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SENATOR TILLMAN COWBOYS OPEN FOURTH GRAND REUNION SUCCEUMBS TO AMID MOST INSPIRING ENVIRONMENTS DISEASE

LEADER OF BIG NAVY MOVEMENT
AND NOTED LEADER SOUTH-
ERN DEMOCRACY IS DEAD

Washington, July 3.—United States Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, veteran of 24 years' service in congress and chairman of the senate naval affairs committee died at his home here early today as the result of a cerebral hemorrhage, suffered last Thursday. No hope had been held for his recovery since he lapsed into unconsciousness last Sunday.

Both bodies of congressmen planned to adjourn today and appoint committees to accompany the body to the Tillman home at Trenton, S. C.

As governor of South Carolina, and as a leader in the southern wing of the democratic party, as an active participant in the last generation's growth of the American navy Senator Tillman had been prominently before the public for many years.

Senator Swanson of Virginia probably will be his successor as head of the naval committee, to which Senator Tillman had devoted almost his exclusive interest in congressional legislation for many years. He had been its chairman since 1913 and was one of the most ardent "big navy" advocates.

Senator Tillman's death promises an upheaval in South Carolina politics in which he has been a leader for more than a generation. He died in the heat of the senatorial primary campaign in which his long time political opponent, former Governor Cole M. Blease, was contesting for the nomination to the senate. Stating that he desired to continue serving his country and state, Senator Tillman recently revoked a decision not to be a candidate for re-election. Representative Lever of South Carolina, another candidate, withdrew.

Senator Tillman was the eighth member of the senate to die since the United States entered the war. The others were: Senators Lane of Oregon; Husting, Wisconsin; Newlands, Nevada; Brady, Idaho; Hughes, New Jersey; Broussard, Louisiana and Stone of Missouri.

DISASTROUS FIRE

Mount Union, Pa., July 2.—Fire of undetermined origin destroyed four buildings of the Aetna Chemical company's plant a mile and a half east of here this afternoon. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000. The fire broke out in the gun cotton department of the plant. More than 450,000 pounds of the cotton was consumed.

With a large sized crowd for the opening day, the Fourth Annual Cowboys Reunion began a three days' session this afternoon at Cowboy's park. Fair dealing with contestants has won for the Las Vegas roundup an enviable reputation. More high class contestants are here for the 1918 show than at any of the previous Reunions. They have come from every section of the west, and the majority of them are known as men who make only the largest and most important contests. This insures for the spectators the finest entertainment of the cowboy kind that has ever been given in Las Vegas.

Speaking of spectators, they are already here from all over the state, the Texas Panhandle, Oklahoma, Kansas and many states along the Santa Fe trail. The wide publicity given the Reunion and the fact that it has become an established roundup of the highest class, has drawn a large crowd. It is expected that tomorrow the park will be jammed to capacity. Hotels are all filled, and private homes are renting rooms to the visitors. Some of the hotels and the Y. M. C. A. are furnishing cots, and the tourist camp is taking care of the automobilists.

A Gasoline Show

The festive buzz wagon has vied with the horse to make the Las Vegas Reunion the success it is. If the show had to depend upon the railroads, despite the utmost co-operation that they have given since the Reunion's inception, it could not draw half the crowds that attend. It is safe to state that two-thirds of the audience from out of town comes seated in Fords or bigger cars. The Ozark trail and the country it serves contribute hundreds of visitors who could not have come without a long and expensive railway journey a few years ago.

Today's performance was full of class. Leonard Stroud, world's champion trick rider, convinced the crowd that the judges at the big stampede in New York made no mistake when they gave him the title. Stroud can do anything on a horse that can be imagined, and his imagination is much keener than that of the average rider, as was shown by his performance today. At roping Stroud is as keen as he is at riding. After seeing him perform today, one is tempted to believe that he could rope a cactus spine off a gnat's back while riding in an aeroplane. And were it not for the difficulty in assembling these properties, it is easy to believe that Stroud would attempt the stunt and bet something that he could do it.

Mayme Stroud, wife of Leonard, is as clever a performer as her husband,

and the crowds always fall for her because of her skill and her ladylike demeanor.

In the bronk riding, bulldogging and roping contests some of the world's best performers are entered, and their actions today showed that the final money in these events is going to rest in the pocket of the man who has nerve and skill and who is a cowboy by temperament, training and experience. Among the star performers in this line are Malcomb Major, Henry Morris, Jim Massie, Curley Griffith, John Sublett, the military cowboy who is here on a furlough; Cecil Childers, Jim Moore, Tex Parker and a dozen other favorites.

Numerous relay strings have arrived for participation in the races, and there are several good races of various kinds in each day's program.

A Peppery Program

President Walter Naylor, who is a contest man of long experience and knows the game from start to finish, and Con Jackson, who sidekicked with him in Oklahoma when they made every contest that was scheduled, are keeping the program going without any delays. Jackson is arena director, and if there is anything he hates it is delay. He keeps the boys moving from one event to the next without any tiresome waits.

A corps of clever clowns, with their burlesque on the cowboy stunts, and Tex Parker, disguised as a funny guy, keep the crowds laughing between times. The clowns seem to think Jackson has it in for them, so closely does he keep the regular acts running on their heels.

Goat roping, which made a hit with Reunion crowds during the first two Reunions, has been reinstated on the program, and there is every reason to believe the public is delighted. It is as hard to catch a goat with a rope as it is to fish a cork out of a jug with a knitting needle. And a whole lot more exciting. The little devils run like the duce, and they change their direction every half second. When they're caught, they're hard to tie. All these things may be vexatious to the pursuing cowboy, but they're great sport for the crowd. A reunion event of moment will be the championship goat roping contest between Fred Beeson of Arkansas City, Kas. and Jerry Wright of Brady, Tex. Each says he can win and has \$1,000 that talks the same language. One or the other will go away with the entire double thou' in his jeans.

A Rush of Entries

Last night in the Reunion headquarters in the Commercial club rooms, entries were received. The halls and lobby were filled with cowboys anxious to get their names on the list and receive their contest badges and

numbers. Before the entries closed 6 men had registered, and the number was expected to be increased materially this morning.

Visitors and as Vegans have always enjoyed the delightful dances given by the Cowboy's Reunion association during its annual Roundups. This year's dances are to be up to the usual higher standing, and, if anything, somewhat better. The first will be given tonight and will be entirely informal. The armory has been selected by the dance committee as the best place to hold the bailes. The floor is smooth and there is ideal ventilation. The Home Guard orchestra will furnish the music on all three evenings, July 3, 4 and 5. This organization has pleased Las Vegas dancers at each appearance since its formation. No liquor will be allowed in the building or on the nearby grounds. There will be soft drinks and other refreshments served by the Y. M. C. A.

BEDS FOR SOLDIERS

Paris.—Go where you may behind the allied lines in France, one style of bed predominates. It is crude but comfortable and very popular among the troops.

The bed measures about six feet long by two and one-half feet wide. The framework is made of any material that happens to be available, and the support is wire netting or sand-bags securely nailed. The legs stand about 18 inches from the floor. Where the men obtain the material for the beds is a mystery.

In the trenches, of course, no beds are to be had. A waterproof sheet and a single blanket usually suffice. In the trench dugouts officers have straw to sleep on, the utmost comfort they can expect.

Men on leave from the trenches say that for the first few nights they are unable to sleep between sheets on a soft spring bed.

DANGEROUS MAN

El Paso, July 2.—The first case called for trial in the district court here under the newly enacted disloyalty act was the case of the state against George C. Johnson charged with uttering alleged disloyal statements, which was called today. Johnson's attorneys claim he made no statements against the government but only participated in a partisan political discussion in which he favored Roosevelt for president.

One thing a married woman can't understand is why her husband never closes a dresser drawer after he opens it.

THE WORLD WAR

Washington, June 29.—The first American troops were landed in Italy yesterday, General March, chief of staff, announced today. They are not the force sent by General Pershing but consisted of units shipped from this country. The troops consist largely of sanitary units but include other special organizations, General March explained. On the whole, however, it is made up mostly of non-combatant units. The combatant troops will be sent by General Pershing as previously announced.

General March had no announcement to make today as to the total number of troops shipped from this country to France. Formal announcement, he said, would be made later. Surveying the entire battle front, General March said the situation could be said to be extremely favorable to the allies. He would make no comment upon the indication of an impending German attack. The first national army division has taken up a sector at the front. General March also announced. It is the 77th raised in New York, trained at Camp Upton and originally commanded by Major General J. Franklin Bell. It was taken across under Major General Johnson.

Five American divisions which have been brigaded with the British for training have been returned to General Pershing's command with training completed.

One of these is the 35th division composed of Kansas and Missouri troops and commanded by Major General William M. Wright, when it left the United States.

General March disclosed that the official reports from the Italian front place the number of Austrians captured at 18,000 and a large amount of war material. The line of the Piave has been entirely restored by the Italians and in some places has been slightly advanced. Military opinion, General March said, found the Austrian attack faulty because it was spread over so large a front as to make it impossible to carry through successfully.

"The Italian line," said General March, "has been the object of greatest interest to military men. The Italian pressure has practically restored the line to where it was held before the advance began on the Piave and in two places it has been slightly advanced. The Italians have crossed to the north bank of the Piave at one place and down toward the sea the old line which has been held by the Austrians so that it is closer to the Piave river, down in the swampy regions near the sea-coast. The line is practically the same as before the big drive was begun by the Austrians.

"Taken as a military proposition the attack of the Austrians is considered faulty because they spread their attack over such a large front that it was impossible to carry it through. The actual front from the mountains down is 200 miles long and there were not large enough forces at all points necessary to carry through such a drive. The Austrian disaster which ensued is extremely valuable not only from the military sense but from the psychological sense. It inspires confidence in our troops and it is a practical result in the capture of guns and material captured or destroyed, extremely valuable. The report which we get of the Austrians captured by the Italians is 18,000."

VERY FEW OF THOSE ON BOARD ACCOUNTED FOR; 14 FEMALE NURSES MAY HAVE PERISHED

London, July 1.—A teuton submarine sank the British hospital ship Llandoverly Castle, 116 miles southwest of Fastnet on June 27, the British admiralty announced today.

The Llandoverly Castle was home-

ward bound from Canada. She carried 258 persons. This total included 80 Canadian army medical corps men and 14 female nurses.

One boat containing 24 survivors so far has reached port.

The admiralty announcement follows: "About 10:30 o'clock on June 27 116 miles west of Fastnet the hospital ship Llandoverly Castle was torpedoed by an enemy submarine and sank in about 10 minutes. She was homeward bound from Canada and therefore there were no sick or wounded on board but her crew consisted of 164 officers and men and she carried 80 Canadian army medicals and 14 female nurses.

Of this total of 258 only one boat containing 24 survivors has so far reached port. Search is still being made and there is a bare possibility that others may yet be found.

"It is to be noted that in this, as indeed in all other instances, the German submarine had a perfect right to stop and search the hospital ship under The Hague convention, but she preferred to torpedo the Llandoverly Castle.

The Llandoverly Castle was 11,342 tons gross and built at Glasgow in 1914. The vessel was 500 feet long, 63 feet beam and 37 feet deep.

INTERMITTENT ARTILLERY FIRE IS ONLY THING BEING ATTEMPTED BY GERMANS

Washington, July 1.—Descriptive information of activity in the sectors occupied by the American forces was given in section A of General Pershing's communique. It follows:

Section A—Except for the increase of artillery activity on both sides in the Chateau Thierry region there is nothing to report.

Section B—In the Chateau Thierry region June 27 to 28 there was no special activity other than that of the hostile air forces and of the artillery on both sides. The German artillery fire was lighter than on the preceding day. Shrapnel and gas were used in moderate quantities. A large part of the hostile fire was concentrated on our lines in the general direction of Bouresches and trianfle farm. The activity of the German air forces was marked only by the frequency of the reconnaissance flights made. German machine guns were intermittently active as the points mentioned in yesterday's report. Behind the enemy's line activity was normal. In patrolling activities, there occurred an encounter between a hostile patrol of about 20 men and one of our ambush patrols. After a hot skirmish near La Roche woods, the hostile party, having suffered losses, withdrew to his own lines.

South of the Larme, between the evening of June 27 and the evening of June 28, it was noticeable that the activity of the enemy had increased while a certain nervousness on his part was also observed. His artillery was constantly active throughout the breadth of our sector and as on the preceding day paid special attention to our positions on the left. In the last named region the use of shrapnel was again marked. German air planes were again busy along our front although somewhat less so than during the days preceding. Very energetic efforts are being made by the Germans to prevent further crossings of the river on the part of our troops.

"In contrast to the activity which has recently prevailed in the sector occupied by our troops in Picardy the day extending from noon June 26 till noon June 27 was uneventful. The hostile artillery, instead of scattering its fire over the whole of our sector, fired a greatly reduced num-

ber of shells on a few localities, notably the Coullemelle wood, the Serelle wood, the country surrounding Broyles and our positions near Cantigny. Gas, high explosives and shrapnel were all used. In some cases the enemy was apparently attempting to adjust his fire. The enemy's trench mortars were in action for a short time during the early afternoon. A few German airplanes appeared during the day. A German patrol attacked one of our outposts during the early morning but was driven off by rifle fire.

"In the Muthouse sector our troops experienced on June 27th a quiet day. The only unusual event was the falling within our lines of a number of small propaganda balloons dispatched by the enemy. The Germans' artillery delivered a scattered fire of normal intensity. During the early morning the late afternoon and the evening has machine gun delivered occasional bursts against our lines.

Again the allied line has been moved forward in the important sector northwest of Chateau-Thierry, where the Germans in their late spring rush between the Aisne and the Marne made their nearest approach to Paris.

American troops figured conspicuously in this operation carried out last night in conjunction with the French. They captured the village of Vaux, two miles west of Chateau Thierry and the heights lying to the west-northwest of the captured hamlet. Some important wooded land also was secured and a secure hold obtained in new sections of the main highway leading from Chateau Thierry to Paris.

In over-running the ground the American forces took 275 German prisoners, including five officers, together with numerous machine guns and quantities of material.

The French took a score of or more of prisoners, bringing the total up to more than 300.

Effective assistance to the American infantry in their forward dash was efficiently given by the French artillery which is posted on hill 204, about midway between Vaux and Chateau Thierry.

From this eminence, which forms the bastion of the defensive line near the apex of the German Marne salient, the allied line has been carried forward all the way to a point beyond Vaux, making the position a greatly improved one for either offensive or defensive purposes.

The operation was evidently a continuation of the Franco-American forward movement carried out by local attacks, which has been progressing actively of late in this sector. It already has resulted in the straightening and improvement of the line to a marked extent from the allied viewpoint.

Should it continue to be pushed, the movement promises further important results by the pinching-out process upon German salients, which have made the line an irregular one between the Marne and the Clignon, near the northern end of the American sector. On the British front in the Picardy area, Field Marshal Haig's troops have been forced to fight hard to hold their new line northeast of Amiens, where on Sunday night they forced the Germans out of a favorable place on the high ground near Bousincourt, north of Albert. The Germans counter attacked strongly there last night but failed to regain their lost territory. Only at one point were they able to gain a footing in their old trenches, being repulsed with loss everywhere else.

On the other parts of the front there were raiding operations in which prisoners were taken both by

the British and the French. The Germans were repulsed in raiding attempts.

SPLENDID WORK OF YANKEES DRIVES GERMANS BEFORE THEM

With the American Forces on the Marne Front July 2 (By the Associated Press.)—In a brilliant operation after hard fighting, American troops on this front last night captured the village of Vaux, together with a large slice of the Paris highway west of Chateau Thierry, and two patches of wooded land. The Americans took 275 German prisoners, including five officers, and captured a quantity of machine guns and other equipment.

In the Vaux region the Americans took the Germans completely by surprise. Most of the prisoners were taken out of cellars and dugouts. How many Germans were killed, of course is unknown but from the number of dead in plain view at various places the total must have been considerable.

The Americans paused for a moment while the automatic rifles and machine guns with the advancing troops fought a duel in front of Vaux briefly but effectively with the enemy.

Then the Americans, whose number was considerable, went on, most of them returning in their eagerness to get at close quarters with the Germans. At the same time the Boche began hurling gas shells to the rear of the American lines.

Within a brief time the Americans had wrested from the enemy the Bois de la Boche and the woods adjoining it. Then came word that the Americans were Vaux and finally, after sharp fighting there in the streets and houses, they overcame all resistance and swept on beyond the village.

The Americans reached every objective and by this operation they have eliminated a salient and have straightened out their lines. Over an area of several miles the Americans now have the enemy under their guns. Daylight this morning saw the Americans digging in almost undisturbed far beyond the old German defense lines. To the rear batches of prisoners and piles of material are going. The number of prisoners has steadily mounted until it has reached 375. The guns and material have not yet been tabulated.

The fighting qualities of the Americans were certified to by virtually all the prisoners taken. They said the Americans fought like wild men, sweeping everything before them as they plunged over the ground. So fierce was the attack that many Germans who were in the zone assaulted made their escape by running when the fight got too hot for them and they saw it was impossible to slow down or halt the American plunge.

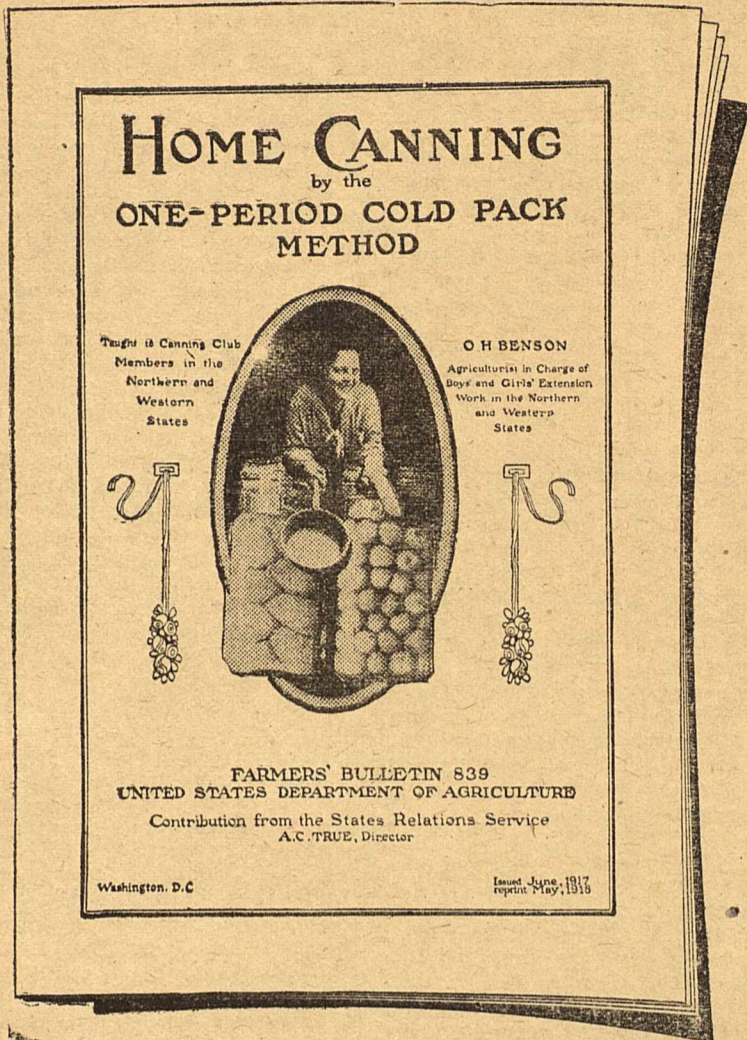
WILL BUILD NEW ROAD.

Las Cruces, N. M., July 2.—Notice was received here today that the government had approved of the proposed concrete road from the state line at Mesquite, N. M., to Las Cruces, a distance of 11 miles. The federal government will assist the state in the construction of this highway which will connect with the Texas concrete road to El Paso.

WANTS WESTERN BRANCH

Washington, July 2.—A bill providing for the establishment in a western state to be designated by the president of a branch of the interior department to keep in closer touch with conditions there was introduced today by Senator King of Utah, and referred to the public lands committee.

Uncle Sam Will Teach You How to Save and Can Food.



More garden vegetables—perishable food, are being raised this year than ever before. In every home the surplus should be conserved. Every quart saved will cut the family expenses and increase the nation's food supply.

To assist housewives the government has issued a bulletin on "Home Canning by the Cold Pack Method," and will send it free to any one who is interested. Just write to the United

States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., and ask for Farmer's Bulletin 839. Write your name and address plainly and mention The Optic.

If you have a home garden, make it last all winter—on your canning shelves. If you have not gardened, get ready to can the surplus of those who have. Anyway you will be interested in this bulletin. And Uncle Sam will send it to you free.

Use Fruit Combinations to Make Conserves---Here's How

How to Get Sugar for Canning

1. Estimate the amount you will need.
2. Sign a card at your grocer's stating that the amount purchased is for canning.
3. If part of the sugar is not used it should be reported or returned.

Conserves are fruit products prepared by combining several different kinds of fruits which blend well. Where small fruits are used in the preparation, these are sometimes used whole, or they may be cut into small pieces, as is done with the larger varieties. Raisins or nuts, or both, are sometimes added. These add desirable flavors and increase the food value of the product. Conserves are used as condiments and make excellent spreads for sandwiches. In preparation, enamel or agate ware vessels should be used. The following have been selected from a long list of directions for making some of which have been approved by the experience of many practical housewives.

Plum Conserve

- 4 pounds plums
- 3 pounds sugar

- 1 pound shelled nuts
- 2 oranges
- 1 pound raisins

Remove the seeds and chop the plums. Peel the oranges and slice thinly one-half of the peel. Mix the chopped plums, orange pulp, sliced orange peel, sugar and raisins, and cook all together rapidly until thick as jam. Add the nuts five minutes before removing from the fire. Pack hot into sterilized jars, seal, and boil (process) in hot water bath for 10 to 15 minutes for one half pint jars, and 30 minutes

Grape Conserve

- 3 pounds grapes.
- 1 pound sugar
- ½ pound finely ground raisins
- 2 large oranges
- ½ pound finely ground nuts

Take sound, ripe grapes, weigh and pulp them. Separate the pulp from the skins and heat the pulp and juice until the pulp breaks down enough to liberate the seeds by passing through a colander. Grind the skins, add ½ pint of water for each 6 pounds of fresh fruit, and cook until quite tender. Mix skins and pulp together and add for every 3 pounds of fresh fruit 1 scant pound of sugar, ½ pound of

finely ground raisins, the pulp of two California oranges, and one-fifth of the ground peel of one orange. Cook this mixture approximately 1 hour over an even, slow fire until thick as jam. Then stir into the mixture ½ pound of ground pecan-nut meats. After again allowing it to boil for about five minutes, remove from the fire, and pack hot into freshly sterilized ½-pint jars and seal at once. Pint jars may be used if desired. Boil (process) the ½-pint jars for 15 minutes in hot water bath, and the pint jars for 30 minutes.

Strawberry Conserve

- 1 quart strawberries
- ½ pound raisins
- 2 pounds sugar
- 1 lemon
- ½ pound nuts.

Chop or grate the lemon pulp and peel. Place strawberries, raisins, lemon and sugar in saucepan and cook over a slow, even fire until thick as jam. Add the chopped nut meats and cook for five minutes longer. Pack hot into ½ pint or pint jars which have been freshly sterilized, and seal at once. Boil (process) the ½-pint jars in hot water bath for 15 minutes, and the pint jars for 30 minutes.

Medley Fruit Conserve

- 2 pounds peaches
- 1½ pounds quinces
- 1½ pounds pears
- 1 pound apples
- 3 lemons
- Sugar

Wash, peel and core or stone the fruit. Pass through a food chopper and weigh. For each pound of fruit allow three quarter pound of sugar. Put fruit and sugar in alternate layers in a bowl and let stand over night. Place the fruit, the pulp of the lemons and one-half the rind of the lemons sliced into the preserving kettle, and boil until the mixture is thick as jam. One cup of scalded, chopped nuts may be added if desired, five minutes before removing from the fire. Pack hot into hot sterilized jars and seal at once. Boil (process) ½-pint jars in hot water bath for 15 minutes, and pint jars for 30 minutes.

Preserve Just Enough

- Enough for the table.
- Enough for the lunch boxes.
- Enough for the boy at camp.
- Enough for the fair.
- Then can the rest—and use less sugar.

WOMEN'S WAGES BETTER

Rome—Woman's labor has doubled in price during the past six months, partly due to the employment given by the government to women in factories directed by the war department, or manufacturing materials for it. In order to be sure of employment a woman or girl must have a husband, father or son at the front. Their lowest pay is seven lire per day, or two to four lire above man's wages paid before the war. Many earn double this sum by overtime. The wage is not now considered unusual because in the same factories skilled men workers earn as much as 10 lire per day, a sum once equivalent to \$20 and before the war the average pay per month of a bookkeeper.

Women not working in such government supply factories have lately struck for 50 per cent increases in the dressmaking and clothing establishments, and obtained their demand, now receiving an average of 4 lire per day. Unskilled women and girls are also so highly paid on the farms that servants are difficult to find.

Washington, July 1.—President Wilson today nominated Harry Tedrow of Denver, as federal attorney for the district of Colorado.

GASSED IN LABORATORY

Santa Fe, July 2.—Earl LeRoy Hardy, formerly with the United States weather bureau in Santa Fe has returned to Santa Fe on sick leave from Washington barracks, Washington, where while at work in the war laboratory and experimenting with gasses with which to attack the German lines, he was "gassed" to such an extent that it will take the climate of New Mexico to restore his lungs.

WOULD BE LAWMAKERS

Amsterdam, July 2.—Seldom in the recent political history of Holland has an election attracted such keen public interest as is being manifested in the general election to be held tomorrow. Aside from the important national issues at stake, the election is given added interest by the fact that women are seeking election to the states-general for the first time in the nation's history.

HIGHWAY PROJECTS APPROVED

Santa Fe, July 2.—The department of agriculture has approved two more federal aid highway projects in New Mexico, one being Road No. 5, Quay county, 22 miles from Tucumcari to Montoya, on the Ozark Trail, and the other is for a concrete road, 11½ miles, Las Cruces to Mesquite Dona Ana county.

MINIMUM WAGE FOR WOMEN

San Francisco, Calif., July 2.—Ten dollars weekly is the minimum wage for women in professional and general offices, under a ruling put into effect today by the California state industrial commission.

JUST A FEW BILLION

Washington, July 1.—The army appropriation bill carrying \$12,089,000,000—the largest single budgeted in world history—was passed today by the senate without roll call. Much important legislation was added by the senate but no change was made in the present army draft age limits.

SANTA FE'S STAMP SALES

Santa Fe, July 1.—Santa Fe's stamp sales and pledges amount to \$30,000 or one-ninth of the quota. Arrangements have been made to continue the intensive campaign throughout the remainder of the year, Frank Owen continuing as chairman.

TO HONOR FRANCE

New York, July 2.—Fifty leading cities of the United States will unite to honor France on July 15, and celebrate her independence day, if the plans of a committee of the National Security league, headed by former President William H. Taft, and Novelist Owen Johnson, are successful.

Non Partisan Ticket Wins

Fargo, N. D.—The entire non-partisan ticket, state and congressional, was nominated in the republican primaries of Wednesday.

Coal Carriers Needed

Chicago—Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States shipping board announced that the most important work for which volunteers are wanted in the shipping program is carrying coal aboard ships. The recruiting service of the board says 1,500 men a month are needed.

Thrift Day Observed

Washington, National thrift day was observed throughout the country by the pledging of hundreds of millions of dollars in exchange for savings stamps.

THE WORLD WAR

Last night on the French front was marked by another of the sharp, incisive operations by which the allies are from day to day improving their positions in anticipation of the renewal of the German offensive.

General Petain's troops drove in on a two mile front near Moulin-Sous-Tourvent between the Oise and Aisne and penetrated the German lines to a depth of approximately half a mile. They took 220 prisoners in their advance.

The British front, on the other hand, witnessed a minor reverse for Field Marshal Haig's fighters, who were obliged to relinquish a part of the ground they had gained Sunday night in local operations near Bouseincourt. The Germans began on Monday desperate efforts to recapture the favorable high ground from which they had been forced but only gained a footing in their old line. Last night they renewed effort with a furious bombardment and then delivered an attack which gave them back the greater portion of their lost positions.

The French success in Moulin-Sous-Tourvent operation was achieved almost at the base of the German salient which projects to the Marne, along the front to the west of Soissons and on through to the American sector, west of Chateau Thierry.

The American troops in the Marne front are holding on firmly to their gains in the Vaux region. The French official communique today reports the checking of a German counter attack in this area. Official reports agree that no impression has been made by the Germans upon the ground gained by the allies in the recent fighting here.

Washington, July 3.—Names of 10 American soldiers who have been located in German prison camps were received today by the war department. They include Captain R. M. Deming, Burlington, Vt., and Lieutenant A. J. Gordon, Newark, N. J., interned at Hesepe; and Lieutenant Philip W. Hunter, York S. C., interned at Rastatt. The others are: Corporal Arthur F. Johnson, Middletown, Conn.; Privates Arthur Johnson, New Haven, Conn., and Clifford M. Markle, New Haven Conn., interned at Limburg.

Private Burnett A. Herdman, Middletown, Conn., interned at Darmstadt. Privates J. Horton, address unknown; Effin Lehnckey, address unknown and Edward McGrath, New Bedford, Mass., interned at Bayreuth. The war department announced that said Private Effin Lehenskey, interned at Bayreuth, probably is Private Effin Lehekri of Philadelphia.

Washington, July 3.—General Pershing's communique for yesterday announces that one German regiment practically was annihilated in the heavy losses inflicted by the Americans when they stormed and held the village of Vaux, the Boise de la Roche and neighboring woods, advancing the American position a thousand yards on a mile and a half front.

War material captured included some trench mortars and over 60 machine guns. Three American aviators are reported missing from squadrons which participated in fighting northwest of Chateau Thierry.

The communique follows:

Section A—Yesterday afternoon in the Chateau Thierry region our infan-

try, with effective co-operation from our batteries stormed the village of Vaux, the Bois de la Roche and the neighboring woods. The attack was made in co-operation with the French on our right who advanced their line on hill 204. Our own positions were advanced on a front of a mile and a half and to a depth of 1,000 yards. The enemy's losses in killed and wounded were heavy. His regiment holding the sector attacked offered obstinate resistance and was practically annihilated. Our losses were relatively slight.

A German counter-attack made early this morning was entirely repulsed.

The enemy again suffered severely and left additional prisoners in our hands. The prisoners captured in the attack and counter attack number over 500 and include six officers. This increases the total of prisoners taken by our troops in this vicinity during the last month to nearly 1,200.

The material captured by our troops during yesterday afternoon's operation includes trench mortars and over 60 machine guns. The day passed quietly at other points.

American aviation squadrons co-operated with our troops in the action northwest of Chateau Thierry. Three of our aviators did not return.

Washington, July 3.—Supplementing President Wilson's announcement that more than a million American troops have embarked for France Chairman Dent of the military committee laid before the house today a review of the war preparations during the war prepared by Secretary Baker. It showed that there are now 160,400 officers and 2,610,000 men with the colors compared with a total of 9,524 officers and 202,510 men in the regulars and national guard 14 months ago.

The statement shows that 255 combat airplanes had been delivered up to June 8 and that the production rate of this type then was 80 per week. More than 2,000 Liberty motors have been delivered and the weekly production rate was 115 during the first week in June.

More than 900 heavy Browning machine guns were delivered during May and the deliveries for that month of light Brownings totalled 1,800.

"Sufficient rifles now are being received," the statement says, "to equip an army division every three days. More than 1,300,000 rifles had been produced and delivered up to June 1."

London, July 3.—Secretary Baker's letter to President Wilson, announcing that more than a million American soldiers had left the United States for France, was published in the early editions of the London afternoon papers under great headlines. The figures came as a great surprise.

"Amazing Atlantic Record," and "United States Program Six Months Ahead," are among the headings which stretch across the pages.

Baker's Letter

Washington, July 2.—The President's statement, with the letter from Secretary Baker and his reply, follows:

"I have today received the following letter from the secretary of war which seems to me to contain information which will be so satisfactory to the country that its publication will be welcomed and will give additional zest to our national celebration of the Fourth of July:

"War department, Washington, July 1, 1918.

"My Dear Mr. President: More than one million American soldiers

have sailed from the ports in this country to participate in the war in France. In reporting this fact to you, I feel that you will be interested in a few data showing the progress of our overseas military effort.

The first ship carrying military personnel sailed May 8, 1917, having on board base hospital No. 4 and members of the reserve nurses' corps.

"General Pershing and his staff sailed on May 2, 1917. The embarkations in the months of May, 1917, to and including June, 1918 are as follows:

"1917—May, 1,718; June, 12,261; July, 12,988; August, 18,323; September, 32,523; October, 38,259; November, 23,016; December, 48,840.

"1918—January, 46,776; February, 48,027; March, 83,811; April, 117,212; May, 244,345; June, 276,372.

"Marines, 14,644.

"Aggregating 1,019,115.

"The total number of troops returned from abroad, lost at sea and casualty, is 8,165 and of these, by reason of the superbly efficient protection which the navy has given our transport system, only 291 have been lost at sea.

"The supplies and equipment in France for all troops sent is, by our latest reports, adequate and the output of our war industries in this country is showing marked improvements in practically all lines of necessary equipment and supply.

"Respectfully yours,

"NEWTON D. BAKER."

"To which I replied:

"The White House, Washington, July 2, 1918.

"My Dear Mr. Secretary: Your letter of July 1 contains a very significant piece of news and an equally significant report of the forwarding of troops during the past year to the other side of the water. It is a record which I think must cause universal satisfaction, because the heart of the country is unquestionably in this war and the people of the United States rejoice to see their forces put faster and faster into the great struggle which is destined to redeem the world.

"Cordially and sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON.

"HON. NEWTON D. BAKER,
"Secretary of War."

SOCIALISTIC ELEMENT IN PRESIDENT'S CABINET STRONGLY FAVORS SCHEME WHICH HAS ENDORSEMENT OF WILSON.

Washington, July 2.—While three cabinet officers were before the house commerce committee today advocating the resolution empowering the president to take over telegraph, telephone, cable and radio systems, the house took jurisdiction over the measure from that committee and vested it in the military committee.

There was no discussion and only a viva voce vote when Representative Gordon of Ohio moved that jurisdiction be transferred because the measure was urged as a military necessity. Members of the committee said later that they were not opposed to the resolution and undoubtedly would report it favorably.

Secretaries Baker, and Daniels and Postmaster General Burleson appeared before the house interstate and foreign commerce committee. In the meantime the house military committee met to consider a measure introduced by Representative Lunn of New York similar to the Aswell bill discussed by the cabinet officers, but specifically empowering the president to operate the communication systems "subject to those conditions of law, so far as applicable, which are enforced as to the steam railroads while under federal control."

Secretary Baker, taking the stand first, said it did not happen at the

minute to be a military necessity to take over telephones and telegraphs, but it might be "the next minute."

He declared it essential as a war measure to give the president full power to take over control of the wires if necessary. Members of the committee asked about the effect of government operation, Mr. Baker said he could not say with certainty whether the government could completely suppress such communication better than under present laws. At the same time, he said, there is no supervision or control of domestic messages by telegraph so far as he knew. The secretary declined to commit himself on when the government should assume control but he opposed any time limit for the surrender to owners of the lines.

He revealed that some time ago a telegraph company using railroad wires become involved in a dispute regarding a contract and that he threatened to take possession of the line using double full powers of the government to insure service.

"The president should have the power to take over the lines," he continued. "Most of the traffic is government business and any interrupting will injure the government. The troops and the telegraph are inseparable in service and both systems should be taken over."

Replying to a question whether the taking over of the trunk wires would require similar action in regard to independent small companies, Mr. Baker said such action was "not necessarily" involved. Legislation in the order of the Aswell resolution would be necessary as in the case of the railroads, he said, to deal with contracts and compensation.

"I cannot imagine any more serious interruption to our war preparations than suspension of telegraph service," said Mr. Baker. "Interruption, even for a brief time, would seriously interfere with all of our war activities."

"Has any reference to a strike of telegraphers been made in connection with this resolution?" asked Representative Esch, of Wisconsin.

"I have no knowledge of that," was the reply.

"What effect," Mr. Esch continued, "would the adoption of this resolution by congress if it should be adopted before July 8, have on the strike? It would make all telegraphers government employes would it not, and would it prevent a strike?"

"It would make all telegraphers government employes but I have no knowledge whether it would prevent a strike," Mr. Baker replied.

Mr. Baker said the government has no force "in the slightest degree adequate for the operating of the lines in the event the lines were tied by a strike."

The American army in France is operating 4,000 miles of telegraph and telephone," Mr. Baker told the committee. These lines were acquired from the French government, he said, and are under entire control and operation of American troops.

Secretary Daniels told the committee the chief naval reason for taking over the wires at this time is the presence of enemy submarines off the American coast and that their operation by the government would be a step toward the government's taking every precautionary step to guard against enemy attacks.

FAMOUS PREACHER DEAD

Columbus, O., July 2.—Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, nationally known Congregational minister and author of this city, died this morning, following a second stroke of paralysis suffered last Sunday. Dr. Gladden was 82 years of age.

ALASKA COAL YIELD

Anchorage, Alaska.—Alaska coal mines along the United States railroad being built between Seward and Fairbanks are giving up increasing tons of fuel to supply not only the railroad but also to satisfy demands for their products from interior and southwestern sections of northern territory. No coal is being shipped to the states.

Recently a shipment of 400 tons, said to be the largest shipment of coal ever brought here over the railroad, arrived from the mine being operated by the government at Eska, a point on the railroad 58 miles north of here. The 400 tons constituted the output of the mine for two days.

Last month the Eska mine produced over 5,000 tons of coal. The month's production was the heaviest in the history of the property. The force of men employed at the mine during the month averaged about 106.

Up in the Nenana coal fields, near the interior end of the railroad, 200 tons of coal have been mined by a firm operating at the mouth of Lignite Creek. The firm is selling the coal to the government which uses it in a pile-driver engaged in railroad bridge construction at the crossing of the Nenana river.

Nenana coal is lignite and is said to be of fair grade. Government officials here assert that while it probably is not suited for export it will furnish valuable and much needed fuel in portions of interior Alaska that are now dependent upon a scanty and expensive supply of wood.

NAVAL CAMP PAPER

San Diego ranch, San Diego County, Cal.—A single sheet of newspaper painstakingly lettered on thin paper and duplicated by carbon paper, was issued by the 115th Field Signal battalion while it was here recently on field maneuvers from Camp Kearny. As the paper was intended for home consumption only, it was unexpurgated and uncensored.

"Published on the spur of the moment," said one "ear" on its front and only page, while the other announced that this publication was "guaranteed to be the biggest liar."

After devoting about half its space to rumors concerning the probable direction of the next day's march, one issue of the paper described the activities of each of the three companies on station at this point. "A" company, it was declared had "stations out all over God's green earth." "B" company with lines of wire "strung from camp to here and there" was busy operating stations on the net work of wire and "C" company, the paper declared, "had 15 miles or more of wire resting on its truck" and for all the paper carried "it could stay there undisturbed," while "C" company continued to do "bunk fatigue." Translated from soldier parlance, this means sleep.

RIO ARRIBA TEACHERS**HAVE SUCCESSFUL INSTITUTE**

Santa Fe, July 3.—The teachers of Rio Arriba county before adjourning their institute at Tierra Amarilla, passed resolutions addressed to Senators A. B. Fall and A. A. Jones as well as Congressman W. B. Walton for the repeal of the new zone newspaper postal law, at the same time declaring "that we are in full sympathy with the president's policy in prosecuting this war to make the world safe for democracy and forever to banish autocracy from the face of the earth and we are ready and willing to do anything to accomplish this great humanitarian purpose." One of

the teachers attending the institute was called to the colors while attending the institute classes. Professor J. A. Wood, who was conductor, has just returned from Tierra Amarilla, where for the past four weeks, in addition to conducting he also taught eight classes of teachers each day. He reports that crop conditions in the Chama valley are excellent and that the institute, attended altogether almost by Spanish Americans, proved most interesting and successful.

CELEBRATE AT CAMP GRANT

Rockford, Ill., July 3.—The eagle is going to be made to scream at Camp Grant tomorrow if the Independence day celebration plans of the officers and men of the 86th division are carried out. The celebration is designed to be a last farewell before the division, which is composed of Illinois and Wisconsin men, departs for overseas service.

The chief feature of the day's program will be a mammoth soldiers' athletic carnival in which every one of the 5,000 or more officers and enlisted men at the camp will take part. At dawn it is planned to swing the entire division into formation for a great parade and review through the streets of Rockford. About 30,000 men fully equipped will march the column, which will be reviewed by Major General Charles H. Martin and a number of invited guests. It is planned to have the parade start soon after daybreak and conclude before noon, which will leave the afternoon free for the athletic carnival and various other events on the program.

WASHINGTON, JULY 3.—ARREST OF

members of the Archangel provisional government by the Bolsheviks is reported in a dispatch from Ambassador Francis dated at Vologda and received today at the state department. The duma at Vologda the message said is accused of failing to execute mandates of the soviets and also is threatened with arrest. Mr. Francis' dispatch threw no light on the many sensational rumors of developments in Russia which have come out of Germany and neutral European countries recently. Ambassador Francis reported that some of the members of the Archangel duma had been taken through Cologaa on their way to Moscow.

DUTCH CABINET RESIGNS

Rotterdam, July 3.—The Dutch cabinet will place the resignation of its members in the hands of Queen Wilhelmina tomorrow, says the Nieuwe Rotterdam Courant.

HOUSE FAVORABLE

Washington, July 3.—The house interstate commerce committee late today ordered a favorable report on the resolution authorizing the President to take over telegraph, telephone and radio systems.

BANK STATEMENTS CALLED

Washington, July 3.—The comptroller of the currency today issued a call for the condition of National banks at the close of business on Saturday, June 29.

CHAMPION SPEED BOATS

Moline, Ill., July 3.—Local committees have completed all preparations for the annual regatta on the Mississippi Valley Power Boat association, which will inaugurate a three-day program of races here tomorrow. The speed contests will be held over a course on the Mississippi river, off Campbell Island, and which is said to be one of the finest courses on the upper river.

WHEAT YIELD WILL BE DOUBLE THAT OF LAST YEAR

Santa Fe, July 2.—That New Mexico despite drouth, winds, heat and rather untoward conditions will contribute more heavily to the national larder is apparent from the monthly crops reporter received from Washington today, the increase being due to a large extent to the propaganda by the state council of defense for increased crop production and the assistance it has given farmers in supplying seed and providing markets. The winter wheat crop is estimated at 2,872,000 bushels as against 1,340,000 bushels last year or almost double the quantity; the oats crop at 1,553,000 bushels as against 1,350,000 last year; barley 419,000 bushels as against 364,000 bushels last year; hay 513,000 tons as against 412,000 tons last year; apples 896,000 bushels as against 657,000 last year; peaches 62,000 bushels as against 60,000 bushels last year; pears 54,000 bushels as against 46,000 bushels last year; and all that despite the fact that the average crop conditions is only 94 per cent and against 102.9 per cent for the entire United States and as high as 117 in states like Indiana. In fact there are only four states below New Mexico's average thus far this year: Rhode Island 91.3; Nebraska 91.2; Nevada 92.5; and Oregon 93.5. The great increase in production in New Mexico, of course, will mean prosperity all around, for banks, merchants, tradesmen, all will share in the money put in circulation.

BUILDING RAILROAD BY LIGHT OF MIDNIGHT SUN**Hurrying to Make the Ends of Steel Meet Between Seward and Fairbanks**

Anchorage, Alaska — Construction gangs are laying rails by the light of the midnight sun on the railroad the United States government is building in Alaska between Seward and Fairbanks.

The night shifts were put to work recently to insure the early completion of a 17-mile gap in the new lines between Seward and Anchorage. In all, about 40 men have been added to the railroad force during the past two weeks.

Up here it is believed the "ends of steel" between Seward and Anchorage will be connected early in July. When track laying stopped early last winter on account of bad weather the rails extended north from Seward 72 miles to Girdwood and south from Anchorage to Falls Creek, a distance of 23 miles. During the winter travelers have taken trains to the two terminal points and have then "mushed" the intervening distance.

William C. Edes, chairman of the Alaska engineering commission, which has charge of the railroad work, is now on his way north to take charge of the summer's work. Before he left Seattle he was quoted as saying he was certain Anchorage and Seward would be connected this summer. Although work will be pushed northward on the Anchorage-Fairbanks section there is no hope, Mr. Edes asserted, of connecting these two towns this year.

Demand for railroad laborers is greater than the supply this year. Mr. Edes recently stated that the work this year would be limited only by the supply of labor available.

When the steel is laid between Seward and Anchorage, this town will

no longer be cut off in winter. Every fall the ice blocks the ocean passage to Anchorage and travelers have to take stages or walk at least a part of the way to other points.

TRUTH ABOUT YOUR WAR TAX**Why Business Should Have Freedom of Action and Generous Profits (Leslie's)**

The war revenue bill, this year, is expected to yield \$4,500,000,000. With our population of 100,000,000, this means a war tax equivalent to \$45 for every person in the country.

Your part of the war taxes, if they were distributed according to population, would, therefore, be \$45. If you paid less than this, who made up the deficit?

Wasn't somebody else's wealth "conscripted" to do it? Of course it was and the heaviest payments for the cost of the war were borne, as they properly should be, by those best able to pay them. They were paid without grumbling, no matter how hard or heavy they were.

The war tax bill of the steel corporation alone was nearly \$250,000,000. How many deficiencies in the per capita charge did this help to make up? The steel corporation's tax would have paid the per capita tax of \$45 each for an army of 5,500,000 or as many as we expect to have fighting under our flag in this great war.

The new revenue bill now in course of preparation will call for \$8,000,000,000. If apportioned per capita this would mean a war tax of \$80 for every man, woman and child in the United States. It is predicted that next year the per capita tax will be \$160. The bulk of this will have to be paid by persons of wealth and by the great corporations. It will not be paid by those in counting rooms and shops or in the learned professions.

This is everybody's war. Everybody who can should fight and he who cannot fight should cheerfully pay his part of the cost of the war. We are all doing it. It is the best evidence of the spirit of self-sacrifice and of exalted patriotism.

But let us not forget that the appalling cost of the war and the terrible burden of taxes teach us the necessity of permitting business to have freedom of action and generous profits out of which the war taxes can be met. If we conscript wealth and if we cripple big business, who will pay the war bills?

CHANGES AT SANTA FE

Santa Fe, July 1.—Assistant State Auditor A. J. Fischer has resigned to accept a commercial position. He was succeeded today by Deputy Traveling Auditor Earl T. Wiley, Gilberto Mirabal of the state land office taking Mr. Wiley's place as deputy traveling auditor. J. Wight Giddings, formerly of the state land office and at one time Lieutenant Governor of Michigan and editor of the Santa Fe New Mexican and later of the State Records, today took charge of the DeVargas hotel.

SEASON IS ON IN YUKON

Ruby, Alaska—Howling dogs and steamboat whistles again are sounding along the Yukon river just as they have sounded every summer since they were brought to the northland. Near here is a large "dog farm" where sled dogs are quartered in the summer and where a steamboat whistle sounds on the river the dogs take up the chorus and howl in unison. Most of the residents of Ruby have become accustomed to the noise but strangers always notice it.

PLANNING TO TAKE STRIKING TELEGRAPHERS UNDER GOVERNMENT'S WING

Washington, July 1.—Government control and operation of the nation's telegraph and telephone systems was recommended to congress today by President Wilson. In the face of an impending strike of Western Union operators employed by the Western Union company an effort will be made to put it through before the recess of congress this week pending legislation empowering the president to take over the systems.

Members said today that the attorney general had advised the president that he was without authority under existing laws to take over the lines and that if necessity for action arose with congress in recess he would be without power to act.

The president's views were communicated in a brief note endorsing the legislation but making no reference to the strike of Western Union operators called for July 8 by the Commercial Telegraphers' union after the Western Union had refused to abide by the rulings of the war labor board on the discharge of union operators.

A resolution authorizing the president to take over the lines probably will be reported favorably by the committee this afternoon. Letters of approval also were sent by Secretaries Daniels and Baker and Postmaster General Burleson whose opinion has been sought by the interstate and foreign commerce committees.

FISH CANNERY IN YUKON

Fairbanks, Alaska.—Yukon "King" salmon, which run in millions up Alaska's big river, will have to dodge cannery traps this year, for the first time, if they want to reach the upper river spawning ground, as a Seattle firm is establishing a cannery at Andreafsky, a lower river point. The Andreafsky establishment will be the first fisheries plant ever built along the Yukon.

Protest against the establishment of the plant was made to the United States bureau of fisheries by the Fairbanks chamber of commerce, which supply of fish along the upper river would be reduced if a cannery caught the salmon in large numbers near the mouth. White residents and natives along the Yukon depend upon their fish traps for food during the summer, the chamber asserted.

Hearings on the protest were held in Seattle and the findings referred to the bureau of fisheries headquarters at Washington, D. C. Pending the rendering of a final decision the company is going ahead with its plans to build the cannery. It is believed here that even if the bureau decides to rule the cannery off the river, the plant will be permitted to operate this year at least.

GIVING BACK BAD ONES

Washington, July 2.—The Salina and Northern railway was one of the lines turned back to private control last Saturday by the railroad administration. This became known today in advance of the announcement expected tomorrow, of the road's relinquishment.

Cleveland, O., July 1—Eugene Debs, charged with the violation of the espionage act, in a speech at the socialist state convention, Canton, O., June 16 plead not guilty to all ten counts of the indictment when arraigned before Federal Judge D. C. Westenhaver this morning. Judge Westenhaver fixed bond at \$10,000 and tentatively set the date of trial tentatively set the date of many telegrams of condolence from all parts of the country.

Washington, July 1.—The United States has formally presented the Turkish government with the report that Turkish troops attacked and sacked an American hospital at Tabriz, Persia, and seized the American consulate there, with a request for an explanation.

Corroboration of the facts of the Tabriz incident have been received through Spain, supporting the rumor sent from Teheran by Minister Caldwell. It was stated at the state department the character of the Turkish troops responsible for the indignity might have an important bearing on the attitude of the United States in the matter.

Upon Turkey's reply depends whether the ally of Germany shall be added to the list of America's enemies. It is thought possible that the troops which raided Tabriz were Kurds or other irregular soldier operating without orders of the Ottoman government. In that case the incident might not assume great importance, particularly so far as has been learned there was no loss of American lives.

All Americans were reported out of Tabriz some time ago. The Spanish consul was in charge of the American consulate and it is supposed that he also was looking after the interests of the hospital. The Spanish government transmitted the confirming report to the state department Saturday and the demand for an explanation from the Turkish government was dispatched at once through the Spanish foreign office.

VETOES APPROPRIATION BILL WILSON TODAY VETOED THE LEGISLATIVE WORK EIGHT HOURS

Washington, July 1.—President Wilson today vetoed the legislative executive and judicial appropriation bill on account of a provision increasing the hours of work for government clerks from seven to eight hours per day.

In his veto message the president since at the outset of the war he had called upon all employers to see that there was no change in conditions unfavorable to laborers, he did not feel justified in assenting to a measure in which the United States itself makes such a change.

The message follows:

"At the outset of the war I felt it my duty to urge all employers in the United States to make a special effort to see to it that the conditions of labor were in no respect altered unfavorably to the laborers. It has been evident from the first how directly the strain of this war is to bear upon those who do the labor which underlies the whole process of mobilizing the nation and it seemed to me at the outset, as it seems to me now, that it is of the highest importance that the advantages which have been accorded labor before the war began should not be subtracted from or abated.

"Having taken this position in an earnest appeal to other employers I do not feel justified in assenting to a measure in which the United States as an employer changes the conditions of the labor of its own employees unfavorably to them, and I feel the freer to take this position because I have not learned from any quarters that the employees of the government in the district have been slack in their labor or have demurred from doing any of the necessary additional tasks which the time and exigency requires. On the contrary I have learned that they have cheerfully done additional labor and have not needed the compulsion of law."

Washington, July 1.—Lieutenant Edward V. Isaacs, U. S. N., who was taken prisoner by the German submarine which sunk the American transport President Lincoln, has been located in a prison camp in Germany. A telegram received by the American Red Cross here from Switzerland announced that Lieutenant Isaacs was at Karlsruhe and well.

The information was forwarded to Lieutenant Isaacs' wife at Portsmouth, Va., but dispatches from that place said that she had left there for her former home at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

El Paso, Texas, July 1.—The El Paso and Arizona delegation which attended the southwestern conference of the Y. M. C. A. held in San Antonio last week, reached here today after completing the work of organizing the campaign for raising the southwestern quota of the Y. M. C. A. war fund totalling \$115,000,000. Arizona's allotment was fixed at \$2,01,000 and was pledged by the Arizona delegation present.

Norman Carmichael of Clifton, was selected as chairman of the Arizona delegation and was named with Chas. F. Walker of Tucson, as members of the district executive committee. James G. McNary of El Paso, was elected vice chairman of the southern district campaign committee.

ASSAULTED OFFICER

El Paso, July 1.—August Respek of Tucson, Ariz., was arrested here today by federal officers and is being held for officers at Tucson. He is charged with having assaulted a United States immigration inspector with a knife. His bond was placed at \$1,500 pending his removal to Tucson.

FOR MIDDLE-AGED MEN AND WOMEN

The kidneys work day and night to filter and cast out from the blood stream impurities that cause aches and pains when permitted to remain. It is only natural these important organs should slow up and require aid in middle age. Foley Kidney Pills help overworked, tired and diseased kidneys and bladder. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT TO MEET

London, July 1.—Emperor Charles of Austria has refused to accept the resignation of the Austrian premier, Dr. von Seydler, and has announced the Austrian parliament to meet on July 16, according to an exchange telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen which states that the Vienna newspapers have published an autograph letter from the emperor to Dr. Von Seydler to this effect.

WORK OR FIGHT

El Paso, July 1.—Police started a campaign today to arrest all loafers in El Paso in compliance with the work or fight order of Provost Marshal General Crowder. All loafers in pool rooms, around moving picture theaters and automobile garages and automobile stands are to be placed in jail unless they find employment at once.

THE JOY OF LIVING

To enjoy life we must have good health. No one can reasonably hope to get much real pleasure out of life when his bowels are clogged a good share of the time and the poisons that should be expelled are absorbed into the system, producing headache and indigestion. A few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets will move the bowels, strengthen the digestion and give you a chance to realize the real joy of living. Try it.—Adv.

COWBOYS GIVE REUNION CROWDS CHANCE TO HEAR PATRIOTIC MESSAGE

On the night of July 4 a huge patriotic meeting will be held in the Duncan opera house as one of the features of Reunion week. The cowboys, wishing to show their patriotism and give the thousands of visitors and Las Vegans an opportunity to join in a monstrous demonstration of love for their country, requested Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts to arrange for and address a meeting on the night of Independence day. The program will consist of patriotic music, tableaux, a reading and an address by Dr. Roberts, emphasizing the important bearing which the horseman has upon the outcome of the world war.

The meeting will begin promptly at 8:30 o'clock, and will close at 10 o'clock. Seats will be reserved for the cowmen. Other seats will be free to the public. Prominent stockmen from all parts of the state will be present, and will be seated on the stage.

El Paso, July 1.—Assaulting the guard at the prison base hospital, Privates John McCall, William Kern and Sidney Foote, who were being held as prisoners on charges of desertion, escaped late last night and are now at liberty. One of the men asked the guard for a match, and then struck him over the head, all three prisoners making their escape. Border patrols were notified to watch the fords for the deserters today.

Kern was the American soldier who operated a Mexican federal machine gun against Villa's attacking force at Ojinaga, November, 14, 1917, after deserting from the troops at Presidio, Tex.

REASON FOR REFUSING OTHERS

Persons who have once used Foley Kidney Pills prefer them to any other medicine. They give relief from kidney and bladder troubles, backache, sharp shooting pains, rheumatism, stiff swollen joints, sore muscles, puffiness under the eyes, nervousness, "a ways tired" feeling and sleep-disturbing bladder ailments. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

30 DAYS FOR SELLING BOOZE

Santa Fe, July 1.—Thirty days was the sentence imposed on Arnok Leis in federal court today for selling booze to a soldier. Judge Colin Neblett also gave judgment in favor of the United States, for feiting an appearance bond of \$750 given for Attorney S. B. Pugh for his appearance in court in October. Pugh appeared later and was acquitted of the charge of transporting liquor into an army camp. The judgment is against Pugh and his bondsmen.

Miss Mildred Browne has resigned her position in the offices of Dr. Hammond and will leave soon for Denver where she will go into training to be a nurse. Miss Lucy Myers will succeed Miss Brown in Dr. Hammond's office.

FOR CONSTIPATION AND BILIOUSNESS

Geo. Jenner, 416 Labor St., San Antonio, Tex., writes: "Foley Cathartic Tablets have proven the best laxatives I have taken and I recommend them to sufferers from constipation or biliousness. They should be in every traveling man's grip." Relieve sick headache, bloating or other condition caused by bad digestion. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

BRITISH CASUALTIES

London, June 29.—British casualties reported during the month of June, totalled 141,147. This compares with total casualties reported during May of 166,802.

SHORTAGE OF PRODUCTION AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES IS THE REASON

A number of causes have accumulated to make our sugar position more difficult than we could have anticipated at the beginning of the year. The increased shipping needed by our growing army in France has necessitated the curtailment of sugar transportation, particularly from the longer voyage, and has thus reduced supplies both to the Allies and ourselves from remote markets. Some of the accessible sugar areas have proved a less yield than was anticipated, such as certain West Indian Islands. The domestic beet and Louisiana crops have fallen below anticipation. There has been some destruction of beet sugar factories in the battle area of France and Italy. We have lost considerable sugar by submarines.

As close an estimate as we can make indicates a reasonable expectation from all sources of about 1,600,000 tons of sugar for United States consumption during the last half of the present year. This is based upon the maintenance of the present meagre Allied ration. An improvement in shipping conditions would of course relieve this situation as quantities of sugar are in unavailable markets. We must, however, base the distribution of sugar during the next six months upon the above footing. After that period the new West Indian crop will be available.

This supply of 1,600,000 tons necessitates a considerable reduction in our consumption. To provide three pounds of sugar per month per person for household use, to take care of our army and navy and to provide for the necessary preservation of fruit, etcetera, will require about 1,500,000 tons of sugar for the six months. A household consumption of three pounds per month per person, together with the special allowance for home canning means a reduction of some 25% of these branches of consumption from normal but it is still nearly double the ration in the Allied countries and is ample for every economical use.

In the plan of distribution which will now go into force, the less essential users of sugar, that is confectioners, soft drink manufacturers, tobacco manufacturers, etcetra, will be hit the hardest. The administration regrets intensely any action that will cause hardship to any individual, but the situation is due to the Germans, not to this government. There are a number of substitutes available to the confectioners upon which no restrictions are placed.

Retailers may, as at present, sell 25 pounds of sugar to any one household for home canning upon the householder certifying that he has not bought elsewhere and agreeing to return any balance unused for this purpose. The householder can obtain more than 25 pounds upon approval of local administrator, if supplies are available.

It will be seen by this plan that there is no direct rationing of the householder. It would cost the government \$5,000,000 to put the householder on a ration card and will take the services of 100,000 people to carry it out. We cannot afford the labor or money and if householders will cooperate it can be avoided.

Stings or bites of insects that are followed by swellings, pain or itching should be treated promptly as they are poisonous. BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT counteracts the poison. It is both antiseptic and healing. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

BEAN GROWERS ASSOCIATION IS GROWING

Pinto Bean Growers associations have been formed during the past week at Moriarity and Estancia, in the Estancia valley, according to a report received by the State College. Those organizations are affiliating themselves with the New Mexico Bean Growers association, organized at Albuquerque on June 10. More than five thousand acres of beans are said to be planted adjacent to Estancia and Moriarity, and recent rains have practically assured an excellent crop which will be marketed through the association next fall.

Bean Growers in Torrance, Santa Fe, San Miguel, Mora, Colfax, Union and Quay counties have signified their intention of organizing and affiliating themselves with the state organization.

According to C. A. McNabb, field agent in marketing for the United States department of agriculture, the prospects for a successful year among pinto growers are growing brighter every day.

EMERSON MOTORS GUILTY

New York, July 1.—After more than 20 hours' deliberation, a jury in the federal court here today found the Emerson Motors company, Inc., and several corporate and individual co-defendants guilty of using the mails to defraud.

The defendants found guilty are the Emerson Motors Company, Inc., C. B. Berr and Company, Robert P. Matches and Company, Nicholas Field Wilson, Robert P. Matches, William Loomis, and Osborn E. Chaney. They were found guilty on all counts of the indictments and will be sentenced on Tuesday.

KILLED IN WRECK

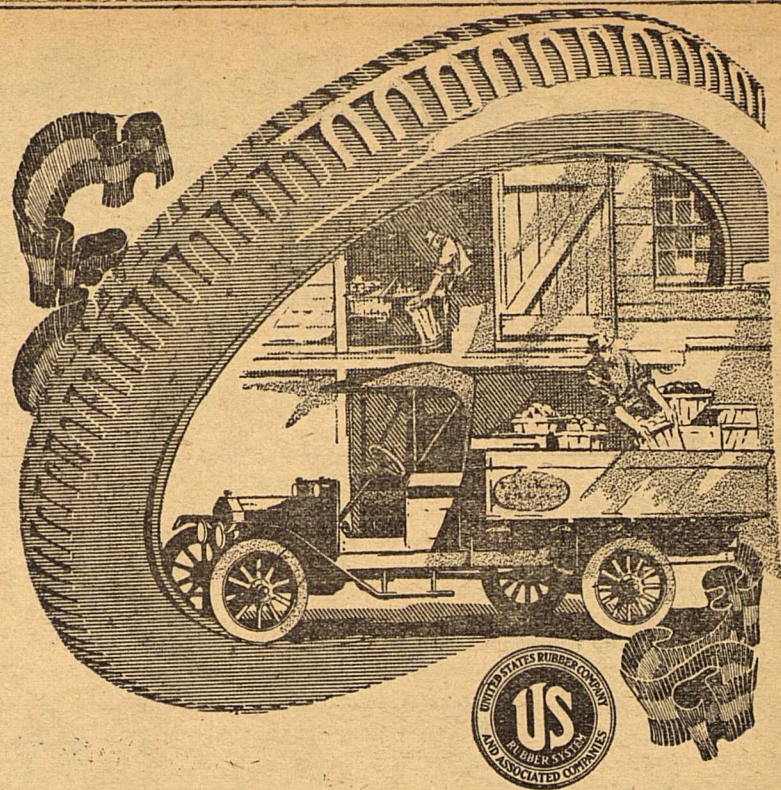
Santa Fe, July 1.—Passengers who arrived today on the Santa Fe tell of a pathetic incident which occurred in Arizona. Two girls on the train from Los Angeles were informed that their father, Conductor James Stewart, had been killed on a wreck which was delaying their train. Stewart's train had been divided and the remainder with the rear end awaiting the return of the locomotive. A freight which had been passed, also was cut at a point some miles from Ash Fork while the locomotive and a part of the cars went to Wickenburg. On this rear end, asleep in the caboose, had been left a cattleman, who awoke to find the train plunging down hill without control. There was a terrific crash as the runaway section met the other engineless section at the Hassayampa bridge, a number of the cars being whipped from the grade to the river bed, 20 feet below. Stewart was caught in the timbers of the crushed caboose, and died as he was being taken by a special train to the company hospital. The cattleman sustained a broken arm and shoulder.

EXPRESS MERGER IN EFFECT

New York, July 1.—The American Railway Express company is the official name of the new corporation which today takes over the operation of the express business on virtually all the railroads of the United States. The merger embraces all of the prominent express companies heretofore doing business, and was brought about as a wartime measure and in conformity with a plan laid down by the federal government.

Henceforth shippers will direct their shipments "by express" without regard to company, and before many days the individual names of the several companies, such as the Adams, American, Wells Fargo, Southern, Great Northern and others, will begin to disappear from wagons, stations and cars.

The American Railway Express company is to serve as the express carrying agency of the railroads, op-



War Has Multiplied the Value of Good Tires

Never were cars so necessary—both in business and domestic life.

Never was their continuous and economical use so imperative.

Never was freedom from tire trouble and tire expense so absolutely essential.

The rapidly growing demand for United States Tires prove their war-time worth.

Thousands of motorists each week are turning to United States Tires to get dependability and economy.

United States Tires last longest and carry you farthest at least cost.

They enable you to make the most of your car—passenger or commercial—now, when it is more than ever a vital war-time necessity.

There is a United States Tire for every possible need.

Our nearest Sales and Service Depot will tell you which one you should have.

United States Tires are Good Tires

erating privately, but under contract has arrived at Mesilla Park, to take to turn over 50 per cent of their charge of the training of troops there gross revenue—amounting to more in July and August. He comes from than \$250,000,000 a year—to the roads Camp Travis, near Austin, Texas. for transportation privileges.

This plan of handling the express business on the 275,000 miles of railroad in the United States makes possible the elimination of duplicated facilities, the shortening of express routes and better service to the government and to the public.

TRAINING TROOPS

Santa Fe, July 1.—Captain Robert McAdoo, with wife and two children,

When the baby is suffering the double affliction of hot weather and bowel disorders, the remedy needed is McGEE'S BABY ELIXIR. It reduces the feverish condition, corrects the stomach and checks looseness of the bowels. Price 25c and 50c per bottle. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

Optic and Live Stock Grower

ESTABLISHED 1882

Stock Raising Farming - Mining

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

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From the lips of England's greatest authority on the subject of the war a prophecy has fallen. "We are on the eve of great events," he told the house of parliament, after describing the probable effect of the Austrian defeat upon the fortunes of the allies. The rout of the Austrian army, the upheaval of the civilian population, the inroads of hunger, the resurgence of Italian enthusiasm, the ever-increasing stream of American soldiers rushing like a torrent into France, must force the issue, Lloyd George thinks. It is "now or never" with the kaiser, he believes. Affairs are approaching a crisis. In great events like these there is always a moment of culmination. It has struck or so it seems to the great premier. Something vast and decisive is about to happen. "We are on the eve of great events."

We have called his words a prophecy, but should have said, perhaps, prognostication, for they are not so much a revelation, of the spirit as of the intellect, and have grown out of his observation of the signs of the times. To multitudes of others, as well as to the sagacious little Welshman, the events of the last few days suggest, if not a climax, at least some new and startling combinations. Things cannot possibly remain in such a trembling state of unstable equilibrium. The scenes will shift. The actors will appear in other roles.

It is a moment of terrific suspense for all the races engaged in this tremendous struggle. The world itself is watching the arena, and guessing what will happen next. Where will the imprisoned forces burst out now? Will the explosion take place in the heart of Austria and the artificial combination of hostile peoples fall apart? Will the Italian army precipitate itself upon its foes and drive them back across the mountains? Will the German fleet rush out to sea and try conclusions with the allies' squadrons? Will the German army fling itself for another spring and dash for Paris or the channel ports? Will General Foch assume the offensive and try to drive the Huns across the Rhine? Or will something unexpected, unforeseen and undiscoverable by human minds take place, some vast and horrible catastrophe, or, pray God, some sudden collapse of German power and the swift return of peace?

It is, we think, the greatest, the

most exciting and the most hopeful hour in the long and hideous Armageddon.

The administration expects the nation to win this war and do it without the fighting help of Leonard Wood. Very Well. The winning will be done. It will be accomplished largely through the results of Wood's leadership in military training as illustrated at the Plattsburg camp. It will be accomplished largely as a result of the speeding up forced by such men as Roosevelt, Wood and Gardner. We'd rather win with Wood on the firing line, but we'll win anyway. And we shall not lose sight of Wood when the fighting is over.

If the Austrian cabinet's handing its united resignation to Emperor Charles doesn't work, they might try the expedient of having the emperor hand in his resignation to the cabinet.

Over in England at the height of the meat shortage and before the populace was put on rations, they sold bones at the rate of five pounds for one shilling. Policemen regulated long lines of people patiently standing out on the sidewalks, waiting, not for their favorite matinee idol to pass, but for a chance to end a food shop and buy a small quantity of food. It takes about three minutes for the shop keepers to dress their shelves with the bones of two or three pounds of corned beef to be displayed.

Yet over here in America, bones, hay, even fats and precious scraps of meat are going into the garbage pail! Although in many cities there were long lines of people waiting last winter for supplies of coal, there has as yet been no pinched-faced mob pleading for food. True, there are frequently long lines of people on the street, but mostly they are buying tickets to shows! In the busy streets in towns and cities, shop keepers display elaborate arrangements of all kinds of delicacies in their show case windows. They would scorn a "display" of corned beef and condensed milk!

The accompanying pictures are from the official press bureau in London. They were sent over to this country for the express purpose of showing America what England was

actually facing. A country in such straits not only needs help herself but cannot possibly be expected to contribute to the support of United States troops now on the other side. The food shortage is real. Save food and "Carry on."

We pity the man or woman who could have read that recent account of how Elsie Janis entertained the soldiers at the front without a deeper sense of the mystery and sublimity of human life.

She stood upon a platform built for sparring contests and sang and danced for hundreds of grimy fighters just up from the trenches, black with powder and brown with dust or mud. In the distance cannon were thundering and above them aeroplanes were circling like condors over the Alps. The plucky danseuse bravely stood her ground until an aviator swooped down too close, and then she asked her audience if she should stop, because, she said, "I do not want to die, on account of having another engagement on the morrow!"

"No, no! Keep on!" they roared, and on she kept. Salutations, lady! You did exactly right. The boys' advice was sound. The way to do is to "keep right on," no matter what is happening in heaven, on earth, or under the dark blue surface of the sea.

In some respects the motto is better, even, than "Carry on." In that so famous one there rings the note of adventure, of some new enterprise, of duties which belong to novel situations, of undertakings just begun. Its tone is that of the tocsin, the trumpet, the drum.

In this, per contra, we catch the old familiar note of daily duty, the calm and steady persistence in the ordinary tasks. Keep on! Don't stop, no matter what befalls you! The wearisome routine must now be abandoned, the dreary drudgery must unceasingly be performed, although the heavens should fall. You will meet with discouragements—keep on! You will be stunned by failure—keep on! Your friends will die—keep on! You will discover the futility of human effort—keep on! You will often lose your courage and your hope, but "keep on, and on, and on, for you have another engagement tomorrow."

To "carry on" is hard, but "keeping on" is often harder. It lacks the blaring music of the band, the fluttering of the flag, the rhythmic footfalls of brave companions, the touch of elbows, the glory of war and the frantic excitement of battle. Too often, alas, we must march alone, unaided, unobserved, misunderstood. The path is not only solitary but rocky and rugged. "There are lions in the way." Keep on!

It is the darkest period of history, we think ourselves and whisper to each other. No matter—keep on! Keep on treading the old and tedious path, keep on fighting the old familiar battle, keep on making the daily sacrifice, keep on hoping and toiling and suffering. Keep on everybody, all the time and everywhere. "Keep on!"

The Austrians were told they were going to have vast supplies of fine Italian wine, but what they connected with was the magnificent Italian punch.

The one thing no woman is stingy about is a secret.

"THAT'S MY BOY!"

(Atlanta Constitution)

When the news came home of his first fine fight

Where the boys "it into 'em," left and right,

And scored in the battle's blazing track

Where the hardest work was to "hold 'em back,"—

When the news came home, of all words we said

(Prouder than any written or read!) Hers told the story of still, deep joy:

"That's My Boy!"

We knew how it was when she let him go—

(For all that the mothers hide it so!) Knew when he answered quick to the call,

That that one woman was giving all; Dreams of battles were in her eyes,

But he didn't go under rainy skies! No time for tears—where they cheered for joy.

"That's Her Boy!"

Lord, send the good news over the foam

To the waiting women whose love makes "Home!"

And send them safe to the hearts again

That are fighting the battles along with the men!

That a world of mothers may proudly say,

In the glory-light of the Victory Day.

While the heart of the nation thrills with joy:

"That's My Boy!"

THERE'S A REASON

(New York Times)

There's a tremor in the trenches, there's a tension in the air;

There's a hurry and a scurry and a worry everywhere;

There's a nervousness apparent, there's a sort of last despair.

As the Huns observe the Yankees lining up just over there!

There's a tumult at headquarters, there's a terror 'long the Rhine;

There's a hunting and a shunting and a grunting of the swine;

There's a hounded look upon them, there's a sort of baffled whine.

As the Huns observe the Yankees stretching out their battleline!

There's a twitching tokens trouble, there's a trembling omens ill;

There's a shaking and quaking and a breaking of the will;

There's a panic of the spirit, there's a sort of deadening chill.

As the Huns observe the Yankees coming over, dressed to kill!

There's a hand-to-hand encounter, there's a storm of snot and shell;

There's a grabbing and a jabbing and a stabbing with a yell;

There's a paniard in the in'ards, there's a slaughter, grim and fell.

As the Huns are Yanked by Yankees into Hun-deserving hell!

It is not strange that Kaiser Karl should be calling upon Kaiser Wilhelm for food for the hungry Austrians; but isn't it a good deal like trying to borrow money from a bankrupt?

Fellows who committed bigamy to escape going to France have queer taste in fighting.

(Leslie's)

There are very few government bureaus which do not send each week to newspaper and magazine offices ten times more publicity material than there is any hope of getting into print. Almost every bureau has its press agent, who enters into active competition with the bureau of public information. The "copy" submitted to Washington newspaper offices each day fills several waste-paper baskets. Far better results would be obtained by cutting down reports to their essentials and eliminating the issue of unimportant so-called "news." The saving of paper, ink and clerical labor would be tremendous in the course of a year. Yet this is but a trifling detail in the systematic waste of time and material that is notorious in government departments. Why not conduct a campaign of thrift in the government departments?

Also if it had not been for the war, King George might have continued to rule England as before without ever tasting an American buckwheat cake.

Charles Evans Hughes might also be set at ferreting out the mystery of General Leonard Wood's turn-down. We venture he'd find an explanation.

Now that Hindenburg is preparing to resume shelling the Rheims cathedral it is apparent he must be pretty well discouraged.

TRAINING IS THOROUGH

Camp Kearny, San Diego, Cal.—If anything beside the smell of chlorine gas and the sight of a heavy cloud of that vapor flowing down over the trenches were needed to give assurance of the business-like character of the gas "attacks" staged as part of the training of troops here, it would be found in the "operation order" issued for each attack. "Precautions against enemy gas attacks must not be relaxed during relief," says one such order issued recently.

These orders include a "situation" in which the disposition of the troops about to undergo the attack is outlined, schedules for relief of various trench garrisons, and orders for the conduct of operations in the trenches, as well as "information." The information in the order mentioned follows:

"A prisoner captured on the last instant stated that gas cylinders were being installed in the enemy front line trenches. A cloud attack is to be expected in the next few days, should the wind be favorable. The enemy recently has been firing many gas shells on this sector."

The order instructed that certain reconnaissance work be done by officers commanding the trench garrison units and that reports be sent back to headquarters concerning any enemy activity. Traffic directions synchronization of watches and other instructions, all very curt and business-like, completed the order.

Washington, July 3.—The army casualty list today contained 85 names, divided as follows: Killed in action 18; died of wounds, 9; died of accident and other causes, 6; died of disease 4; wounded, severely 12; missing in action 36. Private Delfino Gonzales, Tucumcari, N. M., was killed in action. Private Ralph E. Ellinwood, is missing in action. The list:

Killed in Action

Lieutenant Boyd S. Crawford, Tar-

atrum, Pa.; J. V. Curry, Plains, Pa.; Edward H. Foley, Philadelphia; Corporals, William H. Batjer, Rogers, Ark; Arthur Lehner, Detroit; Wagoner Delbert F. Callender, Elkhart, Ind.; Warren L. Day, Blue Springs, Neb.; Paul K. Eskew, Franklin, Ky.; Delfino Gonzales, Tucumcari, N. M.; James A. King, Chestnut Hill, Mass.; Jos. Massorra, Rochester, N. Y.; Frank W. Palsgrove, Phillipsburg, N. J.; Nick Reichling, Chicago; James K. Shoemaker, Waterbury, Conn.; Henry V. Traynham, Arbuckle, Calif.

Died from Wounds

Lieutenant Howard L. Smith, Oshkosh, Wis.; Sergeant Karl W. Hackman, San Francisco, Calif; Bugler Antonio Bailey, Springfield, O.; Privates John Farrell, New York City; Harold S. Keefe, Roxburg, Mass.; James J. Kirkpatrick, Jr., Holyoke, John C. McKee, Nelsonville, O.; Manuel Niotis, Burgettstown, Pa.; Sidney Owens, Owanka, S. D.

Died of Disease

Corporal Ernest F. Curth, Yonkers, N. Y.; Privates Joseph Francois, Scott, La.; Henry Hoffman, Beattie, Kan.; Russell D. Wentzel, Telford, Pa. Died from Accident and Other Causes Lieutenant Alvas Vrecker, Jr., Fitchburg, Mass.; Corporals Ross T. Hadley, Texarkana, Ark; Denver Smith, Sugar Tree Ridge, Ohio; Privates Joe Bloodough, Salisbury, N. Y.; Walter H. T. Breische, Allentown, Pa.; Lloyd B. Person, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Washington, July 3.—The marine corps casualty list today contained 40 names, divided as follows: Killed in action, 33; died of wounds, 4; wounded severely, 3; Private Buster A. Ellsworth, 407 W. Easton, street, Cripple Creek, Colo was killed in action.

MUNITIONS PLANT HAS MILLION DOLLAR LOSS WHEN BUILDINGS ARE DESTROYED

Syracuse, July 3.—Figures furnished today by Semet-Solvay officials gave the number of dead in yesterday's explosion as 65. Forty-nine bodies, they stated, have been recovered.

The bodies of 47 victims of the explosion of trinitrotoluous which wrecked the plan of the Semet-Solvay company at Split Rock west of this city last night, had been received at the county morgue at noon today.

A report from Split Rock said that 15 more bodies had been taken from the debris, bringing the total of dead to 62. Other bodies, it was said, may still be in the ruins.

"The injured number at least 80 and several of them may die. At least half of the great munitions plant was wiped out by fire and the explosion. Ten buildings were destroyed and the property damage will exceed \$1,000,000. At least 15 buildings of the great munitions establishment were wiped out. A fire preceded the explosion of 45 minutes or more. While there were rumors of incendiarism and also that the fire was started by German spies, it was stated today that there are no facts to confirm this theory, although an investigation will be made.

Hammond, Ind., July 3.—Clarence Crawford, believed to have lived at Coronado, Calif., and his 11 year old daughter, were killed, his wife, Mr. Myrta and 18 year old son Payne fatally injured and a son Glenn, aged 9, injured, near Dyer, Ind., today when a railroad train struck their automobile. The Crawfords had started for California in their machine. Mrs. Crawford, who was said to be dying, spoke with difficulty and said the city she mentioned as home sounded like "Corona."

STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK

Vancouver, July 3—Striking ship yard workers, said by their leaders to number about 2,000, returned to their tasks at the Coughlan Ship Building plant here today. The men struck yesterday, asserting they would not work on machines driven by electricity supplied by a firm whose employes were on strike.

PANAMA HOLDS ELECTIONS

Washington, July 3—Panama informed the state department today that the decree postponing the election for members of the national assembly, had been withdrawn and that the elections would be held Sunday, July 7.

The unrest caused by the postponement of the elections prompted the United States to place troops in Panama and Colon last Sunday to maintain order in fulfillment of its treaty obligations.

BULLY FOR AMERICAINES

Paris, July 3—The general command of the French army in the Bois de Belleau region of the Marne front, on reviewing the American troops returning from the attack on that position announced that the Bois de Beleta hereafter will be known as their Bois des Americaines.

RAILWAY TELEGRAPHERS TO MEET

Washington, July 3—A special convention of the Order of Railway Telegraphers has been called to open here July 8, at which time the telegraphers will determine their position toward handling Commercial business in the event of a strike on the Western Union line.

FELICISTAS CAPTURE REYNOSA

McAlen, Tex., July 3—A band of 150 Felicistas made a surprise attack on the garrison at Reynosa, across the Rio Grande from Hidalgo yesterday and captured the city after a bloodless skirmish, according to reports received here. Reynosa is a fortified town and was occupied by Carranzista troops.

PERSIA PARALYZED BY WAR

Tehran, June 29—Commerce and industry in Persia have been completely paralyzed by the war. Typhoid has become epidemic and the number of deaths has reached a total ten times the normal rate. Tens of thousands of homes have been stripped of everything, carpents, bedding, cooking utensils and clothes.

DISPLAY PATRIOTISM

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 3—A rousing patriotic demonstration with addresses by men of national prominence is planned for this evening and tomorrow to usher in the annual convention of the National Education association.

Somewhere in this happy land there may be a man who couldn't tell you what the administration should do right now. But we have never met him.

QUAKER QUIPS

(Philadelphia Record)

You never can tell. Even seashore tan is not always as black as it is painted.

Some people go to extremes. Many a girl with sunburned nose has a shady reputation.

No, Maude, dear; we wouldn't advise you to go to a foundry for things that are lost.

It's the every-day sort of fellow who can be depended upon to take care of the night's.

Mrs. Elmina Wilson, who died recently at her home in New York city, had the distinction of being the first woman to graduate from an engineering course at Iowa State college, receiving her degree in 1892.

CORPORATION FEES IN JUNE

Santa Fe, July 2.—The handsome sum of \$3,939.50 representing corporation filing fees collected during June were today paid into the state treasury by the state corporation commission, in addition to \$564 insurance fees received during the month.

NEW RECRUITS

El Paso, July 2.—Among the recruits accepted for the army here today were the following: Will M. Glad, Roswell, N. M.; Louis Tartagakala, Albuquerque; V. A. Burgin, Santa Rosa, N. M., and Lloyd Conn, Artesia, N. M.

EXPLOSION KILLS MANY

London, July 2—An explosion occurred in the National Shell filling factory in the Midlands on Monday night, it was officially announced today. Between 60 and 70 persons lost their lives.

Million Over There

Washington—President Wilson announced that the American troops sent overseas number 1,019,155 on July first.

Billions in Profits

Washington—Taxes on incomes and excess profits for the fiscal year ending June 30, levied under the war revenue bill, totalled \$2,321,340,801, it was announced.

Investigating Ball Players

Boston—Proceedings to determine the status of professional baseball players under the new "work or fight" rules were begun when 14 players of the Boston National league were summoned before the local draft board.

Destructive Forest Fires

Portland—Four hundred and fifty soldiers of the spruce divisions and hundreds of civilians fought a forest fire near Cochran, Ore. Other fires are raging in the district and great damage is feared.

Much Wool Ready

St. Louis—Twenty-five million pounds of wool valued at \$20,000,000 are in store awaiting government orders for shipment to mills.

The funeral of Facundo Sanchez, who died at his home on the West side Monday night occurred this morning at 8 o'clock from the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows. Mr. Sanchez was a pioneer of San Miguel county. He was the father of Mrs. Pablo Gutierrez. Interment was in St. Joseph's cemetery under direction of J. C. Johnsen and Sons.

WILL RUN PULLMANS

Washington, July 3.—Decision to retain operating control of the Pullman company was announced today by the railroad administration in an order allowing wage increases for sleeping car conductors, porters and maids on the same basis as the advances recently given railroad employes.

Washington, July 3.—More than 2,000 short line railroads, electric feeders and plant facility lines have been relinquished by the railroad administration according to estimates today. There remained in the hands of the railroad administration control of 200 roads classed a short line railroads.

BEULAH BUDGET

Beulah, N. M., June 28—We are jubilant over the almost daily showers and now feel assured of heavy crops of almost everything that our ranchmen grow. In fact, this is an ideal season thus far.

John Koogler and family are fixtures on the Koogler brothers ranch, John taking charge of the premises while the brothers go to help defeat the huns.

Beulah is coming to the front as a pleasant place for an outing. Last Sunday there were seven autos in the canon.

At present there are two families in camp for a week or more at the Barker camping ground, they are Charlie Buchanan of the J. C. Penny Store and Mr. Sans of railroad fame.

Miss Leslie Barker returned Sunday from a trip to northwestern Colorado, and go the last of this week to Santa Rosa where she will assist in holding the county institute.

H. E. Blake, once one of the Optic force, and now editing a paper at Montecello, Utah, is due to arrive with his family at Beulah tomorrow.

The cutting of mine props is getting to be quite an industry in the San Zeracio community and the recent advance in price will greatly stimulate the work.

RUSTICUS.

DEMAND FOR SHIPS IS CAUSING MUCH TROUBLE TO OCEAN TRAFFIC DIRECTORS

Washington, June 28—Difficulties of the shipping board in meeting the tremendous demand of the war for tonnage were described to the senate commerce committee by P. A. S. Franklin, chairman of the boards committee in charge of ocean traffic. He said it was "like trying to put five gallons in a pint pot."

Prospects of a serious coal shortage along the Atlantic coast next winter are increasing daily, Mr. Franklin told the committee, complaining that in addition to other coal problems it was necessary to bunker for the round trip, ships leaving American ports for Europe and to send large quantities of coal to south America and the Pacific Island to supply plants producing nitrates and other war materials.

Mr. Franklin appeared particularly to discuss a statement by W. L. Doheny of Las Angeles.

FEWER AT HEALTH RESORTS THIS YEAR

at health resorts will keep many hay fever and asthma sufferers home this summer. Foley's Honey and Tar is recommended as a satisfactory remedy for hay fever and asthma. It heals and soothes, allays inflammation and irritation, and eases the choking sensation. Sold everywhere.—A. D. T.

Washington, D. C., June 28—
 * The latest rumor intended to discourage food production comes from Colorado, where, according to the United States department of agriculture, farmers are being told that the government will tax broom corn and other crops from \$5 to \$6 an acre. This latest lie is ridiculous, according to the department and the bureau of internal revenue. D. C. Roper, internal revenue commissioner, states that there is no foundation for it. Such taxes, it is explained can be levied only by act of congress.
 * The department of agriculture warns against further attempts to discourage production by the circulation of rumors. Farmers and others who hear such rumors concerning food production are urged to communicate at once with their local authorities or county agents in order that action may be taken to suppress them.

* * * * *
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NEW REGISTRANTS ARE CLASSIFIED

To all Residents of the State of New Mexico:

Local and district boards of this state have practically completed the classification of registrants under the selective service law, who registered prior to June 5.

The members of these boards have labored faithfully and conscientiously to complete this gigantic task and have, in each instance, made the proper classification on the evidence presented by the questionnaire.

There is no doubt, cases where the questionnaires failed to present the true state of facts and in these cases the boards have, of necessity, been unable to do justice.

It now becomes the patriotic duty of every resident of this state having knowledge of any unjust or improper classification, to report to Capt. R. C. Reid, U. S. R., at Santa Fe, the facts in the case, giving the name and post-office address of such registrant, that the case may be thoroughly investigated. Such report will be treated in the strictest confidence. The selective service law will only be successful in the same degree as classifications are properly made, and it is with a view to correcting any erroneous classifications that this appeal is made. By order of

W. E. LINDSEY,
 R. C. REID, Governor.
 Captain, U. S. R.

Washington, June 29—The government today closed its books for the fiscal year just ending—the first full fiscal year in the war and Monday will open new annual records. In government financial history the year will go down as a period of expense hardly dreamed of a year ago. More than \$12,600,000,000 is the actual outlay since July 1, 1917, to meet the multitude of big bills run up for the army, the navy, all other government activities and the needs of the Allies for American loans to finance purchases of war materials in this country. In peace times, the government spent less than \$1,000,000,000 annually. With the addition of the \$1,200,000,000 which the government spent in the three months of war preceding this fiscal year, the war's cost in money to date has been \$13,800,000,000. War activities now drain about \$50,000,000 a day from the nation's public treasury.

ITALIANS TAKE 10,000 PRISONERS REMAINDER IS KILLED AND WOUNDED

Basel, Switzerland, June 29.—Admission that about 12,000 men in prisoners were lost by the Austro-Hungarian forces in their recent retreat on the Piave front was made garian premier, in a speech to the by Dr. Alexander Wekerle, the Hungarian chamber of deputies according to a dispatch today. Dr. Wekerle said this number having been left to cover the retirement over the Piave.

Dr. Wekerle, apparently treating on the question of the Austro-Hungarian losses in the recent fighting on the Italian front, said he would not attempt to disguise the fact that the casualties were heavy totalling about 100,000 but he declared that that large percentage was due to sickness. He denied that there had been a single case of death due to lack of food.

SURGEONS agree that in cases of cuts, burns, bruises and wounds, the **FIRST TREATMENT** is most important. When an **EFFICIENT** antiseptic is applied promptly, there is no danger of infection and the wound begins to heal at once. For use in man or beast, **BOROZONE** is the **IDEAL ANTISEPTIC** and **HEALING AGENT**. Buy it now and be ready for an emergency. Price 25c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

CARRANZA IS TOLD THAT HIS TAX ON OIL LANDS IS JUST AWFUL

Washington, June 29.—Declaring that all the United States ask of Mexico for American citizens is justice and fair dealing, the state department today made public a "solemn protest," sent to President Carranza against the Mexican decree of February 19, 1918, establishing a tax on oil lands.

The statement says the new tax amounts practically to confiscation, or at least unfair imposition, and cites extracts from President Wilson's speech to the Mexican editors on the future relations of nations as follows:

"As long as there is suspicion there is going to be misunderstanding, and as long as there is misunderstanding there is going to be trouble. If you once get a situation of trust then you have got a situation of permanent peace."

The statement of the state department says:

"The United States always desires to accord to the Mexican government and people justice and fair dealing and it is confident that it will be accorded the same justice and the same fair dealing in return."

In the district court this morning Judge David J. Leahy overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of F. C. de Baca, editor of the *Lavoz Del Pueblo*, who was convicted at the last term of court for criminal libel, and sentenced him to serve six months in the state penitentiary. E. E. Veeder, counsel for the convicted man, gave notice of appeal to the supreme court, and Baca was released on \$1,500 bond. Baca was convicted of publishing derogatory statements regarding the character of N. V. Gallegos, a prominent citizen of Guadalupe county. In passing sentence Judge Leahy said:

(The court) The present libel law was first enacted in 1889; was repealed in 1893 and was again re-enacted in 1905. The bill of rights contained in the constitution of the state of New Mexico, guarantees the right of free speech and the liberty of the press. Some newspaper writers seem to think that "liberty of the press" means a license to vilify by publishing whatever they please about an individual, whether it be true or false; but such is not the case. Many of the newspaper men of New Mexico have complained of the New Mexico libel law claiming that the liberty of the press is abridged by it; but as the truth of the publication may be shown in defense of a prosecution for libel such claim is not well founded, and it would therefore seem that only those who desire the privilege to destroy the character and reputation of another, in a most cowardly manner, by publishing that which is not true, have any reason to complain. It is my opinion that the New Mexico libel law as it now exists is a good law and should be enforced. For entirely too many years have some of our newspaper writers indulged in the publication of scurrilous articles, and unless the courts support the law, as required by their oaths, when a case is successfully prosecuted thereunder, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the individual wronged may be led to believe that he can only obtain redress by resorting to violence. We must prevent the happening of such a condition in New Mexico, if possible. I therefore believe it is my plain duty to sentence you to the penitentiary.

Judgement and Sentence
 The Judgment and sentence of the court is that you be remanded to the custody of the sheriff of San Miguel county, to be by him safely kept, until such time as he can conveniently take you to the penitentiary at Santa Fe, New Mexico; that you be therein confined at hard labor, for a period of not less than six months nor more than nine months.

LAME SHOULDER
 This ailment is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles. All that is needed is absolute rest and a few applications of Chamberlain's Lini-ment. Try it.—Adv.

From Weak and Lame To Well and Strong

Try them. Foley Kidney Pills will do for other men and women—quickly—what they have done for Mrs. Straynge.

"Last year, I got almost down with my back," writes Mrs. H. T. Straynge of Gainesville, Ga., R. No. 3. "I suffered from inflammation of the bladder, and whenever I stopped doctoring I grew worse. I tried Foley Kidney Pills, and after taking them awhile my bladder action became regular and the stinging sensation disappeared. I am now stronger in my back than I've been for several years, and since getting well, I've stayed well and had no return of the trouble."
 Start in now to use Foley Kidney Pills. You will feel an improvement from the very first doses, showing how quickly they act on kidneys and bladder. They stop irregular urinary action, ease pain in back and sides, limber up stiff joints and aching muscles. They put the kidneys and bladder in sound, healthy condition. Try them.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

MANY PATRONS OF STORE ARE CAUGHT BY CRUMBLING WALLS

Sioux City, Ia., June 29.—A score of persons are believed to have been killed and as many more injured this afternoon when a three story structure known as the Oscar Ruff building collapsed and fell on a meat market and grocery store.

A number of those injured were taken from the debris shortly after the accident and were hurried to hospitals. Firemen called from every department in the city to fight the fire, which broke out after the building fell, were working desperately to reach persons calling for help from the ruins.

The building, one of the oldest in the city, collapsed while workmen were engaged in remodeling it.

SHEEP AND WOOL BUREAU DECLARES NO SHORTAGE PROBABLE WITH PRESENT STOCK

Chicago, June 29.—A bulletin of the national sheep and wool bureau today stated that a large part of the present raw wool stock in this country, and all of it to be produced or imported to about June 20, 1920 will be required for military use. The bulletin adds that there are large stocks of manufactured clothing and cloth on hand adequate for essential civilian use.

Panama, June 29—Upon orders from Washington, American troops began policing Panama and Colon at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The action was taken under the treaty of 1904 authorizing the United States to assume police duty whenever it was necessary to maintain order. The Panama government has protested to Washington against the measure.

The protest from Panama over the policing of Colon and Panama by United States troops had not reached the state department today. United States troops will remain in Colon and Panama, according to present intentions, until order is established and all the elections have been held.

SOLDIER'S COUGH IS CURED

Private Harold Hamel, 66th Regiment, Ft. Adams, R. I., writes: "I was troubled with a bad cough for three months. I tried Foley's Honey and Tar and felt greatly relieved. I recommended Foley's Honey and Tar and will keep it on hand." Gives relief from hay fever, asthma and bronchial coughs. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

* Paris, June 29 (Havas Agency) *
 * —German prisoners are virtually *
 * unanimous in confirming the fear *
 * felt of the Americans by the Ger- *
 * man high command. According *
 * to the declamations of officers *
 * this is the principal reason for *
 * the determination of Germany to *
 * seek at all costs to impose peace *
 * on the Allies before next winter. *
 * The prisoners made no secret *
 * of their astonishment at the spir- *
 * it and versatility of the Ameri- *
 * cans. *
 * * * * *

RESOLUTIONS OF MORA COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTION

We, the committee on resolutions, duly appointed at the Mora county institute, beg leave to report the following:

Whereas, It has been customary to draw a set of resolutions expressing their attitude towards the things most closely affecting the welfare of our schools; and

Whereas, our nation has just entered into the greatest war, not only in the history of the the United States, but in the history of the world; and

Whereas, we considered our duty as patriots and loyal to our country and flag to do everything in our power to help our country in prosecuting this war to a successful end and victory in our part;

Therefore, be it resolved: That we, as a body of teachers, pledge ourselves to do all we can to encourage and promote the conservation of the resources of our country, and to put forth a special effort the teaching of vocational subjects which will help the communities in which we may be engaged as teachers to attain that result; and

Be it further resolved, that we consider it not only our duty, but our privilege to serve our country in this way that is allotted to no other profession more than to the school teachers of our country; and

Be it resolved, that we feel specially grateful to our worthy county superintendent Mr. Milnor Rudolph, for his interest and untiring efforts he has shown in the betterment of the Mora county schools making them among the best in the state;

Therefore be it resolved, that we extend to him and his capable assistant Mr. John Florence and the honorable county board of education in procuring and supplying the necessary equipment and apparatus to the rural schools a vote of thanks is by us extended to them for this work.

And be it Resolved that we deeply appreciate the excellent and helpful instructions we all have received from our conductor Mrs. Florence Bartlett and her worthy assistant Miss Minnie Kohn fitting us to improve our condition and obtain a higher standard of certificate and as an expression of gratitude we request from them their return next year.

And whereas we are glad to have had with us, even for a short time, our state superintendent of public instruction, J. H. Wagner, and the assistant superintendent, John B. Conway, and feel deeply in our hearts the patriotic and inspiring addresses in regard to the great crisis, we are now confronting and the part we must all take in bringing it to a finish;

And whereas, be it further resolved, that we extend our sincere thanks to the Sisters of Loretto for the kindness and many courtesies extended to us, as well as the many facilities and commodities we have received while we have been in the midst of the walls of their convent;

And whereas, we as teachers and members of the La Sierra teachers' association realize the awful curse and barrier to education, the liquor traffic is; we know that it directly affects the progress and betterment of our social communities and the good system of our schools and seeing its added danger in the darkness of this war;

Therefore be it further resolved, that we pledge our influence and support to secure a nation-wide prohibition now and forever.

And be it further resolved, that we thank the people of Mora for the many courtesies that we have received during our stay in this town;

And be it further resolved, that we sincerely express our thanks to Prof. R. R. Hill, principal of the Spanish-

American school and the county superintendent of Taos county, Pablo Quintana, for their patriotic and psychological addresses given to us;

And be it further resolved that we extend our sincere thanks also to our county agricultural agent for his instructive addresses.

And in conclusion, be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be printed in the Eco del Norte and the Educational Bulletin issued by the state department of education, and the Las Vegas Optic.

DEMETRIO QUINTANA,

Chairman.

MRS. J. A. VIGIL,

Secretary.

SISTER MARY ENGELBERT,

MATIAS ZAMORA,

J. J. ROMERO,

Members.

NEW MEXICO MAKING A GOOD WAR RECORD

Santa Fe, July 1.—The number of men in military or naval service from New Mexico has passed the 12,000 mark. The board of historical service has card-indexed 11,565 names. There are 200 other men from whom data are being received and 300 New Mexicans who enlisted in Colorado, Utah, California, Montana, etc., making the total more than 12,000. If every other state in the union had contributed in the same proportion, the total armed forces of Uncle Sam would today number 4,037,000 men.

The Official Bulletin gives the total of men in all branches of the navy as 450,000. New Mexico's pro rata is 1,325 but as it is an inland state many hundred miles from the nearest ocean, it has done well by furnishing close to 1,200 men to the navy.

TO INSTRUCT IN MACHINE GUN METHODS

Santa Fe, July 1.—Major G. W. Hall, Sergeant S. B. Cooper and Private W. F. Meagher of the British Royal Machine Gun corps who have seen three years of active service on the French front and are now detailed to the United States army in an advisory capacity, passed through Lamy on their way to Camp Kearney, Calif., to give instructions in the latest methods in vogue at the front in handling machine guns most effectively. Major Hall highly complimented the American soldiers on their initiative and said their behavior in the front trenches was one of the great surprises of the war. "If it was a surprise to us, what must have been the surprise to the Germans?" he declared.

Lieutenant Elza White of Roswell has been transferred from Camp Pike, Ark., to Waco, Texas. H. W. Walter, brother of Paul A. F. Walter of Santa Fe, has been transferred from officers training school at Camp Meade near Baltimore to Camp Gordon near Atlanta, Ga.

A recruiting office was opened in Santa Fe today by First Sergeant J. Tyne, U. S. A. He accepts men for cavalry, infantry and tradesmen, but no registered men.

MRS. BURNS' LETTER

Here's a letter that is certain to prove of interest to people in this vicinity, as cases of this sort occur in almost every neighborhood, and people should know what to do in like circumstances.

Savannah, Mo., Oct. 12, 1916—"I used a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea about nine years ago and it cured me of flux (dysentery.) I had another attack of the same complaint some three or four years ago and a few doses of this remedy cured me. I have recommended Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy to several dozens of people since I first used it."

R. R. Hill, principal of the Spanish-

EVAPORATION DURING JUNE

Santa Fe, July 1.—The United States weather bureau today made the following report on evaporation during the past month: Increasing heat and greater wind movement, combined with almost continuous dryness after the fourth or fifth, gave a marked increase to the evaporation during the month. Thus, at Elephant Butte dam, with a mean temperature of 67.2 degrees, average wind velocity of 6.7 miles per hour, and .28 of an inch of rainfall, the evaporation for the month amounted to 15,714 inches; and at Santa Fe with a mean temperature of 53.8 degrees, average wind movement of 4.4 miles per hour and 1.02 inches of rainfall, the evaporation amounted to 9,775 inches; while at the experiments station near Tucumcari, with a mean temperature of 68 degrees and .21 of an inch of rainfall, the evaporation amounted to 12,632 inches. The floating pan at Farmington had an evaporation of 7.63 inches. Water in Lake Avalon was too low for the successful use of the evaporation pan in the basin near the spillway.

NO MORE DENTISTS NEEDED

Santa Fe, July 1.—The official bulletin announces that there are now enough dentists in the army to care for five million men and that therefore examinations for dental officers have been closed and no further additions will be made to the corps for at least six months. When war was declared there were 58 dentists in the army, now there are 5,810. The report says that 336,931 dental operations have been performed gratuitously by members of the Preparedness League of American Dentists, now numbering 15,000 men pledged to answer any call Uncle Sam may make upon them.

FOR SALVATION ARMY

Santa Fe, July 1.—The state committee to take charge of a drive of the Elks for \$18,000 in New Mexico for the Salvation Army work, was completed today by the appointment of the following: Peter A. M. Lienau, chairman; Paul A. Hall, secretary; Robert W. Lynn, treasurer; Governor W. E. Lindsey, Secretary of State Antonio Lucero, Insurance Commissioner Cleofes Romero, Chief Justice Richard A. Hanna, Harry W. Lamb, Charles Springer, Mrs. C. E. Mason, Nathan Jaffa and State Treasurer Harry L. Hall.

AFTER-WAR PLANS

London, July 1.—At the fourth general assembly of the International Parliamentary Conference on Commerce, which is to assemble in the house of commons here tomorrow for a three-day session, discussion of methods to combat the German commercial campaign after the war will have a prominent place on the program.

FREE LAND FOR SOLDIERS

Ottawa, Ont., July 1.—The land regulations under the Soldiers' Settlement act for the granting of free entries on Dominion land, are to come into force today in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the Peace river black in British Columbia. Men returned from overseas, who come under the soldiers' act, will be able under these regulations to secure regular homesteads.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

These tablets are intended especially for stomach troubles, biliousness and constipation. If you have any troubles of this sort, give them a trial and realize for yourself what a first class medicine will do for you. They only cost a quarter.—Adv.

HAS PAID MORTUARY BENEFIT OF \$22,350 FOR MEN KILLED IN WAR

More than 3,000 members of the International Typographical union are in active war service with the military and naval forces of the United States and Canada.

These 3,000 men have marched away with the assurance that their active membership in this organization will be maintained during their absence, and that the benefits to which they are entitled are guaranteed by the International union. They also have the assurance that more than 63,000 men employed in the composing rooms and mailing departments of printing offices in the United States and Canada will give full patriotic support for the preservation of the institutions which civilization has established.

Unreservedly accepting the earnest recommendations made by President Wilson, the executive officers of the union will adhere to a policy of conciliation and arbitration in the adjustment of wage scale controversies which may arise during the war, to the end that the resources of the members may not be crippled through employment at a time when the wheels of industry must be kept humming.

Since the United States entered the war, the total expenditures of this International union for strikes and lockouts have been less than \$3,000, and insignificant sum when compared with the total earnings of members for the same period, approximately \$70,000,000.

Four million dollars has been invested in Liberty loan bonds by subordinate unions and individual members of the Typographic union. Reports are not complete.

Somewhere in France more than three score members of this union have given up their lives in battle. The casualty list up to May 1, 1918, includes the names of 75 members. To the widows, orphans, fathers, mothers and other beneficiaries of these heroes this international union has paid mortuary benefits amounting to \$22,350.

ELECTION IN VIRGINIA

Richmond, Va., July 1.—The choice of S. O. Bland to fill out the unexpired term of the late Congressman William A. Jones of the First Virginia district is virtually assured in the special election called for tomorrow. Mr. Bland will also be a candidate for the long term nomination to be made in the primaries next month.

BONDS FOR SCHOOL HOUSES

Santa Fe, July 1.—The department of education has been informed that Percival B. Coffin, bond broker of Chicago, has been awarded three issues of Otero county school bonds totaling \$26,250 for new school houses at Bent, Weed and Cleudcroft, the bid being par plus accrued interest, the school districts to pay the attorney's fees of \$950. Bids for the construction of the school houses were opened but were all rejected. New bids will be opened July 8.

FROM A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

W. H. Hill, J. P., Detroit, Tex., writes: "I used Foley Kidney Pills and say unhesitatingly that of all I have used they the the best, and have done the work where the rest failed." Backache, rheumatic pains, sore muscles, stiff joints and too frequent bladder action are symptoms of kidney trouble. Sold every where.—Adv.

MONTHLY MEETING OF LOCAL CHAPTER HELD LAST NIGHT

The monthly meeting of the San Miguel County Red Cross chapter was held last night at the home of the chairman, Mrs. E. J. McWenle. There were present Mrs. E. J. McWenle, Mrs. Helen Reynolds, Mrs. Harriett Van Petten, W. J. Lucas, Herman Ifeld and J. H. Culley.

Satisfactory reports were received from all the working units of the chapter. The report of the treasurer showed a balance of cash on hand of \$6,273.46, with June bills unpaid.

An auditing committee consisting of Clarence Iden, chairman, E. J. McWenle and Richard Devine was appointed to audit and close the books of the chapter in accordance with the regulations of the American National Red Cross, June 30th being the close of the fiscal year. All Red Cross chapter accounts after passing through the division and Washington headquarters books are audited by the war department and an annual report submitted to congress by the secretary of war.

A committee was also named to initiate and arrange for the branding throughout the territory of the chapter of ARC calves. This enterprise has lately been set on foot by the cattlemen of Colorado, and bids fair to meet the warm encouragement of the stockmen of the whole mountain division. Owners of cattle will be asked to brand a certain percentage of calves for the Red Cross. The following committee was named: Walter Naylor, chairman; Herman Ifeld, J. O. Neafus, C. M. O'Donel, E. D. Reynolds, Secundino Romero, John Harrison, E. B. Wheeler, John Rudolph, Charles Liebschner, R. J. Long, Roman Romero, Albino B. Gallegos, Apolonio A. Sena.

Arrangements were also made whereby all workers in the various working units of the chapter shall take the oath of allegiance to the government. This action is in accordance with requirements from Washington, whose object is to ensure that each person who wears the Red Cross insignia shall be known to have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. Special uniform permits, signed by the chairman of the chapter, will be issued to all women authorized to wear Red Cross uniforms, and heads of units will be expected to wear a special distinguishing headgear.

Organization was also provided for a special sub-committee of the hospital garments units to fill the chapter quota of comfort bags. These comfort bags are being provided by the Red Cross on special personal request of General Pershing, who desires that every man of the American army in France be provided with a comfort bag. Only the making of the bags will be done by the chapters; the articles they will contain will be provided by the division headquarters and put in the bags by them.

From now on undoubtedly the system of specified quotas will be used by the Red Cross exclusively. A quota of a certain article will be assigned to each chapter, and the chapter expected to fill it. The American Red Cross has become a highly complex industrial concern, whose purpose can only be achieved by a coherent organization, sensitive to all the needs and conditions of these swiftly moving times.

NEW MEXICO TROOPS O. K.

Santa Fe, July 3.—Major General F. S. Strong, in command at Camp Kearney writes Adjutant General James Baca: "I am glad to state that the New Mexico troops in the division continue to do excellent work. The Spanish Americans are learning to speak English and are well spoken of by all their commanding officers."

PIGEONS FOR ARMY

Kansas City, Mo., July 3.—More than 100 carrier pigeons in training for army service will start in a race to Chicago, starting from here tomorrow morning. The race is to be held at the request of the Signal Corps, and will be held under the joint auspices of the army and the Chicago concourse association, an organization of pigeon fanciers. Liberty Bonds and silver cups will be awarded to the owners and trainers of the winning birds.

GERMANS INTERNED

Santa Fe, July 3.—Five Germans in custody of Deputy Marshals William Rose and Russell left last evening to be interned at Fort Douglas, Utah. The men are Fred W. Klempt, Karl Schmidt, Karl Blaase and Wurter Topff of Fort Stanton, and Martin Malesic of Raton. The men are being taken on telegraphic orders from Washington and on presidential warrants.

MASONS TO GATHER

AT ROSWELL JULY 27

Santa Fe, July 3.—Quite a number of Santa Fe Shriners plan to accompany Balluet Abyad Temple of Albuquerque, on its pilgrimage to Roswell on Saturday, July 27. They received today the handsome programs for the pilgrimage, printed in red, white and blue colors and of a form differing from that of former programs. The temple will take with it all the paraphernalia necessary for ceremonial sessions during which the candidates will be initiated and afterwards paraded through the streets of Roswell. The program prints the names of 124 members of Balluet Abyad shrine who are now with the colors and gives a page in memoriam to the late J. Fleming Jones, first lieutenant aviation section, signal corps, who died at Boston and was buried with military and Masonic honors in Arlington cemetery. Another page is dedicated to "Noble J. J. Pershing, somewhere in France." The shrine reports that it has invested \$5,000 of its funds in Liberty bonds, \$1,000 in war saving stamps, and has given \$575 to Red Cross and war funds of the Y. M. C. A.

WEDDING OF INTEREST

TO NEW MEXICANS

Santa Fe, July 3.—Of much interest socially in New Mexico, is the wedding of Edmund Mariano Harrison, formerly of Albuquerque, son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Harrison, both prominently connected with New Mexico families, to Miss Mary Teresa Terrazas, daughter of the late Luis Terrazas, the Chihuahua baker, and granddaughter of General Luis Terrazas as well as niece of former Mexican Ambassador Enrique Creel. Sunday's Los Angeles Times prints a fine half tone picture of the bride in her wedding finery.

Marriage is a lottery. And some people seem to have an idea that they are entitled to five or six chances.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN PUTS NEW MEXICO IN FIRST PLACE FOR HEALTH

Santa Fe, July 3.—Camp Cody has again pushed Camp Kearney out of first place held by the latter the past two weeks and before that by Camp Cody, as the healthiest divisional camp in all of the United States. The Official Bulletin received today says:

"Camp Cody has the lowest and Camp Wadsworth the highest sick rates of all large camps of this group. Eighty-three new cases of pneumonia are reported, of which 42 occurred in one camp (Camp Cody)." The Camp Cody rate of new cases of illness during the week is 9.4 while the Camp Wadsworth rate is 56.3 per thousand. The non-effective rate at Camp Cody is 25, at Camp Kearney, 25.8, while the new cases of illness at Camp Kearney is 11.8 per thousand. There were two deaths at Camp Cody during the week, both of pneumonia, while at Camp Kearney there were two, one from peritonitis and one from veronal poisoning. Besides the 42 new cases of pneumonia at Camp Cody, there were 20 new cases of measles, 10 of venereal disease, and one of scarlet fever, while at Camp Kearney there were two new cases of measles and three new cases of venereal disease. Of the general health of all the camps, the report says: "The health of the troops continues excellent. While the non-effective rate is slightly higher, the admission rate is considerably lower than last week. The continued low death rate for disease (2.9) is gratifying. This is the record low rate since November 2, 1917. Two hundred and forty-seven new cases of pneumonia are reported against 230 last week. Measles, meningitis and scarlet fever admissions remain practically the same, while the number of cases of venereal disease reported is materially less than last week. New infections represent 16 per cent of the total number reported. Malaria and dysentery show a slight increase in the number of new cases as compared with last week. The incidence of these cases is remarkably low, considering the season of the year and the location of many of our camps."

LUNA COUNTY OVER THE TOP

Santa Fe, July 3.—Luna county is the second of the 28 counties of the state to report that it has pledged sufficient to cover its quota of war savings stamps, which is \$94,480. There were five \$1,000 cash subscriptions at Cambrey, a place with only 12 families, 19 subscribers signed for \$1,030. Socorro county was the first to go over the top, with Magdalena alone subscribing \$100,000.

WANT WATER FOR CROPS

Santa Fe, July 3.—A committee of Santa Fe water users yesterday afternoon waited on Chairman Charles Springer of the executive committee of the state council of defense, asking his aid in securing water to irrigate wheat, corn and other crops in the Santa Fe valley. While some water is flowing into acequias and ditches it is not sufficient for the irrigation of the increased acreage. Some of the water users charge discrimination by mayordomos and others maintain that the Santa Fe Water and Light company should permit more water to pass the reservoir which supplies the city of Santa Fe, urging

at the same time that additional storage facilities be provided and that acequias and ditches be cement lined so as to prevent seepage and assure a more rapid flow. Still others urge that meters be installed to measure out the water to every water user both for domestic use and for irrigation. The water company's franchise expires this year and in its renewal, it is recommended that provisos be inserted to cover the above points. Mr. Springer accompanied Manager Frank Owen of the water company to the reservoir and is examining into the complaints with a view of suggesting some immediate remedy in order to save such crops as will be damaged unless the usual summer rains set in this week.

TORRANCE SCHOOLS

Santa Fe, July 3.—Superintendent J. H. Dowden of the Farmington public schools has been elected superintendent of the Valencia county high school at Belen and has accepted the position. He has just conducted the Valencia county institute.

The Torrance county institute at Estancia adopted resolutions expressing regret that the statutes will not permit County Superintendent C. L. Burt to be candidate again for the place. "We realize," say the resolutions, "that our school have made wonderful progress during the ten years that they have been under the supervision of Mr. Burt and that this has been accomplished under trying circumstances and discouraging conditions." The resolutions also declare enthusiastically for the renomination and re-election of State Superintendent Jonathan H. Wagner. Another resolution asks that the legislature repeal the maximum limit for teachers' statute.

PRISONER PARDONED

Santa Fe, July 3.—Sidney J. McCracken of Valencia county, serving 10 to 20 years in the penitentiary, was pardoned today by Governor W. E. Lindsey because of the dependency of wife and children. Governor Lindsey also pardoned Henry Cox from Curry county, serving 4½ years since 1916, for good conduct and because the scarcity of labor. Christos Emanuel Orfanakis since 1916 serving 35 to 40 years from Colfax county, was pardoned because of grave doubt of the Greek's guilt.

DANISH SHIP SUNK

An Atlantic Port, July 2.—The Danish steamship Indien was attacked and sunk by a German submarine with a loss of 27 members of the steamship's crew off the Azores on March 31, it was learned with the arrival here today of nine survivors from the Indien. The vessel, bound from France to an American port, was sunk by shell fire after the crew had taken to four life boats.

AHEAD ON SHIPPING

Washington, July 3.—Progress in shipping men overseas has been so well maintained, Secretary Baker said today, that the United States is six months ahead of the original program.

The June production, which is at the rate of 3,364,800 tons a year, is a new record for the United States and is the greatest output of ocean-going tonnage ever completed in any one month by any nation. It comes within 15,000 tons of the world's record for ship building made by the British ship yards in May, but which included all classes of vessels.

KOSOVO DAY OBSERVED

BY SERBIANS

Prussian and Austrian Effigies Are Burned and Anthems of Allies Sung

San Francisco, Cal., July 1—Kosovo day was observed here June 28. Serbians commemorated the day, when five centuries ago they stood at the gate of the defense of Europe against Moslem hordes of Turkish invaders—and lost. The martyred people dedicated and consecrated this day to be observed with the determination to be free, an independence day.

Today the Serbians are consecrating their lives to the battle for the freedom of humanity. Today 2,000 of those from the Balkans who have joined their lot with the democracy of the United States, voiced their cry for freedom as their peoples for six centuries have wanted to in the Balkans.

Two thousand Serbians, Czechoslavs, Slovenes, Croats brought their Kosovo day celebration to a climax by each casting a burning faggot upon a large effigy of the Prussian and Austrian double eagle and amid shouts of liberty watched it consume to ashes. With it were consumed the effigies of death and famine for death and famine have been the agents of Prussianism best known to the Balkan races.

Throughout the day the Slavic celebrants paraded the streets of San Francisco leading the effigies of monster maste autocracies to an end. Preceding the burning, ceremonies were held in the exposition auditorium. Anthems of the Allies were sung. Several hundreds participated in pageants of the national costumes of the Balkans.

Five centuries ago as the Serbians marched out against the foe of Christianity an anthem was sung. It was an anthem of appeal for victory, a cry for life and liberty. Today this anthem was repeated with the same spirit and feeling as in 1839 when like the hordes of the kaiser today, the hordes of Amurath I swarmed against the Christian army.

American officials and visiting French officers participated in the program.

BLIND SOLDIERS

TAUGHT TO WORK

American Originates System to Enable Them to Earn Living Wages

London.—Blinded soldiers of France and Great Britain are being taught to earn their livings doing electrical construction following the system originated by an American, Dr. Schuyler S. Wheeler, who recently returned to New York after spending three months here and in France introducing the work.

In its present stage the blind are taught to insulate coils for motors and dynamos and do a certain amount of assembling. Dr. Wheeler founded a blind workroom for this work about a year ago in Ampere, N. J., where he is president of a large concern manufacturing electrical machinery.

When it became known that the blind were able to do the work and to earn good living in competition with "sighted workers," the French government invited Dr. Wheeler to come to France and reach the blinded soldiers. Subsequently, through Sir Arthur Pearsons, the British authorities invited Dr. Wheeler to come to England.

In France two large electrical workrooms have been started for the blinded soldiers. The French branch of a large American electrical manufacturing company has founded one at their works in Neuilly-sur-Marne,

where more than 500 will be installed. Rene Vallery-Radot, president of the council of the Pasteur institute, vice president of the society of the Friends of the Blind Soldiers and son-in-law of the great Pasteur, has founded the other at Versailles, where several hundred soldiers are receiving instruction.

In England, the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' association through Hugo Hirst, president of the General Electric company, Ltd., working with Sir Arthur Persaon, head of St. Dunstan's and leader in the movement to aid the blinded soldiers has agreed to foster the movement and give employment to all the blind who may be fitted for the work.

Sir Arthur is most enthusiastic over the introduction of this new industry for the blind. "The sincere gratitude of the blind community of this country," he said yesterday, "is due to Dr. Wheeler for his public-spirited and to give the benefit of his practical experience and advice. I have every hope that his action will mean congenial and profitable employment to hundreds or perhaps thousands of blind."

In addition to the soldier blind, it is intended to teach the work to a large number of the blind women of the United Kingdom, for whom there is now practically no employment.

FELLOW WHO HITS WINS

History Backs Up Foch's Assertion With Overpowering Precedents (Philadelphia Telegraph)

The smart boy at Easter cracks the dull boy's egg.

The smart boy knows the trick that the fellow who hits wins.

Admiral Nahan said that the same thing holds with warships. The ship that strikes will sing his antagonist.

That is the A. B. C. of billiard playing. Set two balls rolling on the table one swiftly and one slowly, and when they collide which suffers the greatest recoil?

Always the ball that is traveling slowly.

There you have what General Foch meant when he said the other day: "The army that takes the offensive wins the war!"

Right as a government clock.

History backs up Generalissimo Foch's assertion with overpowering precedents. Caesar didn't get Gaul by waiting for Gaul to come and attack him. Caesar went into Gaul, took it and captured everlasting fame at the same time.

Frederick the Great astounded the world by his campaign against Europe because he sought his foes and fought them when he wished to fight and not at the time they preferred to fight.

Every victory Napoleon won was the sequel to a smash against his enemies.

Grant's triumphant steam-roller method during the rebellion was a system purely of forward movements and of never retreating even when badly hammered as he was a Shiloh, the Wilderness and Cold Harbor.

Forty-eight years ago Von Moltke not once waited for France to strike him, but he struck France at the hour he himself had chosen.

Japan's campaign against Russia was one of offensive from start to finish.

Admiral Nelson knew that the fleet which awaited attack was doomed, and so he struck quickly and early at all of his sea fights, including his last and greatest at Trafalgar.

Our own immortals of the deep

from John Paul Jones down through Farragut to Dewey taught precisely that lesson.

Hit before you get hit.

Unless America has turned inside out and reversed itself, the American army chiefs will write a big O.K. after General Foch's assertion that offensive, not defensive will win the war.

The Americans will not be content to sit down behind a trench and permit the kaiser calmly to figure out offensive campaigns against them and to strike when and where he prefers.

For a couple of years the old army of the Potomac never knew what its third-rate generals would do after a reverse.

When Grant took hold in the spring of 1864 and met Lee for the first memorable encounter in the Wilderness, Lee's yet unbeaten army gave Grant's forces exactly as much as it received.

But when Grant, in the face of that fearful onslaught in the woods, still ordered an advance toward Richmond, the whole great army of the Potomac set up a cheer.

It knew its real leader had come. From that day on for a whole year to Appomattox and peace it was forward and not backward with the army of the Potomac.

The hun will find that Black Jack Pershing's men will travel twice as fast going forward as in retreat.

London, July 2 (via Ottawa)—Walter F. Roch, member of parliament for Pembrokehire, in moving last night the adjournment of the house of commons, drew attention to the serious effect of combing out for the army the agricultural laborers. He said that he had been inundated with letters from farmers bewailing the probably disastrous effects of the government's action. Rowland E. Prothero, president of board of agriculture of the government's action. Rowland E. Prothero, president of board of agriculture sympathized with the complaint, but emphasized the overmastering need for men for the army. Manpower was short all around, he said, but essential industries must yield in proportion to man power for the army. Men taken now would be fighting at the end of September which would be a critical moment. The government recognized the need of men as overpowering every consideration, even food.

Washington, July 2.—Commenting on the new work or fight regulations Provost Marshal General Crowder emphasized today that the order does not affect men outside of draft ages. Several communities apparently confused it with anti-loafer laws in some states. General Crowder explains that the work or fight order is purely a military step and that regulations regarding employment or military service for unregistered men are not embraced in his functions. The only effect the order has upon persons not subject to draft is that it offers them more opportunity of employment. Places vacated by men liable to draft necessarily are left open for men outside of the draft, he explained.

STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK

Salt Lake City, July 2.—Metal workers who struck here nine days ago when demands for a flat wage increase of \$1 a day were refused, returned to work today, an agreement having been reached late last night. The demands of the men are to be met, but, according to a graded scale covering a period of 90 days.

Ancestral pride is all right in its way, but don't let your family tree cast your war garden in the shade.

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE OF CREW HAVE BEEN PICKED UP SO FAR

Washington, July 2—The Belgian steamer Chiljer, was sunk 1,400 miles off the Atlantic coast on June 21, the navy department today announced. Twenty-five survivors were picked up by a sailing vessel on June 27.

This statement was issued: "The navy department is informed that the Belgian steamer Chiljer was sunk by shell fire from a German submarine about 1,400 miles at sea from the Atlantic coast, on June 21. Twenty-five survivors were rescued on June 27 by a sailing vessel. First information was received last night. The Chiljer was a ship of 2,966 gross tons."

The steamer was sent down in mid-ocean three days after the British transport Dwinsk was torpedoed 700 miles from the American coast. It is thought probable here that both vessels were victims of a German submarine or submarines returning to base after raiding off the United States.

TEXAS, ARIZONA AND OKLAHOMA WILL BE AMONG BIG PRODUCERS THIS YEAR

Washington, July 2—A huge cotton crop is in prospect this year, the department of agriculture today forecasting the production at 15,325,000 equivalent 500 pound bales. A crop that size would be the third largest ever grown. The condition of the crop on June 25 was 85.8 per cent of normal or 3.5 per cent better than on May 25, and six per cent higher than the ten year average.

The acreage this year comes close to the record, being exceeded only by that of 1913.

The acreage and June 25 condition of western states follows:

Texas: 11,910,000 acres, condition, 84 per cent.

Oklahoma: 3,161,000 acres, condition, 90 per cent.

Arizona: 9,200,000 acres, 96 per cent.

Cotton production last year was 11,300,254 bales. In 1916 it was 11,449,930; in 1915 it was 11,191,820 and in 1914 it was 16,349,930 bales, the largest crop ever grown.

The acreage in cultivation a year ago was 34,925,000 acres and that picked was 33,614,000 acres.

Chicago, July 2.—Important appointments of federal managers of railroads were made by regional director Hal Holden this afternoon as follows: Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe—W. B. Storey, Chicago. Union Pacific—E. E. Calvin, Omaha. Southern Pacific—W. R. Scott, San Francisco. Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific—J. E. Gorman, Chicago. Denver and Rio Grande—E. L. Brown, Denver, general manager. El Paso and Southwestern—G. F. Hawkes, general manager. It is said to be the plan to appoint federal managers for the larger roads and general managers for the smaller ones.

Chicago, July 2—William Sproule was today announced as having been appointed federal district manager of railroads west of Ogden and Salt Lake City south of Ashland, Ore., and including Albuquerque, and El Paso. The order was effective yesterday. It was reported that President Ripley of the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe, had resigned and that a federal director had been appointed. Hale Holden, regional director, said he would have an announcement to make on the subject later. Mr. Sproule's headquarters will be at San Francisco.

MEMBERS FROM WHEAT PRODUCING STATES WANTS \$2.50 FOR STAFF OF LIFE

Washington, July 1.—Members from wheat producing states today made another determined effort to increase the government's minimum guarantee for wheat to \$2.50 per bushel.

Discussing the resolution of Majority leader Martin proposing that the senate yield to House Objection to a price increase, representatives of the wheat growing states declared that even with the new price increase provided recently by the food administration's grain corporation to meet increased freight charges the present guarantee is not sufficient to give farmers a fair profit or to stimulate production. A compromise of \$2.35 per bushel was proposed by Senator Norris of Nebraska.

That denial of a price increase is "worse than a crime," was declared by Senator McCumber of North Dakota, who said wheat growers are "singled out" for discrimination.

That a direct vote might be taken on the proposal to fix the price of wheat at \$2.50 a bushel, Senator Norris later withdrew his substitute. Senator Gronna of North Dakota said food Administrator Hoover appearing before the senate agricultural committee opposed the fixing of a maximum price for wheat. The farmers would be perfectly satisfied with their position alongside of other industries and have the food control law repealed," Senator Borah of Idaho said, "The farmers are not asking for any exception to the rule."

Senator King of Utah, interrupted to say he thought a halt should be called in the raising of prices and wages.

Senator Borah agreed, but said what the farmer protests against now is being given different treatment than other lines of industry. He added, "I think \$2.20 a bushel for wheat is high enough if you deal with the other subjects on the same basis."

NO GERMANS WANTED

Juarez, Mexico, July 1.—An all-alied ticket was elected as officers of the Chihuahua City Foreign club last week it became known here today when passengers from the state capital arrived here. An effort was made by the German and Austrian members of the club to elect a ticket including several Germans and Austrians. George Johnson, an American banker, was elected president of the club.

EVERY AMERICAN MUST DO HIS PART IN ESSENTIALS FOR VICTORY IN WAR

Washington, July 1.—American farmers will not need outside help to feed themselves, and it is time for city consumers in the United States to take some concern for their own sustenance, Clarence Ousley, assistant secretary of agriculture, said in an address before the Virginia Bankers' association at Old Point Comfort, Va.

"The time has come," said Mr. Ousley, "when by public opinion or by local law, state and municipal, but most important of all by the example of men of affairs who are the leaders in their communities, every able-bodied man must be persuaded to cease doing things that women can do as well or things that are unnecessary from the standpoint of war and needful business activities. In a time like this no man has a moral right, whatever his fortune may be, to employ another man to render any service of mere comfort or convenience when the finest young men of the United States are in France digging ditches,

sawing lumber, laying rails and playing with death, and when the finest young women of the United States are scrubbing floors in hospitals, and it is a sin that almost approaches the unpardonable offense against civilization for any man or woman in the United States to engage in a wasteful or unnecessary service."

Food or We Fail

Failure in food production, said Mr. Ousley, will make vain all our armies and all our war materials.

"Nor can we afford to hope for the starvation of the central powers," he continued. "While the German conquest of Russia and the Balkan states has interrupted agriculture, which will not recover its normal activity this year, it can not be doubted that the central powers will gain from these conquered lands enough food to sustain them another year and unless there is counter-revolution beyond any present prospect the supplement of food from these countries will increase from time to time. Unless Germany has lost her genius for agricultural efficiency, her experts are right behind her armies in the conquered territory furnishing expert information and stimulation, and holding out to the impoverished peasants promises of high prices and prosperity beyond anything they ever experienced."

Farmers Doing Their Part

There has been no breakdown in agriculture, Mr. Ousley asserted. He spoke of the creation of the department of agriculture and the land grant colleges more than half a century ago as providential and of the development of the department as constituting "a body of statesmanship less spectacular, but more fruitful of human comfort and happiness, more potential in the present crisis than any single or collective body of statesmanship in the history of the republic or possibly in the history of the race." He told how American farmers, under the direction and stimulation of the department of agriculture, have met their war tasks from the beginning and of the great promise in the crops of 1918.

"Responding to the appeals of the government," said Mr. Ousley, "and accepting the advice of the department and the land grant colleges as to the crops needed, and giving the least concern to the crops that seemed to the individual farmer to promise the greatest profit, the farmers of the United States have put under the plow this year more land than was under the plow last year, and if the weather continues favorable but one thing can prevent the continuance of food sufficiency. That one thing is farm labor."

Immigration has stopped, he said, probably until many years after the war; war industries are drawing more men from the farms to the cities. The government can not create nor coerce labor nor "can we afford to diminish or in the slightest degree hinder our war industries nor stop by one man the flow of soldiers to reinforce our hard-pressed allies on the western front."

"The farmers have planted the crops. God has sent the sunshine and the rain to make them grow. The farmers alone can not harvest the crops. We must have the crops. What are we going to do about it?"

Must Strip for War

Mr. Ousley put the need for farm labor squarely up the cities.

"We have got to strip for war as England, France, Italy and Belgium have stripped," he said. "We can not win the war and maintain peace-time habits and conveniences. We can not win it by depending upon the men, women and children who are

now on the farms and who are working from daylight to black dark.

"Last year in many agricultural regions where ordinary farm labor was not available on call the people of the towns and cities closed their stores and shops and offices for a day at a time or for such time as was necessary and saved the crops. By concert this can be done anywhere without material loss to any business or any industry.

"Unselfish service is the imperative demand of the hour."

HAIL IN MESILLA VALLEY

Las Cruces, N. M., July 1.—A hail storm swept the Mesilla valley near Vado, N. M., yesterday morning, damaged fruit trees and hay fields according to farmers who came here today from that part of the valley. The storm swept over a tract one mile and knocked much of the fruit from the trees.

EL PASO GETS BOOZE

El Paso, July 1.—Liquors may be brought into the ten mile zone fixed by the original ten mile zone law, it was announced here today in a telegram received from Attorney General Freeling at Austin. He ruled that the statewide prohibition law, effective June 26, superseded the ten mile zone law which prohibited the shipment of liquors into a ten mile zone surrounding army camps.

MUST SHOW EXPENSES

Santa Fe, June 29.—Of special interest in eastern counties where the democrats hold regular primary elections, although affecting every successful candidate for office at any primary for state or county office, is an opinion handed down today by Assistant Attorney General M. J. Helmick in reply to an inquiry by J. E. Owens of Santa Rosa, which holds that successful candidates at a primary must file a sworn statement of their campaign expenses in the primary.

60 DAYS FOR TOTING

Santa Fe, July 1.—Felipe J. Garza was given 60 days in jail for toting a gun and theft of an automatic revolver from a clerk in a store at the mining camp of Madrid. Garza declared that he represents a private detective firm and that his duty was to prevent miners from joining unions.

STATE LANDS SOLD

Santa Fe, July 2.—At Lovington, Lea county, Major Fred Muller for the state land office sold 35,000 acres of state lands; at Fort Sumner, DeBaca county, 4,000 acres were sold; at Roswell 1,500 acres were sold, all at \$5 an acre. Major Muller who returned today reports temperatures running up to 108 at Roswell and as high if not higher at other points in southeastern New Mexico.

FAINTED WHEN WILL WAS READ

Santa Fe, July 2.—Mrs. J. E. Lacombe fell in a faint this forenoon at the court house while her husband's will was being probated by Judge N. B. Laughlin. Mr. Lacombe left considerable real estate in Santa Fe and Taos counties and he willed a considerable portion of it to his widow and the remainder to other relatives.

27-INCH TROUT CAUGHT

Santa Fe, July 2.—Patrick Riley comes to the fore with a trout 27 inches long that he caught above the Valley Ranch on the upper Pecos. The trout will be mounted and placed on display in the office of Game Warden Theodore Rouault.

SHORTAGE OF MATCHES

Begging a Light is Common Among Smokers in London

London, Eng.—"May I have a light, please sir?"

"Thank you! Yes sir!"

In the streets of London it has come to pass that tobacco smokers accommodate each other in this manner more often than ever before, owing to the fact that the metropolis today is experiencing the greatest shortage in matches since the modern lighter came into common usage.

Smokers have no hesitancy whatever in asking the man in the street for a "bit of fire" from his pipe, cigar or cigarette and invariably the man with the light is eager to aid the man who has a smoke in immediate prospect.

Women, in the lounging rooms of the hotels, feel at liberty to request a "light" of the man or woman at the next table, so universal has become the custom.

Before the war London was supplied with matches principally from Sweden. But the German submarine and other factors have interfered with this business and so London now is getting along the best she can with little wax matches of English manufacture, which are not only expensive, but not of sufficient output to come anywhere near supplying the demand.

In the hotel lobbies where fires are nearly always burning, little rolls of paper, as of the custom of hundreds of years ago, are kept in receptacles for accommodation of the smokers who light their pipe, cigar or cigarette from the hot coals.

And in the clubs, the fashionable clubs and all, the old-style squatty oil lamp has again come into use, after many years of retirement, and burns in convenient places. Beside the lamp is a glass half filled with sand into which thin layers of wood are stuck after the fire is transferred from the lamp to the smoker's tobacco.

Matches used in the United States are seldom seen in London, except in the hands of newly arrived Americans who, having heard of the shortage, brought their own supply. When this supply is exhausted the American adopts the war time tobacco lighting measure and soon is asking the man in the street for a "light, sir," or takes advantage of the rolled paper sticks at the club or hotel.

Relief by means of match shipments from America is not looked for until the shipping from the United States is increased to such an extent that there will be more cargo space for materials not essential to the war.

SUGAR SCARCE IN GERMANY

Amsterdam—Sugar prospects in Germany look discouraging, says the German Economic Correspondenz. The production for the coming season is estimated at 1,150,000 tons compared with 2,500,000 tons in peace time, and the estimate is based on the weather continuing favorable. The labor problem is very acute, as no more farm hands are coming from Poland to work in the sugar beet fields.

"It is impossible to see," says the Correspondenz, "how even the bedrock minimum needs of the civilian population can be satisfied, in view of the military demands and the necessary exports to neutrals. A very much reduced distribution on the sugar cards is absolutely certain in the coming fall unless a miracle happens and the Ukraine can send supplies. The latter country is an uncertain factor."

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animals were caught in shipment at Kenna, N. M., by Inspector L. J. Richards, of Roswell, N. M.:

One two year old steer.

Branded
Left ribs

Ear marks

Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before May 27, 1920, said date being two years from date sale reported.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 308-B-7-7-C

1st. pub. June 17, last pub. July 2, '18.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Remigio Chavez, Gallinas, N. M.:

One 18 year old buckskin horse, weight about 900 lbs.

Branded
Left shoulder

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before July 16, 1918, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 311-B-6-200-B

1st. pub. June 20, last pub. July 6, 1918

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Kenna, N. M., by Inspector L. J. Richards, of Roswell, N. M.:

One two year old steer.

Branded
Right ribs

Branded
Left ribs

Branded
Left hip

Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before May 18, 1920, said date being two years from date sale reported.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 306-B-7-6-C

1st. pub. June 17, last pub. July 2, '18.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Elmer C. Slack, Deseo, N. M.:

One dark blue horse 12 hands high, weight 650 lbs., 9 years old, broke.

Left shoulder
Branded

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before July 21, 1918, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 312-B-7-11-A

1st. pub. June 25, last pub. July 11, '18

GOVERNMENT TAKES DOCKS
Washington, June 29—President Wilson, by proclamation, today formally took over the wharves and docks of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American steamship companies at Hoboken.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Kenna, N. M., by Inspector L. J. Richards, of Roswell, N. M.:

One two year old steer.

Branded
Left ribs

Ear marks

Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before May 18, 1920, said date being two years from date sale reported.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 305-B-7-6-D

1st. pub. June 17, last pub. July 2, '18.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Eugenio Sanchez, Rociada, N. M.:

One black white face two year old heifer.

Branded
Left shoulder

Branded
Left ribs

Ear marks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before July 12, 1918, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 286-B-6-203-D

1st. pub. June 17, last pub. July 2, '18.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Portales, by Inspector N. M. Richards, of Roswell, N. M.:

One three years old small Jersey steer.

Unbranded.

Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before May 23, 1920, said date being two years from date sale reported.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 307-B-7-5-C

1st. pub. June 17, last pub. July 2, '18.

London, July 2.—The wedding of Miss Margaret Van Conrlandt Ogden, daughter of the late Francis Ludlow Ogden of New York, and Captain Hugh Gardner Worgan Bradley, of the Grenadier guards, took place today at Cromborough, in Sussex. Captain Bradley is a son of a retired officer of the Indian army. While serving with his regiment at Ypres in 1916 he was badly wounded.

SOCORRO OVER THE TOP

Santa Fe, July 2.—Socorro county is the first to go over the top in New Mexico with war saving pledges its quota of \$295,000 having been practically reached. J. S. McTavish of Magdalena, was in charge of the drive and his home town of Magdalena pledged itself to \$100,000, which is far above its quota.

Misses Bessie Townsend of Atlantic City, the only woman city comptroller in the United States, has been honored with election to the vice presidency of the National Association of Comptrollers and Accounting Officers.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. D. C. McDougald, Dunlap, N. M.:

One 8 year old black horse, 15 hands high, common grade, weight 800 lbs.

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before July 27, 1918, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 314-B-7-12-B

1st. pub. July 1, last pub. July 17, 1918

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Leonard Sorrels, Fluorine, N. M.:

One 12 or 14 year old white red neck cow, weight 600 lbs., wild.

Branded
Left ribs

Ear marks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before July 27, 1918, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 222 B16-180-A

1st. pub. July 2, last pub. July 18, 1918

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Walter E. Doolittle, Faywood, N. M.:

One 5 year old bay Mexican pony, unbroken, 14 hands, weight about 750 lbs.

Branded
Left shoulder

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before July 12, 1918, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 309-B-7-9-A

1st. pub. June 17, last pub. July 2, '18.

BANK PAYS GOOD DIVIDEND

Santa Fe, July 2.—The First National Bank of Santa Fe, today paid a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent, setting aside at the same time, ten per cent for federal and other tax payments during the coming fiscal year. It was the thirty-fifth dividend to be declared by the bank in its history.

ITS JUST POSSIBLE

Washington, July 1—Investigations have led to the conclusion that profiteering exists among American industries at the present time, due in part to advantage being taken of "war pressure for heavy production" and in part to "inordinate greed and barefaced fraud," the federal trade commission announced today.

MANY MEN IN CODY

Deming, N. M., July 1—With the arrival here today of 700 recruits for the national army from Oklahoma, the total of selective draft recruits arriving this week reached 4,800. They came from Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Colorado.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Alfred Hunter, Alamogordo, N. M.:

One unbranded sorrel streak faced mare about 14 hands high, common grade, weighing about 850 lbs.

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before July 27, 1918, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 313-B-7-11-D

1st. pub. July 1, last pub. July 17, 1918

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by E. R. Paxton, Dunkin, N. M.:

Two black and bay burro mules, about 14 months old, about 11 hands high, unbroke.

Branded
Left shoulder

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before July 27, 1918, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 315-B-7-8-D

1st. pub. July 1, last pub. July 17, 1918

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Frank Williamson, Richland, N. M.:

One red white faced cow about four years old, weighing about 600 lbs.

Branded
Left hip

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before July 16, 1918, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 310-B-6-194-A

1st. pub. June 20, last pub. July 6, 1918

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Leopoldo Garcia, Alameda, N. M.:

One 6 or 7 year old bay mare 4 1/2 ft. high, weight 600 or 700 lbs.

Branded
Left hip

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before July 12, 1918, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 304-B-6-203-B

1st. pub. June 17, last pub. July 2, '18.

TORPEDO BOATS BATTLE

London, June 29—Four British torpedo boat destroyers fought a long range engagement with a German destroyer force off the Belgian coast on Thursday evening. The action was broken off before any decision was attained.

LATEST FIGURES WOULD INDICATE THERE WILL BE MORE MONEY THAN EVER

Washington, July 2.—Reduction of \$108,196,836 in the operating income of 123 of largest railroads during the first five months under government control, compared with the same period a year ago, was announced by the interstate commerce commission today.

In May the roads were beginning to recover from the paralyzing effects of blizzards and embargoes, and the operating income rose to a point nearer last year's figures. For the five months the total was \$186,987,144 compared with \$95,183,970 during that period last year, and for May it was \$64,276,805 against \$76,280,630 last May.

In spite of reduced operating income, revenues of the roads actually were larger for the five months this year than last. They were \$1,390,282,620 compared with \$1,274,970,498, giving margins which was more than eaten up by increased expenses.

El Paso, Texas, July 2.—Senator Fall, of New Mexico, has offered an amendment to the military appropriation bill in the United States senate and house providing for sufficient funds to pay the relatives' death claims for persons living on the American side of the border who were killed during the various Mexican revolutionary disturbances. This information was received here today in a telegram from Washington. The amendment provides for the payment of \$71,000 for the dependents of persons killed at El Paso, Douglas, and other border points during fighting on the Mexican side and also for the payment of \$5,000 to each of the dependents of persons killed during the Villa raid on Columbus.

Washington, July 2.—The German government has informed the United States, through Spanish diplomatic channels that it will be unable to have its delegates at Berne, Switzerland, in time for the conference planned for August 5 to discuss the treatment and exchange of prisoners of war. The United States now has asked that the conference be arranged for at the earliest possible date.

Washington, July 2.—Consideration of a resolution by Senator Myers of Montana, requesting the president to call upon the nation to pause one minute each day to pray for success in the war, was blocked in the senate today by Senator Thomas of Colorado. "Let us pray and work, and work whether we pray or not," said the Colorado senator in refusing unanimous consent to take up the resolution.

Senator McCumber of North Dakota, joined in the opposition with the suggestion, "I think we ought to get along a little more rapidly in our war work and pray as we go."

Senator Myers of Montana, author of the resolution and Senator Phelan of California, spoke briefly in its favor.

Rome, July 2.—The Austrians yesterday delivered fresh attacks against Italian positions on the Asiago plateau, says today's war office report. The enemy efforts were smashed by the Italian fire, which caused the enemy heavy losses.

Washington, July 2.—A diplomatic dispatch that according to the Swedish press, Germany has addressed a summons to the Finnish diet commanding it to introduce without delay monarchical rule in Finland, failing which Germany herself will reestablish a military dictatorship.

El Paso, Texas, July 2.—The explosion of an acetylene gas tank last night instantly killed L. R. Kline, owner of a headlight charging and repair shop. He picked up the tank to carry it into his shop when the gas in the container exploded, hurling Kline into the air and killing him his head and body being terribly mangled. Mrs. Kline, who was sitting in the shop reading a paper, was blown from her chair and the chair demolished but she was uninjured.

DOING HER BIT AT 84

Salt Lake City—Mrs. Elizabeth Baer, 84 years old, is the envy of the younger members of the Salt Lake City chapter of the American Red Cross, for she has set a record for knitting that none of the others have yet been able to approach. Since the United States entered the war on the side of the entente allies Mrs. Baer has knitted more than 50 pairs of socks for Uncle Sam's soldiers and she utilizes every minute knitting more.

GERMAN TANKS

LOOK LIKE TURTLES

With the American Army in France—The fighting tanks built and used in Germany look like a turtle surmounted by a turret. They are of a large type generally. The armor plating is very strong, possibly double, and affords effective protection against special infantry munition but it is not gun-proof.

In battles between British and German tanks, the English tanks armed solely with machine guns were powerless against their opponents, while those armed with guns of large caliber drove back the German tanks. The speed of the German tanks is very limited in broken country.

GOVERNOR REVIEWS TROOPS

Santa Fe, July 2.—Governor W. E. Lindsey returned this afternoon from Camp Cody where he reviewed 14,000 of the 23,000 troops there on Saturday and presented the \$856 worth of athletic material presented by New Mexico for camp activities. Governor Lindsey also witnessed a bayonet drill. With Governor Lindsey were Adjutant General James Baca and Dr. B. E. Hedding who remained over at Camp Cody for several days. A meeting of medical examiners of New Mexico is to be held at Deming next week. The plan to have a school at Camp Cody to teach English to Spanish American recruits so that they will understand commands and orders has been approved, reports the governor.

Dawson, Y. T.—Alaska Indians who wintered at Crow Lake, near Rampart House, a trail point in the Arctic Circle, fought against famine throughout the cold season, according to a letter received here. One Indian, his wife and seven year old daughter, kept themselves alive 10 days by gnawing a caribou skin, which they soaked in water. For some reason the caribou, which usually run in large numbers in the north and upon which the Indians depend for subsistence, during the winter, migrated last winter to some other section.

A summer resort hotel at Landing, N. J., has been purchased by a large powder manufacturing company for the exclusive accommodation of the women chemists in its employ.

BOMBED U-BOATS

London.—The story of the bombing of a German submarine by an English seaplane is told in the papers here. The encounter occurred in very stormy weather and under the most adverse conditions. Two submarines were sighted cruising about a mile apart, and the seaplane flew down to attack.

One of the submarines submerged immediately to a safe depth, but the other was still partly above the surface when the seaplane dropped two bombs. One fell directly astern of the conning tower, the other in the water alongside. A great column of water was thrown into the air, the stern of the u-boat rose out of the water, then the enemy craft slowly turned over on her side and disappeared.

In boyhood he tries to dodge an education; in youth he tries to dodge matrimony; in middle age he tries to dodge illness; in old age he tries to dodge death. But poor man is always the goat.

FLIER SAILS OVER ANDES

Buenos Aires—After many fruitless attempts, the Argentine military flying corps has achieved its one great ambition the crossing of the Andes mountains in a heavier than air machine. Although the Andes has been crossed by balloons, no one ever had been able to get over them with an airplane, though many tried, and George Newberry, the son of an American, lost his life in the attempt some years ago.

The successful flight has just been made by Lieutenant Luis C. Candelaria, of the Argentine army, in a machine of 80 horsepower.

Because of the many failures and the dangerous air currents, the war department refused to permit any more attempts to be made in the region near Mendoza and gave its consent to Candelaria's flight only on condition that it be made on the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude.

The flight was made from Zapala, Argentina, to Cunco, Chile, a straight line distance of approximately 112 miles. The mountain ranges in this region have an altitude of 3,200 meters and it is believed that the flight was made at a much higher altitude to permit landing facilities in cases of accident. The crossing was made in a part of the country which has little telegraphic communication with the outside world and the details of this record flight were not expected until Lieutenant Candelaria returned to Buenos Aires to make his report to the war department.

Candelaria is one of the most promising of the Argentine aviators. He completed his flying course in six months.

Just before his successful flight, Candelaria made several trial flights for altitude to put his machine to a severe test before trusting it to the winds of the Andes.

TO HEAR SOLICITOR GENERAL

Danville, Ky., July 2.—Many eminent members of the Blue Grass bench and bar are gathered here for the annual meeting of the Kentucky State Bar association, which convened at Centre college today for a two-day session. The annual address before the convention will be delivered by John W. Davis, solicitor general of the United States.

It is a severe test of chivalry to a man to make a fool of himself just to please some woman.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, July 3.—Bullish crop estimates tended to put fresh strength today into the corn market. A leading authority figured the acreage at 3,100,000 less than the total last year. The closing quotations were as follows:

Corn, Aug. \$1.52½; Sept. \$1.54 1-4.
Oats, Aug. 67½; Sept. 69.
Pork, July \$44.20; Sept. \$44.60.
Lard, July \$25.90; Sept. \$26.07.
Ribs, July \$23.85; Sept. \$24.45.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, July 3.—Hogs, receipts 12,000. Market higher. Bulk \$16.45 @16.65; heavy \$16.55@16.70; lights \$16.35@16.60; pigs \$16@16.50.

Cattle, receipts 6,000. Market steady. Prime fed steers \$17.25@18.25; dressed beef steers \$12.50@17; western steers \$10.50@18; cows \$6.50@13; heifers \$9@14; stockers and feeders \$7.50@16; calves \$8@15.

Sheep, receipts 5,000. Market steady. Lambs \$15@18.15; yearlings \$14@17; wethers \$12@15; ewes \$10@13.50.

WANTED EXCITEMENT

Paris.—A most terrific bombardment of the front line trenches was in progress. German field artillery, heavy guns and trench mortars were raining shell after shell, shrapnel, high-explosives upon the French advance posts preparatory to an infantry attack. It was in the Montdidier sector and a French company kneeling, lying down in trenches that were almost leveled were awaiting the word to arise and go out to meet the oncoming assailants and repulse them with cold steel. Two thousand guns on a five kilometer front were endeavoring to prevent the French from leaving their positions. The din was terrible, men were dropping on all sides, wounded, dying.

Then the voice of a French captain could be heard as he called to his orderly:

"Malediction! Here I am again with this confounded hiccough. Do something to frighten me, won't you?"

ROOSTER, VICTIM OF BIG DRIVE IN MISSOURI

Early in June a "drive" against the rooster was launched by the University of Missouri. The poultry extension service of this institution wanted every rooster removed from laying flocks at that time.

The object of the campaign was to prevent the annual bad egg loss. Five million dollars worth of eggs are estimated to have spoiled in Missouri last year. Most of this loss comes in the summer time, and is due largely to fertile eggs being marketed in hot weather.

Fertile eggs spoil quickly when kept warm, due to embryo growth, and make it almost impossible to keep the fertile egg cool enough to prevent damage. Ordinary roosters should be sold or eaten as soon as the hatching season is ended, to save feed they would eat during the summer. Those desired for next season should be penned up and kept away from laying hens throughout the hot weather.

The slogan of the campaign was "Can the Rooster." Canning demonstrators showed how to can the rooster by the "cold-pack" method. Produce dealers will pay a premium during rooster week to have the maes "canned" off the farm.

County food administrators were urged to give their assistance to the campaign.