

Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock-Raising
Farming - Mining

ESTABLISHED 1882

Thirty-Second Year

East Las Vegas, N. M., August 29, 1914.

Number 17

CENSORSHIP OF WAR NEWS IS STRICT

ENGLISH PEOPLE ARE KEPT IN
IGNORANCE REGARDING
CRUCIAL BATTLE

FAILS TO REPORT THE RESULT

BRITISH COMMANDER WIRES HIS
FORCE HAVE MET THE
GERMANS

LONDON IS HIGHLY EXCITED

FEARS FELT AS TO OUTCOME
OF TRUGGLE ON THE
FRENCH BORDER

New York, Aug. 28.—It was reported in shipping circles here today that six more British cruisers had been ordered to the Atlantic coast to blockade American ports against the escape of German merchant ships and to clear the north Atlantic of the enemy's warships. The British consul general here would neither confirm nor deny the report.

London, Aug. 28.—The Belgian foreign minister reports that the Belgian city of Louvain in the province of Brabant has been burned by the Germans. Louvain was evacuated by the Belgians August 21. It is situated 15 miles east of Brussels and had a population of about 50,000. It contained many notable buildings, including the Hotel De Ville, described as one of the most beautiful Gothic structures in the world. Brewing and distilling and the manufacture of tobacco, lace and starch were the principal industries.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Ambassador Page in London today informed the state department that the British censorship regulations provide that only messages passing between diplomatic missions and the government at Washing-

ton may go in cipher. All other cablegrams must be open.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Emperor Nicholas off Russia today acknowledged President Wilson's offer of mediation. All the warring European nations have now replied, but none has indicated more than the acknowledgment.

Rome (via London), Aug. 28.—The correspondent at Trieste, Austria, of the Messaggero, says: "A serious condition prevails at Pola, where the troops have been reduced to half rations. An entrenched camp is being constructed around Pola.

"The Austrian troops operating in the south have been ordered to remain on the defensive, as large numbers of troops have been taken from Bosnia and sent to Galicia to oppose the Russians, who are making alarming progress."

Berlin, Aug. 28 (by wireless to the Associated Press, via Sayville, L. I.).—Headquarters has issued an official report that the western enemy has everywhere been defeated and is in full retreat after nine days' fighting.

General Von Kluk, who defeated the English army at Maubeuge, renewed the attack today and threatened to surround it.

Generals Von Beulow and von Hausen completely defeated the Franco-Belgian forces, about eight corps, between the Sambre and Namur and the Meuse in several days' battle and are now pursuing them to the eastward of Maubeuge.

The attack on Maubeuge was opened by the Grand Duke Albrecht of Wurtemberg, who defeated and pursued the enemy across the Semois and the Meuse.

The German crown prince is advancing rapidly towards the Meuse and the crown prince of Bavaria has repulsed an attack from Nancy and the south.

General Von Heeringen continues the pursuit southward through the Vosges.

Four Belgian divisions attacking Tuesday and Wednesday from Antwerp have been repulsed, losing guns and many prisoners. The Belgian population generally participated in the fighting, necessitating severe repressive measures.

The corps of the last reserves have been called out for guard communications.

It is difficult to describe the fierce

exultation of all classes in Berlin over the news of the British reverses at Maubeuge, as announced officially from army headquarters today.

The German resentment against England for having "injected herself" into this conflict" and for calling in Japan, a yellow race, is so deep that news of the surrender of the British army on the continent will be received with more joy and satisfaction in Berlin than tidings of the fall of Paris.

It is reported here today that a portion of the British force is at present shut up in Maubeuge.

The British populace, inspired by the announcement from military headquarters that the "iron ring" is making its way around the French, British and Belgian forces from Cambrai to the Vosges, exhibits little concern regarding the situation on the eastern frontier of Germany.

London Is Pessimistic

London, Aug. 28.—The Chronicle, commenting today on "the war's progress," says:

"Since the great disaster which befell the allies in Belgium silence deeper than ever has been imposed by the censorship.

"From a message sent out 24 hours ago by the French embassy showing fighting on the line between Cambrai and Lecateau, it is apparent that the French have been driven back past their line of frontier fortresses to a point 20 miles behind that line.

"There is no longer any serious fortified obstacle between the German main advance and Paris. Under the circumstances it is not surprising that the French ministry has resigned and reconstructed itself as a committee of public safety.

"Meanwhile, as if a siege of Paris was now looming foremost in their minds, their first step has been to appoint a general in supreme command of Paris and its troops."

No News Reaches London

No news reached London today concerning the trend of events on any part of the battleline where fighting is in progress. Interest here is intense, for it is felt that engagements now going on must have a great influence on the fate of Paris. Silence also stills the progress of events in east Prussia and Galicia.

Russian Navy Active

Ten million Russian soldiers have been enrolled under the standard of Emperor Nicholas, according to staff officers of the Russian army, who have arrived here from St. Petersburg. At sea also Russia seems to be waking up. The sinking of the

navy is no longer bottled up in the Gulf of Finland, as has been reported.

British Wounded Brought Home

Virtually all the wounded men brought back to England from the front will be disembarked at the Southampton docks and from there sent to the various hospitals in the country. Nearly all the big London hospitals appear on the official list of hospitals which have made arrangements for the wounded men. In the London area there will be established also Queen Alexandra's warship, and four other military hospitals.

So far as possible the suggestion of Queen Mary that all wounded should be sent to hospitals in the local area of the patient is being adopted. For instance, a man from Kent will be sent to a Kentish hospital.

Substantial aid is being secured, in answer to Queen Alexandra's appeal for Red Cross funds by means of collection boxes taken out on the streets by women workers. One of the most successful of these workers is a little girl 8 years old, who, dressed as a Red Cross nurse, obtained two boxes full of coins on Bond street in two hours.

Tremendous Military Movements

Rotterdam, Aug. 28 (via London).—Absolutely no news of any sort regarding military operations between Germany and the forces of the allies has been permitted to come from Germany to Rotterdam during the last two days. It is known, however, that military operations on a tremendous scale are in progress and it is understood that the Germans are throwing themselves against the entire line of the allies with unprecedented fury.

Americans arriving here from points on the Rhine say that large numbers of wounded are being brought into that district.

Japanese Money Seized

London, Aug. 28.—A dispatch received here from Amsterdam says that the Telegraaf, a local newspaper, declares that the German exchequer has taken steps to seize all Japanese balances in German banks.

Kiao Chow Blockaded

The official information bureau says that the Japanese admiralty office announces that blockade of the coast of the German leased territory of Kiao Chow in China has been declared as commencing from 9 a. m. on August 27.

Washington Notified

Washington, Aug. 28.—The Japanese embassy here today was notified from Tokio of the blockade of Kiao Chow.

ENGLAND AFRAID OF GERMAN VICTORY

VON BERNSTORFF TELLS WHY
JAPAN ENTERED THE BIG
CONFLICT

MIKADO TO RULE THE PACIFIC

AMBASSADOR PREDICTS GREAT
BRITAIN WILL RUE HER
ACTION

SAYS THE KAISER WILL WIN

HIS CAUSE WILL TRIUMPH BE-
CAUSE IT HAS RIGHT BE-
HIND IT

New York, Aug. 24.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador to the United States, returned to his post today on the steamer Noordam and gave out one of the most authoritative interviews yet expressed here on Germany's attitude toward the war. Germany was bound to win in the end, he said; she was fighting because her cause was just. He predicted that Americans would come to regard the conflict in this light. Italy, he believed, would not permit herself to take sides against Germany.

"From the emperor to the lowest unskilled workman in the fatherland Germany is united to defend herself against the frivolous and unwarranted attack of jealous powers," said the ambassador. "The German people will fight to a finish and will be victorious in the end."

"At the outbreak of the war," he continued, "the English cut the cable to this neutral country for the sole purpose of preventing the truth from coming here. There was no excuse for that act, except the desire to deceive the people of the United States as to the true conditions of the war."

"The calling of the Japanese into a European quarrel shows one thing above all else. It is that England does not feel very safe. The Japanese will doubtless take Kiao Chow—sheer weight of numbers assures that. But by the end of the war Japan will have the supremacy of the Pacific—a thing she has striven for during many years. Japan took advantage of the situation to strike this blow for the sole purpose of acquiring this supremacy."

"When the true story of the assault on Liege is told, America will have a far different opinion than that gained from the colored accounts from Belgian, French and English sources. As a matter of fact, the troops under Von Emmich, which went to the assault of the strongly fortified posi-

tion, numbered only between 5,000 and 6,000, infantry and cavalry. The taking of Liege was one of the greatest military feats in modern times. Von Emmich was slightly wounded in the

leg during the attack, but did not relinquish command."

The ambassador denounced reports that the German crown prince had been wounded by an assassin in Berlin. Moreover, he added, the crown prince never had been wounded before Liege for the simple reason that he was not at Liege, but in command of the troops at the fortress at Metz.

Official Report of Victory

Washington, Aug. 24.—The German embassy today received the following message from the foreign office in Berlin:

"The army of the German crown prince has won a decisive victory northwest of Diedenhosen over five French army corps. The retreat of the southern French wing on Verdun has been cut off. The French troops were repulsed across the river Meuse in complete rout. The crown prince's army, giving chase, took many prisoners and it is declared the French troops are no longer able to face the terrific fire of the German infantry."

"Germany has been attacked and therefore has no responsibility for the war," Count von Bernstorff said.

"To the last man in the empire, we will defend our country. This war has no other object but the destruction of the German and the Austrian empires, and we believe we will be able to prove to all the world that this cannot be accomplished."

"The German people are as one man for the war. It is neither the emperor's war, nor a war for officers, as many have charged. It is a war of the German people."

"The women and children and the old men have uncomplainingly gone into the fields to gather the crops—glad to give what help they can to their country, and we have wonderful crops this year. Every man, woman and child old enough to know what war means has volunteered for some service. As an illustration there is a multimillionaire in Munich, who is today delivering mail from door to door. He volunteers to do a postman's work because the postman had to go to war."

MACKMEN CANNOT BE DRIVEN AWAY

THE ATHLETICS CONTINUE TO
HOLD THE LEADING
POSITION

New York, Aug. 24.—Fort Mack and its valiant defenders, the Athletics, are still holding out against the combined attack of the seven other regularly organized and handsomely uniformed American league teams. General McGillicuddy, commander of the fort, opines that his boys will be able to hold the works until October 7, on which date the hostilities will cease and the allies will lay aside their heavy siege bats until another war is declared in 1915.

As is usually the case in campaigns

of this sort the other American league generals do not agree with General McGillicuddy. The leaders of the allied forces call attention to what they consider the weakness of the defenders of Fort Mack—their lack of proficient sharpshooters, or in other words a capable pitching staff. This line of talk has been handed out by the allied forces since the beginning of the campaign last spring. "The Athletics have no pitchers" could be heard several times a day all along the circuit of activities. It was repeated so often that the Mackmen themselves began to wonder what sort of a pitching staff they had.

But the talk of their not having any real flingers has not affected the fighting spirit of the Athletics. Pitchers or no pitchers, the defenders of Fort Mack have kept right on fighting, defeating the enemy in almost daily skirmish and piling up enough victories to give them a commanding lead in the pennant struggle.

While it cannot be said that the Athletics have a copper-riveted cinch on the flag at the present time, it is hard to see where any other American league team can take it away from them. A few weeks ago General Carrigan and his Red Sox battalion were picked as the parties most likely to make a successful attack on Fort Mack. The Sox brigade made considerable noise in its mad rush to the front, but since their efforts were checked at the second trench their maneuvers have been somewhat of the "back-up" variety.

Some of the war correspondents figured that Field Marshal Griffith and his Washington troops were heavy enough to put the Athletics to rout and capture the Mackmen's stronghold, up there. With the great gunner Johnson on the firing line, ably backed by a corps of well trained athletes, it certainly looked like the foxy field marshal had the goods. Still, looking like the goods does not suffice in the matter of winning pennants. You have to deliver.

At other times during the present campaign the fans have watched the forced marches and resultant victories of Major Jennings and his fighting Tigers and of Colonel Callahan and his White Hosed warriors. Also have the fans lamped the broadsides fired at Fort Mack by the gallant crew of St. Louis collegians under the command of Rear Adimadl, chief of the Mississippi clam division.

In fact, all of the contenders in the American league pennant war, with the exception of the Nap Zouaves and the "Seventh" Highlanders, have at different times displayed rare fighting ability.

The Naps and the Highlanders, forming the rear guard, have been of little help to the allied forces in the assaults on Fort Mack. Since early in the campaign the rear guard has been so far in the rear that communication has been cut off. Deep regret is felt in New York and Cleveland over the sad plight of the gallant Zouaves and brave Kilties. It has been rumored that some one in sympathy with the Mack cause turned the hose on the rear guard's ammunition before hostilities opened last spring.

In summing up the situation, experts on pennant warfare are of the opinion that the allied forces of the

American league are doomed to defeat. The experters declare that old Fort Mack can withstand any kind of an old shot the allies can deliver and that the Athletics will carry the day, and also carry a hunk of world's series money. The chatter of the experters certainly listens good at the present time.

General McGillicuddy has under his command what is technically known in pennant warfare as some ball team. Among the general's classy fighters are: E. Collins, chief of the board of strategy, "Home Run" Baker, "Hot Stuff" McInnis and J. Barry, of the heavy artillery division; Murphy, Gldring and Strunk, patrolling the outposts; Lapp and Schang, supervisors of sharpshooting, and first class gunners Plank, Bender, Shawkey, Bressles, Pennock, Wyckoff and Bush.

SWISS LOAN APPROVED

London, Aug. 24.—The correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company at Rome says a message has been received there from Berne, Switzerland, saying that the Washington government has informed Switzerland that there is no reason why a Swiss loan should not be floated in the United States. This answer is in reply to a query from Switzerland regarding the proposal of a loan.

PLENTY OF TIMBER

According to statistics just issued by the United States forest service there is in the national forests of Arizona an aggregate of 19 billion feet of merchantable saw logs and in New Mexico 15 billion feet. On this basis it is estimated that an annual production forever of 200 million feet board measure is assured so long as the timber can be protected from forest fires. At present the total annual cut under free use, local sales and general markets amounts to slightly over 83 million feet. It is clear that the annual cut in Arizona and New Mexico can be more than doubled without endangering the productivity of the national forests of these states.

MASS FOR THE POPE

Santa Fe, Aug. 24.—A pastoral letter sent out yesterday morning by Archbishop J. B. Pitaval to every parish in the archbishopric provides for the celebration of solemn requiem mass in every Catholic church in the arch-diocese on Tuesday morning for Pope Pius X. The cathedral at Santa Fe was partially draped in black yesterday. The pillars at the entrance were wrapped in black and garlands in black hid the lofty ceilings of the interior. The celebration of solemn requiem mass on Tuesday morning will crowd the great church with those who will thus manifest their love and esteem for the dead pontiff.

TWO BAD FIRES

Santa Fe, Aug. 24.—Insurance underwriters report two bad fires last week. One at Clayton destroyed the store of M. Herzstern, inflicting damage of \$90,000 with \$60,000 insurance. The other at Portales destroyed two buildings on Main street, one the property of Captain T. J. Molinari, and the other of George Slaughter of Roswell. The former will be immediately rebuilt, replacing the frame structure with a brick business block.

LONG URGES THE GOVERNMENT TO HURRY

POSTMASTER SAYS FEDERAL
BUILDING IS BADLY
NEEDED HERE

WANTS AN EXCEPTION MADE

THINKS SITUATION DEMANDS
THAT WORK PRECEDE THAT
IN OTHER TOWNS

MAIL HANDLING IS CONFUSED

ESTABLISHMENT OF BUT ONE
POSTOFFICE IS A NEC-
CESSITY

Postmaster E. V. Long, in an effort to hurry the preliminary measures in connection with the erection of the federal building for Las Vegas, has addressed an open letter to the postmaster general at Washington calling his attention to the great lapse of time that has intervened since the appropriation of \$125,000 was made by congress for the purpose, and some of the complexities of the postal service in the sister communities that are two only in name, but distinctly one in interests.

There has been a hint that, in view of the peculiar circumstances, the construction of the new building here would be made an exception, but up to the present time it does not seem that any definite steps have been taken by the department to hasten the work, and it is with this in mind that the postmaster has started the present movement.

Here are some of the facts that make the situation unique. Because maps in general show only a city named Las Vegas and because it is known to very few in the country at large that there are two municipalities separated only by the Gallinas river, fully 700 letters daily are received at the Las Vegas postoffice which are intended for East Las Vegas people. It has been necessary for firms in the city to imprint on their commercial stationery, usually with a rubber stamp to give it additional emphasis, "Address East Las Vegas." The statute which requires that there shall be a postoffice at every county seat, and which was the motive for separating the two offices some years ago after they had been united, has been set aside by the bill making the appropriation.

There have been many cases of actual financial loss because of the delays accompanying the missending of letters. A single instance is that of a fuel dealer who was out \$300 because the letter containing the order went to the wrong office first and did not reach him for 12 hours after schedule.

Postmaster Long says that he has taken up the fight to win, and if the

business men of the city will back him the issue can be forced to a speedy termination. That Las Vegas needs a federal building and a united mail service is known to the officials at Washington, he says, but how badly the change is needed can be emphasized only by the concerted action of the business firms of both communities. The letter follows:

"East Las Vegas, N. M.
Honorable Postmaster General,
"Washington, D. C.,

"Dear Sir:

"At the urgent solicitation of the business men of this city and the town of Las Vegas I am writing you to urge that early action be taken for a definite selection for a site for the federal building to be erected here for postoffice service, and for work to begin at the earliest possible time. I am sure if the department and the authorities entrusted with this work could fully understand the great inconvenience that our people generally, and the business men especially, are suffering for want of this building, its location and construction would be made an exception and would justify a departure from the usual routine of business. A consideration of the actual facts must appeal to the department for early action.

"We have here two regularly organized municipal corporations, one the town of Las Vegas, immediately adjoining the Gallinas river on the west and extending westward from the river; the other the city of Las Vegas, immediately adjoining the same river on the east and extending eastward, with bridges across the river connecting the two municipalities, thus making in fact a single population of about 10,000 people, but divided into separate municipalities. There is a postoffice west of the river named Las Vegas. The postoffices are about half a mile apart. On railroad and other maps of the country both town and city are designated by the name Las Vegas.

"The mail for East Las Vegas is largely in excess of that for Las Vegas. Native and Mexican population constitute more than three-fourths of the population, not a twelfth part on the East side.

"Mail for business men and institutions of East Las Vegas should be so addressed, but as a matter of actual practice, owing to the fact that the name Las Vegas appears on most maps, letters, newspapers and parcels are addressed Las Vegas, overlooking the fact that the name of the postoffice is different from that of the city; so a large number of business and social letters which should be addressed East Las Vegas go to the postoffice at Las Vegas, a half mile distant from the place intended.

"There is no carrier service at Las Vegas, and in the usual course of business inhabitants of East Las Vegas are compelled to make daily trips over the half mile intervening between the two postoffices to make sure of their mail, or to rely on the exchange of mail between the two offices, which cannot, even with the utmost care, be done with any certainty. An effort is being made to that end, but it leads to continual confusion. These misdirections by addressors are so frequent that the people on the East side, especially business men, are continually at great

inconvenience. The same is true, only in a less degree, of those living on the West side, as letters intended for Las Vegas are frequently addressed to East Las Vegas.

"Recently I caused a count to be kept at this office of the letters directed to Las Vegas and returned here for delivery. The average of letters was by actual count over 700 daily, and in newspapers and parcels a very large number. This average will continue for the year daily and at holiday seasons in increased numbers.

"The foregoing gives a slight idea of the great confusion, delay and embarrassment, both in social and business affairs, that is daily arising as the result of these unfortunate conditions. They emphasize most clearly the necessity for early action to remedy the situation.

"A long time ago the people of the two communities agreed the necessary thing was the erection of a federal building for postoffice and other public uses at a place reasonably convenient for both sides of the river. To that end steps were taken and an appropriation was secured for the construction of a federal building. In February, 1914, Mr. J. H. Fleming, a federal site inspector from the department, came to select and determine definitely the location, that title to the property selected might be secured and work begun. To this date nothing further seems to have been done. The entire population of about 10,000 people are impatient and restless at delay. They note that at Albuquerque and Roswell, where such a building is not so much needed, one has been erected for each city. Our merchants, banks and business men especially have long been annoyed and discommoded by our anomalous conditions, which can be relieved only by the early construction of the federal building. Upon the necessity of immediate action our people are a unit, and anxious. Our situation constitutes such an extreme exception to usual conditions that they feel that action for their relief should be taken at the first possible moment.

"The people of the West side are anxious for the carrier service they will get by the new building and the consolidation of the two offices.

"Very respectfully,

"(Signed) E. V. LONG, P. M."

HERNANDEZ LIKELY TO GET THE NOMINATION

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN
SANTA FE IS SLOW IN ORGAN-
IZING

Santa Fe, N. M., Aug. 24.—A bitter controversy from Bernalillo county, which sends contesting delegations, is the feature of the state republican convention which is expected to convene late this afternoon and which will this evening likely nominate B. C. Hernandez of Rio Arriba county for congressman and Hugh H. Williams to succeed himself as state corporation commissioner. The day has been occupied with the hearing of evidence in the contest case from Bernalillo county and another from Quay county, before the state central committee.

W. H. Andrews and Elfege Baca, rival candidates for the congressional nomination, each claim the Bernalillo county delegation. United States Senator T. B. Catron will probably be selected as temporary chairman with R. C. Ely of Deming as permanent chairman.

MONEY FOR NEEDY AMERICANS COMES

THOSE STRANDED IN BERLIN
WILL HAVE AN OPPORTUN-
ITY TO LEAVE

Berlin, Aug. 24.—(via Copenhagen and London)—Henry S. Breckenridge, assistant secretary of war at Washington, and ten officers from the American cruiser Tennessee, arrived in Berlin Sunday morning by special train from Holland. They brought gold coin sent by the American government for the succor of needy Americans in Germany.

Cook Nearly Lynched

London, Aug. 24.—A party of Americans composed of Mrs. Barclay Warburton, her son and her daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Diston of Philadelphia; and Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Barclie of New York, who have arrived here from Carlsbad, Austria, managed to bring with them through Germany two French maids, a Belgian maid and an English valet. These four servants came through the country of their enemy under the protection of the stars and stripes.

Shortly after war was declared a French cook in a Carlsbad hotel started a disturbance by insulting a German chauffeur. Mr. Warburton says a mob numbering 3,000 persons chased the cook and beat him severely. The police saved him from being lynched.

Americans Must be Reasonable

Ambassador Herrick spent today at the foreign office arranging for special trains from Switzerland to Paris and then from Paris to Havre to facilitate the movement of Americans to the coast. He has sent to various American consuls in Switzerland, the following telegram in part:

"Arrangements have been made for 1,000 passengers to leave Geneva Wednesday, August 26; for 1,000 more on Thursday; for 500 on Friday and 500 more on Saturday.

"These passengers must be made to understand that France is at war and Paris is under military law. Hence they must choose cheerfully to do their part and must agree to go to designated hotels in Paris and to sail by designated ships from Havre, all of which will be regular vessels of the French trans-Atlantic line. Accommodations on these steamers will be assigned by an embassy committee and they must be accepted, even if passengers are less comfortable and more crowded than in times of peace.

MESSAGES IN ENGLISH

New York, Aug. 25.—The Western Union Telegraph company announced today that messages may now be written in English as well as in French.

JAPANESE ANNOUNCE THEY WILL BEGIN BOMBARDMENT OF TSING TAU, CHINA, WITHIN 24 HOURS

American Consul Refuses to Leave his Post of Duty, Though Warned.

Tsing Tau, Aug. 27.—Vice Admiral Hadakichi Kato, from his flagship, the battleship Suwo, sent a wireless message to Governor Meyer Waldeck this morning declaring a blockade of the leased territory at Kiao Chow. Later the Japanese warships appeared outside the harbor and shelled a small island off the coast, which was occupied by the Germans.

American Consul Stays

The German governor notified William S. Peck, American consul at Kiao Chow, that he had 24 hours to leave if he desired. Mr. Peck, however, elected to remain.

Fair Warning Given Shipping

Peking, China, Aug. 27.—In his wireless message notifying the German governor of Kiao Chow of the Japanese blockade of Tsing Tau, Vice Admiral Kato said he would grant neutral shipping 24 hours in which to leave the harbor and the same period for non-combatants to leave the town. The blockading fleet is the Japanese second squadron.

The Japanese legation has asked this government to remove the Chinese troops from the 50 kilometer zone (they are extending about 30 miles around Kiao Chow). In order to preclude the possibility of disagreement.

Chinese Favor Germans

Both the Japanese legation and the Chinese foreign office are denying sensational newspaper statements, some of them emanating from the press of Japan, to the effect that the newly arrived Japanese minister, Eki Hioki, brought from Tokio demands that would make China a suzeraine state. Such statements, supported by reports of America's suspicions of Japan, are exciting intense feeling among the Chinese, whose sympathy appears to be entirely with the Germans.

America Told of Breach

Washington, Aug. 27.—Ambassador Dumba of Austria today formally notified the United States that diplomatic relations between Austria and Japan had been severed, but made no reference to any declaration of war.

Will Stay in the Pacific

Viscount Chinda, the Japanese ambassador, today issued this statement:

"Nothing is more absurd than the report of a London telegram appearing in the papers today intimating that Japan's answer to the Austrian declaration of war will be the dispatch of a squadron to the Adriatic. The terms of the Anglo-Japanese alliance contains nothing which will obligate Japan to go that far, nor is

there any interest or inducement for Japan to embroil herself in this European war in Europe itself."

Austrian Ambassador Recalled

Tokio, Aug. 27.—The Austrian ambassador, Baron Muller de Szentgyorgy, has been recalled.

Tokio Is Surprised

The news of the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary on the Japanese, following the official announcement of the disarming of the Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth in the port of Tsing Tau, caused surprise in Tokio. It had been hoped here that Austria-Hungary, having but small interests in the far east, would not force a breach of relations with Japan, especially as Austria-Hungary always has been regarded as friendly to Japan. Baron Mueller de Szeugyorgy, the Austrian ambassador, and the members of his staff always have been popular here.

The censoring of news from China is most effective. It is believed here, however, that Japan has not yet

FACE FULL OF PIMPLES AND SPOTS

Would Pain, Itched and Burned.
Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment.
In Two Months Was Well.

4240 So. California Ave., Chicago, Ill.—

"About a year ago my face was full of pimples and red spots. To sleep one night without itching was almost impossible. Some of the pimples would get big and red and if I touched them they would pain, while others would get white heads on them and when they broke open some matter came out. They would burn and itch and I scratched them so that sometimes they would break and bleed. That always caused them to be worse.

"I bought all kinds of salves and creams and I found out that they did me no good. I noticed the Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertisement and I sent for a free sample. I started to use them that night. I went to the drug store and bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and some Cuticura Ointment and I found the pimples were drying out. In two months I was well." (Signed) Chas. J. Peck, May 7, 1914.



Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment have proved most valuable for the treatment of dandruff, itching, irritated scalps with dry, thin and falling hair, irritations and chafings of infancy and for all purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery as well as for pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness of the face and hands. Cuticura Soap 25c. and Cuticura Ointment 50c. are sold by druggists throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

landed troops at Kiao Chow, the German leased territory in China, against which she has begun military operations. There is reason to believe that the Japanese navy is carefully sweeping the waters around Kiao Chow for mines, which, it is known, have been submerged recently in large numbers.

China Is Satisfied.

Assurances have been received here from Peking that President Yuan Shi-Kai and his government are amply satisfied with Japan's plans concerning the future safeguarding of Chinese and British interests and the maintenance of the commercial status quo and her promise of assistance to prevent Chinese revolutionists from seizing this occasion to create disorder.

The feeling prevails here that the Japanese authorities will be able to control the principal revolutionary leaders opposed to the president of China. Dr. Sun Yet-Sen, who is at present living at Tokio, is the best known of these leaders. He is credited with saying that he is satisfied to await the outcome of the present situation. He does not believe that an outbreak at the present time would be of assistance to the real China.

Reports from Vienna yesterday, stated that it had been announced there that the Austrian government on Tuesday had handed pass ports to the Japanese ambassador. Other reports from the Austrian capital stated that Austria considered herself at war with Japan because of the latter country's declaration of war against Germany, Austria's ally.

CARROON'S TALK IS FULL OF TRUTH

LAS VEGAS TEACHER INTERESTS
A LARGE AUDIENCE IN
SANTA FE

Santa Fe, Aug. 27.—The quickest cure for the grouch is a face massage, declared Dean Frank Carroon to the summer school today. It was a lecture of inimitable charm that the speaker gave as he bared the innermost workings of the emotions in man. He differentiated man from beast by declaring that man looks before and after, engages in the psychological process of introspection, while animals do not. He demonstrated how getting into tight places develops the intelligence, and declared that the best thing we can wish our friends is not ease and peace of mind, but lots of trouble, for it is trouble that develops the best of character. He warned against the fatalism of the east, which if it becomes general in the west will destroy whatever is good in American civilization.

Dean Carroon's apt quotations from the great writers, his elucidation of the canny insight of poets who often in a few words tell what it takes scientists centuries to prove, were especially full. He insisted that man is a free agent, that the will is free and that man, by fixing his attention,

may do what he desires; that he can say successfully to every temptation, "Get thee behind me, Satan."

Professor F. A. Jones, president of the School of Mines at Socorro, described interestingly the geology of the Santa Fe range. He illustrated with a chart the geological column for New Mexico. While Santa Fe is ancient historically it is built on a very recent deposit geologically speaking. Professor Jones fixed the age of man on earth at 125,000 years at least and very probably much older. He showed that the mineralization in the Santa Fe range, much older than that in Grant county, an important fact to the prospector. He described the origin of coal beds in this vicinity and gave many other interesting points on local geology, that makes the school look forward with great interest to his lecture tomorrow on the momentous question, "Has Gold Production Reached the Maximum?"

THE REDLIGHT'S DOOM IS SEALED

ALBUQUERQUE COUNCIL VOTES
TO SUPPRESS RESTRICTED
DISTRICT

Albuquerque, Aug. 28.—Mayor Boatright's favorite indoor sport of "putting it up to the council" on the redlight question has been taken from him. The council last night passed an anti-redlight ordinance that, although short, is full of teeth. To check further vaccination and political maneuvering by the mayor, who has allowed the redlight district to run on and excused his inactivity by insisting that opposition in the council refused to give him needed legislation, the ordinance went over the mayor's head and directly instructed Chief of Police Thomas McMillin to close up the disorderly houses.

The ordinance goes into effect October 1. It is sweeping and decrees that general reputation is sufficient to establish the character of a disorderly house. The penalty is a fine of from \$10 to \$50 or imprisonment up to 60 days, or both.

The ordinance carries a declaration that promises the chief of police a sufficient number of officers to enforce the law.

Councilman James A. Skinner, chairman of the ordinance committee, introduced the measure. On Councilman Skinner's motion it was passed under a suspension of rules by unanimous vote.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE

Santa Fe, Aug. 27.—Corporation Commissioner M. S. Groves and Rate Clerk B. F. Seggerson left today for a conference of western corporation commissioners at Denver to discuss the effect of the so-called intermountain rate decision and what legislation is needed to counteract some of the far reaching effects of this decision, which seems to circumscribe to a large extent the power of the states in fixing rates.

WAR WILL BRING SOUTH AMERICAN PROSPERITY HERE TRADE IS LARGE

MR. CONNELL OF THE SANTA FE THINKS 1915 WILL BE BIG YEAR

"We do not anticipate that the European war will in any way affect the two expositions to be held in California, at San Francisco and San Diego in 1915," said J. M. Connell, general passenger agent of the Santa Fe, yesterday. "On the contrary, it looks as if our passenger traffic to California will be better than ever this season because Americans who go abroad every year will be forced to seek places of amusement in their own land. The tide of this travel will automatically set for California, which in climate and attractions bears considerable resemblance to the French and Italian Riviera.

"A telegram just received from C. C. Moore, president of the Panama-Pacific Exposition company, positively states that the exposition will open on schedule time, February 20, 1915, and that it will be fully completed by that time.

"Various nations of North and South America have already asked for increases in exhibit space and domestic participation will probably be increased through war, as there is a general belief that a larger market for American manufacturers will be created in South America and the Orient. The expositions will afford a golden opportunity for the display of these goods.

"Already 275 congresses and conventions have been scheduled for San Francisco during 1915 and positive dates have been assigned from February 17 to November 15.

"Our plans to handle this traffic are extensive and in addition to \$2,000,000 worth of new equipment now being delivered, embrace the carrying out of many improvements at Grand Canyon," Mr. Connell continued. "New rest houses and lookouts are in course of construction about the rim of the canyon, notably at the head of Hermit and Bright Angel trails. An addition to Bright Angel camp, one of the canyon hotels, is being built and many new rim trails are to be opened up."

Mr. Connell also pointed out the advantages which this country would derive from increased travel within its borders.

"It means," he said, "that all of the American dollars which annually go into the coffers of the English, French, German and Italian hotel and resort keepers, will this year be spent in America—one of the many things which spell prosperity for the United States at this time."

NEW NOTARIES NAMED

Santa Fe, Aug. 28—Governor McDonald today appointed Arthur C. Silver of Albuquerque; R. V. Ware of the state college; and Byron M. Holtz of Tierra, Grant county, notaries public.

UNITED STATES SHIPS LOTS OF MERCHANDISE BEYOND THE EQUATOR

Washington, Aug. 28—Trade of the United States with other nations in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, aggregated \$1,303,000,000 constituting 30 per cent of entire commerce handled by domestic ports. Of this large New World commerce, 956 million was with North America.

Our imports from North American countries, valued at 447 million dollars in the fiscal year were from chiefly Canada, Cuba, Mexico, the Central American States and the British West Indies. Our exports to North American countries, 529 million dollars in value, were chiefly to Canada, 345 million to Cuba and Central America and Mexico about 38 million each. The United States supplies a larger proportion of the leading countries of North America than any other nation and in the case of Canada, Central America and Cuba, more than all other ports of the world combined.

Of our 223 million dollars' worth of imports from South America, nearly one half were from Brazil, about 20 per cent from Argentina and the remainder from Chile, Columbia, Venezuela and Peru. Nearly one fourth of our total exports of 125 million dollars' value to South America went to Brazil and over one third to Argentina. In sharp contrast with the high position of the United States in the North American markets is its low rank among the nations selling goods in South America where, in the case of such important countries as Argentina, Brazil and Chile only about 15 per cent of the imports were from this country.

The relative small contributions of American manufacturers and exporters to the requirements of South American markets draws attention to a recent publication of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, department of commerce, entitled—"South America as an Export Field" special agents series No. 881 and sold by the public printer at the nominal price of 25 cents. In that publication, Commercial Agent Otto Wilson outlines the conditions necessary for the successful sale of goods, the lines of manufactures required in South America and the standing of the leading nations as contributors to those requirements. It is pointed out for example, that Argentina imports large quantities of manufactures of the kind produced in the United States, but that the United Kingdom and Germany supply more of them as a whole, than this country, while France sells them five times as many automobiles, Germany 20 times as many iron beams, three times as many cotton goods, and England 25 times as much coal and twice as much machinery in that market as United

States. This disparity in favor of European countries extends to many other articles and practically all the countries of South America each of which is interestingly discussed in the monograph named.

A mere enumeration of the principal articles imported by Brazil will serve to illustrate the opportunities which await American exporters in that and other South American fields. Arms and ammunition, cars, automobiles, cotton goods, pharmaceutical preparations, electrical apparatus, cutlery, machinery leather, printing paper, perfumeries, tin plate, soap, and wearing apparel, all of which are bought in large quantities and in practically every case are obtained more largely from England, Germany and France than from the United States. The government's "Daily Counselor and Trade Reports" are also present in cable dispatches from South America which indicate the special needs of these markets owing to the supplies from Europe being cut off.

MAN CAN ATTAIN WHAT HE TRIES TO ATTAIN

THIS IS THE OPINION OF FRANK CARROON, TOLD TO STUDENTS

Santa Fe, Aug. 28.—Man can see what he wishes to see, he can do what he wishes to do and be what he wishes to be, was the dictum of Dean Frank Carroon in his lecture to the summer school yesterday. By proving that the emotions are the result of physiological action and reactions he demonstrated that every one can absolutely control his emotions. It was a practical application of the scientific lessons of psychol-

ogy. Mr. Carroon emphasized that a person who has lost control of his emotions has lost his usefulness as far as the world is concerned and that the woman or girl whose attitude is one of self-pity is without a future.

Art in the Making

The oldest sculptured figure in the world was depicted on the screen when Dr. Clay spoke of the art of Babylon and Assyria. Perhaps none of his hearers had ere this realized that the art of five thousand years as developed on the banks of Euphrates in some respects excelled that of Greece. Two thousand years before Athens attained its glory the Babylonians produced as exquisite sculptures as adorned Athens. When one remembers that just about as many years have elapsed since Athens declined, one gasps at the long lapse of time since the Babylonians attained artistic triumphs that are not overshadowed at this day.

A Financial Warning

Professor Fayette A. Jones, president of the school of mines, voiced a solemn warning to financiers and bankers as he called attention to the fact that the production of gold had reached its maximum and that there must soon be a financial readjustment that will displace gold as a standard of value. No doubt he made holders of gilt edge bonds and securities feel rather uneasy when he declared their inevitable decline in value as measured by gold, but he held out no hope to those who feel the increase in price on staple commodities. A large chart demonstrated the fluctuations in the production of gold and the portion that the United States had played in it. The discovery of the cyanidization process for a time enormously increased the production of gold but it is inevitable that another quarter of a century will see a great decline. The speaker pointed out how each considerable decline in gold production had been foreshadowed by a panic and he left the impression that just such a panic is inevitable in the near future.

Weak, Inactive Kidneys Cause Much Trouble



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

RED CROSS DRUG CO

O. G. SCHAEFER

"NO MATTER WHAT FRANCE'S FATE MAY BE, WE MUST STICK TOGETHER AND OVERTHROW THE GERMANS," ENGLAND TELLS THE RUSSIANS

Berlin, Aug. 25 (by wireless to the Associated Press, by way of Nauen, Germany, and Sayville, L. I.)—An official announcement made public here today says that the city of Namur and five of its fortresses have been captured by the Germans. The bombardment of the four other forts continues and their fall seems imminent.

London, Aug. 25.—In a dispatch from Antwerp the correspondent of the Exchange Telegram company says that German troops had attacked Malines and in the fight which lasted four hours were driven out by the Belgians. The Belgians pursued the Germans in the direction of Vilvorde.

Basel, Switzerland, Aug. 25.—News has reached here that a French force of Turcos, Zouaves and Senagaleze, during the fighting in upper Alsace, entered and almost destroyed the towns of Flachslanden, Jagsdorf and Lanzer, Brunnstatt, Heiweiler and Morschweiler. Wounded French soldiers who have crossed the Swiss frontier and are interned here, speak very highly of the bravery of the German troops.

Paris, Aug. 25.—The Journal this afternoon says it has obtained from an authoritative source the news that in a battle fought yesterday an uncle of Emperor William, commanding the imperial guard, was killed.

Nish, Servia, Aug. 25 (via London).—Servian troops reoccupied Sabac (Sshabats) at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, August 24, according to an official announcement made today. The Austrians have been thrown back on the other bank of the river Save and every bit of Servian territory has now been cleared of the enemy. The retreating Austrians devastated Servian villages and massacred the inhabitants. Sabac is on the river Save, 27 miles west of Belgrade.

London, Aug. 24, 3:52 p. m.—The official war information bureau says: "It is announced that Namur has fallen."

The above dispatch, as indicated, was filed in London at 3:52 o'clock Monday afternoon and received in New York at 6:15 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning. Its transmission was probably delayed by the censor.

The fortifications of Namur and Liege formed the finest examples of the work of the famous Belgian military engineer, General Henri Alexis Brialmont. The forts are nine in number. All are protected by hard-

ened steel domes. The artillery, consisting of modern heavy disappearing guns, is very powerful.

Beyond the bare statement made late yesterday afternoon that it was announced that Namur had fallen, the official war information bureau has issued nothing on the subject.

Namur, the Belgian fortress, has fallen into German hands, according to the official press bureau in London. Details of the fighting were not given. English newspapers regard the fall as inexplicable.

Berlin dispatches say five of the forts of Namur and the city itself have fallen, and the capture of remaining four forts is imminent.

A reverse to the forces of the allies is generally admitted by the English and French newspapers, which say today: "News is decidedly bad." While plainly expressing chagrin at the failure of their forces they declare the retrograde movement toward the line of strong defensive works near the frontier has been carried out in good order.

It is assumed that the allies are falling back on their first line of defensive works, running from Maubeuge in a southeasterly direction by way of Hirzon, Mezieres, Verdun, Montmedy, St. Mihiel, Toul and Epinal, all of which are strong fortresses and are interspersed with smaller works such as Ayèville, Genicourt, Troyon, Les Paroches, Pianville, Gironville and Jovy-Sous-Les-Cotes. Behind these lies another strong line of fortifications from St. Quentin in the north through Loan and Reims to the great entrenched camp at Chalons.

The English newspapers declare that both the English and Russians are determined to "fight to a finish," whatever the outlook may be at present. They say the possession of Namur was vital for Germany and that it "was a fine stroke for the Germans to have rushed the place under the eyes of the allied armies."

In other parts of Belgium fighting is still in progress and a report from Ostend says 30,000 Germans have attacked Malines, 13 miles from Antwerp. Charleroi has also been the scene of hot fighting, this time between the French and German troops, and a fresh encounter is believed to have begun there today.

Twenty-five thousand Germans have been surrounded between Courtrai and Anzeghem, according to an Ostend dispatch to the London Daily Express.

Brussels has been left by the main body of German troops, who have proceeded on their way to the front.

Russian reports relate the advance of the Russian army in eastern Prussia. Russian officers, however, caution against feeling too great elation over the preliminary successes, pointing out that the German territory about the Vistula is strongly fortified along the line of the Russian forward march.

Newspaper dispatches assert that the Austrian fortified port of Cattaro Dalmatia has been destroyed by the allied fleets.

Dispatches from the Servian provisional capital Nish record the victorious offensive movement of the Servians and Montenegrins against the Austrians, who are said to have suffered severely.

A Swiss business man reports the garrison of Strassburg to have sustained an appalling total of casualties at Schirmeck, where 5,500 Germans went into the engagement and only 1,800 returned.

A German dirigible balloon which had flown over Antwerp yesterday was brought down by the Belgian artillery today and 15 of the occupants taken prisoners, according to a newspaper dispatch. Another telegram says bombs dropped from the balloon caused several deaths and one of the missiles struck a hospital, which, however, was occupied only by the medical and nursing staffs.

A wireless dispatch from the foreign office in Berlin to the German embassy at Washington records a severe defeat of the French troops by the Germans in a battle which raged August 17 to 21, and in the course of which more than 150 field guns and 10,000 prisoners were captured. It says Luneville was taken by the Germans and that the army of General Joffre, the French commander in chief, was broken up, making probable a concentric advance of all the German army towards Paris. A wireless dispatch adds that the Duke of Wurtemberg's army, marching through Belgium, had completely crushed the advancing French army and captured many guns, flags and prisoners, among whom were several generals, while another German command defeated an English cavalry brigade to the west of the river Meuse.

"We Must Stick Together"

The Chronicle editorially says:

"The news today is decidedly bad.

If the allies' losses have been heavy, we may yet see before long the Germans march on Paris. We do not imagine Namur was taken by a rush.

"The blunt fact remains that in a

really first class battle the French troops occupying a secluded position of singular strength were driven out by the Germans after not more than two days' fighting. This speaks volumes for the power of the German attack.

"England and Russia must stubbornly resolve that come what may to France, they will never surrender to Germany but will stick to her as they stuck to Napoleon, until they pull her down. As long as we hold the sea we can not ourselves be vitally struck."

The Times military expert says it is too early to say that the line of the Meuse south of Mezieres must be abandoned, but the outlook is not favorable and the development of the situation in the next few days will be watched with anxiety. He continues:

"There is certainly some feeling among the Belgians that they have been inadequately supported by the allies and that they have borne the whole brunt of the war in the north, but we cannot believe the Belgians did less than their duty and we expect to hear that they were attacked by overpowering numbers.

"The possession of Namur was vital for Germany, and it was a fine stroke for the Germans to have rushed the place under the eyes of the allied armies. We still hope and believe that our counter offensive move in the north is only postponed and not abandoned."

The expert says that it is essential for Germany to deal a paralyzing blow in this quarter in order to gain time to detach troops to resist the Russian attack on the Prussian frontier.

Germans Move Forward

Paris, Aug. 25.—The following official announcement was made here today:

"The German offensive movement in the north, which was stopped yesterday, appears today to have been resumed. The enemy, however, is being held back by a French army acting in conjunction with an English army and a Belgian army.

"The armies of the allies surprised the enemy and drove back their advance detachments. The allies have gone beyond Malines. The Belgian army came from Antwerp."

"In Lorraine, after the counter attacks of yesterday the right of the French forces withdrew to the river Mortagne which is a continuation of the Meurthe, from Luneville to Nancy. In Alsace, French troops repulsed a number of German attacks directed against Colmar.

"The report of the re-capture of Muelhausen by the Germans is without foundation. Moreover, the theater of operations in Alsace is becoming of secondary importance."

REPORTS OF GERMAN VICTORIES THROW LONDON AND PARIS INTO STATE OF NERVOUS EXCITEMENT

Teutons are Declared to Have Defeated Adversaries at Neufchateau and Luneville

London, Aug. 24.—In a dispatch from Paris the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company says the Excelsior this afternoon publishes a message from Nish, Servia, saying that an Austrian monitor struck a mine in the Adriatic and was destroyed. The crew of the monitor perished. The location of the accident is given as between Orchaia and Baselach.

Long Battle Line

London, Aug. 24.—A dispatch from Paris conveys the following official announcement:

"A great battle on a vast line extending from Monz in Belgium to the frontier of Luxemburg is raging. The French troops everywhere are taking the offensive. Their action is being carried on with regularity in conjunction with the British army.

"The allied forces have ranged against them nearly the entire German army, active and reserve."

"The field operations, especially on wooded country; consequently they the right, are being conducted in a are difficult.

"The battle for the last few days has been waged along a very extended front. The number of troops engaged makes it impossible to follow the movement of each army step by step.

"It will be necessary to await a definite result to get some conclusion as to the outcome of this first phase of the combat, otherwise we would be in the position supplying the press with divergent information while at the same time we would risk giving enemy valuable intelligence."

Big Battle Continues

Paris, Aug. 24.—The following official announcement was made here today:

"The great battle of the greater part of the forces of England and France against the bulk of the German army continues today. The mission of the English and the French is to hold virtually the entire German army in Belgium, while our Russian allies pursue their successes in the east.

"The Russians occupy territory 50 mile wide on the German frontier. After a great victory the Servians have made safe Austrian territory to the north of the river Save.

"The Russian line on the German frontier extends from Tilsit to Inverburg and Arys. The German population is evacuating Willenberg, 91 miles northeast of Kegsberg, because of the arrival of Russian forces from Poland, which already have penetrated a considerable distance toward Zoldau."

Nancy Reported Taken

A rumor is in circulation in Paris this morning that the Germans have occupied the unfortified town of Nancy. This report, however, lacks confirmation.

Nancy is the capital of Muerthe and Moselle, 35 miles south of Metz, on the left bank of the river Muerthe. It is about ten miles from the German frontier. It is one of the best and finest built towns of France and has a population of over 90,000. Of the ancient fortifications of the town only the citadel has been preserved.

According to reports received at Basel, Switzerland, from different points in upper Alsace the German troops are making another offensive movement against the French army occupying Muelhausen and environs.

Liege is Bombarded

In a dispatch from Rotterdam, the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that sounds of the vigorous bombardment of Liege reached the frontier near Maestricht on Sunday. They indicated that the Germans are making a tremendous effort to clear this long-standing danger from their line of supply.

Fugitives report that the Liege forts have caused great inconvenience to the Germans by destroying their pontoon bridges over the Meuse. The Daily Mail publishes a dispatch from Antwerp that the Germans have built eight pontoon bridges across the Meuse between Liege and the Dutch frontier.

Both Sides Suffer Losses

"The general engagement continued today with desperation," is the wording of an official communication given out this afternoon. "Already both sides have suffered serious losses.

"Our armies had resolutely taken the offensive between the Moselle and Monzin, Belgium. A general battle is now raging in upper Alsace on the Vosges mountains and also on the river Muerthe. The main body of troops is under command of General Paul. These forces hold the front heretofore indicated."

"An army from the north of Havre is approaching Neufchateau and is attacking the German forces, which have filed through Luxemburg and are now on the right bank of the Semois.

"Another army from the direction of Sedan has crossed the department of Ardennes and is engaged with the German army corps, which has been proceeding between the river Lesse and the river Meuse.

"A third army corps from the neighborhood of Chemay is advancing to attack the German right between

the river Sambre and the river Meuse. This third army is supported by an English army which has come from the vicinity of Monz."

AD 2 WAR D—Paris date -- 1 r

"The movements of the Germans, who sought to pass our left wing, were followed step by step and their right now finds itself attacked by the left wing of our army, which is working in conjunction with the English. From this side the battle continued vigorously for more than 24 hours, the field extending over the remainder of the front.

Austrians Quit Servian Campaign

Undin, Italy, Aug. 24.—Reports received here from Vienna are that the Austrians are about to abandon their operations against the Servians on the Drina river in order to concentrate their forces against the Russian advance. The difficulties of the campaign against Servia has been redoubled by the troubles in Bosnia.

Italian Army Mobilized

Geneva, Aug. 23, (via Paris, Aug. 24.—Delayed in transmission)—Italian troops, according to thoroughly reliable information reaching here, are concentrating on the Austrian frontier. The French frontier in Switzerland has been virtually stripped of its garrisons owing to partial mobilization by individual summons and not by public order. According to reports in Geneva, the Italian army has been raised to 800,000 men.

Germans Were Cruel

Washington, Aug. 24.—A. Havenitz, the Belgian minister, today communicated a protest from his government to the state department against the German statements of belligerent conduct on the battlefield. "Germany has permitted many of her soldiers to slaughter peaceful people, to burn down hamlets and villages, to threaten the civil population with the greatest horrors," says the protest.

"The list of atrocities ascertained by an investigating committee is already to be presented. Belgium asks for an international investigation of cruelties committed.

GRAND ARMY MEN TO HAVE GOOD TIME

DETROIT PREPARES TO ENTERTAIN ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT ROYALLY

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 24.—All arrangements for entertaining the Grand Army of the Republic, at the expense of the Detroit taxpayers, for the forty-eighth encampment of the old soldiers here August 31 to September 5 have been completed, with the prospect that the veterans will find themselves the object of unusual attentions on every hand.

For several months since the city council acquiesced in a proposal by Mayor Oscar B. Marx that a special levy of 8 cents on every thousand dol-

lars of taxable property be made to raise funds for entertaining the veterans, a score of committees made up of 200 leading business and professional men of the city has been at work with headquarters in the mayor's office working out details of entertainment.

The souvenir programs, and badges, which alone represent an outlay of over \$12,000 will be handed over to the veterans gratis. To avoid the appearance of operating on a profit-making basis the city has refused all advertising propositions; both requests for advertising space in the programs and all applications for permits to sell souvenirs or souvenir badges of any kind.

It will probably be the first time in history of the encampments that the G. A. R. men have been free from bombardment by street hawkers.

The plan of street decorations includes large white columns, 22 feet high, in the heart of the city. Large oil paintings, of men of valor will be suspended between these columns, and the whole will be ornamented with flags and electric lights. Throughout the city local commercial organizations will help to carry out an elaborate scheme of decoration and illumination.

Notwithstanding that the ranks of the G. A. R. are thinning rapidly each year, the reception committee is preparing to welcome one of the largest gatherings in the history of the organization. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan will be almost fully represented, each with several thousand veterans.

It is estimated that in all there will be some 25,000 visitors. In addition to the G. A. R. gathering there will be the annual encampment of the Ladies of the G. A. R., the Woman's Relief corps, the Daughters of Veterans, the Association of Army Nurses of the Civil War, the Sons of Veterans, and the National Association of Ex-Prisoners of War.

Commander-in-chief Washington Gardner, of Albion Mich., who represented Michigan in congress for 12 years, will establish headquarters here on Saturday, the 29th. Patriotic services will be held in Detroit churches on Sunday with addresses by comrades of the G. A. R.

Monday the encampment will be fully established. The day will be largely given over to business meetings. All of the old soldiers and their companions will be treated to lake excursions on Tuesday afternoon. All of the available steamers have been chartered for this trip, and it is said the fleet of pleasure transports will be the largest ever gathered in the Great Lakes.

Governor Ferris will welcome the soldiers at the first big meeting on Tuesday night.

The parade day is Wednesday, with a line of march not over 2½ miles in length over asphalt pavements. The day of the long parade for G. A. R. men is gone. The city has made provision for several hundred automobiles for the maimed and disabled veterans who are unable to march. Every precaution will be taken to care for the aged who over reach their strength in trying to walk.

Walker Whiteside will appear in "Mr. Wu" early in October.

Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising Farming - Mining

ESTABLISHED 1882

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at East Las Vegas, N. M., under act of Congress of March 3, 1897.

Published Every Week by The Optic Publishing Co., Incorporated
M. M. PADGETT, Editor.

COLORADO TELEPHONE.

| | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Business Office | Main 2 |
| Editorial Rooms | Main 9 |
| Society Editor | Main 9 |

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| | |
|---|--------|
| Daily—Per Year, by Carrier | \$7.50 |
| Daily—Per Month, by Carrier..... | .65 |
| Daily—Per Week, by Carrier | .17 |
| Weekly Optic and Live Stosk Grower, Per Year, by Mail | 2.00 |

Advertisers Are Guaranteed the Largest Daily and Weekly Circulation of Any Newspaper in Nor theastern New Mexico.

WHY HASTE IS NECESSARY

Las Vegas—and that means everybody living on either side of the Gallinas within a radius of 20 miles—will be glad to learn that Postmaster E. V. Long has called the attention of officials in Washington to the fact that speedy action in the erection of a federal building here is an actual necessity. Judge Long correctly urges upon the postmaster general to consider a number of reasons why Las Vegas' government building should have precedence over those authorized in other places, and he asks that the necessary unwinding of red tape be cut as short as possible.

The postmaster's chief reasons for urging haste is the fact that an average of 700 letters are delayed in Greater Las Vegas daily because they are sent to the wrong postoffice. This causes confusion, vexation and often financial loss and gives the employes of both postoffices unnecessary work. The whole community would benefit by the establishment of a central postoffice, and that the people realize it is shown by the fact that the site for the new building was unanimously agreed upon by the representatives of both sides of the Gallinas river.

Every day that Washington officials delay the erection of the new building they impose extra work upon their employes here and inconvenience a large number of Greater Las Vegas patrons of the postoffice department. Postmaster Long's forceful reminder to the postmaster general, which appears in another column of this paper, is expected to get results.

AN "ILL WIND"

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good" is an old maxim that is applicable to the present turmoil in Europe. In this case the ill wind that is bringing misfortune to the countries on the continent beyond the Atlantic undoubtedly will blow good to America. The European countries, devastated, their industries crippled, naturally will appeal to the United States for food stuffs and manufactured products. This nation, too, will have an opportunity to cultivate trade in countries where European nations formerly supplied a great part of the imports.

Of course this cannot be accomplished unless the United States remains neutral and can summon to its flag an adequate merchant marine. By insuring American vessels and cargoes against war loss, congress is endeavoring to enlist under the American flag a merchant marine that will do the shipping business of the world during the great European struggle.

W. W. Bowman, secretary of the Kansas Bankers' association, sees benefit to the United States as a result of the war. He said recently:

"It is an ill wind, but it is evidently a wind that cannot fail to blow good to this our own country—at peace as it is with itself and the world; with bins and barns and granaries well filled; foods and fibers in superabundance—a veritable providence such as is vouchsafed to a nation but once in a life time. It is the opportunity of the United States, such as never came to it before, to minister to the world; to publish peace; to practice all the graces which adorn national life; and at the same time legitimately reap to itself great harvests of industrial, financial and economic benefit.

"The worst calamity, and almost the only calamity that can overtake this country at this time, is that it will read the signs backward and in some sympathetic thrill imagine that we ourselves are in the throes of war. The situation spells exactly the reverse—peace, not war in the United States; opportunity, not calamity; prosperity, not adversity; a perfect antipodes to a state of panic. The bankers of the state and of the whole country should be and are the logical exemplars and exponents of the fundamental principles which underlies this situation and will in their wisdom dispense good counsels and aid the people in 'rightly dividing the word of truth.'"

WHY IS BEAUTY BARRED?

The Castle High school is one of the most substantial and best equipped schools in the state, and probably in the southwest. Erected at a cost of \$35,000 it seems to lack nothing that a wise and provident board can supply. But sitting as it does, isolated and regal, the barrenness of its grounds is in strong contrast to the beauty of the building. While the board of educa-

tion is deciding whether to add a course in domestic science to its curriculum, it would be well for it to think seriously of the vast advantages to be derived in the way of adding to the civic beauty of Las Vegas by parking the grounds, laying wide lawns interspersed with flower beds, and placing an ornamental fence around them.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET

In nominating B. C. Hernandez for congress and Hugh H. Williams for member of the state corporation commission the republican state convention selected two men who will receive the united support of every republican voter in the state and that of a majority of the independent voters. That they will receive the ballots of a not inconsiderable number of democrats as well is a certainty.

Mr. Hernandez is a native son of New Mexico. He knows conditions in the new state as few men know them and will make an able representative for New Mexico when he is seated in congress. He has had a long record as a public officer, and has deported himself with credit. The people of the state can rest assured, in giving him their support, that they are casting their ballots for a man capable in every respect of discharging the duties of a congressman in a most capable manner; a man who will look after the interests of New Mexico and her people at Washington.

Hugh Williams' record as corporation commissioner not only entitles him to a renomination at the hands of the republicans, but re-election at the hands of the voters of the state as well. Mr. Williams has done much to make the work of the corporation commission effective and has taken a leading part in its activities. He is capable and a hard worker and has had the experience necessary for membership on one of the state's most important boards. The people of New Mexico will show by their ballots next November that they wish him to continue his work.

HERNANDEZ IS NAMED TO RUN FOR CONGRESS

REPUBLICANS HONOR RIO ARRIBA COUNTY MAN AT STATE CONVENTION

Snta Fe, N. M., Aug. 26.—After the rent factions of the Bernalillo delegation to the sttae republican convention to the state republican convention the better part of two days, the republican state convention finally got down to business last night and proceeded to name candidates for congress and the state corporation commission, and a new state central committee. Benigno C. Hernandez of Rio Arriba county, the dark horse who has been stealing across the slate as the opponent of the Andrews-Baca factions, was elected to make the run for congress, and Hugh H. Williams of Deming drew the honors for the corporation commission fight.

On the first ballot for congressman, Andrews polled 46 votes, but before the vote could be announced Judge Edward A. Mann of Bernalillo county moved to make Hernandez's nomina-

tion unanimous.

After the nomination of Williams had been put through in short order the convention ratified the nominations by counties for the state central committee. The committee is as follows:

- Bernalillo—Frank Hubbell and Jesus Romero.
- Chaves—E. A. Cahon and W. C. Reid.
- Colfax—T. H. O'Brien and E. C. Crampton.
- Dona Ana—Jose R. Lucero and H. M. Holt.
- Curry—C. H. Hannum and W. A. Havener.
- Eddy—E. L. Newkirk and M. S. Groves.
- Grant—W. D. Murray and Matt Fowler.
- Guadalupe—J. V. Gallegos and A. P. Anaya.
- Lincoln—Robert Brady and W. E. Blanchard.
- Luna—C. J. Laughren and Hugh H. Williams.
- McKinley—Gregory Page and David Garcia.
- Mora—E. H. Biernbaum and J. R. Aguilar.
- Otero—Jack M. Fall and Edwin Mechem.
- Quay—Murray W. Shaw and Pablo Garcia y Gonzales.
- Rio Arriba—L. Bradford Prince and Alexander Read.
- Roosevelt—T. J. Molinari and S. F. Anderson.
- Sandoval—E. A. Miera and Esquipula Baca.
- San Juan—L. W. Galles and G. F. Bruintno.
- San Miguel—J. S. Clark and Secundino Romero.
- Santa Fe—Celso Lopez and M. A. Ortiz.
- Sierra—V. G. Trujillo and Will M. Robbins.
- Socorro—J. Y. Aragon and H. O. Bursum.
- Taos—Malaquias Martinez and E. A. Rivera.
- Torrance—Raymundo Romero and Antonio Salazar.
- Union—B. F. Gallegos and H. J. Hammond.

ONLY A WISH

Since the announcement of the nominations at Santa Fe Tuesday night, the opposition press of the state has been calling attention to the "weakness" of the Republican party and its candidate for congress, B. C. Hernandez, and its nominee for state corporation commissioner, Hugh H. Williams.

If the republican party in the state is so lamentably weak that the most casual observer can detect its feebleness, why the necessity for enterprising Santa Fe and Albuquerque dailies to call the attention of the public to the fact? No doubt these papers devoutly WISH the republican party were as weak as they proclaim it to be, but wishing will prove of little avail, and they cannot make the public see the things they claim to see.

The fact is that the republican party is stronger than ever before, is drawing the support of an increased number of voters and has placed before the people of the state candidates whose strength at the polls is feared by their opponents.

PERSONALS

From Monday's Daily.

Miss Emma J. Rieve left this morning on the California limited for California, where she will spend a year or more. Miss Rieve has been connected with the public schools of the West side for several years.

Miss Helma Vollmer left this morning on the California limited for Santa Fe, where she will visit friends for several days. Miss Aurora Lucero of Santa Fe, formerly of Las Vegas, will entertain for Miss Vollmer and Miss Lucy Clement, another Las Vegas girl.

Mrs. B. S. Ellis and party arrived by auto from Texas yesterday, and will spend the winter in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Stern and J. A. Taichert and wife visited El Porvenir yesterday.

J. J. Atkins and wife and J. L. Hart of Raton are registered at a local hotel.

Henry Goldstein of Mora spent yesterday in Las Vegas.

W. G. Brorlen of Tampa, Fla., is one of the recent tourist arrivals in the city.

M. A. Rudolph, deputy clerk of the court of Mora county, spent yesterday in Las Vegas visiting friends, prior to going to Santa Fe to attend the republican convention there.

Mrs. M. E. Roach, mother of John A. Roach, who has been spending the summer with her son and family at their home, 942 Seventh street, left last night for her home in Chicago.

C. O. Rucker of St. Louis is making a brief stay in Las Vegas in the interests of his firm.

E. G. Murphey, who has been in Denver for the greater part of a month on a buying trip, is expected to return the latter part of this week.

Frederick C. Kruse of New York city, brother of Mrs. Ida Kruse McFarlane, who lectured before the summer school here, is in Las Vegas visiting his sister.

G. A. Pearson of Flagstaff, Ariz.; W. A. Franklin of Denver, C. M. Stanton and C. C. Dodd of Albuquerque, are recent hotels arrivals in the city.

Mrs. Emma Craven has resumed the employ of Bacharach Brothers, and will take charge of the alterations department.

Charles Danziger and family are enjoying a vacation trip to El Porvenir.

Hal Reynolds of the First National bank returned home yesterday after a week's sojourn at El Porvenir.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Rosenwald are entertaining Mrs. Rosenwald's father, Mr. Samuel Baum of Kansas City, who will be their guest for two weeks.

Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., left Saturday evening for Denver, where he will spend two weeks visiting relatives. Upon his return home he will resume his school work at the New Mexico Normal University. Mr. Roberts was employed as a reporter for The Optic during the greater part of this summer.

W. A. Haller, general superintendent and chief engineer for the Federal Light and Power company of New York, owners of the Las Vegas Light and Power company, and the Las

Vegas Traction company, will arrive this evening to spend two or three days here. Mr. Haller is on a trip of inspection. He has been in Trinidad during the past several days.

A. E. Edmonds, a teacher in the public schools of Las Vegas, will leave this evening for Florence, Ariz., where he has secured a position as instructor of manual training.

Mrs. Neal, wife of the Santa Fe agent at Shoemaker, was a visitor in Las Vegas today.

Miss Jeanette Spiess left on train No. 1 today to visit friends in Santa Fe.

Mrs. W. J. Lucas and son Henry will arrive this evening on train No. 9 from an extended visit in the Great Lakes district and Pittsburgh.

O. Rucker of El Paso is in the city on a business trip.

Alice Angell Gage of Elephant Butte is stopping at one of the local hotels.

E. C. Hennis and wife of El Paso visited the city yesterday.

Miss Georgia Lowrie returned last night from a visit to Santa Fe and Albuquerque.

Miss Pilar Delgado of Santa Fe is visiting Miss Marguerite C. de Baca.

David Rosenwald arrived home last night from an extended buying trip throughout the east.

Enrique Armijo, deputy county assessor, returned last night from Santa Fe, where he attended a session of the state board of equalization.

Mr. J. McHale and A. A. Reilly of Youngstown, O., who have been visitors in the city for a few days, left yesterday for a week's stay at El Porvenir.

from Tuesday's Daily.

Charles Russell left yesterday for Fort Smith, Ark., where he will spend some time settling up the estate of his father.

Dr. Clifford Plew and wife left this morning for Harvey's ranch, where they will spend the coming week.

Mrs. L. Brown and daughter, Miss Pearl, returned home yesterday afternoon from El Porvenir.

Samuel Greenberger left this morning for a week's stay at Harvey's ranch.

Thomas Ross, enthusiastic Las Vegas booster and director of the Commercial club, has returned from Echo, Ore., where he has been on business for several months.

J. P. Caldwell of Springer is a visitor in the city today.

James R. Robinson and John F. Robinson are in the city for a few days' visit. They came from Lubbock, Tex.

A. A. Sena left this morning for Santa Fe.

H. Z. Mueller of St. Louis is a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

C. A. Jennings and family of Encino are spending a few days visiting Las Vegas.

W. C. Keiser is a visitor in Las Vegas from Topeka, Kan.

Charles Jones of Kansas City is spending a few days in this city on a business trip.

Ben Shutz of Los Alamos spent yesterday and today in this city.

J. Hardy of Los Angeles came in last night and will be a visitor in the city for several days.

Herbert W. Clark left this morning

for Santa Fe to attend the republican state convention. He is chairman of the state committee of the party.

Nathan Jaffa of Roswell, who has been visiting in this city for several days, left this morning for Santa Fe.

Mrs. S. F. Cully and daughters of Wagon Mound were visitors in the city yesterday.

Miss Ione Peacock left last evening for her home in Los Angeles. She has been visiting friends in this city for several days.

Mrs. E. Uhrig returned last night from Santa Fe, where she has been visiting friends for several days.

Mrs. Ed Chrisman left yesterday for her home at Los Angeles. She has been in this city for several weeks visiting with relatives.

Mrs. W. E. Eastman left this afternoon for Albuquerque on a short visit.

Joe S. Sena returned this morning from Albuquerque, where he had been for the past week.

Jack McNeill came in this afternoon from the south and will be in the city for a few days on business. His headquarters is in St. Louis.

John Strong and family left last night for Wagon Mound. They came in yesterday morning by automobile and returned home last night by train.

John H. York returned last night from Santa Fe where he has been attending a meeting of the state board of equalization.

Miss Emma Tamme came in this afternoon from Chicago, where she has been visiting friends and relatives for several weeks.

Secundino Romero left this afternoon for Santa Fe to attend the republican state convention, which is to be held there next week.

J. Chapman returned last evening to his home in Belen after spending several days in this city visiting friends.

Paul Marselle, Jr., left this afternoon for Watrous where he will join the boy scouts who are camping near the Phoenix ranch.

Denzel Campbell left this afternoon for Lamy where he will visit with his sister for several days. He has been attending the Normal school this summer and has been in Las Vegas for nearly three months.

Mrs. George Hoover returned this afternoon to her home in Santa Fe after having spent two weeks visiting friends in this city.

From Wednesday's Daily.

William Traulman, a business man of Topeka, is in the city for a few days.

H. H. Walter from St. Louis arrived last night for a few days' business visit.

W. L. Devine of Watrous is stopping at one of the Las Vegas hostleries.

C. A. Johnson of Trinidad came in last night for a brief business visit.

M. C. Mitchell of Socorro arrived this morning for a stay in this city covering several days.

R. H. Young of Wichita, Kan., is one of the business men who came to Las Vegas this morning to visit the trade.

Miss Bessie Lodge of Cimarron is registered at a local hotel.

Miss Tipton and Miss Bessie Tipton from Watrous are in the city for a brief stay.

L. E. Rolofson and Sara J. Reed,

both of Chacon, N. M., are guests at one of the city's hotels.

Miss Annetta Bell of Holman is in the city on a short shopping trip.

E. A. Jones from Albuquerque is one of the city's visitors today.

Miss C. Harburg of Cleveland, O., and S. Harburg of Philadelphia are among the tourists registered at a hotel here.

Mrs. O. M. Ward and family will leave this evening on train No. 2 for Toledo, O., where they will visit for some time.

C. O. Hooper of the Denver office of the Associated Press, was a visitor in Las Vegas for a brief time last evening. Mr. Hooper has charge of all the press matter sent west and south from the Denver office. He has been on a trip to the Pacific coast, accompanied by Mrs. Hooper.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Burke and G. Fear left this morning for California by automobile after a week's visit with N. B. Roseberry and family.

Maurice Regensberg, a merchant of Colmor, is in the city on a buying trip.

L. N. Claussen, representative of a Kansas City wholesale dry goods firm, is visiting the trade here today.

J. M. Bentley from Romeroville is in the city for a short stay.

Manuel B. Goke of Sapello, is in Las Vegas visiting the local wholesale houses.

Carlos P. Dunn, cashier of the Taos bank, who has been visiting friends in Las Vegas for the past two weeks, will leave for his home this evening. Mrs. Dunn and baby will be here for some time as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Schaefer.

R. W. Rudolph of Pecos arrived on train No. 10 this afternoon for a brief visit here. Mr. Rudolph will return to his home Friday.

T. J. Lindsley of St. Louis is among the day's hotel arrivals.

William H. Stapp is spending his vacation at Harveys ranch.

Mrs. E. C. Westerman leaves tonight for Trinidad, where she has been called on account of the illness of her father.

E. L. Rasberry left on train No. 1 for his home in Ballinger, Tex., after a visit of several months in Las Vegas and vicinity.

Superintendent F. L. Myers of the New Mexico division of the Santa Fe passed through the city this morning in his private car.

Ex-Governor William J. Mills returned on train No. 1 today from Santa Fe, where he has been in attendance on the state republican convention.

Miss Minnie Sanders, who has been visiting her brother, W. C. Sanders, for about two months, will leave tonight on train No. 2 for her home in Hutchinson, Kas.

Miss Lucy Clement arrived last night from Santa Fe, where she has been visiting friends for several weeks. She was accompanied by Miss McKeever of Santa Fe, who will be her guest.

MINING COMPANY SUED

Santa Fe, Aug. 24.—Suit has been brought by J. McCormick against the Eighty-Five Mining company for \$45,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been received in October, 1912, while drilling into a missed shot.

MAGAZINE DID A WONDERFUL THING

WORLD'S WORK GOT OUT A WAR
EDITION ON A FEW DAYS'
NOTICE

The publication today of the big war annual of "The World's Work" as the September issue of that magazine brings to light the remarkable story of a magazine remade over night to meet a great emergency. To the daily newspaper which takes a fresh start with a clear desk and waiting presses each 24 hours this would present less serious difficulties, but monthly magazines in the very nature of the case must be written and printed some time in advance. To stop the presses for a change, ever so slight, in magazine making is a serious affair. "The World's Work," however, not only stopped their presses but turned a complete somersault and have landed right side up with a big war issue on the regular publication date.

The editors had finished with the September number and the sheets were flying off the presses when the great war broke out. At once the fact stood out that in three days the matter which was fresh and new on July 31 seemed flat and uninteresting under the unprecedented outlook of August 3.

There was little of news about the war that the newspapers would not print before a war number could be published, but it was realized that there was one thing suddenly demanded—a real compendium of all the facts that every one in reading the newspapers wanted to know: Information which involved much research in books and maps to secure. Here, said the editors of "The World's Work," is a chance to serve, if it can be done quickly; give the readers a real "war manual."

On Monday, August 3, the plans were drawn up and before night all of the magazine staff and many outsiders were working gathering material, getting pictures, drawing maps. On Thursday, August 6, the editorial department had begun to turn in copy. Experts in naval and military affairs who were unaccustomed to the art of rapid writing were induced to work like newspaper reporters, and by Friday, August 14, some 125,000 words of copy were written and set, over a hundred pictures engraved, a dozen absolutely new maps made, and the work of about 80 people day and night ended on Saturday night with a five page index including over 1,300 references. From two to four sets of plates of each page were made to gain speed by working double or four times as many presses, and the press room 24 hours out of 24.

The difficult task of putting a whole magazine, including advertisements, to press at one time—248 pages—was successfully accomplished, notwithstanding the fact that a hundred delicate pictures and maps in black and red ink had to be made ready on the

jump. On Monday, August 17, complete copies started to come from the press at the rate of 20,000 a day. On Tuesday they were in the bindery, which although busy with three other magazines, turned them out ready for the postal car at the rate of about 12 tons a day. As a result subscribers will get the "war manual" on the same day that their regular September number falls due.

Some idea of the great amount of work accomplished may be had from the fact that the index contains over 1,300 names of places, people and facts, ready for instant reference.

The New York Giants have a list of 13 players signed or released this season but not in single case does another major league club figure in the dealing. Brooklyn's principal efforts in this direction include the sale of Kraft to Boston; Riggert to St. Louis; Erwin to Cincinnati, and Smith to Boston.

An unusual athletic feat was recently at Putney, England, when Walter Brickett, a well known professional swimming coach, ran, walked, rowed, cycled and swam a mile his time for the combined five miles being 45 minutes 19 1-5 seconds. Brickett, who is 49 years old, undertook to accomplish the task in one hour and succeeded in finishing in 14 minutes 40 4-5 seconds inside that mark.

The walk was first undertaken, and Brickett covered a measured mile in 10 minutes 13 seconds. The mile run was made in 5 minutes, 39 seconds. Only 36 seconds elapsed and he had mounted his cycle and rode the mile in 3 minutes, 55 seconds. Entering his waiting boat he succeeded in rowing one mile in 8 minutes, 44 seconds, and then came the swim. Brickett made splendid progress all the way, when he left the water it was found that he was 14 minutes, 40 1-5 seconds ahead of the hour.

The nearest approach to this feat in American athletics is the record of 15 minutes 42 seconds made by L. de B. Handley at Bayonne, N. J., on September 2, 1900, for 1/4 miles walk, run, swim, cycle, row and horseback ride.

A BUSY DAY

Santa Fe, Aug. 25.—This was a busy day for United States Commissioner Melvin T. Dunleavy and he disposed of four federal cases before noon. The first was that against a postmaster of northern Santa Fe county against whom Postoffice Inspector O. M. Hood of Albuquerque lodged complaint that he had failed to account for certain money order and postal funds.

Search Warrant Issued

The second case was also bought by Hood and resulted in a search warrant being issued to search the premises of a resident of Santa Fe who is suspected of having stolen certain federal property from the postmaster at Pecos, San Miguel county.

Pleads Guilty

Then came Nabor Maestas and pleaded guilty to introducing liquor on the San Juan Pueblo grant. In lieu of \$300 bond for the federal court term he went to jail but has hopes of raising the bond by tomorrow.

E. H. Herrera was discharged from federal custody on a pueblo grant and 30 days in lieu of fine and costs,

VALUATION MUST BE BASED ON FACTS

DISTRICT ATTORNEY WARD
SPEAKS ABOUT THE TAXA-
TION QUESTION

Santa Fe, N. M., Aug. 25.—"One of the most serious defects in our present revenue laws begins with the assessment feature," said District Attorney Charles W. G. Ward of Las Vegas, in discussing the tax situation today. "Under a system which requires 26 assessors and county boards to act independently in fixing values well night insuperable difficulties must always be encountered. In my opinion the remedy lies in a central assessing board.

"All property should be assessed at its actual value for taxable purposes and a limitation placed on the tax rate."

"There should be an amendment making it compulsory for the collector to distrain on personal property for taxes due on both realty and personalty.

"The present law provides that tax sale certificates shall be advertised and sold to the highest bidder, but for not less than the face value of the certificate and interest. But in hundreds of instances the certificates cannot be sold and the taxes remain delinquent and uncollectable on the rolls. The law should provide that in the event of failure to sell the certificate for value to a private individual, the county or state should after three years become the absolute owner.

"The former law providing that a sale of property for delinquent taxes shall not be void for irregularities in assessment, description or other technical errors, should be restored."

Mr. Ward, although he has been a prosecuting officer for eight years, expressed the belief that the present criminal libel law should be wiped out entirely. "The theory upon which libel is made a crime is that it leads to breaches of the peace," he said. "This doesn't hold true in fact. If a certain type of man is libeled in a certain way, he will break the peace just as quickly when there is a libel law as when there isn't. The man who goes to court to prosecute for criminal libel won't break the peace anyway.

"In my district in eight years only one libel case has been prosecuted, and that for a particularly bitter and unjustifiable attack on a county officer. I don't agree with those who urge that we should have a libel law, but should leave people free to say whatever they wish about officers. About the only possible excuse that can be given for a criminal libel law is that protection may be afforded to men who, on account of their position, are particularly liable to attack and who cannot as well defend themselves as people in private life. There should certainly be no more justification for calling a man a thief because he holds a responsible public position

than in the case of a private citizen and in the former case injury is done, if the charge is false, to a whole community, county or state. But I don't believe hauling the offender through the criminal courts is the proper remedy in any case. I don't believe the law has been abused in New Mexico, but it has always appeared to me that the matter should be left to the civil courts."

HABEAS CORPUS GRANTED

Santa Fe, Aug. 25.—Federal Judge W. H. Pope today granted the petition for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of General Jose Salazar, the Mexican federal general interned at Fort Wingate although recently acquitted in federal court of having violated the neutrality laws. The writ is made returnable for 9:30 a. m. on August 31. General Salazar sets up that he is illegally imprisoned and left Ojinaga 12 days before the place was evacuated, with the intention of joining his family in El Paso and remaining in the United States. He further asserts that he has no intention of returning to Mexico to help any of the contending factions in the war there.

RIFLE MATCHES AT SEA GIRT

Sea Girt, N. J., Aug. 25.—The opening volleys were fired yesterday in the two weeks of rifle battling—the first in the series of competitions arranged for this year by the National Rifle association. The participants in the matches represent all of the eastern and New England states. The matches here are to be followed in the fall by similar sectional tournaments covering the south, the middle states, the northwest and the Pacific coast.

BREAD AND BUTTER SLOGAN

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 25.—The republican state committee of Pennsylvania is scheduled to meet in this city tomorrow to adopt a platform. The meeting will be made the occasion for a gathering of the candidates and other party leaders and in reality will mark the formal opening of the republican state campaign. Senator Penrose and other candidates, will, it is expected, deliver addresses which will sound the campaign keynote. It is believed that the declarations of the state platform and the addresses of the speakers will put particular emphasis on the issue of prosperity and the effects of the democratic tariff. As in the celebrated national campaign of 1896, the slogan of the republicans in Pennsylvania this fall will be "the full dinner pail."

WOMEN FORESTERS MEET

Chicago, Aug. 25.—More than one thousand delegates, representing 70,000 members of the Woman's Catholic Order of Foresters in 32 states, were present here today at the opening of the annual national convention of the order. This morning the delegates attended a pontifical high mass at the Holy Name cathedral. The first of the regular business sessions was held this afternoon in the assembly room of the Hotel LaSalle. Mrs. Rose D. Rittman of Chicago, high chief ranger of the order, presided and Archbishop Quigley was one of the speakers. The convention will continue through the remainder of the week.

GERMAN CRUELTY DENOUNCED BY BELGIANS

THEY ALLEGE RULES OF CIVILIZED WARFARE WERE VIOLATED

PEASANTS CLUBBED TO DEATH

THE KAISER'S TROOPS ACCUSED THEM OF HAVING HELPED THE ENEMY

NEUTRALITY WAS OBSERVED

KING ALBERT, EARLY IN WAR, ORDERED NON-COMBATANTS TO KEEP OUT

London, Aug. 25.—The following announcement was given out today by the official information bureau:

"The Belgian minister in London has made the following statement:

"In spite of solemn assurance of good will and treaty obligations of long standing, Germany has made a savage and utterly unwarranted attack on Belgium. However sore pressed we may be Belgium never will fight unfairly; she never will stoop to infringe the laws and customs of legitimate warfare. She is putting up a brave fight against overwhelming odds. She may be beaten; she may be crushed; but to quote the words of our noble king, she never will be enslaved.

"When German troops invaded our country, the Belgian government issued a public statement which was placarded in every town, village and hamlet, warning all civilians to abstain scrupulously from hostile acts against the troops of the enemies, the Belgian press has daily published similar notices broadcast through the land.

"Nevertheless, the German authorities have issued statements lately containing grave imputations against the attitude of the Belgian civilian population and threatening us at the same time with dire reprisals. These imputations are contrary to the real facts, and as to threats of future vengeance, no menace of odious reprisals on the part of German troops will deter the Belgian government from protesting before the civilized world against the fearful crimes committed wilfully and deliberately by the invading hosts against helpless non-combatants, old men, women and children."

"Long is the list of outrages committed by German troops. The appalling details of these atrocities are vouched for by a committee of inquiry formed by the Belgian minister of justice and presided over by him.

"German cavalry occupying the village of Linsman were attacked by some Belgian infantry and two gen-

darmes. The German officer was killed by our troops during the fight and subsequently buried. At the request of the Belgian officer in command not one of the civilian population took part in the fight at Linsman.

Nevertheless, the village was invaded at dusk of August 10 by a strong force of German cavalry, artillery, infantry and machine guns. In spite of the formal assurances given by the burgomaster of Linsman that no peasants had taken part in the previous fight, two farms and six outlying houses were destroyed by gun fire and burned. All the male inhabitants then were compelled to come forward and hand over whatever arms they possessed. No fire arms which had recently been discharged were found. Nevertheless, the invaders divided these peasant into three groups. The men of one of these groups, numbering 11, were bound and placed in a ditch where they were found afterwards with their skulls fractured by the butts of German rifles."

AT SENDER'S RISK

New York, Aug. 25.—The Commercial Cable company announced today that code cablegrams are now accepted for Japan, subject to censorship and sender's risk.

REVERENCE FOR VETERANS IS URGED

ARTICLE IN MAGAZINE CALLS FORTH REMARKS FROM OLDTIMER

Judge E. V. Long, at his office this morning, was speaking of patriotism in the abstract, and grew reminiscent when he recalled incidents of the Battle Above the Clouds, stimulated by an article in the current issue of the American Magazine.

"How prone we are, in this busy life to overlook, if not forget, the veterans and pioneers, both in military and civil life, to whom the country is so much indebted. This magazine article brings this to mind by the publication of a short biography of General Peter J. Osterhaus, a veteran of the civil war. He is now 91 years old, hale and hearty in mind and body, living at his home on the Rhine.

"There are but four surviving major generals of the Union army of the civil war: Generals Greenville M. Dodge, aged 83; James H. Wilson, aged 78; Nelson A. Miles, aged 76, and General Osterhaus.

"At Chattanooga it was the division of Grose and Osterhaus that made the famous attack on Lookout mountain, fighting their way for two hours up the steep mountain side through deep ravines, over rocks and fallen trees, until they finally assaulted and carried the earthworks on the plateau, driving back the confederates.

"Such heroes should ever be remembered. There is at least one old soldier, and perhaps more, in Las Vegas that participated in that charge, who will be glad to know that the

'old general' is in the land of the living.

"In the early days our boys and girls were taught to recognize, revere and do honor to the veterans. So should it be now."

NEW VALUATIONS SHOW A LARGE INCREASE

1914 ASSESSORS' RETURNS ARE \$10,000,000 AHEAD OF 1913

Santa Fe, Aug. 25.—The state board of equalization will meet late today, providing the republican state convention gets out of the way in time, to pass on the appeals argued before it and possibly to jack up the entire returned valuation to \$300,000,000 or more so that the taxable assessment of the state will be \$100,000,000.

The 26 counties have returned a total valuation of \$268,349,886 as against \$258,426,060 last year, a gain of almost ten million dollars, or to be exact \$9,923,826. The total taxable assessment is \$87,181,650 as against \$84,086,518 last year, a gain of \$3,095,132. The net gain on corporate property fixed by the board has been \$661,023. The taxable assessment after the raises ordered by the board last year was \$91,745,709.

The Pullman and express companies are assessed at \$45,158, a gain of \$74,158. Automobiles show a phenomenal increase from 612 last year to 1,840 this year, or from a valuation of \$338,166 to \$817,010 or 108.53 per cent, which may account for the decrease in many other classes of property. Bees show an increase from \$44,958 to \$59,714, while in blacksmith and carpenters' tools there is a decrease from \$175,422 to \$117,582. Coal shows an increase from \$933 to \$1,818; lumber a loss from \$157,707 to \$67,845; hay and alfalfa from \$28,953 \$31,250; hay and alfalfa from \$28,953 to \$111,543; corn from \$1,389 to \$6,668; barley from \$30 to \$436; oats from \$1,977 to \$11,093; wheat from \$1,725 to \$3,007; shares of stock from nothing to \$375,361; but bank stock shows a decrease from \$5,457,546 to \$5,209,796; household goods the increase was from \$2,261,637 to \$2,278,724; musical instruments declined from \$422,955 to \$412,867; jewelry increased from \$69,519 to \$72,754; books decreased from \$166,980 to \$151,048; watches and clocks from \$67,311 to \$65,966; bonds, warrants and coupons from \$14,424 to \$1,649; cash and evidences of indebtedness from \$910,689 to \$822,982; while fixtures increased from \$634,662 to \$736,653; farming implements decreased from \$488,232 to \$401,428; capital in manufacturing increased from \$137,517 to \$174,290; merchandise from \$8,300,169 to \$8,509,090; saddles and harness decreased from \$348,210 to \$324,116; sewing machines from \$186,018 to \$148,772; carriages and wagons from \$942,588 to \$751,771.

The live stock returns show 208 jacks valued at \$38,653 where there

were none last year; 579 burros as against 5,794 last year, the value this year being \$43,235 as against \$55,506 last year, so that a decrease of three burros entails a loss of \$12,271 or more than four thousand dollars each. On the other hand an increase of from 13,775 to 16,230 swine brought a decrease in valuation from \$123,540 to \$122,753. Goats increased in numbers from 190,65 to 199,647 but decreased in value from \$729,354 to \$697,555. Sheep increased in numbers from 1,393,970 to 1,775,641 and in value from \$6,921,480 to \$7,531,615. Cattle increased in numbers from 570,939 to 732,320 and in value from \$18,448,575 to \$22,618,427. Mules show an increase from 9,638 to 11,067 but a decrease in value from \$776,847 to \$733,250. Horses increased in numbers from 104,253 to 118,845 but declined in value from \$5,311,119 to \$5,245,005. Saw mills decreased from \$113,805 to \$95,159; flour mills from \$70,290 to \$63,144; while railroads increased from \$84,899,694 to \$86,762,228. Mine products decreased from \$1,048,857 to \$50,516 and the value of surface improvements from \$384,726 to \$149,965; reservoirs increased from \$1,944 to \$5,000, while irrigation ditches decreased from \$7,659 to \$4,805; telegraph lines from \$1,165,140 to \$1,079,267; bridges and roads from \$2,499 to \$800; water plants from \$895,830 to \$778,008, while electric light plants increased from \$840,972 to \$927,932; mineral lands decreased from \$3,725,972 to \$1,768,608.

TOOMBS IS RENOMINATED

Santa Fe, Aug. 25.—Union county republicans have renominated O. T. Toombs for the house and have given him Candelario Vigil for a running mate. McKinley county has nominated Dr. George M. Fleming and Remigio Mirabal for the house. San Miguel county will not nominate until the delegates return home from the state convention. Perfetco Esquibel is the choice of the republicans for nominee to succeed State Senator Thomas D. Burns, who has placed his resignation in the hands of Governor McDonald. The executive, however, is not as yet clear in his own mind whether he has the right to accept the resignation or whether it should be properly made to the state senate. Esquibel makes his home at Tierra Amarilla and served in the constitutional convention. He is well on in years. He has been repeatedly honored with county offices.

THE LAST CHANCE

Santa Fe, Aug. 25.—The department of education today sent out the questions for the final examinations for teachers' certificates, in every county seat on Friday and Saturday. This is the last chance this year for teachers who have failed in previous examinations to retrieve themselves. The examiners of papers already submitted are hurrying their work so that every one who has been examined previously may know his or her standing before Friday.

LICENSE BILL AMENDED

Washington, Aug. 24.—The administration bill to license cotton, tobacco and naval stores warehouses was amended today to include stores of canned salmon to accommodate the Pacific coast industry.

GERMANY'S POSITION REGARDING INVASION OF BELGIAN TERRITORY

Military Expert of the Chamber of German-American Commerce in New York Explains Kaiser's Reasons for Sending Troops into His Neighboring Nation in Effort to Reach France—He Declares Belgium Maintained Neutrality Against no Other Nation than the Teutons, Being Friendly to France and Belgium.

Worldwide publicity has been given Belgium's assertion that her neutrality was violated by Germany in its efforts to cross her territory in an attack upon France. The military expert of the Chamber of German-American Commerce, Incorporated, in New York City, has written the following statement of Germany's position in the matter in controversy. Doubtless the readers of *The Optic* will be glad of an opportunity to learn German's reasons for invading Belgium, and the article is published forthwith:

The sympathy for Belgium whose neutrality was supposed to have been so brutally violated by Germany, created by French and English tainted reports antagonizing the American readers against the position taken by Germany in the present crisis and against its military facts, will crumble to pieces and England's mission as "the protector in arms of a sacred treaty" will be clearly understood if a few undisputable facts not brought out before are taken into consideration.

Belgium is fortified on its German boundary, whereas it has neglected during the last 30 years to take similar precautions to protect itself against its French and English neighbors. There is a secret Anglo-French-Belgian agreement, the real existence of which was established at the beginning of the Morocco struggles.

Germany for a long time had knowledge of this agreement and acted accordingly.

England decreed the mobilization of its army on the second of August, started the transportation of its troops to the continent on the night between the third and fourth, sent its ultimatum regarding the neutrality of Belgium on the fourth of August, declaring war on Germany in the night between the fourth and fifth.

The only course left open for Germany's self-preservation was to anticipate passage of troops through the "neutral territory" of Belgium and to take possession of its fortresses. The quick and precise strategic movements of its armies assured their success and checkmated French-English actions in Belgium.

Every government that seriously considers the inviolability of its boundaries, that desires to protect its neutrality at any cost, takes measures to protect itself in all directions, impartially against all neighbors, as we find in the case of Holland and Switzerland. They are alert and ready for self-defense in their attitude to all their neighbors.

It is otherwise with Belgium. Belgium has never even tried to rely upon

herself. Wooed for decades by French and English politics, she always confided the maintenance of her neutrality to these powers.

This even went so far that French engineers, under the supervision of General Brialmont, constructed the Belgian fortresses. Since General Brialmont's retirement in 1886 up to the present time, French engineers had charge of the modernization of all her forts. The entire Belgian army for the last 30 years has been under French instruction and influence.

A glance at the map is sufficient to realize that the fortifications along at the Maas at Liege, Huy and Namur would be of importance only in case of German attack. There is not the slightest trace of a fortification opposite the French boundary. Of all the seaports of Belgium only Antwerp is fortified against a possible attack by Holland. Hence it can clearly be deduced that Belgium has not for decades counted on the necessity of protecting herself against France and England, but rather counted on the assistance of these two governments in case of hostilities.

It should be remembered with what indignation the entire English and French press met Holland's intimation that she intended to modernize the fortifications along the Schelde.

Surely Holland protects her neutrality against England too. But if these projected fortifications had been completed, access to Antwerp would have been made difficult, if not impossible, for an English army corps landing from the sea. Hence these Dutch plans were regarded as hostile to England.

But even this logic is easily understood. How could Belgium, for instance, have dared to fortify Ostende against the British?

At the time that France and England openly disregarded the original Morocco treaty (which disregard led to the Algeiras conference)—a treaty that was guaranteed by the big powers just as the neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed—Germany showed clearly that she would not permit herself to be erased from the map on account of a private French-English agreement, that gave Morocco to France and Egypt to England in defiance of all previous arrangements. England then openly appeared on the scene, offering her help and arms to France.

The German government is in possession of documents that were exchanged between the present commander of the British army, General French, and the French secretary of war, in which all the details of a landing of an English army expedition on

FORMER ACTRESS A NURSE



Princess Sazarovitch Brevelanovich of Serbia, formerly Eleanor Calhoun of California, an American actress, is taking an active part in organizing army nurses.

French and Belgian territory were discussed and settled. English transport ships were ready to sail.

A secret Anglo-French-Belgian military agreement would have been called into action instantly (as happened in the present war) just as soon as Germany and France started hostilities.

No better proof could be offered of the real existence of such a secret agreement than the recent English mobilization of the English army that started on the second of August and in the night between the third and the fourth, the first transports of troops had already left the English shores for the continent.

The ultimatum regarding Belgium's neutrality was forwarded to Berlin on the fourth of August. And the war on Germany was not declared before the night between the fourth and the fifth.

France, according to secret agreement, dispatched officers and troops to Liege before the declaration of war, in order to maintain the fort until the French army of the north succeeded in its formation south of Brussels.

Doesn't the statement of these facts successfully replace miles of French and English newspaper talk and correspondence?

Germany's boundary on the Belgian side is unprotected and not fortified.

Should Germany wait until England and France, after a free passage through Belgium, attack her unprotected right wing?

Germany had knowledge of the Franco-Belgian military agreements. She knew of France's plans. The only successful defence Germany could offer was to answer back with attack.

If Germany could have taken for granted that Belgium would defend her neutrality against France and England as energetically as she did against the German empire, she would have found, in the maintenance of Belgium's neutrality, an efficient protection of her boundaries and would surely never even have considered adding Belgium to the number of her

enemies.

England declared emphatically that she entered upon the present war "to protect and uphold sacred treaties" (meaning the neutrality of Belgium). History teaches us that England considers such treaties "holy and sacred" only as long as they protect Great Britain's interest as a world power.

Germany entered into this war to fight for her very existence, for her position among the powers of the European continent, her position among the nations of the world. And this appeared to England to be the right time to enter a confederation with Slavs and Mongols in order to rid herself for all of her hated rival.

This may furnish the one and only reason for England's appearance at the scene of war—not anxiety for Belgium's neutrality.

WILL CONTEST ELECTION

Santa Fe, Aug. 27.—That the result of the local option election at Fort Sumner, Guadalupe county, is to be contested is apparent from a letter received by Attorney General Frank W. Clancy this forenoon. From an opinion delivered in reply this afternoon General Clancy points out that the granting of liquor licenses is not under the control of the board of county commissioners as is generally supposed but that the provisions of section 4125 have been superceded by section 6 of the laws of 1901.

EXTENSION IS GRANTED

Santa Fe, Aug. 27.—State Engineer James A. French today granted an extension of time to the Red River Cattle company to complete its irrigation project near Springer, Colfax county, to August 31, 1915.

Marble Pudding.

Steamed puddings will not be heavy if made with K C Baking Powder and cooked slowly to give the pudding time to rise before the dough is cooked through. Have a low blaze under the water for at least the first fifteen minutes.

K C Marble Pudding

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

2 cups sifted pastry flour; 2 level teaspoonfuls K C Baking Powder; 1/2 teaspoonful cinnamon; 1/2 teaspoonful salt; yolks of 2 eggs, beaten light; 3/4 cup sugar; 1/4 tablespoonfuls melted butter; 1/2 cup cold water; whites of 2 eggs, beaten dry; 1 1/2 ounces melted chocolate.

Sift together, three times, the flour, baking powder, salt and cinnamon. To the yolks add the sugar, butter and water, and stir into the dry ingredients. Add the whites of the eggs. Divide the mixture into two parts and add the chocolate to one part. Dispose the two parts in a buttered mold to give a marbled appearance. Steam forty-five minutes.



Vanilla Sauce

Boil 2 cups of sugar and a cup of water six minutes; add 2 tablespoonfuls of butter and a teaspoonful of vanilla extract.

The K C Cook's Book containing this and 90 other delicious, successful, recipes sent free upon receipt of the colored certificate packed in 25-cent cans of K C Baking Powder. Write your name and address plainly. Jaques Mfg. Co., Chicago. 41

WHEN THE ENEMY TOOK CAPITAL CITY

WASHINGTON WAS CAPTURED
BY THE BRITISH 100 YEARS
AGO TODAY

Washington, Aug. 24.—In the light of present events in Europe it is interesting to recall the fact that residents of this vicinity, including the president of the United States and all the officials of the government, were having some similar worries of their own just one hundred years ago today. In this date in the year 1814 word was received in Washington that the British expedition under General Ross and Admiral Cockburn had effected a landing on the shores of Maryland and was ready to march on the national capital.

Two days later, on August 24, the British entered Washington and wrought such havoc with its public buildings that years were required to reconstruct and repair them. The capture of the city was preceded by the defeat of a motley army mustered to defend it. This engagement occurred at Blandensburg, Md. The American force consisted of several thousand raw militia commanded by General Winder and a few hundred of Commodore Barney's sailors and marines. Had the militia been equal to holding its ground the victory would have been with the Americans. But the citizen soldiers' quality was not on a par with their quantity.

The American position at Blandensburg was strong and the defenders were well posted. The British force consisted of less than 5,000 men, but the most of these men were veterans who had fought under Wellington in Europe. After a scrambling skirmish, the British charged and the American militia broke and fled. The sailors and marines alone disdained to retreat. They put up a resolute resistance and were overcome by numbers. The president and his cabinet were at Blandensburg when the British approached, but returned to the city when the conflict began, and narrowly escaped capture.

As soon as the British entered Washington they began their work of destruction. The congressional library, with many valuable historical documents, was destroyed, and an attempt was made to burn the capital. The torch was also applied to the White House, the treasury and the war and state departments, and before the British evacuated the city and the flames were extinguished, property valued at \$2,000,000 had been destroyed, and in addition many Americans had been killed and wounded. The black mark which the raid left on Washington came very near to ending its career as the capital of the United States, and it required all President Madison's influence to prevent the seat of government being removed to some place less resembling a straggling village that had been visited by conflagration.

When the world heard of the sack

of Washington it denounced it as exceeding the limits of decent warfare. Nevertheless the British government honored General Ross by permitting his family to add "of Blandensburg" to their patronymic. Most British historians have attempted to excuse the vandalism by stating that the acts were in retaliation for the depredations committed by the Americans along the Canadian border, particularly in the towns and villages in the vicinity of Niagara Falls. Others have stated that the British soldiers were incensed because of the attempt made by a citizen of Washington to kill General Ross, whose life was saved at the expense of his horse.

After applying the torch to Washington the British beat a hurried retreat and during the next month essayed to capture Baltimore. They were defeated September 13, and Ross was slain. It was while these operations against Baltimore were in progress that Francis Scott Key wrote the words of the "Star Spangled Banner," which set to the melody of an old English drinking song, has become what is generally called the American national anthem.

FINE STATE BUILDING

Santa Fe, Aug. 24.—Scribner's will in the near future publish a superb color engraving of the New Mexico building at San Diego, from a painting by Chapman. The descriptive text will be by Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, director of the school of American archaeology, and one of the guiding spirits of the Panama-California exhibition, who has worked assiduously to maintain the artistic ideals it had set itself at first. Director General Davis today wrote Colonel Ralph E. Twitchell that no building on the entire grounds is attracting as much attention and favorable comment as does the New Mexico building and already newspapers and magazines are beginning to feature it, giving New Mexico publicity worth thousands of dollars. Before the fair is over, that one feature alone will repay New Mexico ten times over every cent it spends on its exhibit.

FIGHTING HIGH PRICES

New York, Aug. 24.—In its fight on high prices of foodstuffs, the mayor's commission was prepared to begin the distribution of 100,000 pamphlets describing many uses to which vegetables can be put as substitutes for meat. The committee also has joined in the campaign started yesterday by Mrs. Julian Heath, president of the National Housewives' league, for a return to marketbasket days. Some members of the committee believe that if housewives and hotel buyers cultivated the habit of going to market it would result in the establishing of open market places throughout the city.

STRIKE CALLED OFF

Franklin, Kas., Aug. 24.—Representatives of every local miners' union in this section of the state, at a mass meeting last night, voted to return to work today. Six hundred miners have been striking despite the orders of officials of the United Mines Workers of America to the contrary, because, they assert, their biennial working contract, recently signed at Kansas City, is not satisfactory.

NEW MEXICO WILL BE A DAIRY STATE

THE GROWTH OF INTEREST IN
MILCH CATTLE IS EN-
COURAGING

Albuquerque, Aug. 24.—That New Mexico is to become one of the chief dairy farming states of the union is the confident prediction of President Ralph C. Ely of the state fair commission, himself a practical dairyman and owner of a herd of pure blooded Jerseys on his farm near Deming. The state fair commission has been pushing the organization of the New Mexico dairymen's association. A secretary has been employed whose entire duty is confined to organization work and the encouragement of co-operation in the expense of breeding up the dairy herds of the various farming districts.

Information being gathered by the association, for presentation to a state dairymen's convention, to be held in Albuquerque October 5-10 during the state fair contains some interesting facts about the development of the dairy industry in the state during the past five years, at which time there was one creamery in New Mexico; a small plant which confined itself to supplying a small part of the local demand. As against a production of creamery butter of practically nothing five years ago, New Mexico creameries in the 1913-1914 year, to July 1, paid to farmers and dairy farmers, for cream or butter fat an average of \$12,000 a week, or approximately \$600,000. El Paso hotels alone use from 700 to 800 pounds of New Mexico creamery butter each week. The Harvey system uses several hundred pounds each week, and the requirements of that system are very high. Large quantities of butter are being shipped to west Texas, Trinidad and La Junta, and into the mining camps of southern Arizona.

Only New Mexico owned dairy herds will be permitted to share in the prize money at the state fair exhibit of dairy cattle this year, but the commission is encouraging breeders of high grade dairy stuff from other states to bring in their stock and is offering every advantage for sale of such stock. The result will be an unusually large exhibit of dairy cattle and this will be used in a series of practical lectures on dairying and breeding by well known experts. The dairy farmer, active or prospective, in fact will be given a thorough short course in the industry, from the breeding to the finished creamery product. The Albuquerque creamery, a thoroughly modern plant of large capacity, just completed, will be opened to the dairymen and the lectures there will have to do with butter fat values, shipping, cream testing and other practical details of the business which will be of value to the producer of butter fat.

The theory of the fair commission is that all conditions in New Mexico

being favorable to dairy farming, and the native people being primarily a pastoral people, the commission can do nothing more profitable than to encourage dairying on a large scale. The average Mexican farmer of the state has a small tract of land which yields him a bare living. Figures compiled for the commission show that the same farmer, putting the amount of energy into dairying that he must put into his work to succeed with general farming, would realize several times as much money.

"When a little company of Illinois stock farmers clubbed together a few weeks ago and paid \$20,000 for a single bull calf," said President Ely in discussing the commission's plans, "they did not do it for advertising purposes; although they achieved considerable publicity. They did it because it was a sound investment. When we can teach our New Mexico farmers that by clubbing together, pooling their interests, they can at very slight expense breed up valuable herds of highly productive cattle, we will have accomplished something material in the way of development in this state. That is why we are backing the dairymen's organization and that is why we are paying so much attention to dairying and stock breeding in connection with this year's fair. We have practical results enough to show now that our theory is sound and our work this year ought to bring substantial results."

THE NEW PAPER

Santa Fe, Aug. 24.—Frank Staplin and family arrived today from Albuquerque to make Santa Fe their permanent residence. For the present they have a suite of rooms at the Norment cottage until their furniture, which was shipped yesterday, arrives. Mr. Staplin will from now on bend every energy to establish the republican paper and printing plant at the capital to be known as the State Journal. Arthur Seligman will rebuild his block at the end of the Santa Fe trail, opposite the Old Fonda, the southeast corner of the plaza, for the plant and it is hoped that by October 1 everything will be in readiness to issue the new paper.

Beginning today on the Casino courts at Newport, R. I., the thirty-fourth annual national championship tournament of the United States Lawn Tennis association will bring together a host of players many of whom have earned a world-wide reputation as expert racket wielders. Since its inception in 1881 the national tourney has grown to proportions which are in keeping with the general interest which it has created. Each succeeding year the matches develop some sensational feature. Class always tells as was clearly demonstrated 12 months ago as the finals for the championship singles, Maurice E. McLoughlin and R. N. Williams second had just returned from England after being mainly responsible for the return of the famous Davis cup to America.

Mrs. G. W. Horne, Esther Horne and Jay Rishell of Columbia, Mo., and G. H. Hahn and wife of Chicago, Ill., are staying at one of the city's hotels and it is understood that they will remain in Las Vegas for the winter.

HER LAST WISH IS CARRIED OUT

MRS. WILSON'S PLAN FOR CLEAN-
ING UP WASHINGTON IS
IN USE

Washington, Aug. 27.—For fifty years the city of Washington has been fretting with a mean sociological problem found in the alleys which run criss cross through the blocks of the city; and in which hundreds of negroes have been born, lived and died. For 50 years vice, disease, crime and ignorance have been bred in alarming proportions in Washington's alley homes. For 25 years the city government has been pecking away at the problem and has succeeded in cleaning up two of the worst holes ever seen in a modern city; for 15 years women's clubs and civic organizations have held meetings and deplored the existence of such filthy nests of homes for human beings; but it remained for Mrs. Woodrow Wilson on her dying day to whisper the wish that one of the bills for the elimination of the long stretches of alleys in Washington could be reported and passed. Her wish has almost become law. The senate immediately passed an alley elimination bill; the house has a modified form of that bill on its calendar, and may take it up and pass it at any time now.

In the years to come visitors to Washington will be taken into the by-ways and will be shown minor streets on which workmen's cottages have been built somewhat after the fashion on the English workmen's homes; they will be shown "interior parks," made of the scooped-out city blocks, and will be told that the minor streets and the interior parks of playgrounds were once the villainous unlighted unwatered, unkept alleys which made Mrs. Wilson sick at heart when she realized that the capital of the United States fostered such breeding grounds of dirt and crime. Washington's alleys constitute its slums.

The alley is distinctly a Washington product, as far as its being inhabited is concerned. Washington is laid out in broad squares. On four sides of the squares are pretty decent homes in every case. Through the squares run alleys which were originally intended for the butcher, the baker, the ashman, trashman, milkman, etc. However, when the civil war broke out thousands of negroes flocked to Washington and scheming real estate men began building little shacks within the squares for the housing of the negroes.

The shacks fronted on the alleyways. Some of those civil war shacks are still there.

Mrs. Wilson had a favorite exhibit of this sort in what is known as Goat alley. There is no running water, there is scarcely any light in the house, as there is but one window. It has been there for 50 years and the successive owners have reaped fortunes in rent. The alley has been inhabited chiefly by uncomplaining

washwomen who carried home the wash of clean white folks, who would have turned ill had they seen where their linen was being washed.

When Mrs. Wilson came to Washington the women's welfare department of the National Civic Federation was wrestling with the alley problem. Mrs. Earnest R. Bicknell, chairman of the Washington chapter of the department, was working at the problem daily, trying to arouse public interest in the dirty outlay of narrow streets and foul homes. Another woman, who afterwards became closely associated with Mrs. Wilson in her alley cleanup tours, was Mrs. Archibald Hopkins. These two would call meetings and raise subscriptions and carry the entire burden upon their own shoulders, and an occasional newspaper article would be the net result of their labors.

When Mrs. Wilson became interested she had been a resident of the city but a few months; and she first heard the story of the alley homes at an afternoon meeting of the women's welfare department of the National Civic Federation. Mrs. Wilson believed in action. There had been several years of afternoon tea sociological work and it had not amounted to much in a practical way. Mrs. Wilson ordered her chauffeur to take her to Goat alley.

Four or five scrawny pickaninnies were playing marbles at the entrance to Goat alley when the White House car stopped there with Mrs. Wilson and several women friends. They scampered up the cobblestoned canyon, yelling the tidings as they flew, and black faces appeared at the windows. However, Goat alley was more or less used to having finely dressed "white ladies" come picking their way through the dirt and filth, asking questions in stilted voices, leaving quarters and dollars, and then never coming back again.

But this "white lady" did come back. She came day after day, day after day. Sometimes with the big White House Pierce limousine, sometimes in a friend's electric runabout; sometimes she brought a procession of cars, with senators, representatives, ministers and business men of the city.

Mrs. Wilson would call up men at the capitol and simply force them to go with her through Goat alley and Tin Cup alley, Bear's Gap, Louse alley, Pig alley and all the other foul, hot and filthy alleys of the city. She took Oscar Underwood and Representative A. Mitchell Palmer together on one trip, and the leader of the house democrats pledged himself after the trip to work for the elimination of the things he saw. He has not forgotten the pledge.

There are miles of alleys in Washington. There are a hundred thousand negroes and fully a third of them live in the inhabited alleys. They die of tuberculosis at an alarming rate. The death rate of the alleys is always taken separate from the death rate of those living on the streets of Washington. Mrs. Wilson learned that in the houses on the outside of the blocks of Washington the death rate would be normal, and right at the back gates of these very folk would be negroes living in the squalor of barbaric or mediaeval ignorance who would be dying twice as fast—and not 50 feet away.

Mrs. Wilson took the committee of the District of Columbia of the senate through about 30 miles of alleys of the dirtiest slums in the world on a warm day, and would have received the committee's support at the expiration of the first mile, but she made them finish the tour. She conducted the house committee of the District of Columbia through the same alleys and opened their eyes to a condition of squalor that would scarcely be believed. They saw, within a quarter of a mile of the very capitol, in which half naked children and rotting vegetables and drunken men were so thick and indiscriminate that the investigating party had to pick its way. They saw the decayed boards of floors that had been the homes of rats and vermin and germs of disease since the first battle of Bull Run. Scarcely an alley hut has running water, and the worst feature of the Washington alley is that occasionally it will wind in and out of the interior of a block in an aimless fashion, like a maze. A policeman on the outside of the block would never be able to tell what is going on in the inside of that maze, and the consequent condition of viciousness that has grown up in Washington's alleys is the cause for the crowded police court each morning and the clang of the emergency hospital ambulances every day and all night.

"Well, what can we do about it?" asked one of the congressmen who had gone with Mrs. Wilson.

People had been asking that for 25 years. There have been hundreds of bills to correct alley evils introduced, and the commissioners of the District of Columbia had framed an ordinance whereby when alley homes reached a certain stage of rottenness they were condemned by law and torn down. This was a slow method, and alley real estate owners were fighting off the day of reckoning by patching up here and there.

Mrs. Wilson and her women friends held a meeting. By that time every woman in Washington wanted to join the woman's welfare department of the National Civic Federation. Mrs. Wilson had procured the aid of Representative Kahn of California, who worked up a bill for the cleaning out of Goat alley. The Kahn bill received a great impetus then, but Mrs. Wilson and her friends took up the problem from a broader viewpoint and planned to wipe out all the alleys at once.

That meant that 30,000 people would be thrown out on the streets without homes; and as a cure for that condition the alternative proposal was to establish a foundation with government support for the erection of the \$7.50 a month brick houses. This particular bill did not meet with a great amount of favor with the District committee of the house. The members of that committee felt it their duty to be suspicious about the bill and could not see any good in it. They believed that somewhere someone would be getting a profit out of the government if any money was lent for the purpose of building those small workmen's houses. Neither did the alley elimination bill receive any favor until Mrs. Wilson asked for its report.

It was the day before Mrs. Wilson's death that the District committee of the house was in session. The tele-

phone bell rang in an inner office and Ben Johnson of Kentucky, chairman of the committee, was called. The message was from Senator Ollie James, who had been in communication with Joseph Tumulty, secretary to the president. Ben Johnson called his committee members hurriedly together in his private office and told them that Mrs. Wilson, on her dying bed, had said she would be happy if she could know the alley bill would be reported and passed. The senate committee on the District of Columbia was not in session, but Senator Smith of Maryland, chairman, rushed a meeting, rushed out a report on an alley bill—not the same one which had been introduced in the house, however, and the senate rushed it through to successful passage. All this occurred in an hour.

The house committee, being in the quandary of having a perfect principle wrapped up in a defective bill, resorted to the practical method of ordering a favorable report "with amendments." So the bill will probably pass. It will work out so that Louse alley will be a decent little street without the drunken Saturday night broils in the unlighted pockets of its innermost recesses; and Goat alley, which started Mrs. Wilson on her crusade, may be an interior playground. There are many miles of other alleys, all dirty, all filled with vermin and disease. They will all be made clean by the magic of a dying woman's wish.

CHARLES ILFELD AND WIFE ARE UNHARMED

PROMINENT LAS VEGAS ARE IN
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN,
GERMANY

Late last night a telegram was received by relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ilfeld, who have been touring in Europe, and for whose safety some slight alarm has been felt as no word had been received from them for some time. Following the wire of last night two letters were received this morning announcing their arrival at Frankfort, Germany, and further stating that both were in the best of health, but impatient to get home. They will leave by the first steamer they are permitted to take and will lose no time in coming to Las Vegas. As showing how rigid the censorship really is, even in private correspondence, the letters came unsealed and contained no hint of the actual situation abroad.

G. O. P. HEADQUARTERS

Santa Fe, Aug. 27.—At the meeting of the state central committee of the republican party yesterday it was decided to establish headquarters at Santa Fe. Ralph C. Ely of Deming was elected chairman, after Herbert W. Clark of Las Vegas had declined re-election for health reasons. Jose D. Sena also stepped out of the way of Lorenzo Delgado of Las Vegas, who was chosen secretary, but consented to serve as assistant secretary. W. D. Murray of Silver City was chosen treasurer of the committee. A new executive committee was also named, and plans prepared for an energetic campaign.

STRANGE ANIMALS INHABIT HIGH MOUNTAINS

FOREST SERVICE MAN TELLS OF
LIFE IN THE PECOS
FOREST

The average person, unaccustomed to the high mountain country above timber line, imagines it an untenanted wilderness of rocks and crags with no form of life other than an occasional aerie in possession of eagles. A trip to the summit of Jicarita peak, a forest service fire lookout station on the northern part of the Pecos national forest, would dispel this impression. The station can hardly be occupied before the middle of June, owing to huge snowdrifts that remain practically impassable until that time, and it is even then necessary to ride or climb over packed drifts many feet in depth.

The trail, built by the forest service, climbs through dense stands of spruce along turbulent streams of cold snow water, and then along ridges where it is almost impossible to see for over one hundred feet in any direction unless one looks up the avenue hewed out for the trail by forest guards. An occasional mountain meadow covered knee deep with grass and starred with myriads of wild flowers, however, affords distant views of other mountain ranges against the far skyline.

Following is a brief description of his trip given by a recent visitor to the summit.

"As the summit is approached small patches of snow appear, the air grows cooler and the horses splash through pure clear water ankle deep in every depression. Hundreds of flowers appear, the blossoms just clearing the surface of the pools, others grow immediately alongside the drifts of snow. Traces of deer now appear where they have followed the retreating snowline for the new tender herbage. An occasional startled grouse whirs off to some distant tree; the sound of a woodpecker drumming against a dead tree reverberates through the still forest with a crash of sound.

"The drifts have now become too deep for the horses to wade through and it is necessary to make small detours around, or if they are hard, ride over them. Tracks of the snowshoe rabbits are found in some soft snow and a number of small birds flit from limb to limb of the trees under the dense green canopy. Suddenly, without warning, timber line is reached. Still far above, the bare summit of the mountain appears. With the exception of one huge drift protected from the direct rays of the sun by a cliff, the snow here disappears. The trail disappears directly beneath this huge bank almost 40 feet deep, but it is so well packed that it easily bears the horses' weight.

"A number of small lakes are now seen. One, owing to the slope of the mountain, appears to have a decided slant. Another has a narrow spit of land almost bisecting it that has all the appearances of a huge snake. Ice

cold water gushes out in numerous places from crevices in the bare rock.

"The patrolmen's registry box, now to be used for the first time of the present fire season, still stands as it was left the preceding summer.

"After another climb the trail switching back and forth along the steep ridge, the top is reached. A wonderful panorama is visible in all directions. The whole northern part of the forest seems to be directly under the mountain. Other lookout stations of the fire protection system, miles away, seem wonderfully near. Ranges of mountains, far distant in Colorado, are plainly visible. The Truchas Peaks, near neighbors of Jicarita and a little higher in altitude, seem almost within a stone's throw. With the exception of a large hawk idly circling a couple of hundred feet below, no living thing was in sight. Suddenly a dark object and still others, until almost a dozen were in sight. These were the "machines" (pronounce the ch as in chicken), Mexican named,—the inhabitants of this high peak estimated to be 13,100 feet above sea level. Here among the wilderness of rocks they make their home. They seem to be a variety of ground hog or marmot, but are ordinarily a little larger than the average ground hog, being when full grown two feet or over full over all length. Their color is dark brown, the fur however being of little value. They are extremely shy and even if one is shot it is exceedingly difficult to secure the body unless death is instantaneous, as they fall back into the crevices of the rocks where they can be heard falling to unknown depths. That they hibernate during a large part of the year is almost certain, as their home is covered to a great depth with snow from early fall to late spring.

"Their home, lonely and unvisited nine months of the year, is daily visited during the dry season by the fire guard, who makes it his lookout station from which point fires can be located within a radius of many miles
"PAUL P. PITCHLYNN."

TRYING TO STIR UP MORE TROUBLE

PRESIDENT WILSON SAYS SOME
PERSONS ARE MEDDLING
IN MEXICO

Washington, Aug. 24.—President Wilson declared today that persons who would be benefited by American intervention in Mexico were seeking to stir up trouble between General Carranza and General Villa. He told callers his information showed that reports of a break between the two leaders were false.

"Paul Fuller, a New York lawyer, was brought forward today in official circles as President Wilson's choice for ambassador to Mexico, when a government there is recognized.

Orozco Is Defeated

Mexico City, Aug. 24.—An official announcement by the war department is General Orozco was defeated by Colonel Salinas in the Sierra del Ajo, near San Francisco, in the district of Parras. General Orozco is said to be

fleeing northward and a force of constitutionalists is endeavoring to intercept him.

General Pablo Gonzales is reported to have entered the city of Pueblo with the constitutionalist forces. General Eduardo Hay, recently appointed secretary of war, has resigned. No reason is given for his retirement. A successor has not been named.

Street demonstrations, in which 6,000 workmen participated, were held here yesterday in honor of the memory of the late President Francisco Madero and in favor of the new regime. There was no disorder.

POLES REVOLT AGAINST CZAR

GERMAN AMBASSADOR HEARS
REPORT OF EVILS FOR HIS
RIVAL NATION

New York, Aug. 24.—Count Johan von Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States, announced on his arrival here today from Rotterdam that his government had been informed that Russian civil and military authorities had been withdrawn from Poland and that the Poles had set up an independent government with Warsaw as its capital.

Count von Bernstorff left Berlin on August 11. At that time, he said, the German government had reports that not a Russian soldier had been left in Poland. This report, Count von Bernstorff added, was general throughout Berlin.

"I do not know what sort of a government the Poles set up," he said, "nor do I vouch for the accuracy of the report."

Cable dispatches from St. Petersburg two weeks ago said that the czar had promised autonomy to Poland in return for its support of the Russian army.

MANY VOLUNTEERS

Valcartier, Quebec, Aug. 24.—With the arrival today of 3,000 troops from all parts of Canada, the camp here has reached a strength of approximately 15,000 officers and men. Many in the ranks are ex-militiamen, residing in the United States. Some came from as far as New Orleans, Denver and San Francisco.

NEW COUNTY SCHOOL

Santa Fe, Aug. 24.—The department of education has been informed that the proposition to establish a county high school at Melrose, Curry county, was defeated at the polls by a vote of 824 to 473. Melrose, St. Vrain and Field were the only precincts that gave a majority for it, while Texico voted solidly against the proposition and Clovis only gave 95 votes for it and 274 votes against it.

CONGRESSMAN ARRESTED

Washington, Aug. 24.—Speaker Clark issued another batch of warrants of arrest today for absentee members. Sergeants raided the baseball parks, an investigating committee is all ready in enough congressman so that the committed." z

BOMBARDMENT OF CHINESE PORT BEGUN

JAPANESE NAVY FIRES FIRST
GUNS IN ITS WAR WITH
GERMANY

TSING TAO IS ASSAULTED

OPERATIONS AGAINST KIAO CHOW
ARE EXPECTED TO BE
TEDIOUS

DEFENDERS WILL DO BATTLE

THEY ARE REPORTED TO BE
WELL GARRISONED AND
PROVISIONED

Tokio, Aug. 24.—The Yamato today says the bombardment of Tsin Tao by the Japanese fleet has commenced.

Allied Navies Enter Fight

Peking, Aug. 24.—The blockade of Tsing Tao, the fortified port of Kiao Chow, has begun. British, French and Russian vessels of war are taking part in the movement.

No News Reaches London

London, Aug. 24.—No news of Japanese or German military operations in the far east have reached London since Japan's declaration of war on Germany. According to the Japanese embassy here those who are looking for the occupation of Kiao Chow almost simultaneously with the issue of the Japanese declaration of war will be disappointed. The view is expressed at the embassy here that in order to avoid needless loss of life the operations against Kiao Chow will be more prolonged than otherwise would be the case.

Austria Avoids War

Washington, Aug. 24.—Danger of war between Japan and Austria was removed today through the agreement of Austria to dismantle her cruiser, the Kaisirin Elizabeth, now at Tsing Tao.

The Austrian ambassador had been preparing to leave Tokio when the Japanese government indicated its approval of a suggestion for dismantling the cruiser. Austria accepted the proposal and instructed the officers to interne at Shanghai. The Austrian ambassador then let it be known that he saw no occasion to leave Japan.

CONSERVATION BILL PASSED

Washington, Aug. 24.—The administration water power conservation bill was passed today by the house. It provides a system of government leases of water power sites on public lands to private capital, the revenue to go first to the reclamation fund and then to be used for other purposes.

HOW A NEW POPE IS CHOSEN BY CARDINALS

THE GREATEST PRECAUTION
AGAINST TRICKERY IS
OBSERVED

Rome, Aug. 27.—The approaching conclave for the election of a successor to Pope Pius X is expected to occupy considerably less time than the similar assemblages in the past. In the first place, the entire absence of strong rival factions in the Sacred College, such as existed at the time of the election of the late pope, is expected to make the selection of his successor a matter of less difficulty. Still more important is the change in the method of election that was prescribed by Pope Pius some six years ago for the express purpose of simplifying the election machinery and cutting down the time usually occupied by the conclave in arriving at a choice.

The rule for many centuries was as follows: When, after balloting, the votes were counted and it was found that no candidate had obtained the necessary two-thirds majority, any cardinals who wished to do so were allowed to change their votes. Many popes who failed to obtain the requisite number of votes in the ordinary scrutiny have been elected in this manner.

Pope Pius decided to abolish this ancient method of election. At the same time, however, he took measures to expedite the election by introducing an important change. Hitherto cardinals have been allowed to hold only two ballots a day, one in the morning after mass and the other in the evening. Now the ruling provides for four ballots, two in the morning and two in the evening. Thus the coming papal election is expected to take only half the time occupied during the last seven centuries.

It is said that one of the reasons for this change arose out of an incident at the last conclave, at which Pope Pius was elected. After the first scrutiny, when Cardinal Rampolla obtained more votes than any two other candidates together, it was expected in the conclave that an opportunity would be given to the cardinals who so desired to change their votes, instead of this however, the assembly immediately disbanded and voting was put off until evening, with the result that the election was protracted three days longer.

On the day of the conclave all the cardinals are summoned from their cells by a bell thrice rung, and repair to the assembly chamber. From this moment until the result of the voting is announced they have no communication save with the Vatican officials. Their clothing and even their food is searched, lest they should contain correspondence from friends outside. If, by the greatest exercise of leniency, a visitor is admitted, he must speak to the immured cardinal through a grating of iron and in a tone loud enough to be heard by the

watchers. After a night of this seclusion the conclave is formally assembled early next afternoon, and all repair to the Sistine Chapel, where a desk has been provided for each cardinal. In the middle of the hall are six tables and behind these an altar.

Immediately in front of the altar is a table on which are two chalices for holding the ballots. Before proceeding further, a search is made in the chapel to assure the conclave of the fact that none but those entitled to vote are present. Three inspectors of the election are then chosen by ballot. Should any cardinal be so ill that he is unable to leave his dormitory, a committee is appointed to visit him and take his vote, which is brought to the conclave sealed and deposited in one of the chalices.

Each cardinal writes on a little tablet in the corner of the chapel the name of the candidate he would elect, in the center of the voting ticket. This is of an oblong form, prepared according to the directions of the bull of Gregory XV.

In the center are the words, "Eligo in Summum Pontificem Rm. Dmmeum D. Card." (I elect Sovereign Pontiff my Lord Cardinal—), after which the voter inscribes the name of the candidate he would elect.

At the foot of the altar the voter lifts up his hand and exhibits the ticket between his thumb and finger. He then kneels and prays for a moment, after which he takes oath that he is about to elect him whom, according to God, he thinks ought to be elected. He then puts the ticket on the paten and slips it from thence into the chalice, which he covers up again. Then he makes a new reverence before the altar and returns to his place.

When all have voted in like manner the six tellers examine the papers and proclaim the result. If no cardinal has obtained the required number of votes, two thirds of the number of cardinals present—the result is declared void, and the voting papers, collected together, are burned in a brazier with damp straw, the dense smoke from which issues through a particular chimney, visible from outside and proclaims to the outer world that no election has taken place.

First to cast his ballot is the dean of the college, who writes the name of his candidate on a slip of paper eight inches in length and four in width, which he folds, and, sealing it at both ends, folds it once more in the middle, and then drops it in the bowl nearest his desk. All follow in the order of their rank as members of the college.

The burning of the second ballots in the coming conclave will close the session of the day, and adjournment will be taken until evening. Here, again, the coming conclave is to differ materially from its predecessors. At the first evening session in former conclaves it was the rule to afford an opportunity to those cardinals representing foreign powers to state whatever serious objections might exist to any of the candidates and which, in the event of that candidate's election as pope might operate to the disadvantage of the vatican board. These objections were always duly considered. Several times in the last century did the vatican board successfully oppose the election of Ital-

ing candidates. The right of veto was claimed at one time or another by France, Germany, Austria and Italy. But Pope Pius X, soon after he came to the papal throne, abolished this right of veto, so that it will play no part in the proceedings of the conclave next week.

Compromise candidates have several times been taken by general agreement, whenever the race between two strong cardinals has been so close as to deadlock the college.

Proceeding with the election by ballot, voting is continued on the lines indicated until a choice is reached, and this is made known to the people by the absence of the smoke, for although the ballots, as in the unsuccessful instances, are also burned, the smoke is not permitted to escape. When the result is reached it is announced by the ringing of a bell; all the senior cardinals advance to the place occupied by the newly chosen pontiff and inquire if he accepts the election. On receiving his affirmative answer he is at once saluted by the entire college. He then announces the name by which he desires to be known throughout the world as the head of the church.

An interval then occurs during which the canopies are removed from the stalls of the cardinals, except that of the newly elected pope and his holiness retires to robe himself in the pontifical vestments.

On his return the fisherman's ring is placed on his finger by the cardinal Camerlingo, and the new vicar of Christ gives his first solemn benediction to the members of the sacred college from the steps of the altar. Then taking his seat on the sedia gestatoria, the pope receives the homage of their eminences and again communicates the name which it is his pleasure to assume as pontiff. The people then flock into St. Peter's to see the pope and receive his blessing and the stirring scene which presents itself.

Until Nicholas II, in 1857, restricted the quality of the electors to the sacred college, popes were elected by both the clergy and the people. More than a century later Pope Alexander III issued a decree making a two thirds vote of the cardinals necessary for the election of the pope.

One of the curious and not generally known fundamental rules of a papal election is that the choice of the sacred college is not necessarily limited to a cleric and that any faithful Catholic, even though he be a layman, is eligible. It is true that this rule is more honored in the breach than in the observance, as the last layman was elected in 1024, when Crescentius, being raised to the pontificate, was immediately ordained and became John XIX. Several attempts have been made to restrict the choice of the cardinals to clerics, but they have invariably failed.

Neither does there exist any law or regulation to render compulsory the choice of an Italian. But the predominance of Italians in the sacred college makes the choice of their nationality a practical certainty. The Italian majority is strong in number, but it is stronger in influence. All the affairs of the papacy are directed by the Italian cardinals residing in Rome. As heads of congregations they have the power exercised else-

where by cabinet ministers. Their views are carried out by Italian subordinates. Virtually all of the vatican officials as well as the papal nuncios are Italian. All these people, with their influence, which is strong have nothing to gain and everything to lose from a foreign successor to Pius X.

NIGHTLY CONCERT IS STRANGELY BEAUTIFUL

IN FACT, IT IS SO STRANGELY SO
THAT FEW APPRECIATE
IT

It has been estimated by competent statisticians that the canine population of Las Vegas is fully 5,000,000. But that was yesterday. Today it is in excess of 6,000,000.

This figure is not the rash hyperbole of exaggeration, but is arrived at after a painstaking investigation, and innumerable interviews with those whose rest has been broken at night by the barking hordes. One prominent physician, whose name is withheld only out of consideration for his family, insists that in a single night he counted ten million, ranging all the way from black and tans to great Danes, from falsetto to basso profundo, from Albuquerque to Raton, frolicking, carolling, scratching, biting, fighting and using profane and unseemly language on his lawn, at once.

The actual fact is that the mobilization of the armies in Europe is the merest incident compared to the gathering of the clans here. The stories of Jack London about the wolf packs in the frozen north have nothing on us. So interesting is the nightly spectacle that nobody in town cares much about sleeping any more. It is so much more fun to sit on the front porch and watch the procession pass and hear the mingled strains of many voices faised in adulation and various keys. Last night the music was especially fine. The forced harmony of Wagner, the strange, wierd syncopation of Liszt, the graceful cadenzas of Chopin, the voluptuous measures of Suppe, simultaneously blended in symphonious impossibilities. Not even a Theodore Thomas in his finest improvisations might hope to rival it. It was so spontaneous, like the outpourings of many sewers.

The city authorities, loath as they are to deprive the people of the community of any of their pleasures, but realizing that lack of sleep is productive of melancholia, have taken the matter up. Forthwith they will issue warnings requiring that all owners shall tag and label their pets, and that after a given time all the dear creatures that are unable to produce a baggage check will be confiscated in the sacred name of Morpheus, and deported to a far land from which no traveler returns.

After the Brooklyn Superbas asked waivers on Ed Reulbach the big pitcher settled down and has now become a consistent winner.