likelihood of destructive wars in the future.

WHAT FOUR YEARS DID

Four years ago this coming September La Casa de Ramona, the Normal girls' dormitory, was opened for use. At that time there were not enough girls from out of town attending the Normal to use all the rooms provided in the building. Teachers and one or two young women not connected with the school were invited to occupy apartments there in order that the building might be filled.

Today the Normal is letting contracts for the enlarging of the structure, as the demand for rooms is greater than the supply, and girl students from various parts of the state have spoken for nearly all the available rooms in private houses. The main Normal building is growing too small to accommodate the increasing enrollment, and it is more than likely that the next legislature will appropriate funds for the erection of one or more new buildings on the campus.

The school's growth is due to the fact that it offers the best advantages for prospective teachers of any insti-

tution in the state and that Las Vegas is the best place in New Mexico in which to attend school.

NEUTRALITY MUST BE MAINTAINED

President Wilson's appeal to the people of the United States so to deport themselves that this country may be able to maintain its attitude of strict neutrality during the war raging in Europe is timely. In calling attention of naturalized citizens to the fact that they are Americans only and not German-Americans, French-Americans or other "hyphenated Americans," the president has made clear the foundation of true citizenship. He has brought to the attention of those who have become American citizens from choice and not by birth that they are expected to be as loyal to the stars and stripes as those who were born under the protection of the American flag. He has told the world that people from other nations shall not come here to locate and become citizens unless they are willing to forget former allegiances and give to the United States their complete submission.

Too many foreigners come here from nations where conditions are deplorable, and enjoy the liberty afforded by American institutions only to defame the United States government and seek to create a sentiment against law and order. These people should be gently but firmly escorted to outgoing steamers and told to return to the land from whence they came.

The president's remarks on the maintaining of neutrality, of course, will meet the approval of everybody. Aside from the inestimable value of the lives of young Americans that would be sacrificed should this country become involved in war, there is the advantage that will accrue to the United States in being the only great power not engaged in the struggle. This nation will prosper by Europe's misfortunes, as the stagnation of manufacturing and agriculture on the battle-torn continent will keep the wheels of industry humming in this country. But America, loving peace for herself, will strive to bring about a restoration of peace in the entire world. President Wilson's words of caution should be heeded, and all

Americans, especially if they are in official positions, no matter how small, should carefully guard their utterances and avoid showing preference toward any of the nations engaged in the war.

PIUS X

There passed away at Rome this morning a kind hearted old man. He loved peace, and the golden rule of doing unto others as ye would that others would do unto you was his most loved precept. He believed in and practiced the doctrine of brotherly love. His last public utterance was an appeal to the world to pray for the ending of the great European war and the restoration of peace.

That man was Pius X, who rose from the humble position of a peasant to the chair of St. Peter. The humility that characterized him as a lowly priest remained with him when he attained to the most exalted position which his church could give him. By his gentle, kindly utterances and evident love for all mankind he won the respect of the entire world, Protestant as well as Catholic. He seemed filled with the true Christian spirit and he died with a resignation that showed love and confidence in God.

Loving peace, he left the world involved in war. Preaching the doctrine of brotherly love, his last glimpse of earth disclosed to his wearied eyes neighborly nations flying at each other's throats. His last prayer was for the repose of the souls of those who perish in war.

There have been better diplomats and statesmen on the pontifical throne than Pius X, but the Roman Catholic church has made greater advance under his rule, perhaps, than during any other similar length of time. He was solicitous for the soul of every being upon the face of the earth and all Christendom has suffered a distinct loss in his death.

NEWS CENSORSHIP

The announcement that the allied armies of England, France and Belgium would permit no news of their operations to be given to the world until the officers in command had made their official reports, together with the statement by Germany that she would adhere to the policy of allowing no war correspondents to accompany her military forces, caused the newspaper men of the world to give a gasp of dismay. And the general public was slightly peeved, for it had come to look for new thrillers and had expected the European war to replace the threadbare tales of scandal and murder, once interesting but made monotonous by frequent repetition, with which it had been regaling itself at the breakfast table.

The various nations involved in the war realize that they are engaged in a struggle for their very existence, and this, no doubt, is responsible for their caution in keeping the movements of their armies as secret as possible. But it must be remembered that the world cannot be denied accurate reports of the results of the various battles. These can be obtained with better satisfaction to all persons concerned if they come through official channels. This was proved during the operations at Vera Cruz, when cor-

respondents in Mexico were unable to get to the world news of the events transpiring at the Mexican port before Washington had given out official reports based upon cablegrams and wireless messages received from the commanders in the field.

The efforts of Mr. Owen, member of the state corporation commission, to bring about the defeat of his colleague, Hugh H. Williams, for re-nomination by the republican state convention are unbecoming. Mr. Owen, in an interview in an Albuquerque newspaper, predicts Mr. Williams' defeat if he is nominated. Being a democrat, it is strange that Mr. Owen should worry about the defeat of a possible republican candidate. Men who are expected to work together for the benefit of the state should be able to forget political differences. Mr. Owen has a perfect right to hope for the election of a democrat to succeed Mr. Williams—party loyalty gives it to him—but if his party is not strong enough to do the job without demanding that he publicly take up the cudgel against his fellow commissioner, he must feel that it is woefully lacking in strength.

LONGER SCHOOL TERMS

The youngsters of Las Vegas are bewailing the fact that school will open for the fall term on August 31. This is the first time they have been called away from their summer vacation at so early a date in several years. To them the information will not be comforting, but it is a fact that the general trend in educational circles is to reduce the vacation period to as short a space of time as possible. Doubtless the time will soon come when the summer vacation will not exceed one month.

The best educators of the country, working on the theory that the child's advancement is more rapid if his attention is held constantly than if he is made to study hard for nine months and then allowed to run wild for three months, are inducing boards of education throughout the country to lengthen their terms of school work. It has been discovered that a child's mind, like that of his father or his mother, develops best when it is active, and that when it is given long periods of vacation following months of systematic work it not only fails to continue to develop but loses some of the ground previously gained.

In accordance with this theory, school terms are being lengthened and the character of the work done is being altered. Relief from the strain of book work is given by the introduction of industrial education. During the summer months when school is in session, work along educational lines is supplemented by systematic athletic training, gardening and other outdoor work that partakes of the nature of a pastime. Under the new system the health of the children, instead of being impaired by increased school work, is declared to be improved. And mothers, who have come to dread vacation time because of the worry of caring for their youngsters all day, welcome the lengthened term of school work, which transfers the responsibility to trained teachers and physical directors.

PERSONALS

From Monday's Daily.

Mrs. Rufus Mead returned Saturday night from Pasadena, Calif. She will be in the city for several weeks preparatory to moving to California, where Mr. Mead is connected with school work.

F. O. Blood left yesterday afternoon for Clayton on a short business trip.

Mrs. Ida Kruse McFarlane, and her mother and brother, Mrs. Frederick Kruse and Horace Kruse, were visitors in this city Saturday afternoon and Sunday. Mrs. McFarlane is on her way from her home in Denver to Santa Fe where she will speak before the summer session of the American School of Archaeology.

Miss Mosie York returned last night from the east where she has been visiting for several months.

President Frank H. H. Roberts of the Normal, and Mrs. Roberts, returned last night from Santa Fe.

Mrs. W. C. Reid of Roswell came in Saturday night and will remain in the city for several days visiting friends.

H. L. Bickery of Raton was a visitor in this city Saturday and Monday.

J. Vorenberg and wife were visitors from Wagon Mound yesterday.

Miss Helma Vollmer returned yesterday evening from Trinidad, where she has been visiting for several weeks.

District Attorney Charles W. G. Ward and Assistant District Attorney Chester A. Hunker left this morning for Loma Parda on a business trip.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Gortner will leave this evening for the east. They will stop in Kansas City, where they will visit with Judge H. L. Waldo. They will be away several weeks.

Chester A. Hunker returned yesterday afternoon from Vaughn, where he has been investigating the disappearance of the rancher, Larkin.

T. J. Walton, a hotelkeeper and mayor of Mora, is in the city on a business visit.

Patricio Sanchez and Francisco Trujillo, sheriff and deputy of Mora county, are in this city from Mora on a business visit.

T. G. Montoya and Pedro Martinez are visitors in the city from Mora.

Misses Grace Koogler, Enid McGee, Louise Wells and Mr. Mindon McGee returned Saturday night from Camp Montezuma, where they spent last week.

G. H. West of Colmor is a visitor in the city.

Miss Grace Koogler left yesterday for her home in Kansas City, after having spent several weeks visiting with H. Kettner and family.

Thomas and William Condon of Rociada are visitors in Las Vegas.

Mrs. D. R. Murray left Saturday night for California, where she will visit with her daughter, Miss Cornelia, and friends for several months.

Mrs. C. B. Barnes is a visitor in the city from Rivera.

Albino B. Gallegos left this morning for his home in Las Conchas after spending Saturday in this city attending the republican county convention.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Z. Zellers are spending a few days in the city. They reside at Rociada.

Miss Ida Rousebush came in this afternoon from her home in Topeka, Kan., and will be in this city several days visiting her aunt, Mrs. W. F. White.

M. L. Halin of Pueblo is in Las Vegas on a business visit.

Mrs. Pascual Navarro returned today to her home at Albuquerque after having taken treatment in the New Mexico Hospital for the Insane for the past two months.

Charles Greenclay left this afternoon for Glenwood Springs, Colo.

From Tuesday's Daily.

J. B. Nisberg, who has been in this city for the past several months, will leave tonight for his home in Chicago.

D. J. Fitch and family left last night for Rocky Ford, Colo.

Mrs. Frank Strass has returned from Denver, where she has been on a business trip.

A. G. Goerich left yesterday afternoon for Baker's camp in the upper Gallinas canyon. His wife accompanied him and they will remain there several days.

Andy Weis of Wagon Mound passed through here yesterday in his car.

A. A. Reilly and M. J. McHale of Youngstown, O., returned last night from Albuquerque, where they have been for several days, and will spend a week at El Porvenir before returning to the east.

C. W. Chidester is a Duke City visitor in Las Vegas.

J. C. Duncan of St. Joseph, Mo., is registered at one of the local hotels.

Misses Margaret and Elsie Ryan of Rochester, N. Y., were visitors in this city today. They left this afternoon for Denver.

W. E. Hodges, a vice president of the Santa Fe, passed through this city this afternoon en route from Chicago to California.

Mrs. Erle Choate came in today from her home in Watrous.

Miss Gladys Carroon left this afternoon for her home in Clovis. She has been attending the New Mexico Normal University for the past year.

Mrs. Thomas Raywood returned last night from Denver where she has been visiting with her son for several weeks.

Charles Trambley left yesterday for Hot Springs, Ark., on a vacation trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Iden left this morning for Santa Fe in their automobile.

Harry W. Kelly came in last night from the southern part of the state.

U. S. Wilson is in the city from his home at El Paso.

Lee Lyon of Kansas City is a business visitor in Las Vegas.

G. A. Easbry is a visitor from Philadelphia in Las Vegas.

F. E. Chase of Dallas, Texas, is visiting the city.

J. M. Watson is among Pueblo's visitors in Las Vegas.

Miss Harriett Mann came in this afternoon from Alamogordo, where she has been for several weeks.

Miss Edith Wheeler left this afternoon for her home in Denver, after having spent two weeks in this city, visiting friends.

From Wednesday's Daily.

H. M. Graubarth, of the firm of Hoffman and Graubarth, left last night for the east on a buying trip.

He will purchase fall goods.

Mrs. Emma Cohn left last night for Santa Fe, where she will reside in the future. Mrs. Cohn has resided in Las Vegas for nearly 30 years and has many friends here.

Jay Stern returned last night from Columbia, Mo., where he has been attending school for the past year.

F. N. Sanchez came in last night from Mora and left today for Santa Fe to attend a meeting of the state board of equalization.

Vicente Mares of Wagon Mound was a visitor in the city yesterday. He was on his way home from the democratic convention at Albuquerque and stopped off in this city to visit friends.

During the administration of Governor Ross Mr. Mares was territorial treasurer.

W. T. Nash of Trinidad is a visitor in Las Vegas.

J. C. Lackye is among the visitors in Las Vegas from Denver.

Miss Stella Maldomer of French was a visitor in Las Vegas yesterday.

G. B. Fitzgerald and wife of Deming are spending a few days visiting friends in Las Vegas.

Mrs. Secundino Romero and Miss Marguerite Bernard came in this afternoon from an extended trip through the eastern states.

Miss Blanche Markel, the stenographer at the county clerk's office, is spending her vacation at Harvey's ranch.

W. C. Allen of Chatt, Tennessee, is spending a few days visiting in this city.

Jim Abercrombie is in from his home at Antonchico on a business trip.

Captain W. B. Brunton left this afternoon for his home in Shoemaker after spending several days in Las Vegas on business.

J. G. Kite of Chicago is in the city on a business visit.

Mrs. S. E. Borday came in this afternoon from her home in Dallas, Texas, and will spend a few days visiting the city.

Carl Nunn returned this afternoon from Kansas City where he has been visiting for several weeks.

Frank Carroons and family left this morning for Fort Union. They went in an automobile.

From Thursday's Daily.

J. Rund is a visitor in the city from Roy.

Jim Abercrombie left this morning for his home at Antonchico after spending two days in the city on business.

W. C. Kein of Albuquerque came in this afternoon and will be in the city for a few days on business.

W. R. Austin of Wichita, Kansas, arrived in Las Vegas this afternoon and will be a visitor for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. J. van Houten came in this afternoon from Raton.

Herbert W. Clark returned this afternoon from a trip through the northern part of the state.

C. C. Chapman and wife, former residents of Las Vegas, came in this afternoon and will remain in this city for several days visiting friends.

C. L. Harris left last night for Los Angeles, after having spent several weeks visiting relatives in this city.

C. J. Daw and C. W. Dix came in yesterday evening from Trinidad in Mr. Daw's car.

Duncan Graham is among the visitors in Las Vegas from Denver.

Mrs. Charles Robinson and family left today for Hutchinson, Kan., where they will reside.

T. W. Hayward left last night for Hurley where he will visit his daughter, Mrs. Fred Anton.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Leseny, formerly of this city but now of Kansas City, are visiting friends in Las Vegas.

F. M. Hughes of Solano is a visitor in the city today.

F. W. Cackins is a visitor in Las Vegas from Denver.

J. C. Duncan of St. Joseph, left this afternoon for Wagon Mound after having spent several days in this city on business.

A. G. Garrutz of Chicago came in yesterday evening and will be in this city several days on business.

D. R. Talbert is a visitor from Chicago in Las Vegas.

From Friday's Daily.

H. R. Graham of Los Angeles passed through here last night in an auto en route to Sioux City. He reported the roads in bad condition.

George A. Clark of Santa Rosa is a visitor in Las Vegas today.

G. Clark is a visitor in Las Vegas from Gail, Texas.

Ted Brash left last night for his home in Oklahoma City after spending the past two months visiting his friends and relatives in this city.

Charles Danziger and family will leave tomorrow morning for El Provenir, where they will spend two weeks.

Miss Hannah Friedman left this afternoon for Santa Fe, where she will reside in the future. Miss Friedman has resided in Las Vegas for a number of years and has many friends in the city who are sorry to see her leave.

A. H. Tupper of Denver is spending a few days in Las Vegas on business.

C. E. Moore is a visitor in the city from Pueblo.

Virgil Jennings of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, is a visitor in the city.

Miss Evelyn Hall left this afternoon for her home in Cripple Creek, Colo., after having visited relatives in this city for several weeks.

L. L. Mosseler of Phoenix is a business visitor in Las Vegas.

J. Brown is spending a few days in this city on business. He comes from Snyder, Okla.

Niles Highwood and family of Chesterton, Indiana, will leave tomorrow for their home. They have been visiting friends in this city.

Enrique Armijo is attending the state board of equalization meeting in Santa Fe this week.

Misses Alicia and Lillie Sanchez of Los Lunas are spending a few days in this city on business.

W. H. Stapp, the prominent West side druggist, is spending his vacation in the country. Frank Guerin is working in the Red Cross Drug store during his absence.

Miss Grace Roseberry is entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Edward Burke and Mr. G. Fear of Kansas City, who stopped here on their way to California, to which state they are touring.

J. E. Rogers of El Paso came in this afternoon and will remain in the city for several days on business.

C. W. Patterson is a Chicagoan registered at one of the local hotels.

COUNTRY SAFELY REACHES WAR BASIS

CLEWS SEES PROSPERITY FOR AMERICA BECAUSE OF EUROPE'S STRUGGLE

New York, Aug. 17.—This country is rapidly settling down to a war basis. The initial shock to business has been safely passed without grave disaster on this side, and as a people we are now gradually resuming such activities as can and must be carried on in spite of the war. The strong efforts to steady the general situation emanating from leaders in the business world are having their beneficent effect. Courage, consideration and co-operation are working wonders in restoring or readjusting trade movements. The most important relief thus far obtained is the announcement that Great Britain has been able to reopen trans-Atlantic communication with the prospect that other avenues of sea transport may soon be reasonably safe for commerce. We will shortly be able to ship our surplus wheat and cotton, for which we need the proceeds quite as much as Europe will need the products. There has also been considerable relief in the foreign exchange situation, although that branch of commerce is still badly demoralized. The establishment of the moratorium abroad leaves international transactions in a state of deplorable confusion; but these are the exigencies of war and must be faced as best they can for some time to come. Financial London has partially recovered its equilibrium and the reduction of the Bank of England rate is a decidedly reassuring symptom. Its action also in opening a credit agency at Ottawa will be materially helpful both here and abroad. The resumption of the London Stock Exchange for business however is remote; the impossibility of closing up transactions with many of the principal centers of Europe being a problem of the most serious character. There is no immediate prospect of opening the New York Stock Exchange, but much relief will result from the appointment of the committee of five to pass on the buying of securities for cash at not less than the closing prices of July 30th. This will allow the completion of many legitimate contracts, and will prevent any demoralization in security values through excessive trading. Practically it means that this market will be sustained at about the last prices of the 30th of July when the New York stock exchange closed. Extensive efforts have been made to safeguard the money situation, and our bankers are of course all exercising unusual precautions in credit operations. Happily this country is in splendid position to stand the strain imposed by a vast European war. It is but reasonable that we should now place a fair estimate upon the offsets.

This country possesses an incalculable advantage since it is the greatest civilized power entirely removed from

the possibility of being drawn into the maelstrom. Europe and the rest of the commercial world are looking to the United States as never before. While Europe cannot expect the United States to finance the war, we are quite likely to give important aid in the matter of extending credit and relieving foreign bankers of their usual seasonal financing of American products. We may even find it to our advantage to aid finance the war if such funds are used to pay for our wheat, cotton, etc. Our surplus food supplies will be sold to Europe at a handsome profit. The world may consume less cotton next year, but Lancashire is hungry for the fleecy staple that must be had in order to keep her mills going and her export markets satisfied with cotton fabrics. Germany will unfortunately suffer a tremendous loss in export trade, which neither Great Britain nor France will be able to make good. Some of the articles which Germany produces for export, of course, cannot be duplicated; but there would seem to be no reason why many of the big orders which she receives for steel products should not come to the United States, especially as Great Britain will not be able to satisfy such demands. Germany, moreover, has an immense overseas commerce aggregating about \$4,500,000,000, which will be partially lost and may be permanently impaired. German vessels have carried on an enormous trans-Atlantic trade with North and South America and also with the Far East. A very considerable portion of this might be won by the United States did we possess an adequate merchant marine. The time is highly propitious for such a movement. Prompt and intelligent legislative action is needed. If we are to regain our former prestige upon the high seas we must be able to build and operate ships as cheaply as our competitors. Unless we go in on the same basis as our rivals important success would be very doubtful. Congress is now considering new legislation upon this important subject, and it is to be hoped that the shackles which have impeded our American development will now be permanently removed. For many years we have been fully occupied in building railroads for the development of our domestic trade. Now we need to build ships to develop our foreign trade; and as the situation is such that we cannot wait until these vessels are constructed, we must seize the opportunity by buying the best ships on the best terms that may be obtained.

The European nations are no longer polite to each other, all being at loggerheads, and not until "the hurlyburly's done and the battle's lost and won" will there be peace. Who could have dreamed that in this twentieth century, with civilization in its present advanced stage, that history would repeat itself in the barbaric fighting now going on between the nations of Europe. However, the expenditure of \$50,000,000 a day for war needs, as at present, will eventually be an important factor in bringing about peace and the laying down of the lion and the lamb together. Should this result in a general disarmament of all nations it would go far toward compensating for the loss of lives and treasure as general armament was certainly leading to the general bankruptcy

of almost the entire world.

The present is a particularly favorable opportunity for intending investors. The United States is the only great country with great possibilities that is free of the curse and demoralization of war. There are, especially now, no securities as a class safer and more promising than American; and those who buy outright in these times of present low prices for permanent investment, and hold on without regard to shocks or setbacks will in due season reap handsome profits. To those willing to buy on this basis we particularly invited either mail correspondence or personal interviews for consultation. While the New York stock exchange is closed our office remains open and customers are invited to make it their headquarters. All important war news and items of general interest will be found on our bulletin boards.

HENRY CLEWS.

FABLED BEAR CAPTURED

Silver City, Aug. 17.—Old "Club-foot," the most ferocious and most fabled bear that ever roamed the upper Gila river country, has been captured. This is a great relief to the cattle men of that section as the big bear was one of the country's greatest menaces to the range. It is also a relief to the public in general who for years have been listening to the tales of hunters who have penetrated the upper Gila, all of whom claim to have killed (or nearly killed) the monster. Club-foot could always be distinguished by his tracks which were the largest of any bear in the mountains north of this city. One foot was mutilated through a trap accident, hence the name. Walter Hotchkiss, a government trapper, is the lucky man to bag Club-foot. Mr. Hotchkiss had trailed the bear for many moons, through the wildest of the upper Gila country and secured his prey in two 20-pound traps in Hell canyon near Turkey creek. The bear was too large to pack so was "snaked" into Pinos Altos, where he was skinned. The hide alone weighed 250 pounds and its measurements are 13

feet 7 inches from tail to nose, 21 inches across the forehead, 10 feet from tips of front feet across the shoulders. There were six bullet holes in the hide, being shots from the most powerful rifles. None ever penetrated through the fat. There was a bounty of \$400 from the government for Club-foot, besides the purses raised by cattle men.

LIGHTHOUSES FOR PANAMA

Panama, Aug. 15.—Work will be begun soon on the construction of 14 small lighthouses for the Panama government. The work will be done by private contractors. All of the lighthouses will be on the Pacific coast and will be a distinct aid to the navigation of these waters, especially to the small coast traders that make the port of Panama their home port. The light houses will be located as follows: One at the entrance to Panama Bay, one on Melon Island, one at San Carlos, one at Port Obaldia, one at Port Posada, two at Aquadulce, one at Chitre at the entrance to the Vill river, two at Mensabe, one at Santa Lucia river, and two on Linartes rock.

ELKS MEET IN HELENA

Helena, Mont., Aug. 17.—Helena is entertaining for two days the annual state convention of the order of Elks. Large delegations, nearly all of them accompanied by bands, are here from Great Falls, Miles City, Anaconda, Butte and other leading cities of the state. Governor Stewart welcomed the visitors at the opening of the gathering this morning. A reception was held at the capitol this afternoon and later there were automobile trips for the visiting Elks and their ladies. The convention will conclude its business tomorrow. The concluding features will be a big street parade tomorrow night, followed by a street carnival and ball.

The European war may hamper our international pastime, since Russia furnishes the horsehide covers for the baseballs.

"My Mamma Says —
It's Safe
for Children!"



FOLEY'S HONEY and TAR

FOR
Coughs and Colds

CONTAINS NO OPIATES

"The Children's Children" are now using Foley's Honey and Tar Compound and it is today the same safe effective and curative medicine that their parents found it. For all coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, hoarseness and tickling in throat, use it. It gives satisfactory results.

RED CROSS DRUG CO O. G. SCHAEFER

RECORDS BROKEN BY EXPORTS OF AUTOS

FISCAL YEAR JUST CLOSED ENJOYED BIG TRADE IN BUZZ BUGGIES

Washington, Aug. 17.—Exports of automobiles from the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, were the largest on record. Their total, including shipments to Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, amounted to \$40,136,565, against \$39,325,000 in 1913, the former high record year. The year's total includes 30,136 complete cars, valued at \$27,797,642; automobile tires, \$4,159,454; automobile engines, \$1,391,893; and miscellaneous parts not specified, \$6,787,575.

With the sole exception of 1908 every year during the past decade has shown an advance in value of American automobiles sold to foreign countries. In the fiscal year 1907, according to the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce department of commerce, the value of automobiles exported was \$1,895,605; in 1909, \$5,387,021; and in 1914, exclusive of parts and shipments to our own non-contiguous territories, \$26,574,574, having quintupled in five years and increased thirteen-fold in a decade.

Europe bought nearly one-half of our entire sales of automobiles to foreign countries last year, although some shipments thither are for re-shipment to other parts of the world. To the United Kingdom the exports amounted to 7,222 cars, valued at \$5,853,127; to Germany, 1,435, valued at \$1,059,249; to France, 1,429, valued at \$924,130; and to other countries of Europe, 3,271, valued at \$2,580,428. Canada and Australia are also important markets, the former having taken 4,642 cars, valued at \$5,919,776; and the latter, including other Britain Oceania, 4,244, valued at \$3,695,595. To South America as a whole we sold last year 1,985 automobiles, valued at \$1,939,212, and to Mexico 167, valued at \$256,675.

The growth of exports of automobiles has been accompanied by a corresponding decline in imports of like articles; the total having fallen from 1,624, valued at \$2,905,391 in 1909 to 300 cars, valued at \$620,493 in 1914, a new low record for the decade. Of the year's imports 134 were from France, 40 from the United Kingdom, 55 from Italy, and 21 from Germany.

LINEMAN IS KILLED

Albuquerque, N. M., Aug. 17.—While engaged in splicing a cable on top of a pole, on Mountain road between Second and Third streets, W. H. Jean, a lineman employed by the Albuquerque Gas, Electric Light and Power company, was almost instantly killed Saturday afternoon.

Just how the regrettable accident occurred is not known, but from all accounts the unfortunate lineman unconsciously touched a live wire, carrying a heavy electrical current. His shoulder and hands were burned and death evidently came quickly. Fellow

linemen saw that something had happened and hurriedly went to Jean's rescue, bringing the apparently lifeless body to earth. A telephone message was hurriedly sent to Manager A. P. Van Diense, of the light company, who rushed in an automobile to the scene of the accident, bringing with him a pulmotor, which was hastily put into action in the hope of saving Jean's life. However, the pulmotor was not effective.

The deceased was about 25 years old and had entered the employment of the light company some two months ago. He was a native of Fort Smith, Texas, and the body will likely be sent there for burial.

RISK WRITERS IN SESSION

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 17.—From all sections of the country the members of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents have rounded up in this city to attend the annual meeting of the association. The convention was formally opened today and will be continued in session over Wednesday. Few set speeches are scheduled, special emphasis being laid on the subjects for impromptu discussion from the floor. These include the various problems which have been agitating the agents and companies in the last few years.

NEW YORK G. O. P. CONVENTION

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Leaders of the republican party in New York are gathering here in anticipation of the state conference which is to meet tomorrow for the purpose of drafting a platform for the coming campaign. By agreement of the leaders the convention will abstain from recommending a state ticket for nomination in the primaries next month. United States Senator Elihu Root will be the temporary chairman of the convention and will deliver the keynote address. It is expected that a large part of his address will be devoted to principles to be enunciated at the constitutional convention next spring.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FEDERATION

Newark, N. J., Aug. 17.—Three hundred delegates, each of whom was garbed completely in union made apparel as required by the organization, were present here this morning at the opening of the thirty-sixth annual convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor. President Arthur A. Quinn of Perth Amboy called the gathering to order and delivered his annual address. This was followed by the report of Henry F. Hilfers and the reports of the several standing committees. The convention will continue its sessions over tomorrow and Wednesday. Important changes in the employers' liability and compensation law, and a speedy installation of the "state-use" system in place of the contracts at the state prison, will be urged by the convention. An anti-injunction act and a "one day rest in seven" law also will be urged upon the legislature. It is probable also that the convention will take up the question of occupational diseases.

Now that he has a regular job with the Cincinnati Reds Fritz Mollwitz is doing splendid work. The former substitute first baseman of the Cubs has shown Redland fans some high class stuff around the first station.

WARD WILL TALK TO MEMBERS OF BAR

LAS VEGAS ATTORNEY TO ADDRESS LAWYERS OF THE STATE

Albuquerque, N. M., Aug. 17.—The annual meeting of the New Mexico Bar association to be held in Albuquerque Tuesday and Wednesday, August 18 and 19, promises to be one of the most largely attended and most successful in the history of the organization. An unusually large number of attorneys will attend because of the democratic convention, which began today.

A. P. Stroup, of the local arrangements committee, has announced the program, which is a very attractive one, the most prominent members of the bench and bar of the state being booked to read papers.

On Tuesday, the first day of the meeting, there will be the annual address by President Francis C. Wilson, on the question of "Tax Legislation." Other papers will be read in an order to be announced later. Tuesday evening a symposium will be held in the Commercial club, followed by an informal social program. The symposium will include 20-minute talks on "Eminent Jurists," by Federal Judge W. H. Pope, United States Senator T. B. Catron, and Hon. Frank W. Parker, justice of the supreme court.

The public is cordially invited to attend the meetings of the bar association.

On Wednesday evening a banquet will be given for members of the association in the Alvarado hotel. Judge E. A. Mann is to preside as toastmaster.

The program for the two days will include the reading of the following papers:

"Needed Changes in Appellate Procedure," by Hon. Clarence J. Roberts, chief justice of the supreme court.

"Requirements for Admission to the Bar," Hon. W. J. Lucas, chairman of the state board of examiners.

"Child Labor," by Hon. James M. Hervey, former attorney general of the territory.

"Remedial Legislation," by Hon. Frank W. Clancy, attorney general of the state.

"Legal Ethics," by Hon. Summers Burkhart, United States attorney for New Mexico.

"Collection of Delinquent Taxes," by Hon. C. W. G. Ward, district attorney for the Fourth judicial district.

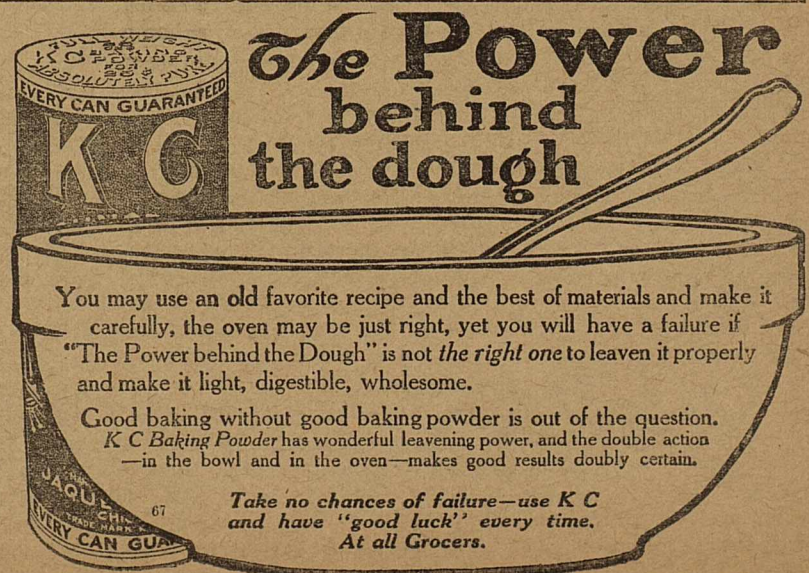
AUTO RACE PLANNED

Silver City, Aug. 17.—Plans are under way for another auto race between Silver City and Deming and in furtherance of the plans, a bunch of Deming autoists and boosters motored to this city today and spent the afternoon among the motor enthusiasts of the city talking up the proposition. Another meeting of the motorists of both towns will be held at Faywood Hot Springs Sunday, August 23, when final plans will be formulated for the big event. It is planned to raise between \$600 and \$700 between the two town in entries and contributions and to divide this purse up into two prizes, the first prize to be \$400. It is proposed to limit the entries to cars that are owned in Grant and Luna counties, so that the race will be purely a local affair. The entrance fee is to be fixed at \$100 for each car, with a minimum entrance list of ten cars, so that the winning drivers will pull down a purse of \$1,000. Should any more cars enter the remaining money will be divided between the other cars as the committee may direct. The race will be held some time the latter part of September.

CAPE COD FOLK HOLD PAGEANT

Buzzard Bay, Mass., Aug. 17.—Residents of this entire section of Massachusetts, together with hundreds of summer visitors, were treated today to the first performance of a magnificent outdoor pageant illustrating events in the history of Cape Cod for 300 years. Governor Walsh and his staff were among those in attendance. The pageant was given in a large natural amphitheater on the banks of the new Cape Cod canal, at a point where Pilgrims of Plymouth established a trading post and for years traded with the Dutch of Fort Amsterdam and other colonists along the shores of Long Island sound.

Manager Clark Griffith figures that Walter Johnson will sign an ironclad contract for several years before the big Washington pitcher leaves for his home in Kansas at the close of the season.



**The Power
behind
the dough**

You may use an old favorite recipe and the best of materials and make it carefully, the oven may be just right, yet you will have a failure if "The Power behind the Dough" is not *the right one* to leaven it properly and make it light, digestible, wholesome.

Good baking without good baking powder is out of the question. K C Baking Powder has wonderful leavening power, and the double action—in the bowl and in the oven—makes good results doubly certain.

Take no chances of failure—use K C and have "good luck" every time. At all Grocers.

PARIS WALLS A STEADFAST BARRIER

ATTACKING ARMY WOULD BE
UNABLE TO BREAK INTO
THE CITY

Ever since the terrible days of November and December, 1870, when the derground practically and yet continue his fire.

German army camped at the very doors of Paris, the French have been building forts to withstand the German armies.

All of France is heavily fortified, but about the city of Paris in particular has all the ingenuity of French engineers been applied to annihilate any army that might again reach the capital.

Should invading Germans break through the network of frontier forts, should they come through Belgium and escape the artillery of the French army, should they elect to skirt the heavily fortified cities and hills and strike at Paris, then these invaders would meet a line of fortifications the like of which the world has never seen.

The network of forts about Paris contains so many minor forts that none but those at the French war office know their actual number and strength.

The tourist who visits the country frequently comes upon a little clump of trees about which the ground is uncultivated, the grass uncut and the weeds rank. If he moves close to the clump of trees he gets a glimpse of a block of masonry that reminds him of some neglected ruin.

If he tries to find out what sort of ruin it is and walks up to the clump of trees he sees not a neglected ruin laid low, but a bit of clean-cut masonry sunk into the earth some 30 or 40 feet, in the center of which is a prison-like building with huge eyelets cut here and there.

If the visitor has any imagination, while he sees no guns and no soldiers, he can fancy that behind those huge eyelets big guns lurk.

If he attempts, however, to verify his fancy by following the footpath that leads through the bushes and grass up to the sunken wall of masonry and earth thrown up loosely, carelessly, he will find himself suddenly facing a French soldier, who cries: "Halte la!"

Then the visitor is very sure that he has stumbled upon a fort, the guns of which in peace time are merely guarded by a squad of artillerymen, but which in war time are guarded by a half regiment ready to hurl miles through the air hideous, death dealing projectiles with the precision of a sharp shooter.

These artillerymen know to a foot every bit of ground for miles around, just how their guns must be pointed to reach a certain spot and annihilate an enemy.

While Paris has had her walls, draw bridges and flanking towers

and trenches, for a thousand years, it was in the year 1840 that the growing city was first protected against artillery fire. The celebrated fortifications of Paris within five years were completed at an expense of 30 million dollars.

These fortifications which are still to be seen today, are 21 miles in length and have no less than 94 bastions. The ramparts are 32 feet in height, with a parapet 19 feet in width. The moat, in which cows graze in peace times, is 48 feet wide.

But the range of modern artillery has practically made these fortifications useless, except to repel an assault of old fashioned hand-to-hand fighting, when, perhaps, a half million men would try on all sides to force an entry into the city. It was these old fortifications which held back the Germans in 1870.

To keep back the invader, however, to a distance of at least 30 miles on all sides, is the reason for the existence of the chain of outside forts, which have been built at an expense of at least 50 million dollars.

There are three great chains of forts about the Paris of today. The first circles the city at the fortifications, the second on the higher plains two miles distant from the city, and the third at a distance of 12 to 15 miles, according to the lay of the ground and the hills that afford points of strategic defense and offense.

Were any army to dare come within reach of the outside chain of forts, it is not too much to say that the invaders could be held off and perhaps literally destroyed by a few hundred gunners. And other French troops would be employed merely as a safeguard to hold back any stray body of troops that might steal up to one of the forts.

While the actual number of these forts—and even their position—is known to only a few heads, it is estimated that there are no less than a total of two hundred. They are planned to work together like the crew of a boat. Each big one has a particular bit of territory to guard, and about this big one has been arranged a system of cross fire through which it would be next to impossible to break.

Every contingency has been provided for. Should one fort be silenced by guns of the enemy, there is another French fort that can in turn play on its own fallen fort and prevent the enemy from occupying it.

Like Trap to the Mouse

For an army to venture to Paris is like a mouse walking into a trap.

In the second great chain of forts there are no less than thirty, each of which is considered impregnable to charge by troops or from exploding cannon. The defender can stay unharmed. Between the line of forts and the outer line are said to lie all kinds of dynamite pitfalls which can be fired by electrical devices, as the mines in a harbor, should an enemy break into the outer chain of forts.

There are some fifty outer fortresses numbered in the outer chain, lying at a distance of twelve to fifteen miles from the heart of the city.

The total area encompassed within these great fortifications is no less than five hundred square miles. It is estimated that if an invading party were held at the outer lines of forts

enough vegetable produce could, in summer be grown on the inside of this outer chain to feed the total population of Paris and the French troops defending the city.

IS NOT PLEASED WITH FREIGHT ADVANCE

PRESIDENT OF THE SANTA FE
SPEAKS WITH SOME
SARCASM

E. P. Ripley, president of the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe railway, wrote the following article, which appears in the current issue of Traffic World:

I have only just received and read the decision of the interstate commerce commission in the 5 per cent case. Having sufficient "troubles of my own," I have taken but a languid interest in the case and do not care to go into any extended review of it, especially as it seems to me that Commissioner Daniels has sufficiently punctured the majority report.

It does not require 40 or 50 pages of printed matter to justify the trivial advance that is granted. Everybody who knows anything about it, knows that the merchandise rates in central traffic territory are ridiculous, and the requested 5 per cent is only a fraction of what the advance ought to be. It would not be difficult in that territory to pick out thousands of shipments, the freight charges on which are not equal to the actual warehouse cost of loading and unloading, making no allowance either for the hauling or interest on plant. The reasons for this are partly chargeable to the railroads, but largely also to the various "regulatory" bodies.

Nor did it require so much space to tell us that the passenger business is not profitable—we knew that already—but in fairness should it not also be stated that there has been a theory advanced by our rulers, and to some extent accepted, to the effect that the transportation of individuals freely at a minimum cost is a public necessity and a service that ought not to be expected to pay its full share of operating expenses? Our respected postmaster general says that the United States mail is such an integral portion of the state, and of such necessity that it ought not to pay on the basis of other business. The commission neglects to point out any way by which passenger rates may be advanced in view of the prevalence of statute rates in the states.

The talk about various methods of saving in expenses is platitudinous, but unconvincing to those of us who are "in it." If there is dishonesty in purchases or improper connection between business enterprises and railroad directorates it is just like any other kind of dishonesty and should be punished accordingly, but it is not claimed that these charges are of general application—as a matter of fact, they can safely be denied as applying to any considerable num-

bers of carriers.

As for free transportation, I have long been known as a radical, and, personally, I don't care how soon it is abolished, root and branch, but the figures given in the report as to the magnitude of the losses it causes are "just piffle;" most of the deadhead mileage is that of employes on company business—much of the remainder is that of persons, who, in the absence of the free pass, would not travel at all—and the amount of free transportation given to those who would otherwise pay fare is negligible.

The whole document brings forcibly to my mind the saying of our old friend, Sancho Panza:

"Whether the rock hit the pitcher or the pitcher hit the rock, it is all one to the pitcher."

Here are a lot of railroads who live on present rates, to whom the relief is immediately inadequate, and the commission, after 14 months at an expenditure of money totally out of proportion to the importance of the case, gives them a fraction of the fraction they asked for, accompanied by a sermon upon other and unrelated matters, which are either impossible of remedy or unimportant. Verily, "the mountain has labored and brought forth a mouse."

RELIEF FOR AMERICAN CITIZENS IN BRUSSELS

PLACE OF REFUGE PROVIDED BY
COMMITTEE OF ARMY
OFFICERS

London, Aug. 21.—Major Perry L. Boyer of the American medical corps has joined the relief committee here. He left Brussels on Wednesday, where he was on relief work. Major Boyer says the resident committee got every possible American out of Brussels on Wednesday and was prepared carefully to protect Americans whose business interests forced them to stay there. A large house protected by American flags and well equipped with beds and foodstuffs has been provided for use as a refuge should the emergency arise.

Money for Americans

Washington, Aug. 21.—There will be no further delay in disbursing to Americans in Europe the funds deposited by relatives and friends with the treasury department and forwarded aboard the cruisers Tennessee and North Carolina. Explaining the delay in disbursement it was stated that a misunderstanding had arisen abroad as to the funds aboard the cruisers. It was supposed that the money was intended only for the relief of destitute Americans without credit or private means.

The war has crabbed the proposed trip of an all-Irish and all-German baseball team to Europe next fall. An Irish team would have a plumb chance to perform in Germany and the same may be said of a German team in Ireland.

No wonder the British press censor blue-penciled baseball scores. Look at the Cincinnati lineup: Mollwitz, Herzog, Berghammer, Schneider, Groh and Von Kolnitz.

WAR INTERFERES WITH WORK OF SCIENTISTS

PREVENTS OBSERVATIONS OF
TOTAL ECLIPSE OF
THE SUN

Washington, Aug. 20.—The eclipse of the sun tomorrow—total in part of Europe and Asia and a part eclipse in northwestern America—has been attracting widespread attention among astronomers and scientists, but now it is feared that the European war will seriously interfere with, even if it does not entirely prevent the observations which the scientists had planned to make of the phenomenon.

The eclipse will be observable along a line extending from Alsteno, on the west coast of Norway, through Hencsand, on the Swedish coast, Riga on the Baltic, Minsk and Kiev in central Russia, and leaving Europe at Theodosia on the Crimean coast.

Many scientific expeditions had been planned to observe the eclipse. The most of these expeditions were designed to take their observations from points in Russia, where the duration of totality will be longest. Under existing conditions it will of course be impossible for the scientists of other lands to visit Russia at the present time. At the present time it will be almost equally impossible for the scientists to change the base of their operations to the Scandinavian peninsula, for the reason that weeks of preparations are necessary to set up their instruments and make other necessary preparations. The difficulty of reaching Norway and Sweden at the present time is so great that it is unlikely that any expeditions to those countries will be undertaken. In view of the existing circumstances it is probable that no noteworthy observations will be made of the eclipse, with the possible exception of those that may be made by the Russian astronomers themselves.

Before the outbreak of the war nearly all civilized countries were preparing expeditions for the study of the eclipse, and a number of private expeditions were also being fitted out. As previously stated the most of them had chosen Russia for their goal. Among other German cities Hamburg was fitting out an expedition, while a second one, subsidized by the Prussian state, was being planned by Professor Miethé of the Charlottenburg Technical school.

In England steamboat parties were being made up to view the eclipse from Alsteno and Riga, and from the fact of the eclipse coming in the holiday season it was expected that great numbers of sightseers would avail themselves of the opportunity, which will not recur in Europe till 1927.

Professor C. G. Abbott, head of the astronomical branch of the Smithsonian institution, and a recognized authority on solar phenomena, gives the following account of the eclipse and the scientific results sought from such events.

Tomorrow the moon will pass exactly between the earth and the sun, and there will be a total solar eclipse. It will not be observed in America, except as a small partial eclipse at sunrise in the northern states and Canada, but in Persia, Russia and Scandinavia the full effect will be seen.

Although the moon looks about the same size as the sun, it is very much smaller and nearer. The sun is 865,000 miles in diameter and 93,000,000 miles away, while the moon is 2,163 miles in diameter and 239,000 miles away. On account of the moon's small size compared with the sun the shadow cast by the moon is a cone, and the point of this cone just barely reaches the earth.

In tomorrow's eclipse the diameter of the cone at the earth's surface is only about 85 miles, so that the eclipse is visible as total only in a belt about 85 miles wide, stretching over the countries already named. As a partial eclipse it will be seen over a very wide area, including northeastern America, Greenland, Europe, half of Asia and half of Africa. Within this region only a part of the sun's disk will be hidden by the moon.

Wherever the solar eclipse is seen as total, the sky will become nearly as dark as full moonlight, and a few of the brighter stars and planets may be seen. Sometimes the moon and sun occupy such positions that, although the moon passes directly between the earth and the sun, the shadow cone does not quite reach the earth. Such solar eclipses are called "annular" and are nowhere total eclipses. In the most favorable case a total eclipse may last seven minutes at a station, but such occasions are very rare. There will be total eclipses visible in the United States in 1918, 1928, and 1925.

BEULAH BUDGET

From Wednesday's Daily.

Beulah, N. M., Aug. 18.—Messrs. Lippset and Stutzorman, who have been at the Mossiman ranch for some months, returned to Las Vegas yesterday.

The Vasse family, after a stay of some two months on the Sapello, have returned to their home at Huntsville, Mo.

John Koogler, wife and baby, made a flying trip to the Sapello and feasted on speckled trout for a few days.

Oscar Burch, the fisherman of the postoffice force, and wife are on a two weeks' outing at the Barker place.

Two gentlemen, brothers, from Tampa, Fla., and Missouri are booked to be at Beulah this week to visit their families, who have been in New Mexico for several months.

A party of four young men from Beulah were exploring the country around the Truchas Peaks last week. They secured some fine views of the mountains with a panoramic camera.

The school board at Santa Rosa has employed Omar Barker as principal of the Santa Rosa schools for the coming year.

The farmers are looking forward expectedly to the county fair in October, but think it will be handicapped by the smallness of the premiums offered.

RUSTICUS.

CHOICE NARROWS DOWN TO TWO MEN

ANDREWS OR HERNANDEZ WILL
BE NOMINATED FOR
CONGRESS

Santa Fe, N. M., Aug. 20.—The republican congressional nomination will be given to Benigno Hernandez, of Rio Arriba county, or to W. H. Andrews, of Albuquerque, Pennsylvania and elsewhere, according to the latest product of the republican rumor mill here. The chances appear to strongly favor Hernandez, unless, as reported, the southeastern counties combine behind T. J. Molinari, of Portales, to defeat a Spanish-American nomination. In case Hernandez is not named for congress he will undoubtedly be run for corporation commissioner—unless Hugh H. Williams gets it—and Hugh and his friends say it is certain he will. If case Hernandez heads the ticket the other end is bound to be Williams, it is said. It seems pretty certain that Colonel R. E. Twitchell will not consent to run for congress, one story having it that he would prefer to go to the legislature first and after making a success of the San Diego exposition exhibit, get in training for the senate.

Republicans from the northern counties say that Andrews and Baca are to cut no ice in the convention. Republicans from Bernalillo say the Bernalillo line up of Andrews and Hernandez must be put across.

J. Wight Giddings, formerly lieutenant governor of Michigan, who has been mentioned as a congressional possibility, has denied emphatically that he would accept the nomination if tendered. "There is nothing in the report that I am a candidate—absolutely nothing in it," declared Mr. Giddings this afternoon. Colonel Jose D. Sena, supreme court clerk, and one of the most prominent Spanish-Americans in the state, is also mentioned as of congressional timber when the republican convention opens. Colonel Sena's friends declare, however, that he does not desire the honor.

MANDATE IS FILED

Santa Fe, Aug. 20.—Catron and Catron have just filed the mandate of the United States supreme court as transmitted through the state supreme court in the right of way damages case of the Arizona and Colorado Railroad company against the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad company, appellant, in which the former was awarded heavy damages for certain right of way in San Juan county seized by the Denver and Rio Grande when it built its line from Durango to Farmington. Execution for costs amounting to \$1,500 was to have been filed at the same time but the appellant arranged to pay these.

ROOSEVELT WILL TALK

Boston, Aug. 17.—The prospect of receiving from Theodore Roosevelt advice as to the conduct of the coming

state campaign brought members of the progressive party from all parts of the state to this city today to attend the progressive field day arranged for this afternoon at Fenway park. Colonel Roosevelt planned to deliver his address later.

CANADIAN DRUGGISTS MEET

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Aug. 20.—New legislation regarding the sale of drugs was the most important matter discussed by the Canadian Pharmaceutical association at the opening session of its annual convention here today. The sessions will continue several days, during which time numerous papers will be presented by prominent druggists and chemists of Canada and the United States.

SUNDAY LID LIFTING WORRIES SANTA FE.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS ARE SENT
OFFICERS BY PEOPLE OF
THE CITY

Santa Fe, Aug. 20.—Santa Fe is stirred by anonymous letters addressed to Judge John R. McFie, president of the Law and Order league, and to officials in which the charge is made that the saloons do not observe the Sunday closing law, making specific reference to prominent Santa Feans and one Albuquerquean who were seen going into saloons on Sunday to quench their thirst. The communication makes the demand that "the arch violator of the Sunday closing law and disregarder of the saloon men's agreement should be made an example of and a warrant should be issued and he be bound over to await the action of the Santa Fe county grand jury so that he may get what properly awaits him. Play ball. Mr. City Marshal to the bat and Mr. Sheriff on deck. Get me?"

One saloonkeeper has been arrested for opening his saloon on Monday morning at 1 o'clock instead of 5, as the ordinance provides and was fined \$50. Mayor W. G. Sargent gave assurance today that the saloons would be kept tightly closed Sundays as heretofore and three aldermen who had signed a petition that saloons be permitted to keep open until Sunday morning at 2 o'clock, withdrew their names from the petition which had been signed by all the aldermen except Dr. J. A. Rolls, who was out of town and now the saloons close at midnight instead of 2 o'clock.

District Judge E. C. Abbott at the last term of court kept the grand jury in session several days longer at an expense of several hundred dollars to hear evidence of law violations by saloons, but no witness appeared although several anonymous letters had been received and caused the judge to hold the jury. District Attorney Alexander Read and his assistant said today that they would do everything in their power to assist in enforcing the law against saloons or against any one else.

Walter Johnson stands sixteenth in the list of American league pitchers. The big fellow is surely having a tough season, but he is the best flinger in the business at that.

ROUTED ARMY IS FLEEING IN DISORDER

IS ENDEAVORING TO CROSS THE
SAVE AND DRINA RIVERS
TO SAFETY

ENGLISH TROOPS IN FRANCE

EXPEDITIONARY FORCES CROSS
CHANNEL TO AID ALLIED
REPUBLIC

ENTHUSIASM SHOWN IN PARIS

BRITISH FIELD MARSHAL IS GIVEN
RINGING CHEERS BY THE
POPULACE

London, Aug. 18.—An official communication from Paris, according to a Havas dispatch from the French capital, attaches credence to the report that Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany had been seriously wounded and that he is now at Aix La Chapelle.

Nish, Aug. 18.—The Austrians have been completely defeated near Sabac, 27 miles west of Belgrade, according to government sources. They fled toward Lesnizza, pursued by the Serbians, who cut up three regiments and captured 14 guns.

News is Confirmed

London, Aug. 18.—The Servian legation has received the following telegram from the Servian premier:

"The Austrians were completely routed in the mountains near Sabac and 15,000 annihilated. Fourteen guns were captured. The Austrians are fleeing in great disorder to recross the rivers Save and Drina, hotly pursued by our troops."

Britain Lands Soldiers

London, Aug. 17., (midnight, delayed by censor.)—The most important revelation of the day has been that of the landing of a British expeditionary army on the shores of France. Everybody in England has known for two weeks that a large army was crossing the channel. The troops had been assembled at different bases, one of the largest contingents embarking at Dublin, Ireland. Many other regiments sailed from Liverpool, while still others took ship at East Bourne, Southampton and other ports along the coast of the English channel.

Every man of the British expeditionary force which has landed in France carries in his knapsack a little pamphlet signed by Earl Kitchener containing 200 words of sound, soldierly advice. The field marshal tells them to fear God and honor the king and their country, to remember that they will be fighting on the soil of a friendly nation, to abstain from liquor and looting and to be courteous to women

and no more than courteous.

The official news bureau announces that General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien has been appointed to command one of the army corps of the expeditionary force in succession to Lieutenant General Sir James Grierson, who died yesterday.

A stirring message from King George to the expeditionary force was read out to each regiment as it left its port of departure under sealed orders. It was as follows:

"You are leaving home to fight for the safety and honor of my empire. Belgium, whose country we are pledged to defend, has been attacked and France is about to be invaded by the same powerful foe.

"I have implicit confidence in you, my soldiers. Duty is your watchword and I know your duty will be nobly done. I shall follow your every movement with the deepest interest and shall mark with eager satisfaction your daily progress. Indeed, your welfare will never be absent from my thoughts.

"I pray to God to bless and guard you and to bring you back victorious."

CHARLOTTETOWN CELEBRATION

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Aug. 18.—Following months of preparation, Charlottetown today entered upon a week of celebration in honor of the jubilee of the first confederation conference which took place here in the early days of September, 1864. The celebration was ushered in with special services in the churches this afternoon. The services were followed by a great public meeting at the exhibition grounds, with addresses by the premier, the mayor and other men of prominence. Patriotic songs were sung by a chorus of hundreds of school children. Owing to the exigencies of the war situation it was found necessary to eliminate the naval review which was originally scheduled as a part of the program.

Tomorrow afternoon a tablet commemorating the first confederation conference will be unveiled at the old Colonial building, where the conference was held in 1864. The addresses of the day will be delivered in Victoria park. Other features of the program will be a parade of fraternal societies, athletic sports for the championship of Canada and a banquet to be held in the evening at the Prince of Wales college.

Thursday morning the visitors attending the celebration will be taken in motor cars to see the various fox ranches near the city. In the afternoon there will be a grand military review which will be participated in by troops from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. A garden party at Government house in the afternoon and a grand ball in the evening will conclude the celebration. Each night there will be band concerts in the public parks and elaborate displays of fireworks. The entire city is elaborately decorated in honor of the occasion.

NO PRICE BOOSTING

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 17.—Governor Fielder today directed Attorney General Westcott and the 21 county prosecutors of the state to investigate any combination that may exist in New Jersey to boost the price of food.

NO INVASION OF MEXICO IS PLANNED

PRESIDENT WILSON DENIES RUMORS THAT HE WILL SEND
ARMED FORCE

HE DISPATCHES EMISSARY

PAUL FULLER WILL TRY TO RE-
UNITE GENERALS VILLA
AND CARRANZA

WILL WORK FOR HARMONY

HE ALSO WILL ENDEAVOR TO SE-
CURE INFORMATION NEEDED
BY WASHINGTON

Washington, Aug. 18.—Published reports that President Wilson had threatened a week ago to send 100,000 American troops into Mexico unless Villa and Carranza came to an agreement brought an official denial today from the White House.

In the denial it was said a request had come in an indirect way from the Carbajal government, inviting the United States to send troops from Vera Cruz to Mexico City to prevent expected excesses of the constitutionalists on reaching the capital.

After a long cabinet discussion in which President Wilson stood firmly against such action, Paul Fuller, a New York lawyer, was started for Chihuahua to see Villa and Carranza. Fuller reached there today and is expected to cooperate in efforts to bring Villa and Carranza into harmony.

White House officials said Fuller's mission was to gather information and urge harmony, and denied he had been authorized to threaten an American invasion should harmony efforts fail.

Carranza Threatens Capital

Advices from Consul Silliman at Mexico City said the city was quiet today. There has been a general suspension of business in anticipation of the entry of General Carranza. Messages from northern Mexico say General Calles, sent by Carranza to oust Governor Maytorena of Sonora from office, met defeat in a battle south of Nogales.

Calles was awaiting reinforcements, the message said, and it was understood Villa had sent a considerable force into the state, though officials here could not determine which party Villa intended to support.

Armed Men Take Naco

Naco, Sonora, Mexico, Aug. 18.—Armed men representing Governor Jose M. Maytorena captured this town without bloodshed today, but missed what they came for—the public funds, which the governor recently demanded of constitutionalist officials friendly to Colonel Calles and the Carranza regime. M. M. Martinez, the Mexican collector of customs, fled with

the money to the American side. The Maytorena men then went back to Cananea after having disarmed the Calles men, who remained in the city.

ANOTHER VICTIM DEAD

Spring Green, Wis., Aug. 18.—The number of persons killed at the Frank Lloyd Wright bungalow here last Saturday when Julian Carleton, a negro cook, set fire to the house and then slashed down the occupants with a hatchet as they rushed from the burning building, was increased to six today, when Thomas Brunner, an aged hostler in Wright's employ, died. Carleton was still alive today after fighting the effects of acid, with which he attempted to commit suicide after committing the murders. He is confined in the jail at Dodgeville, Wis.

LAWYER IS ACCUSED

San Antonio, Tex., Aug. Affidavits filed in justice court here asking for the detention of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Innes of Portland, Ore., in connection with the mysterious disappearance of Mrs. Elois Nelms Dennis and Miss eBatrice Nelms of Atlanta, Ga., were made public today.

The affidavits were filed by Marshall Nelms, brother of the missing women, and are said to be based upon circumstantial evidence gathered for Nelms by R. L. Barnes, chief of the United States bureau of investigation, and Deputy Sheriff James Galbreath. The Nelms sisters disappeared from their Atlanta home last June and were believed to have come to this city.

Innes is said to be near Springfield, Ore., and a request for his detention was sent there. Innes formerly was Mrs. Dennis' attorney.

CLERK IS SUSPENDED

Santa Fe, Aug. 18.—That County Clerk A. L. Awalt of Clovis, Curry county, was suspended from office August 14 by order of Judge John T. McClure is the news received from Clovis by State Corporation Commissioner Hugh H. Williams. The suspension followed a report by the traveling auditor to the governor on alleged irregularities of Mr. Awalt's accounts. It is said that the case of John F. Taylor was considered by Judge McClure on August 15, but Mr. Williams denied today that he had received word that Taylor had also been suspended. Harry Crawford, who ran against Taylor for county treasurer, is said to be a candidate for the office of county clerk or treasurer, in case Mr. Taylor is suspended. The appointment would be made by the governor.

McREYNOLDS WILL GET IT

Washington, Aug. 18.—Attorney General McReynolds will be nominated by the president to the vacancy on the supreme court bench within the next few days, according to definite information obtained in official circles today.

SMALL NOTES ISSUED

Paris, Aug. 18.—To meet the situation arising from the scarcity of change the license chamber of commerce is about to issue two million paper notes of the value of one franc (20 cents) each. By agreement with the Bank of France these one franc notes may be exchanged against notes of larger denomination.

A. B. C. OF GREAT EUROPEAN WAR

WHAT IT IS ALL ABOUT AND WHAT PEOPLE ARE INVOLVED IN STRUGGLE

A reader of the Kansas City Star wrote thus to that paper:

"An A. B. C. of this European war would be mighty interesting and instructive to a good many thousand readers. I am no fool, but I haven't been able to tell from reading the papers just how all this trouble started and why so many different countries have become involved. My little 13-year old girl is asking me too much questions and there must be others. I suggest that you start with the beginning, the assassination of the crown prince of Austria, if that was the start, and follow it up briefly and simply."

The Star replied with the following valuation information:

What was the beginning of the present trouble in Europe.

The makings of trouble have existed for years in the rivalries of the Germanic people and the Slavs—particularly in the ambition of Austria to prevent the formation of a strong Slavic state in the Balkan peninsula, and to extend its own power there.

Did a similar threatening situation ever arise before?

Yes, almost exactly the same situation arose in 1909, but war was averted chiefly because Russia had not recovered from the war with Japan in 1905.

What were the circumstances of 1909?

After Russia had beaten Turkey in the '70s, two Servian provinces, Bosnia and Herzegovina were taken from Turkey by the powers at the congress of Berlin and handed over to Austria, not to own, but to administer. Servia hoped some day to form a union with them. In 1908 Austria unexpectedly announced the annexation of these two provinces. Servia protested and was supported by Russia, which disliked to see Austrian power increased. In March, 1909, the kaiser abruptly notified the czar that if Russia fought Austria it would have Germany to fight. Russia had not sufficiently recovered from the Japanese campaign to risk a war, and so yielded. Under similar circumstances in 1914 Russia refused to yield and war followed.

What were the circumstances of 1914?

June 29 the Austrian crown prince and his wife were assassinated by Bosnian Serbs. The Vienna newspapers at once began to urge war with Servia on the ground that the Servians were constantly plotting against Austria and stirring up trouble among the Slavic peoples in the Austrian empire. Servian defendere replied that the discontent among Austrian Slavs was due to harsh treatment by Austria.

How did the war actually begin?

Austria sent Servia an ultimatum on July 23, in the harshest language, demanding an inquiry by Austrian commissions in Servia into Servian plots against Austria, and the punishment of offenders. The language used made it impossible to doubt that Austria meant war.

What did Servia reply?

It replied July 25 that it would undertake the fullest investigation and promised punishment of all offenders. But it refused to permit Austria to send officials into Servia to investigate.

What happened then?

Austria replied that the Servian note was "dishonest" and that war would be waged on Servia.

What did the other powers do?

July 28 the Russian government issued a note to the powers that it would not permit Servia to be invaded without remonstrance. Russian mobilization was ordered the same day. (The Russian position toward the Balkan Slavic states is something like that of the United States toward Latin America under the Monroe doctrine; this government would not permit Mexico to be invaded by a European power.) Italy, a member of the Triple Alliance of Germany, France and Italy, declared that it had known nothing of Austrian intentions. The German foreign office admitted it had known the "scope" of the Austrian ultimatum, but had not approved the violent language. England at once began working strenuously for peace.

What peace efforts did England make?

It proposed to Germany, France and Italy that they unite with England in calling a European conference at London to settle the differences between Austria and Russia.

What were the replies?

Italy and France approved. Austria announced that it would not cease its war movements pending any conference, and Germany announced that as the conference was distasteful to its ally, Austria, it would not take part. That ended the conference plan.

What further efforts for peace were made.

On July 30 the kaiser asked the czar to cease mobilizing pending plans for mediation. The next day the czar replied, thanking the kaiser "from my heart for thy mediation, which leaves a gleam of hope." He promised that the troops should not be used pending negotiations, but in view of Austrian mobilization he could not discontinue Russian military preparations. The kaiser wired back that the only hope for peace was for Russia to "discontinue her military measure which threatens Germany and Austria." On August 1 the German government asked Austria to "continue to exchange views with St. Petersburg." But the same day Germany declared war against Russia.

How did France get in?

France is the ally of Russia, and Germany, expecting trouble in that quarter, began mobilizing on the French frontier. On August 1, France announced that the German mobilization would compel French mobilization. Germany at once demanded that France declare its intentions, and France replied that it must "consult its own interests." Then next Germany moved troops into the neutral coun-

tries of Luxemburg and Belgium, and scouting parties were reported across the French border. The next day Germany declared war on France.

What about Belgium?

Belgium has twice been declared neutral territory by a concert of European powers including Prussia. Its neutrality was not violated in the Franco-Prussian war. When the German troops moved across Belgium against France at the beginning of August, Belgium protested and began to fight. So August 4 Germany declared war on Belgium.

What was the interest of England?

England has had a friendly understanding—known under the French name of "entente," pronounced "antaant"—with Russia and France for several years. This was not a formal alliance, but merely bound the governments in an emergency to consult each other. It did not bring England into the present war. The immediate reason given was the violation of Belgian neutrality by Germany. But the real reason was deeper.

What was the real reason of England's fighting Germany?

The commercial rivalry of the two nations, particularly in colonial possessions, was a contributing factor. But the immediate reason was England's feeling that the crushing of France by Germany would lead to an extension of the German coast line on the North sea, and the presence just across the channel of a great and hostile military power, which would menace England's security. So August 4 England declared war on Germany and at about the same time the German government handed the British ambassador at Berlin his passports.

What is the position of Italy?

Italy is bound by its alliance with Germany and Austria to help those powers in a defensive war. Italy takes the ground that this is an offensive war by them, and therefore is seeking to remain neutral. But Italian interests clash with Austria's in the Balkan peninsula, and so Italian sympathy is with France, Russia and England.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 18.—With two United States senatorships and a governorship to be filled, the democratic primaries in Georgia tomorrow will constitute the hottest contested election in the history of the state. Senator Hoke Smith, whose term will expire next March, is a candidate for renomination. Opposed to him is former Governor Joseph M. Brown, who has long been the leader of the anti-Smith element among the Georgia democrats.

For the unexpired term of Senator A. O. Bacon there are four candidates—Governor John M. Slaton, Congressman Thomas W. Hardwick, former Attorney General Thomas S. Felder and John R. Cooper, a Bacon attorney. W. S. West, whom Governor Slaton appointed to sit in Senator Bacon's seat until a successor is elected in November, is not a candidate for the nomination.

For the governorship there is a genuine contest, with the winner much in doubt. The leading candidates are Judge Not S. Harris of Macon, Dr. L. G. Hardman of Commerce and J. Randolph Anderson of Savannah who is president of the state senate.

AN EPIDEMIC OF FINE CHICKEN GROWING

RAILROAD MEN RAISING BIRDS TO DISPLAY AT THE STATE FAIR

Albuquerque, Aug. 18.—An epidemic of chicken growing has broken out among the railroad men of the southwest; in fact it has been raging for some time past, although it appears to be more violent right now than ever before. Entries of birds for the New Mexico state fair poultry show, October 5 to 10, reveal the fact that of more than 175 entries of prize pens to date, better than half the entries are railroad men, chiefly in the train service of the southwestern roads.

John Roub, superintendent of the poultry department of the New Mexico fair, is a locomotive engineer. J. D. Notgrass, president of the New Mexico Poultry Growers association, is a veteran passenger conductor, while two of the three vice presidents of the association are in the train service of the Santa Fe. Entries by railroad men for the poultry show have come from El Paso, Lordsburg, Deming, Alamogordo, Clovis, Gallup, Winslow, Arizona, and practically all of the entries from Albuquerque, aside from those of the large poultry ranches, are by railroad men.

The New Mexico state fair poultry show during the past few years has come to take rank with the best of the large displays of the country. Last year entries were made, in the general competition from California to Illinois, one exhibit came from New York and several exhibits of an advertising nature were made from the lake states. Standard poultry journals gave the last year's exhibit credit with being one of the chief events in poultrydom in the United States.

This year cups, trophies, cash and special prizes have a total of more than \$2,000, which gives the display a rank equal to that of the California show, in money value. The poultry show is a distinct department, none of the \$4,000 appropriated for agricultural, horticultural and live stock exhibits by the fair commission going to that section. Its prizes are recruited entirely from voluntary contributions. Next to the prizes offered for the "better babies" contest which include everything from a nursing bottle to a bank account, the poultry prize list is the most valuable in the fair.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. Cassie Greenier desires publicly to thank those kind friends who assisted her at the time of the final illness and death of her son, Frederick Greenier. Those who contributed toward providing him so beautiful a casket and resting place especially are extended thanks by Mrs. Greenier.

"Potash and Perlmutter" is in its second year at the Cohan theater, New York.

DEATH COMES TO POPE PIUS X AS HE ENDEAVORS TO BESTOW BLESSING UPON HIS FRIENDS

His Last Words Were "All Things for Christ,"
His Beloved Motto.

ALL ITALY JOINS IN MOURNING PONTIFF'S DEMISE

Premier Authorizes All Civil Officials to Take Part in Funeral Ceremonies, if Invited to do so—Father Francis Wernz, Head of the Jesuit Order, Passes Away at Practically the Same Hour as the Head of the Church.

Rome, Aug. 20.—Pope Pius X is dead.

"Together in one; all things in Christ," the words which Pope Pius X adopted as his motto in an encyclical on August 10, 1903, six days after he had been elevated to the pontifical chair, were on his lips as he entered the valley of death.

The end, which came at 1:20 o'clock this morning, was peaceful. A few moments before he had been aroused from a state of semi-consciousness and he attempted to bestow a blessing on those gathered in the chamber, but his strength failed him. After a pause he murmured the scriptural text and did not speak again.

The death of the pontiff in the eightieth year of his life and the twelfth year of his pontificate, while long anticipated because of ailments incident to advanced age, nevertheless came as a shock even to those near him. For several days he had been suffering from gouty catarrh, but on Tuesday his physicians declared that the trouble was of no great importance, and yesterday morning reassuring reports concerning the patient were current.

The change came suddenly during the forenoon yesterday, and early in the afternoon those in attendance announced that death was imminent. Similar attacks had been resisted with the aid of the pope's will power, but depression over the clash of arms in Europe militated against another recovery.

At 10 o'clock last night the pontiff experienced an attack of coughing that greatly distressed him. He could not move in bed without assistance, and the struggle he made to breathe was painful to witness. As the supreme moment approached, the coughing ceased and the restlessness which the doctors had been unable to relieve disappeared. The features of the patient which had given evidence of his pain, resumed a normal expression except for the pallor, which increased.

The papal secretary of state, Cardinal Merry del Val; Cardinals Ferrata, Cagiano and Bisleti, the pope's two sisters, and physicians who were at the bedside recognized the calm

preceding death. Dr. Marchiafava, his hand on the pontiff's pulse, turned toward the papal secretary, who was kneeling, and shook his head. Cardinal Merry del Val understood and covered his face with his hands.

The two sisters and the pope's secretaries could not restrain their sobs and their voices seemed to bring back the pontiff from the state of coma into which he had lapsed. His eyes opened and his lips moved, and it was plain that he was making an effort to impart a final blessing. For a moment it seemed that dissolution had taken place and then the lips moved again.

"Together in one; all things in Christ," he whispered.

The physician bent over the bed, listening to a heart that was still. "It is all over," he said, and reverently kissed the pontiff's hand.

In turn the others did the same. Afterward they intoned prayers for the dead.

Cardinal de la Volpe, chamberlain of the church, from Imola, today was awaited. He will direct the Holy See temporarily and will conduct the traditional ceremony in which the pontiff is officially pronounced dead. In this ceremony the chamberlain lifts the covering from the face of the dead and with a silver hammer touches the forehead three times, saying each time:

"Giuseppi Sarto."

When there is no reply he announces: "The pope is really dead." It is expected that the conclave for the election of a pope will be held on September 3, after a delay to give time for the cardinals from several countries to arrive.

Premier Salandrie has sent notification of the death of the pope to the authorities throughout the kingdom, instructing them at the same time to take part in the funeral ceremonies if invited. For the first time since the fall of the temporal power, a pope has died without it being necessary for the Italian authorities to take any special precautions. When both Pius IX and Pope Leo passed away the government found it advisable to occupy St. Peter's square and

the principal thoroughfares leading to the vatican with troops, ready to intervene should occasion arise. In case of the death of Pope X on account of the hour of his death, such precautions were not necessary.

Father Francis Xavier Wernz, general of the Society of Jesus, also died in Rome this morning. Father Wernz was called "the black pope," a nickname used to indicate his power behind the throne. The late pontiff was generally known as "the white pope."

It is believed that the body of Pius X will be placed in a casket this afternoon and that the "lying in state" will be in the same throne room where so many thousands of people were admitted to the presence of the late pontiff.

The celebration of masses for the repose of the soul of Pope Pius began in the death chamber at 4 o'clock this morning. The body of the late pope reposed on a little iron bed with damask coverings. Beside the bed was a small image of the Virgin Mary.

Giuseppe Sarto, Pope Pius X, died in Rome at 20 minutes past 1 o'clock this morning at the age of 80 years. He had reigned as pope for 11 years. His last words imparted a blessing to those who stood at his bedside, and among his last earthly thoughts was deep sorrow over the present war in Europe.

The pope had been ill for four days of a bronchial affection, but up to yesterday morning no fatal outcome of his malady had been feared. He suffered a serious relapse yesterday afternoon, but rallied under stimulants, and with his doctors and his sisters at his side remained alive until the early hours of this morning. His death undoubtedly was induced in large measure by his great grief over the warfare now ravaging Europe, and his inability to bring peace to the warring nations. His last words were the famous motto of his reign:

"Together in one; all things in Christ."

This afternoon the body of the late pontiff was embalmed. The lying in state will take place in the throne room of the Vatican, where many thousands of persons were admitted to his presence when alive.

The question of a conclave to elect a successor is being discussed today. It probably will take place September 3.

All shops on St. Peter's square are closed today. Some of them have posted a notice as follows:

"We are closed on account of a worldwide bereavement."

A large crowd stood all through the afternoon before the doors of the Vatican.

The Osservatore Romano, in a special mourning edition, says:

"The sweet and angelic Pius X has closed his eyes, struck with horror by the terrible spectacle of the war."

The embalming was completed this afternoon. The expression of the face is serene and the lips are slightly parted in the semblance of a smile. The arms are crossed on the chest, the hands holding a small crucifix. Around the bier are four large lighted candles. Two members of the noble guard in uniform stand at the foot of the bed, while others are on duty in the antechamber.

President Sends Sympathy

Washington, Aug. 20.—Secretary Bryan today sent the following telegram to the vatican for President Wilson:

"The president desires me to express his sense of the great loss which the Christian world has sustained in the death of his holiness Pius X. By his pure and gentle and unaffected piety, and his broad and thoughtful sympathy with his fellow men, he adorned his exalted station and attracted to himself the affectionate regard of all who felt his world-wide influence."

BITTEN BY SNAKE

Santa Fe, Aug. 20.—The three-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Richards, at Hurley, Grant county was bitten by a rattlesnake and for a time her life was despaired of. But she is now out of danger. The snake fastened its fangs in the girl's right foot and it was with difficulty that the reptile's hold was released.

HICKEY IS PRESIDENT

Albuquerque, N. M., Aug. 20.—Before its adjournment yesterday afternoon the State Bar Association elected M. E. Hickey, an attorney of this place, president, and selected Albuquerque as the next meeting place. The following vice presidents were elected:

First district, F. C. Wilson, the retiring president; second district, J. A. Miller; third district, J. H. Paxten; fourth district, W. J. Lucas; fifth district, Tomlinson Ford; sixth district, F. W. Vellicott; seventh district, E. A. Tittman; eighth district, J. D. Cutlip. Mrs. Nellie C. Pierce was re-elected secretary and treasurer.

MEETING OF BANKERS

Butte, Mont., Aug. 20.—Representative bankers and business men from all parts of the state were present today at the opening of the annual meeting of the Montana Bankers' association. Business sessions and various features of entertainment will occupy the visiting bankers during the remainder of the week. Among the well known financiers scheduled to address the convention are Arthur Reynolds of Des Moines, president of the American Bankers' association, and Joseph Chapman, of Joliet, Ill.

SUPERINTENDENTS MEET

New York, Aug. 20.—Once a year the superintendents of the leading railroad systems of the United States and Canada come together to exchange views on the various problems of their business. The occasion is the annual meeting of the American association of Railroad superintendents. This year's meeting was opened at the Waldorf today and will be continued over tomorrow.

DISCUSS IMPORTANT PROBLEMS

Fort Worth, Tex., Aug. 20.—The financing of the farming and ranching interests of the country will be the leading subject of discussion by the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America when it meets here in annual convention week after next. The convention will be attended by 3,000 or more delegates representing the branches of the organization in 30 states. President Chas. S. Barrett of Georgia will preside.