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## HUN LIE FACTORY WORKING OVER TIME

### SPREADING FALSE-NEWS KEEPS GERMAN PROPAGANDISTS BUSY

London, July 11.—The whole world by his time has become pretty well acquainted with what is known as German "propaganda," but few know the inner workings of this system of spreading false stories and rumors, a system upon which the kaiser and his crowd place great reliance as a part of their win-the-war program. The system is not a war innovation, however. For many years previous to the war it had been employed to spread German influence and extend German commerce over the greater part of the world. In those days it might have been locked upon as a publicity department of the German government, and more or less legitimate in its methods and aims.

But since the war began the system has been employed for other purposes and has been developed into one of the most important hidden institutions in the fatherland. Its aim and purpose has been to strike the enemy behind its back.

Through the spreading of false "news" and rumors it has endeavored to stir up discontent among the people of the Allied nations, to deceive them as to the real issues of the war, and to destroy their faith in the intentions of their respective governments and the integrity of their statesmen. As a side issue the system has been employed, through the same methods of spreading false reports, to deceive both the enemy and the German arms.

What may be called the great German lie factory conducts its operations in close affiliation with the German secret service. It has its headquarters in the same building occupied by the foreign office in the Wilhelmstrasse of Berlin. Here millions of lies are manufactured annually. At a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars they are spread over the earth. Through this bureau political crimes assume a new aspect. Germany is represented to be winning, when she is losing, prosperous when she is poverty stricken, while failures are made into successes, and the truth is distorted so that things take on a new significance.

The entry of the United States into the war necessitated renewed activities on the part of the great lie fa-

tory. For the past 12 months it has been working overtime in an endeavor to ease the mind of the German people as to the probable results of American intervention.

The Germans have been told that there is only a handful of American troops in France and that the transport of an army of any proportions across the Atlantic will be an impossibility. They have been told that America has already lost scores of ships and thousands of soldiers by the sinking of the transport vessels on their way across the ocean.

The recent appearance of a German submarine in the vicinity of the American coast has started the machinery of the lie factory running with renewed impetus. Through its energy the German press has printed stories of the havoc played with American coastwise shipping by the German undersea craft. The submarines have been represented as pushing their way boldly into the harbors of New York, Boston and other American ports and destroying the shipping and bombarding the cities. The people living along the seaboard have been represented as fleeing in terror to the middle west.

If the effusions of the lie factory were to be believed, New York Sky scrapers have been toppled over, the American navy has been sunk, President Wilson has been assassinated, the United States army exists only on paper, and the entire country from Maine to California is at the mercy of the Germans.

From time to time the staff of the propaganda bureau changes. But its object is ever the same. News is manufactured for home and foreign consumption, the people of Berlin are as successfully deluded from the offices of the bureau as the denizens of some native village in India.

### SEARCH FOR EIGHT MEN WHO HELP UP M. K. & T. TRAIN UNSUCCESSFUL

Paola, Kas., July 11.—A posse today patrolled the banks of the Marias de Sygne river near here in search of a dozen men who late last night help up a south bound Missouri, Kansas and Texas passenger train south of Paola, shot three persons and looted the express and mail cars. Reports by railway employes, indicate the robbers "shot up" the train to terrorize the passengers and crew. No attempt was made to rob the passengers.

Detaching the mail and express cars the bandits ran them ahead and rifled them. According to a mail clerk the robbers obtained but little money from the mails. Express agents say that jewelry valued at \$50 was the most valuable shipment the express car contained.

**CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE**  
Chicago, July 11.—Fresh strength developed in the corn market today owing largely to unfavorable crop advices. Need of rain and of warmer weather was emphasized. The closing quotations were:

Corn, Aug. \$1.59 3-8; Sept. \$1.59 1-8.  
Oats, Aug. 70 $\frac{7}{8}$ ; Sept. 70 1-4.  
Pork, July \$44.70; Sept. \$42.50.  
Lard, July \$26.22; Sept. \$26 22  
Ribs, \$24.20; Sept. \$24.70.

**KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK**  
Kansas City, July 11.—Hogs, receipts 6,000. Market higher. Bulk \$17.20@17.40; heavy \$17.30@17.50, lights \$17.10@17.35; pigs \$16 25@16.75.

Cattle, receipts 5,000. Market higher. Prime fed steers \$17.50@18.35. dressed beef steers \$13@17.25; west ern steers \$10.50@15.50; cows \$7@13; heifers \$8@16; stockers and feed ers \$7.50@15; calves \$8@14.50.

Sheep, receipts 2,000. Market strong. Lambs \$16@18.75; yearlings \$14@17; wethers \$12@14.50; ewes \$8@12.

Miss Emma Walensiak, matron at the New Mexico Insane Asylum, has resigned her position and is waiting for her call to war service. Mrs. Walensiak will spend a few weeks visiting friends in Las Vegas, then leave for Kansas City, Mo., where she has made arrangements to take a special course in French and a post graduate course in surgical nursing until she is called into service. Miss Walensiak has served the institution with a year of most efficient work and her friends at both Las Vegas and the asylum will greatly miss her, but all are glad to know she is going to serve our boys.

### LAND FOR STOCK RAISING

Santa Fe, July 11.—In addition to designating a million acres of land much of it in New Mexico, for entry under the enlarged homestead act under which entrymen may take up 320 acre tracts, the secretary of the interior announces that during May he designated 370,000 acres in New Mexico and 2,700,000 acres in other states for entry under the act which provides for acquiring stock raising homestead embracing 640 acres each.

**PUBLISHERS INCORPORATED**  
Santa Fe, July 10.—Incorporation papers were filed today by the Prospectus Publishing company of Magdalena, capitalized at \$10,000 of which \$3,975 are paid up.

**EDISON ENLISTS**  
Morriston, N. J., July 1.—Wm. L. Edison, son of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, enlisted today in a tank division of the United States army.

## AMERICAN TROOPS WIN HONORS IN FRANCE

### FIFTEEN OFFICERS AND MEN ARE GIVEN CROSSES FOR DIS- TINGUISHED SERVICE

Washington, July 11.—Fifteen officers and men of the infantry were cited by General Pershing in today's official communique for acts of bravery and gallantry for which they have been awarded distinguished service crosses. The citations show the actions in which the men participated occurred April 10, 19 and 13. Those awarded crosses were Second Lieutenant Allen K. Dexter; Sergeants John J. Courtney and Lee P. T. Jacques, and Privates William R. Davis, Joseph J. Cannon, Elmer L. Lane (Alfred P. Lee, Charles Marino, Kenneth B. Page, C. M. Dodge, Walter J. McCann and Glen Hill. Crosses awarded posthumously were Corporal Russell A. Hoyt and Privates John R. Blair and Howard P. Fitzgerald.

General Pershing's communique on operations in the sector of the western front held by American troops, made public today by the war department follows: "Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, July 10, 1918: Section A—The day again passed quietly at points occupied by our troops.

"Section B—In the Chateau Thierry region—the day of July 7 to 8 was uneventful. The enemy continued to direct much rifle and machine fire on our new line in the vicinity of Vaux and north of Vaux, and also on Bourcelles.

our front lines. Gas was, as usual, employed in the shelling of the Marlette, the Belleau and other woods. The number of German airplanes in operation again decreased. In the German rear areas the movements observed were mainly those of men in groups of small or moderate size. Our own troops were active in patrolling and in artillery fire.

In the Marne sector from July 7 to 8 the day passed quietly almost without incident. The enemy's artillery fire was lighter than on the preceding day and only a few planes were seen. His trench mortars were active for a time during the evening. There was little activity on our side. Our batteries exploded one of the enemy's dumps.

# THE WORLD WAR

With the British Army in France, July 5 (Friday, By the Associated Press.)—American fighting spirit and courage as displayed in assisting the Australians in taking Hamel and Vaire woods Thursday, has brought forth much commendation.

"Our troops understood when they went over the top that they were expected to do no less than any of their allies," said the general today. The Americans were exceedingly keen to participate in the attack the general said.

Later the correspondent visited the casualty clearing stations. Lying on a cot flanked by British soldiers was a Chicago lad who had been shot in the leg. "Are you from America, too," he cried as he eagerly put out a hand. "Oh, I'm glad of that." Then he told this story of his part in the battle:

"We knew there was trouble for us over there in No Man's land. None of our boys cared for that but the day before the attack all the men of my company got together and said goodbye. I had worked hard to learn to be a good soldier. I guess I must have learned some things for my commander gave me 24 of our chaps to lead over the top as corporal.

"At midnight Wednesday we went forward and laid down in the open wanting for the signal to advance. Then about daylight came the barrage. A few of our boys were too anxious and they got so close to the barrage that they were hurt. My pal was struck by a shell beside me."

He stopped and there were tears in his eyes and a big lump was working in his throat. There was silence for a moment and abruptly he went on: "We were advancing toward Hamel village and had to go over one slope, then down into a little valley and up another hill. Down in the valley there was a lot of barbed wire that had held us up. I know I got caught but not for very long. Our men were fighting like anything and killing a lot of Boches who were in the trenches and shell holes. A good many of the Germans were yelling "Kamerad" and surrendering, too. Two of the Boches came running up to me with their hands over their heads. An officer sent them to the rear.

"We went on and had about reached our objective when something hit me in the leg and I went down. I tried to get up but my leg would not let me and I was dizzy. While I was on my knees I saw two Boches charging at me with fixed bayonets. I had the butt of my rifle resting on the ground my finger on the trigger and I fired when they were about ten yards away. One of them fell over his head. The other kept on coming and was on me before I could throw in a fresh cartridge. Then I knew I had to fight him with the bayonet like a man. So I got to my feet somehow and as he jabbed at me with his bayonet I parried it with my rifle and swung the rifle to his head. The blow broke his skull and he went down. That's all I remembered until I woke up and found a chum beside me. He had gone out and brought me back."

That finished the personal story of this boy who had fought and killed and been wounded, but he had something else which was very much on his mind. After hesitation it finally came out.

"I wonder if my little girl at home is happy," he said, anxiously, referring to his sweetheart in Chicago. The correspondent told him she certainly would be happy and proud to know how well he had done.

"I hope so," and then he added: "Would it be too much trouble for you to drop her just a line to let her know I am all right? I don't know when I shall have a chance to write."

Washington, July 8.—General Pershing's communique for Sunday reporting the successful raid in the Vosges in which losses in killed, wounded and prisoners were inflicted upon the enemy, says the day passed quietly at other points held by Americans.

Section A—In the Vosges we made a successful raid, killing and wounding a number of the enemy and taking several prisoners. The day passed quietly at other points occupied by our troops.

Section B—In the Chateau Thierry region between July 4 and 5th the rifle and machine gun duel on the right of our line continued. Most of the German fire came as before from hill 204 and the Boise Bouresche. Machine guns were also in operation against Bouresches. The enemy's artillery fire was distinctly lighter. A much smaller number of his shells fell on the right of our advanced positions than during the preceding days, although this part of our lines remained the principal objective.

It was also notable that most of the shells were of small and medium caliber and that the proportion of gas shells had diminished. On the other hand, the German airplanes appeared in greater numbers and larger formation, a number of groups of from 5 to 8 planes being observed.

In the enemy's rear areas the abnormal troop movements which followed out attack on Vaux seemed to have decreased. The enemy is busily engaged creating machine gun emplacements and constructing other works.

There was evidence pointing to the destruction of still another ammunition dump. Several paper balloons containing copies of the "Gazette des Ardenness" fell in our lines. American patrols consisting of an officer and 25 men, operating south of Torcy, killed one of the enemy and captured two all three being found in shell holes. One of our battalian scouts penetrated the German lines, located machine gun emplacements and returned safely. A group of the enemy on duty at the machine gun positions fled at his approach.

**WE KILL OR ARE KILLED IS BATTLE CRY OF YANKS AS THEY GO INTO HUN FORCES: JUST DOING BIG BROTHER STUNT.**

With the American Army in France July 8 (By the Associated Press.)—An indication of what the German army thinks of the fighting ability of the Americans is given by a copy of an intelligence report of the (deleted) German army, which has just been obtained. The report describing the fighting on the Marne, refers to the (deleted)—American division as a very good one, "almost an attacking division," and adds that the nerves of the Americans have not yet been shaken. The German fire, the report says, had been unable to affect the morale of the Americans who only lacked the necessary instruction to make them serious adversaries.

Prisoners taken by the Germans, the report states, were physically well

built and were aged from 18 to 28 years. Their characteristic utterance is quoted as "We kill or are killed." The report adds that it is impossible to obtain military information from the Americans and that they rarely will indicate the positions they occupied in the line. In general the report declares the Americans make a good impression. For the moment they continue to consider their part in the war as that of "big brothers" who had come to Europe to assist their "little brothers" and the latter's mothers and sisters, but also declare that they had come overseas to fight for their country. Most of the Americans, the document added, are of foreign extraction "Demi-Americans," it calls them, but it admits that their spirit and fighting qualities are remarkable.

## UPRISINGS IN MANY PLACES IN RUSSIA INDICATE THAT GENERAL COUNTER REVOLUTIONS HAVE BEEN PLANNED.

London, July 8—Fragments of news from various sources indicate that the assassination of Count von Mirbach, the German ambassador to Russia, was accompanied by a formidable uprising against the Bolsheviki in Moscow.

A Russian wireless dispatch claims that an uprising has now been completely suppressed and the tone of the message indicates that the suppression was accomplished with sanguinary violence, orders being that all who showed resistance to the bolsheviki should be "shot on the spot."

Russian wireless also circulated the following, signed by M. Araloff to the Moscow commissioner:

"The social revolutionists," by fraudulent means, captured for a few hours a small part of Moscow and the government telegraph office, whence they issued false reports of the suppression of the soviet in Moscow. I beg to announce that the mutiny was caused by a group of cheeky fools and was suppressed without difficulty by the Moscow garrison. The mutiners have been arrested and order has been restored."

The Czecho-Slovak forces which recently overthrew the bolsheviki government at Vladivostok, says a dispatch from Tokio under date of July 3, have made prisoner the bolsheviki commander and his staff. It is now quiet at the Russian Pacific port, the dispatch adds.

A Vienna dispatch to the Berlin Tageblatt telling of defeats, suffered by the Szcacco Slovaks at the hands of the bolsheviki, aided by the Austro-Hungarian prisoners of war armed for that purpose, is believed by officials here to refer to General Semnoff's campaigns along the Mongolian border.

All of the latest news dispatches from Siberia agree in telling of a uniform series of victories by the Czecho, Slovaks. Besides, it is pointed out, Vienna has no direct connection with the interior of Siberia, and consequently it is not a reliable news source in this case.

President Wilson had a conference today with Lord Reading, the British ambassador. It was generally assumed that they discussed the Russian policy.

A marriage license was granted to Merigolde Roybal of Pecos and Angelito Vigil of Pecos this morning.

# Some Money! Yes, Indeed! Some Money!

Washington, July 9—At the present time the war is costing the four principal belligerents—the United States, England, France and Germany—an aggregate sum estimated to be not less than \$100,000,000,000 a year. This exclusive of the cost to Italy, Austria and the several powers actively engaged in the conflict, and from whom no official figures have been forthcoming. When the struggle had reached the full volume of its extent an official statement presented to the reichstag gave \$25,000,000,000 a year as the war bill for Germany. At the same time the British war expenditures were estimated at \$37,000,000,000 a year. The cost of the war to France, in the matter of actual expenditures, is somewhat less than that of Great Britain. The United States, during her first year in the world-wide setto, paid out \$13,800,000,000, with the probability that the second year will see this sum doubled. It is certain that the 1918 war bills of the four principal belligerents will average not less than \$25,000,000,000, or a grand total of \$100,000,000,000. It is impossible for the human mind to comprehend the vastness of such a sum of money as \$100,000,000,000. But if anybody wanted to count it, all in one-dollar bills, counting steadily at the rate of \$3 a second, day and night without stopping for a moment until the task was ended, it would take 1,200 years to complete the work.

London, July 8—The great body of the English nation fails to realize how near England came to irretrievable disaster because of the German u-boats, said Frederick Geo. Kellaway, secretary to the minister of munitions, speaking at Midlands today. Mr. Kellaway said:

"The u-boat is still one of the greatest perils against which the Allies have to fight. Those who suppose we shall ever be able to abolish the sea risks are living in a fool's paradise. But, thanks to the navy, our losses are being brought to within limits which the Allies can bear without flinching. Recent returns show that the loss of munitions ships from submarine warfare are only about a quarter of what they were when the u-boat campaign was at its height.

## DR. LAWS PROMOTED

El Paso, July 9.—Dr. James Laws, formerly connected with the United States marine sanatorium at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, was named today as the expert for the government bureau of war risk insurance. Dr. Laws lived in New Mexico a number of years but has been practicing here recently.

Salem Curtis, one of our best known cowboys, who is stationed at Camp Lee, Va., has been made a non-commissioned officer.

# GOWBOYS REUNION

Cowboys park was taxed to capacity Thursday to accommodate the Fourth of July crowd at the Fourth Annual Cowboys Reunion. Never has the grand stand contained so many people as yesterday, and the bleachers were practically filled. The program was put on with a snap and precision that made a decided hit with the crowd. President Naylor and Arena Director Jackson had their system well organized, and they did not allow any tiresome delays to interfere with the crowd's enjoyment.

Tex Parker, the cowboy clown, and a corps of imported comedians put up a brand of funny stuff that kept everybody ha-hahing when there wasn't some big stunt going on in the field. It was necessary to hold a number of contests at the park this morning to allow all the men entered in the various events to give an exhibition of their skill. This program was put on without charge, and was attended by a good sized crowd, made up, for the most part of people, who have come long distances to attend the Reunion and who are enjoying every minute of the show.

Some of the feature events of Thursday were: Leonard Stroud's fancy riding and roping. Stroud is champion of the world, and he shows great class in his work. He is an all-around hand and takes part in numerous contests, including the bronk riding.

Henry Neafus' clever work in the range relay race called forth comment. He won handily, with Leonard Stroud second. Neafus is a youngster, but he ropes accurately and rides with nerve and is cool headed.

The bronk riding of Montana Belle and Mayme Stroud, both of whom showed gamepess and skill.

The bulldogging was especially good. It was pulled off in the track in front of the grand stand, which was a feature much appreciated by the crowd.

## Great Day for Bronks

Wednesday, the opening day, saw a good sized first day crowd present. Had it not been for the heavy shower at opening time a much larger attendance would have been present and former first day records would have been broken. The bronks had a great day of it. Four riders were thrown, three in time to be disqualified. Colonel Idaho Bill's buckers were on their toes every minute that a contestant was on their backs, and they put on some rocketing stunts that kept the crowds howling. Owen Woody, who attempted to ride Pocahontas, bot a hard fall. Pancho Villa hurled T. C. Moore, and Curley Griffith alighted on the ground when Belle of the Mountains showed what she could do. Tex Parker, the cowboy clown, who was in the riding contest, also got dumped.

First day results were as follows:

### Bronk Riding

Russell Quimby on Cotton Eye, 90.  
Henry Morris on Bald Hornet, 92.  
Dan Offutt on Hiawatha, 97.  
Clarence Porter on Desert Queen 94.  
Jim Massey on Redlight, 92.  
Roy Hammond on Sagebrush Savage, 93.  
Tex Parker on Montana Belle, dismounted.  
W. A. Blackwell on Gin Fizz, 90.

T. C. Moore on Pancho Villa, dismounted.

Leonard Stroud on Powder River, 94.

Owen Woody on Pocahontas, dismounted.

Leet Utterback on Tehama, 98.

### Quarter Mile Free-for-All

Hill Burrow, first; Henry Neafus, second; Lee Utterback, third.

### Steer Roping

Day money won by Fred Beeson, nine and one-half seconds; A. B. Bagley, second 10 seconds; Tom Greer, third, 10 one-half seconds.

### Boys' Pony Race

Won by J. L. Neafus.

### Steer Riding

Red Sublett and W. A. Blackwell tied for first, 85; T. C. Moore, second. The large crowd of Thursday practically assures the financial success of this year's Reunion; it is believed. Visitors were here Thursday from all parts of the state and from many surrounding states. Many parties of from six to ten came from long distances. The fact that so great a crowd was drawn, despite inability to get special rates on the railways, is an indication of the drawing power of the Las Vegas cowboys show. At the Commercial club rooms, where many people were assisted in getting rooms, inquiry was made from all the visitors as to the places from whence they came and how they had liked the show. No matter how far the distance stated, in every case the announcement was made that the show had been worth the trip and they were glad they had come.

That the mounted horseman has been a deciding factor in the winning of every war was the declaration of Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts in addressing the cowboys' patriotic meeting in the Duncan opera house Thursday. And Dr. Roberts had the facts to prove his assertion. A large crowd was present to enjoy the address and the music, which was especially good. Senator B. F. Pankey of Lamy, one the state's best known cattlemen and sometimes mentioned as a possible candidate for the republican nomination for governor, presided. Senator Pankey and Dr. Roberts both were loudly applauded by the audience. Much patriotic feeling was shown and it was felt that the Fourth of July celebration had been a great success. The stage was decorated in the colors and shields of the allies and presented a pretty sight.

A crowd that broke all records for attendance was present at the cowboys ball at the Armory Thursday. There was not even standing room in the galleries, and on the dancing floor the crowd, when not in motion, filled fully two-thirds of the huge floor space. It took an expert dancer early in the evening to wend his way through the throng without being stepped on or bowled over, but everybody was happy and good natured.

A large percentage of the men wore cowboys' clothes and the scene presented was picturesque in the extreme. For eastern visitors, of whom there were many, the scene must have been most novel. The music furnished by the Home Guard orchestra, was heartily enjoyed. The cowboys' method of applauding, which consists of shouting at the top of his voice, was used, and from the amount of yelling heard it is safe to say the dances were enjoyed.

With a ceremony impressive for its simplicity, the cowboys Thursday raised a service flag in honor of 575 cowmen of New Mexico who are now serving in the army or navy of the United States. Judge David J. Leahy, a veteran of the Spanish-American war, in which was brief but full of feeling and Rider, made the dedicatory speech, which was brief but full of feeling and patriotism. W. A. Naylor, president of the Cowboys Reunion association pulled the cord which released the flag and allowed it to unfurl to the breeze. An immense cheer went up from the cowboys and audience. The cowboys also raised for the first time a large United States flag on a pole 60 feet in height.

The Fourth Annual Cowboys Reunion closed Friday with a large attendance. In order to finish their program of July 4, the boys conducted contests at Cowboys park all morning. No admission was charged and several hundred people were present to witness the events. Some of the best talent was represented in the morning. Many of the spectators were visitors from a distance, and they expressed their appreciation of the cowboys in inviting them to attend Friday morning's exhibitions without cost.

Saturday the successful contest hands were paid off, and many of them left for other parts. The majority of them will attend the Cheyenne Roundup and later take in the contests at Tucumcari and Magdalena. The boys were pleased with the treatment given them here, and many of them expressed the hope that they could return next year.

The rivalry this year was more strenuous than ever before, and the boys who won the money had to exert themselves to the utmost. In the finals Leonard Stroud won first money in bronk riding; Jim Massey of Snyder, Texas, got second and Russell Quimby of Garden City, Kans., third.

W. A. Davis won the steer roping, his total time on three steers being 37 and one-half seconds. A. B. Bagley of Las Vegas was second and Newt Gray third.

Tex Parker, the clown-cowboy, won the finals in steerbulldogging, his total time on three animals being 60 seconds. Henry Morris got second and Jim Massey third.

Montana Belle won the cowgirls bronc riding contest, and Mayme Stroud was given second.

Johny Wright defeated Fred Beeson in the goat roping contest for a bet of \$2,000. His time on three goats was 1:06½. Beeson's time was 1:18.

Following is the report of the judges, Messrs. Street of Tucumcari, Burnside of Garden City and McNierney of Las Vegas.

### Bronk Riding

July 3.

First, Lee Utterback.  
Second Dan Offutt.  
Third, Clarence Porter and Leonard Stroud tied.

July 4.

First, Jim Massey.  
Second, Russell Quimby.  
Third, Leonard Stroud and Dan Offutt tied.

July 5—Finals.

First, Leonard Stroud.  
Second, Jim Massey.  
Third, Russell Quimby.

### Steer Roping

July 3.

First, Fred Beeson, nine and one-half seconds.  
Second, A. B. Bagley, ten seconds.  
Third, Tom Greer, ten and one-half seconds.

July 4.

First, Allen Holder, ten seconds.  
Second and Third, W. A. Davis, ten

and one-half seconds.

Con Jackson. Split second and third.

July 5.

First, Dick Carrol, ten seconds.  
Second, A. B. Bagley, ten and one-half seconds.

Third, W. A. Davis, twelve seconds.  
Finals, based on total time for three days.

First, W. A. Davis, 37 and one-half seconds.

Second, A. B. Bagley, 40 and one-half seconds.

Third, Newt Gray, 42 and one-half seconds.

### Steer Riding

July 3.

First, Jim Massey.  
Second, Tex Parker.  
Third, Dan Offutt.

July 4.

First, Dan Offutt.  
Second, Red Sublett.  
Third, Leonard Stroud.

### Steer Bulldogging

July 3.

First, Henry Morris, 16 seconds.  
Second, Jim Masey, 21 seconds.  
Third, Curley Griffith, 23 seconds.

July 4.

First, Henry Morris, 16 seconds.  
Second, Tex Parker, 16 and one-half seconds.

Third, Dan Offutt, 17 and one-half seconds.

July 5.

First, Dan Offutt, 16 seconds.  
Second, Tex Parker, 16 and one-half seconds.

Third, Bud Clayton, 20 seconds.  
Finals. Based on total time for three steers.

First, Tex Parker, 60 seconds.  
Second, Henry Morris, 67 seconds.  
Third, Jim Masey, 97 and one-half seconds.

### Spud Race.

July 4.

First, Dick Carroll.  
Second, Jim Whitmore.  
One-Fourth Mile Free-for-all Horse Race.

July 3.

First, Hill Burrow.  
Second, Henry Neafus.  
Third, Lee Utterback.

### Pack Race.

July 4.

First, Henry Neafus.  
Second, Clarence Woody.  
Third, Hill Burrow.

### Quick Change Relay.

July 3.

First, Lee Utterback's string.  
Second, Hill Burrow's string.  
Third, Fort Union string.

July 4.

First, Lee Utterback.  
Second, Hill Burrow.  
Third, Leonard Stroud.

July 5.

First, Lee Utterback.  
Second, Leonard Stroud.  
Third, Hill Burrow.

### Goat Roping.

July 4.

First, Allen Holder, fourteen and one-half seconds.  
Second, Roy Murah, seventeen and one-half seconds.

Third, W. A. Davis, nineteen seconds.

### Cowgirls Pony Race.

July 5.

First, M. H. Burrow.  
Second, Lulu Burrow.  
Third, Henry Neafus.

### Rope Horse Race.

July 5.

First, Hill Burrow.  
Second, Alton Brite.  
Third, Perry Brite.

### Consolation Race.

First, Henry Neafus.  
Second, Lorenzo Delgado.  
Third, Delbert Dumont.

### Special Goat Roping Match.

July 5.

Best total time on five goats each.

First, Jerry Wright, 1:06½.  
Second, Fred Beeson, 1:18.

# THE WORLD WAR

There are indications that the Germans are preparing to recapture the high ground won by the Australians and Americans within the last few days on the front east of Amiens, north of Villers Bretonneux. Local attacks occurred in this region last night, but the British had little trouble in dealing with them. This morning, however, the enemy artillery opened a bombardment of considerable intensity over a front of approximately eight miles, from Villers Bretonneux north across the Somme to the Ancre. The only infantry operation within the last 24 hours in which ground was gained is reported by Field Marshal Haig. It occurred on the Flanders front where the British advanced their line slightly near Merris. This improves the position which protects Nieppe wood and the other approaches to Hazebrouck, the railway junction back of the wood continued possession of which is vital to the maintenance of the British line front comparative quiet prevailed. There were artillery duels north of Montdidier and in the Longpont region, in the northerly part of the Marne front where the French recently made extensive local gains of ground. The region north of Montdidier, whence a considerable volume of shelling is reported, includes the Contigny sector, held by American troops.

The sectors of the Marne salient held by the Americans were unusually quiet and last night the artillery firing being far below normal. Such firing as the American gunners indulged in was mainly directed against the Germans in the neighborhood of Hill 204 west of Chateau Thierry.

Franco-Italian success in Albania apparently threatened seriously the Austro-Hungarian situation in Central Albania. The French are making good gains in eastern Albania west of Lake Ochrida while the Italians are advancing speedily in the west. The Austrian line appears to be V shaped with the allies pressing hard on both flanks and the point of the salient being near Berat. An Austrian retirement of any moment would probably compel the Bulgarians to rearrange their lines in Macedonia, east of Lake Ochrida.

A new provisional government for Siberia has been set up in Vladivostok now in control of Czecho-Slovak forces. It will oppose the central powers. The new government is reported to have the support of the population.

Admiral von Hintze, the German minister at Christiania will succeed Richard von Kuehlmann as German foreign secretary. Emperor William is said to have accepted von Kuehlmann's resignation. Admiral von Hintze is the former minister to China and Mexico.

The French continued their jamming tactics last night on the western side of the Marne salient south west of Soissons, capturing the town and railway station of Corey and the farm and chateau of St. Paul, south of the town.

The gain of ground serves still further to protect the forest of Villers-Cotterets defending Compiègne, the important French base.

On the British front south of the Somme Field Marshal Haig's infantry has won additional holding ground east of Villers-Bretonneux on the ridge which stands as an important eastward defense of the allied base at Amiens.

Raiding operations comprised the cause of dryness, are poor."

major portion of the activities on the remainder of the allied fronts.

The operation on the French front represents a continuation of a series of important local attacks between the Aisne and the Marne begun on Sunday. It is along the line that the allies apparently count it is quite probable that the Germans will resume their offensive. The net result of those French operations together with an earlier activity further north, late in June, when a dangerous salient east of the Laversine ravine was wiped out is that the French front now runs in almost a straight line along a series of strong positions for a distance of approximately 12 miles from the Aisne, southward to below Corey.

Between this and the American sector to the south, northwest of Chateau Thierry, there is still a westward bulge in the line. The French pressure on the north and the American on the south, however, seems likely to result in the wiping out of this salient by continuing the present entente tactics of local plunges in this sector, if the Germans hold off much longer in launching their expected renewed offensive.

Under pressure the Austrians in Albania have retired beyond the Berat-Fieri line toward the Skumbi river and Elbasan. Evacuation of Berat probably was due to the Italian progress around Fieri and the French advance between Lake Ochrida and the Tormorica valley which the allies are pursuing the retreating Austrians.

Fighting in the Macedonian theater has spread eastward and the Bulgarians are making strong attacks north of Monastir. Those attacks were repulsed with heavy losses by the French.

Lincoln, Neb., July 11.—All spring grain in Nebraska was damaged by extreme heat and lack of moisture says the July crop report issued today by the state board of agriculture and U. S. bureau of crop estimates. Condition of spring wheat was given at 58 per cent forecasting a production of 4,890,000 bushels as compared with 6,660,000 bushels for 1917. Condition of winter wheat was placed at 65 per cent and the production at 40,340,000 20,573 bushels under the 1917 average.

Corn production was estimated this year at 251,345,000 bushels compared to 249,480,000 bushels last year.

Santa Fe, July 11.—"Garden truck and early fruits are generally abundant," say the United States meteorologists, Charles E. Linney, today in his weekly crop report for New Mexico. "The week was partly cloudy and favorable, with more moderate temperature and daily local showers and thunderstorms, mostly over north and west counties. The drouth was partially relieved, but remains practically unbroken in south and south-east counties, with range poor and stock losses unabated. Northern ranges are fair to good, with stock rapidly recovering flesh. Winter wheat harvest is under way in south-central counties and will begin in northern within two weeks. Spring wheat, oats, corn and beans are generally good, although some districts, because of dryness, are poor."

Roswell reports that the weather continues dry and hot and no dry farming, while ranges remain bare except for dead stock. Crops under irrigation doing well; second cutting alfalfa practically finished. Some corn still being planted.

Santa Fe reports that because of daily local showers and thunderstorms, field crops, range, gardens and fruit are doing well. New vegetables are plentiful as are also early fruits—cherries, currants, gooseberries and raspberries.

El Paso reports light showers and more moderate temperatures, but the range is badly in need of heavy rains. Corn is excellent and more is being planted on winter wheat ground. Early peaches and cherries are being marketed and apples and pears are heavily set. Winter wheat threshing is in progress.

At Mills, timely rains have improved crop conditions and the range is now very good. Rye and winter wheat are poor and there is little wheat to harvest. The pinto beans are good and the corn is in good condition.

## SOLDIERS NOT ANXIOUS

### ABOUT CASTING VOTES

Santa Fe, July 11.—Governor W. E. Lindsey has received replies from 47 state executives in reference to special legislation to provide machinery for casting and gathering the vote of men in the army and navy for the November election. A number of replies point out constitutional difficulties in their states as difficult of solution as those in New Mexico. The replies are being tabulated under various headings so as to furnish practical suggestions as to what course to pursue.

Thus far there has been no insistent demand from the men in active service for participation in the November election. As one man on furlough put it today: "We will do the fighting and winning the war first and the voting afterwards. While we are gone we expect those who remain at home to assume all the responsibilities for state and local government. Necessarily we cannot take in our knapsacks privileges, responsibilities and participation in affairs and don't want to. How can we keep posted on issues and candidates? We might even cast our ballot for a candidate who had been exposed as disloyal and dishonest and that without knowing it. I belong to church, to lodges, fraternities, civic organizations and I willingly surrender my right to vote in these while away from home; in fact, expect those who remain at home to carry them on just as efficiently as if I were at home. I have that much confidence in my fellow voters and countrymen. Willing to give my life for them, I certainly am glad to surrender for the time being my right to participate in civic responsibilities into their hands. Yes, if there were a deliberate intent to rob us of our franchise, to "put something over on us," while we are gone, that would be different, but I never heard of a soldier away from home feeling himself unjustly treated because he cannot vote."

## HISTORICAL PAGEANTS

Santa Fe, July 11.—An annual historic pageant to celebrate the founding of Albuquerque is proposed by Aldo Leopold in connection with a campaign

to capitalize the tourist attractions such as the Indian pueblos, the Indian dances, the mission churches, the historic landmarks, the ruins of The Cities that Died of Fear, the Spanish plazas and the fine scenery of the Sandias, Jemez, Manzano mountains, all more accessible from Albuquerque than any other point in the state. The first fiesta may be timed for Thanksgiving week when the Teachers association meets in Albuquerque and is to be on an elaborate scale.

## BIG COAL PRODUCTION

New York, July 11.—Coal production during the fortnight ending June 15 was the largest in the country's history, according to a statement made today by A. H. Smith, regional director of eastern railroads, but there has since been a rapid decline, "due to decreased car supply."

## SANDOVAL PROMOTED

El Paso, Tex., July 11.—Notice was received here today by Ruiz Sandoval, Mexican vice consul, appointing him consul for the Mexican government at Puer Barrios, Guatemala. He will proceed to his new post as soon as he is relieved here.

## SEGER CHOSEN PRESIDENT

New York, July 11.—C. D. Seger, former chairman of the board of directors of the Union Pacific railway system has been elected president, succeeding E. E. Calvin, recently appointed federal manager of the Union Pacific and other western roads, it was announced here today.

## Today's Casualties

Washington, July 11.—The army casualty list today contained 68 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 5; died of wounds, 10; died of disease 2; died of accident and other causes 1; wounded severely 26; wounded slightly 1; missing in action 23.

### The list:

#### Killed in Action

Corporals Wm. O. Gorner, Harrisburg, Pa.; Richard Haugh (Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; Wagoner Tipton J. Brewer, Finley, Tenn.; Privates Ralph H. Lasser, Dorchester, Mass.; Joseph P. Socia, Gettysburg, Pa.

#### Died of Wounds

Lieutenant Jouett E. Singleton, New York city; Corporal Charles E. Maler, East Patchogue, N. Y.; Privates Ralph C. Carpenter, Fredonia, Station, Ohio; Ernest Cafer, Semanole, Okla.; Tadency Cihocki, Jersey City, N. J.; David Gorcister, No. 111 North Beendry sta. Los Angeles; Gordon K. MacKenzie, Concord, Mass.; Tom Marillo, Proval, Singnia, Italy; Troy F. Rhymes, Silsbee, Tex.; Gustave Stankus, Chicago.

#### Died of Disease

Cook E. W. Rupert; Saltsburg, Pa.; Privates Charles H. Sechtel, 1249 West Sixth street, Los Angeles.

Died From Accident and Other Causes  
Private Frank Levine, Brooklyn.

### Marine List

The marine corps casualty list today contained 35 names divided as follows: Killed in action 13; died of wounds, 4; wounded severely 18. Private Norman D. Hutchinson, Eaton, Colo., died of wounds received in action.

Vegetation is on the jump, and the wartime wedding is making a wonderful crop of grass widows.

### WAS GIVEN BANQUET WHEN HE LEFT LAS VEGAS IN 1898

The press dispatches announce the death of Hon. Thomas Smith at his home in Warrenton, Virginia on the 27th of June last at the age of 84 years. From 1894 to 1898, Judge Smith was chief justice of the territory of New Mexico and judge of the Fourth judicial district court and resided in Las Vegas, and many of the citizens of the community will remember him. He retired from the bench in February 25th, 1898, and was succeeded by Judge William J. Mills, who held the office of chief justice for 12 years following. When appointed by President McKinley, Judge Mills was residing temporarily in New Haven, Connecticut. He returned to Las Vegas immediately and took the oath of office. On the night of February 25th, 1898, a complimentary banquet was tendered to Judge Smith at which his successor, Judge Mills, was also a guest. It was a memorable occasion. The banquet took place at the Cafe of Clark and Forsythe in East Las Vegas, familiarly known in those days as "The Headquarters." The late Colonel M. M. Brunswick and William E. Gortner, still a resident of Las Vegas, composed the committee on entertainment. The banquet commenced at 9 o'clock in the evening, and the morning sun was climbing over the mesa, when the last guest had taken Dan Rhodes' hack for home. The following is a report of the function, written at the time by one of the guests, and as it contains the closing remarks of Chief Justice Smith, in bidding farewell to his New Mexico friends we believe will prove interesting to our readers:

#### "WHERE HONOR IS DUE

Citizens of Las Vegas express appreciation of the retiring chief justice. An event never to be forgotten.

The social function of New Mexico for many a year was the farewell banquet given to Judge Thomas Smith in this city last evening, February 25th, 1898. It was a gathering of the people, irrespective of party, politics race or occupation—an ovation of which any living man might justly be proud.

The guests were: A. A. Jones, William E. Gortner, Redmond McDonagh, Dr. J. M. Cunningham, Frank Springer, John W. Zollars, Millard W. Browne, W. G. Haydon, Ezequiel C. de Baca, Antonio Lucero, Lewis C. Fort, F. A. Manzanares, Fred H. Pierce, Edward G. Murphey, William B. Bunker, Max Nordhaus, Ollie Earickson, H. W. Kelly, C. C. Gise, John S. Clark, Edward Henry, William J. Mills, Charles Ilfeld, Hilario Romero, William E. O'Leary, E. L. Hamblin, A. B. Smith, Walter G. Benjamin, D. T. Hoskins, D. W. Condon, B. F. Forsythe, George T. Gould, E. V. Long, F. E. Olney, O. A. Larrazolo, Colonel M. Brunswick, J. D. W. Veeder, Adin H. Whitmore, A. M. Blackwell, Colonel M. H. Allberger, Henry G. Coors, Daniel Rhodes, Joshua S. Reynolds. The menu was provided by B. F. Forsythe, who, as a caterer, has no superior in New Mexico. Superabundant in quantity and unexcelled in quality, every section and season was laid under contribution to set forth the feast. Prof. Hand's orchestra discoursed delightful music as happy in selection as it was artistic in rendition. In every particular the material parts of the banquet were beyond criticism.

There was nothing set or formal in the "feast of reason and flow of soul," by which the banquet was followed, but there was a unity of sentiment, a heartiness of good fellowship, to which nothing could be added and which left nothing to be wished

for. Colonel L. C. Fort was toastmaster, with the retiring chief justice on his right and the incoming chief justice on his left, while before him stretched the long banquet table, beautifully decorated with American flags and flowers, the guests on either side. Colonel Fort made an excellent master of the feast, his introductions being felicitous and pleasant. The speakers in their order were O. A. Larrazolo, for the bar; George T. Gould, for the press; Edward Henry for the citizens; Redmond McDonagh, whose citizenship was but ten days old, for the country at large. He was followed by Chief Justice William J. Mills, Hon. Thomas Smith, the guest of the evening, closing the list of speakers. The speeches were all well received and roundly applauded.

Colonel Thomas Smith has long been known as one of the most eloquent speakers of this country. Combining the old-time southern fire of delivery with a marvelous icety and exactness in the selection of language; disdainful pomposity of diction, and yet poetical in conception and expression; selecting always the word most pregnant with his meaning, nor careless of "apt alliterations artful aid," clear cut in thought, logical in arrangement, convincing in argument, persuasive in appeal, overwhelming by the forcefulness of his conclusions; elegant in manner, courteous in bearing, dignified in person—Colonel Thomas Smith is the model orator in this day where oratory is fast becoming one of the lost arts.

Nor is it believed that in all his career, either here or in his old Virginia home, has Colonel Smith ever been more happily himself than he was last evening. The presence of the bar over which he had so long presided, the acclaim of the fellow citizens amongst whom he had resided, the knowledge that he was probably making his farewell utterance in fair New Mexico, the land of his labors and his love, inspired his genius and gave flight to fancy and force to thought.

The auditors swayed to every motion of the speaker, like trees in a storm; and when the address was ended, the tables had been emptied and the delighted concourse were pressing upon the speaker to grasp his hand or enfold him in their arms. No thought then, of democrat or republican, of north or south, of federal or confederate record. All were brethren in the bonds of love, gathered into one harmonious whole by the genius of a single person.

The following are samples of the style and sentiment prevailing the oration:

"I have been animated by the maxim, 'Salus populi suprema lex est,' and if in vigorous adherence to this precept there has been seeming severity, the punishment has not extended beyond the crime; nor has it exceeded the requirement in the interests of society for protection against the continuance of such offenses."

"I accepted the ermine with the exalted conception of its obligations and responsibilities, and if a single hair of the sacred vestment has appeared less white than the whole of the judicial garment, I am not guilty, for I cannot conceive the thought even that offended the sensitive robe. I have endeavored to so wear the judicial insignia that it would seem the toga of royal justice; and if there has appeared in its folds even a wrinkle of wrong, I sorrow, for it was not in consciousness of the wearer made."

"I feel in myself the strength of a conscience serene in its purity, and now that I am honored by your plaudits; now that I have your assurance and which left nothing to be wished that I have been faithful in the per-

formance of the duties of my trust, now that you declare that I have honored the position in the manner of the discharge of its obligations, I exult and in pride realize that I have descended from the bench, leaving the wool-sack as immaculate as though it were in its virgin cleanliness."

"I know not whither fortune in its caprices may conduct me, but be she ever excessive as the genius of destiny, and be it that the stars of of my future may be less lustrous than those that gem our canopy, there is no power that can diminish the frequency and fondness of my heart's pulsations of attachment to this people. Whenever I may drift on the billowy bosom of the river of time, I will be your friend, fondly cherishing the memories of my association with you."

The following named guests who attended this banquet 20 years ago in Las Vegas, and who have preceded Judge Smith into the Great Beyond are Redmond McDonagh, John W. Zollars, Millard W. Browne, Ezequiel C. de Baca, Lewis C. Fort, F. A. Manzanares, Fred H. Pierce, C. C. Gise, Edward Henry, William J. Mills, Hilario Romero, William E. O'Leary, Edward L. Hamblin, B. F. Forsythe, George T. Gould, Colonel M. Brunswick, A. M. Blackwell, Colonel M. H. Allberger.

The many friends of Cecil Paice will learn with sincere regret of his death on June 4 last on the aviation field at Upavon, Wiltshire, England. Mr. Paice lived in Las Vegas for somewhat over two years, coming here in the latter part of 1913. He was a most efficient workman as an automobile mechanic, but his chief characteristic was his cheerful, sunny, sympathetic disposition, which made friends for him of all those he met. He will be greatly missed by those who knew him, but we shall treasure the memory of his gracious and kindly personality.

On November 15, 1915, Mr. Paice joined the royal Canadian horse artillery. Soon he was made a sergeant, and was sent over to France in the spring of 1916. Because of his skill as a mechanic he was sent to one of the bases for mechanic of the British army in France. A few months ago he was again transferred this time to the royal flying corps, and was sent into training at the Upavon Field. He had just been gazetted a lieutenant, was very happy and proud of his "wings" when the accident occurred which caused his untimely end.

### VICTIM OF AIR PLANE IS SEEN FOR LAST TIME BY HIS MANY ADMIRERS

New York, July 10.—Iron gates to the city hall rotunda will swing open this afternoon to admit New York citizens to pay homage to the late John Purroy Mitchel on the even of his funeral. Throughout the night thousands of persons are expected to file through the corridor to look upon the casket in which lies the body of their former mayor, who died while flying in army service. The gates will be closed again tomorrow morning. In the forenoon a civil and military procession will accompany the body to St. Patrick's cathedral for the funeral services. Word was received from President Wilson today that he would be represented by Joseph Tunnulty, his secretary at the funeral.

It is estimated that 1,000 negro women in Birmingham and vicinity are now engaged in manual labor formerly done by men.

### MICKEY FINN POWDERS ADMINISTERED IN FOOD IF THERE WERE NO TIPS

Chicago, July 10.—Ten waiters and officials of the Waiters' union were indicted by the grand jury today as a result of investigation that patrons of hotel dining rooms and restaurants, who had slighted waiters in giving "tips" had been drugged with "Mickey Finn" powders.

The indictments were voted last Monday and returned today. Conspiracy to injure the public health by administering the powders, which were commonly known to the medical profession as tartar emetic, was charged.

W. Stuart Wood, alleged manufacturer of the powders, was among the indicted. Letters ordering the powders from Wood will be turned over to agents of the federal government. Among these was one written on stationery of the Waiters' union local in Kansas City, Mo.

There were many other requests.

London, July 10.—King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium reached England in an airplane when they came last Saturday to attend the silver anniversary of King George and Queen Mary it was learned today.

The king and queen of the Belgians attended today a concert given by the famous Belgian orchestra which is visiting London. Speaking at this function, Earl Curzon, member of the war cabinet, said in his reference to the royal couple:

"On Saturday morning they flew over here. They were the first king and queen to descend upon our coast from the sky."

Des Moines, Ia., July 10.—"The one task is to win this war now." This phrase, shouted by Governor W. L. Harding in the key note address brought applause from the 1,000 delegates assembled here today at the republican state convention. Declaring that the republicans in congress had given wholehearted support to the administration in conduct of the war, the governor laid down the following as the republican party's war program: "First, win the war for the whole of us. Second, peace dictated by us after an unconditional surrender of the enemy. Third, preparedness now for the day when war is no more."

### DEBS' CONDITION BARS HIM FROM ATTENDING

Terre Haute, Ind., July 10.—Eugene V. Debs today notified the socialist county committee that he would decline the nomination for congress offered a week ago. He said: "My present condition, physical and otherwise prevents me from accepting."

### FATAL AEROPLANE ACCIDENT

Mineola, N. Y., July 10.—Bruce N. Culmer of Martinsville, Ind., was killed in an aviation accident here. Culmer, a radio expert, was in the front seat of a machine piloted by an aviation cadet named Forsyer, who escaped virtually uninjured when the machine fell. Culmer was crushed.

El Paso, July 10.—Arrangements were completed today by the Red Cross for the dedication of the battalion shower baths at the Union station tomorrow by George Simmons manager of the southwestern department of Red Cross work.

The penny stamps on bank checks yielded the British treasury nearly \$10,000,000 last year.

## ANCIENT PUEBLO

## SITE REDISCOVERED

Santa Fe, July 6.—W. H. Cressingham of Denver, member of the Archaeological society, who spent the past ten days among the cliff dwellings of the Rito de los Frijoles, returned to Santa Fe with Judge A. J. Abbott. Together with Misses Coleman and Walker, and a guide, he visited the Stone Lions of Cochiti, and other unfrequented portions of the Bandelier national monument, declaring the trip a most delightful one. Judge Abbott, who will return to the Rito on Monday, reports the rediscovery of a large mound or pueblo site in the Capulin cañon some distance west of the Painted Cave. White community house ruins along the edge of the canon and on the mesas above it have been mapped, this other site is not shown on any map. It appears to be very ancient. In connection with it comes the story of a bottomless hole, a mile and a half south of the Rito de los Frijoles, which was plugged up by the Indians when they abandoned the surrounding sites but the location of which is known to an aged man named de Baca, who was the last Spanish resident of the Rito canon but who has thus far refused to point out the spot to any one else although having promised to do so on various occasions. He says the hole is about a foot and a half across and that the opening is circular in form.

## El Palacio in New Form

El Palacio next week, in addition to news notes, will print a delightfully sketchy description of a trip to Taos by Mrs. Lydia J. Trowbridge, and a synopsis of Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden's "Prehistoric Small House Ruins," giving an interesting glimpse of a culture older than that of the big community houses and amazingly modern in some respects, however. On the cover will be a picture of the fine old Santo Domingo church as it stood before the Rio Grande flood washed it away in 1886. The photograph was loaned to El Palacio by Mrs. B. M. Thomas. There will also be a reproduction of Carlos Vierra's painting of the rugged and primitive mission church at Zia, as well as several other fine New Mexico landscapes. The number of El Palacio out today, the first in its new form, includes the third annual year book of the Santa Fe Society of the Archaeological institute.

## 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

## LODGE COMPANY INCORPORATES

Santa Fe, July 9.—The Bishop's Lodge company, which is making a tourist resort of the historic Bishop's ranch which it has acquired from the Pulitzer estate, filed incorporation papers today, the capitalization being \$25,000. The incorporators and directors are: James E. Thorpe, Denver; N. C. Meyers, Denver; and Richard L. Pfaeffle, Santa Fe, who will be the statutory agent.

STOCK CONDITIONS IMPROVING  
IN NORTHERN SECTION OF  
THE STATE

Santa Fe, July 3—"Ranges in central and southern districts largely remain poor and desolate, with stock losses continuing," says Meteorologist Charles E. Linney today in the weekly crop bulletin for the state. However, he continues: "Certain favored northern districts report fair to good range with stock conditions improving nicely. First cutting of alfalfa is general in northern counties and second cutting is nearing completion in southern counties along with harvest of barley and winter wheat. Early fruits are being marketed. Fairly general light showers occurred at the beginning of the week followed by hot, mostly clear, drying weather, but the week closed cooler. It was generally unfavorable because of the need of rain." From various points the following reports were sent in:

El Paso: Light showers occurred on one day. The unusually high temperatures caused no injury to corn and other crops under irrigation. Barley harvest completed with good yield. Range still needs more rain badly. Good crop of early peaches being picked, and pears and apples are in excellent condition.

Roswell: Week was extremely hot and dry and crops are suffering from low humidity and dry winds. Artesian wells weakening and many useless. Second cutting of alfalfa nearly finished, the yield being fair to good. High wind damaged corn and fruit. No stock on ranges in this district.

State College: Light showers the first of the week, with hot weather; crops are fair generally.

Boaz: This is another dry year. So far the grass is the poorest seen in the spring or mid-summer.

Saint Vrain: The week has been dry and hot, with abundant sunshine, range and corn continue in poor condition.

Raton: Small grain benefitted by rains of prior week, which continue at beginning of this. Alfalfa cutting under way, with fair to good yield.

Rociada: Crops the valley look very good after the recent rains, but outside of the valley they are poor, except corn; ranges have improved since the rains.

Tres Piedras: Light showers occurred the first of the week, which otherwise was hot and dry. Gardens are backward but field crops are generally doing well, especially oats and spring wheat.

Taos: First crop of alfalfa is being cut, with good yield. Winter wheat is heading and looks good. Fruit is dropping some but promises three quarter crop. Good showers first of week.

Mills: Timely rains in local spots, have improved crop conditions, and range is very good. Not much winter wheat left to harvest, too dry last fall; spring wheat fair but late; corn good and potatoes fair to good; pinto beans excellent.

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.

INFORMATION GIVEN LACKS  
MUCH DETAIL DESIRED BY  
CONGRESS

Washington, July 6—Figures on war profits were sent to the senate by the treasury today in response to a resolution by Senator Borah of Idaho, calling for information regarding profiteering.

Although some enormous profits were shown, the letter said the report was incomplete, that for the present the names of the concerns listed were withheld and that "no special significance should be attached to the date, as it was secured from income and excess profits returns as they were filed."

Information regarding capital stock, invested capital, profits of 1916 and 1917 and the per cent of excess of net income for last year over 1916 was given.

The dairy interests listed show profit increases from a zero of 180 per cent: banks up to 80 per cent; contractors as high as 596 per cent and flour mills as high as 437 per cent. The maximum increased profit listed, 2,183 per cent, was of a food dealer with \$1,000 capital who showed a loss of 484 per cent in 1916. Another food concern with \$325,000 made 34.75 per cent excess.

In clothing trades a concern with \$400,000 capital increased its profits 15 per cent; one with \$300,000 capital made nothing and one with \$2,500 capital reported 191 per cent increased profits.

Chemical manufacturers capital and profits respectively increased: 345,000 31 per cent; \$300,000, none; and \$100,000, 58 per cent.

Some of the flour mills' capital and profit increases reported were respectively: \$20,000, 112 per cent; \$20,000, 95 per cent; \$90,000, 236 per cent; profits in 1916 being \$48,000 and \$260,000 in 1917; 25,000 capital, 437 per cent. Among meat packers listed data on none of the larger concerns was available.

## 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.

## ARMY HORSES WANTED

Fort Bliss, Tex., July 9.—Officers attached to the remount station here are searching the southwest for horses desirable for army service. They are visiting the large ranches in west Texas, New Mexico and Arizona to purchase all horses found to meet the requirements of the army. These horses are shipped here, placed in quarantine the required number of days and then placed in the breaking corral to be saddle broken for remounts in the cavalry and mounted infantry regiments. Unusually high prices are being paid for acceptable animals because of the demand for horses due to the war.

## 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.

CONGRESS REMAINS IN SESSION  
TO EMPOWER WILSON TO  
TAKE OVER LINES

Washington, July 8—The senate interstate commerce committee late today decided to report without holding hearings, the house resolution authorizing the president to take over telegraph, telephone, cable and radio systems during the war.

Steps toward prompt action on the house resolution authorizing the president to take over the telegraph, telephone, cable and radio wires during the war were taken today in the senate.

The interstate commerce committee held its first meeting on the legislation and Senator Pomerene of Ohio called at the White House to assure the President that it would be expedited as much as possible.

Postponement of the strike of Western Union telegraph operators, senate leaders said, will not affect plans for prompt action.

Considerable debate and a spirited fight are expected.

Called from South Carolina, to take charge of the legislation, Senator Smith of that state, announced he intended vigorously to oppose the plan for holding extended hearings. Such an investigation, he insisted, is unnecessary. He favored having the committee act at once on the resolution and make a report favorable or otherwise to place the resolution before the senate. Other committee members, however, were insisting that hearings be held, particularly to hear the representatives of the wire companies.

"I hope the attorney general will investigate when outside parties seek to have employes commit disloyal and unpatriotic acts," said Senator Poindester of Washington, after reading a telegram from employes opposing a strike. The telegram asserted "outside parties" sought to influence the operators. Senator Smith of Georgia said in his opinion further hearings are unnecessary as congress is in possession of enough information to now act. Senator E. P. Ross of Pennsylvania asked whether if the resolution was passed, the 20,000 independent telephone companies now on the very edge of bankruptcy would under government control in long distance telephone lines and the telegraph lines should be taken over by the government.

"Is this resolution based on the proposed strike or the grounds of military necessity?" asked Senator Nelson.

"Military necessity" responded Senator Smith.

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.

## ELLIOTT GETS NEW JOB

Superior, Wis., July 8.—F. H. Elliott, superintendent of the Great Northern railroad here has been appointed president of the Spokane, Pacific and Seattle railroad with headquarters at Portland.

### FLEW 200 MILES TO PREVENT WAR BETWEEN ROUMANIANS AND BOLSHEVIKI

London, June 6—An American's flight by airplane of 200 miles from Jassy to Odessa was the means of bringing about peace between the Bolsheviki and the Roumanians last March.

The American "peace dove," as the Roumanians called him after his daring flight, was Colonel Joseph Boyle, Colonel Boyle, who was formerly in the Canadian army on the west front, was sent to Russia as the representative of the committee of the American Engineers in London and spent several months in Roumania and South Russia.

The story of his secret airplane trip is now told for the first time.

Colonel Boyle was one of the few foreigners in Russia who had the confidence and close friendship of the extremist Russian parties from the beginning of the revolutionary period. He was known among the Bolsheviki as a man of action, honest and fearless and anxious to extend them a helping hand and in every work of reconstruction. On his journeys around Russia he was never interfered with or challenged. He carried personal letters and credentials from Lenine, Trotsky and a host of lesser leaders and could obtain almost anything he wanted from the local or provincial officers who spoke English fluently and who displayed a great personal loyalty to Colonel Boyle.

During the latter part of February the situation between the Bolsheviki and Roumanians became very serious. War had even been declared on Roumania by the Bolsheviki government, owing to misunderstandings about the status of certain Russian troops in Roumania territory and Roumanian troops in Bessarabia. Active hostilities, however had been generally avoided, and both sides were presumably anxious to reach an amicable understanding.

But communications between Odesa and Jassy was in a state of disorganization which made the telegraphs and the mails useless. Every attempt at negotiation between the Roumanians at Jassy and the Bolsheviki at Odessa was blocked or brought to naught by intriguers or mischief makers. It began to look as if things were going to drift straight into bloodshed on a large scale.

It was at this point that Colonel Boyle, who had been trying to alleviate the food shortage in Roumania, arranged a meeting of unofficial representatives of both sides on the Roumanian frontier and succeeded in putting through an agreement between these representatives. The Roumanian government was ready to approve the decision of these informal plenipotentiaries, but how was formal confirmation or even favorable consideration to be obtained from the Bolsheviki side?

The Bolsheviki "delegates" were without credentials or authority, but they felt if their case were properly put before the authorities in Odessa, their course of action would be approved. Travel between Jassy and Odessa had been impossible for several weeks owing to the tearing up of the railway line in Benderi and the wrecking of several bridges and trestles.

Colonel Boyle volunteered to be the bearer of the olive-branch, to carry the peace proposals to Odessa with

the least possible delay by means of an airplane which he had already persuaded the Roumanian authorities to put at his disposal, and the proposed also to use his own personal influence with the Bolsheviki leaders in Odessa to secure their approval.

Speedy action was necessary, for it was known that orders had already been given to the Bolsheviki troops to begin hostilities on a large scale, and it was felt that once serious fighting had begun, the chances of an amicable adjustment would be much diminished.

The necessary papers were hastily prepared and signed, and Colonel motored to an airdrome near Jassy where a Roumanian pilot was waiting. The weather on the day of Colonel Boyle's departure was stormy and threatening, and several aviation experts advised him to postpone his journey. He declined to be dissuaded and left Jassy about noon, arriving safely at Odessa shortly before sunset.

The flight was made at a height of about 8,000 feet across a rough, mountainous country and in the face of a driving sleet storm. The machine twice developed engine trouble, but this was overcome and a landing was made in an open field not far from the water front at Odessa. By midnight Colonel Boyle had secured the ratification of the peace treaty and the cessation of the orders for a Bolsheviki offensive against Roumania.

### SOLD POOR FEED

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 8.—The committee on food production of Salt Lake City, which is supervising the local community war garden campaign, has proposed that every seed dealer in the state as well as the country shall be placed under government control. This proposal is the result of hundreds of complaints that have reached the committee of seed purchased from dealers that has failed to make a showing above ground.

The committee would at least have the government punish those dealers who sell seed which does not germinate, and the matter of taking the matter up with the government officials now is being seriously considered. Many war gardens here have failed to produce because of poor seed, and the committee has had much work in persuading another planting of late fall vegetables.

Salt Lake City, July 6.—Members of the Salt Lake and Sacramento base ball teams of the Pacific coast league who are within the jurisdiction of draft boards here and who are of draft age, were notified before the opening of today's game to appear before the boards Monday morning and show cause why they should not engage in an essential occupation or be placed in class 1-A of the selective draft. The order was read to all and none received specific summons.

Washington, July 6.—Congress settled today the long standing controversy over the government guaranteed price of wheat by approving a price of \$2.40 as a substitute for \$2.50 as contended for by the senate. The senate accepted without debate the substitute previously adopted in the house and sent the measure to the president for his signature.



'Chain Tread'

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY  
RUBBER SYSTEMS  
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

## Speed— Speed—Speed!

Uncle Sam pushed the clock ahead one hour to give more light.

Take advantage of it. You owe it to yourself and your country to make every minute count.

Use your car—passenger or commercial—to the limit.

Samuel P. Colt, president of the United States Rubber Company, helped awaken the country to the economic value of the automobile last fall. He said—

"Everything on wheels must be used and mobilized.

"The automobile is second to the railroads as an adjunct and supplementary to them in collecting and distributing merchandise.

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Make the most of your car by using the tires that will extend its usefulness to the utmost.

Use *good* tires—United States Tires.

They last longest and carry you farthest at least cost.

There is a United States Tire for every car or truck—to guarantee uninterrupted service and greatest economy.

Our nearest Sales and Service Depot dealer will tell you which ones will serve you best.

## United States Tires are Good Tires

### WILL PLEAD FOR FAIR RATES

Santa Fe, July 8.—Bonifacio Montoya of the state corporation commission left Saturday for Chicago, being met at Lamy by Corporation Commissioner Amos W. Betts of Arizona, who accompanied him to a conference of the Intermountain Rate association, at which New Mexico's plea for equitable freight and passenger rates will be presented.

### ABBOTT A BUSY MAN

Santa Fe, July 8.—Colonel E. C. Abbott of Santa Fe, in command of

the military police at Camp Kearney and San Diego, is also the greater part of the time presiding over the military court and is hearing and trying more cases than he ever did as district judge for Santa Fe, Taos, Rio Arriba and San Juan counties.

### MURDERER PARDONED

Santa Fe, July 8.—Governor Lindsey has pardoned Jose Solis, serving since 1903 from Valencia county, under a 99 year sentence for murder,

# 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.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK BY THE OPTIC PUBLISHING CO. (Inc.)  
M. M. PADGETT, Editor.

### COLORADO TELEPHONE.

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Society Editor .....Main 9

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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The proposal to empower the president to take over the telephone and telegraph lines in case of "an emergency" makes it certain that the "emergency" will occur. Postmaster General Burlison, whose pet ambition it has been to rule the wires of the land, will see to that. And when once the wires are in government hands we shall see the usual program carried out: first a large increase in wages, and then a decrease in efficiency.

There is little room for escape from the argument recently advanced for the concentration of the banking power of this country by Governor R. H. Tremain of the federal reserve bank of New York. It was made plain by him that every financial institution outside the reserve system is benefitting through the sense of security and other advantages which the new plan has brought into existence. Where, it might be asked, would the banks of this country have finished after the maelstrom of August, 1914, had it not been for the intervention of the strong hand at Washington? How, too, it may be queried, would the higgledy-piggledy bank system of the old days have stood the strain of the tremendous financial operations of the war administration?

The New York authority notes that 30 per cent of the banking resources of the nation are held by state institutions. If these concerns refuse to unite with those within the federal reserve system there is presented the unpleasant spectacle of a financial house divided against itself. On the other hand, if all enter and become a part of the organization there will be created a financial bulwark at once impervious to assault and invincible in banking power.

There is need now for this union of strength. Exigencies require international operations. The balance of South America is running

necessary to stop actual gold to restore the equilibrium. No longer, then is the question of entering or remaining aloof a matter for private determination. The doctrine of the hour is found in the strong appeal of Mr. Tremain to the state bankers:

"I call upon you now as citizens to do your part in strengthening the credit of our country and of the other countries which are depending upon us in this world emergency. The co-operation of the state banks is needed, and it should be forthcoming."

The commencement day orator at Vanderbilt University this year was

Justice McReynolds of the supreme court, and in the course of his address he said: "I would to God that we had seen our way three long years ago to have said that this was our war." Judge McReynolds used to be in Wilson's cabinet, but he was translated to the bench on August 29, 1914, just after the war began; so that he had little opportunity to try to impress upon his chief the fact that "this was our war." And it is to be regretted that the chill aloofness of the court did not permit him to try to impress that fact upon the president's mind after Mr. McReynolds left the cabinet table. By the way, we wonder how many others of the president's family share Judge McReynolds' regret that the president did not see his way to get into the war earlier.

A sugar beet specialist of the department of agriculture is quoted as saying that Utah will produce this season a million tons of sugar beets which will make sugar enough for her own population and supply an army of 2,000,000 men for a year. Lest we forget, it might be worth while to recall that in 1913-14, when the democrats had ordered that sugar be placed on the free list, beet sugar farmers were going out of the business and sugar mills were closing. The war was all that saved the industry from the destructive influences of democratic legislation.

Representative Borland of Missouri, after working at it for four years, finally succeeded in getting congress to approve of his plan to make the clerks in the departments at Washington work eight hours a day. And then lo and behold! the president vetoed the bill. Mr. Borland had hoped to win much political glory back home by his attitude of stern insistence upon the eight-hour day for government clerks, but now, if he

himself in opposition to the president. No democrat, ever from Missouri, wants to be put in that position.

### HANDING IT TO PACIFISTS

A Judge Who Knows How to Make Words Burn and Blister

(Manufacturers' Record)

Circuit Judge W. J. Driver of Paragould, Ark., knows how to denounce a pacifist in a way worthy of emulation. We envy him his power to express his sentiments on the subject.

A so-called minister of the Gospel had been haled before the judge for

alleged seditious utterances and for efforts to prevent men from enlisting. The judge felt the minister was guilty, but that he was not convicted because his neighbors seemed to be of the same mind as the preacher. and so when the latter had been dismissed by the jury Judge Driver from the bench said:

"I am surprised and humiliated and deeply pained to find that the sacred altars of religion are being used for the preaching of such a contemptible and viperous form of reasoning in Mississippi county, and in all of the other counties of northeast Arkansas, I have found that these men of God have been ready and constantly ready to respond to every call made upon their time and their means when such calls are for patriotic of moral purposes. They have asked me repeatedly and with great emphasis to use more time than had been allotted men in speeches for the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. and for kindred organizations, the influence of which blend into the common-cause war.

Therefore, when I hear that in Greene county in a detached portion of the community, a man who should be a leader and whose work should be an inspiration to others; when I find that this degraded, misguided, villainous viper, this scapegrace and reprobate who now stands before me has been using the pulpit as a means of inciting opposition to the direct mandates of the government, under which he has lived and under which his relatives live and enjoy the liberties and blessings of democracy when I am told that a community will permit the spreading of this gangrenous doctrine; when I am convinced that this man has been pointing the finger of criticism at the White House, and has failed to lend his wholehearted support to the Red Cross and the angels of mercy who are today pressing cold cloths against the feverish lips of wounded American soldiers on the battlefronts of France; when I find that this man's influence has been directed in channels that give aid and comfort to the enemy and if repeated in Berlin would cause a smile of satisfaction to play upon the lips of von Hindenburg and the demoniacal Hohenzollerns; when these things are brought to my attention and I realize that the holy principles for which we are fighting are being shredded and ground into the dust by this hair-brained defendant and his kind; when I realize that these things are true, I feel an almost irresistible desire to call down the wrath of God upon his head or to inquire why a supposedly decent and law-abiding community has permitted his poisonous footprints to desecrate even the sands of the highways.

"This man is discharged because of the apparent efforts of his neighbors and his friends to shield him in his traitorous and treasonable attitude. I wish it were within my power to impose sentence to fit the crime. But since this power is not within my hands, I want him taken from my sight as quickly as possible. Have him leave the courtroom. Get him away with the least possible delay. Mr. Sheriff, I command you to clear this courthouse of his presence and to do it at once."

Right makes might, but is one of those rules that don't work both ways.

### A GIRL LIKE YOU

(Springfield Union)

It's the faith of a little girl like you  
That counts when the world goes wrong,  
When a fellow's down and mighty blue

And his lips can voice no song,  
When the loneliness seems hard to bear

And the scheme of life proves tame,  
It's knowing somehow, that still you care

That makes a fellow game.

When he wants to quit in the first long mile,  
Turn back in the grilling race,

When the goal beyond don't seem worth while

And he balks at the speedy pace,  
It's then that the faith of a girl like you

Makes him reckon the coward's cost,

And he plays to win as a man should do,  
The game he might have lost.

It's girls like you that keep men straight,  
Keep them white clear through and clean,

It's girls like you that make men great  
And not what they might have been.

Oh! It's good for the man when all seems night,  
When the clouds hide the goal from view,

Just to knuckle down and fight, yes fight,  
For the sake of a girl like you.

Washington, July 11.—President Wilson today vetoed the resolution adopted by congress last week extending the time in which the railroad administration might relinquish control of lines not wanted in the federal system.

The veto had been expected because of a provision adopted to the bill which was construed as meaning that the government would have to resume possession of a large number of short lines relinquished a few hours before congress passed the bill.

"Many, if not all feeders to main lines," the president said in his veto message, "are very essential, but there are about 1,700 short lines which are merely private industrial convenience which have not been taken into the federal system."

Amsterdam, July 11.—Telegraphing from Moscow the correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung says: "The Bourgeois are experiencing a veritable reign of terror. They are being turned out of their homes which are being used for the billeting of troops. Furniture and valuables are being removed to hiding places.

"The cost of living is extremely high. The cost of food is the highest. No bread is obtainable. Grain supplies to northern and Central Russia have completely ceased. No one could assert the relations between the German authorities and the Soviet government are friendly."

Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver, returning from Italy, tells the good people of Paris that he is much impressed by what Italy has done. We understand that the Austrians feel that same way about it.



**BEYOND A FEW SCRAPS BETWEEN PATROLS THERE IS PRACTICALLY NO FIGHTING ON ANY AMERICAN POSITIONS.**

Washington, July 10.—General Pershing's daily communique made public by the war department today follows:

Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, July 9, 1918—Section A—There is nothing of importance to report.

Section B—In the Chateau Thierry region conditions were practically normal July 5 to 6, the outstanding exception being the activity of the German air forces. The enemy's intermittent artillery fire was heavy in the vicinity of Vaux, than usual but the total number of shells used was considerably less than on the days immediately preceding. The majority of the shells were of small and medium caliber. An enemy attempt to raid one of our advanced positions was driven off by our rifle and machine gun fire with losses. There was much movement of troops in the German rear areas.

The traffic was also excessive. Our observers reported buildings on fire and the explosion by our batteries of what is believed to have been a trench mortar ammunition dump. Our troops were continuously active in ambush and reconnaissance patrols and our batteries were active. During the bombardment of Vaux we replied with counter offensive preparation fire.

This sector on July 6 to 7 experienced an increase in enemy artillery activity on the right half of our lines where there was considerable use of gas, shrapnel, and high explosive shells. Most of the shells were of small or medium caliber. Barrage fire was put down in the vicinity of Vaux and Hill 204. The German air force were still active. The planes flew in groups of varying size. At about noon a German patrol of five German machines was attacked and driven off by five of our planes. The movement of troops and traffic in the German rear areas continued abnormal. Our own troops continued their activity in patrolling. Our batteries were also active.

In the Marne sector between July 6 and 7 conditions were quiet. The enemy's fire was light and scattered and his airplanes made less than the customary number of flights. Machine guns fired intermittently and some rifle and hand grenades were thrown at our patrols.

In the Colmar sector the patrolling of the enemy troops and our own troops were the only incidents of interest on July 6. An enemy patrol of about 20 men was seen at midnight outside of our wires. Rifle and grenade fire was immediately put down and the enemy withdrew. At 2:30 o'clock in the morning another patrol of eight men was heard. Flares revealed that the patrol was attempting to reconnoiter our positions. Our troops fired and they scattered into the brush. At daylight several of the enemy were discovered in shell holes. Our troops in Lorraine experienced a quiet day on July 5 to 6.

Lincoln Neb., July 10—A platform pledging support to the nation prosecuting the war, and favoring government ownership of railroad, telegraph and telephone lines together with federal control of all corporations through a system of licensing, was adopted by Nebraska non-partisan league delegates in state convention here today. The platform petitions the congress to fix prices for the things farmers and producers must

buy by regulating the products of packers and millers and other industries, "in which has been shown by the federal trade commission that profiteering still runs rampant."

El Paso, July 10.—A supplementary statement was completed today to be submitted to the interstate commerce commission protesting against rates on freight from El Paso to New Mexico points which are claimed to be discriminatory against El Paso in favor of Los Angeles and other California cities. The original protest was set for September but when the blanket freight rate increase was announced, the supplementary report was prepared and completed today for filing.

**ELEPHANT BUTTE DAM GIVES UP STORAGE FOR FARMERS OF NEW MEXICO AND TEXAS**

Elephant Butte, N. M., July 10—For the first time since the Elephant Butte dam was completed, water is being drawn from the reservoir back of the dam for irrigation of lands in New Mexico and Texas in greater quantities than is flowing into the reservoir from the Rio Grande. The reason given for this by reclamation service engineers is the shortage of snow and rain fall from the upper reaches of the Rio Grande. It was announced at the dam today that if the impounding dam was not in existence, farmers in the valley below would not be receiving a drop of water for irrigation purposes.

Washington, July 10.—According to an official dispatch from Switzerland today the retirement of von Kuehlmann as German foreign minister and the appointment of von Hintze to succeed him is looked upon as a victory for the pan-Germans. A few days ago the social democrats announced in the socialist paper Vorwaerts that if von Kuehlmann was forced to go Chancellor von Hertling would be obliged to retire. The Swiss view, however, is that the situation will not be altered, for the military party is in reality governing and part of its policy is to make a few concessions in form and in regard to the staff to the liberal party.

**SEVEN MEN CAUGHT BEHIND A SLIDE ARE BEING FED THROUGH PIPE**

Butte, Mont., July 10—The seven men entombed in the Jack Knife mine at Phillipsburg are alive and well and rescue crews working in relays hope to reach them late today. The miners, caught yesterday by a fall of ground that cut them off from the tunnel through which they went to work, received food and water through pipes this morning. They talked to the rescuing party and reported that they were in good shape, although suffering from the cold.

Washington, July 10—The government regards the situation in Russia as so rapidly and constantly changing as to make it impossible to come, as yet, to any decision as to what military aid may be extended by the United States. This was stated authoritatively today.

The project for extending economic aid it was stated, is going forward favorably. While the situation surrounding the question of military action continues to be so kaleidoscopic,

it was stated, no announcement of policy is possible. All of the plans so far submitted which involve military action, the United States feels, involve at the same time a weakening of the western front. It is the decision of the government that nothing must be permitted to detract from the military strength in France and Belgium.

New York, July 10.—The opinion that the new sultan of Turkey Mohammed VI is pro-ally in sympathy and disposed to an understanding with representatives of the allies was expressed here today by Salih Bey Gourdji, former president of the Ottoman telegraphic agency now a voluntary exile from Turkey. He said that in 1914 he knew the present sultan personally when he was Prince Vehid Eddhine. "I cannot be sure that his ideas have not changed," said Mr. Gourdji, "but I am sure he will not follow blindly the orders of the committee of union and progress. He is not a figurehead. I am also convinced that he is today the most anti-German Turk in the Turkish empire."

Vienna, Switzerland, July 10.—The Vienna newspapers report a heavy and continued rain as having caused floods in many parts of Austria and southern Germany resulting in immense damage to the crops. The rain zone extends from Vorarlberg, northern Tyrol, across the Saizkam Mergut, upper Austria, and through Bavaria to Saxony. The floods were especially heavy in the Salkamergut where houses and bridges were swept away.

The Danube at Vienna reached on Saturday the highest level recorded in 30 years.

Dispatches from Berlin on July 8 reported severe floods in many parts of Germany with serious damage to crops in several districts in Germany and across the Austrian border.

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXPECTS TO PROVE PLANT WAS OWNED IN GERMANY**

Washington July 10 — Several banks and brokers are under investigation by the office of the Alien property custodian, in an effort to trace the exact origin and handling of more than a million dollars paid the New York Evening Mail.

"It is alleged the imperial German government became the owner of the paper through Dr. Edward A. Rumley, now under arrest in New York on charges of perjury. Under the law, the money involved in the sale can be seized by this government if transfer was made after the United States went to war.

Francis P. Garvan, chief of the alien property custodian bureau of investigation with headquarters in New York held conferences with Mr. Palmer. As the Mail is being published by the bondholders, president Wilson said the administration of the property will be allowed to wait until the details of the sale have been cleared up.

Reports of a conference between Count von Bernstorff, Dr. Edward A. Rumley, former publisher of the New York Evening Mail, and two American bankers, in 1915, prior to the alleged purchase of the Mail by the German government, were understood to be under inquiry today by the federal grand jury. It was said the two American bankers would be

summoned as witnesses. The inquiry was begun yesterday after the arrest of Dr. Rumley on a charge of perjury in connection with his return made to the alien property custodian regarding the ownership of the Mail stock.

Federal attorneys said today that Dr. Rumley's antecedents extending over years would be examined.

**TAX ON BOOZE AND TOBACCO WILL BE DOUBLED; SOFT DRINK FIENDS MUST PAY**

Washington, July 10—Preparations for framing the new war revenue bill went forward in the house ways and means committee today with attention centering upon the list of suggestions for new or higher taxes on luxuries and necessities submitted by the treasury department. Members of the committee indicated that the list would form the basis for consumption taxes in their draft of the bill.

Besides doubling present taxes on liquors and tobaccos, quadrupling soft drink levies and making general increases in other existing rates, the treasury suggestions include taxes of 50 per cent on retail prices of jewelry, twenty per cent on automobiles, bicycles, etc; and taxes on hotel bills and clothing where the cost exceeds a certain amount. In addition to all these taxes, which would be levied directly upon the consumer, the list proposes doubling the present motion picture admission tax and imposing a tax of five per cent on moving picture theatre rentals, with the present film tax eliminated.

A 10 per cent tax on "wire leases intended to apply to telegraphs, telephones and other wires whose use is leased" is another of the treasury proposals. The retail tax principle is new in the United States tax law although it has been levied in England, France and Germany. The treasury suggested that 10 per cent basis for this plan would be too low and that any one wanting the retail goods would pay as high as 20 per cent.

The treasury proposed a license tax of 10 a year on soda fountains. The suggested tax on domestic servants with exception of one female servant. Others would be taxed as follows: First servant, 25 per cent; second servant, 50 per cent; third, 75 per cent and more than three servants (not counting the one female servant) 100 per cent of wage paid in each case.

William Jennings Bryan seems to be obsessed with the idea that what the shipyard workers really need, is a beerless leader.

The war department announces that in shipping soldiers to Europe it is six months ahead of the plans. Whose plans? Not Teddy's certainly,

- \* Birmingham, Ala., July 10—\*
- \* Sterling Hicks, Jr., alleged to \*
- \* have deserted his command at \*
- \* Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., two \*
- \* months ago, was back in the \*
- \* hands of military officers" today. \*
- \* The young man was turned over \*
- \* to the authorities here by his fa- \*
- \* ther, who spent several nights \*
- \* in the woods before finding his \*
- \* son. \*
- \* "It nearly breaks my heart to \*
- \* have to arrest my own son," the \*
- \* father told the federal officers, \*
- \* "but I cannot harbor him as a \*
- \* deserter or even countenance \*
- \* his action." \*
- \* \* \* \* \*

## ELEGIA AMOR

(Love's Elegy)

Love brought me kisses—  
 Love brought me kisses to my bed;  
 I shall not know how great my bliss  
 is—  
 Till love is dead.

Love brought me splendor—  
 Love brought me garlands ere we  
 wed  
 And wrapt me in his mantle, tender—  
 Till love was dead.

Love brought me glory—  
 Love brought me chaplets for my  
 head.  
 I could not know how false love's  
 story—  
 Till love was dead.

Love broke my altar—  
 Love broke my altar where I said:  
 "Now thou are mine, I will not falter—  
 Till thou art dead."

Love stole my jewel—  
 Love stole my jewel ere he fled.  
 How could I know that love was cruel  
 —Till love was dead?

Love lies a bleeding—  
 Love lies beseeching where he led;  
 I pass the traitor by, unheeding—  
 For love is dead!

O, love is dying!  
 Love, dying, lies where hate was  
 bred.  
 I kiss in vain, love's soul is flying—  
 Forever dead.

—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

## HAS ENOUGH SHEEP

Denver, Colo., July 8.—President Wilson has all the sheep he can raise. He says so in a letter to W. H. Wheadon, secretary of Denver lodge No. 17, B. P. O. E., in acknowledging the lodge's request that a Shropshire ewe the lodge has purchased at a Red Cross auction be permitted to pasture on the White House lawn. The letter follows:

"My Dear Mr. Wheadon:—I read with genuine interest your letter of June 12 and admire very much the action of Denver lodge No. 17, in selling stock donated by cattlemen of the community for the benefit of the Red Cross, and I wish most unaffectedly I could comply with the desire of the lodge that the Shropshire ewe to which you refer could be pastured on the White House lawn, but frankly I do not see how I could comply in this case without complying in a number of others, and, as you will readily realize, the area of the lawn is limited and we put upon it at the outset as many sheep as we thought it could reasonably be expected to maintain.

"I hope you will express to the lodge my appreciation and regret.

"Sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

It has just about gotten so in this country that it takes a lot of talent to raise a baby.

## 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.

## TO PROVIDE FOR

## SOLDIERS' VOTES

Santa Fe, July 8.—Governor W. E. Lindsey in announcing that he has written the governors of other states for information as to what steps have been taken to arrange for the taking of the vote of men in army and navy service, today pointed out some of the difficulties which a special session would have to solve. First, it would necessitate the repeal and amendment of a number of existing statutes, such as permitting state conventions to be held only ten days before election; second, legislation to protect the ballot and throw safeguards around it; third, means of reaching the men in the front line trenches, in aviation camps, on the sea, in distant lands, in hospitals, at the rear, perhaps, in prisons, providing them with a legal ballot and making arrangements for proper certification, dispatch and receipt of ballots; fourth, to make impossible chaotic conditions in the state government if the results should be close, for it may take weeks and months to gather in all of the ballots. Governor Lindsey is going very thoroughly into the proposition and will be guided largely by the advice of the national government and the department of war.

Boston, July 8.—Viscount Ishii, Japanese ambassador, speaking today at a luncheon given by Mayor Andrew J. Peters, declared that the German emperor was responsible for the "Yellow Peril" in the United States and for an extensive American propaganda campaign in Japan, two years ago at Tokio, he said. He told the American ambassador he thought outside influences were at work to create unfriendly feeling between Japan and America but that he was not then in a position to state definitely the name of the persons he suspected. The ambassador insisted that Japan would fight with the allies until international justice and democracy had been established.

## 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 dozens of people since I first used it."—Adv.

Washington, July 8.—William R. McGill was nominated today by President Wilson as register of the land office at Fort Sumner, N. M.

## FEWER AT HEALTH

## RESORTS THIS YEAR

Increased expenses in traveling and 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.—Adv.

Our observation is that as a general thing a pessimist is a person who fears perspiration.

## KHAKI CLUB IS POPULAR

El Paso, Texas, July 9.—The Soldiers' Khaki club is proving to be the most popular place in El Paso for the soldiers at Fort Bliss and the army camps this summer. Almost every night there is a dance; a smoker or a boxing contest in progress at the downtown soldiers' headquarters. The club is controlled by the war camp community service commission and no charges are made for anything held at the club.

A big sign on the front of the building announces that hot and cold shower baths, stationary, magazines, ice water, pool and billiard tables are available for the soldiers and sailors without charge. An American army or navy uniform is the only membership card required for admission. Club women of the city act as sponsors for the dances and parties and the different military units are given the use of the reception room and dance floor for an evening each week.

These organizations decorate the dance hall with their flags and pennants, arrange for the music and appoint their own committees. The soldiers bring their own company and the club is conducted the same as the Country club or other social clubs in the city.

## PERSHING STREET NOW

New Orleans, July 9.—Because everything Teutonic is more than obnoxious in this city of French customs and traditions the board of city commissioners by ordinance has erased Berlin street from the map and substituted the name of Pershing street.

Now the Orleanian who returns to the city after an absence of several years is directed to Pershing street something like this:

"Sonny," he asks a newsboy, "can you tell me where Pershing street is?"

"Sure, Mike," is the grinning reply. "Where d'ye think Gen'l Pershing is headed for?"

"Why, Berlin, of course," the seeker of knowledge answers.

"Well, then, Mister, you go to Berlin and that's where you'll find Pershing."

## MUST NOT SELL SHIPS

Washington, July 8.—The administration bill forbidding during the war sale or charter of American vessels or the sale of ships under construction without the approval of the shipping board was passed today by the senate. It has passed the house and now goes to conference.

## PAYING FOR GREECE

Washington, July 8.—Payment of \$40,000 by the United States to Greece for injuries suffered by Greek citizens at Omaha, February 21, 1909 during race riots, is authorized by a bill passed today by the senate and sent to the house.

## 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 Liniment. Try it.—Adv.

Probably the reason soldiers are encouraged to launder their own clothes is because it induces them to cut out the surplus lingerie.

## BANDITS HAVE MADE CATTLE RAISING AN UNPROFITABLE INDUSTRY

Juarez, Mex., July 9.—Notwithstanding the high prices for meat products because of the excess demand over the supply, millions of acres of ideal cattle grazing land, and good water are lying idle in northern Mexico with scarcely a hoof print from Torreon to the border.

The land is covered with green from the copious spring rains in the mountain valleys and on many of the plains which run from the border to the interior. Instead, only the bleaching bones of cattle killed by revolutionists and bandits mark the graves of the cattle growers' hopes of a cattle paradise in Northern Mexico.

Ten years ago General Luis Terrazas alone counted his herds by thousands. A trip of 24 hours could be made by train without leaving his ranches. American cattlemen owned vast tracts of open range where they started growing and breeding thoroughbred cattle to replace the old long-horn scrub cows which once roamed the plains in a semi-wild condition. General Terrazas bought bulls of the best blood and bred white faces and polorangus by the thousands. Now his ranges are stripped bare, his ranch houses burned and he and his family are in exile across the border.

American cattle companies also suffered. The Corralitos Cattle company ran 30,000 head of cattle in western Chihuahua at one time. Now not a single head of cattle carries the Corralitos brand. The Hearst ranches, the Warren Bros. ranches and many others of the properties owned by Americans have been robbed until they no longer operate in Mexico.

The looting of cattle ranches started at the time of the Madero revolution when beef was a necessity to feed the rebel army. Then came the now famous confiscation decree of Francisco Villa's under which millions of dollars worth of cattle were seized, shipped across the border and sold to his credit. Since the revolution banditry has been general in the northern plains country and armed bands act as thieves for their confederates across the border.

## HEARD ENOUGH OF

## THE MONKEY CASE

Santa Fe, July 9.—The state supreme court has denied the motion of Attorney General Harry L. Patton for a rehearing in the case of the State vs. Cecil Adams, known as "the monkey case." Adams killed a monkey at Rodeo, Grant county, and was indicted for unlawfully discharging a firearm in a settlement. He was convicted and sentenced last fall. He appealed the case and the state supreme court reversed the lower court. It was from this judgment that the attorney general asked for a rehearing.

## WELCOME TO NEW ARCHBISHOP

Philadelphia, Pa., July 9.—The Catholic organizations of this city and vicinity have arranged to turn out en masse this evening in welcome to the Rt. Rev. Dennis J. Dougherty, upon his arrival here from Buffalo to become archbishop of the Philadelphia province in succession to the late archbishop of the Philadelphia province in succession to the late Archbishop Prendergast.

## PRESIDENT EXPRESSES AMERICA'S ATTITUDE TOWARD GERMAN PEACE PROPOSALS

Washington, July 5.—President Wilson yesterday answered all feelers for a compromise peace, with a new and unqualified consecration of America to the struggle for cleaning military autocracy from the earth.

At an Independence Day gathering on the gentle slopes of Mount Vernon, home and tomb of George Washington and surrounded by scenes which looked upon the creation of this nation, the president addressed a small gathering of officials and of diplomats of the allied nations.

But he spoke to the world and he spoke the logical sequel to his "force without stint or limit" declaration of several weeks ago.

Unreservedly, the president declared that there could not be thought of a peace which did not mean the destruction of military autocracy or its reduction to virtual impotence.

"A reign of law, based on the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind," was the way he summarized in a single sentence the objects of humanity in the world war.

Whether the president was addressing his remarks directly to the recent speech of German Foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann; or to the fore-shadows of a renewed German peace offensive, or whether he merely took the occasion of the celebration of American Independence to emphasize to the world the war aims of the nation can only be divined. He did not deal with the progress of the war or any particular phase of it, but he spoke eloquently of America's attitude toward Germany's so-called peace treaties in the east by grouping the people of Russia "for the moment unorganized and helpless" among the peoples of the world standing against the enemies of liberty.

"The past and the present are in deadly grapple and the peoples of the world are being done to death between them," said President Wilson. "There can be but one issue. The settlement must be final. There can be no compromise. No half-way decision would be tolerable. No half-way decision is conceivable. These are the ends for which the associated peoples of the world are fighting and which must be conceded them before there can be peace:

"1—The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly, and of its single choice, disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed; at the least its reduction to virtually impotence.

"2—The settlement of every question, whether of territory of sovereignty, or of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned, and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or peoples which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery.

"3—The consent of all nations to be governed in their conduct towards each other by the same principles of honor and of respect for the common law of civilized society that govern the individual citizens of all modern states in their relations with one another; to the end that all promises covenants may be sacredly observed, no private plots or conspiracies hatched, no selfish injuries wrought with impunity, and a mutual trust established upon the hands one foundation of a mutual respect for right.

"4—The establishment of an organiza-

nization of peace which shall make it certain that the combined power of free nations will check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit and by which every international readjustment that cannot be amicably agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned shall be sanctioned.

"These great objects can be put into a single sentence. What we seek is the reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind.

"These great ends cannot be achieved by debating and seeking to reconcile and accommodate what statesmen may wish, with their projects for balances of power and of national opportunity. They can be realized only by the determination of what the thinking peoples of the world desire, with their longing hope for justice and for social freedom and opportunity."

### THE ROOSEVELT RECORD (Chicago Tribune)

Theodore Roosevelt and his sons have been selected for demonstrations of mendacity and petty malice which takes the most contemptible form in reflections upon the personal courage and sincerity of the Colonel, who wanted to go to war, and upon his boys who did.

The colonel can stand it. He is accustomed to learning that all he did in the Spanish war was to hide in a Cellar in Oyster bay, but the real cry of indignation and contempt which he let out in defense of the conduct of his sons challenged by an ignorant partisan editor, ought to silence the detractors.

Theodore, Jr., major in the twenty-sixth Infantry, galled, partially blinded, lungs injured, cited for gallantry; Kermit, captain Machine Gun battery, given military cross for gallantry; Archie, captain of Infantry, wounded by shell, commended for gallantry by order of General Pershing; Quentin, second lieutenant in air service.

The Roosevelt record is such that the critic who questions its sincerity only defiles himself.

### 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.

### McNARY ON SECRET MISSION

El Paso, July 8.—James G. McNary chairman of the southwestern district for the Y. M. C. A. war work fund campaign, left here Saturday night for New York where he will sail for France. His mission is secret but is in connection with the Y. M. C. A. war work.

### 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 everywhere.—Adv.

Peoria, Ills., July 6.—Fifty six bodies, mostly those of women, had been taken by divers from the wreck of the excursion steamer Columbia up to 3 o'clock this afternoon. At that time it was estimated that nearly 100 more bodies remained in the wreckage. More than 75 survivors are in hospitals in Peoria and Pekin suffering from minor injuries.

Peoria, Ill., July 6.—At 11:15 o'clock this morning 51 bodies had been recovered by divers following the disaster of last night when approximately 150 persons were drowned or trampled to death at midnight by the wreck of the excursion steamer Columbia carrying more than 500 persons. The steamer struck an obstruction in the Illinois river and sank. The excursion party started from Pekin, 15 miles distant from here, early in the evening, spent several hours in dancing at an amusement park near the city and when the return trip to Pekin was about half completed the steamer ran into an obstruction on the Peoria shore during a fog, smashing a big hole in her bow. The man at the wheel signalled full speed astern and as soon as the vessel cleared off the log or rock she began to settle and within a few minutes sank, carrying many persons down.

Soon after the steamer struck a panic occurred among the passengers and many jumped into the water without securing life preservers. Those who could swim reached shore, which was only a few feet away. The second deck of the boat, where the dance hall is located, was crowded when the crash came and it was here that many were crushed to death in the panic.

Ray Jones, fireman on the steamer, estimated that between 150 and 200 persons were on the dance floor when the boat struck, and he believed many of these had perished. When the boat settled on the bottom the water reached the state rooms immediately below the pilot house on the listed side. The pilot, when he found his boat was sinking, sent distress signals and within a short time boats from various directions came to the rescue and began to pick up those struggling in the water, but on account of the darkness their efforts were badly hampered. With the break of day two divers went down into the sunken wreck of the Columbia to bring up bodies of the victims. Edith Lee of Pekin, daughter of Moses Lee, was the first to be extracted from the wreckage. An unidentified woman about 25 years of age came next and an unidentified girl—about 20 years old was then dragged out.

One woman who was among the 200 persons in the dance hall, which proved a death trap that scores of merrymakers said that after the first slight shock of the collision the orchestra faltered and many dancers paused. Some one then cried "On with the dance" and the music continued until suddenly the boat lurched over on its side and water began rushing through the windows. The wildest panic followed. Out of the first 24 bodies recovered one was that of a man, two were children and the majority were those of girls between 10 and 20 years old.

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.

## Cold Settled In His Back

"Foley Kidney Pills always give me prompt relief."—Ed Velton, Rogers, Nebr.

Ed Velton, of Rogers, Neb., writes: "I have used Foley Kidney Pills for backache, the result of catching cold which settled in my back. Foley Kidney Pills always give me prompt relief and I can cheerfully recommend them."

The reason Foley Kidney Pills act so satisfactorily is because they neutralize and dissolve the poisonous waste matter that remains in the blood because the kidneys do not do their work properly in filtering and casting out from the system uric acid and other poisons.

Relief usually follows in a few days and such symptoms as pain in the sides or back, stiff joints, sore muscles, rheumatism, too frequent action of the bladder at night, and other painful and annoying ailments disappear. Foley Kidney Pills contain no harmful ingredients. They are safe as well as quick acting.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

## NINETY-THREE LIVES MAY BE PRICE FOR CARELESSNESS OF CREW

Peoria, Ill., July 8.—Ninety-three persons went to their death on the steamer Columbia in the Illinois river Friday night. This estimate of the total dead was made by Coroner Clary after three more bodies had been taken from the hull of the sunken boat.

The recovery of the three bodies this morning brought the total recovered up to 79. Coroner Clary said that 14 were still missing.

That there was something wrong with the steamer several hours before she sank is the story told by William Tinney, of Pekin, who with his wife, was one of the survivors. Mr. Tinney said:

"My wife and I were on the boat with Mr. and Mrs. George Hines of Pekin. Hines is an old riverman and on the trip up from Pekin he noticed that the boat was drawing too much water, indicating in his opinion that she was slowly sinking. We did not think there was any immediate danger and prevailed upon him to remain on board until Peoria was reached. Hines went to the engine room and advised the engineer and he says the latter admitted it looked as though something was amiss. So far as I know no attempt was made to ascertain the cause. Hines and his wife got off the boat at Peoria and refused to make the return trip."

## 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.

## AUTO ACCIDENT

Ysleta, Texas, July 8.—Eldon P. Shuler, was killed and J. H. Heger was seriously injured near here late last night when the automobile in which they were driving struck a bridge over the irrigation canal and was wrecked. Shuler lived but a short time. Heger will probably recover. A number of fatal accidents have occurred at this bridge which is located at a sharp turn in the paved road. Three other men and one woman have been killed there.

### WILLIAM G. WOLFOLK NAMED AS CONTROLLER OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

Washington, July 10—Control of production and distribution of sulphur materials has been taken over by the war industries board with the approval of President Wilson. Increased demands from the government for sulphur for munitions and increasing burdens on transportation systems made the step necessary, says a statement today announced by the action.

William G. Wolfolk, chief of the section in charge of sulphur and pyrites, was named as controller.

### PROBABLY WILL BE SHOT

London, July 10—The court martial of Corporal Joseph Dowling, who was seized by the British authorities on the Irish coast after landing in a German collapsible boat, was concluded today. The verdict will be promulgated later. Corporal Dowling did not give any evidence in his own behalf or call any witnesses for his defense.

### NEW MEXICO BAND

Santa Fe, July 10.—The New Mexico band, which went from Albuquerque to Camp Kearney and thence was transferred to Camp Taylor, officially it is known as the 159th depot brigade band, but popularly it is referred to as the New Mexico band although only 13 of its 50 members are New Mexicans. In addition to the leader, Robert Bernard Haynes of Albuquerque, the New Mexico men still with the band are: Phillip Cato of San Juan pueblo; Guy Ashley West of Hagerman; Lorenzo Luis Silva, of Tijeras canon road, Albuquerque; Roy Burns of Seama, near Laguna, Valencia county; Harry Palmer Campsten of Hagerman; R. Emmett Cowden of Artesia; Arthur Hume Nutt, of Carlsbad; Robert Webb Campsten of Hagerman; Jose Candelario Sanchez, of Kelly; Frederick Edward Powell of Deming; Vergil Raymond Parks of Hagerman; Kee Toledo of Cabezon, Sandoval county.

### JUDGE RESIGNS OFFICE

Santa Fe, July 10.—Informed that his brother John Crosby had been killed by lightning at the Mormon settlement of Ramah in McKinley county near Zuni, Judge G. H. Crosby of St. John's, superior judge for Apache county, adjourned a special criminal term of the superior court being held at Phoenix and caught the next train for Gallup. Judge Crosby has resigned as superior judge to practice law at Mesa.

### STATE BANKS ENCOURAGED

Santa Fe, July 10.—Bank Examiner George H. Van Stone today mailed to all state banks and all bank directors, the following circular letter offering his assistance in every possible way to meet emergencies arising under present extraordinary conditions: "The war has put us up against some very trying and, to us, new conditions. Many of your bank boys have joined the colors and you are shorthanded or breaking in new help. The railway postoffice and local postoffices are subject to the same loss of experienced men. None of us would have the boys stay at home much as it tugs our heart strings to see them go. The boys are going 'over there' to win this war and we at home must back them to win this war and we at home must back them to the limit. Liberty loan drives, Red Cross drives, Y. M. C. A. drives—these and like efforts all back the boys. They also make lots

of work for us to do and we do it willingly. There is no more 'business as usual.' Our business now is fighting. All these things call for extra effort and mutual assistance. Please know that this office is ready to assist you in any way at any time; that it knows that you are doing your very best and will keep on doing it, and that it will meet ou more than half way to the end that we may all pass safely through this time of stress and strain and come out winners to reap the full fruits of our victory."

Washington, July 10—Ambassador Francis at Vologda, in a message dated July 7, bringing the first word from him by the state department since June 27, has confirmed the report of the assassination of Count von Mirbach, the German ambassador at Moscow. The assassination occurred at 3 p. m. July 6 and latest reports reaching the ambassador said fighting was progressing in the streets of Moscow. Wireless messages to the soviet government told of the capture of several prominent Bolsheviki officials by revolutionists and of the arrest of revolutionary leaders by bolsheviki forces.

### WORKING ON HIGHWAYS

Santa Fe, July 10.—The state highway department reported today that it now has 336 men at work on state roads besides 127 two horse, 25 four horse teams and nine motor trucks. This is in addition to road work being done by counties and municipalities.

### NOT TIME ENOUGH

Santa Fe, July 10.—Attorney General Harry L. Patton and Secretary of State Antonio Lucero in interviews today pointed out that the proposal to amend the constitution in time to do away with the fall election this year and at the same time pass a law making it possible for soldiers to vote wherever stationed is illogical and fruitless.

Sioux Falls, S. D., July 10.—An interpretation of the work or fight order, announced today by the state council of defense, will, in effect, make it practically impossible to operate pool halls in South Dakota. The order makes it prohibitive for an able-bodied man to operate a pool hall, whether an employe or the proprietor. The order, effective at once requires the registration of all males between the ages of 16 and 21 and 31 and 65, who are engaged in a non-essential occupation. Among the classes considered non-essential are sale clerks who can be replaced by female help, "soft" drink venders and their employes except when operated in connection with some other regularly established business; capitalists, passenger elevator operators and real estate brokers who have no regularly established business.

### TUBERCULAR SOLDIERS ARE BEING CARED FOR

Santa Fe, July 10.—The efforts of Governor W. E. Lindsey to have the authorities care for about 200 New Mexicans, who contracted tuberculosis while in the service but not actually enlisted, being "discharged from the draft," are bearing fruit, for the miners' hospital at Raton offers to take care of some 70 of them in 23 rooms, each of the rooms being large enough for three beds. Albuquerque offered to take care of one man and Silver City hospital authorities offered to take 20 of them provided the state would pay \$30 a month for each. The Raton offer has been accepted to relieve what Governor Lind-

sey calls "an improper and unfortunate situation," as Uncle Sam cannot under existing law provide for the men since the men are not discharged from the army and yet had contracted pulmonary disease after they had entered the army. It is also a serious commentary on the necessity of a state health department, for many of the men are New Mexico-born. Years ago it was maintained that tuberculosis could not originate in New Mexico but disregard of sanitation and lack of health supervision have changed all this. The 200 men reported are dependent and unable to provide for themselves. It had been suggested that in addition to Fort Stanton and Fort Bayard, the government fit up Fort Wingate for a tuberculosis sanitarium. At Fort Stanton, although it is a marine service hospital, 40 soldiers have just been quartered and it is planned to increase the capacity to 100 patients, just as in the army hospital at Fort Bayard.

Washington, July 10.—A dispatch received at the state department from the American legation at Teheran, Persia, states that on account of riots arising from the food shortage and other disturbances the city has been placed under martial law. Nothing has been heard there from the American consul which left Tabriz many weeks ago.

Washington, July 10.—The house ways and means committee at an executive session today removed from the treasury department a list of suggestions for taxation of luxuries and decided to begin sessions for the framing of the \$3,900,000,000 revenue bill next Monday.

The list was not made public but was said to range all the way from pleasure automobiles to jewelry and high priced clothing. There will be a tentative bill in shape for consideration when the committee meets Monday.

### NEW ARCHBISHOP ENTHRONED

Philadelphia, Pa., July 10.—With all the splendor and solemnity of the Roman Catholic ritual, the Most Rev. Dennis J. Daugherty, late bishop of Buffalo, was today formally installed as metropolitan of Philadelphia. The new archbishop succeeds to the place made vacant by the death of Archbishop Prendergast several months ago.

### CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS

Memphis, Tenn., July 10.—All the railway trains arriving here today brought delegations to the All-South Christian Endeavor convention, which is to be formally opened in this city tomorrow for a session of several days.

### PUTNAM NOW LEADS

Paris, July 10.—Lieutenant David F. Putnam of Brookline, Mass., has formally become the leading American ace in succession to Lieutenant Frank Bayliss, who has been missing since June 17. In June Putnam brought down seven German machines, equalizing monthly records made by the late Captain Guneymer.

### INSURANCE AGENTS

#### NON-ESSENTIAL

Huron, S. D., July 10.—All able-bodied men engaged in selling insurance are placed in the class of non-essential industries by the South Dakota council of defense in a supplemental order to its "work or fight" regulation, issued yesterday.

### BALL PLAYERS MUST FIGHT

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 10.—Members of the Salt Lake baseball club of the Pacific coast league who are subject to draft, will appear before local draft board number four tomorrow to show cause why they should not be placed in class 1-A of the selective draft. This announcement was made by W. R. Wallace, chairman of the board. Notice was served on Manager McCredie of the Salt Lake club last Monday to have the affected players appear.

### RUSSIA TO HAVE BIG ARMY

Paris, July 10.—Speaking at the opening today of the general congress of Russian soviets, Leon Trotzky, the Bolsheviki minister of war, said, according to a dispatch received here from Basel this morning:

"Russia is on the eve of a general military service conscription." Trotzky also emphasized the necessity of Russia having a powerful army.

### SNOW IN BOULDER

Boulder, Colo., July 10.—Snow fell here for a quarter of an hour this morning, following a cold rain last night. This is the latest that a snow fall has ever been recorded in the town of Boulder.

### TO ENTERTAIN EDITORS

El Paso, July 10.—The Mexican editors who are making a tour of the United States as the guests of the United States government, will be met at the union station here tomorrow by leading citizens of El Paso and Juarez and an effort will be made to have them stop here for a few hours on their way to Laredo, Texas, where they will cross to Mexico.

### 84 LOST IN COLUMBIA WRECK

Peoria, Ill., July 10.—An official check completed this morning shows that 87 persons perished in the steamer Columbia disaster. So far 84 bodies have been recovered and identified. All of the 84 bodies recovered except one, show bruises, indicating, officials say, that all were struck by pieces of flying wreckage.

### EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO ESTABLISH ORGANIZATION THAT WILL STAND

London, July 10.—A new provisional government for Siberia, which has the unanimous support of the population and which will continue to fight the central powers, has been established at Vladivostok. According to a Times dispatch to Tokio quoting the Vladivostok correspondent of Asahi. The new government intends to summon a constituent assembly and to restore law and order throughout the country.

The program of the new government includes the liberation of Siberia from the Bolsheviki and the avoidance, if possible of foreign intervention.

Las Cruces, N. M., July 10.—Las Cruces will go dry August 1, it was said here today when a statement by the town authorities was made public that all liquor licenses which had not expired would be refunded on a basis of the time yet remaining for them to run. The prohibition measure was ordered because of the presence of more than 20 soldiers at the A. and M. college at Mesilla Park, near here. The soldiers are being given intensive training in mechanical work to fit them for service with various army mechanical units in France.

## WAR HAS ADDED NEW ACTIVITY TO THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Washington, D. C., July 10.—At this time of year it is usual for the capital to begin, at least, to take on the air of a deserted city, with closed mansions and quiet streets, but here it is well along in July and Washington has the same aspect it bore a month or two ago, except for the difference in nature between winter and summer.

The war has made Washington an all-the-year-round capital. Nowadays it is busier during the hot summer months than it was wont to be in mid-winter. Moreover, it is considered very improbable whether Washington will ever again be the same quiet and peaceful town that it used to be in the days when there was no war to keep officialdom on the job during the hot months of summer.

The war has made a new city of the national capital. Tens of thousands of men and women have been added to its population during the past 12 months. The great majority of these newcomers are expected to remain as permanent residents. With the end of the war the forces in the various departments will be reduced, but by force of circumstances and the new positions which the United States will occupy among the nations it is considered a certainty that the volume of national business will be larger than it was before the war. This means that a considerable percentage of the extra help taken on during the past year will be continued permanently on Uncle Sam's payroll.

The great influx of new residents has resulted in a big business boom for Washington. All lines of trade have been benefitted. To supply the wants of the added population new stores and shops of all kinds have been opened. The number of hotels and lodging houses has increased many fold. Restaurants and lunch rooms have sprung up in every quarter of the city. Motion picture theatres and other places of popular entertainment have been established to meet the demand.

For the first time since its founding more than a century ago Washington today has the ear-marks of a business city, in striking contrast to the quiet that prevailed during the dull-hot months of summer a few years back, when long vacations were the rule for everyone in official life.

Virtually everyone is remaining on the job this summer. The White House is tremendously busy. Business at both ends of the capital is being speeded along on high. The same is true of the state department, the war and navy departments, and practically every other wheel in the great governmental machine. The president is to be found at his desk at nearly all hours of the day and not infrequently he works far into the night. The cabinet officials remain in town except when official business takes them elsewhere.

The grind of the legislative mill has become almost a continuous performance since the commencement of the war. And there is no vacation in sight for the weary law-makers. A recess of two or three weeks during the latter part of July or early August is all that the senators and representatives can hope for. And this will afford them little rest, for the most of them

will have to hurry home to look after their fences in anticipation of the coming election.

If official business permits, the President hopes to be able to take a short vacation later in the summer, probably in New England. But no definite plans along this line have been made. From the present outlook it appears to be an even chance that Mr. Wilson will have to confine his recreation periods to week-end yachting trips along the coast or an occasional visit of a few days to one of the nearby resorts. The same plan is likely to be followed by other prominent officials of the government and the members of the diplomatic corps. Those who have gone away for the summer have gone but a short distance afield, with headquarters still maintained here. A stroll through the residential section reveals the fact that comparatively few of the houses have been boarded up for the summer. The hotels are filled to capacity and the various clubs, particularly those frequented by the official set, continue to hum with activities.

## LADY MACKWORTH IS DIRECTOR IN TWENTY-SEVEN CORPORATIONS

London, July 11.—Is woman capable of directing "big business?" Well, by way of answer, England has a woman, and a young woman at that, who is the active manager of a concern employing upwards of 50,000 men and a director in some 30 or more other huge enterprises, industrial and financial.

This remarkable woman, whose right to the title of the world's greatest business woman is not to be disputed, is Lady Mackworth, the only child of Baron Rhondda, the "Welsh" coal king, and British food controller, who has just passed away. During the lifetime of her father Lady Mackworth was his business partner. With his death she has come into complete control of the great corporations of which he was the head. That she none doubts who knows her.

Lady Mackworth first came into prominence as a business woman during the early part of the war. At that time her father was sent to the United States and Canada to buy munitions of war for Great Britain. Previous to that time Lady Mackworth had been known to the public chiefly as a rabid suffragist, advocating the breaking of windows and getting herself arrested for setting fire to a public letter box, preferring to go to prison rather than pay the fine.

With her entry into the business world Lady Mackworth found a new vent for her activities. Although still a firm believer in the rights of women to the ballot she no longer took active part in the "militant campaign." When her father embarked for America she took charge of his great financial interests. At Cambrian buildings in Cardiff, the offices of the Cambrian Coal combine, which practically controls the whole Welsh coal field, the daughter occupied her father's office, received and answered all letters addressed to him and helped to make the momentous decisions in relation to the miners which at that time were seriously affecting Great Britain's war plans.

All of the demands of the striking Welsh miners came to Lady Mackworth for consideration, and Mr. Lloyd George, in attempting concilia-

tion, without Lady Mackworth's co-operation.

The success with which she disposed of the big problems that came before her during those few momentous months stamped Lady Mackworth as Britain's most capable business woman. After her father's return to England she was given even greater business responsibilities. In the course of a short time she found herself a director of no fewer than 27 big corporations having to do with the mining, industrial, transportation and financial interests of the kingdom. The government recognized her administrative abilities by appointing her chief controller of women's recruiting at the national service ministry, the chief clearing-house for women's war time work.

With her father Lady Mackworth embarked from the United States on the last voyage of the ill-fated Lusitania, having a thrilling experience in the rescue. Her rescuer was a Mr. Thomas Dooley of Liverpool, whom Lord Rhondda rewarded with a magnificent gold watch, on which was inscribed "Remember the Lusitania."

## BAGPIPES OF SOME USE

Washington, July 11.—The war has introduced new maladies. But it has also introduced new cures. There have been recorded during the conflict many cases of deafness and speechlessness being cured by accidental means, such as a sudden noise or an unexpected visitor, or a startling question, and in one case at least a midnight fall out of bed. Falling down stairs has also been known to cure a man of shellshock.

If a doctor were to prescribe smoking with the lighted end of the cigarette in the mouth, the patient would probably consider him a lunatic. This operation, nevertheless, was completely successful in curing one case of shell shock, and in giving the sufferer back his speech.

Soldiers have been more strangely cured from shell-shock than from any other malady. Music has cured numerous victims, and temporary dumbness have been cured by over-excitement in a game of cards. The shock of being photographed by flashlight and the agony of having a tooth pulled out cured two men who believed they had forfeited their speech forever.

But one of the strangest cases of the kind on record belongs to a former war, where a soldier lay for 15 months under the influence of cataplexy. Finally, in despair, the doctors ordered the bagpipes to be played near the patient's bed. That did the trick.

## TO ROUND UP IDLERS

Boston, July 11.—The police of Massachusetts towns and cities are preparing for a vigorous enforcement of the state anti-loafing law which is to come into effect tomorrow. While the law is strictly a wartime measure, the police see in it a method for "cleaning up" many sections of towns and cities of persons who, while not detected in any particular offence, are considered by the police to be hardly desirable citizens. Coming under this category are gamblers, hangers-on in public places, gangsters, suspicious persons seen constantly in public, "lounge lizards," in cafes and cabarets, and "seat warmers" in hotels.

Estimates of the number of such persons in Massachusetts vary among different authorities. The number has been set as low as 1500 and as high as 15,000. With a vigorous enforcement of the law, it is probable that the number will be found surprisingly large. All persons picked

up in the dragnet will be assisted in finding honest work through the state employment bureaus. Those who decline to engage in real work and are found guilty under the statute will be imprisoned.

## ITALY'S COMMANDER

Rome, July 11.—General Armando Diaz, whose victorious drive against the Teuton hosts on the northern front has been one of the most brilliant achievements of the entire war, was comparatively unknown outside of military circles until his appointment six months ago as the successor of General Cadorna as commander in chief of the Italian armies in the field. General Diaz is a Neapolitan by birth and 56 years of age. His ancestors fought in the Napoleonic wars. He greatly enhanced his reputation during the Libyan war, the plan of campaign of which was largely his own devising.

## ABOUT SHERIFFS

(Mile Stories)

A sheriff is a man who makes a payment on his house every Monday morning if the roads were good and Sunday was a nice day.

Once upon a time it was the business of the sheriff to discourage violation of the law, and he was reported to look with pity upon the frailties of human nature. A character of such unimaginable iniquity as the motorist was then unknown, and a sheriff's activities were confined to the apprehension of murderers, highwaymen, counterfeiters, embezzlers and other petty offenders that annoyed the community.

When the automobile was invented the sheriff's interest in life returned. Speed limits were posted in inconspicuous places, on trees and in the sheriff's mind, and a new item was added to the after cost of the automobile. It was about this time that the sheriff's wife bought an expensive gown for the annual ball; and practical mothers no longer required that their children become presidents.

Upon approaching a town, a law-abiding motorist will observe the following program:

At a distance of five miles the car shall be brought to a stop and tinted to harmonize with the surrounding landscape.

Envoys in oriental livery shall precede the car; they shall bestow precious stones and costly silks and shall announce the motorist's overwhelming eagerness to read some poems by the sheriff's eldest daughter.

The car shall be backed slowly into town, and a white banner bearing the words, "Please Pardon This Intrusion," shall be run up from the radiator cap.

If these precautions are taken the motorist may feel reasonably safe from arrest.

## Over Four Billion

Washington—Final compilations of third Liberty loan subscriptions announced by the treasury show a total of \$4,176,516,850.

## LADY COLONEL VISITS WILSON

Washington, July 10.—Madame Marie Botchkarova, colonel in the Russian army and former commander of the famous woman battalion of death, discussed Russian questions with President Wilson today the conference was carried on through an interpreter.

**FORTY MILLION BUSHELS LESS THAN ESTIMATE NOW FIGURES GIVEN OUT**

Washington, July 9.—A reduction of 40,000,000 bushels in the prospective wheat harvest was shown today in the department of agriculture's July forecast, which is 891,000,000 bushels, compared with 931,000,000 bushels forecast in June. Deterioration during June reduced the prospective winter wheat crop by 30,000,000 bushels and the spring wheat crop by 10,000,000 bushels.

The corn harvest promises to be the largest on record with a total of 3,160,000,000 bushels as forecast for the first time this season by the government. The acreage is almost five per cent smaller than planted last year, the total being 113,835,000 acres.

Acreage planted to various crops and announced for the first time are:  
 Corn, 113,835,000.  
 White potatoes, 3,113,000.  
 Sweet potatoes, 959,000.  
 Tobacco, 1,452,000.  
 Flax, 1,967,000.  
 Rice, 1,120,300.

Condition on July 1 of the various crops was announced as follows:

Winter wheat, 79.5 per cent of normal.  
 Spring wheat, 86.1.  
 All wheat, 81.9.  
 Corn, 87.1.  
 Oats, 85.5.  
 Barley, 84.7.  
 Rye, 80.8.  
 White potatoes, 87.6.  
 Sweet potatoes, 86.4.  
 Tobacco, 83.1.  
 Flax, 79.8.  
 Rice, 91.1.  
 Hay, 82.9.  
 Apples, 53.7.  
 Peaches, 46.5.

**HALF INHABITANTS OF ISLAND ARE HOMELESS; FED FROM MILITARY STORES**

Washington, July 9.—The Island of Guam was devastated by a typhoon on July 6th, Captain Roy Smith, governor of the island and commandant of the naval station, reported today to the navy department. He said half the inhabitants are destitute, crops have been destroyed and much material damage done. Steps have been taken to feed the destitute.

The navy department issued this statement:

"The navy department has received a dispatch from Captain Roy C. Smith, governor of Guam, stating that Guam was swept by a typhoon on July 6. Personal injury and loss of life so far reported are small but public property ashore and afloat was materially damaged.

"Half the inhabitants are destitute and homeless, crops destroyed and food scarce." Governor Smith states, "I am feeding destitute natives as necessary from naval supplies and commandeered food stocks, making repairs as soon as possible."

Boston, July 9.—High shoes of various shades will continue in vogue for women and misses the coming winter but next spring will see marked changes in shapes and colors as a result of the war. This was pointed out at the annual shoe and leather style show in session here. Under the rules issued by the war industries board, the spring styles of 1919 will

be in two shades of brown, in black and white. No shoe will be more than eight inches in height. Heels will be low and the curves of present styles will be missing.

Denver, Colo., July 9.—About 90 shoe dealers from five states, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Arizona and Wyoming, met in Denver today to organize a division of the National Shoe Retailers association. The object of the organization will be to secure greater trade benefits for the dealers.

Some of the dealers attending the meeting asserted today that a closer organization should result in a drop of several units in the price of recent modes of shoes.

Santa Fe, N. M., July 9.—Governor Lindsey has intervened to look after the 200 tubercular soldiers of New Mexico "discharged from the draft" but not discharged from the army and this occupying a status where no relief has been available.

Arrangements have been made to place 70 of these men in the miners' hospital at Raton, N. M. An effort will be made to arrange with the government for permission to place the rest at Fort Wingate military post. The governor believes most of these men contracted tuberculosis after entering the military service.

**STRONGHOLD RAIDED BY TROOPS WHO SEEK MEN WHO ARE AVOIDING DRAFT**

Little Rock, Ark., July 9.—Arrest today of five women alleged harborers of draft resisters in Cleburna county was expected to precipitate a battle between the resisters and possemen, including state guardsmen and selectives sent out from Heber Springs.

The women are in a house ten miles from the nearest towns and in hills called the "Infamous Alps" a name attached because of lawlessness which is said to have reigned in the vicinity for years. Six suspects are being held under heavy guard at Heber Springs. Governor C. H. Brown today at noon ordered Colonel Leonard Ellis and two other officers of the Fourth Arkansas National guard to Heber Springs to investigate the situation.

**NOTED HUNTER DEAD**

Victoria, B. C., July 9.—Sir Clive Phillips-Wooley, author, big game hunter and personal friend of Theodore Roosevelt died suddenly at his home at Somenos, near Victoria, last night. He was 65 years of age. Sir Clive was a captain in the British navy and was knighted for his contribution to Canadian literature.

Santa Fe, July 9.—United States Senator Fall expects to reach New Mexico shortly according to letters received here and after visiting his ranch at Three Rivers will come to Albuquerque and Santa Fe to consult with party leaders. Secretary of State Antonio Lucero affirmed today previous reports that he is a tentative candidate for congress provided Congressman W. B. Walton is given the democratic nomination for United States senator.

Anacleto Amerillo and Cleofus Gonzales, both of the city were granted a marriage licence this morning.

**NEW YORK MAIL MAY HAVE BEEN UNDER HUN INFLUENCE**

New York, July 9.—With Dr. Edward A. Rumely, publisher of the New York Evening Mail under arrest charged with having financed the newspaper with German money, the question as to the future ownership and management of the newspaper was in abeyance today. It will be decided in Washington at a conference tomorrow or Thursday between H. L. Stoddard, chief bondholder of the property, Paul A. Block, who is said to own \$50,000 worth of the stock and A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian.

Francis P. Garvan, investigator for the alien property custodian announced that Messrs. Stoddard and Block would go to Washington to confer with Mr. Palmer and that "for the time being" these two would conduct the paper. All German equity in the property would be seized according to law, he said, and meantime there was no reason why advertisers and subscribers should not continue to do business with the paper.

Up until 1 p. m. today the early edition of the Evening Mail had not appeared. It was explained that it had been delayed pending the preparation of a statement in the case.

While waiting for his bail to be furnished Dr. Rumely made a statement in which he asserted that the Mail's editorial policy, controlled wholly by himself has been squarely behind the government and that his return made to the enemy property custodian would be found to be truthful in every respect. Dr. Rumely declined to discuss his associations with former Ambassador von Bernstorff and Dr. Heinrich Albert, through whom the Mail is alleged to have been financed, but added he might say something definite in this connection soon.

Regarding the Mail's war policies he said: "They have been under my absolute and sole control. The paper, the editorial page in particular, has been exposition of my attitude on public questions until influenced by any consideration other than my own judgment of what was the right thing to do from the standpoint of America's interest.

"My return to the alien property custodian regarding the notes which I personally had outstanding will, I am convinced, when all the facts are available, be found truthful in every respect."

Through the patriotism and generosity of the stockmen of Utah, Wyoming, New Mexico and Colorado and the co-operation of the National Western Stock Show association, the Red Cross will benefit to the extent of many thousands of dollars under a unique calf-growing plan, the details of which have just been perfected.

The plan is to have in each county a Red Cross herd of calves, each bearing the brand of the organization for the benefit of which they are to be donated by stock-growers. Every chapter in the four states comprising the mountain division must assist in the enterprise, which will culminate next January in a grand competitive exhibit during the stock show association's annual display in Denver. At that time the calves will be judged and sold, the entire proceeds to go to

the chapter from whose jurisdiction the calves come.

**Prizes Offered**

At the stock show the A. R. C. calves will be entered in competition. First the calves from each county will be judged and trophy premiums awarded. Thereafter the sweepstakes prize, between the prize winners of the respective counties, will be competed for. There will be five prizes for the county contributing the largest number of heifer calves.

The county contributing the best individual heifer calf—only one entry to a county—will receive a prize. As far as possible the sale will be in carload lots, twenty head to constitute a carload. Where calves shown in the individual competition are pure-breds they will be disposed of at individual sale.

Contributions of calves would be on the basis of one head for each 500 head of cattle owned in the county, according to the number of cattle assessed for taxes in 1917. The stock show association will furnish these figures, which should be the minimum basis of contribution from each county.

Judging of the A. R. C. calves will be based upon the best results obtained by the donors through Hooverized or war time feeding methods. The fat animal will not receive any undue consideration.

**SOLDIERS WANT PLAYING CARDS**

The training of soldiers to fit them for fighting takes more than one form. Recreation and play is an integral part of their training, as well as trench digging, marching and various other physical action.

The Sammites like to play cards between times. But, according to Merritt W. Gano, division director of military relief, there is a shortage of playing cards. His department has received numerous calls for cards for soldiers. So far the demand has not been met. Therefore Director Gano requests Chapters throughout the division to assist him. Numerous clubs in the larger places are already giving these cards.

Chapters should make it known throughout their jurisdiction that the Red Cross will accept cards, new and used, for the soldiers. All donations should be sent to the division warehouse, 1614 Fifteenth street, Denver, Colo.

**WORLD RECORD BROKEN**

Belfast, Ireland, July 9.—Workmen, Clark and Company, local ship builders, have achieved a world's record in completing an 8,000-ton standard ship in 15 days after she was launched. The vessel was launched at 9 o'clock in the morning. By 8 o'clock the same evening all her engines and boilers were in position.

Vienna, July 9 (via London)—The Entente pressure against the Austrian lines in Albania is being continued by forces advancing across the river Voyusa, according to today's war office announcement. A gain of ground by the French along the upper Devoli is reported. Fighting also is taking place in the interior southwest of Berat.

Franz Rintelin, German spy, kinsman of the kaiser and other undesirable things, complains to the warden of the Tombs that he is being "confined with a lot of criminals." Which is pretty tough—on the criminals.

### VIOLATIONS OF FOOD ADMINISTRATION HOOVER'S ORDERS SUSPENDS BIG BUSINESS

Denver, Colo., July 5.—The Herzstein Seed company, which is engaged in business at Greeley, Colo., and Estancia, and Clayton, N. M., was ordered closed for an indefinite period today by Herbert C. Hoover United States food administrator. The order was sent by Mr. Hoover to the federal food administrations of Colorado and New Mexico and is effective July 9. The company is said to do a business of half a million dollars yearly.

The order of closing is based on several charges, including the following: Failure to make monthly reports as required; buying pinto beans from the farmers on an arbitrary basis, failure to report all re-cleaned beans at Clayton; unfair practice in grading beans; carload lots sold without attaining the government standard; evasion of government control over the pinto bean situation.

### NEW ARMY WILL SOON BE GARBED IN UNIFORMS AND WILL BE PROPERLY ARMED

The official home guard was organized last night at the armory. Adjutant General Baca was present and administered the oath which placed the men officially under command of the military branch of the government.

Colonel A. A. Sena is first in command but the company will be directly in charge of E. J. McWenig, who was chosen captain, Charles A. Spiess was elected first lieutenant and H. C. de Baca second lieutenant.

Those who were mustered into the service are as follows:

E. J. McWenig, Charles A. Spiess, Richard Devine, John W. Harris, Juan Silva, Jesus M. Martinez, Fidel Ortiz, Dr. F. H. Roberts, Pete Basleer, Pete Ciddio, Fred Nolette, Frank Wesner, H. C. de Baca, Adelaido Gonzales, Manuel Lucero, Charles Greenclay, Charles Trumbull, M. M. Padgett, W. B. Curtis, Ike Bacharach, C. V. McCoy, W. T. Reed and Eugenio Sena.

The new organization will meet again next Monday night, when they will receive some instructions in drilling, and will have their guns and ammunition issued to them. Their uniforms and other equipment will be here as soon as General Baca can arrange for them.

This is the first of eight companies to be organized in the state, and is known as Company A. It is the desire of General Baca to recruit this organization to 65 men. It will be composed of men above draft age, and it cannot be called for duty outside the state.

### MARRIED GERMAN;

#### BECAME AN ALIEN

Salt Lake City, July 9.—An American woman married a citizen of Germany, who obtained a divorce subsequent to April 6, 1917, when the United States declaration of a state of war with the kaiser's government was made, must register as an enemy alien, according to a decision of the local registration board. The decision was rendered recently during the registration of enemy alien women.

The couple quarreled after the United States entered the war on the side of the entente allies and di-

voice proceedings were instituted. The divorce was granted July 2, 1917, and the board ruled that the woman was a subject of Germany on April 6, 1917, and insisted upon her registration as an enemy alien.

### HOLT WITHDRAWS

Santa Fe, July 8.—State Senator H. B. Holt issued a definite statement today that he will not be a candidate for United States senator, as United States Senator Albert B. Fall has announced his willingness to be the candidate again on the republican ticket. Holt had been considered the most likely candidate from the southern part of the state in case Senator Fall had adhered to his earlier intention not to run.

### TAX ASSESSMENTS INCREASED

Santa Fe, July 9.—San Juan and Quay are the only two counties out of the 28, who have their assessment rolls in for the meeting of the state tax commission on Monday and it is feared that it will be September before all the rolls are in. Reports indicate substantial increases in assessment in practically every county and the total increase will be not far from \$10,000,000.

### NURSE FOR EACH COUNTY

Santa Fe, July 9.—Mrs. Max Nordhaus of Albuquerque, this afternoon at a meeting of the Santa Fe county woman's committee of the council of defense, explained very lucidly the plans for the child welfare movement in New Mexico, the intention being to have a nurse in each county. She will again speak tomorrow evening at the new museum at a community meeting at which Mrs. Isaac Barth will speak on "Victory Gardens," and Mrs. George W. Prichard, state chairman of the woman's committee will preside. There will be reports on the mothers and daughters' congress at Albuquerque and discussion of war work. Mrs. A. J. Fischer at the county meeting at the museum this afternoon reported on the success of the public market in the Plaza and Mrs. Barth will remain over to attend the market. Mrs. Ormsbee reported that 12 men had returned from army camps on account of illness and that there was serious illness in two families of men in service. Mrs. I. H. Rapp presided at the meeting.

Fort Bliss, Tex., July 9.—Provost guards who are sent to the city each day to act as military police now are issued regulation service rifles by the provost marshal. These rifles are not carried by the men but are kept at their downtown headquarters for emergency use.

Washington, July 9.—The food administration was called upon by the senate today for information regarding control of milk condensaries including prices, paid and received and profits. A resolution by Senator Jones of Washington adopted by the senate, requests an execution of no action toward control has been taken by the administration and asks what action has been taken by condensaries, "with knowledge or approval of the administration to control profits during the war."

Another good thing about not keeping a cook is that when the family makes ice cream the family eats it.

### Estray Advertisement

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

### WILL GO TO FRANCE SOON

Santa Fe, July 9.—Second Lieutenant John R. McFie, son of Judge John R. McFie, has been attached to the 158th infantry, which it is thought will leave soon for France. He had been assigned to the military police in whose ranks he had been a private and assisted Major Norman L. King in San Diego. He is secretary of the New Mexico Bar association and is one of Santa Fe's most popular young men. He is also a regent of the University of New Mexico of which he is a graduate.

Captain J. D. Allwood has been promoted to major and has been assigned the command of the 143rd (New Mexico) machine gun battalion, which, it is reported, will also leave shortly for overseas duty.

Lieutenant Ralph Warren of Carlsbad who is reported seriously wounded in France, is a son of E. A. Warren and went with the field artillery as second lieutenant.

Sometimes we think a lady looks better when she is knitting hosiery for the soldiers than when exhibiting her own.

### 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 W. H. Chrisman, Aztec, N. M.:

One four year old bay horse, about 760 lbs., 14 hands high. Unbroken.

Branded  
Left shoulder

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before July 31, 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. 318-B-7-11-B  
1st. pub. July 6, last pub. July 22, 1918

### Estray Advertisement

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

One light red Durham cow, weight 600 lbs., age 9 years.

Branded  
Left ribs

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. 316-B-7-5-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 T. C. Gonzales, Guadalupe, N. M.:

One four year old bay horse, 13 hands high, weight about 600 lbs., good grade. Two hind feet white. Unbranded.

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before July 31, 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. 317-B-7-12-B  
1st. pub. July 6, last pub. July 22, 1918

Copenhagen, July 9.—Emperor William has consented to the resignation of Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German foreign secretary, the Wolff news bureau of Berlin says it is reliably reported.

### REPORT SHOWS LARGE NUMBER OF SALES MADE BY BUSINESS MEN

Gilbert E. Rosenwald, state retail merchant of the national war savings committee, has given out the following list of stamp sales by the retail merchants as reported by Jake Stern, chairman for Las Vegas, and J. H. Stearns, chairman for E. Las Vegas.

This list is made up only of the merchants who have reported sales for the month of June:

Bacharach Brothers	\$ 190.00
M. Danziger and Co.	105.00
Ike Davis	59.00
Hoffman and Graubarth	90.00
C. V. Hedgecock	300.00
Ludwig Wm. Hfeld	314.00
Las Vegas Lumber Co.	23.84
Obaldo Maloof	20.80
J. C. Penny and Co.	40.00
Red Cross Drug Co.	233.50
Romero Mercantile Co.	584.67
E. Rosenwald and Son	1,405.00
J. H. Stearns	200.00
Stern and Nahm	410.20

### 115 LIVES LOST IN WRECK

Nashville, Tenn., July 10—Latest reports from the morgues and hospitals indicate that 50 white persons and 65 negroes were killed and more than 100 injured in the head-on collision between two passenger trains on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, near this city yesterday.

The local board has received a call from the engineers corps stating that they are badly in need of experienced men in the following divisions: auto repair men, axe men, blacksmiths, boatmen, bridge carpenters, cabinet makers, construction foremen, cooks, draftsmen, electricians, gas enginemen, stationary enginemen, farriers, horseshoers, lithographers, riggers, saddlers, shoemakers, surveyors, tailors, teamsters, telephone operators, timbermen and topographers? Anyone who wishes to volunteer in any one of these lines should send their names into the local board before July 18. This call is open to the boys who registered June 5 as well as to the other registrars. Unless the order issued by General Crowder today is effective.

### SHORT ON SMOKING

London—A famine of cigar-tobacco confronts German smokers. The trade, according to German newspapers, estimates that the supply will be entirely used up by November 1.

During the war Holland has been the main source from which Germany obtained cigars, but because of a heavy shrinkage in imports from the Dutch colonies, tobacco exports to Germany have almost ceased. The government is considering how the impending famine can be averted or ameliorated. One proposal is to abolish cigar manufacture during the summer. According to the *Frankfort Gazette*, German cigar smokers must in the best circumstances prepare to do without their favorite weed next winter. Some cigarette and pipe tobacco is still reaching Germany, but the cigarette industry has to draw on its limited supply for the manu-

Even the self-made man isn't immune from having some woman marry him to make a new man of him.

### GOVERNOR LINDSEY ISSUES PROCLAMATION ASKING PEOPLE TO SUPPORT IT

The Salvation army is reported by soldiers returning from France as doing a real self-sacrificing service for soldiers without making much ado about it. The organization is short of money and New Mexico is asked to assist in raising a fund. To this end Governor Lindsey has issued the following proclamation:

The soldiers of the Salvation army are dear to the people because of their merciful service to lowly and distressed mankind.

They ever zealously labor to raise up the fallen, to succor the needy, to inspire the dejected, to heal the wounds of the body and to banish the frets of the spirit.

The soldiers of this army are now performing a notable and beneficent service to the fighting men of the armies of the Allies on the battle fields of Europe. Their work there is commended by its immediate beneficiaries—the weary, sick and wounded soldiers of the armies of Liberty; by the administration at Washington and by witnesses returned from participation in this, the mightiest conflict of all time.

The soldiers of the Salvation army must have support or they must withdraw from the field and the fight.

The people of the state of New Mexico, remaining at home, have ever been seriously and effectively mindful of their obligations as citizen-soldiers in the second line of the nation's battle for the preservation and extension of Liberty. Thus doubtless they will continue to be until the huns is beaten down into the dust and peace with victory is attained.

Now, therefore, I, W. E. Lindsey, governor of the state of New Mexico, do earnestly commend the work of the Salvation army in behalf of the more than 12,000 soldiers and sailors of our state now serving and in preparation to serve on the battle line, face to face with the enemy of civilization.

I, therefore, confidently ask the people of this state to promptly subscribe and pay the amount requested for the Salvation army work. Thus we will give courage to our soldier sons and brothers in their incursions into "No Man's Land" where death stalks, but only where victory may be crowned.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the state of New Mexico to be affixed. Done at the city of Santa Fe this the 9th day of July, A. D. 1918. (Signed) W. E. LINDSEY.

Attested: Antonio Lucero, Secretary of State.

### MEN AND WOMEN ENLISTING AGAINST THE SAVAGERY OF THE HUNS

Washington—The original Americans are in the war to the limit.

Enlisting in the military services and the Red Cross with an enthusiasm unsurpassed by their treasure freely by subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, the Indians are doing their share with a fine courage which gives one more illustration of the incapacity of the German mind for computing the bond between races when engaged in a fight for freedom.

Subscriptions by Indians to the liberty loans have totalled nearly \$13,-

000,000 according to figures compiled by Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs. That is a per capita subscription of about \$40 for all Indians in the United States. Adults and minors have been about equally represented among the subscribers.

The number of Indians in the military services probably is more than 5,000. Mr. Sells is having prepared a complete record of their participation

in the great war. About 2,200 of the total have been indexed and classified, showing 1,800 in the army, 300 in the navy and 100 in other military work. Their willingness to bear their share of the hardships and dangers of military life is evidenced by the fact that 1,600 of those classified volunteered for service, while 600 were drafted—probably greater number of volunteers than can be shown by any other of the numerous races represented in the United States.

As a soldier the Indian makes good with a rush. Indian schools, with an attendance of 30,000 annually, have military drill, almost without exception and to preliminary training in military life, the young Indian soldier adds traditionally fine physique. One Indian school has a service flag with 150 stars, all but 15 representing volunteer enlistments. Another school has a flag with 175 stars.

While the young braves are overseas fighting an enemy whose cruelty is more refined and deadly than the uncivilized Indians ever practiced, the grizzled old warriors of other days, men who remember when the American west was only emerging from a wilderness and the white man still was regarded as a foe, remain on the reservations, smoking the pipe of peace with their white neighbors and preaching the doctrine of patriotism to their people. Sons and grandsons of Chiefs John Grass, Joseph, John Gall and other Indian leaders are in the United States army.

Indian women, likewise, are doing their share by aiding in Red Cross work. Although a complete course of four years in nursing is of comparative recent introduction in the larger schools in the reservations, six young women have been accepted for hospital service abroad and others are being prepared for similar work. Indian school papers carry attractive advertisements for the Red Cross. One reservation boasts of a Red Cross banner in every home. Saturday afternoons are devoted by the women to sewing for army hospitals and the boys give up their holidays to gathering sphagnum moss in the bogs and marshes for use in surgical pads and ambulance pillows.

Separate units for Indians have not been organized by the army because of the desire to have them rub elbows with fellow citizens and become better acquainted.

"Wonderful and spontaneous fidelity to the highest welfare of the nation," is the way Commissioner Sells describes the response of the Indian to his country's need.

"I hail this growing manifestation in Indian life as a sure basis for the strong and trustworthy citizenship to which our efforts are directed."

Mr. and Mrs. Sabino Lujan have received word that their son, Lauro J. Lujan has arrived safely in France.

Demetrio Carrillo of Porvenir, was arrested yesterday afternoon charged with stealing a horse belonging to J. Jones of Sands and a saddle belonging to J. W. Smith. He was placed in the county jail to await action.

Francisco Trujillo, who is alleged stole the horse belonging to Mrs. Fannie Sandoval, was arrested yesterday at San Juan.

Las Vegas received a distinct shock, late yesterday, when the news was quickly spread throughout the city that Leonard Hoskins, son of D. T. Hoskins, cashier of the San Miguel bank had been killed in action, on the battle front in France, June 28. The only information available is the terse telegram received by Mr. Hoskins from the war department announcing the death.

Leonard Hoskins was among the first of the Las Vegas boys to offer his services to his country, and is the first from this city or county to give his life for the cause of freedom and democracy. He was born and reared in Las Vegas and had always been prominent in the young life of the city. His death brings the war home more vividly than any other thing that has occurred and has developed a spirit of fight among the stay at homes that has not heretofore existed.

Leonard was born here August 8, 1894 and spent his entire youth in this city. He attended the Normal University from which he graduated after which he went to the University of Illinois and was in his fourth year there when he enlisted in the United States army, August 28th and on September 1 he and his company sailed for France. On account of his knowledge of mechanics he was appointed master of all of the autos and trucks in his regiment.

On December 20 he passed the examinations for entrance into the officers' training school in France to which he was admitted and graduated from April 20. He received his commission as second lieutenant in the regular army. He has been on the front for two months in the American sector at Lorraine where he was killed in action June 28.

The Normal will hold memorial services in his honor Sunday afternoon at 2:30 to which everyone will be welcome.

### CHINESE HELP RED CROSS

Peking—A carnival on Coney Island lines given by the Peking chapter of the American Red Cross on May 16 netted about \$5,000 for the Red Cross fund.

Four bands including the Chinese naval band and an organization of Italian "redeemed" war prisoners from Russia, donated their services. Among the devices for coaxing funds into the Red Cross coffers were a "swat the kaiser" booth with effigies of the German emperor, crown prince and Field-Marshal von Hindenburg to throw baseballs at; a dwarf, a 7½ foot giant, a two-legged Tibetan boat and a six-legged cow. Several young Chinese girls assisted their American cousins in selling flowers.

You never can tell. There are more things than a boil on the neck to make a man hot under the collar.