

Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock-Raising
Farming - Mining

ESTABLISHED 1882

Thirty-Third Year

East Las Vegas, N. M., July 31, 1915.

Number 10

BOND SALE LIKELY

TO BE CONSUMMATED

DECISION OF SUPREME COURT
YESTERDAY MAY OFFER LEGAL
SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM

Albuquerque, July 30.—The state supreme court yesterday decided that the state highway commission was in full control of the road funds of New Mexico and could deposit them where it wished. The decision opens the way for the sale of the \$500,000 road bond issue which has been hanging fire since 1912. The bonds had to be sold at par to comply with the law, and buyers would pay only 95, since they withdrew 5 per cent.

By depositing the funds in designated banks which will pay interest on them for a time to the bond buyers and by contributions from different sources, the difference between par and 95 will be made up and the bonds can be sold legally.

Planning how to Spend It

Santa Fe, N. M., July 30.—As a result of the sale of the \$500,000 in state highway bonds, the present number of 14 state road camps, employing 200 men and 100 teams, will be doubled within a month. Within a year the state engineer estimates, over a 1,000 men and 500 teams will be employed. A number of five-ton motor trucks will be purchased. As a preliminary move in the expenditure of half million dollars the state engineer will visit every county and confer with the county road boards and citizens.

Muscular Rheumatism

This sometimes comes on suddenly and is often mistaken for a sprain. Mrs. Conrad Oliver, Little Falls, N. Y., writes, "About three years ago my husband sprained his neck. We had a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment in the house and applied it. After using it a few times all lameness and stiffness of his neck and shoulders disappeared." Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

If Joe Cantillon, the Minneapolis boss, succeeds in training that flock of wild Washington heavers his name will go down in history as the Hagenbeck of baseball.

Beauty More Than Skin Deep

A beautiful woman always has good digestion. If your digestion is faulty, Chamberlain's Tablets will do you good. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

MEXICANS GET STAY OF EXECUTION TODAY

JUDGE VACATES HIS OWN ORDER
AT LAST MINUTE BEFORE
HANGING

Phoenix, Ariz., July 30.—By vacating his own order denying a writ of habeas corpus in the case of four Mexicans condemned to hang today in the state penitentiary at Florence, Judge McAllister, of the superior court, opened the way for an appeal to the state supreme court, which will serve as a stay of execution at least until September, when that tribunal reconvenes.

Action was taken by the court after it was shown that his earlier order denying the writ of habeas corpus yesterday prevented an appeal that would act as a stay of execution.

The Mexicans were charged with the murder of four persons at Ray, Ariz. A reprieve was granted last May, only a short time before the date set for the hanging, on the request of W. J. Bryan, then secretary of state. An appeal had been taken in the case.

For a Weak Stomach

"When I began taking Chamberlain's Tablets my stomach was so weak that I could not eat anything but the lightest foods. I could not stoop or get up quickly from a sitting position, without getting very dizzy and sick at my stomach. Chamberlain's Tablets helped me right off and by using them for a few weeks I was cured," writes William Sharp, West Webster, N. Y. Chamberlain's Tablets strengthen and invigorate the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. If your stomach is weak, give them a trial. They will do you good. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

AXWORTHY WINS

Detroit, July 30.—Lee Axworthy this afternoon won the M. and M. stake. Peter Scott was second and Worthy Prince third.

RAPS SOCIETY NURSES

London, July 30.—Lady Warwick has dropped something of a bombshell upon her own social set by declaring that most of the fashionable "nurses" who go to the front are bent upon having a good time, and adding to their collection of sensations. The same thing has been said before, but not by such a high authority. Hence the exasperation felt in certain high places.

EAST END WEST ROAD PROVES ITSELF GOOD

COMMERCIAL CLUB DÉLEGATION
DRIVES TO AMARILLO IN
SPITE OF RAIN

Word was received this afternoon from Robert J. Taupert to the effect that the Commercial club's delegation to the road convention at Amarillo arrived in that city on time, Wednesday evening. The Las Vegas delegation attended a banquet given at the Harvey house in Amarillo for the members of the Gulf to Colorado Highway association, which is meeting in that city. Mr. Taupert declared that the Las Vegas delegation made hit with the Texans at the meeting by driving through from Las Vegas over the new road. It is believed Messrs. Harmann and Taupert, the Las Vegas delegation, will be able to induce many Texans to come to this section of New Mexico on future vacation trips.

LONG TRIP FOR MILITIA

Key West, Fla., July 29.—One of the longest tours of the kind ever undertaken in southern waters is the practice tour of the First Lattalion, Florida naval militia, which departed from here today on the United States destroyer Reid. The tour will extend from Key West to Pensacola and thence to Mobile. The program provides for extensive drills and target-practice for the naval militiamen.

NEW POSTMASTER

Santa Fe, July 30.—Chester A. Floyd has been appointed postmaster at Heaton, McKinley county; Macedonia Torres at Dwyer, Grant county; William Gore at Upton, Luna county. The postoffice at Chapelle has been re-established and Albino Salazar appointed postmaster. The postoffice at Des Moines has been moved 1962 feet east of its former site.

RESISTS LOW FARES

Lincoln, Neb., July 30.—The Missouri Pacific Railroad company today filed suit in federal district court to have the Nebraska two-cent fare statute declared null and void, and that the members of the state railroad commission be enjoined from exacting a penalty for a violation of the statute.

European nations at war have it on us in one respect. They don't have to stand for girl baseball teams, girl pugilists, girl wrestlers and girl auto race drivers.

NEW MEXICO HORSE THIEVES HOUNDED

TEXAS MAN SAYS HE WILL KEEP
UP HIS CAMPAIGN UNTIL
HE SUCCEEDS

Santa Fe, July 30.—J. R. Jenkins of Dalhart, Texas, a wealthy cattleman who has headed a systematic campaign against stock thieves in Lincoln, Torrance, Guadalupe and Quay counties, New Mexico, and who was in this city yesterday, reports 22 of 60 stolen horses recovered. Eight have been found shot dead in a canyon by the rustlers to prevent their recovery. Half a dozen men charged with being members of the gang are in jail in the various counties. Jenkins has spent \$3,000 of his own money in the campaign, and says he will prosecute it until the last rustler is arrested or driven from the country.

Saves Her Mother's Life.

"I am positive that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy saved my mother's life about 12 years ago for she was very sick with bloody dysentery. We have kept it in the house ever since and used it a number of times for summer complaints and other bowel trouble," writes Mrs. A. Marlowe, New Kensington, Pa. Keep it at hand. It only costs a quarter. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS MEET

East Northfield, Mass., July 30.—The general conference of Christian Workers, the most important the series of summer religious assemblies founded here by the late W. Dight L. Moody, was opened today and will be continued until August 15. Among the notable speakers on the program are the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan of London, Bishop Collins Denny of Richmond, and the Rev. L. G. Broughton of Knoxville.

Three generations of the Fownes family of Pittsburgh—father, son and grandson—contested in the recent western amateur golf tournament in Cleveland.

SUFFRAGE HEARING IN GEORGIA

Atlanta, Ga., July 29.—Suffragists and anti-suffragists rallied their forces here today for the public hearing before the legislative committee on the proposed amendment to the Georgia constitution granting women the right to vote at all elections.

POLAND IS SUFFERING SECOND GREAT TRAGEDY

Unhappy Country Is Riddled by a War In Which It Has Little Interest—Her Capital Is Football of Gigantic Armies

London, July 26.—The desperate fighting now going on around Warsaw and throughout the eastern zone of operations centers attention on the colossal tragedy of Poland, the second that unhappy country has endured, the first having stirred America to its depths when Kosciuszko went there to tell Poland's own story and left its memories in the statue of the Polish liberator in one of the public squares of Washington.

But that first tragedy was as nothing compared with what Poland is now undergoing, the entire theater of eastern fighting being within the territory of the old kingdom of Poland, with Russian armies tramping over the country from the east, Austrian armies from the south, and German armies from the north and west, all compressing Poland as in a double vice from four sides, marching and fighting on a scale of unprecedented magnitude and leaving a train of wreck and desolation even greater than that of Belgium or Serbia. This is the testimony of disinterested eye-witnesses, Polish, English and American, who have recently traversed the stricken regions, including C. C. Gibson of the Rockefeller Foundation who declared on his return that this was one of the greatest tragedies the world had known, the devastation of Belgium shrinking in comparison.

Such telegraphic news as trickles through from Poland, except the official reports of military operations from the three sides, is censored and garbled and gives only the picture of fighting, without that of the prostrate country under the heels of the fighters pressing from four sides. But from eye-witnesses returning from Polish student refugees from the scourged district, and from letters to those who have sought asylum here, there is a mass of information of these gigantic eastern operations. Much of this information flows into the hands of Miss Laurence Alma-Tadema, daughter of the great English artist, who for three months has been working day and night as the secretary and directing genius of the Polish relief committee, whose offices and patrons embrace about every name of note in England—peers, cabinet members, ambassadors, artists and authors.

"Think of the magnitude of this appalling Polish tragedy," said Miss Alma-Tadema to a representative of the Associated Press. "It is difficult for us in England or America, with conditions serene, to cast the mind's eye across Europe and grasp the fact that all the titanic eastern battles are being fought on Polish soil. And it is not only a gigantic struggle of invading armies from without, one

of ruin and desolation, but it partakes almost of civil conflict with Pole fighting against Pole.

"There are," she went on, "about twelve million Russian Poles, and about the same number of Austrian and Prussian Poles. All of them have that intense longing to see Poland rise again as a unified kingdom. And yet of these 24 million Poles, a million Polish soldiers are fighting in the Russian ranks, and another million are fighting in the Austrian and German ranks—literally brother against brother. One of the reports reaching me tells of a body of Polish infantry on the Russian side, charging at a body of the enemy, with bayonets raised and the battle cries ringing from both sides—only to distinguish as they came to grips that both were shouting the cry of Poland—and on that instant, as if inspired by a common impulse, every bayonet was lowered and every man in the facing ranks fell on his knees and in their common language breathed the Lord's prayer. That was Poland's prayer on the battlefield of this terrible eastern conflict.

"Here is another thoroughly authenticated case," said Miss Alma-Tadema: "A Polish infantryman raised his rifle and fired point blank at an advancing foe, only to see him pitch forward and hear him cry out in Polish, 'My God I leave a wife and three children.' And this agonizing dying cry in Polish rang in the ears of the brother Pole who had fired the shot, torturing him night and day, until he literally went mad and was taken from the ranks a raving maniac.

"It was natural that the Russian Pole should cast his lot with Russia, and this loyalty has been rewarded by inspired proclamation of Grand Duke Nicholas promising freedom for Poland, a pledge which every Russian Pole accepts in good faith as foreshadowing the reunification of the Polish nation. On the other hand the Galician Poles showed a perfectly natural first movement of allegiance to Austria which had given them the right of their own faith and language and some semblance of freedom. This and the laws of compulsory military service brought almost a million Poles into the Austro-German ranks to fight against their brothers in the Russian ranks. And yet in both Austria and Prussia the overwhelming majority of the Poles are at heart solidly with the kingdom of Poland."

When Mr. Gibson of the Rockefeller Foundation returned from Poland he told Miss Alma-Tadema of the terrible scenes he had witnessed in the stricken regions. Together they planned for extensive measures of relief, to be sent through Germany with

following another with all their train the approval of the British foreign office, Germany consented, but the officials here doubted the good faith of Germany's letting large supplies of food pass across Germany to Poland. And so the negotiations halted and now another plan is on foot to get supplies into Poland by way of Switzerland without passing through German hands.

One of the scenes Mr. Gibson pictured was a Polish village where he passed a cemetery toward dusk and saw a crowd collected. On inquiry he learned it was the joint funeral of 12 children who had died that day; and he learned further that this was the normal average in this and other stricken villages—12 children a day dying of starvation. At one point he noted an old woman who had crawled 16 kilometers to get a handful of black bread. These were merely a few instances out of a great number which led him to the conclusion that the desolation in the wake of armies in Poland was greater than that in Belgium, where he had made a similar inspection.

The Polish student group here is also receiving frequent mail advices from their friends in the various parts of Poland. One of the last posted of these student letters summed up recent advices which got through as follows:

"Out of 127,000 square kilometers in old Poland, 84,000 square kilometers have now been occupied by the Austro-German armies. The departments which have suffered most are Kaliska, Pitrowska, Kielecka, Radowska, Suwolska, and Plocka; also four districts of the government of Lonsynsky, 10 districts of Warsaw, which is a department half the size of Wales in addition to the city of Warsaw, four districts of Lubelskiej and five in Chelmsky. Out of 12,000,000 inhabitants of this region, 9,000,000 have suffered. Of 27,000 villages, 5,500 or about 20 per cent are partially destroyed, and another 1,000 villages are completely leveled to the ground, not a trace of them remaining beyond the heaps of smoldering rubbish and ruin."

The peasantry are pictured as moving about like great tribes of gypsies over the blackened fields, carrying and pushing their scant belongings in small carts. Miss Alma-Tadema gives a graphic picture of this wholesale desolation: "Industry is at a standstill; millions are out of work; the meadows and arable lands are furrowed by deep trenches, riddled with shellholes; the same tracts have been swept over and over by immense battle waves; nothing remains. The barns and ricks are burned; the horses and cattle all stolen or slain; ruin everywhere. The women and children have been driven out into the open, they cower in the woods; the manse, the manor house, the old castle in the park, all are destroyed; there is no one to help, there is nowhere to fly to, nothing to do but to hide in ruins, in woods or in hollows, gnawing roots and the bark of trees, while the children shiver and starve to death."

And this is from one of the best-informed Polish authorities in England, the energetic young woman official of the Polish committee, the bearer of one of England's great names, and the center into which

pours all this mass of information concerning the colossal tragedy of Poland.

There are many other enthusiastic Polish workers here, notably Mme. Syanislawa Bevan, the Polish wife of the prominent English painter, Robert Bevan, who is chairman of the committee looking after Polish refugees coming to London. Mme. Bevan, born in Poland, has sacrificed her jewels to aid in caring for her countrymen. One of the rings she gave for the cause is significant of the burning hope underlying the Polish cause. It is an old family heirloom, bearing date just after Poland was torn into three parts and passed around to Austria, Prussia and Russia. What appears to be a seal on top is in truth a miniature coffin emblematic of Poland's burial. But when a tiny spring is touched, the coffin opens and a Polish knight in the full regalia of old Poland, rises with sword aloft from his tomb in which Poland has slept since she was thus dismembered.

The Anglo-Russian entente creates many political obstacles to getting details of conditions in the eastern field for publication, and even in telling the truth. For example, Cardinal Bourne, archbishop of Westminster, made a remarkable address recently to a gathering of Poles and Polish adherents. It was presumed that such an address would be printed in all its details, but when the text appeared in the "Universe" it was with frequent parenthetical phrases "Deleted by the Censor." Even one of the appeals for relief of Polish victims has fallen under the ban and had to be withdrawn. Thus England is loyal to her Russian ally, and the political status of Poland is necessarily viewed in London from the Anglo-Russian viewpoint. But the actualities of the Polish people, the havoc and distress among them, stand out in startling magnitude notwithstanding the veil which is kept so tightly drawn over the political status.

RURAL CONFERENCE

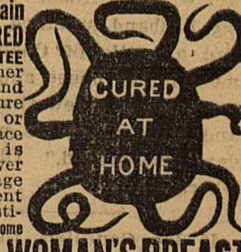
Amherst, Mass., July 27.—The sixth annual conference on rural organization was opened at the Massachusetts Agricultural college today and will be continued until the end of the week. Many prominent speakers are listed on the program. The subjects of discussion will include civic improvement, rural education, agricultural co-operation, library work, rural sanitation, boys' and girls' club work and camp fire work.

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Dr. & Mrs. Dr. CHAMLEY & CO. Chamley Building BOOK SENT FREE "Strictly Reliable, Greatest Cancer Specialist Living" 747 & 749 S. Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal. KINDLY MAIL THIS to someone with CANCER.



SUPREME COURT WORKS ON ROAD BOND CASE

EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO HAND
DOWN A DECISION WITH-
OUT DELAY

Santa Fe, July 26.—Brief arguments in connection with the state highway bond test case were heard before Justice Parker and Justice Hanna of the supreme court, in chambers, Saturday. Following these arguments the case an effort will be made to render a decision immediately.

Attorney General Clancy appeared for the state highway commission and Reed Holloman represented State Auditor W. G. Sargent.

The test is to determine the power of the state highway commission and the duty of the state auditor with the proposed transfer of the proceeds of the \$500,000 bond issue from the state treasury to banks designated by the commission, in order that interest may be paid and the bond sale consummated. It is being made on a requisition from the commission for the transfer of \$17,798.62, the full amount now in the state road fund, to the Santa Fe Bank and Trust company. State Auditor Sargent has formally refused to draw the warrant called for by the requisition, and the case is in the supreme court on a petition for a writ of mandamus to compel him to take such action.

"We should not take a narrow view of this matter," said Attorney General Clancy in the course of his argument, "but should regard it as a financial operation that will result in providing a great state fund approved by the people in 1912."

Justice Hanna asked Mr. Clancy if it could be argued that the money paid in interest by the banks would return to the state treasury. The attorney general replied that in effect the money would return to the state treasury to complete the purchase price of the bonds, as notwithstanding the fact that the bonds could not be marketed at par, the state would receive the full \$500,000 to spend for road improvement.

Attorney Holloman contended that although the proposed move was a popular one and would result in public benefit, it would be better to wait and provide another highway bond issue at a greater rate of interest, rather than proceed illegally and set a dangerous precedent. "However," he concluded, "if the court can find a way legally to sanction such a move as now contemplated we will be as happy over it as the other side."

QUAY HAS BALANCE

Santa Fe July 26.—The financial statistics of Quay county's rural schools received today show balances on hand totaling \$1,748.99 as against \$3,755.14 last year. The receipts during the year totaled \$59,850.64 for the rural schools, of which \$39,846.25 \$39,846.25 came from special levies; \$2,426.11 from poll tax; \$2,419.20 from licenses; \$1,080 from tuition; \$2,736.30 state aid, and \$421.43 miscellaneous. Of the expenditures of \$61,856.79 in addition to \$5,275.92 of outstanding warrants, by far the greater amount, \$46,558.25 went for teachers' wages, \$22.50 for rent; \$1,700.26 for fuel; \$1,535.10 for janitor;

\$1,522.50 school supplies; \$266.54 for text books; \$1,716.53 repairs; \$1,512.30 new buildings; \$385.75 compiling poll tax lists; \$3,518.36 interest on bonds; \$58.50 school census; \$10.10 interest on warrants; \$3,050.15 miscellaneous.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 26.—Fears of political complications growing out of the sinking of the Lelanaw, rumors of new trade combinations, confirmation of recent reports of huge orders for supplies, caused violent and confused fluctuations in the war stocks. Following the downward surge, the street recovered from its alarm at the Lelanaw incident, and buying was resumed with confidence. The last sales were as follows:

Amalgamated Copper	70%
American Sugar Refining	108%
Atchison	100½
Chino Copper	44%
Northern Pacific	103½
Reading	146%
Southern Pacific	83%
Union Pacific	126
United States Steel	64½
United States Steel, pfd.	110¾
Inspiration Copper	23%

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, July 26.—Wheat prices declined rapidly today after an early advance. After opening 1-4 off to 1-4 up, the market scored further gains and then receded well below Saturday's night level all around. Afterward values underwent a sudden further decrease as a result of the torpedoing of an American ship by a German submarine. The close was unsettled 2 1-4 to 2¾ under Saturday's close.

Corn held comparatively steady. Opening prices, which ranged from a shade decline to ¾ advance, were followed by a slight general down turn. The close was weak ¾@5-8 to 2 1-4 net lower.

Oats swayed with corn and wheat. Liquidating sales by holders brought about a sharp break in the pork market. Values went the lowest since 1908. As a result, lard and ribs weakened to a material extent. The closing quotations were as follows:

Wheat, July	1.11¾; Sept. 1.06¾.
Corn, July	78 1-4; Sept. 74 1-8.
Oats, July	51¾; Sept. 27 5-8.
Pork, Sept.	\$13.35; Oct. \$13.52½.
Lard, Sept.	\$7.85; Oct. \$7.95.
Ribs, Sept.	\$9.50; Oct. \$9.50.

KANSAS CITY PRODUCE

Kansas City, Mo., July 26.—Butter: Creamery, 27; firsts, 25; seconds, 23; packing 18.
Eggs: firsts, 17*; seconds 12*.
Poultry: Hens, 12; roosters, 9; broilers 17@19.

CONCERNING MRS. McDONALD

The following article concerning Mrs. W. H. McDonald, who died a few days ago in Las Vegas, is from the Deming Graphic:

Although she had been ill a long time, the death of Mrs. W. H. McDonald, which was announced from Las Vegas Tuesday evening, brought a distinct shock to her many friends here. The deceased, whose maiden name was Miss Laurence Hoquest, was born in 1866, on Christmas day, and it is a notable fact that she never allowed a Christmas day to pass without doing some kind act on behalf of relatives and friends, whom

she always numbered by the hundreds. Her hospitable home was open to rich and poor alike, as hosts of Deming people will testify.

Her husband, W. H. McDonald of this city was formerly on the police force in New York city and has been a peace officer during the greater part of his long residence in New Mexico. He is known to all his friends here as "Daddy Mac" and all extend their sympathy now on the occasion of his sorrow.

The deceased has been receiving treatment at Las Vegas for many months and her death came as a relief from suffering. The remains will temporarily rest in Las Vegas until such time as they can be removed to Deming.

BELGIAN EXILES ARE LONESOME PEOPLE

AIMLESS AND HOPELESS THEY
WANDER—LARGE COMPANY
IS IN HOLLAND.

The Hague, July 27.—The Belgian exiles are the tragic figures of the European war. The state of seige has been declared in most provinces near the frontier and driven them to North Holland and South Holland, the two provinces along the North Sea where they can move at liberty. There in the small towns, but by preference the Hague, they have established themselves according to their means. Most of them are well past the fifties, while their wives may be a few years younger. The men of middle age have either enlisted in the Belgium army or have been obliged to return to their own country to save whatever can be saved of their own business. The older people, however, by general consent remain away from their own land. For, as they explain, they could do no good, they would be in the way and would not benefit their own country in any fashion. They have got to stay where they are and wait for the ultimate end. Almost invariably they belong to the middle classes, for the rich people have gone to England or to the south of France. The have established themselves in some of the smaller boarding houses and their great aim in life seems to be how to get rid of the 24 hours which compose the day. In the morning they are to be seen in the parks, dressed properly and neatly but often enough the coat is old and shiny, for funds cannot easily reach them from the fatherland and their small deposits in the bank have to last perhaps for many years. Almost invariably husband and wife walk together, and judging from the few words heard in passing, the conversation is always and without exception about the war. When they reach a comfortable bench they sit down and prepare for the morning's labor. That consists in reading the two Belgian papers printed in Holland, one the Echo Belge, printed in French, the other

De Vlaamsche Stem, printed in Flemish. These little sheets do not bring much that is very new. The frontier is carefully sealed against the transmission of any valuable news. To make up for important items of international importance, these two papers print the rumors which mysteriously float through this colony of exiles and which fill the lives of many of them, ever optimistic, with the hope of a speedy change of the situation. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred, these rumors have to be contradicted the next day on the some page. Then the community of patient wanderers exclaim "better luck tomorrow" and lose not a particle of their faith in the ultimate victory of their "cause". Anyway, the perusal of their native papers printed upon foreign soil fills the entire morning and when luncheon comes the couples drift back to their boarding houses.

After luncheon there is another visit to the parks and perhaps a walk to the nearby seaside where upon certain days (when there is a particular combination of atmospheric phenomena) the booming of the guns in far away Flanders can be heard. Then the discussion of the war, its causes and probable effects waxes hot to the accompaniment of the deeply vibrating "boom, boom, boom" which tells the tale of further destruction in the Belgian lands.

This brings the day up to the evening hours when the principal Dutch papers appear and then these are studied and praised or condemned according to the side which they are supposed to take. With endless cups of ever weaker tea, a custom of Holland and Flanders, the last delivery of the mail, which takes place at ten o'clock, is awaited with the vague hope for news from home, news which cannot come unless it possesses wings with which to fly across or with the hands of a mole with which to burrow under the strictly guarded barbed wire fences which separate Belgium from Holland.

In this route of useless tasks, and aimless promenades the days of the Belgian exiles pass. Most of them are too old to become an integral part of the foreign society into which they have been suddenly cast. When they speak with strangers, and this they do very readily, they all tell the same story: "We shall wait here patiently until the day of our deliverance. We are too old to help our country. We wait and hope, for the cause of our land is right and the day of victory must come." They have, however, one grievance. That is the Sunday. For upon that day of rest there is but one newspaper and the patient routine of the exile's existence is upset for twenty-four hours.

ACCUSED OF SLAYING

Visalia, Cal., July 27.—The case of John Wilson, who shot and killed Monroe Brinkley, the sweetheart of Wilson's 15-year-old daughter, is to be called for trial here this week. Wilson is alleged to have shot and killed young Brinkley as the latter was returning to the Wilson home with his sweetheart on a motorcycle. It is rumored that both the wife and daughter of the accused man will testify for the prosecution. It is expected that the defense will seek to have the trial postponed until fall.

BECKER IS READY TO DIE---WIFE FIGHTS

CORRECTNESS OF RECENT SUPREME COURT DECISION IS HELD UP TO DOUBT

Beacon, N. Y., July 29.—Governor Whitman, who motored to camp Whitman, near here, to review the state militia today, announced that he did not expect to intervene in behalf of Charles Becker, although he had an appointment to meet Mrs. Becker.

Albany, N. Y., July 29.—Governor Whitman agreed, over the long distance telephone at 3 o'clock today, to meet Mrs. Becker and John B. Johnston of Becker's counsel at a hotel in Poughkeepsie at 6 o'clock this evening. Mrs. Becker and Mr. Johnston agreed to leave here on the 3:57 train.

Governor Reviews Troops

Mrs. Charles Becker arrived here at 11:30 o'clock today to make a final plea to Governor Whitman for her husband's life. She was accompanied by John B. Johnston of Becker's counsel. Mrs. Becker did not learn until after her arrival of the governor's departure from the city. She said her plans were uncertain.

Governor Whitman had telegraphed Mrs. Becker, in reply to a request for an interview, that he would see her tonight after his return from reviewing the state troops at Camp Whitman, 20 miles from the Sing Sing death house.

Gunmen After Governor

The public entrance to the executive chamber in the capitol was closed and guarded by a detective today. An unconfirmed rumor said that the authorities had learned that some New York gunmen had arrived in Albany.

William Orr, Governor Whitman's secretary, after conferring with Mrs. Becker, said he would ask the governor to meet Mrs. Becker at Fishkill, where the governor expects to be early this afternoon.

Whitman Last Resort

New York, July 29.—The sole hope of saving Charles Becker from dying in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison tomorrow lies in Governor Whitman. Counsel for the condemned man announced today that they had abandoned the idea of appealing to Judge Hogan of the court of appeals for a stay of execution.

The attorney added that the only course remaining open for them to pursue was to appeal to the governor to relieve Becker until October, when the court of appeals reconvenes. Should the governor grant such a stay of execution, counsel said they would enter an appeal from the decision of Supreme Court Justice Ford, who last night declined to grant a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

Preparations for Execution

Ossining, N. Y., July 29.—Charles

Becker, former New York police lieutenant, condemned to die tomorrow for instigating the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, was reported to be bearing up well today under the realization that virtually all hope of his escaping the electric chair had passed.

Less than an hour after Becker received word that Supreme Court Justice Ford had denied his appeal for a third trial the condemned man threw himself on his cot. Becker lay with his face to the wall and the guard said he did not move all night.

Becker arose at 7 o'clock today. After breakfast he was taken from his cell, while the final preparations for his execution were made. When Becker returned to his cell, he found that all of his clothing, personal belongings and even the few furnishings of the cell had been removed. On a new cot lay a thing black suit, white shirt with soft collar and black tie. Black stockings and soft felt slippers were also provided. The left leg of the trousers was not slit when Becker donned the clothes, as the slitting is done just before a condemned man is led to the execution chamber.

Mrs. Helen Becker, wife of the condemned man, was expected to arrive today to spend the last hours allowed her with her husband. Other members of Becker's family were expected.

OWNERS AND THE OFFICERS ARE HELD

CORONER'S JURY PLACES BLAME FOR THE STEAMER EASTLAND DISASTER

Chicago, July 29.—Examination of witnesses in the inquiry of the United States department of commerce, under the personal supervision of Secretary Redfield, into the causes of the Eastland disaster began here today. Witnesses, including the officers and crew of the steamer and a long list of survivors, were summoned to the federal building to tell their versions of the catastrophe.

While this inquiry was proceeding, United States District Attorney Clyne prepared to empanel a federal jury to investigate the question of the responsibility for the act. The attorney's assistants were directed to determine the extent of the jurisdiction of the grand jury.

May Stop Other Steamers

Doubt was expressed over the jurisdiction of the state over federal officials. District Attorney Clyne visited the Eastland and inspected the hull for the first time. He hinted that a number of well known excursion steamers "might have to come off the lake."

Speaking of possible action by the state grand jury, District Attorney Clyne said:

"If any action against those responsible is ordered by the state grand jury, we will demand the right to enter proceedings against the two

steamboat inspectors and the boat captain named by the coroner's jury in advance of any action which might be taken by the state's attorney following indictments by the grand jury. These men are government officers, the captain holding a government license and being under government jurisdiction and we must demand the prior right to deal with them. In all proceedings the state will have the fullest co-operation from the government."

The independent investigation ordered by the city council was abandoned today on the advice of the city's counsel, who held the opinion that the jurisdiction of the city did not extend over a vessel at the docks.

The council investigation committee decided to petition President Wilson to appoint an investigation committee to act in unison with federal authorities and to have the government hold a stability test of every excursion vessel running out of Chicago.

Will Inspect Ships

The council committee appointed a sub-committee, which, in connection with the city engineering bureau and the city harbor master, will make a thorough inspection of every excursion boat in and about Chicago. Coroner Hoffman today issues mittimus for the arrest of the six persons which the coroner's jury in its verdict held to the state grand jury. All the men either are in custody or under surveillance, and it was said that the papers would not be served by Sheriff Traeger until later.

Government Inquiry Begins

Governmental efforts to place the responsibility for the capsizing of the steamship Eastland in the Chicago river last Saturday got underway today with the convening of the federal grand jury and the opening of the investigation by the steamboat inspection bureau under the direction of Secretary of Commerce Redfield. Plans for both of these inquiries were completed at conferences which lasted nearly all night. United States District Attorney Charles F. Clyne with five of his assistants and Hinton G. Clabaugh, chief of the bureau of investigation, went into the evidence and selected the witnesses who would be presented. Among the first will be William H. Hull, general manager of the company owning the Eastland, who arrived in Chicago this morning in response to a subpoena.

Indictments based upon six sections of the federal laws are planned it was given out after the conference.

The county grand jury, which was adjourned yesterday following the advice of Secretary Redfield and the state's attorney was reconvened today and the report of the coroner's jury recommending that six persons be held was laid before it.

Manager is Accused

A charge of manslaughter, was recommended by the coroner's jury against William Hull, general manager of the company owning the Eastland; Harry Pedersen, captain of the Eastland; Joseph N. Erickson, chief engineer; Walter K. Greenbaum, manager of the Indiana Transportation company, which chartered the Eastland; Robert Reid and Charles S. Eckliff, steamboat inspectors at Grand Haven, Mich. The jury declared that the Eastland was "both im-

properly constructed for the service employed and improperly loaded, operated and maintained and that the parties named are responsible.

Another Body Found

The body of a man supposed to be William Gerewicz, a victim of the steamer Eastland disaster, was taken from the Chicago drainage canal at Western avenue today, nearly four miles from the scene of the accident. The body was caught in a net stretched across the canal.

Funeral services for the last of the identified Eastland dead were held today. All but four of the 36 bodies recovered up to noon have been identified. Three Chicago steamship companies announced that they would welcome investigation into the stability or seaworthiness of their vessels. The announcement was worded:

"We will welcome any investigation of our ships to be made by competent persons and will stand at the disposal of such board for immediate inspection."

It was signed by the Goodrich Transit company, the Graham & Morton company, and the Northern Michigan Transportation company.

Inspectors Are Competent

General George Uhler, supervising inspector general of the federal steamboat inspection service testified today before Secretary Redfield in the department of commerce investigation that no case of overcrowding or violations of the passenger list has been proved in the last 20 years. He said inspectors frequently turned away hundreds of passengers who wanted to board vessels already filled. The penalty for overcrowding, he said, was \$500, while for a second offense the vessel's license might be revoked.

General Uhler, speaking of the navigation department, said:

"We never have had such an efficient force as we have now. The men pass the hardest examination we hold and the inspectors this year work daily, while previously they worked only on Sundays, Saturdays and holidays."

Robert H. McCreary, deputy collector of customs of the port of Chicago, in charge of navigation inspectors, explained that navigation inspection is entirely different from steamboat inspection. McCreary told in detail of placing inspectors in the Eastland to count the passengers and of making arrangements for one of the inspectors to sleep on board Friday night so that no passengers could be taken aboard without being counted.

"I went to the boat about 7 o'clock Saturday morning," said McCreary. "There I saw Inspectors Oakley and Lobdell in charge of the gangway. I watched them until the count reached 2,450. W. K. Greenbaum, who had chartered the boat, was also there and asked me several times about the count. When the count reached 2,450 I took Oakley's place and counted to 2,475.

"Then we shut off the gangway until only one could come aboard at a time. I counted off 20, one at a time, and told Inspector Lobdell to let on five more. Four women and a babe in arms came aboard and I counted the babe as the two thousand five hundredth person to come aboard the Eastland."

The witness explained that a baby was counted as a passenger the same as an adult under orders received from General Uhler.

ROAD BOND ISSUE WINS A VICTORY

SUPREME COURT MAKES IMPOR-
TANT DECISION IN THE
HIGHWAY SQUABBLE

Santa Fe, July 29.—A decided victory in favor of the \$500,000 bond issue by the state for good roads was won yesterday afternoon before the state supreme court, which granted the writ of mandamus directing State Auditor W. G. Sargent to draw a warrant on the state treasury in favor of the state highway commission for \$17,798.62. This is the first test suit to test the legality of the arrangements made for the sale of the half million dollar bond issue to Messrs Arthur Seligman and Kelly & Kelly at par, on condition, however, that banks and counties make up the difference between the market value of the bonds, which is 95, and par, which the law demands must be paid for them.

The arrangement with the banks was such that in return for their contribution they were to have the deposit of the half million dollars to be drawn upon by the state highway commission as needed. State Auditor Sargent declared that it would be illegal for him to draw a warrant on the state treasurer for the half million dollars in favor of the state highway commission, so that the commission might deposit the money at once in the banks it would designate. To test this, the highway commission sought to draw the present road fund, \$17,798.62, out of the treasury. Auditor W. G. Sargent refused to draw the warrant, and the state highway commission filed in the state supreme court a petition for a writ of mandamus directing the auditor to draw a warrant in the sum of \$17,798.62 against the state road fund, being the whole of said fund. The auditor refused on the ground that the petitioner had no legal right to draw all of the money to the credit of said fund, and that to permit the drawing of said fund in the manner sought would be contrary to public policy. The auditor further contended that the state highway commission had no authority to pay out moneys in any other way than by vouchers presented to the auditor, showing the express purchases or payments of wages or salaries as provided by law, upon which vouchers the auditor draws warrants on the treasurer. The opinion is by Supreme Court Justice Hanna. Chief Justice Roberts being absent did not participate.

The syllabus says: "Section 8 of Chapter 42, Laws of 1909, providing for the creation of a 'road fund,' and making such funds subject to the orders of the road commission, and Section 2 of Chapter 54, Laws of 1912, providing that the state highway commission as the successor of the territorial roads commission, shall have charge of all matters pertaining to the expenditure of the said road fund, in the construction, improvement and maintenance of public roads and bridges in the state, and giving said highway commission right to do all things necessary and expedient in the exercise of such supervision of the road fund, empowers said highway

commission to order all of the said fund or any part thereof to be drawn from the state treasury by proper warrant of the state auditor, to be disposed of as directed by the state highway commission."

BIG DEMAND FOR NATIONAL PARKS

NEW MEXICO'S CHANCES OF GET-
TING THEM, HOWEVER, ARE
RATHER SLIM

Santa Fe, July 29.—The outlook for the establishment of any other national parks in New Mexico than that of the Cliff cities is exceedingly slim according to officials. Las Vegas wants to have that portion of the Santa Fe forest between this city and the Meadow City converted into a national park and game preserve; Senator Fall wants to have the Mescalero Indian reservation similarly converted and Senator Catron is pushing the Cliff Cities park project. The federal officials have come to the conclusion that the forest service offers every advantage that a national park administration would, for such regions as the Santa Fe forest and the Mescalero reservation and in addition keeps arable lands open for agricultural settlers and permits greater freedom than do the national park restrictions. On the Pecos forest, a small game refuge or game park restrictions. On the Pecos officials argue that the creation of national parks by the dozens as they are demanded by people whenever there are mountains, forests and streams will lessen the value and attraction of those parks which are in reality unique, such as the Yellowstone with its geysers, the Yosemite with its wonders, the cliff dwellings or the glaciers, each with features of overwhelming grandeur and at the same time not duplicated elsewhere. On the other hand, regions like those of the upper Pecos, or the Sacramento mountains, the Adirondacks, sublime though the scenery may be, are merely typical of the mountainous and forested sections in various states.

However, Senator Fall will not give up his project for a national park to include the Mescalero reservation of 652,000 acres and Indian Commissioner Cato Sells personally viewed the beauty of the mountains and forests in that part of New Mexico last week to make his report, just as W. C. Barnes of the forest service is now inspecting the Cliff dwelling region and has gone over the Santa Fe forest to mark off the proposed Pecos game preserve and refuge. The Mescalero bill is pending before the senate committee on Indian affairs. The rights of the Mescalero Indians are to be guarded and the few hundred who will remain would continue to have their home within the party.

BANK REDUCES CAPITAL

Santa Fe, July 29.—The Santa Fe Bank and Trust company today filed a certificate with the state corporation commission changing its name to Santa Fe Bank and reducing its capital from \$100,000 to \$50,000.

PROHIBITION THE QUESTION FOR KENTUCKY

PRIMARY ELECTION A WEEK
FROM SATURDAY MAY DE-
CIDE THE ISSUE

Louisville, Ky., July 29.—After the most involved and complicated campaign in the history of Kentucky, the statewide primary election will be held on Saturday of next week. At that time the voters of the several parties will record their preferences for nominees for governor and other states officials, including members of legislature, to be voted for in November.

Prohibition is the big issue of the campaign. It is the issue that has split the democratic party wide open and has led the republicans to entertain strong hopes of capturing the state and electing the governor next November.

The democrats have four candidates in the field for the gubernatorial nomination, namely, Augustus O. Stanley, former representative in congress, who is running as an avowed anti-prohibitionist; Edward J. McDermott, present lieutenant governor, also an anti-prohibitionist; Henry M. Bosworth of Fayette county, now state auditor, who will "abide by the platform of the convention," and H. F. McChesney of Frankfort, an avowed prohibitionist.

Edwin P. Morrow, of Somerset, will be unopposed for the head of the republican ticket. Mr. Morrow belongs to one of the most distinguished republican families of Kentucky, and is a nephew of former Governor Bradley. He was a candidate for the republican nomination for governor in 1907 but withdrew. In 1911 he was appointed United States district attorney for the eastern Kentucky division and he has also been the republican caucus nominee for United States senator.

The chances appear to be against the adoption of prohibition by the democratic party. The influential democratic newspapers of the state are arrayed against the proposal. The opposition is based largely on economic grounds. An enormous amount of money is invested in the distilling, the brewing and the saloon plants in the state, and large numbers of men find employment in them. The figures show that the distilling interests and allied trades in Kentucky are taxed for valuation purposes at considerably more than \$100,000,000.

The anti-liquor fight in Kentucky is of importance to the entire country, but more particularly to the south. The southern anti-saloon leaders believe that if they can carry a prohibition election in this state, and make prohibition effective here, they will have removed the greatest hindrance they are meeting in the enforcement of prohibition in other southern states. They feel that a victory in the Blue Grass state will accomplish a two-fold good, wiping out the great distilleries and brewer-

ies which furnish a major share of the intoxicants in the south.

The question that is worrying the democratic party leaders is: "What will the prohibition democrats do in November if prohibition is defeated at the primaries next week, and later in the platform convention?" Their choice will be between a republican and a democratic candidate for governor, both standing on a county unit platform. There will be a straight-out prohibition state ticket in the field, but without the slightest chance of success. The same is true of the progressive party ticket, which will be headed by Fred J. Drexler, a Louisville capitalist, as the candidate for governor.

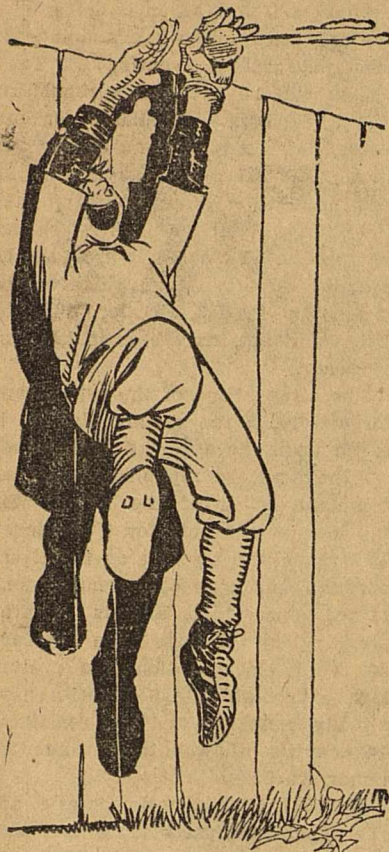
The strong hope of the republicans for victory in the coming election is based upon the expectation that they will hold all the republican vote and command much of the anti-prohibition democratic vote for their ticket. The republican position on the liquor question has been consistently maintained since 1911, and is declared party policy. It rests upon advocacy of county local option, the present law, under which 106 counties have already gone dry and the remaining 14 counties allowed to continue the liquor traffic.

In 1911 both the democratic and the republican party platforms supported this policy, and when Mr. Beckham was elected to the United States senate, the city of Louisville making his election possible; it was generally understood by the anti-state wide prohibitionists that agitation for statewide prohibition was ended and that the state would continue under the county unit law. In the senatorial contest Congressman Stanley lost to Mr. Beckham by only 6,000 votes. The good race he made on that occasion has led many unbiased onlookers to pick Mr. Stanley as the winner in the present contest for the gubernatorial nomination.

Louisville, Ky., July 30.—Dave Calahan, a player of the Louisville American association team, today was released on option to the Nashville club, from which he was bought last season. The release was made in order to comply with the 16-player limit.

Matt Hinkel, assistant referee of the Wilard-Johnson fight at Havana, is trying to arrange a rumpus between Champion Kilbane and Alvie Miller for the featherweight title, to take place Labor day at Cedar Point, Ohio.





Grabbed a Hot One Off the Fence.

EISTEDDFORD ATTRACTS MANY.

San Francisco, Calif., July 27—A record breaking prize offering, including a grand prize of \$10,000, has attracted thousands of Welsh singers to the International Exposition Eisteddford, which opened in the Civic Auditorium at the exposition today and will continue until Friday. The largest delegation comes from Montana, Illinois, Colorado and Pennsylvania.

\$10,000,000 COURT HOUSE

New York, July 27—New York county today advertised for bids for the construction of the new \$10,000,000 court house, which is planned to be the finest public building in the metropolis. The bids will be opened early next month, and it is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy within three and a half years.

LOUISIANA VOTERS AT POLLS

Baton Rouge, La., July 27.—Louisiana voters today exercised the right of suffrage at a primary election for the nomination of delegates to the proposed constitutional convention. The convention will assemble in New



Got a Hit in Deep Center.

Orleans the middle of September if called by majority vote. Owing to the important issues at stake the nomination primaries resulted in some spirited contests. The progressives were active in many districts.

TEXAS FARMERS' INSTITUTE

Austin, Texas, July 27—A large and representative audience marked the opening here today of the fifth annual session of the State Farmers' institute. The program of the initial session this morning included an opening address by Chief Justice Phillips of the state supreme court, the presidential address of T. A. McGalliard, of the Texas department of agriculture, and the annual reports of the other officers. It is expected that 2,500 farmers will take part in the subsequent sessions, which will continue until Friday.

GREAT TRACTOR SHOW AT ENID.

Enid, Okla., July 27—The comparative uselessness of the horse in present day farm work is to be demonstrated at the great tractor show opening for a five-day engagement near this city today. Power machines for every department of farm work are displayed by leading manufacturers of the country. During the week there will be practical demonstrations of the machine on an 1,800 acre farm set aside for the purpose. The exhibition has attracted thousands of progressive farmers from every part of Oklahoma and from neighboring states as well.

IN SESSION AT PASEDNA.

Pasadena, Calif., July 27.—The supreme lodge convention of the Fraternal Aid Union assembled in this city today with delegates in attendance from all sections of the country. The order is prominent among the fraternal beneficiary organizations of America. It has 1,850 local lodges and an aggregate membership of 100,000. The reports to be presented to the convention show that the organization has had a gratifying growth the past year, numerically and financially.

WISCONSIN GOLF TOURNAMENT

Milwaukee, July 26.—The best golf talent of the Badger state showed up at the Blue Mound Country club here today for the opening of the annual Golf association. The tournament will last the entire week and will include play for the Yale cup, for teams of five; the Allis Pater-Filius trophy and the Wisconsin amateur championship.

FIRST MIDSUMMER HANDICAP

Maplewood, N. H., July 26.—More than two score of expert marksmen, including several state champions, assembled here today to take part in the first Midsummer Handicap tournament in the history of trap shooting in this country. Today was devoted to practice work. The regular program of events will be taken up tomorrow and continued until Friday.

MONEY BADLY NEEDED

Santa Fe, July 26.—The last 10 cents of the 35 cents assessment on the Elephant Water Users' association falls due on August 1 and notices to that effect have been sent out. Many thousands dollars are still due on the last two calls, and

the association feels the necessity of funds keenly.

BOYS ROB OFFICE

Santa Fe, July 26.—Cash, guns and ammunition were stolen from the postoffice at Sherman on the Mimbres. Two boys, aged 15 and 18 years, of Spanish Mexican parentage, confessed after much of the loot was found on them and were permitted to go, strange to say, but are to be taken into custody later by a post-office inspector.

HEARING ON PHONE RATES

Harrisburg, Pa., July 26.—Whether a uniform rate for telephone service, to apply throughout the state of Pennsylvania, or a series of rates based upon local conditions is to be adopted will be argued before the public service commission here tomorrow, when the proposition of prescribing uniform rates is again taken up.

TO SELECT BEE LINE ROUTE

Evansville, Ind., July 26.—Officers of the Dixie Bee Line association assembled here today, preparatory to starting tomorrow on a trip of inspection over the proposed routes of the highway through Illinois and Indiana. Later a similar inspection tour will be made through Kentucky and Tennessee.

LONGSHOREMEN IN SESSION

San Pedro, July 26.—The question of the open shop, which has been the cause of recent strikes and other serious disagreements at the Puget sound ports, is to be threshed out here this week at the Pacific coast district convention of the International Longshoremen's union. Delegates from Tacoma, Portland, Seattle, San Francisco and other ports were in attendance at the opening of the proceedings today.

"CHAPEL OF TEARS"

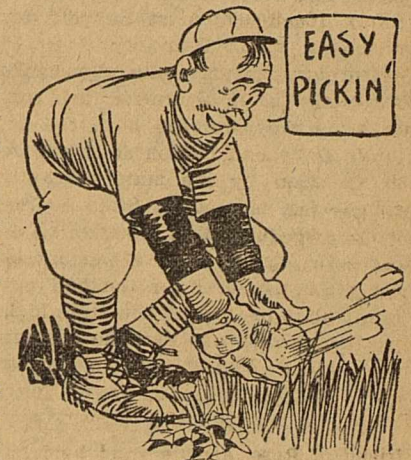
London, July 27.—Memorial services for those who have fallen in the war are being held on alternate afternoons in St. Paul's cathedral, and St. Dunstan's chapel, where the services are held, has become known as the "Chapel of Tears." Mourners who wish to have a particular person commemorated may have his name mentioned during the service if they send details—name, regiment or ship and date of death—to the clergyman in charge a few days in advance, and pews are reserved for friends if this is requested.



He Covered Second.



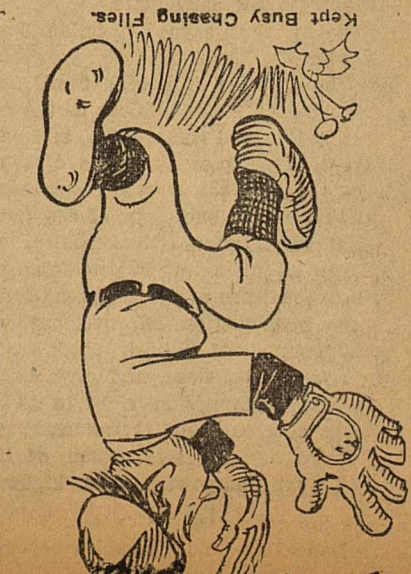
Pulling Big League Stuff.



Picked 'Em Off the Grass.



Kept Busy Chasing Fools.



Kept Busy Chasing Flies.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE FAMOUS BECKER CASE

1912

July 11.—Herman Rosenthal, a New York gambler, publicly accused Police Lieutenant Charles A. Becker of graft.

July 14.—District Attorney Whitman agreed to take up the Rosenthal charges, which were, in effect, that Becker had been a silent partner in Rosenthal's gambling house and that the two had ceased to be friends when Becker demanded what Rosenthal considered too large a share of the profits.

July 15.—Rosenthal promised to lay full evidence against Becker before the District attorney on the following day.

July 16.—Rosenthal was murdered at 1:57 a. m. in front of the Hotel Metropole, Forty-third street, just off Broadway. After the murder the four slayers escaped in a gray motor car.

July 17.—Shapiro and Libby, owners of the "gray murder car," declared the car had been hired on the night of the tragedy by Jack Rose, gambler and intimate friend of both Becker and Rosenthal.

July 18.—Rose surrendered and was held for murder.

July 21.—"Bridgie" Weber, friend of Rose, arrested and held for murder.

July 22.—Harry Vallon, another friend of Rose, arrested and held for murder.

July 23.—District Attorney Whitman announced the actual slayers to be the four gunmen—"Dago Frank," "Lefty Louie," "Whitey Lewis" and "Gyp the Blood."

July 25.—"Dago Frank", one of the gunmen, arrested.

July 29.—Rose, Webber and Vallon turned state's evidence, accusing Becker for instigating the murder, which they procured. Becker arrested same night.

August 1.—"Whitey Lewis," the second gunman, arrested.

August 5.—Becker entered a formal plea of not guilty.

August 10.—Sam Schepps, intimate of Rose, Weber and Vallon, arrested

at Hot Springs, Ark., and returned to New York as a witness.

August 15.—Confession of Jack Rose and full story of the murder made public.

September 14.—Arrest of the remaining gunmen, "Lefty Louie," and "Gyp the Blood."

October 7.—Beginning of Becker's first trial.

October 24.—Becker found guilty of murder in the first degree.

October 30.—Becker, sentenced to die during week of December 9, 1912, put in Sing Sing death house.

November 19.—The four gunmen convicted of first degree murder.

November 20.—The state's informers Rose, Weber, Vallon and Schepps, released.

December 1.—Becker appealed from his conviction.

1914

February 24.—Becker's conviction set aside and new trial ordered.

April 13.—Execution of the four gunmen at Sing Sing.

May 6.—Beginning of Becker's second trial.

May 22.—Becker convicted for the second time and sentenced to death.

1915

May 25.—Becker's second conviction upheld by the court of appeals.

July 1.—Governor (former district attorney) Whitman granted Becker a reprieve from the week of July 12 to the week of July 26.

July 10.—Justice Hughes of the supreme court of the United States refused the application of Becker's counsel for a writ of error.

July 20.—Becker made public what purported to be his story of the Rosenthal murder, declaring his innocence of the crime and also of the charges of graft that had been made against him.

July 21.—Final appeals made by the family and counsel of the condemned man to save him from the death chair.

July 26.—Supreme court justice took appeal under advisement.

OLD ENGLISH MINES OPENED AFTER YEARS

WARTIME DEMAND FOR COAL MAKES ANCIENT COLLIERIES ACTIVE

Manchester, England, July 27.—An interesting feature of the wartime demand for coal is that it has brought about the reopening of hundreds of derelict mines in the remote valleys of the Pennine range, a long line of hills that stretches from the vicinity of Manchester straight north to the Scottish border. The entire region lies above immense fields of coal, but difficulties in transportation and lack of capital have heretofore prevented any extensive development.

As the great coal districts of Southern Lancashire and Yorkshire become

depleted, more attention must be paid to these upland deposits and the problem of reaching them with transportation facilities must be met. At present there is no railway which reaches within 20 miles of the most accessible fields.

Wartime prices, however, have turned attention to these old mines, and in a primitive way the owners and tenants have begun flecking out a few hundred tons here and there and marketing it at various points which can be reached by horse transport. The mines are worked in old-time fashion by a few colliers each. There is little attempt at timbering, and the levels are constructed to drain naturally. The seams are approximately a yard in thickness and as they pass level into the moors are easily workable. Some of the mines were opened up many generations ago and later abandoned; a few have been worked in half-hearted fashion until galleries a couple of miles long have been

cut. Old church records, old parchments and manorial deeds are full of allusions to these deposits. The tenants of one manor were bound to attend twice in each year at certain pits with ponies and panniers to carry fuel to the hall or castle. Ample refreshment for man and beast was provided by the lord of manor. In other manors the tenants were bound to give certain days of labor to mining. In recognition of such services the tenants were universally permitted to make free use of their lordship's coal-mine for their own use, or for sale provided a certain small royalty was paid to my lord's agents.

The cheapness with which the coal may be mined is indicated by the fact that at one pit above Wensleysdale, for example, it is sold at the pit mouth at \$1 a ton, but so severe is the climb to the mine that 800 pounds is a good horse load. The coal is of fair household quality. Nowhere in the entire region has anyone attempted to develop the property by sinking a shaft in search of those deeper deposits which the configuration of the country seems to promise.

HIGH HEELS STYLISH

Paris, July 27.—The short skirt has brought back into style the high shoes of the second empire. White and fancy colors are no longer in favor with the most fashionable women who incline rather to plain black entire cloth uppers, with patent leather tips. The heels are higher than they have ever been since the eighteenth century. The extremists of this style frequently seen in the Bois de Bulogne carry themselves as if they were walking on stilts.

Referring to the outcry in Berlin against the "tyrannical domination of Paris" in the matter of styles, and the campaign for purely national German fashions, one fashion authority declares that writers, politicians, and economists are powerless to alter styles.

The Germans will have no more success in their war on French styles than will have the French on their war on German music, in the opinion of this authority.

In proof of his assertion he produces a recent number of a Berlin fashion review with fashion plates showing that there the closed umbrella skirt has given way to the bell skirt with the same plaits and trimmings as in Paris.

The Berlin hat, too, has taken the rakish form of the forage cap and worn well over on the ear, in a marvelous imitation of what was seen until recently in the Bois de Boulogne and on the Champs Elysees. Now the hats in Paris have taken on a brim and are gradually widening out, into a rational compromise between the parasol and the turban.

FRENCH PRETENDER HURT

London, July 27.—The Duke of Orleans, pretender to the French throne, is convalescing from a severe injury to his right hip, received when he was knocked down by an automobile while crossing the street near his London hotel some weeks ago. The duke was looking forward to joining the war with the Italian army at an early date, but this plan has now been postponed indefinitely.



Lookin' for a Bat With a Hit in It.



A Beautiful Bobble.



Fanned!



Walked!

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"SHARPER THEN A SERPENT'S TOOTH"

It is easy harking back over so short a time as that which separates us from the beginning of war in Europe. It is still less than a year, and it is easy to recall the cries of anguish coming to us from across sea of a multitude of our brethren who had been caught, as it were, between the upper and nether millstones of the god Mars. They had money to burn, but no matches to start the fire. Owing to the paralysis of exchanges, and inability to realize on any evidences of credit, they were in a distressing plight.

All American hearts bled for them. In a fine glow of patriotic fervor, we, collectively, acting through congress, appropriated \$2,750,000 to be placed in the hands of disbursing agents abroad to supply them with funds for the relief of their immediate wants, to house them comfortably, and to pay their passage home. Our entire diplomatic and consular service was put at their disposal. They came trooping back by thousands, and we welcomed them with open arms.

Ever since then we have so congratulated ourselves on our generosity that it comes as a shock to see the announcement of Secretary McAdoo's intention to sue many of them, known to be well able to pay, for a recovery of the sums advanced. The secretary intimates that, in some cases, there is no plea of poverty entered, but a downright refusal to reimburse the government.

The institution, or only the threat of institution, of such suits, will probably bring the money. Whether it does or not, the situation should not cool our patriotic ardor for protection of our citizens abroad. Mr. Bryan said recently that citizens abroad in time of war owe something to their government as well as their government something to them. It seems that we have some citizens who do not recognize a reciprocal obligation.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ENGLAND WAKING UP

The London Observer, of recent date carries an advertisement whose object to induce Englishmen to enlist in the British army. The statement is made in this advertisement that France is holding 500 miles of

battlefront in Europe, while England is holding 30 miles. Belgium is holding practically as much territory as England. The inference is that a different story would have been written concerning operations in Europe had Englishmen responded to the call to arms as numerous as did the French.

England is just beginning to wake up to the seriousness of the situation. With Russia harassed and in some little danger of being eliminated, Italy making no great progress in her war against Austria, the Dardanelles holding tight against all attempts to open the way to Constantinople, and with no progress being made by the allies on the west front, though Germany apparently has withdrawn many men from that arena to battle in campaigns in the east, things are not going well for the powers of the triple entente.

So far England has done splendid work by furnishing money and equipment for her allies, but men also are needed, and Englishmen are not showing a proper degree of enthusiasm about joining the army. At the same time, there is serious discontent among the laboring element and much criticism of the government and the manner in which the war is being conducted.

It will take some severe shock to make England a unit regarding the war, with all her people working, as are Germany's, for the success of their native land, forgetting self in the service of country.

Maybe that shock will come as the result of the campaign now being waged in the east.

The president of the New England Shoe and Leather association asserted recently that the domestic shoe trade of this country was not more than 50 per cent of normal. The people, he said, are economizing and the repair trade has shown an enormous increase. In other words, people cannot afford to buy new shoes and they have their old ones cobbled up to last longer. This looks to us like a fundamental demonstration that hard times are by no means over, despite "war orders" which concentrate large sums of foreign money in a few localities where war material may be manufactured. The truth is that business is bad in this country and that

it will not become permanently and generally better so long as the present low tariff is in operation.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser shows impatience with Postmaster General Burleson, who declared the postal deficit to be "due to the war." The deficit was \$6,500,000, and the Advertiser points out that postal receipts in the last year have decreased only \$600,000, while the expense of running the department increased nine millions. "And this," says the Advertiser, "in face of the work of reorganization in the interest of economy, which has gone on for several months in the postal system of the country. The shake-up in the service was done for no other reason, we were told at the time, than to run the department on less money. If it cost \$9,000,000 more to run the postoffice department during the year just ended, and if the receipts were only \$600,000 less than the year before, how is it that to the war is 'directly attributable' the deficit which is now confronted by the department?"

On the same ballot which the United States Chamber of Commerce used in recording its opposition, by 690 to 89 votes, to the administration ship-purchase scheme, was printed this question: "Do you favor subventions from the government to establish regular mail and freight lines under the American flag to countries in which the commercial interests of the United States are important, and to American dependencies?" On this question the member-bodies of the chamber voted: Yes, 713; no, 52. If the ear of the administration is keenly attuned to the wishes of the country, there will be no faltering on the merchant-marine question. Republicans in congress, we feel sure, will put the question squarely up to their democratic colleagues.

It is strange that the advocates of government ownership, who assert the failure of government regulation, overlook the fact that government regulation is just as essential under government ownership as it is today. If the interstate commerce commission must be charged with the duty of regulating rates, supervising provisions for protection of life, and guarding against favoritism and discrimination, surely all these duties must be performed under government ownership.

Mr. Bryan, announcing his return really away from it, by the by?—really away from it, by the by?—takes occasion to remark that while he was in public office the republicans had to contribute to his salary, whether they liked to or not. Bless the man! Doesn't he know that we republicans got our money's worth out of him every minute he was in the state department?

When the newspapermen called on Edison and Daniels and asked the former what he thought about the latter's proposed advisory board, Edison said, "It's his idea. Let him talk." The main problem, however, in this and all other naval matters, is to get Josephus to working instead of talking.

A NEEDLESS DRAIN

Basing its estimate upon the postal money order sales for the past six months, which amount to \$22,191.36, the Tucumcari Sun states that citizens of that city and vicinity annually spent almost \$100,000 a year with the mail order houses. While not all the money orders go to mail order houses, the Sun has it figured out that a large percentage of them do, while drafts, express money orders, stamps and cash also go to the out-of-town octopus.

You may now perceive the gigantic proportions of this business right here in "Our own little town," the Sun continues. It is pretty safe to say that one hundred thousand dollars goes out of Tucumcari every year to help swell the dividends of the big mail order concerns in Chicago, New York and other large cities.

So far as any benefit in the way of helping build up the community is concerned, this one hundred thousand dollars might just as well have been thrown into the fire. Not a cent of it ever comes back. The mail order houses never pay a cent in the way of taxation or contribution to help any cause in the communities from which they get their money.

Everyone wants to live in or near a town where there are thrifty business concerns, churches, good schools, nice residences, concrete sidewalks and other things that go to make it a nice place. If you own property in a town like this, it is worth something, and if you own a farm any ways near a town like this, it is also worth something. There is no getting around the fact that the town helps the country about as much as the country helps the town. To maintain a good place you must do your buying as well as your selling at home. Just write a letter to one of the big mail order houses asking them to buy some of your produce and see what kind of a reply you'll get. They don't want it at any price, even if you'd pay the freight. Tell them also, that your roads are in rather bad shape and that you need a small donation of five or ten dollars to help fix them up and, also, note the stereotyped reply from Mr. Mail Order Business Man.

The Optic endorses the Sun's position on this matter. It believes the progressive home merchant, the man who pays taxes, does his share in making the community progressive and lets the public know he is on the job, by advertising his business consistently, is entitled to a fair share of the trade of the community in which he is located. His colleagues, if they are men of the same type, are worthy of their share of the business, but there should be no pickings for the mail order man.

ORAL ARGUMENTS WAIVED

Santa Fe, July 28.—Oral arguments in the contest of T. D. Burns and E. M. Biggs over timber cut on land claimed by the Arlington Land company in Rio Arriba county, which were scheduled to take place before Judge John R. McFie as referee today, were waived and a week allowed for the filing of briefs. The value of the timber involved in the suit is variously estimated at from \$20,000 to \$50,000.

WOULD MORTGAGE FORESTS' INCOME TO GOVERNMENT

CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT WOULD TAKE THIS MEANS OF SECURING MONEY WITH WHICH TO BUILD MUCH NEEDED ROAD AND TRAILS IN THE MOUNTAINS—THIS PLAN LIKELY WOULD MAKE POSSIBLE THE COMPLETION OF THE SCENIC HIGHWAY CONNECTING SANTA FE AND LAS VEGAS.

Washington, July 28—The secretary of agriculture's plan to anticipate future receipts from the national forests by securing an advance of money from congress for the construction of roads, trails, bridges and other public works would stimulate agricultreual developments and would relieve many struggling communities from their present burdens of taxation, says an article contributed by the chief of the forest service to the department of agriculture year book, just issued. This policy, says the article, would apply exclusively in the counties where there is a considerable area of national forest land so located that the forest resources cannot now be marketed, although later they will yield a large revenue. It would fully meet the local difficulties arising from the fact that the national forests are not subject to taxation, would aid in the protection and development of the forest resources, and would remove the one barrier which in a few places prevents farmers from immediately enjoying the benefits of the national forests.

Millions are acres of farm land are today undeveloped because of a lack of good roads. In opening any new country, road building constitutes a hard problem for the settlers. At first, as the settler is struggling to erect his home and farm buildings and to clear his land, he usually cannot afford to pay high taxes or otherwise contribute toward the expense of road building. The national forests comprise the remotest and least settled regions of the country. In many cases farming in these localities is still pioneering, under as difficult conditions as in the United States. One of the principal reasons for the failure to develop the large areas of excellent agricultural land which lie near the forests is the lack of roads.

The government is trying to meet this problem in two ways, first by public improvements being made on the national forests, and second by the direct contribution to the counties of a share in the forest receipts. Up to date the forest service has constructed on the forests more than 2,300 miles of roads, 121,000 miles of trails, nearly 600 bridges and 18,000 miles of telephone lines. Every one of these improvements benefits settlers and ranchers. In addition there is appropriated annually for the use of the counties in which the national forests lie 25 per cent of the gross receipts from timber sales and other sources to be used for road and school purposes. Some of the individual forests are bringing in over \$100,000 a year, and the business of the entire national forest system is increasing so that this direct con-

tribution to community building is rapidly growing. In fact, already a total of nearly \$900,000 is obtained from the forests every year for the county roads and school purposes.

Farmers Depend on Forests.

Washington, July 28—In regions where timber is the most important natural resource permanent forests managed with a view to sustained timber production are absolutely essential to the continuance of agriculture, according to an article in the year book of the department of agriculture just published. The result of exploiting the timber without any tions as have ever existed in the thought of the future is the final disappearance of lumbering operations and therefore the withdrawal of an important local market for farm products. In addition, forest fires often ravage the cut-over lands and thus preclude the development of a new local market by the resumption of lumbering; for after fire there is no chance for a new crop of trees.

From a region where productive timber land has been converted into a barren waste, the farmers usually have to move out. There are parts of the United States in which cultivation of the soil has ended with the cessation of local lumbering, or at least shortly afterwards, because with the withdrawal of the woods-workers went the farmers' markets for meats and vegetables, hay and grain. There are other regions where the stability of local agriculture is absolutely bound up with forest protection. This is strikingly illustrated in parts of the Appalachian mountains of the East; it is no less true in many of the national forest regions of the West.

A few years ago, continues the article, more than a hundred farmers in Montana petitioned against the then proposed elimination of their section from the Kootenai National Forest. Its elimination, they knew, from the history of adjacent land outside the forest, would mean that it would at once be taken by timber speculators and lumber companies to be held for years without development. They knew also that if this came about, neighbors could not be obtained or roads and schools developed in the county as rapidly as if the land remained under the government control, by which the portions really more suitable for agriculture than for forest purposes would in time be entered by permanent settlers under the Forest Homestead act.

In 1911 an association of Colorado farmers, who irrigated their farms with water from the North Platte

river, sent an urgent request to the government to restrict timber cutting on the North Platte watershed, so that, as far as possible, high spring freshets could be prevented and more water made available for irrigation during the summer months when the crops were most in need. They said that they relied upon the national forest within which the watershed lay, to insure a steady flow of water for their crops.

The national forests, says the article, besides being the American farmers' most valuable source of wood, which is the chief building material for rural purposes, are also his most valuable source of water, both for irrigation purposes and domestic use. In the West, they afford him a protected grazing range for his stock; they are the best insurance against flood damage to his fields, his buildings, his bridges, his roads, and the fertility of the soil. The national forests cover the higher portions of the Rocky mountain ranges, the Cascades, the Pacific coast ranges, and a large part of the forested coast and islands of Alaska; some of the hilly regions in Montana and in the Dakotas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, and limited areas in Minnesota, Michigan, Florida and Porto Rico. In addition land is now being purchased for national forests in the White mountains of New England, and in the southern Appalachians. In regions so widely scattered, agricultural and forest conditions necessarily differ to a great degree, bringing about corresponding differences in the effect of the national forests on the agricultural interests of the various localities. Wherever agriculture can be practiced, however, the farmer is directly benefited by the existence of national forests and by their proper management.

HOT WEATHER CURTAILS ACTIVITY

THIS IS THE REASON.
SCIENTISTS, AIR RAIDS
ARE LESS NUMEROUS.

Paris, July 28—Parisians are wondering why they receive no more visits from German aeroplanes or the Zeppelins. Both of these types of the air craft were looked for in retaliation for the Karlsruhe raid. Abbe Moreaux, director of the Bourges observatory, gives some meteorological reasons for the abstention of Zeppelins during the warm weather.

The first is the diminution of the ascensional force of the balloon, due to the expansion of the gas by heat and the necessity of reducing the volume in order to avoid explosion. The ballast a Zeppelin can carry varies according to the type from a thousand and pounds to a ton in normal weather. If the Zeppelin leaves Belgium, for instance, on a summer night when the thermometer registers 50 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit, carrying in the bombs its full capacity of ballast, its ascensional force would be much weaker than in winter, and every rise of one degree of temperature would reduce its carrying capacity 150

pounds. The conditions are more favorable in the higher atmosphere but the lower temperature there cannot restore the volume of gas it may have been necessary to release during the ascension to avoid explosion. Consequently the load must be insignificant or the balloon must fly at the height of under a thousand yards.

Besides the temperature the Zeppelin has against it the rain, lightning and wind. The region through which it would be obliged to pass is subject to heavy rains that no meteorologist in the world can foresee with certainty, and what indications are given are unavailable to the Germans since the allies have ceased publishing weather forecasts. One fifth of an inch of rainfall, Abbe Moreau points out, adds a ton to the weight of the big Zeppelin reducing its ascensional force to zero.

The winds, though not so strong as in the springtime, are generally contrary to the course the Zeppelin would be obliged to take to reach Paris. Statistics compiled during a long period of study show out of 10,000 observations the wind was in the southwest, 5,000 times at this season, while it was in the north and east only 1,500 times. Moreover in the upper atmosphere to which the Zeppelin would be obliged to rise, violent whirlwinds may instantly follow perfect calm, in addition to constant changes of the wind current against which the Zeppelin would find it difficult to fight.

Abbe Moreaux concludes that for one single successful attempt to reach Paris, the Zeppelins must make many failures.

FLIES GOT HIM

London, July 28.—Sir Frederick Treves was to have presided at a meeting held at the Mansion House on July 5 to inaugurate a national campaign against flies, but was prevented from doing so. And it was flies that were responsible for his absence, if his own suspicions are correct, as he explained in this letter which was read at the meeting.

"I am sorry I cannot attend the meeting. More than a month ago—just before I left for Mudros—I acquired—through flies I expect—a complaint in Alexandria which has got gradually worse; until now I am laid up in bed and unable to do anything. Had I been able to attend the meeting I should have liked to have laid stress upon the gravity and importance of the subject.

"In South Africa, during the war, there were more casualties due to flies than to bullets. In France the presence of so many unburied dead makes the fly question a very serious one. In Alexandria, owing to the vast number of cavalry horse lines near the town the trouble of flies is becoming really distressing. It only wants a definite source of infection to be introduced for an epidemic to run rampant.

"A fly should be looked upon as nothing but a spreader of disease. When once people realize what the fly can do and does do, the remedy is easy. Here is a work within the compass of the humblest, a really great work. Fly-borne disease should cease to exist. Its very existence is a discredit to the intelligence of the people.

Current Magazines

Fifty-Fifty With His Wife

In the August American Magazine a new department is started called "The Family's Money." This department is devoted to the various methods of saving, spending and investing the family's money. Contributors have offered practical suggestions to those who are aiming to use their money to the best advantage. Following is an account of what competition did toward encouraging a bank account:

"I am on a newspaper, I have always made a salary in excess of simple living requirements, but I was a free spender and did not save.

"A baby came, and I felt an added responsibility. I was afraid—actually frightened for the first time in my life. Then I gave the matter of saving some thought, but I could not decide upon any course of action.

"At the office one day a business discussion made me see that what I needed in my home was competition.

"That night on my arrival home I said to my wife that I would, beginning the next Saturday, give her half of my salary and I would keep the other half, and we each take an equal share of the household expenses.

"At the end of the first month I left my bank book on the library table. I wanted to surprise her. That evening she handed it to me and said she thought I was doing fine. Looking at her closely I saw that she realized she was challenged. She did not speak, however, of any intention she might have had in mind.

"A month later I found her bank book on the library table identically as I had left mine. She had beaten me, for her savings showed \$10.50 more than my own, and \$15 in excess of my deposits for the first month.

"We are now in a race. We both have the saving habit. We have enough to buy a home if we should join funds."

How the Rest of the World Views the German-American Crisis

The present strained relations between Germany and America are interpreted variously in different corners of the world. Cartoons reflecting public opinion on the subject from England, South Africa, Australia, Italy, Spain, Mexico, and Japan published in the August Cartoons Magazine, make interesting comment. One English cartoon, which, incidentally, has met with much criticism in this country, represents President Wilson, a long peacock's feather in his hat, strutting vaingloriously around the American flag on which the kaiser dances, his fingers to his nose. The caption reads, "Fail Columbia, Too proud to fight, too right to fight a wrong; too wise to talk with wisdom, too mighty to be strong." Another British cartoon pictures the "Word-Lord" (Emperor Wilhelm) trying to mesmerize a very bored and indifferent Uncle Sam. "Everything can be explained," the kaiser says, "if you will only listen to me for three years, or during the duration of the war." A South African cartoonist has the kaiser in the garb of a pirate, dripping with gore which has been spit on the American flag. Uncle Sam stands by with clenched fists, and

the question is, "What will he do?" as decidedly humorous. For a man to boldly request the return of a weapon with which he has endeavored to murder you requires a more than ordinary amount of assurance.—From the Wide World Magazine.

A cartoon in an Australian paper pictures President Wilson as a puny angel of peace surrounded by the heroic shades of Washington, Lincoln and Grant. "Too proud to fight!" exclaims the shades; "What would America have been today if WE had been too proud to fight?" German cartoons for the most part harp on the ammunition shipments. An artist in Kladderadatsch gives us a picture of a battleship rairly bristling with guns, and bearing on its prow the placard, "Vorsicht. Take Care. Nicht Torpedieren. Amerikaner on Board." An Italian cartoonist has Uncle Sam holding the kaiser's nose under water so that he can see more clearly the sunken "Lusitania," while a Japanese artist shows the kaiser running amuck and shattering the Ten Commandments on the ground, Uncle Sam standing by and trying to prepare a note. "It's a hard job trying to reason with a madman," reads the caption.

Lost: A Dagger In a Man

My Chinese friend and I were soon busy bargaining for carvings and other loot from the temples. One partly destroyed joss-house presently attracted my attention, and a really splendid carved image which I saw exposed through the broken walls caused me to hurry toward the spot. I elbowed my way through a crowd of Chinese, closely followed by Tyngphong. I noticed as I moved that these children of the sun were by no means pleased at my intrusion. A nearer sight of the image gave me a wild desire to possess it, and I turned to my Chinese friend and said excitedly, "Get me that god!" at the same time holding a sovereign before his eyes.

The action had evidently been noticed by the crowd, for hostile murmurs arose. Suddenly I felt a sharp blow on my left hand, which was resting on my hip, and a sharp pain in my hand and back. Looking down at my hand I saw that one of the Chinamen had driven a long spike or rude dagger clean through my hand and into my back. The danger was all the more apparent when I saw that the gigantic ruffian who had wounded me stood calmly by without making any attempt to escape.

Quicker than I can write it a hundred hands were uplifted to strike me down, and I little thought I should see the old Java again, much less return to England—Tyngphong shouted one word to me—"Run!"—and I scarcely needed a second hint to try to escape at all costs. Plunging desperately into the crowd, I scattered them right and left, and my flight was so sudden and my rush so fierce that I got to the fringe of the mob before they realized what I was doing. Tyngphong was close at my heels, and together we pegged away, gradually leaving the howling throng behind. So great was the tension of my feeling at the time that I had forgotten to extract the knife from my hand, and it was only when we were at a safe distance that we stopped for this purpose. Tyngphong told me that the last man to give up the chase was the ruffian who had stabbed me. He had pursued us with dogged persistence, and his knife! This has since struck me

as decidedly humorous. For a man to boldly request the return of a weapon with which he has endeavored to murder you requires a more than ordinary amount of assurance.—From the Wide World Magazine.

The Art of Mimicry.

By Elsie Janis.

My imitations are not so much imitations as impressions of what I feel artistes do. I do not aim at broad mimicry and the bringing out of broad characteristics, but rather the finer points of the person imitated. Perhaps that is why I must feel at once that I can imitate an artiste if the impersonation is to be successful. That is to say I make no deliberate study. I see the artiste once. If I like him (or her) I go home and with my mother, who is my severest critic, as sole audience, try to give an impression of that artiste—not a copy, but as I think they would impress the people.

Perhaps neither of us likes it. If so I leave it alone for a while—let the idea simmer in my mind. Then I try again, two or three times, perhaps. If I then begin to like the impression, I decide it is worth continuing with and in due course present it to the audience. If I am still dissatisfied, I drop the idea altogether.

Unless, however, I bring away a definite impression from a first view, I know that my imitation of a performer will not be satisfactory. I saw Sarah Bernhart, Frank Tinney, Ethel Levey and Harry Lauder on one occasion only each, and the same remark applies to my impersonations of Gaby Deslys, Vesta Tilley, and others.

Ever since I was a wee child I have mimicked, and, indeed, I think every child born is in a way a mimic. Real mimicry, however, cannot be taught, only developed. When I was quite small I saw Edna May in "The Belle of New York." As soon as I got home I attempted an imitation with a palm-leaf fan tied round my head. Then I went to my mother's room—she was ill at the time—and sang the chorus of "Follow On," much to her delight. After that I used to entertain the family with various imitations, and was allowed, almost without restraint, to mimic whom I liked, when I liked, without fear of punishment. I enjoyed myself hugely, no doubt much to the disgust of some of my relatives.

My first great step was taken when I was seven years old. I accompanied mother to a social gathering at the White House, and was invited to entertain the company.

Without the least nervousness I audaciously mimicked the president (President McKinley) before his cabinet, much to the delight of himself and his colleagues.

When I started upon my stage career, I was taken to see Miss Cecilia Loftus, the greatest of all mimics, in my opinion. It was she who inspired me with the idea of becoming a mimic. I tried and improved, with her example before me, my first stage appearance being as the pocket edition of Cissie Loftus. Since then I have impersonated some 120 artistes, the most popular imitation of all, I suppose, being that of Harry Lauder.

Make-ups do not trouble me. I rely entirely on the inflection of the voice and the copying of action and ges-

ture. That to my mind is the true art of mimicry.—The Strand Magazine.

Flag Station Becomes City Over Night

Seven or eight months ago Hopewell, Va., was an obscure flag station on a branch line of the Norfolk & Western railway some 15 miles from Petersburg. It was an unpeopled and practically unknown point out in a sleepy stretch of country where land could be purchased readily for \$50 an acre. Today it is a city of probably more than 18,000 persons, where small lots are being sold for as much as \$3,000 and \$4,000 each and in some cases rented for \$200 or more, a month. The situation is explained in an interesting illustrated article in the August Popular Mechanics Magazine. It says:

"Hopewell is a raw, wild, excited boom town with factories running day and night, with block after block of dwellings springing up as rapidly as a new street is marked off; with barracks, shacks and tents everywhere, and hundreds more in the course of erection. Like Goldfield and Gary in earlier days, it has dozens of saloons, fly infested eating houses and improvised stores where a gaudy outlay of goods is displayed on packing boxes in crude, hurriedly built shacks made of rough lumber. Its buildings are unscreened and sanitation is unknown. Garbage is thrown into the street, and sewage carried off in open ditches. Drinking water is drawn from shallow wells. Flies swarm in clouds. Yet, in spite of all this, the town—which doesn't even know its real name and is called by a half dozen different ones—is one of the most interesting in America. Its population six months, or more, from now, it is estimated, may range between 25,000 and 35,000."

"War orders from Great Britain and her allies for ammunition and high explosives so completely swamped a large American powder company that it was compelled to increase its factory facilities. The city of Hopewell, Va., is the result. Shortly before the first of this year agents for the corporation quietly purchased 1,200 acres of farm land adjacent to the flag station. This was inclosed by a ten foot barbed wire barricade. Several hundred men were imported and set to work throwing up brick and concrete factory buildings. On April 1 the place had a population of 500 persons. On June 1 about 13,000 employes were listed on the company's pay rolls, and the inhabitants of Hopewell numbered approximately 18,000. Each day these numbers are increased.

"Every minute of the day and night the factory site is patrolled by several hundred armed guards. No person other than an employe, unless he has a written permit issued at the main offices of the company in Delaware, is allowed within the barricade. The output of the plant is not publicly known. Two factories are engaged in the manufacture of gun-cotton and a third is producing cordite."

PAINTERS HOLD MEETING

Oconomowoc, Wis., July 27.—All parts of the state were represented here today at the opening of the annual convention of the Master Painters and Decorators of Wisconsin. The convention will continue in session three days.

MODERN WARFARE TO BE SHOWN VETERANS

GRAND ARMY MEN TO SEE TORPEDO BOATS AND OTHER NAVAL VESSELS

Washington, July 27.—Submarines and swift running torpedo boat destroyers will be brought to Washington by the navy department to add a special feature to the series of events which are to take place at the national capital in connection with the forthcoming encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. Secretary Daniels is desirous that the old veterans shall be afforded an opportunity to see some of the implements of modern warfare in order to show by contrast with those which were in use half a century ago the progress which has been made since the days when the Grand Army men and their brothers of the navy bore arms.

The fact is appreciated that because of its successful operation in European waters at the present time, the submarine is the most talked of weapon of present day warfare, yet few of the veterans of the civil war have ever seen one. The suggestion was at first made that the department should bring to Washington the old Holland which was the first underwater craft of our navy and from which the successful boats of today have been developed, and place beside it one of the recently constructed submarines. The fact that this vessel has been sold to a private concern will preclude that possibility, and accordingly it has been planned to bring here one of the earlier types and also one of the modern submarines to illustrate the progress made in construction. The United States was the first nation to develop the underwater fighting vessel. It was then taken up by Great Britain which employed the old Holland patents with improvements, and finally by Germany, which has used this class of boats with such deadly effect upon the ships of her enemies. The old Holland and some of the models which followed her, one of which will be here, gave their first demonstrations in the Potomac off Washington where it is proposed during encampment week to give exhibitions of torpedo firing, dummies being used, to illustrate the manner in which the present day submarine operates.

An effort is also being made to have one or more hydroplanes brought here for exhibition purposes.

It is also the intention of the department to bring here the old Hartford, now at Charleston, S. C., restored to the appearance she bore in the days of the civil war when she was the flagship of Admiral Farragut.

The navy and marine corps will also be represented by their enlisted personnel and probably some of the vessels of the Atlantic fleet. It will be possible for the bluejackets and marines to be brought to Washington, as they have on similar occasions, by special steamer to remain during the day of the parade and form an im-

pressive part of the escort of the veterans. The navy department contemplates doing this in the honor of the G. A. R. members and their friends who will be present in large numbers, but as in the case of the representation of the army, it is not regarded as advisable to have too large a demonstration lest it detract in a numerical way from the principals of the celebration, the survivors of the civil war. Any number of bluejackets and marines can be brought from the Atlantic fleet and from vessels in reserve. It may be possible, also, to have the midshipmen from Annapolis brought to Washington if by that time the members of the first, second and third classes shall have returned from their practice cruise to the west coast.

In any event the navy department is planning to have an interesting and impressive naval spectacle which shall include such vessels as may be brought to Washington to represent the advances made in the mechanism of naval warfare, and such ships as the Hartford that may have an historical significance and, as well a contribution of naval personnel to the parade which is bound to arouse enthusiasm.

HOW WILL EUROPE FINANCE THE WAR?

FOREIGN COUNTRIES ARE PILING UP TREMENDOUS DEBTS IN AMERICA

New York, July 27.—How will some of the belligerents pay for the enormous war supplies bought in the United States? This is the problem of the future in American financial circles. Orders thus far received already aggregate over one billion dollars, and hundreds of millions more are practically sure to follow; for peace is not yet in sight, and the war has by no means reached its greatest intensity. Prognostications are futile, yet it is more than probable that the problem of financing the war has not reached the real crisis or test, and an increasing waste of life and property must be expected as the struggle grows in bitterness and destructiveness. It goes without saying that some of the warring nations who are directly or indirectly purchasing war materials here can not pay cash to any extent, because they are evidently spending several times their national savings in prosecution of the war. Treasury notes can only be used to a limited extent, and long term credit obligations will be the only basis on which these orders can be financed, because an indefinite period must elapse before Europe can again send sufficient merchandise or gold to even approximately balance our exports. Gold we do not absolutely need, and Europe cannot spare it in large enough amounts. Thus far, Europe has returned to us between 4 to 5 hundred millions of our securities; but European indebtedness to American manufacturers will increase on an enormous scale during

the next six months, and the foreign exchange situation will be one demanding the highest skill and resourcefulness for solution. Foreign holders, especially British, seem unwilling to part with their American investments. It would seem, however, as if a partial solution will be the sending back to this country of a still larger portion of their holdings in Americans. The Canadian \$45,000,000 5 per cent loan, which will probably be promptly subscribed, will also help the situation.

The United States is the only important nation in the world that is now accumulating capital from its savings. It is also the only free investment market in the world, since all the great powers of Europe are pouring their savings and energies into the wretched melting pot of war. There are no indications, however, as yet, of American disposition to buy foreign government bonds with any freedom. A fair amount might be absorbed by institutions and trust funds here, especially if terms were made still more attractive; but the amount would be relatively small when compared with the many billions already issued abroad. If, then, American manufacturers are to continue accepting munition contracts, some very extensive credits will have to be arranged for by American bankers, and these credits or short term obligations, whatever they may be, will eventually have to be extended or turned into fixed debt of some form. It is well, therefore, to keep in mind as to what would be the effect of this immense mass of foreign credits upon American finances, especially in view of the fact that the market for these foreign obligations on this side will necessarily be limited. Of course the credits thus far granted have imposed no financial strain here, and they could undoubtedly be greatly expanded without harm, but a new factor of great importance is being introduced into our finances, one with which American bankers and investors are not entirely familiar, and the handling of this problem successfully will require the greatest prudence and the most skillful foresight. The best and most natural adjustment would be a gradual return of American securities from abroad, which investors here would doubtless absorb, and which foreign holders could realize upon to better advantage than upon their home investments, for which there is only an indifferent outside market. A further return of American securities here would do no harm. We have plenty of funds to invest; but the owners are shy of new projects, and inclined more to shares of well established concerns, whose market values have been sustained in spite of preverse circumstances. There is no doubt about one fact and that is, American stocks, railroad or industrial, of the better class are now the most desirable and the most substantial of any in the world's markets. Our growing resources, financial, industrial and commercial, as well as our freedom and distance from European distributions entitle them to preference above all others.

Home conditions are generally satisfactory. The crop outlook is particularly so. Some deterioration has taken place, as usual in the summer months, and more may follow, but a bumper grain crop is now almost within reach, and the American farm-

er is practically sure of good demand and good prices for all food products, which mean another season of prosperity. The south is naturally disturbed over the cotton outlook, possibly more so than necessary. War has unavoidably deranged the cotton market, as it has many other staple commodities. It is the south's main product, and the restrictions imposed upon it by Great Britain have very naturally created irritation. But such inconveniences are unavoidable under the circumstances, and the British government has in numerous instances given evidence of a desire to interfere with American commerce as little as possible, especially in putting cotton on the contraband list. It is impossible to escape the derangements of the war, and as long as the sea is kept open we cannot make serious or very effective complaint. A tremendous wastage of cotton is going on in the battle fields of Europe—not to speak of the amount used in making explosives, which is estimated at from one to one and a half million bales—and later on there will inevitably be a heavy demand for the staple to fill the void now being created. The steel trade is very active, chiefly, of course, the result of war munition orders. Prices are rising and this great industry is certainly enjoying more prosperity than for several years. The dry good trade shows a decided improvement, many buyers being in this market who are placing liberal orders for the new season's cotton fabrics.

On the stock exchange there has been a fair degree of activity, and prices continue to fluctuate, as they must while our relations with Germany and Mexico continue in such a critical state. The war stocks lead all advances and these shares now constitute fully one-half, if not more, of the daily transactions. Considering the leadership, the feverishness of the market calls for increased prudence in such operations, speculation having run into wild and in some instances dangerous excesses, while well established railroads and industrial shares have been largely neglected. A favorable factor is the continued broad market for bonds, which with easy money and reasonably satisfactory crop and business conditions at home, constitute the satisfactory side of this market. Much depends upon the outcome of our negotiations with Germany, which, for the time being, are an unsettling factor. Unfavorable dividend rumors and the spread of labor troubles must also be regarded as disturbing influences. The situation, however, is likely to continue to change almost daily.

HENRY CLEWS.

DISCORD IN MEDICAL SCHOOL

Minneapolis, Minn., July 27.—The wave of discord which seems to have disrupted the universities and college faculties in many sections of the country recently has struck the University of Minnesota medical school with full force. Six members of the faculty have handed in their resignations, and it is probable that they will be accepted at the meeting of the board of regents tomorrow. It is understood that the faculty members resigned because of their opposition to the proposed affiliation of the medical school and the Mayo fraternity.

MEASURING SPELLING ABILITY.

Seven out of every 100 third grade public school children can not spell "has." This and other curious evidences of the special problems inherent in the teaching of spelling are brought out by Dr. Leonard P. Ayres, of the Russel Sage Foundation, in a study just published.

As a result of combining the four most extensive studies that have been made to identify the words commonly used in different sorts of English writing, Dr. Ayres has selected the 1,000 words that constitute 90 per cent of the language ordinarily used. This selection was made from various English authors, from four Sunday newspapers of Buffalo, N. Y., and from the business and family correspondence of over 2,000 adults. The object of the study was to "develop a scale for measuring attainment in the spelling of common words on the part of school children."

Co-operating with the city superintendents in 84 cities of the United States, Dr. Ayres had the 1,000 commonest words tested by an aggregate of 1,400,000 spellings, secured from 70,000 public school children. The result, according to Dr. Ayres, made it possible to accurately measure spelling ability, and to compute the amount of improvement in spelling the same words from grade to grade.

By a scale arrangement, extending on a line from 0 to 100, "spelling ability" is easily and scientifically determined. For example, nine words of most frequent use, viz, "the," "in," "so," "no," "now," "man," "ten," "bed," "top," revealed that second grade pupils, on an average, spelled correctly 94 per cent of these words. At the other extreme of the scale the words "judgment," "recommend," and "allege" were found to be spelled correctly by just 50 per cent of eighth grade pupils. Percentages above and below these would indicate variations from the normal in spelling.

Dr. Ayres finds that "intellectual abilities are distributed in much the same way among people as are physical traits. Just as there are few dwarfs, many people of medium height, and very few giants; so there are very few exceedingly poor spellers, many medium ones, and very few excellent ones. Few words do most of our work when we write. Fifty words constitute, with their repetitions, one-half of the words written. The child who masters the 1,000 words on the scale given will make no spelling errors in nine-tenths of his writing."

SPECULATORS BLOCK LAND SETTLEMENT

FOREST SERVICE IS ANXIOUS TO HAVE LAND TAKEN BY MEN WHO WILL USE IT.

Washington, July 29.—During the last decade the forest service has classified as agricultural and opened to public entry more than 15,000 individual scattered tracts of land in the national forests, comprising more than 1,700,000 acres, says an article

by the Chief Forester, published in the year book of the department of agriculture, just issued. Within the last two years, in addition, several large blocks have been eliminated aggregating more than 2,500,000 of acres, while nearly 2,000,000 acres more are now under consideration for elimination. All the remaining agricultural land in the national forests is confined chiefly in isolated districts scattered here and there; to restricted areas requiring irrigation, where water cannot be obtained; and to certain river bottoms and benches which are not covered with very heavy and valuable timber.

A constant pressure is being brought to bear on the government by private individuals who want to acquire possession of these heavily timbered agricultural lands, single quarter sections of which often have a value as high as \$20,000 for the timber alone. In spite of the fact that some of these lands have soil suitable for agriculture, to throw them open as homesteads would not result in farm development. This has been proven over and over again where lands of this kind, acquired under the Homestead law, are today held not by homesteaders, but by the lumber companies, who promptly purchased them from the settlers as soon as title passed from the government—a speculative process which effectively prevents men of small means from acquiring land or establishing homes.

The government is withholding from agricultural entry all such heavily timbered land until after the timber is cut off. As soon as this is done, the land will be opened to entry and settlers will be able to acquire directly from the government without cost, instead of having to pay \$40 to \$60 an acre to land speculators. For example, on the Kanjar national forest in Idaho and Washington, the government's timber sales have been made to include much of the remaining timbered agricultural land. Within eight years fully 10,000 acres will be available for settlement. Permanent homes will be established by the settlers and there will be available for the use of communities approximately \$225,000 for roads and schools, their legal share of the proceeds from the timber sales. Private ownership of heavily timbered land blocks farming development, says the article; government ownership insures such development, under conditions that give opportunities to the small settler whose only capital is his strength and courageous perseverance.

One of the most serious agricultural problems of the northwest today is the development of the logged off lands in private ownership. In Oregon and Washington alone more than three million acres of such logged off lands are lying idle although much of this area has fine agricultural soil and a climate that insures abundant crops and the development of thriving communities. Yet in this same region hundreds of settlers are seeking to find places in the national forests, where the climate is harsh and the soil relatively poor, simply because the good lands at lower levels outside the forests are held by the speculators at prohibitive prices. The true solution of the problem of

agriculture in such sections is to develop the rich logged off private lands that lie outside the forests and not to throw open the non-agricultural lands within the forests.

To show how thorough is the land classification of the work of the forest service, the Kootenai Valley in Montana may be taken as an example, continues the article. Here a big river winds for 150 miles through the national forest. At many points steep, densely forested hills drop down to the water's edge, making the valley a gorge or canyon. Here and there bars in the river have resulted in deposits of silt, forming long narrow bottoms of level islands which are very fertile. Part way up the mountain slopes occasional benches of land afford a few acres of fertile soil. At first it was proposed to throw out the entire valley, a strip of three miles in width on either side of the river. Ninety-five per cent of this belt, however, is non-agricultural land whose cultivation should not be attempted. Its best use to a local community, as well as to the country at large is for timber growing. So instead of opening the whole valley to public entry to settlers, the Forest Service has painstakingly surveyed every little river bottom island or bench which contains enough arable land to support a home. Many of these patches are small, but the soil is so fertile that homes can be maintained on them by extensive truck farming or orcharding. In this fashion, more than three hundred farms have been carved out of this valley of the Kootenai by the National Forest Service.

Henry Ford's campaign against "eating too much" is interesting, but belated. The democratic congress beat him to it by about two years through the enactment of a low tariff.

ELKS TO WELCOME NEW HEAD

St. Paul, Minn., July 29.—James R. Nicholson of Boston, new exalted ruler of the Elks, with a company of grand lodge officers returning from the Los Angeles convention, are to be elaborately entertained at the end of the week by the Elks of St. Paul and Minneapolis. The party will arrive here early tomorrow morning and after breakfast at the St. Paul hotel will be taken on an automobile tour of the Twin Cities and to Stillwater. Saturday evening representatives of the order throughout Minnesota will gather for a great reception in honor of the visitors.

BULGARIAN PATRIOT OF PROMINENCE DEAD

EXARCH JOSEPH WAS BORN WHEN HIS COUNTRY WAS RULED BY TURKEY

Sofia, July 29.—In the recent death of the Exarch Joseph there has passed away one of the first of Bulgarian patriots. His whole career was devoted to bringing the Bulgarian nation where his ability was early recognized as well as under one church. Lazar Yovcheff was born in the

Bulgarian town of Galofer in 1840, where his ability was early recognized. Bulgaria was then under Turkish domination. This led Yovcheff, after taking the degree of doctor of laws at the Sorbonne in Paris, to go to Constantinople, where he first tried to get a political job. Meanwhile his writings had attracted the attention of the Greek patriarch. As the result he was in 1872 inducted to take holy orders. He did so under the ecclesiastical name of Joseph. Four years later he was consecrated bishop of Loftsha. In 1877 he was made the head of the Bulgarian church.

During the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 and later during the various minor revolutions against Turkey, Exarch Joseph faced a trying position as much of his spiritual dominion was in Turkey. The liberation of Bulgaria from direct Turkish control with the signing of peace between Russia and Turkey, left the Bulgarian schools in the hands of the Greeks. This caused bitter feeling on the part of the Bulgarians against the Greeks, while the Turks were greatly excited over the expulsion of their countrymen from Bulgaria. So bitter was the feeling that a strong party of Bulgarians advocated submission to the Church of Rome to gain the aid of the western powers. During the intrigues and the minor uprisings in the Balkans, Joseph stuck to his post. He obtained a material increase in the extent of his clerical territory during the Turco-Greek war of 1897.

Bulgaria declared complete independence of Turkish influence in 1908. But on account of the Bulgarian sees in Turkey he remained in Constantinople until he saw the overthrow of much of his work in the late Balkan wars. In December, 1913, he moved to Sofia, where he remained until his death on July 3.

I. O. O. F. HOLDS CELEBRATION

Salt Lake City, Utah July 29.—Hundreds of Odd Fellows gathered here today for a celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the order in Utah. They came from all parts of this state and from neighboring states as well. The celebration opened with a big parade early this afternoon, followed by a program of outdoor festivities at Liberty park.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONFERENCE

Lake Junaluska, N. C., July 29.—The annual Sunday school conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, opened here today to continue through August 6. It is expected that the attendance will range from 2,500 to 3,000. Sunday school teachers from all parts of the south are being enrolled and many eminent leaders of the denomination will deliver addresses.

San Francisco, July 29.—The cinder path at the Panama Pacific exposition will, tomorrow and Saturday, be the center of attraction for track and field enthusiasts throughout a wide section of the country, due to the far western track and field championships to be contested there on those days. Clubs and schools from Los Angeles in the south to Portland and Seattle in the north are sending their best performers to the meet and all indications point to one of the most notable competitions of the kind that has taken place under the exposition auspices.

NO ADVANCE ON WARSAW SINCE TUESDAY

IN AUSTRIAN CAMPAIGN, TOO,
THE ITALIANS RUN AGAINST
STONE WALL

The German endeavor to capture Warsaw, pushed forward with notable energy for a period covering more than two weeks, has not made any material progress since last Tuesday, according to reports coming from Petrograd, London and Berlin. On the contrary, the Russian authorities in their last official announcement reiterate their claims that the German advance movements in the direction of the Polish capital have been checked, and they specify when and where. The Berlin announcements do not dispute Petrograd.

Going into details the latest Russian reports recites the favorable outcome to advance guard engagements near Mitau, in Courland, Russia, and says the Germans are continuing their efforts to cross the Narew river at a point near Novogorod, north of Warsaw. The line on the left bank of the Narew from Ostrolenka to the River Pruth has seen spirited fighting, but remains unchanged, and to the right of the Narew German attacks have been repulsed.

Between the Vleprz and the Bug there has been stubborn fighting, in which the Russians claim success and the capture of 1,500 German soldiers.

At Grubechow, a point close to the Galician front north of Lemberg, the Germans have made determined attempts to advance, but have been driven back, according to the Russian war office, and a little farther south, Sokal, the Russians declare the Austro-Germans have been unable to check them. Desperate fighting is still going on at this point.

The French war office today reports minor activity, but no fighting of any importance, while the latest Italian announcement says the progress of the Italian forces on the Carso plateau has been successful and that they have been successful in minor encounters at other points.

Minister of Munitions Lloyd-George addressed a meeting of coal operators in London today and laid particular emphasis upon the need of coal for the successful conduct of the war. He said this product meant everything to Great Britain and that the country needed more of it to be victorious. He declared that events in the east meant that a larger share than ever of the burden of the struggle was to be cast on the soldiers of Great Britain and that the country must pay the price of victory if it meant to be victorious.

The German imperial chancellor, who returned to the capital yesterday from army headquarters where he saw Emperor William, is in conference today with James W. Garard, the American ambassador. This meeting is considered important in the matter of the relations between Germany and the United States. The German official report of today says there has been no change in the situation north

of the Neimen river, that German troops have taken 2,910 prisoners near Suwalki, south of Kovno, and that Russian attacks south of the River Narew resulted in failure and heavy losses to the attackers.

News dispatches from Petrograd indicate that the newspapers of the Russian capital are preparing the people for the receipt of unfavorable news of the campaign in Poland.

London, July 29.—Except from Sokal, Galicia, where the Russians claim by a counter offensive to have thrown back the Austro-Hungarians across the Dniester river, little definite news reached London this morning from the eastern battle front. To the east of the Narew river the extent of the German advance from Rozan is marked by the capture of the village of Goworowo, which lies only 60 miles from the river.

Along the western front comparative quiet prevails, with Berlin claiming and Paris conceding the reoccupation of trenches in the Souchez sector.

Rome explains the lull along the Isonzo front on the ground that the Italians are engaged in organizing and securing the positions which they won on the Carso plateau, but Vienna claims the lack of activity means the termination of the Italian attack after a successful Austro-Hungarian defense along the whole chosen battle line.

The situation in the near east remains apparently unchanged, but the entente allies are showing considerable irritation over Bulgaria's successful negotiations with Turkey, and they soon may transfer their displeasure to Rumania, which is reported to be ready to lift the embargo on the export of grain, thereby supplying the central powers with a huge accession of food supplies.

The German Statement

Berlin, July 29 (Via London).—Germany army headquarters today gave out a statement on the progress of hostilities as follows:

"In Flanders our artillery yesterday destroyed a pontoon over the Furnes canal on which a heavy gun had been mounted.

"To the west of Souchez a French attack was repulsed.

"Near Givenchy in the Argonne and near Vauquois we successfully blew up mines. French mine explosions in the Champagne district were without results.

"In the eastern theater of the war the situation north of the River Neimen remains unchanged. Northeast of Suwalki, along both sides of the railroad to Olita, our troops have occupied a portion of the enemy's position, capturing 2,910 prisoners and two machine guns.

"Last night the Russians delivered repeated attacks against our front south of the River Narew and south of Nasielsk. All these endeavors failed with heavy losses to the enemy. To the west of Novogorod, on the south bank of the Vistula, we captured 128 Russians.

"In the district to the southwest of Gorakalwarja, Russian forces on the night of July 27 attempted to advance in a westerly direction. Yesterday we attacked them and drove them back.

"In the southeastern theater of the war the situation with regard to the German troops is generally unchanged."

Paris, July 29.—The French war

department today gave out a statement which says:

"In the Artois region there was the customary bombardment last night, and in the Souchez sector there were several engagements with hand grenades and bombs.

"In the Vosges at Lingenkopf, in the positions taken by us July 22, we picked up yesterday 200 German corpses and took possession of two machine guns, 200 rifles and a great quantity of munitions and equipment. The German forces left on the ground at Barrenkopf more than 400 dead. The exact number of German prisoners made during the recent engagements of July 27 and 28 is 201."

French Submarine Missing

Paris, July 29.—The following statement was issued today by the French minister of marine:

"The French squadron in the Dardanelles is without direct news of the French submarine Mariotte, which entered the straits July 26 to operate in the Sea of Marmora. According to telegrams from Turkish sources the submarine has been sunk, and the officers and crew of 31 have been made prisoners."

MORATORIUM IS TOUGH ON PARIS LANDLORDS

MANY TENANTS PREFER TO
TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE
NO-PAY SEASON

Paris, July 29.—For the fourth time since the beginning of the war the hopes of Parisian landlords have been deferred by the extension of the period or the payment of obligations. The average tenant finds it easier to observe the moratorium than to pay. The tax collector knows no moratorium, however, and the corner grocer and the butcher are doing business on a strictly cash basis, so the man whose Parisian estate brings him in only what he requires to live on is worse off than the man who has no property at all. The latter may apply to some of the relief organizations; the owner of an apartment house, however, would be turned away.

Out of a total of 80,044 apartment houses in Paris, according to the census of 1911, 68,723 brought in a total revenue of less than \$2,400 yearly, while 47,556 produced a net income of less than \$1,200 a year. Nearly every one of the buildings bringing an income of \$2,400 or less are inhabited by families that pay less than \$200 a year rent each consequently are able to occupy their apartments so long as the moratorium continues without paying a cent to the proprietor. The accumulation of a year's rentals, amounting in the aggregate to at least 50 million dollars, is developing a thorny question that the government has found it necessary to take into consideration.

While the moratorium decree allows landlords to pursue the collection of rents in case the tenant is able to pay, the burden of proof is upon them and is so difficult that almost wherever it is tried the result is only an accumulation of costs on the top of the accumulated rent.

No one pays rent willingly, even if they are able to do so, for the reason that most of the modestly situated

tenants expect a compromise, imposed by law, in the end, as was done after the war of 1870-71.

"My neighbor doesn't pay," they say, "because he wants to get the benefit of any reduction that may be made in the end; if I pay and a compromise is effected after the war, the landlord certainly won't return me any money."

It is proposed that the city and the state each assume a share of this accumulated burden, while requiring the landlord to make concessions on their part, excepting in the case of tenants who are able to pay. Some landlords anticipating such intervention, have either reduced or remitted entirely the rentals of some of their tenants.

FILMS ADVERTISE US

Santa Fe, July 29.—Seven reels in seven different parts of the country are each evening advertising New Mexico and its enterprise in motion picture houses. Over 200,000 people have already seen the film in California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming and Colorado. The reels are sent out by the San Diego exposition, and of the throngs that see the New Mexico building depicted those that cannot go to San Diego, will come to Santa Fe sooner or later to see there the Cathedral of the Desert.

While at the New Mexico building friends of Governor W. S. Hammond of Minnesota started a boom for him for running mate of President Wilson on the next democratic presidential ticket. Governor Hammond, speaking of President Wilson's course toward Germany, said: "Strong, sensible, purposeful; I like it." He was enthusiastic over the New Mexico display.

WOMAN'S CLUB PROGRAM

Santa Fe, July 29.—The program for the coming year was outlined this afternoon at the session of the program committee of the Woman's club held in the palace of the governor's this forenoon.

The Fifteen club was the guest this afternoon of Mrs. L. A. Hughes, in honor of Miss Hughes who is visiting in Santa Fe.

Mrs. R. F. Asplund entertained yesterday afternoon at a reception in honor of her sister, Miss Martha M. Brown, of St. Joseph, Mo.

WILL SING FOR ROYAL PRIZES

Los Angeles, July 29.—The national colors of Germany and the United States are blended harmoniously in the decorations with which Los Angeles has bedecked herself in honor of the visitors to the first saengerfest of the Great Pacific Saengerbunds. The Shrine Auditorium, where the concerts begin today, is covered with flags and streamers of red, white black and blue, while the walls are adorned with portraits of Wagner, Beethoven, Mozart, Mendelssohn, and other great German music masters. The saengerfest will be in session four days. The prize singing centers about two handsome trophies, the \$10,000 gold cups offered by the German and Austrian emperors. Nearly 1,000 voices will be heard in the great choral numbers. The eminent soloists to take part include Mme. Schumann-Heink, Marcella Craft, George Hamlin and Carl Schlegel.

AN OUTLAW HORSE KILLS A COWBOY

BUCK MILLER'S LUNGS ARE
CRUSHED WHEN ANIMAL
FALLS AND ROLLS ON HIM

(Carlsbad Current)

Buck Miller was thrown from a pitching horse Saturday about 3 o'clock and received injuries from which he never rallied and died at the Anderson sanatorium Sunday morning between 2 and 3 o'clock.

Saturday afternoon Buck Miller and Monroe Davis went to John Boyd's pasture and caught up an outlaw horse that is owed by Mr. Boyd. Davis was hired to ride and look after the horse. Buck mouted him and rode him to his own death in a very few minutes. The horse has very large feet and when pitching does not always strike on them, but falls and very few riders get off without some injury. On this occasion he fell on his side, throwing the rider against the saddle horn and rolling over in such a way as to crush the lungs. When released he never moved—lay as if dead. A physician was summoned immediately and seeing he was so badly hurt brought him to the sanatorium. He never spoke again. They brought him to town in the car the doctor went out in.

PERSONALS

From Tuesday's Daily.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Curran and Mr. and Mrs. J. Merk of Oak Park, Ill., drove into Las Vegas last night, putting up their car at the garage of the Las Vegas Auto and Machine shop. They are on their way home from California.

Mrs. D. J. Devine and children arrived last night from Mora for a short visit.

W. H. Adams came in yesterday from Datil.

William Hayward, formerly a resident of Las Vegas but now located at Los Angeles, came into town yesterday. He will spend a short time here visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Hayward.

E. M. Taylor and Raton was a weekend visitor in Las Vegas.

Jay J. Riseman of Buffalo, N. Y.,

Cut This Out— It Is Worth Money

Cut out this advertisement, enclose 5 cents to Foley & Co., 2835 Sheffield Ave., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing:

(1) Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, the standard family remedy for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, tightness and soreness in chest, grippe and bronchial coughs.

(2) Foley Kidney Pills, for overworked and disordered kidneys and bladder ailments, pain in sides and back due to Kidney Trouble, sore muscles, stiff joints, backache and rheumatism.

(3) Foley Cathartic Tablets, a wholesome and thoroughly cleansing cathartic. Especially comforting to stout persons, and a purgative needed by everybody with sluggish bowels and torpid liver. You can try these three family remedies for only 5c.

C. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.

arrived in Las Vegas Saturday night. He is making a short visit here with friends.

Mrs. M. A. Van Houten of Shoemaker was in town over the weekend.

W. A. Cameron, a Santa Fe railroad employe from Albuquerque, was in Las Vegas today in the interests of the company.

C. F. Remsberg, a real estate man from Raton, was in town over the weekend.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Carr of Chicago were here today for a brief visit.

John A. Nelson of Optimo was in town today to attend to some personal affairs.

L. E. Tripp, a merchant from Levy, was in Las Vegas today on business.

Mrs. G. L. Sweargin and children arrived in Las Vegas yesterday from Raton. Mrs. Sweargin is visiting her aunt, Mrs. E. J. Scott of this city.

D. N. W. Bisbee, a Santa Fe railroad employe from Albuquerque, was in Las Vegas today in the interests of the company.

Mrs. J. L. Eyer, sister of Mrs. Herbert Brown, arrived Sunday for a visit of a month, on her return from the coast.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Murry of Wagon Mound are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Brown.

Gus Ydren, Miss Nellie Ydren, Herman Westlund, Miss Nellie Westlund and Harry Jacobson, all of Monte Vista and Greeley, Colo., drove into Las Vegas Saturday night, putting up their car at the garage of the Las Vegas Motor Car company. They are on their way home after visiting California.

Mrs. J. E. Brown, who has been employed at the New Mexico Normal University dormitory, left today for Newton, Kan., for a visit with her son.

L. A. Carson, who has been attending in the New Mexico Normal University summer school, spent the weekend in Wagon Mound. Carson will remain here until the fall.

Tobe Hudson, Roy Hart, J. M. Holman and Jack Jones, all of Fort Worth, Texas, drove into Las Vegas yesterday in their Ford car.

Miss Maltida Cornez and Miss Lucinda Ortiz, who have been attending the summer school of the New Mexico Normal University, left this afternoon for their homes in Santa Fe.

Ezequiel C. de Baca, lieutenant governor of New Mexico, and his daughter, Miss Margarita C. de Baca, left Saturday evening for California.

Miss Ofelia Trujillo left Saturday night for Trinidad, Colo., where she will visit for some time.

Miss Serafina Valdez, who has been attending the New Mexico Normal University summer school, left today for her home in Del Norte, Colo.

H. Huning and A. Huning, both of Santa Barbara, Calif., were in Las Vegas today to attend to some business.

C. A. Bristol, general superintendent of the western grand division of the Santa Fe railroad, passed through Las Vegas this morning in his private car attached to the rear of train No. 7. He was bound for Albuquerque.

Dr. M. M. Manderson, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. M. F. Des Marais, for some time, left today for the coast. Thence she will journey to Peking, China. Dr. Manderson is

a medical missionary.

E. M. Costen, superintendent of the Big Four railroad, who has been spending a few days in Las Vegas, left this afternoon in his private car for Cleveland, Ohio.

Victor Morowetz, a member of the board of directors of the Santa Fe railroad, passed through Las Vegas yesterday afternoon in his private car attached to the rear of train No. 1. He was bound for the coast.

R. F. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Doty, and H. R. Chase, all of Cleveland Ohio, and D. D. Church, of San Francisco, drove into Las Vegas today in their automobile. They are on their way to Cleveland from the coast.

Mrs. M. M. Burchard, who has been attending the New Mexico Normal University summer school, left this afternoon for her home in Dixon.

Mrs. Fred Westerman and her daughter, Miss Audrey Burns, returned today from California and the expositions.

Mrs. N. Rhodes arrived Saturday night from La Junta, Colo. Mrs. Rhodes has been away from Las Vegas for over a year, and has returned to visit her son, Dan Rhodes.

Mrs. M. A. Chase, Mrs. N. D. Wise, Mrs. U. L. Stewart, Miss Virginia Stewart, Miss Agnes B. Stewart, Miss Helen Stewart and Robert Stewart, all of El Paso, arrived in Las Vegas this afternoon. The party started from El Paso in an automobile, but getting stuck south of here they proceeded to Las Vegas by train.

Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Shoup, Miss Small, Harold Shoup, Merrill Shoup, Verner Shoup, E. C. Sharer and James Beckwith, all of Colorado Springs, Colo., drove into Las Vegas Saturday night. They are on their way to the coast.

DEFENSE CONFERENCE AFTER G. A. R. REUNION

OLD SOLDIERS EXPECTED TO AT-
TEND IMPORTANT NATION-
AL GATHERING

Washington, July 26.—Plans for the conference on national defense, to be held here under the auspices of the National Defense league October 4-7, immediately following the Grand Army of the Republic encampment, are under full headway. Many thousands of the veterans who attend the G. A. R. encampment will remain in Washington for the sessions of the Conference on National Defense, which will be presided over by Representative Julius Kahn of California, and United States Senator Robert F. Broussard of Louisiana, vice chairman of the National Defense league.

While the conference will be held under the auspices of the National Defense league it will not be a convention of the league, but a great gathering of representative citizens from every state in the union, who will consider what measures must be taken by congress and the states to increase the navy, army, national guard and coast defenses, to put the country in a military and naval position where it will be able to maintain its dignity and security throughout the world.

The National Defense Conference is unique in that all citizens of the

United States, including readers of this newspaper, are invited to attend the conference. Any citizen, man or woman, from any section of this county can attend the conference as an accredited delegate and participate in the deliberations on national defense simply by sending his or her name and address to the National Defense league, Riggs building, Washington, D. C., with notification of his or her intention to take part in the conference. No other appointment or credentials are necessary to participate in the conference.

This will be the first great national gathering of any kind in this country where everybody is invited to attend.

A large number of members of congress, governors of states, members of state legislatures, mayors of cities, officers of commercial organizations, editors of American newspapers, veterans and members of patriotic organizations, and hundreds of prominent citizens from every part of the country already have signified their intention of attending the conference.

The program, now being arranged, will last four days and will include some of the greatest speakers and men of national fame in the country. Many prominent men have accepted invitations to speak at the conference. The speakers' program is to be announced later. It will include cabinet officers, governors, senators, representatives and many prominent citizens.

From the immense amount of mail concerning the conference now being sent to the National Defense league here it is believed the conference will be the greatest convention of any kind ever held in the United States. There is a nation wide interest in the national defense problem. A statement issued today by the National Defense league said:

"After more than two years of persistent propoganda and a large amount of work by the National Defense league, which was the first and pioneer defense organization, we rejoice that the people have at last waked up to the necessity for adequate preparation.

"The Washington conference will focus the attention of the country on what all patriotic Americans now desire congress to do, to put the country on a defense basis, strong enough to protect our republic, our citizens, our ocean commerce, our world wide interests, and the honor of our flag. We are not in such a position now.

"We must have a larger navy, a larger army, a larger national guard, more coast fortifications, more naval ships, more field guns, more submarines, more rifles and more ammunition of every kind."

ROAD BONDS WANTED

Santa Fe, July 26.—Francis E. Lester of Las Cruces, president of the New Mexico State Association of Highway Officials, has mailed an official call to all members and friends of the association, asking them to telegraph State Auditor W. G. Sargent to recede from his refusal to sign warrants on the good roads fund by the state highway commission and thus defeat the negotiations for the sale of the \$500,000 highway bond issue by the state. The call came too late, for the mandamus in the bond test case has been argued in the supreme court. Citizens of Las Vegas, the number of several hundred, have sent in requests.

FUNSTON READY TO GIVE 'EM SHELLS

AMERICAN GENERAL WILL FIRE
ON MEXICANS IF THEY SHOOT
ACROSS BORDER

Washington, July 26.—That the United States is planning a definite step with respect to Mexico and that it will be taken soon, was authoritatively announced today at the state department, but no suggestion of the course to be pursued was given.

Washington, July 26.—Major General Funston reported today that despite warnings to General Carranza and his assurance that there would be no fighting in border towns endangering Americans, General Calles was assembling with 2,000 Carranza troops at Santa Barbara, 20 miles from Nogales, and apparently was preparing to attack the border town.

General Funston has been ordered to repel with force any firing into American territory without waiting to refer the question to Washington. If the Mexican factions fire across the border General Funston's artillery is expected to shell them out to a safe distance from the line.

Carranza Seeks Guaymas

Nogales, Ariz., July 26.—After taking Corral Saturday 3,700 Carranza troops were reported today to be advancing on Guaymas, the west coast port of Sonora, which long has been in possession of Villa men. Guaymas, it is said, was left undefended when Jose Maytorena, Sonora governor and Villa leader, withdrew all artillery for the defense of Nogales.

Capital Is Desperate

Mexico City, July 17 (By courier to Vera Cruz, July 20; by Mail to New Orleans, July 26).—Conditions in the capital today border on the desperate. Thousands of hungry wander about the streets searching for food which is not obtainable because merchants refuse to take paper money. General Gonzales' decree nullifying the fifty million dollar issue in circulation when he entered the city has not been followed by an issue of new money. Yesterday mobs of women paraded the streets, looting bakeries, markets, and pastry shops, until they were dispersed by streams of water from fire hose.

Zapata Officers Executed

General Vilella and seven other Zapata officers were executed yesterday on charge of rebellion. Governor Herrera, his staff, and a number of other officers are awaiting court martial on the same charges.

The American relief commission is unable to relieve the distress of starving Mexicans and needy Americans, although it has thousands of dollars, because it cannot buy food, oil or other necessities, because of the scarcity and the uncertainty of the money situation. Virtually all places of business are closed. The city is full of rumors concerning the approach of Villa and Zapata forces and

there has been continued fighting in the suburbs. A mass meeting of representatives of the foreign colonies was held today, and an appeal for relief and protection was issued to the government and to the people of the United States.

Appeal to Americans

The appeal, which will be forwarded to Washington, says in part:

"A committee representing American residents of Mexico City, appeals to the government and people of the United States for relief and protection on behalf of all foreign residents in Mexico, and the great majority of Mexicans, who are suffering indescribable hardships through prevalent conditions of want, disorder and violence.

"President Wilson's recent warning to the Mexican leaders that their differences must be composed within a very short time has gone unheeded, and conditions steadily are growing worse. No Red Cross supplies except medicines have arrived here. Even people with money cannot buy food. There has been looting of markets and shops, and resultant deaths from the fire of the soldiers. The city's supply of water is shut off. Countless thousands are suffering from hunger; supplies are cut off; commerce and industries are paralyzed. Stores have been closed for a week awaiting announcement as to what kind of money is acceptable.

"Fresh reports have been received by the committee of murders, robberies and outrages against foreigners as well as Mexicans throughout the country.

"In despair we again appeal for relief for suffering, starving Mexico, powerless to save herself in the agony of destruction by her own unworthy offspring supplied with arms and ammunition from the United States, the country to which unarmed Mexico looks for salvation."

The foregoing was sent from Mexico City just prior to the evacuation by Carranza's army, and the re-occupation by Zapata forces. It was impossible to cable the dispatch from Vera Cruz, owing to censorship.

Burning the Bodies

Laredo, Texas, July 26.—Sunday was devoted to cremating the bodies of the dead on the battle fields about Icamole and Villa Garcia, near Monterey. It was estimated that about 1,000 men were killed in the fighting about these places last week. Reports here today said Consul General Philip C. Hanna of Monterey had been called to Washington to report on the situation in northern Mexico. These reports were not confirmed, but it was known that Hanna expects to leave Monterey soon on a vacation.

Gonzales Defeats Villa Force

Galveston, Texas, July 26.—General Pablo Gonzales is returning to Mexico City after having assisted in the defeat of a Villa column under General Rodolfo Fierres, and is now at Villa Guadalupe, according to information which reached the Carranza headquarters in Vera Cruz last night and was cabled today to the local constitutionalist consulate. It is also reported that the Villa forces are retreating northward from Pachuca, and are being pursued by Carranza forces under General Dieguez.

RIO GRANDE ON A RAMPAGE BELOW ALBUQUERQUE

RAILROAD WASHED OUT IN
THREE PLACES, CROPS ARE
BADLY DAMAGED

Albuquerque, N. M., July 26.—Unusually heavy rains in the Rio Grande valley and tributary waters have washed out the Santa Fe railroad in at least three places, destroying wheat fields and doing considerable damage of other sorts. So far as known, no lives have been lost.

At Socorro the lower end of the town was threatened this morning by the Rio Grande, which washed out the Santa Fe between that city and Lemitar and came rapidly down the valley above the railroad embankment. Irrigation ditches were washed away and a large area of wheat land flooded, ruining the crop. For a time the electric light plant and several buildings near the Santa Fe depot were threatened.

The water is now receding. The washout will be repaired some time today.

Magdalena has been cut off from railroad communication by a washout a mile below Water Canyon, nine miles east. This will be repaired within 24 hours, the delay being caused by concentration of railroad forces at San Marcial and at the Lemitar washout.

At San Marcial conditions are reported bad. Telephone communication has been cut off and there is but one telegraph wire in the town which can be used for commercial messages. The damage there is of known here.

Rain at Silver City

At Silver City four inches of rain fell in the 24 hours ending last night, putting two feet of water into the downtown streets, following extra heavy downpours at 1 o'clock and at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Three streets were washed out. Protective measures taken after the disastrous flood of 10 years ago, prevented damage to buildings.

The Gila, Mangas and Mimbres rivers are out of their banks and communication with the Mogollon mining district north of Silver City has been cut off.

The Santa Fe's branch from Deming to Silver City has been washed out and telephone and telegraph lines into the former city are out of commission. They are expected to be repaired this morning.

Floods in Wyoming

Cheyenne, Wyo., July 26.—Heavy rain last night caused washouts on the Colorado and Southern line north from Cheyenne, which will prevent through traffic to Billings for probably two days. Floods swept the Cottonwood and Chugwater valleys, and the track was damaged in spots for more than 20 miles. Last night's Denver-Billings train returned to Cheyenne this morning, after having been stopped by a washout. No loss of life is reported.

FRENCH ARMY OFFICER EXPLAINS
WHY SO MUCH GROUND IS
SHELL-TORN

Amlens, July 26.—"There is not a lump of earth the size of a shovel between Ecurie and Norte Dame de Lorette that hasn't been ploughed by shells," said an artillery officer who took part in the recent French offensive north of Arras. "The intense fire of our batteries is not, as is supposed by the uninitiated who read of artillery duels in the communiqués, aimed at the enemy's batteries; in the region of the Artois the Germans chose their ground so well that it can not be hoped, except in rare instances, to reach their heavy guns until the lines are pushed back."

The real object of attack is the enemy's infantry and the field works that protect it. There are artillery duels but they are between the lighter field pieces; the heavy guns are well concealed in the numerous quarries, gorges and ravines of the region.

Toward the northern limit of the recent battle field the ruins of mining properties of Angres, Lievin and Lens add to the natural shelters. German artillerymen knew this region quite as well as the French officers. They appreciated the strength of the Artois hills so well that they sent engineers, the French officers say, to study it between 1906 and 1910, with the ostensible object of investigating whether it would be possible to exploit further to the southwest the coal vein of the basin of Lens. The German engineers, it is said, took soundings over every square mile of the country around Vimy, Givenchy and Carency. Some of them settled at Lens with their families and for four years the work went on. Then, according to the story, the Germans declared that the exploitations of the vein could not be made to pay and retired. French engineers who made similar investigations, however, found that the vein could be worked profitably; a company was formed and shafts were being sunk when the war interrupted the work.

In the meantime it is said that every rise and every depression of ground, every quarry, ridge and gorge had been plotted on the German staff maps in the triangle of the Mont de Vimy, Mont de Givenchy and spur of Notre Dame de Lorette, where the Germans have now established their strongest fortifications to protect the plain leading eastward towards Lens and northward toward Lille. The desire of the allies to command that flat country is what gives the greatest importance to the battle of Arras or the battle of Artois, as it may eventually be called.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, July 26.—Hogs, receipts 24,000. Market higher. Bulk \$7.30@7.55; heavy \$7.20@7.40; pigs \$5@7.35.

Cattle, receipts 11,000. Market lower. Prime fed steers \$9.75@10; western steers \$7@9.50; calves \$6@10.25.

Sheep, receipts 3,000. Market higher. Lambs \$7.50@8; yearlings \$6.50@7.25.

PERSONALS

From Thursday' Daily—

Mrs. Susie Taylor of McCracken, Kas., was in Las Vegas today for a short visit.

H. B. Roeder, a commercial man from Albuquerque, was in Las Vegas today on business.

J. A. Miller of Albuquerque came into town last night to attend to some personal affairs.

Simon Garcia, a rancher from the neighborhood of Las Ventanas, was in Las Vegas today to make some purchases.

F. H. Nohr came in yesterday evening from his ranch at La Cueva.

Harry Morrison, a merchant from the Cherryvale district of the mesa, was in Las Vegas today purchasing supplies.

S. E. Seaton, representing the M. E. Smith company of Omaha, Neb., was in Las Vegas today calling on the trade.

Eugenio Romero, a regent of the New Mexico Normal University, left this morning for his home in Mora.

A. A. Sena came in today from his ranch at Park Springs.

D. A. Green of Albuquerque was in Las Vegas today to attend to some personal affairs.

E. M. Hixenbaugh of Ocate was in town today for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. John McNierney of Buenavista are in town for a brief stay.

Leo Cendon came in yesterday from Buenavista.

Mrs. Esther Oakes who attended the recent session of the New Mexico Normal University summer school, left this afternoon for her home in Springer.

Mrs. Hallett Reynolds returned this afternoon from Raton, where she has been visiting.

Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Le Suer of Albuquerque were in Las Vegas today for a brief visit.

Ludwig William Alfeld left this morning for Santa Fe on a short business trip.

Miss O'Brien, who has been visiting Miss Helen Kelly for a few days, left yesterday afternoon for Dawson, N. M.

Wilbert A. Smith, Elwyn L. Smith of Syracuse, N. Y., J. G. Schurman, Jr., of Albany, N. Y., and Allen Mulford of New York City, drove into Las Vegas last night. They are bound for the coast.

RAIL SERVICE CONDEMNED

Santa Fe, July 29.—Renewed complaints about the Santa Fe service between Socorro and Magdalena were taken up today with Division Superintendent Bristol. F. A. Wadleigh and other officials of the Denver and Rio Grande were also in consultation with the commission today.

SAN DIEGO TO WELCOME MIDDIES

San Diego, Cal., July 29.—Elaborate preparations have been completed for the reception and entertainment of the midshipmen of the Annapolis academy during their coming visit to San Diego. The midshipmen are scheduled to reach here Sunday aboard the United States ships Ohio, Wisconsin and Missouri. Two days later they will leave for San Francisco.

AMERICAN MINES
MAY BE SEIZEDVILLA FORCES THREATEN TO
ENFORCE DECREE ORDERING
OPERATIONS RESUMED

El Paso, Texas, July 29.—The one hundred and twenty days' time allowed by decree for the resumption of operation of all mines in territory controlled by the Villa government under penalty of confiscation expired today.

Representatives here of foreign-owned mining operations are apprehensive of the possibility of drastic action by the Villa minister of finance, Manuel Escudero. The retreat northward of the Villa forces with destruction of rolling stock and rails renders compliance with the decree impossible, according to mining men here.

The situation is further complicated, according to mining men, by the anticipation, until today, that there would be an extension of 120 days more allowed. Advices from Chihuahua City today indicate this has not been granted.

Mining men here declare Minister Escudero promised Special Agent Carothers two weeks ago that a regulation, necessary under Mexican law to make the decree legal, would be published in the official gazette extending the time for beginning operations.

A few days later a request for a loan of \$350,000 was made by the Villa government of the mining corporations and was refused. The regulation extending the time then failed to appear. Meanwhile, according to mining men, Escudero has proceeded as though he regarded the decree legal without the regulation and granted exemptions to several companies. It is feared Escudero may consider his action on applications for exemption as precedent for enforcing the provision of confiscation irrespective of the non-publication of the delagilizing regulation.

Washington, July 29.—General Carranza cabled his Washington agency today that the forces in an hour's fighting had captured Pachuca and routed the Villa column which was working south to reinforce Zapata forces near Mexico City. General Carranza's dispatch was the first word from behind the veil which has covered military operations about Mexico City for almost two weeks. When General Gonzales and the Carranza army evacuated Mexico City on July 17, it was announced they were going out to meet a Villa force. The Carranza authorities claim their victory eliminates Villa forces from central Mexico.

Famine in Capital

So serious has the food shortage become in Mexico City that the United States will make immediate representation to Carranza and Zapata that provisions be permitted to get through to the starving people in the capital. Stories of alarming conditions have reached the state department under date of July 25.

Representations to General Carranza

Hugh Jennings has held right along that the Tigers would have to beat the Red Sox in order to cop the American league pennant.

za at Vera Cruz and General Zapata whose forces are said to be scattered along the railroad and within Mexico City itself, will go forward today. The report from Mexico City said there were some Zapata troops in the city, but no mention was made of the Carranza troops.

AIR SCOUTS AT NIGHT
LOOK LIKE FIREFLIESPEOPLE OF PARIS SIT UP LATE
TO WATCH THE MOVING
LIGHTS

Paris, July 29.—Night scouts of the aviation corps draw many spectators to the heights of Montmartre, who linger there to a late hour watching them dart across the sky of Paris like giant fireflies. Among these are men who watch the lights of the town instead of the lights of the sky, and who can be seen carefully inspecting housetops and mansards with field glasses. They are detectives looking out for night signals. Every light where there should be no light is promptly run down. In hundreds of cases it has turned out that the rules against lights visible from the exterior has been infringed through heedlessness or ignorance. Five cases of really suspicious lights have been discovered thus far, and their author arrested and properly dealt with.

This is only one of the responsibilities devolving upon the police during the war in addition to the maintenance of order and the chase of ordinary criminals. They must turn out the street gas lamps and warn the inhabitants when the approach of German aeroplanes or Zeppelins is announced, occasionally being obliged to climb four or five flights of stairs in order to remonstrate with some tenant who is unaware that light shines down from his windows into the streets.

A considerable number of the "plain clothes men" are detailed to watch everywhere for people spreading exaggerated and harmful reports regarding military operations. It is dangerous to be too pessimistic in public. The man who is talking never knows whether the person seated beside him in the tramcar, the subway, or the cafe, is the civilian, he appears to be, or a secret service man. It is as difficult to get anything out of him as it is to recognize him, the model French detective being closer than the oyster. They are sometimes seen taking into custody loud talking amateur strategists, and frequently the guilty man proves to be a person subject to military service who has dodged his duty—Belgians sometimes as well as French.

Until recently the "apaches," the street ruffians of Paris, had been little heard from since the mobilization. Those who neither banished nor sent to the front seem to have been succeeded by a younger, but quite as promising, generation of night prowlers. Frequent pitched battles with knives and revolvers in the quarters of Mortmarte most frequented by this

class have made it necessary for the police to take special measures and many raids have been made upon suspicious resorts.

COURT AFFIRMS JUDGMENT

Santa Fe, July 29.—The state supreme court yesterday affirmed the judgment of the district court for Eddy county in the case of Elsie Dewitz, et al, appellants, vs. Joyce-Pruitt Company, appellee, involving a decree confirming a sale under a mortgage foreclosure. The opinion is by Justice Parker, Chief Justice Roberts not participating, being absent.

DANISH SHIP SUNK

Copenhagen, July 27 (Via London).—The Danish steamship Nogil, bound from Gothenburg, Sweden, for the River Tyne and laden with railway ties, has been sunk in the North sea by a German submarine. The crew of the steamer was landed at Wilhelmshaven, near Bremen.

FENCE INJUNCTION SUIT

Santa Fe, July 28.—A suit to enjoin J. J. Moise from maintaining a fence on alleged government land near Santa Rosa, Guadalupe county, has been filed by the government in the federal district court here. The suit is brought under the unlawful enclosure act.

GOOD ROAD BOOSTERS

Uniontown, Pa., July 29.—Under the auspices of the National Old Trails association, representatives of West Virginia, Ohio, Maryland and Pennsylvania met in conference at the Summit hotel near here today to take up plans for boosting the old "National Pike" for part of the great "Ocean-to-Ocean" highway. Official representatives of the four states, together with members of congress and a number of representative business men, participated in the conference.

DENNIS McCARTHY, CHINAMAN

Loomis, Calif., July 29.—Dennis McCarthy, 80-year old recluse of this town, is a native-born Chinaman. He came to California about 60 years ago, long before the exclusion act. He was a smart Chinaman, and in the building of the Central Pacific railway over the Sierras, in which thousands of his countrymen were employed, he was made foreman of a construction gang. He hoarded his money and planned soon to send for his wife and children. Then came the news from China that his family had been swept away by the plague of cholera. From that day he renounced his country, his countrymen and his name. An Irish laborer died and the Chinese foreman took the name of the dead man. For 50 years he has shunned, spurned, reviled, belabored all Chinese. Now he is soon to die, but he has made provisions that his bones shall never be returned to China for burial.

TWO-DAY REGATTA

Asbury Park, N. J., July 30.—One of the biggest canoe regattas ever held in this country was opened here today in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of modern canoeing. Devotees of the sport from half a dozen states are taking part. During the two days of the regatta the Atlantic coast and New Jersey championships will be contested.