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ALLIED AVIATORS MAINTAIN AIR MASTERY

ENEMY CONSTANTLY HARASSED
BY BOMBING AND OBSERVA-
TION PLANES

On the French Front in France, July 18 (By the Associated Press.)—Notable work has been done by allied aviators during the German offensive. The bombing, observation and battle planes have been constantly busy and the mastery of the air has been maintained throughout. The air forces constantly harassed the attacking columns of the enemy and supplied information from moment to moment to the French staff.

One of the principal elements which worked toward bringing the German offensive to a halt was the splendid co-operation of the transport and information service. In Champagne, Lorry drivers passed four days and nights without a moment's repose, hurrying troops from one section to another, often under heavy fire.

Carrier pigeons proved most important in the Champagne fighting where the French advance posts were often cut off from the main body. The birds constantly brought back messages concerning movements of the Germans. In one instance a pigeon brought a request that French artillery men fire on a position occupied by their own comrades because the Germans were surrounding them. The gunners complied, mowing down lanes of the German waves. Their wonderful accuracy of aim spared their comrades, many of whom made their way back.

The enormous losses of the Germans during the crossing of the Marne must have been fully equalled in the Champagne sector, where their assaulting waves were hurled vainly against deep barriers of barbed wire under the fire of hundreds of machine guns.

London, July 18—Southeast of Villers Bretonneaux, south of the Somme, the British line has been advanced on a front of more than one mile, says the official statement today from their headquarters in France.

The British official statement reads: Australian troops carried out a successful enterprise last night near Villers Bretonneaux advancing their line southwest of the village on a

front of over a mile. Two forward field guns were captured, together with a number of prisoners and machine guns. We also improved our positions east of Heburne. We carried out a successful raid south of this village and drove off hostile raiding party south of Bucquoy.

"Hostile artillery showed considerable activity during the night north of Bailleul."

ROOSEVELT IS SPOKEN OF FOR THE GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 18.—Patriotism was the feature of today's opening session for the republican state convention—patriotism and an expression of heartfelt sympathy for the family of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt because of the death of Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt in the cause for which his country is fighting.

Colonel Roosevelt, laying aside personal feeling, was the principal speaker on the day's program. Consequently the rival factions declared a temporary truce.

Former Representative Sloat Fasset as temporary chairman sounded the "keynote" of the convention in a patriotic address. He made a plea for party unity in time of war.

During the forenoon informal sentiment in favor of attempting to stamper the convention for Colonel Roosevelt for the gubernatorial nomination increased. So far as known, no organized boom was launched.

"The progressives of 1912," as a sign on their headquarters proclaimed themselves, met and organized. "Just for sentimental reasons," they explained.

The colonel in his speech declared he wished to emphasize two points: First that we have a "thorough going Americanization of our citizenship, and, second, that we must win the war."

"There is room in this country for but one language—the declaration of independence," was another expression that evoked prolonged applause.

"We must treat the Hun within our gates as the greatest enemies," the colonel declared, "and we must consider as treasonable those who advocate a premature peace."

The greatest demonstration followed his assertion that "the surest way to cure the German spy menace here is to shoot him when found."

"This war will be won by just one set of men—by the fighting Americans at the fighting front," brought the crowd to a stand, amid cheering,

NUMBER DESTROYED IN LAST THREE MONTHS GREATEST OF WAR

London, July 18.—Within the past three months the number of German submarines destroyed has been greater than during any period since the beginning of the war. Depth charges have played an important part in ending the activities of the u-boats.

Details of the sinking of three German submarines recently became known in London.

A British patrol boat on a moonlight night sighted an enemy submarine about half a mile away. She was apparently recharging her storage batteries.

"By the time the boat reached the spot, the submarine had disappeared. The British craft dropped six depth charges. Quantities of oil came to the surface soon afterward. The patrol boat was able to rescue only one of the enemy.

While on patrol somewhere off the east coast a British submarine sighted the periscope of an enemy u-boat. Before the German could submerge the Britisher had rammed it. The German came almost to the surface, carrying the British submarine along. Finally the u-boat sank. The British submarine was not damaged.

On another day British and German submarines played hide and seek for nearly half an hour, each maneuvering for a position to attack the other. The British finally fired a torpedo but missed. A few minutes later the second torpedo went home.

MADE KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE

Washington, July 18—King George has awarded the Knights' Grand Cross of the distinguished British order of St. Michael and St. George to General Peyton C. March, chief-of-staff of the American army.

Viscount Milner, secretary of state for war, today sent the following telegram to General March informing him of the award:

"I am happy to have the privilege of informing you that his majesty, the king, has been graciously pleased to confer upon you the honorary award of knight of the Grand Cross and of the order of St. Michael and St. George."

Lord Reading, British ambassador, also called to notify General March of the honor.

Rent Profiteering

New York—A resolution petitioning congress to prohibit landlords from rent profiteering, was adopted by the board of aldermen here.

U. S. TROOPS TO SIBERIA SAYS JAPAN

Tokio, Sunday, July 14 (By the Associated Press)—Japanese newspapers insist that the United States has made a proposal to Japan concerning intervention in Siberia. No official confirmation is available. There is great activity in Japanese official circles and the newspapers devote columns to the subject of intervention. They also say that Emperor Yoshihito has postponed his vacation on account of important developments.

Newspapers today published the terms of an American proposal to send American troops to Siberia. The newspapers declare that the Japanese government has decided to accept the suggestion made by the American government that Japan also send troops.

The elder statesmen met today, Monday, and heard the government's report concerning the dispatching of troops to Siberia. While formal decision has not been reached it is believed the elder statesmen are fully supporting the government. It is generally felt that Japan will resent any form of limitation placed on her movement of troops.

Washington is Silent

Washington, July 18—American government officials declined to comment in any way upon the report from Tokio that Japan has accepted a proposal of the United States that American and Japanese troops be sent into Siberia. It is known that important developments in the Siberian situation are impending but an official indicated that the time was not ripe for an announcement.

CROZIER RELIEVES RUCKMAN

Washington, July 18.—Major General William Crozier has been assigned to command the northeastern department. He relieved Brigadier General Ruckman, who will be detailed to one of the districts of the department.

War Material Control

Washington—With the co-operation of the department of justice the war department is putting into effect a system of control designed to protect the government in the procurement of all war materials.

THE WORLD WAR

On the French Front in France, Friday, July 12.—(By the Associated Press.)—The superbly executed local action carried out by the French today southeast of Aniene brought into their possession the entire Bouvelles plateau dominating the region between the river Avre and Mureuil the Noye, through which the main railroad from Paris to Amiens passes and which has been in the hands of the enemy since March.

More than 500 German officers and men already captured have been sent to the rear and others are arriving.

The artillery preparation preceding the attack was brief but was so powerful and the aim so accurate that when the infantry went over they found the trees in the small woods in the vicinity reduced to match wood. The Germans had laid a widespread net work of barbed wire in these woods and the shells had blown the wire into a great tangle, making progress very difficult. The assault began early in the morning and advanced at some places to a depth of 3,000 yards along a front extending for nearly five miles. The village of Cavel first fell. Anchin ar, next succumbed and Grossetere wood and Brotes wood followed. Then Billot wood was captured. All these positions were taken despite the most determined opposition of the enemy. The feat of the French troops was all the more remarkable as between the two extreme points of the operation—Senecat wood, Arhir court wood—the ground is broken by hills and deep ravines from which the enemy had good shelter and was able to concentrate his forces without being seen. Nothing, however, daunted the French infantry and they carried the position with a courage and dash which took them considerable beyond their objective. The advance has given the French good observation posts from which they can see every movement of the enemy along the main road and in Moreuil and Mailly Raineval, a region which was the scene of the severest fighting in March and April.

Washington, July 13.—American troops overseas and on ship board en route has passed the 1,100,000 mark General March, chief of staff, told senate military committee members today at their weekly conference. This represents an increase of more than 90,000 since last week. Three army corps of from 225,000 to 250,000 men each, have been definitely organized from American divisions in France, General March announced today at the weekly conference with newspaper men. Major General Hunter Liggett commanding the forty first (The Sunset) division, national guards has been detailed as temporary commander of the first army corps. Commanders for the second and third have not yet been designated.

General March had little to say regarding the military situation in France but stated that the shipment of troops was proceeding without any let-up whatever, the same rate being maintained for July as for previous months.

General March had little to say regular, nine national guard and four national army divisions have been used to make up the three corps. Commander for the army corps are only temporary, General March said, the policy being to wait until the various major generals have had experience in handling corps units before making permanent selections. Appointments as lieutenant generals will go to the officers selected for the permanent details.

Activities along the various fronts

have been of minor character during the last week, General March said. General March indicated that it was his own opinion that time elapsed since the last German drive is not greater than would have been necessary to prepare adequately for an assault of the scope of that which the Germans are believed to be contemplating.

With the American Army on the Marne, July 15.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Germans at daylight today launched a violent attack against the American positions west of Chateau Thierry, especially near Vaux. The attack came after a most violent bombardment of high explosives and gas shells throughout the night. The American troops sought shelter wherever they could. When the enemy infantry appeared the Americans swarmed out and met the attackers with a rain of machine gun bullets. The Americans wore their gas masks as they fought the attacking Germans.

Heavy shells from German naval guns are falling in regions far behind the actual battle area. Many of these projectiles having fallen in the city of Meaux, 25 miles from Chateau Thierry. In many of these towns the German shell fire is constant.

Reports from American advanced positions said that the American troops were "handling the enemy well" in the desperate fighting which is continuing.

In their attack on the Marne front the Germans threw many bridges across the river. Over these the Germans are passing under withering fire from the artillery. German progress is being stayed by the machine gunners.

The Americans and their French comrades have resisted the enemy to the utmost and are continuing this character of resistance.

Shortly after 11 o'clock one of the American infantry regiments launched a counter attack in the region of Conde. Reports received here shortly after 11 a. m. on the fighting to the east of Rheims said that the enemy up to about an hour previously has made no progress whatever. In the Conde region however, before the American counter attack the German advance appeared to have eliminated the river salient.

The American forces on this front delivered a counter attack upon the Germans in the Vaux region and drove off the enemy. It is reported that the Americans had advanced their own lines a distance of several hundred yards but this has not been confirmed.

The operation at Vaux appeared to be a feint, for soon after it began the Germans attacked along the Marne where they were gallantly opposed by more of the American troops and the French.

The first crossing was made at the peak of the big river bend. The American machine gunners and infantry men fought and died where they stood. Others of the American troops withdrew strategically as the enemy attacked from east of Chateau Thierry to along the Marne, each of Dormans, making additional crossings.

It is clear that the German attack in the Vaux region completely broke down under the American counter attack. Further sharp fighting is likely to develop in this area at any time however.

At 5:15 a. m. it had not been determined how the battle in the vicinity of Vaux was progressing. The whole line in both directions from that town morning, the war office announced. was dense with smoke and gas fumes. The French are meeting the shock of

the enemy attack with energy and the battle continues. The battle is proceeding on a front of about 80 kilometers, (approximately 50 miles.)

The statement follows: "After violent artillery preparations the Germans attacked the Chateau Thierry as far as the Main de Massiges. French troops are meeting energetically the shock of the enemy on a front of about 80 kilometers. The battle is in progress."

Word received here shows that the enemy also launched an attack east of Rheims but on the sectors on that front on which French and Americans are fighting side by side, the positions are reported intact.

The American machine gunners here let the enemy come close to their positions and then opened a deadly fire into the advancing close formations of Germans.

At 11:20 this morning the long range bombardment was becoming more intense.

The day opened sunny but low clouds are now scurrying over the battle field, threatening rain. Reports from Vaux this afternoon indicate that the Americans advanced their line in this region in the face of the determined enemy attack. The advance extended a distance of 700 yards but the Americans subsequently withdrew to their original line for strategic reasons.

London, July 15.—In an operation carried out last night the British positions south of Villers-Bretonneux in the region east of Amiens, were improved, the war office announced today. A few prisoners were taken. The enemy artillery displayed activity in the region south of Arras on the Flanders front, north of Bethune and in the Locre and Dickebusch sectors.

The British attack in Flanders yesterday, the statement shows, was launched on a front of 2,000 yards in the neighborhood of the Ridge wood in the Dickebusch sector. The attack took the enemy by surprise and was successful, all the objective being gained. Not all of the material captured has been collected.

MOST VIOLENT ENGAGEMENTS OCCURRING NEAR DORMANS

On the French Front in France, July 15.—Some of the severest fighting of the war is taking place today on the front between Chateau Thierry and the Main de Massiges along a front of about 50 miles. The most violent engagements are occurring in the neighborhood of Dormans on the Marne where the Germans are attempting to cross the river.

The latest information shows the enemy demonstration on the eastern limits of the Champagne is being held by the French army under the command of one of the most brilliant of France's soldiers who made his reputation in the colonies and at the Dardanelles.

The German infantry men launched their attack about dawn. They were accompanied to the east of Rheims by a large number of tanks. These, however, were met by the admirable defense of the French.

The gigantic battle started at midnight with one of the heaviest preparations of artillery fire ever experienced from the German side. The French seeing indications of the attack coming however had begun their counter preparations an hour earlier. This greatly disturbed the enemy.

Paris Statement

Paris, July 15.—A new offensive by the Germans was begun last night in the region between Rheims and the Argonne. On the front between Chateau Thierry and the Main de Massiges the Germans attacked this morning, the war office announced. The French are meeting the shock of

the enemy attack with energy and the battle continues. The battle is proceeding on a front of about 80 kilometers, (approximately 50 miles.)

The statement follows: "After violent artillery preparations the Germans attacked the Chateau Thierry as far as the Main de Massiges. French troops are meeting energetically the shock of the enemy on a front of about 80 kilometers. The battle is in progress."

AIR SCOUTS WERE AWARE OF MOVEMENT OF TROOPS IN CHAMPAGNE

Paris, July 15.—"After a pause of somewhat unusual length," writes Lieutenant Colonel Rousset in Liberte, "the enemy has resumed action. He has chosen the night following the French national fete, hoping to catch us napping. Such calculation was gross, but in the true boche manner. The enemy neither surprised us nor caught us unawares. The attack was begun where we had reason to anticipate it. Our army in the Champagne is sustaining the attack with the valor it already has shown so often in the same region.

"The Champagne attack was accompanied by a diversion on the Ourcq front which our artillery still ed by its violence and rapidity.

"At 8 o'clock today the combat was still in progress along the Parallels of the points of departure. Hence the overwhelming success which characterized Ludendorff's offensive on the first day is entirely lacking now. Surprise played only a minor part in this offensive, our aviation forces having reported marked troop movements notably in champagne during the past two days.

It was our cannon from Villers-Cotterets to the Marne that Parisians heard last night. The German attack in that direction met such a formidable barrage that the attackers could not leave their lines.

"It was between Dormans and Rheims that the enemy threw the greatest mass of his forces this morning seeking to cross the Marne.

"Rheims appears so far to be outside the enemy's attack. Upon the rest of the front of battle we are holding in the zone of our advance."

Writing of the offensive begun today, the military critic of the Telp Temps, suggests the possibility of an immediate Austrian attack on the Italian front according to indications of a happening in the latest Italian communique.

With the American Army on the Marne, July 16 (By the Associated Press)—The American troops in the bend of the Marne, near the Fossoy region, improved their positions during the night. At one place they drove the enemy across the river. The number of prisoners taken by the Americans has increased. Otherwise there has been no change in the sector.

The artillery fire continued all along the line throughout the night.

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 every-

HURL THE ENEMY TROOPS INTO RIVER BY DASHING TACTICS

On the French Front, in France, Monday, July 15 (By the Associated Press)—It was a brilliant operation in which the American troops ejected the enemy from the position he had gained temporarily on the southern side of the Marne. The Americans counter attacked vigorously this evening with remarkable dash, throwing the Germans back across the river near Fossoy. Earlier in the day this part of the line had been the scene of the most desperate fighting, when the Germans started to throw pontoons across the stream. A few German elements at first succeeded in getting over in boats, chasing the Allied troops away from the banks while the German engineers began to lay the bridges.

French airplanes played great havoc in the German ranks while the bridges were under construction. One squadron dropped bombs on two of these bridges while enemy troops were crossing. The bridges were broken and the soldiers thrown into the river. The aviators constantly bombed the other bridges and did great execution among the Germans on the bridges as well as on the banks where the enemy was concentrated in great masses.

When the Germans had crossed the river the fighting became terrific. The French and Americans, holding the southern side, fell back to their principal combat positions. They fought all the way and counter attacked occasionally, creating confusion in the ranks of the advancing foe.

Late in the evening, the Americans started a dashing counter blow which resulted in the Germans retiring pell mell to the river.

(By the Associated Press)—Furiously launching new attacks against the Allied positions on the Marne front from Chateau Thierry to Rheims, the Germans are continuing their efforts to break through the French and American defense. They made progress during the night but it has been decidedly slow in comparison with the sweep of the Teutonic legions in their previous offensive.

It appears that the enemy after crossing the Marne between Dormans and Chatillon has reached the villages of St. Agnan, LaChapelle and Monthodon, which approximately are a mile and three quarters south of the river, but in the outskirts of these towns they have been held up. Just to the northeast the Germans traversed the Bouquigny wood but on the southern side they have been stopped. West of Dormans, which is 24 miles east of Chateau Thierry American troops are holding the battle line. Unofficial advices state that here they have retaken Fossoy and Crezancy, south of the Marne.

It is evident that between Dormans and Rheims the Germans are driving toward the Marne at Chatillon and along the line to the northeast. Only at one point, in the Rodemat wood, a mile and a half from Chatillon did they advance last night. There they have been checked by French fire. Thence to Rheims there is no change in the situation.

The deepest penetration along this line approximately is three and three-quarters miles north east of Chatillon, Marne.

in the Rodemat wood. This marks the greatest advance of the Germans at any point along the line.

East of Rheims the situation is reassuring. The French battle positions are declared intact and the Germans have not been able to advance southward further than the outskirts of the woods that parallel on the north the Chaussee-Romaine, the main highway from Rheims. They are being held all along this line to the easterly limits of the great battle.

The Germans are more than 24 hours behind schedule and there is little to indicate that the striking power is as great as possessed when their attacks began. The Allies therefore, seem to have reason to believe that the supreme test of their defense has been met. German artillery is reported active in the Albert sector and in some other regions along the British front but there have been no pretentious development there.

British Official Report

London, July 16.—Today's war office statement reads:

"Yesterday New Zealand troops carried out a successful raid in the neighborhood of Hebuterne, capturing over 30 prisoners and 10 machine guns. During the night a further slight improvement was effected in our line in the Villers Bretonneux sector after sharp fighting. A few prisoners were taken by us in the neighborhood of Locon.

"The hostile artillery was active southwest of Albert and showed some activity at different points on the northern portion of the British front."

With the American Forces on the Marne, July 16 (By the Associated Press).—Reports from one end of the battle line to the other say that except for minor localities the great German offensive so far has been a complete failure.

Word received this morning from the battle front east of Rheims shows that the allied defense is not only still holding up the German attempts to advance, but appears to have broken the enemy's spirit.

At one point of the offensive where the American troops are fighting they organized a small counter attack late yesterday on the flank of a salient established by the Germans and drove them out in short order, but in hot fighting.

The American troops in this section occupied intermediate positions in the rear of the first lines. The Germans were allowed to come through but when they tried to cross the operation fields up a slight grade, the American machine gunners and infantry occupying excellent positions mowed down the advancing ranks, the enemy breaking and retiring at many places. This operation was on a portion of the front to the east of Rheims.

During one of a dozen air combats which took place this morning P. J. Abers of Maine, shot down an enemy machine 15 miles north of Dormans. Soon afterwards George Robertson of Kansas City brought down a German plane within the American lines in the same sector.

Two Towns Recaptured

London, July 16.—American troops have recaptured Fossoy and Crezancy, towns on the south bank taken by the Germans when they crossed the

ACTION OF AMERICAN TROOPS IS GRATIFYING TO OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON

Washington, July 16.—"The general situation this morning is regarded as satisfactory," says a war department story issued following receipt of dispatches from General Pershing and General Bliss, confirming press accounts of the fighting yesterday. Warning is given however, that great pressure of reserves is still to be looked for.

Early reports show that the American troops are engaged heavily and have restored their positions on the Marne even more fully than during the counter attack which drove the Germans back to the river last night.

The Germans appear to have forced their way across the Marne on a considerable front in the Dormans sector. It is believed, however, that if the American positions are maintained the Germans east of them will be in great peril. Farther east Franco-Italian forces are holding stubbornly along a line generally about two miles back of their original position.

Washington, July 16.—Fifteen states were called upon by Provost Marshal General Crowder today for 7,000 draft registrants fit for general military service to be sent to schools for special training. The movement will be between August 1 and 15. Registrants may be voluntarily inducted for this service until July 22. A special call was issued for 399 draft men qualified as cooks to move August 1 and to be accepted as volunteers until July 23.

Paris, July 16.—The battle continues violent south of the Marne and in the region of Chatillon. Except for one sector south of the Marne, there is no change in the situation. American and French troops are counter attacking magnificently and are taking many prisoners, according to the war office. South of the Marne the Germans have not been able to advance their line beyond St. Agnan, Lachapelle, Monthodon, Lisires and south of the forest of Boquigny. The French in this region have taken a thousand prisoners. On the front east of Rheims. In spite of terrific fighting during the past day and night, the enemy has not been able to penetrate the French zone of defense.

The German loss in prisoners during the first day of the battle was extremely heavy.

The statement reads:

"The battle continued during the afternoon, evening and night with redoubled violence. Between Chateau Thierry and Rheims, the enemy, accentuating his efforts to enlarge his advantages, launched furious attacks. The combats were particularly ferocious south of the Marne and in the region of Chatillon.

"French and American troops resisted the enemy magnificently and counter attacked many times with utmost vigor."

1,000 Prisoners Taken

"South of the Marne the Germans have not been able to advance their lines beyond St. Agnan, Lachapelle, Monthodon, Lisires and south of the forest of Bouquigny. In this region the French have taken 1,000 prisoners Marueil-le-Port, on the Marne, south of Chatillon, is held by the French.

"North of the Marne the French have held up the enemy in the outskirts of Chatillon and southeast of the

Rodemat wood. In this region there is not appreciable change in the rest of the line. The enemy did not attack during the night.

French Hold Lines

"On the front east of Rheims, the Germans, exhausted by the fruitless struggle in which they were engaged, yesterday were unable to penetrate the French zone of defense, which runs to the eastward through Pruniai south of the woods north of Chaussee Romaine, as far as the La Suipe region north of Souain. The battle positions of the French are intact.

"The enemy losses in prisoners during the fight have been extremely heavy."

Paris, July 16.—German aviators at 11 o'clock last night dropped bombs on the American Red Cross hospital at Jouy. Two enlisted men were killed and among the patients nearly nine persons were wounded.

Miss Jane Jeffrey, an American Red Cross nurse was among those wounded, though her injuries are not serious. The hospital was bombed deliberately. It was full of wounded men and doctors were performing operations at four tables.

Further east near Chalons, hospitals were being evacuated and wounded being searched for along the road.

Miss Jane Jeffrey, American Red Cross nurse, among those wounded when German aviators dropped bombs on the hospital at Jouy, went to France last winter. Her home is in Dorchester, Mass.

PRESIDENT COMMENDS HEROES

Washington, July 16.—The heroic manner in which Henry Peter Hanson, a machinist's mate of the naval volunteers, and Chalemer L. Pollitt, electrician, U. S. N., R. F., met their death at Ocean Beach, Cal., on May 5 was commented upon today in official navy department statements. After saving several men who had been caught in an unexpected tide rip, Hanson and Pollitt went out to rescue others and drowned themselves. Secretary Daniels has commended Rudolph Oeser, chief yeoman and La Monte J. Brundige, electricians for heroism on the same occasion.

NAVAL FLIERS KILLED

Washington, July 16.—Two deaths in the naval reserve force resulting from seaplane accidents were announced today. Ensign Junius D. Andrews, Durinham, N. C., died as the result of burns received while flying at Chatham, Mass., July 13 and William J. Behan, Brooklyn, chief quartermaster, was killed at Bay Shore, L. I. on July 12.

TO AID RUSSIA

Washington, July 16.—Daniel Willard has been offered, and, it is understood, has accepted a place on American mission being selected by President Wilson to extend aid to Russia.

GARAGE INCORPORATES

Santa Fe, July 16.—The Western Garage company of Carrizozo filed incorporation papers today, the capitalization being \$25,000 of which \$10,000 are subscribed. The incorporators and directors are: J. F. French, S. L. Squier and A. L. Seiple, all of Carrizozo.

H. D. Hoskins returned to Trinidad today after spending a few days visiting with his father, Daniel T. Hoskins.

THE WORLD WAR

THE ENEMY OFFENSIVE HAS BEEN STOPPED AT ALL POINTS

On the French Front in France, July 17 (By the Associated Press.)—For 48 hours the German masses launched in the crown prince's great offensive on Monday have been held back. The enemy units which were turned back from the direction of Paris are endeavoring to ascend the Marne but are being held in check by the French troops.

The position of the German columns which had gained a footing on the south bank of the Marne has become perilous while to the east of Rheims the Germans' efforts to advance have each time been foiled.

Comparatively slight progress has been made by the enemy on the west of Rheims but his hope of effecting a breach in the line was not realized. The allied method of defense proved wonderfully efficient everywhere resulting in maintaining the armies intact.

"On the Marne front our troops of the second line and perhaps our general reserves, already are entering the action," says the Temps today in reviewing the progress of the enemy offensive. When our troops have assumed the offensive, to the north of La Chapelle Monthodon we have regained ground.

The situation is regarded by the military critic as "relatively satisfactory since the enemy has not been able to attain any of his presumptuous aims."

"It is true," he continues, "that at the most sensitive point of the front the Germans have been able to cross the Marne along a stretch of 15 miles, from Fossey to the other side of Reuil. But his progress south from the river has been in no way lightning like, as he expected and we have regained ground at certain points. We have recoiled at certain places but we are not beaten—far from it. The enemy is held everywhere."

ENEMY ARTILLERY IS ACTIVE ALONG THE FRONT IN FLANDERS

London, July 17—Raids carried out last night by the British east of Villers-Bretonneux and in the neighborhood of Hulluch on the front to the northwest, resulted in the taking of prisoners, the war office announced today.

In the Somme and Ancre sectors, northeast of Aimeux, and in the Arras region, north of the Scrape, the enemy artillery was active last night. Similar activity was displayed by the Germans in Flanders, northeast of Bethune and north of Bailleuil. Forces of the German crown prince advanced another three miles down the Marne valley yesterday. This makes a total penetration of the French line of about six miles at Festigny, most southern point reached by the invaders.

The six-mile penetration of the Germans to Festigny noted in the foregoing dispatch does not mean a German advance of that distance south of the Marne, as Festigny is on-

ly about two and three-quarters miles south of the river at its nearest point. The penetration is calculated from the nearest point of departure at the point of beginning the offensive. As a matter of fact there appears to have been a penetration to approximately the same depth—six miles—north of the Marne and this has been pointed to as probably more menacing to the situation as regards Rheims than the German advance south of the river.

The French already have begun to react strongly in the region below the river but the German pressure north of the stream, where the safety of the Rheims salient is involved, seems on the basis of the latest official advices, not to have been as fully met.

London, July 17.—The destruction by fire of a new German air-drome with 22 airplanes, near Nivelles is attributed to German revolutionists in the army, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam today.

Two Belgians and two German non-commissioned officers have been arrested.

With the American Army in France, July 17 (By the Associated Press.)—The American troops that co-operated with the French at a point where counter attacks were carried out yesterday, were attacked again this morning by the enemy who by reason of the nature of the ground was able to make slight gains at some places while at others the Americans again pushed their way back. The lines here have been wavering back and forth for the past 24 hours and the result of the entire operation is indefinite.

In the region of Vaux, west of Chateau Thierry conditions today were normal. The Germans there were laying low after the two minor, but nevertheless important defeats they had suffered there in two consecutive days.

Extraordinarily heavy artillery fire has been in progress today on both sides along the Marne front between Chateau Thierry and Dormans. East of Rheims the American troops in their sectors are holding all their positions.

In some localities periods of quiet equalling that preceding the offensive prevail but there appear to be signs of further activity.

Pershing's Communique

Washington, July 17.—General Pershing's communique for Monday reaching the war department today, reported that 500 prisoners were taken by the Americans in their counter attack which drove the Germans back to the Marne east of Chateau Thierry.

The Tuesday communique says:

Section A—American troops east of Rheims co-operated with the French in repulsing the enemy attack. They maintained all their positions and captured prisoners and machine guns. Yesterday in the Vosges the enemy attempted to attack our lines on a front of 1,000 yards. The attack broke down under our artillery fire.

Section B—The counter attack by American troops south of the Marne on July 15 was a complete success. The enemy, who had crossed the river near Fossey and had forced back a part of our lines, was thrown back with severe losses. One battalion

was practically annihilated those who were not killed or wounded, being captured. Officers commanding French troops near this point, as well as others belonging to the higher command, have expressed great satisfaction concerning the conduct of our forces and the result which they achieved.

With the American Army in France, July 18 (By the Associated Press.)—American troops in large numbers launched in co-operation with the French an offensive on the line to the north of Chateau Thierry this morning. The Americans passed beyond nearly all their objectives, including the Paris-Soissons road.

The towns of Torcy and Givry and the Givry wood were taken by the Americans in their advance. The town of Soissons is now well within the range of the American guns.

The enemy was taken completely by surprise all along the line. The American troops were brought up in the night together with French comrades from crack units and lay in their positions until 5 o'clock this morning. At that hour the American and French artillery opened fire.

The Americans advanced behind a terrific barrage to their first objectives in less than half an hour. While they were digging in, more Americans in most cases, passed over the first objectives and then advanced behind the resumed barrage to the second objectives which were speedily taken, and especially at the north end of the attack opposite the Paris Soissons road.

Numerous tanks participated in the offensive. The American infantry went into attack without previous artillery preparation. In their advances behind the rolling barrage they captured many guns, machine guns, prisoners, equipment and material.

Use Bayonets

The Germans in most places offered feeble resistance but here and there they put up a stubborn fight which the American shock units quickly overcame at the point of the bayonet and at the muzzles of their weapons.

The entire offensive operation begun today in front of the Aisne and the Marne is going at this hour for the most part even better than had been expected. The enemy so far has been unable to withstand the shocks the Americans and their allies have delivered and are still delivering.

As the whole left German flank is menaced the enemy must draw in his troops from the Marne front or risk their being caught where they are. This means the finishing blow possibly has been administered to his dying offensive.

The final objectives in the Givry and Torcy sector were reached in about two hours of hard fighting. The troops on this part of the front did equally as well as those on the front further north, taking quantities of material and prisoners who continue streaming back.

Hastily organized counter attacks against the Americans developed here and there, but all were broken up and our troops continue to advance.

In one town, on the southern part of the front the Franco-American forces captured 18 guns.

Probably the most stubborn resistance to the allied advance developed in the region west of Chaubun, which is 4½ miles southwest of Soissons. The Americans and French fighting side by side, have refused to be checked. The American machine guns mowed the enemy down and then our troops went on.

The fighting still continued in this region this afternoon and seems likely to become heavier when the German reserves arrive.

In the region of Soissons where the attack was especially successful the Americans carried everything before them by storm. Early this afternoon they had passed their final known objectives. From the second to the third objective they swept behind a third barrage. The second objectives were usually taken by the troops of the first units who had dug in at the first objectives. The resistance to the south was especially vicious. At some places the American advancing troops were held up but only temporarily.

WATCHES FAILURE OF FIFTH OFFENSIVE FROM AN ADVANCED POSITION

Amsterdam... July 18—Emperor William watched the opening of the latest German offensive from an advanced post northwest of Rheims, his favorite correspondent Karl Rosener writes.

"The emperor," says the correspondent, "listened to the terrible orchestra of our surprise fire attack and looked upon the unparalleled picture of the projectiles raging toward the enemy positions."

"The emperor," continues Rosener, "who desired to participate in the battle from its very beginning, amidst his fighting troops, went during the night of July 14 to the region of the impending battle and spent the night in an advanced post."

Paris, July 17.—Ninety-four Germans were killed and 74 were wounded on the night of July 15-16 when five German aviators bombed a prisoners' camp in the region of Troeys, 30 miles behind the French battle front. The aerial bombardment lasted for one hour. Two French soldiers of the camp guard were wounded.

COACH GOES TO ITALY

Lincoln, Neb., July 18.—Dr. E. J. Stewart, coach of the University of Nebraska football team, will leave here soon to become an athletic director with the Italian forces in Italy, it was announced here today by the university board of regents. Dr. Stewart has been granted a year's leave of absence.

AMERICANS WIN

Rome, July 18.—An American relay team today defeated Italian and British runners in an 1800 metre race in international games held at ——. The American team was composed of Breen, Conn, Irvine and Swivven.

CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR

Omaha, July 18.—B. L. Metcalfe, who resigned yesterday from the state council of defense announced today he would be a candidate for democratic nomination for the United States senate.

MARIA MITCHELL GAINED WORLD WIDE REPUTATION AS AN ASTRONOMER

New York, July 17.—Women's organizations and scientific and educational societies throughout the land are preparing soon to honor the memory of Maria Mitchell, who attained world-wide fame as an astronomer. anniversary of her birth, which occurred in the island of Nantucket, August 1, 1818.

Away back in the twenties of the last century Maria Mitchell, a bright-eyed little lassie, used to climb on the roof of the family home just before "sand man time" every summer evening to watch the pretty stars. Long before she was ten years old the little maid knew the heavens and the relative locations of the stars as well as she knew the streets of her native town. Her father, William Mitchell, for years as master in the island schools, was delighted with the bent of his small daughter's mind, and he encouraged her. He himself was interested in scientific research and he taught her to count the seconds by the chronometers while he studied the stars. She learned this so readily that later when he was employed to "rate" the chronometers of the Nantucket whaling fleet, Maria was his valuable assistant.

In 1831, during the total eclipse of the sun, Mr. Mitchell moved the sash of a parlor window of the home to make an observation, and while he performed this task his 12-year old daughter counted the seconds for him.

As she grew up Maria Mitchell devoted her attention assiduously to astronomy, mastering it with the ease of a born scientist. For 20 years a little closet, three feet by four, located in the family house, served as her study. Here she did all her work until she was made professor of astronomy and director of the observatory upon the founding of Vassar college, in 1863.

MANY DESIROUS OF SECURING A PART OF LILUOKALANI FORTUNE

Honolulu, T. H.—Prince Kuhio Kalaniano'ole, delegate to congress from Hawaii, has withdrawn his suits to break the will of the late Queen Liliuokalani and the deed of trust by which several years before her death she turned her property over to a board of trustees. But no sooner were Kuhio's suits withdrawn than several other claimants appeared and filed suits attacking the will.

One of the new claimants is "Princess" Theresa Wilcox Belliveau, who immediately following the death of the queen filed for probate a so-called will which has since been proved to be a forgery. This week the "Princess" was tried in circuit court and convicted of conspiracy in connection with the filing of the will. This, however has not deterred her from making another attempt to obtain possession of the estate left by the late queen, which is valued at something over \$200,000.

Another of the new lieutenants bears the name of Kahakauilakeliimeawaiowaiualie Nowahie. Her front name rendered into English means: "Clouds Hanging In The Twilight Skies."

The third of the trio of suits is brought by John F. Colburn, acting as

trustee for the Kawananakea miners, sons of the late Prince David and Princess Abigail Kawananakea. Their names are David Kalakaua Kawananakea and Lydia Liliuokalani Kawananakea.

All of the claimants allege that they are next of kin to the late Queen Liliuokalani, and in seeking to have set aside the will that was executed December 2, 1909, all offer the same allegations.

OPENING OF ABANDONED WORKINGS PROMISES LARGE OUTPUT

Hazleton, Pa., July 17.—Increased production of anthracite coal is indicated in the Lehigh region by the discovery of new veins and by important improvements intended to increase the output.

Beds of virgin anthracite have been found under the Tomhickon reservoir, west of Hazleton and preparations are being made to clear the valley of water and trip the veins. The coal can easily be prepared for the market, mining engineers say.

In the Cranberry district a 22-inch vein of coal has been uncovered and this also will be stripped and the coal marketed.

Production of fuel will be increased by a revival of long abandoned workings. The Hollywood colliery of Pardee Bros and Co., abandoned 30 years ago because it was supposed to be worked out, will be reopened this summer because of the great demand for fuel. A shaft has been driven into lower veins that were deemed to be inaccessible in the eighties. Tunnels are now being run to get out the anthracite. A complete electric equipment will furnish power for several hundred miners.

FIELD MARSHAL RETIRES

Amsterdam, July 17.—Emperor Charles, says a Vienna telegram, has granted the request of Field Marshal Conrad von Hoetzendorf, former Austrian commander-in-chief and lately in command of the Italian mountain front, that he be relieved of his command. General Archfke Poseph, has been appointed commander of an army corps and cavalry; General Prince Alois Schoenberg-Hartenstein, commander of an army. The emperor, on accepting Baron von Hoetzendorf's resignation appointed him colonel of all the guard regiments and conferred upon him the rank of hereditary count.

RETRACTS FORMER ARTICLES

Milwaukee, Wis., July 17.—Germania, one of the most widely circulated German language newspapers in America yesterday in an editorial condemned the German government in connection with the origin and conduct of the war. It retracts previous utterances and admits that, parrot-like, it had repeated the utterances of the German government's newspaper organs.

RUSSIAN COMPANIES LICENSED

Austin, Texas, July 17.—The commissioner of insurance and banking of Austin today licensed the Russia Insurance company of Petrograd and the Jakor Insurance company of Moscow to do business in Texas. These companies previously were refused licenses pending their ability to show disconnection with the German government.

ASSESSMENT ROLLS

Santa Fe, July 17.—Two more counties have sent in their assessment rolls, making five received out of 28. Otero county shows a total assessment of \$10,537,410 as against \$9,560,322 last year, and Grant county \$29,548,277 as against \$27,557,141 last year. The tax commission today heard a number of Albuquerque cases and in the main sustained the special tax agent as against the assessor and county commissioners in raises recommended on business assessments in Albuquerque.

REPORTS MADE WEEKLY

El Paso, Tex., July 16.—Reports made to the general offices of the Pan-Handle Stockman's association by inspectors in the southwest this week, give an interesting insight into range conditions. These weekly reports are posted for the information of the stockmen, are sent out in bulletin form to the members. In the most recent set of reports the following range information was given:

Clarendon, Tex.—Surrounding country has been experiencing cloudy weather with frequent showers; range conditions are reported to be good.

HEALTH CONSULTATION

Santa Fe, July 17.—John Tombs of Albuquerque was in consultation today with Governor W. E. Lindsey and Dr. James A. Massie on health department plans and also over the situation created by 210 New Mexico soldiers being sent home on account of tuberculosis.

GERMANS SEIZE CRUISER

Amsterdam, July 17.—The Turkish cruiser Medjidieh, sunk in 1915 and subsequently raised by the Russians, has arrived at Constantinople, having been seized by the Germans at Sebastopol, according to Germania of Berlin.

NEW NAVY OFFICERS

Washington, July 17.—The navy selection board began sessions today to recommend officers for promotion. It is expected about 26 rear admirals, 114 captains and 240 commanders will be named with corresponding numbers in the lower ranks in accord with the navy's war expansion.

WILL KEEP PRISONERS

Stockholm, July 17.—The American legation has been informed by the Finnish government that Germany, in reply to representations regarding French, British and American civil prisoners captured on the Aland Islands, has decided that they will be held in exchange for German civil prisoners in Entente countries.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CENTENNIAL

Concord, N. H., July 18.—One hundred years ago today, as recalled by the local historians, the city of Concord and the entire state of New Hampshire gave vent to its patriotism on the occasion of the placing of a golden eagle on the dome of the new state house. A great celebration marked the day. There was a procession through the streets, cannon were fired, bands played and a banquet was served at which one of the toasts was to "The American Eagle—May the shadow of his wings protect every acre of our united continent, and the lightning of his eye flash terror and defeat through the ranks of our enemies."

CAMPS TO TRAIN OFFICERS

Washington, D. C., July 18.—A section of officers' reserve training camp for college students is to be opened at Plattsburg today, to continue to September 18. The present week has also seen the opening of other camps where men may train for officers' commissions. These camps, which are located in many different parts of the country, are to receive candidates monthly, and graduate them as rapidly as they are eligible for appointment and there are vacancies to be filled. At the different camps there are schools for infantry, artillery, and machine gun instruction, and the course is to be most intensive and thorough. Civilians may enter these camps without previous military service, indicating that all officers are not to be picked from the ranks.

Infantry training is to be given at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., and at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. Artillery officers are to train at Camp Taylor, Louisville, and machine gun officers at Camp Hancock, Augusta. The infantry and machine gun courses are to be of four months' duration, and the artillery course is for three months.

The minimum age of candidates for the courses is 20 years, and the maximum, 40 years. Applicants for the artillery course will be examined in mathematics, algebra and geometry, and each application must be accompanied by three satisfactory letters of recommendation.

Civilians of draft age who are accepted for the camps will be inducted into service for the duration of the war, so that any men failing to receive commissions will go into the ranks. No man born in a country with which the United States is now at war will be admitted.

Under this new system of camp instruction it is planned to commission at least 36,000 second lieutenants each year.

INCREASE IN PRICES

Washington, July 17.—Retail food prices in the United States increased three per cent from April 15 to May 15 of this year, according to the bureau of labor statistics. During the year ending May 15 there was an increase of five per cent, although most vegetables showed a decline.

For the five years ending May 15 there was an average increase of 63 per cent in the price of food.

EDUCATORS TO MEET

San Francisco, Cal., July 18.—Matters affecting Catholic schools and colleges, including important educational problems arising from the war, will be discussed at a notable gathering of leaders to be held in this city next week. The occasion of the gathering will be the fifteenth annual convention of the Catholic Educational association of the United States.

Women as "walking delegates" promise to become numerous with the rapid increase in the number of women workers. The Washington state federation of labor has already voted in favor of having a woman organizer.

Fear for Steel Supply

Washington—Government demand for steel has reached such proportions that the war industries board fear present sources of supply will prove inadequate.

Bursum Plan for No Election Lacks Legality

—Hon. C. A. Spiess

The Optic has been asked by a number of interested people regarding the so called Bursum plan for not holding an election this fall. The editor not being an authority on legal matters, addressed a letter to Hon. Charles A. Spiess, one of the best attorneys in the Southwest, asking him to prepare an opinion for the public information.

Mr. Spiess' treatment of the subject is most clear and concise, and should be read by every man interested in the political affairs of the state. It follows:

East Las Vegas, N. M., July 12, 1918
Editor Las Vegas Optic, c
East Las Vegas, N. M.

My Dear Mr. Padgett:

I have your favor of July 11th requesting my opinion upon the legality and feasibility of Mr. H. O. Bursum's proposed plan to eliminate next fall's general election and continue in office for the ensuing two years all federal, state, district and county officials. Also your request for my opinion upon the criticism of the Bursum plan made by Attorney General Patton and Secretary of State Antonio Lucero, as such criticism appears published in the Albuquerque Morning Journal of July 11th.

I am quite sure the plan outlined by Mr. Bursum cannot be legally carried out. I understand that he proposes that a special session of the legislature be called; that such legislature propose an amendment to the constitution which if adopted would have the effect of continuing in office all present incumbents of the state and county offices, and this in spite of the fact that many of such state and county officers are disqualified from and ineligible of holding office for another term of two years, many of such officers having already been in office for a period of seven years, comprising two consecutive terms. As a matter of course it would be entirely competent for the people of the state to adopt such an amendment to the constitution and it would have the effect of continuing all present incumbents in office for an additional period of two years, but it would in no wise do away with next fall's election as there must be an election held by the people of this state for one member of the house of representatives and one member of the United States senate.

Section 2 of Article 1 of the constitution of the United States provides: "The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors for the most numerous branch of the state legislature."

Article XVII of the amendment to the constitution of the United States provides:

"The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, elected by the people thereof for six years x x x The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature."

A reference to the two quoted provisions from the constitution of the United States makes it quite manifest that representatives are to be elected each two years by the electors of the

state and that the term of office of every senator is limited to six years, and that when his term of office expires the only method of selecting a qualified member of the United States senate in place of him whose term has expired is by another election by the people of the state or by temporary appointment by the governor. As a matter of course the people of New Mexico cannot amend the constitution of the United States, and the qualifications of members of the house of representatives and of the United States senate as fixed by the constitution of the United States cannot in any way be modified by the electors of this state.

It is quite manifest that in an event there must be an election for a representative in the house of representatives and a member of the United States senate, and if this election is to be held there is no earthly reason why state, district and county officers should not be elected at the same election. The additional expense would be inconsequential and the only persons who would benefit by Mr. Bursum's plan would be the present office holders of the state, many of whom have already been in office for a period of seven years, and I am quite sure that the people of the state would not adopt any amendment to the constitution which would eliminate our present provision making all persons who have been in office for two terms ineligible to further hold their office.

As suggested by both Mr. Patton and Mr. Lucero, the holding of a special election to amend our state constitution would be quite as onerous and expensive as holding the general election.

I have read the criticisms of Mr. Bursum's plan which have been put forward by Attorney General Patton and Secretary of State Lucero. They both oppose Mr. Bursum's proposed plan and suggest that all that Mr. Bursum proposes to do could be effected under section 2 of Article XX of our state constitution. I am quite sure that both Mr. Patton and Mr. Lucero are entirely wrong in this belief.

Section 2 of Article XX provides: "Every officer unless removed shall hold his office until his successor has duly qualified."

It is evidently the opinion of Messrs. Patton and Lucero that all state and county officers would automatically continue in office because no successor would have been elected, appointed or qualified to take their place.

In construing provisions of a constitution no one provision dominates other provisions upon the same subject but all provisions of a constitution upon the same subject-matter must if it is possible be given full force and effect. Now, there are three other provisions of the state constitution that must be considered with reference to the questions discussed by Messrs. Patton and Lucero.

Section One of Article V, referring to state officers, provides:

"Such officers shall after having served two consecutive terms be ineligible to hold any state office for two years thereafter."

Section 2 of Article X, referring to county officers, provides:

"All county officers shall be elected

for a term of two years and after having served two consecutive terms shall be ineligible to hold any county office for two years hereafter."

Section 5 of Article VI provides:

"Should a vacancy occur in any state office, except lieutenant governor or member of the legislature, the governor shall fill such office by appointment and such appointee shall hold office until the next general election, when his successor shall be chosen for the unexpired term."

Now, it will be noted that the state constitution in limiting the tenure of office to two consecutive terms provides that the then incumbent shall be ineligible to hold office for two years thereafter. Therefore, all persons who have been in office for two consecutive terms and are now in office for two consecutive terms, be it a state or a county office, are ineligible to hold that office. That fact would cause a vacancy to exist in such offices. The vacancy is a constructive one because the incumbent has no legal right or claim to continue in office and has been specifically by the constitution declared to be ineligible to hold the office and he can be legally replaced by the governor of the state in the case of state offices and by the county commissioners in the case of county officers. If Mr. Patton's and Mr. Lucero's suggested remedy for Mr. Bursum's plan were carried out the present governor of New Mexico and the boards of county commissioners would appoint incumbents to many county offices, and many state offices; in fact to all offices which the present incumbent has held for a period of two consecutive terms.

This, of course, would bring about an entirely intolerable condition of affairs and one which the people of the state of New Mexico would not tolerate for a moment.

Now, Mr. Lucero also suggests that Mr. Bursum's plan could be achieved so far as the federal officers are concerned by the governor appointing Mr. Fall and Mr. Walton to hold office until there is another general election.

Now, Mr. Lucero is a fellow townsman of mine and a very good man indeed, but good man as he is I am quite sure that I am a better lawyer than he is. As heretofore pointed out, the constitution of the United States must be followed in the election of members of the house of representatives and the senate of the United States. When Senator Fall's and Mr. Walton's terms of office expire there will be a vacancy in these offices unless they are elected or legally appointed to succeed themselves. There is no power at all in the governor of the state to appoint a member for the house of representatives of congress. Section 2 of Article One provides:

"When vacancies happen in the representation from any state the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies."

There is no other provision for the filling of vacancies in the house of representatives.

It is perfectly plain that an election must be held for a member of the house of representatives. That being so it would be incongruous to the last degree, to hold an election for the election of a member of the house of representatives and have the governor appoint a member of the United States senate, which in my opinion would also be illegal.

Yours very truly,
CHARLES A. SPIESS.

When the berry crop in Oregon was threatened by a shortage of labor the women saved the day by volunteering to go into the fields.

Help for Bronchial Trouble and Cough

"Foley's Honey and Tar Compound acts more like a food than a medicine."

Mr. Will G. Richmond, Inglewood, Calif., says:—"I wish to recommend Foley's Honey and Tar Compound as it has greatly benefited me for bronchial trouble and cough. It acts so well in harmony with nature that it is more like a food than a medicine."

Foley's Honey and Tar Compound has a wonderfully quick way of soothing and healing the raw tickling surface of the throat and bronchial tubes. It eases the tightness over the chest, raises the phlegm easily, and helps the stubborn racking cough that is so exhausting and weakening.

It is the best medicine you can buy, and better than anything you can make, for coughs, colds, spasmodic croup, whooping cough, la grippe and bronchial coughs, hoarseness, tickling throat and stuffy wheezy breathing. It contains no opiates, and is acceptable to the most sensitive stomach.

*** Every user is a friend.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

MYSTERY SOLVED

Santa Fe, July 15.—Trench and Camp of Camp Kearney reports that "the mystery surrounding the recent whereabouts of Sergeant First Class W. B. Halbig of Albuquerque upon his furlough has been solved as the sergeant has informed us that while absent he took unto himself a wife. Sergeant Halbig, accompanied by Sergeant First Class Elvin W. Fields, left for Jacksonville, Fla., where they enter the quartermaster officers' training school. The headquarters detachment wish them the best of luck."

Says Trench and Camp: "Sergeant First Class Hubert Laugharn of the state normal school at Silver City has been transferred from the sanitary detachment of the 144th machine gun battalion to the office of the camp surgeon, where he is ably performing the duties of chief clerk."

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.

OFFICIAL SIGNS ADOPTED

Santa Fe, July 15.—At a two days' session, the state highway commission practically gave State Engineer James A. French complete discretionary executive powers in highway construction and authorized him to accept or reject any and all bids for such work and if he deems it expedient to proceed without resorting to the contract system. The commission adopted a uniform system of signs and marking for the state highways, \$5,000 being specially set aside for the work. State Engineer French has left to inspect the road projects in southern New Mexico, making stops at Albuquerque, Socorro, Las Cruces, Deming and Alamogordo.

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.

The Wright Aeroplane Company of Dayton has purchased a hotel for the accommodation of its women employees.

WAY TO SAVE SURPLUS PRODUCTS FOR US IN BEVERAGES, ETC.

Washington, D. C.—Home made fruit juices take no sugar and may be used during the winter months in a variety of ways, according to specialists of the United States department of agriculture. One important use for fruit juices is in the making of jellies at a time of year when sugar or its substitutes may be more plentiful and when it is more convenient to do the work. In this way freshly-made jellies may be available all through the winter.

Fruit juice may be pressed out of juice by means of a cider press, special fruit press, or other improvised presses; then heated in an acid-proof kettle up to 110 degrees F. The fruit juice may then be poured into ordinary hot jars, hot bottles, or tin and handled by same directions as those for canning of fruit itself. If poured into miscellaneous bottles, it is suggested that the fruit juice be sterilized as follows:

Make a cotton stopper and press into the neck of the bottle and leave during the sterilizing period. Set bottles in boiling water up to the neck of the bottle, sterilize the fruit juice for 40 minutes at a temperature of 165 degrees F. Remove the product, press cork in top over cotton stopper immediately. If the cork fits well no paraffin need be used. If a poor cork, it may be necessary to dip the cork in a melted solution of wax or paraffin. Fruit juices and apple cider when handled in this way will not "flatten in taste" and will keep fresh for future use.

London, July 15.—The Germans have crossed the Marne at several places in their offensive begun this morning according to advices received here.

The main attack, it is added, seems to be in Champagne. The advices to this effect came to the Central News

The German attack began in the region of Vaux after a bombardment with gas and high explosives, according to the Exchange Telegraph company's advices from Paris. The American artillery replied with barrage fire. There was also a heavy bombardment in the region of Jaulgonne on the Marne. Reports up to 10:30 o'clock this morning, the Exchange's advices state, show the situation to be held in hand.

The feeling in London on the situation following the German attack in France is that the developments are quite satisfactory.

The objective of the Germans, it is considered here, probably is to detach Rheims by attacking on both sides of it and capturing the hills which would protect the right flank on a further advance southward.

Advices received here regarding the German offensive state that the attack began on a front of 30 miles between Chateau Thierry and Bligny, southwest of Rheims. The Germans also attacked east of Rheims, between Prunaya and Maison de Champagne on a front of 25 miles.

OLD BUILDING BURNED

Santa Fe, July 16.—Fire yesterday destroyed the interior of an ancient, long adobe structure, one of the landmarks on Water street and across the way from the historic Fonda site. It faced Loretto academy and in olden times was partly occupied as a blacksmith shop. The fire broke out in a portion of the building used for the storage of gasoline. The only occupant of the house was an aged Mexican woman who lost all of her furniture.

Port Au Prince, Haiti, July 15—

The council of state, Haiti, acting in order with the executive powers given it under the new Haitian constitution, has voted the declaration of war upon Germany, demanded by the president of the republic.

Haiti is the twenty-second nation to declare war on Germany. Seven other countries have broken diplomatic relations. Germany severed relations with Haiti in June, 1917 after the West Indian republic had protested against Germany's unrestricted submarine war fare and demanded compensation for losses to Haitian commerce and life.

London, July 15.—Turkish troops on Saturday night attacked the British positions in Palestine commanding the crossings of the Jordan and on the ridges north of Jericho. In the ridge region, the war office announced today, the British completely restored by a counter attack the positions that had been penetrated. More than 500 turks were taken prisoners.

The statement reads:

"On Saturday night enemy attacks developed against our positions covering the passages of the Jordan and on the Abu-Tellul ridges north of Jericho. Our positions about Abu-Tellul, at first penetrated were entirely restored by a counter attack by Australians and New Zealanders.

"Five hundred prisoners were taken, including 260 Germans. By night fall 510 prisoners had been counted."

Washington, July 15.—Preparations for taking over of the telegraph lines immediately were under way today at the post office department, although action of President Wilson was not officially discussed. The resolution authorizing the control was signed today by presiding officers of the house and senate and transmitted at once to the White House. The belief in official circles is that Postmaster General Burleson will be assigned to execute such powers as the president uses under the measure and that the taking over of telegraph and trunk lines will come in the very near future.

Santa Fe, July 16.—The room formerly used by Governor Lew Wallace as an executive office whenever the legislature was in session in the Palace of the Governors, will be set aside as a pantheon for the men from New Mexico who died in military service. Director Hewette of the museum is having the room arranged for the placing of a suitable frame upon the wall facing the entrance within which in large letters will appear the names of the men who died in camp or abroad, numbering 42 thus far. At the same time effort will be made to secure a picture of each of the departed men and also a detailed biography, the pictures to be suitably framed and the biographies to be kept in a memorial volume. Later a hall of history is to be built as an east wing of the historic palace which will have fireproof vaults for all the war records and other archives and ample space for display of rolls of honor and data of the New Mexico men, now numbering almost 13,000 who are in active service, to be kept there until time is no more.

CAN WITHOUT SUGAR

Will Keep Perfectly In Water and May be Used in Place of Fresh

Washington, D. C.—"Keep canning, sugar or no sugar," say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. If you can't get enough sugar for home canning put up your fruit without it. The products will keep perfectly until a time when more sugar is available or until a sugar substitute program has been worked out. Fruits put up in this way are excellent for pie-filling and salads and may be used in deserts, puddings, ices and punches.

In canning fruit without sugar, can the product the day it is picked. Cull, stem, seed, and clean fruit by placing in hot glass jars or tin cans until full. Use a tablespoon, wooden ladle, or table knife for packing purposes. Pour boiling hot water over the product in the hot jar. Place rubbers and caps in position, not tight. If using tin cans, seal completely. Place in the sterilizer vat, or canner, and sterilize for the length of time given, below according to the particular type of outfit used:

Hot-water bath, homemade or commercial, 30 minutes.

Water seal, 214 degrees, 20 minutes. 5 pounds steam pressure, 12 minutes.

10 pounds steam pressure, 10 minutes.

After sterilizing remove the filled and test the joints. Wrap in paper to prevent bleaching and store in a dry, cool place. If tin cans are used it will be found advantageous to plunge them into cold water immediately after sterilization to cool them quickly.

London, July 15.—American and British troops have occupied the whole of the Murman coast, in northern Russia, says a dispatch from Moscow to the Central News Agency by way of Amsterdam.

After capturing Kem, a railroad on the White sea coast, the dispatch adds, the American and British forces advanced toward Torokio, the Russian Bolshevik authorities having withdrawn to Nirok.

The commanders of the entente allied forces have issued an appeal to the population on the Murman coast requesting help against Germany and Finland. It is declared that the Murman coast is Russian territory under the protection of the entente powers.

M. Tchitcherin, the Russian foreign minister has addressed a note to Great Britain demanding that the British detachment now on the Murman coast be re-embarked without delay, says a Central News message today from Amsterdam, relaying a Moscow dispatch.

Marines and Bluejackets

Washington, July 15.—American participation in the occupation of the Murman coast of Russia so far is limited to marines and blue jackets. The number of these, which is not large, cannot be definitely stated according to the rules of censorship. War department officials said that if other American troops had made their appearance in the neighborhood of Archangel and Kolata must have been dispatched by General Foch from some of the American troops in English concentration camps. An official dispatch from Rome says the entire Italian press comments on the presence of allied troops on the Murman coast and the general impression that the occupation will facilitate assistance to Russia, which will complete rehabilitation of that nation.

ance to Russia, which will complete rehabilitation of that nation.

Russians Request Troops

London, July 15.—At the request of Russians considerable allied forces are now on the Murman coast which is on the Arctic ocean to the extreme north of Russia. On this coast there are several harbors connected by railways with Petrograd. Meanwhile the Germans are making a desperate attempt to secure control of the Murman coast—they need the harbors for submarine bases.

The total German force in Russia is thirty-two German and fifteen Austrian divisions, composed mainly of old and inferior men. This force is spread from Petrograd to the Black sea.

In Finland the Germans have more than a division, mainly in the south and not easily within reach of the Murman railway. British public opinion welcomes the news of aid to the Russians and is watching the progress of affairs on the Murman coast.

MINISTERS PROTEST

Pekin, Saturday, July 13 (By the Associated Press.)—The British, French and Japanese ministers in China have strongly protested to General Horvath, the anti-Bolshevik military commander who has formed a temporary war cabinet for Siberia, asking him to withdraw his dictatorship proclamation on the ground that it is unwise and untimely. The proclamation, the ministers say, is calculated to cause a situation which may impede the movement of the Czech Slovaks which is all important. General Horvath is requested to reply to the protest.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE PROVIDES FOR LARGE INCREASE

Washington, July 15.—Eight billions of dollars are to be raised under the new revenue bill which the house ways and means committee began framing today in executive session. Eighty per cent of the new revenues are to be produced from readjustment of the excess profits and income surtaxes and the remainder from excise taxes on luxuries, non-essentials and possibly essentials.

An emergency clause in the bill requiring importers to give surety to pay import duties was asked by F. W. Taussig chairman of the tariff commission. His request anticipates a consumption tax on teas, coffee, sugar and spices generally and an increase in import duties on liquor and tobacco and an extra tax on liquor withdrawn from bonded houses.

Complete information regarding war profiteering was asked of the treasury by the house ways and means committee. After a brief session today the committee adjourned until Wednesday.

CHINA WILL BUILD SHIPS

Washington, July 13.—China has been added to the list of nations building merchant ships to help defeat Germany. The shipping board awarded to the Chinese government yard at Shanghai contracts for four cargo vessels of 10,000 tons each, and took options for the building of 80,000 more tons.

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 sence of allied troops on the Murman coast and the general impression that the occupation will facilitate assistance to Russia, which will complete rehabilitation of that nation.

Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising
Farming - Mining

ESTABLISHED 1882

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That San Miguel county has a man with an eye to business, is demonstrated by the enormous amount of work and money expended on the road from Montoya to Las Vegas through the Romero pasture. Mr. Secundino Romero is the man to whom reference is made. He is putting in concrete bridges and culverts, and grading and straightening the road, which amounts to thousands of dollars, and which no doubt will reap for him a bountiful reward in time, to say nothing of the value it will be to his county for all time to come. He certainly deserves credit beyond that accorded to the average man, and that his efforts will be crowned with the selection of his road as the Ozark Trail is absolutely certain, unless Guadalupe county should happen to wake up immediately and do something towards road building.

Mr. Romero is beyond question more ambitious than the whole of Guadalupe county's citizens, including its officials and politicians.

At the last Ozark Trails meeting at Santa Rosa, it was understood that \$14,000 of county funds were available, and that the state would double that amount, making \$28,000, which would be donated by the government, making a total of \$56,000 to be used in the construction of the Ozark Trails highway through the county of Guadalupe. What has been done? Nothing except road overseers have pitched up a few places with hands and money paid in by road hands. Can anyone hope, with that showing, that Mr. Romero won't get the Ozark Trail? We do not envy Mr. Romero in the least. We admire the quality he possesses, and really it would be a shame for his ambitions to be blighted in not securing the Ozark Trail.

We are earnestly pitying Guadalupe county for not having men with ambitions and means to compete with Mr. Romero in road building. It is evident that this county possesses no one with an eye to business, that is, business calculated to enhance the value of the county, such as road building. It is an ignoble shame that this summer has come with its annual tourists, and not a decent road to travel.

How long will this poor county have to content itself with the present conditions of affairs? Is it possible that there is no dawning of a better day? Can it be that the present low ebbing tide will continue to flow through its

official channels? Certainly new blood will course its official veins ere long. Surely a tide of higher aims will supplant that which so sluggishly prevails at present.

To the man, the subject of this article, we exclaim "Three Cheers." May his kind multiply and finally inhabit Guadalupe county.—Cuervo Clipper.

Day before yesterday morning the Germans started a very heavy attack upon a wide front. The magnitude of the territory involved, the fierceness of the assault, and the direction in which it was aimed would tend toward the belief that this was the great offensive of which we have heard so much, and in this greatest of all battles it will be finally decided whether the Germans have any chance of taking Paris or of inflicting a great defeat upon the French and British armies.

The latest reports on hand as this is written, however, seem to indicate, either that the Germans have already failed to make good their attack in its initial stages, or else that this is not the big offensive that we have anticipated. If it is true that the main attack has been stopped in the direction of Paris, any other result is of minor importance, even though it might involve such a result as the capture of Rheims or the withdrawal of the French from the ruined city of Verdun.

There has been some talk of a German drive directed against the Americans for the purpose of punishing them for their audacious attacks at Vaux, Bouresches and elsewhere, and some of the bulletins appear to be in close accordance with such a plan.

On the other hand it is not impossible that all the attacks on the southern front is merely preliminary to a much greater drive against the northern line.

A few more hours will probably tell the tale and permit us both to judge the German purpose and to measure its results. In the meantime the situation, so far as we can see it, is best summed up in the dispatch from London, which says: "The situation generally is regarded as satisfactory.—Chieftian.

American women have been writing to their soldier sons serving in France with more affection than good judgment, according to reports that come back from time to time. Too

often the letters contain expressions of anxiety and grief. Small worries, also, are borne across the seas and large troubles are frequently shared with the boys away from home.

"If our mothers would not worry it would be better for them and better for us," is the cry of hundreds of our boys in the hospitals of Europe," said Mrs. Edward Vickers, of Boston, who has returned to the United States after passing three years in war work in England and France.

"Men with amputations staring them in the face will say this again and again," declared Mrs. Vickers. The mother comes first at the vital moment and the main anxiety is that she may not suffer. When a boy is lying in a hospital cot, every other sentence contains the words, 'my mother' or 'my wife' or 'my girl' and very often 'my pal.'

"And I would like to tell the girls of this country that men abroad regard their girl friends at home in accordance with the standard which the girls have set for themselves. That the girls they have left behind are worth fighting for is a sustaining thought that comforts the boys as they fight and when they must suffer and die.

"Let all the letters from home be as bright and as newsy as possible. Also, do not forget to tell the boys what the home folks are doing to keep up their end of the war. They want to hear good reports about the Red Cross, the Liberty Loan and the war saving stamp drives. If a letter is cheerful and hopeful a man will tell the good news to his comrades. If it is depressing he will take it away and read it by himself in some quiet corner and its influence is more far-reaching than the writer could ever have imagined it might be. So please tell every one at home to write cheery letters to their boys "over there."

"And do not let up on Red Cross or other war work," pleaded Mrs. Vickers. "Don't think enough is being done without your aid. Every single bandage you women roll and every stitch you take means just that much comfort to some sick or wounded man."

Mrs. Vickers said the need of nursing on the other side is great.

"But let no woman go who is not clothed with proper authority," she warned. "No woman is wanted there who is not efficient, or who is not qualified to carry on her trained work officially. If a woman is not free to go or not fitted for service over there she can help by staying at home and releasing some woman who is prepared for work at the front."

One important point in the "business as usual" situation seems to be overlooked by those who would have every industry which could be classified as non-essential shut down. Reports from Chicago's largest department stores show large sales not only of absolute necessities but of household and personal use articles which, under strict classification, might be listed as comforts, some even as luxuries. The point is that these purchases are made in parts of the prosperous west where Liberty Bond and W. S. S. purchases, Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. contributions have exceeded allotments. When our people fail in generous money support of government and benevolence business as usual may be condemned.

New York, July 18.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt just before leaving the city for Saratoga, N. Y., to attend the republican state convention today received a cablegram from General Pershing expressing hope that Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, the colonel's son, reported killed in an aerial battle in France may have landed safely. The cable read:

"Regret very much that your son, Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt reported as missing. Only 14 with a patrol of 12 planes he left on a mission of protecting photographic section. Seven enemy planes were sighted and attacked after which enemy planes returned and our planes broke off combat, returning to their base. Lieutenant Roosevelt did not return. A member of the squadron reports seeing one of our planes fall out of the combat and into the clouds and the French report an American plane was seen descending.

"I hope he may have landed safely. Will advise you on receipt of further information. Pershing."

Colonel Roosevelt in reply cabled the following message:

"We are deeply grateful for your thoughtful kindness and we will never forget it."

Colonel Roosevelt's attitude seemed more hopeful upon receipt last night of word sent from Paris by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., stating reports of Quentin's death were "absolutely unconfirmed."

MORE CHEERFUL OUTLOOK

Santa Fe, July 18.—There is a much more cheerful ring than at any time before this summer, in the official crop bulletin for New Mexico issued today. It tells of local showers which occurred daily during the past week mostly over north and west counties and which became fairly general over the eastern and southeastern district partially relieving the drouth. Range and crop conditions are greatly improved in the rain districts and stock is slowly improving. Winter wheat is nearing harvest in the northern counties while spring wheat and oats are heading and early corn is tasseling. Some planting of corn and of fodder crops continues. Early plums pears and peaches are coming to market in southern counties.

Five persons with resounding titles of royalty have entered the primary race for the kingship of Poland. No use. The army of free and independent Poland, largely recruited in this country, probably has the young man in its ranks who has learned here a thing or two about politics with which he will win in a walk over the princes and archdukes of Germany, Bulgaria and Austria, who have overlooked the fact that Uncle Sam is to sit on the returning board which is to review the vote.

The centennial anniversary of the birth of Maria Mitchell, the famous American woman astronomer, will be celebrated next month.

New Lands Opened

Washington—More than 228,000 acres of land, a portion of the Dixie national forest in southwestern Utah, have been thrown open to homestead entry by a proclamation issued by President Wilson.

HAS LOWEST RATE OF SICKNESS
FOR FOURTH CONSECUTIVE
WEEK

Santa Fe, July 18.—Again Camp Cody near Deming, for the fourth week in succession, looms up as a top-notch for healthfulness, in Uncle Sam's Official Bulletin which says: "Camp Cody has the lowest (18.6) and Camp Sevier the highest (49.9) non-effective rates of all large camps."

Camp Cody reported 5 new cases of pneumonia, 293 new cases of venereal disease, 34 new cases of measles and two deaths, both from pneumonia. Camp Kearney reported 3 new cases of pneumonia, 2 new cases of malaria, 74 new cases of venereal disease, 16 new cases of measles and 5 new cases of scarlet fever, while the deaths were two, one from suicide and the other from pneumonia. Camp Travis reports one death from sun-stroke. Camp Lewis reports a death from drowning. Camp Sheridan and Camp Dodge report one suicide each, the last-named also including in its report three judicial hangings.

Let those whose unwise ears easily listen to whispered treason beware of propaganda lies dressed artfully with seeming simpleness, designedly containing no appeal that stands out and on the surface, reciting only an ordinary incident. Illustrative of these is the story of the alleged reason for the destruction of the Rheims cathedral, one of the broken roses of architecture. In a matter-of-fact, brusque fashion the German bureau emitted a story declaring that the cathedral was a watch tower, and quoting a French officer, Edouard Albert de Bondelli, formerly a banker and connected with the Credit Lyonnais, as authority.

Investigation develops that this man died in 1910 and that his oldest son has not yet been taken into the army. Nevertheless, every German soldier and civilian believes the mendacious report, and, even if sorry because of the demolition of the treasure art, justifies it upon patriotic grounds. No American should permit himself to be so deceived and keep back censure of the Hun for his devastation and destruction. Just as methodically would he destroy every cathedral and architectural pile in this country, and just as faithfully would the bureaucrats behind the lines manufacture pretexts and excuses for "the damnable abuse of warfare," as an English coroner's jury so aptly described German tactics.

General Foch, the allied chief of command, has taken the aggressive on an important scale, attacking this morning on a 25-mile front between the Aisne and the Marne—the western side of the Germans' Marne salient. From various sources comes reports that the battle is progressing favorably to the allied forces which presumably include American troops.

Few details of the battle are available the main fact officially stated being that at various points along this front progress of from a mile and a half to two miles has been made and that prisoners have been taken.

The battle line when the German offensive paused at the Marne early in June closely resembled the letter "V" with the acute angle blunted. Since their attack on Monday morn-

ing the Germans have made progress which has changed the form of the line to that of the letter "U" the right leg of which is shorter than the left. From Fontenoy at the tip of the left leg to Rheims, on the end of the right, is about 37 miles. The distance from the Aisne to the present battle front south of the Marne about 25 miles.

It is along the left leg of the "U" that the allied onslaught began this morning. Behind the allied lines is the forest of Villers-Cotterets with a network of strategic wagon roads and three railway lines. In front of them there is an important railroad line running southward from Soissons to Chateau-Thierry, presumably used as a supply artery for a large proportion of the enemy troops along the Marne river. This railway was about four miles from the allied front when the attack was started today.

Measuring from the Aisne, around the Chateau-Thierry salient and thence to Massiges, in the Champagne the eastern limits of the present struggle, the length of the battle line is about 105 miles which is the widest front that has been in active battle on the western front since the early days of the war. Official reports show that the German stroke against

the Marne-Rheims-Champagne line had not gained further ground over night.

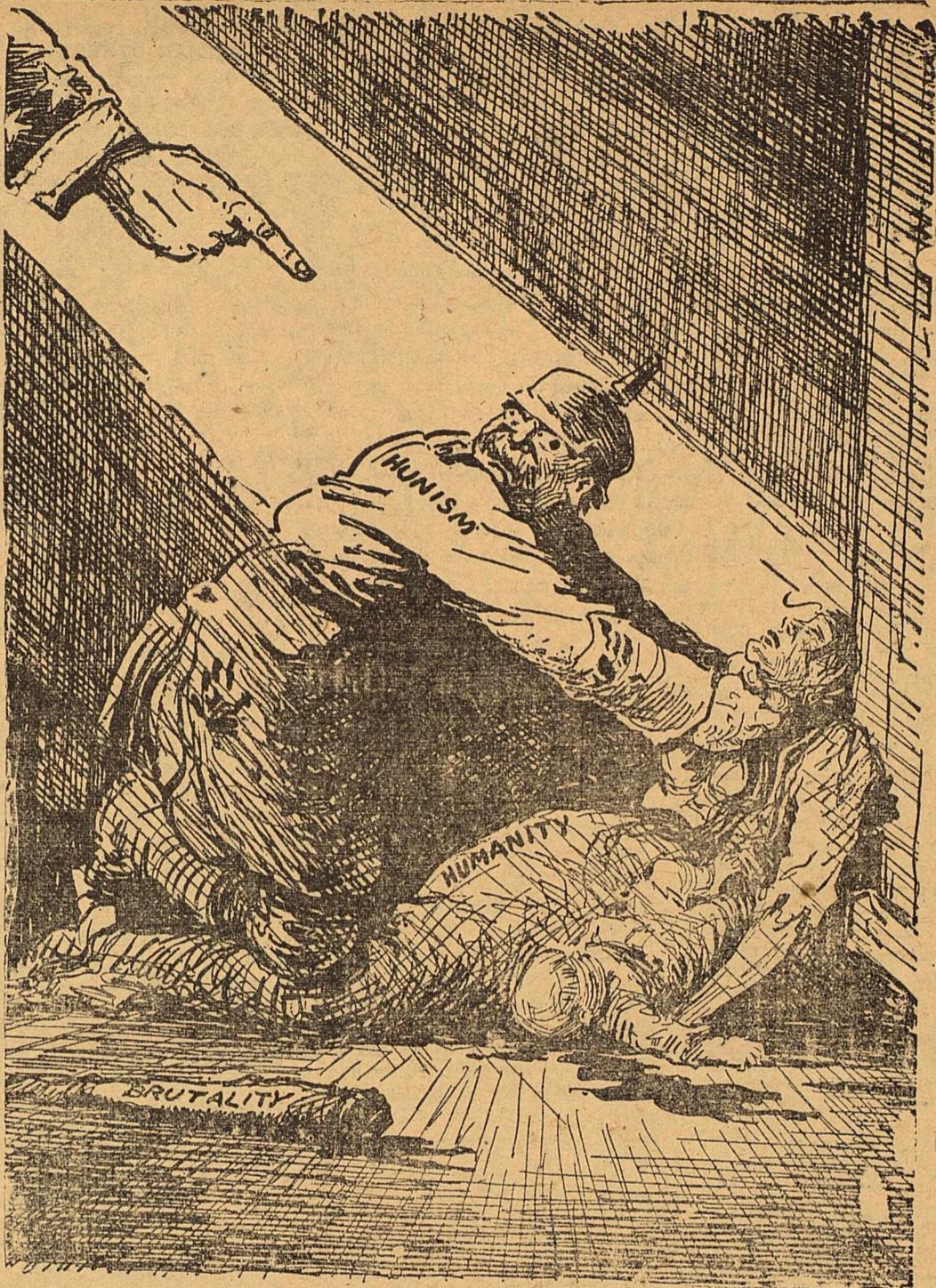
At Nanteuil-la-Fosse, the region southwest of Rheims, a heavy German attack was crushed, while an assault by guard regiments north of Prosnes east of Rheims was broken by the allies.

According to unofficial reports, the Germans have made slight progress south of the Marne, in the region north of St. Agnan to the southwest of Dormans, but this advantage was apparently only local.

What appears to be a more important success is reported from the eastern most point to the front where the French are said to have recaptured. Mont Voisin, Chene-la-Reine, and important heights in the vicinity of these villages commanding the Marne.

Italian troops are fighting in the area between the Marne and Rheims and have recaptured Clarizet, two miles northeast of Bligny.

Coincident with the allied attacks south of the Aisne, the British have attacked southeast of Villers Bretonneux on the Amiens sector. This assault, which was on a front of more than a mile, advanced the British line.



GERMANS LOSE 100,000

London, July 17.—Casualties sustained by the German troops in the offensive up to the present are estimated to number 100,000, according to news received in London today from the battle front in France.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg appeals to Germans to achieve a moral victory over themselves. A silk purse is a nice thing to have but who longs for one must first have the makings.

Mrs. Alice G. Leddy has been elected to represent one of the Brooklyn assembly districts in the New York state democratic convention at Saratoga.

The gas and electric lighting company of Baltimore is training women for the work of reading meters and installing heating and lighting appliances.

Propaganda Fails

Washington—German propaganda has been turned against the ship building industry in a vain attempt to stem the growing output of ships.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY HUNKER FIRST CONTRACT UNDER FEDERAL ACT OF 1916 IS APPROVED

James Fergusson, the man who shot and killed K. W. Sutton and his son Walter at Newkirk, Guadalupe county, last Tuesday, was placed in jail in Santa Rosa without bond last night and his preliminary hearing will take place next Tuesday. It will be remembered by readers of the Optic that Sutton was arrested July 2nd and charged with an attempted criminal assault on the twelve year old daughter of Fergusson, Sutton's son, Walter, came from Oklahoma and assisted his father to give bond. After being released from custody father and son were on the Rock Island train on the way back to Oklahoma. Fergusson, it is said lay in wait at Newkirk. When the train stopped and Sutton stepped down, Fergusson stepped up behind and shot him in the back. Then he shot the son and the old man not having been killed, he is said to have gone back and shot him again.

Fergusson remained in the custody of the constable for a day or two and was taken to the home of his brother, the editor of the Cuervo-Clipper. However he is now in jail and District Attorney Hunker who went down to investigate will oppose the granting of any bond. It is said that the assault attempted on the girl was not successful. While there seems to be in the Newkirk community considerable sympathy for Fergusson as far as the killing of the father is concerned, there seems to have been no possible justification for the killing of the son.

Captain Fred Furnoff of the Mounted Police, who came to Las Vegas today from Santa Rosa where he was pursuing investigations, assisted in gathering the state's evidence in the Sutton case.

There was a second charge against the elder Sutton when Deputy Sheriff Hewett went to arrest him on the charge of attempted criminal assault. He fired and badly wounded the officer.

COMMISSION TO ADJOURN

Santa Fe, July 15.—Chief Clerk Rupert Asplund of the state tax commission returned today from the southeastern counties where he assisted in formulating tax budgets. The tax commission met today but will probably sit only a few days and then adjourn until September as the only assessment rolls thus far received are those of Colfax, Quay and San Juan counties, which shows a total gain in assessment over last year of \$1,978,026, the Colfax county total being \$26,965,034, an increase of \$1,016,610; Quay county \$13,472,261, an increase of \$720,123, and San Juan county \$4,770,077, an increase of \$241,293.

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.

OFFICERS COMMISSIONED

Washington, July 15.—Three hundred men were commissioned as second lieutenant in the Marine Corps today upon completion of a three months course of training at the Marine corps officers training camp at Quantico. The men were chosen from the enlisted personnel.

FEDERAL AID ASKED

Santa Fe, July 15.—Dr. J. E. Elder, chief of the medical section of the state council of defense, Mrs. Ilfeld of Albuquerque and Mrs. Bullock conferred with Governor W. E. Lindsey and Adjutant General James Baca regarding the 200 New Mexico men discharged from military service because of tuberculosis before they had been enrolled by the United States army. It seems that the miners' hospital at Raton will not be in position to take care of 70 of the men without compensation, but it was intimated that a hospital in Albuquerque can take care of 15 of them. It was also reported that the hospital quarters at Fort Wingate are being repaired and that 500 men might be accommodated there if the state would bear the expense. Chairman Springer of the executive committee of the state council of defense has asked the federal government to grant relief for the 200 afflicted men.

REED OFF FOR FRANCE

Santa Fe, July 15.—Attorney Guy Reed of Carlsbad, democratic candidate for the legislative house and member of the Santa Fe Society of the Archaeological institute, has been appointed to Y. M. C. A. work in France and leaves shortly for final instructions at Princeton, N. J. He was a member of the San Diego expedition board and for a time was in charge of the New Mexico building at San Diego. He was a national guard member and is a crack shot, well known over the state, but especially at the capital.

WARDEN TO RESIGN

Santa Fe, July 15.—Theodore Rouault, Jr., game warden and supposed to have been the favorite candidate for the republican nomination for state land commissioner, will probably resign in order to enter officers' training school at Camp Pike, Ark. He attended for three years the New Mexico Military institute. His father fought on the French side in the war with Germany in 1870 and antipathy to the Hohenzollerns is therefore in Rouault's blood.

TRY CHAMBERLAIN'S

When you need a good reliable liniment for soreness of the muscles, a sprain, or to relieve rheumatic pains, try Chamberlain's Liniment. It is excellent.—Adv.

Cambridge, Mass., July 15.—The observation of Wolf's periodic comet by Professor Barnard at Yerkes observatory was announced today by Edward C. Pickering, director of the Harvard observatory. The comet has a period of close to seven years and is permanently attached to the solar system. It was first seen in 1884. The announcement states that its magnitude on this visit is 14.5.

Washington, July 15.—A number of Jews have been condemned to death and executed at Kherson, Ukraine, for hiding grain, according to report which the state department characterizes as more or less circumstantial. A priest, who endeavored to aid the condemned men, has since died of injuries. Jewish merchants of Kherson have been executed also for refusing to give the names of the peasants with whom they dealt and who were charged with concealing grain.

A report from Finland says members of the Red Guard are being executed daily by German firing squads.

Santa Fe, July 15.—The first designation of lands under the federal act of August 11, 1916, has been made by Acting Secretary of the Interior Vogelsang, when he approved a contract between the United States reclamation service and the Elephant Butte irrigation district, providing for a supply of water to the district from the Rio Grande project, and on the same day designated the public lands of the district in divisions numbered 3 to 9, as subject to the state irrigation district laws, the lands so designated being in Sierra and Dona Ana counties.

Of importance to New Mexico is Senate Bill No. 385 now pending in the house, authorizing the mining for metaliferous minerals on Indian reservations. Any portion of the unallotted lands within any Indian reservation, may be leased to citizens or corporations under this act for the purpose of mining and that lands heretofore withheld from disposition under the mining laws may be thrown open for prospecting and location. For the privilege of mining or extracting the mineral deposits the lessees shall pay the United States, for the benefit of the Indians, a royalty which shall not be less than five per cent of the net value of the minerals at the mine. The act also provides that hereafter no public lands shall be withdrawn by executive order, proclamation or otherwise for or as an Indian reservation except by act of congress.

Another measure, Senate Bill 954 which has passed the senate would place coal lands in the same category as the mineral lands embraced in the act of July 17, 1914, permitting selection or sale under any of the non-mineral public land laws with a reservation of the coal to the United States.

STATE LAND SALE

Santa Fe, July 15.—Reports have been received from the auction of state lands at Clayton on Wednesday by Land Commissioner R. P. Ervien who returned today. It was one of the largest sales of state lands held as yet, a total of 117,182.20 acres of agricultural and grazing lands being disposed of at prices ranging from \$5 to \$15 per acre, the tracts sold being from 12.76 to 10,463.86 acres in size. The total proceeds were \$639,972.25 going into the permanent funds of various institutions and the public schools.

SOUR STOMACH AND BELCHING

"When I began taking Chamberlain's Tablets three years ago I was troubled most of the time with belching and sour stomach. I also had headache and constipation. This remedy was just what my system needed. It strengthened my digestion and restored me to my former good health," writes Mrs. A. D. Smith, Jordan, N. Y.—Adv.

CHAIRMAN APPOINTED

Santa Fe, July 15.—Governor Lindsey has named Mrs. Neill B. Field of Albuquerque, state chairman of the treasure and trinket fund of the National Aid Society for Aviators.

Santa Fe, July 15.—June was much warmer and somewhat dryer than the average throughout New Mexico, according to a report published today by the United States weather bureau. The maximum temperature, 116 degrees, was recorded at Artesia on June 29, but the highest monthly mean was at Alamogordo 80.8 degrees. The lowest recorded temperature was 25 degrees on June 1, at Senorito and Winsors. The lowest monthly mean, 56.5 degrees was at Harvey's ranch near Las Vegas. The greatest daily range was at Roswell, and at Espanola, 57 degrees on June 11. The mean for the state was 71.9 degrees or 2.8 degrees above the normal, or 4 degrees warmer than June last year.

The precipitation averaged some what above the normal over parts of western Colfax and San Miguel, over Mora, Rio Arriba, eastern San Juan, northern Sandoval, northern Grant, southwestern Socorro and the mountain districts of Otero county. As a rule, however, the deficiency was fairly general in the southeastern counties, in the central counties and much of the northeast. Showers occurred at some point in the state almost daily. They were always local in character and differed widely in amount at nearby stations so that there is little uniformity in the figures. In a general way, more than an inch of rain occurred north and east of a line from western Rio Arriba southeast of eastern Lea, as well as over the southeast and southwest mountain districts. Local downpours occurred at a few stations and four persons were reported killed by lightning. At Hobbs, eastern Lea county, a fall of 4.42 inches was measured in one hour in the evening of June 7, one of the heaviest falls ever recorded in the state. The average precipitation for the state was 1.12 inches or .08 of an inch below normal, but .83 of an inch greater than June last year.

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 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.

APPEAL TO CONGRESS

Montreal, July 16.—Several hundred Americans, residents here, have decided to send a petition to the United States congress protesting against the double income tax they are now called upon to pay. These Americans gain their income exclusively in Canada and are called upon to pay both Canadian and United States taxes.

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.

Mrs. Wallace Reynolds today for Santa Fe where they will visit for some time.

MORE FOOD DRYING PLANTS NEEDED

But Government Agencies Warn Against Poor Products and Stock Selling Schemes

Washington, D. C.—The United States department of agriculture and the United States food administration agree that establishment of more commercial plants for the drying of fruits and vegetables is highly desirable in the present emergency. Warning is given, however, against poor products and stock selling schemes. Many inquiries regarding the extension of the drying industry, which is in its infancy in this country, are being received.

It is essential from the beginning to assure products of excellent quality, government officials point out. Processes that do not give such products will lead to loss of capital and local discouragement and will retard the general movement.

The public is advised to beware of irresponsible and unscrupulous stock-selling schemes. Establishment of drying plants and manufacture of high grade products require skill and experience, absence of which may damage the industry through flooding the market with inferior products. Drying when properly done, is recognized as an efficient means of conserving food. It requires no sugar. It is reported that the German government has fostered the drying industry in that country.

Washington, July 12.—President Wilson today vetoed the annual agricultural bill containing an amendment increasing the price of wheat to \$2.40 per bushel. Members of congress from wheat growing states will make a fight to pass the bill over the president's veto, but indications are that the wheat price provision will be eliminated.

VOTE TO RETURN TO WORK AT REQUEST OF THE GOVERNMENT

Schenectady, N. Y., July 15.—Striking blacksmiths, hammersmiths and helpers at the American locomotive company, who have been out since last Monday, voted today to return to work tomorrow. The decision was reached after an appeal to their patriotism by federal authorities.

Shipbuilders Resume Work

San Francisco, July 15.—"I have every reason to believe that the strike of shipyard workers in Oakland, has been settled in two days," Mortimer Fleish-Nacker, special federal mediator, said here today.

"The strike was due to a misunderstanding. The employers are willing to meet every government demand. The whole thing was occasioned by unavoidable delays in meeting the claims of some of the workers for back pay. It was estimated that between 2,500 and 3,000 workers were out."

DIARRHOEA QUICKLY CURED

"I have been in the practice of medicine for forty years," writes Dr. D. A. Post, Barnwell, S. C. "I came to this place last March, having purchased a plantation ten miles from here, am preparing to move onto it and shall practice there. I find diarrhoea prevalent, in fact became affected myself, saw a notice of Chamberlain's Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, bought a small bottle and it is good."—Adv.

BUSCH MILLIONS HAVE BEEN GOING TO AID ENEMIES OF ALLIES

Washington, July 12.—A fairly complete list of the holders of German government bonds in the United States is among the assets of service men fighting German propaganda, it was said today by officials, discussing the disclosure of the large holdings of the Busch family made yesterday by Alfred L. Becker, New York assistant attorney general. Names of nearly 20,000 individuals are on the list which built up during the course of secret investigation made during the last two years. A wide distribution was given to the securities and they were issued in denomination of as small as \$50. Approximately six different issues of the bonds were made in the United States in order to evade the English blockade.

The trail of German propaganda financed in America by money raised in this country through the sale of German war bonds is long and unexplored by the American investigators, it was learned authoritatively here. Count von Bernstorff and Dr. Heinrich Albert, who was German commercial attaché in the United States, were given carte blanche by the German government, according to evidence uncovered by the New York state attorney general's office. The purchase of control of newspaper columns is said to be only one phase of the inquiry. Count von Bernstorff and Dr. Albert had accounts in 16 New York banks. The total of these deposits has not yet been learned.

The reason, it was said, was because of the successful methods of concealment pursued by von Bernstorff and Albert, through a system of drawing only cashier's checks in transferring accounts and making payments. These transfers were frequently made over night as further means of camouflage. Evidence indicated further, it was said that large sums were sent to South America for propaganda work in Latin-American countries. This phase of the inquiry has yet been only little developed.

SKY MAIL POSTAGE CUT

Washington, July 15.—Residents of Washington, Philadelphia, New York and other cities on the routes of the airplane mail service can now take advantage of the service without making such a formidable drive on their pocketbooks as heretofore. By order of the postoffice department the postage on the airplane mail is to be reduced today from 24 cents to 16 cents for the first ounce and six cents for each additional ounce or fraction. This amounts to a six cent rate for postage, plus the usual ten cents for special delivery.

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.

PEACE TALK DENIED

Amsterdam, July 15.—A semi-official telegram received today from Vienna says: "There have been many rumors lately that Austro-Hungarian agents in Spain and Switzerland have been seeking to establish contact with entente emissaries with a view to making overtures for peace. All such rumors are unfounded."

TRANS-ATLANTIC TRUST CO. INDUCED IMMIGRANTS TO DEPOSIT WITH THEM

New York, July 12.—How the Austro-Hungarian government got control of the savings of its emigrants to this country through the trans-Atlantic Trust company, now seized by the government, was told today by Francis P. Garvan, investigator for the alien property custodian.

The immigrants, upon their arrival in New York, he stated, were met at the piers by an agent of the bank who directed them to boarding houses, the conspirators or which were representatives of the trans-Atlantic institutions. Even services of clergymen were utilized to impress Austro-Hungarians with the importance of placing their funds with the establishment whose controlling hand reached Vienna. Millions of dollars worth of Austro-Hungarian and German war bonds were sold to these immigrants and to others who had become American citizens. On the day federal authorities seized the bank it had 14,000 depositors and 60,000 customers located throughout the country. Its deposits totalled \$7,000,000. Since its organization it had sent a total of 182,000,000 kronen \$72,000,000 to Austria-Hungary. When war was declared to exist between the United States and the Dual monarchy, the bank invited depositors to place remittances with it for transmission "after the war," and a big business was done with this branch.

CORN SYRUP FOR CANNING

It Can Be Used to Supplement Sugar in Putting Up Strongly Flavored Fruits

Washington, D. C.—Corn syrup may be used in canning and in making jellies, jams and marmalades and fruit butters according to specialists of the United States department of agriculture. Varying amounts of corn syrup are used with sugar. The syrup gives a modified flavor to products so it should be tried out in small quantities at first to suit the family taste. It combines most satisfactorily with strong flavored fruits such as pineapple must be determined by the kind of fruit and the strength of the syrup.

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.

DUTCH SEAMEN SENT HOME

Washington, July 15. After a stay in this country of nearly four months three thousand Dutch ship officers and seamen, who manned the ships taken over by the United States last March have been sent home.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

Chamberlain's Tablets are intended especially for stomach troubles, biliousness and constipation, and have met with much success in the treatment of those diseases. People who have suffered for years with stomach trouble and have been unable to obtain any permanent relief, have been completely cured by the use of these tablets. Chamberlain's Tablets are also of great value for biliousness. Chronic constipation may be permanently cured by taking Chamberlain's Tablets and observing the plain printed directions with each bottle.—Adv.

Fifty women are now employed in the shops of the United States Arsenal at Rock Island, Ill.

SUGARLESS PIE FILLING

Can the Windfall Apples for Winter Pies—Sugar may be added when Baking the Pie

Washington, D. C.—Plenty of apple pies are guaranteed for Americans next winter in spite of the sugar shortage. Housewives are going to save the windfalls in pie-filling canned without sugar, according to specialists of the United States department of agriculture. Apples canned by this method will be available later on when the sugar may be added or pies may be sweetened with sirups and other sugar substitutes.

In canning apples for pie filling, slice them immediately after paring into slightly salted cold water. Pack the product carefully in hot glass jars or tin cans until full. Use a tablespoon, wooden ladle, or table knife for packing purposes. Pour boiling hot water over the product in the hot jar. Place rubbers and caps in position, not tight. If using tin cans, seal completely. Place in the sterilizer, vat or canner and sterilize for the length of time given below according to the particular type of outfit used:

Hatwater bath, home made or commercial, 30 minutes.

Water seal, 214 degrees, 20 minutes. 5 pounds steam pressure, 12 minutes.

10 pounds steam pressure, 10 minutes.

APPEAL FOR DELAY IS TURNED DOWN BY CROWDER WHO SAYS DEMAND BE MET

Washington, July 12.—In response to a request for postponement of the July draft call in the northwest where wheat is ready for harvest, Provost Marshal General Crowder has informed the department of agriculture that the military program will not permit of delay in filling the monthly demand of drafted men.

When Assistant Secretary Ousley took up the question with General Crowder he found the situation had been canvassed thoroughly before the July call was placed, and that to relieve conditions in the Spring wheat states as far as possible entrainment in that section was ordered to begin July 22 instead of July 5 and 15 as elsewhere. More than this, it was stated, the needs of the army would not allow it.

"Farmers confronted with the problem of harvesting wheat when some of their help will be called to the colors should receive inspiration from the wheat growers of the central states," said Mr. Ousley today. "In June the farmers of that section faced the same situation yet every acre of grain was cut and shocked. The city people with farm experience responded to the call for help and were organized into "shock troops," and went into the harvest fields. From Ohio to Iowa, boys responded loyally, and farmers found them willing and valuable helpers.

PUBLIC SWIMMING POOL

Santa Fe, July 16.—A public swimming pool has been made possible to Las Cruces by the gift of \$2,500 to the town by Mrs. Numa Raymond, president of the Woman's Improvement association, and the gift of the land needed by Mrs. Duncan McGowan, the lots being in the rear of the Methodist church. The only condition to the gift is that the community maintain the swimming pool.

FUEL ADMINISTRATION SETS ASIDE MONDAY AND TUESDAY TO DARKNESS

In view of the present fuel situation and in order to conserve as much as possible, the United States fuel administration for New Mexico has sent out an order regarding lightless nights. Monday and Tuesday of each week are the lightless nights for this state.

Following is the order and exemptions in regards to the burning of lights on these nights:

Outdoor lights within a city, village or town, which involves directly or indirectly the use of consumption of coal, oil, gas or other fuel, shall not be lighted until 30 minutes after sunset.

The use of light generated or produced by the use or consumption of coal, gas, oil or other fuel, for illuminating or displaying advertisements, announcements or signs, shall be entirely discontinued on Monday and Tuesday of each week.

The use of light generated or produced by the use or consumption of fuel for illuminating or displaying any shop windows, store windows or any signs in shop windows, shall be discontinued from sunrise to sunset on all days and on Monday and Tuesday nights.

Washington, July 17.—In a response today to President Wilson's Bastille day message to the French, President Poincaré said: "The message you pleased to send me in honor of the 14th day of July has reached the heart of France. The great memories that united our two countries are drawing in the war we are waging together a strength of vividness that nothing can impair. Right and liberty obliterated the space and ocean to bring nearer together our two beloved nations in the splendor of the same ideal."

THE WORK OF RELIEF HAS BEEN GROWING BY LEAPS AND BOUNDS

Paris, July 17.—Immensity of the work accomplished by the department of civilian affairs of the American Red Cross is indicated by its announcement that it assisted 240,496 civilians affected by the last German offensive.

During the past month, the department has employed a staff of 1,073 persons and maintained 15 civilian hospitals with a total capacity of 1,586 beds.

Thirty thousand Paris school children have been given supplemental food such as special lunches, breakfasts, etc. A hospital and four dispensaries were opened during the month. Medical aid was given to 26,160 persons; 11,873 refugees were housed and 3,140 given employment. During the first week of the May offensive 35,000 refugees were fed in canteens established in the Paris stations.

Money donations to outside organizations totaled \$300,000; of which \$140,000 was appropriated for tuberculosis patients; \$25,000 for the care of children; \$96,000 for refugees; and the remainder for crippled persons.

The following articles have been distributed through the agencies of the department, 177,875 garments; 22,488 pairs of shoes; 48,280 pieces of

furniture and household utensils; 55,464 articles of bedding and household linen; 54,488 yards of cloth; 167,704 pounds of food; 4,535 hospital supplies and 1,000 unclassified.

EARNs SECOND CITATION

Paris, July 17.—Second Lieutenant George DeCastellane, son of the Marquis Boni De Castellane and Anna Gold (now the duchess of Talleyrand and of Sagan) earned his second citation in the French attack of June 11 for "making a perilous reconnaissance and bringing back exact information of the enemy's position."

ORRIN BLOOD IN CHARGE OF TWO-DAY DRIVE IN THIS CITY

There is one army on the battlefields of Europe that has never fired a shot, yet its influence is being felt and felt strongly. It is the Salvation Army. Most everybody knows the Salvation army for a great organization that works for the welfare of the souls and for the temporary welfare of the unfortunate, especially the poor. Since the war began the Salvation army has been working on the battlefields to aid the soldiers in keeping their spirits cheered, and to bring the fighters as many comforts as possible, both spiritual and temporal.

Within a few days a two-day drive will be made for funds for the Salvation army war work. Orrin Blood of this city has charge of the work in this section. Mr. Blood will have some announcements to make soon. In the meantime the following article written by the correspondent of the New York Times in France will prove of interest and show Las Vegas what the Salvation army is doing in the line of war activity:

With the American Army in France April 10.—There is a story of the Americans in France that should be told now, to the purpose that it may be told later as a bigger story. It is the story of the Salvation army.

When I landed in France I didn't think so much of the Salvation army; after two weeks with the Americans at the front and near the front I take off my hat to the Salvation army. The American soldiers take off their hats to the Salvation army, and when the memoirs of this war come to be written the doughnuts and apple pies of the Salvation army are going to take their place in history.

The Salvation army has no funds of millions back of it, but it has the good sense of some motherly women and kindly men, who discovered the homely way to the hearts of the doughboys, and now the doughboys swear by the Salvation army. Perhaps it is the cheaper prices, perhaps it is something of a psychological nature harder to explain, but I have a "hunch" it is the doughnuts and pies.

Here is a little picture of what the Salvation army is doing:

It is about 6 o'clock at night in one of the toy villages in which American soldiers are quartered back of their lines. The boys in brown have had their "chow." In the midst of the wooden one-story building there is a smaller hut. The door is crowded, it is crowded inside. A soldier boy who used to play in a moving picture show is operating an out-of-tune piano in opposition to a phonograph,

but most of the boys are crowded about the counter where a young "lassie" and a "major" are passing out doughnuts, six for a franc, and apple pie at the equivalent of ten cents for a big slice. And, mark the point, if the boys haven't money they get the pie just the same. On this particular day the "lassie" of 18 years with a helper had made 49 apple pies and 2,000 doughnuts. She hadn't made enough for the demand. Then there was chocolate and coffee served in large mugs at cheap prices—prices within the reach of the man who hasn't much left for luxuries out of his \$33 a month.

This hut was miles back of the line. There is another Salvation army hut, in a building minus a roof, because a boche shell hit it, a building about which shells, and gas shells at that, fall every now and then. Inside was a motherly woman and her husband. They came from Texas; their sons are in the army and they are in France to do their bit, and are doing it. Helping them was a young woman from the states, about 21 years old, who was there in discomfort and danger working that the boys going into the trenches might have hot coffee and doughnuts. They took me into the kitchen where the lady of the house was up to her elbows in flour; busy as she could be making goodies for "her boys." When the women were asked to take an automobile ride for a little recreation they insisted they didn't have the time to spare for the boys needed all the doughnuts they could make. And these two brave women said the only complaint they had to make was that they were not allowed to carry their pies and doughnuts into the first line trenches a few kilometers away.

My old idea of the Salvation army as a crum beating lot of preachers on New York street corners went a vanishing and I got a new and bigger idea of what this organization was doing. And every soldier I talked to swore that he would never forget the Salvation army.

"It's like this," said the motherly looking woman, wiping the flour from her hands, "we thought some one ought to care for the boys as their mothers at home would do, and we undertook the job in our humble way. I only wish we could do more. We know that the boys need more than sermons and songs here. They miss the care and the kindness of home and we want to give them a little of something as near like it as possible. We sell everything at cost. And we give it only if we did that we couldn't keep up the work. Because we could not buy the supplies. You see, we have to buy everything we use."

And then she excused herself because a pie was burning.

There are 15 Salvation army huts in France. There is room for 10 times that number. And every American would be grateful if this appeal made any one help the Salvation army.

The next time a "lassie" or a man in Santa Claus whiskers tinkles a bell beside a little pot on the streets of New York, put something in and send doughnuts and apple pies to the boys "over here."

RAILWAY REVENUES

Santa Fe, July 17.—The gross revenues of the Santa Fe, Raton and Eastern railway last year were \$24,025.44, while the gross operating ex-

penses were \$28,580.90, according to the annual report filed with the state corporation commission and made public today. Taking into account other items, the sum of \$15,121.81 appears on the wrong side of the ledger in the final accounting, merely another proof that railroading in New Mexico is not always profitable from the investors' standpoint. The road carried 154,693 tons of freight last year of which 153,513 tons were coal. The assets of the company are figured out to be \$620,854.71.

EX-GOVERNOR HAS

HEART TROUBLE

Santa Fe, July 17.—That ex-Governor L. B. Prince's illness has been definitely diagnosed as an aneurism of the heart is the word received from his home at Flushing N. Y., today. It will prevent his return to the altitude of New Mexico, it is thought, and modify his business activities as absolute quietude is one of the first requisites in the treatment of an aneurism.

Santa Fe, July 17.—The Eddy county exemption board has cleared its books of class one of the original draft of 1917. There were 385 men of draft age in this class and of these 73 failed in their physical examination and were put in deferred classes, 11 were not able to pass later examinations. On account of range conditions needing their presence, 18 others were given deferred classification, three died, one being killed by lightning, 16 qualified for limited service and 13 were given six months time to bring their weight up to standard. Of the balance, 138 were accepted in mobilization camps, 83 were sent to Camp Cody, 21 have entered the navy. Two negroes have not been called from the district and five men failed to show up. One man, who pleaded conscientious scruples, was arrested under the espionage act and finally sent to Camp Cody.

Volunteers Accepted

For the army the following volunteers from New Mexico have been accepted thus far this week: Fernando Chavez of Endee and Russell S. Norton of Albuquerque for the 27th Engineers; Hiram M. Lindsey, Alamogordo, 63rd Engineers; William G. Rives, Las Vegas, infantry; Earl W. Swope, Raton, signal corps; John Eschelman, Tucumcari, ordnance corps. For the navy, the following were accepted: Pearce Rodey, the well known young attorney of Albuquerque, son of ex-congressman B. S. Rodey, who was married only recently, seaman of the second class; Romulo Salazar, Albuquerque; Troy T. Hicks, Pecos; Clyde T. Weasday, Deming; seamen of the second class; Arthur L. Gillman, Lordsburg, electrician; Royal Johnson Pastura, fireman second class; John Swift, Carlsbad, Claude Holloway, Knowles, Benjamin Caither and Thomas Efrid of Monument, John Shattuck of Queen, seamen second class.

APPEALS HEARD

Santa Fe, July 17.—The state tax commission heard six appeals yesterday and is hearing several today, sustaining practically the boards of county commissioners in each instance. The most important appeals disposed of came from Colfax and Otero counties.

London, July 17.—Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, Colonel Roosevelt's youngest son, who has been attached to the American line forces on the Marne front, was killed at Chateau Thierry on July 14 says a dispatch from Paris to the Exchange Telegraph company.

Was a Born Naturalist

Washington, July 17.—Quentin Roosevelt was the boy of the Roosevelt administration and his pranks at the White house and school are affectionately remembered by Washington. He was born here in November, 1897, when his father was assistant secretary of the navy. The boy was a born naturalist and many were the stories told of his early days in the White House when he kept the family and attendant in a state of anxiety over his strange pets, which often escaped to wander through the grounds or around the house.

Birds, beasts, wild and domestic, even reptiles, were included in the miniature menagerie which the child gathered from all parts of the country, for when it was known that the colonel encouraged his son's first hand studies in natural history friends and admirers in every part of the country contributed all sorts of strange pets to the White House collection.

One of the prime favorites of Quentin was a beautiful little pony which had been given to Archie his elder brother, by Secretary of the Interior Bliss. Once when Archie was ill Quentin became possessed of the idea that his brother's recovery depended on seeing the pony. He managed to get the little animal into the private elevator in the White House, and took it to the bed room on the upper floor where the sick boy lay.

Dressed in Indian garments Quentin organized a band of Indians from the small boys living in the neighborhood of the white house and many were the fierce tribal battles fought under the ancient elms of the White House grounds.

A pet snake was one of the lad's favorite pets and it was said that he had more than once created panic in school by producing this reptile which he had concealed in his clothing.

Quentin was a public school boy, his father believing that was the true school of democracy. His school mates recall that one day when the teacher was asking the class to state the occupation of their fathers, Quentin nonchalantly replied, "My father is just it."

It was difficult to keep Quentin from the war even when it was confined to the central powers and the entente; when America entered that was no longer possible.

Colonel Roosevelt Proud of Son

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 17.—"Quentin's mother and I are very glad that he got to the front and had the chance to render some service to his country and to show the stuff there was in him before his fate befell him."

This statement was issued by Colonel Roosevelt today after press dispatches had furnished confirmation of earlier reports that his son, Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, had been killed in an aerial battle in France.

London, July 17.—John J. Pershing has been awarded the grand cross of

Order of the Bath and General Tascary of the steel and steel products ker H. Bliss, American representative now on hand.

War industries board members declared, that ample warning of the curtailment had been given and told the automobile men that supply of the curtailment had been given and told the automobile men that supply of the American forces in France was the first consideration. Those who face a shutdown from curtailment of steel, it was stated, do so because they found passenger car contracts more profitable than war contracts.

When the conference between the automobile men and the war board was over, it became evident that plain words had been spoken on both sides. Some of the conferees said the discussion had ranged even into the field of political effect of the boards action.

Hugh Chalmers, in discussing the conference said: "Unless we get sufficient steel to liquidate our inventory the entire automobile industry faces financial disaster. I told them this. We know the government has the power to enforce any curtailment order and that they need to have their steel requirements met 100 per cent. But something is owed the industry."

W. A. DRAKE AND J. H. DENNISON ARE TO RUN FOR GOVERNOR

Colorado Springs, Colo., July 17.—W. A. Drake of Fort Collins, Colo., and C. A. Ballreich, of Pueblo, were nominated for governor and J. H. Dennison of Denver and H. P. Burke of Sterling were nominated for justice of the supreme court at today's session of the republican state convention. After the nominations were made an adjournment was taken until 3 o'clock this afternoon when the rest of the ticket will be selected.

The contest for governor brought out a hard fight. None of the candidates left the race until it was seen the convention was hopelessly divided and then all but Drake and Ballreich withdrew. Drake was brought forward today by friends from the northern part of the state.

SPY SUSPECT ARRESTED

New York, July 17.—Suspected of having been associated with Dr. Friedrich A. von Stransch, in German propaganda, Countess Alexandra Viarda von Schele, was arrested here today as a dangerous enemy alien. Owing to illness she was taken to Bellevue hospital. Countess von Schele, who claims a Hungarian title, was born in Posen, Germany, about 50 years ago.

CHOLERA KILLS 500 DAILY

London, July 17.—Some 500 persons die of cholera daily in Petrograd, according to the Exchange Telegraph company. At Saratov thousands of persons are suffering from the disease. The malady has spread to Finland.

An Atlantic Port, July 17.—Word reached her today that the Norwegian sailing ship Marosa, 1,882 tons, loaded with coal, had been sunk at sea by a German submarine and that the crew was landed safely at Canso, Nova Scotia, yesterday.

According to the message the ship was torpedoed about latitude 50 degrees north and longitude 50 degrees west or off the coast of Newfoundland.

Quebec, July 17.—A new ship building concern capitalized at \$5,000,000, has been formed and will operate one of the largest ship yards in America on the shores of the St. Lawrence river, opposite Quebec City.

The new corporation will comprise the Federal Shipbuilding company of Sarnia, the Dominion Shipbuilding company of Collingwood, Dussault and Hutchison of Levis, and a number of old French interests. The firm will build steel vessels for the French government.

PREMIER IS OPTIMISTIC

Amsterdam, July 17.—Premier von Seydler delivered his address in the lower house of the Austrian reichsrath says a Vienna telegram. Speaking on the situation in Austria-Hungary, Dr. von Seydler said:

"The internal propaganda methods of our enemies are so absurd that they only testify to their profound ignorance of our conditions. These arrows will rebound against our unshakable devotion to the dynasty, the loyalty of our citizens to the state and the firm internal cohesion of our state."

"In unity with our loyal allies we shall be able to enforce the end of the world war."

BRITISH CARRY MANY TROOPS

London, July 17.—of the 637,927 American troops brought to Europe in the months of April, May and June, 350,956 were carried in British ships, according to a statement made in the house of commons today by Sir Leo Money, parliamentary secretary to the ministry of shipping. He added: "Arrangements are being made whereby we hope to carry larger numbers in the future."

ROLPH SUCCEEDED

New York, July 18.—George M. Rolph, chairman of the international sugar committee, has been succeeded as United States food administration's representative on the committee by E. S. Kelley, the committee's secretary, it was announced here today.

JOHNSON LANDS IN FRANCE

Washington, July 18.—Representative Royal C. Johnson, of Aberdeen, S. D., second lieutenant of infantry, has landed in France, a cablegram from him received there today announced.

DICKERSON GOING ACROSS

New York, July 18.—E. W. Dickerson, who was president of the Western Baseball league, disbanded two weeks ago, is going abroad as a secretary of the Knights of Columbus war organization, it was announced here today.

NEW RESERVE BANK

Washington, July 18.—The Scandinavian bank of Astoria, Oregon, with resources of \$1,194,000, was admitted today to the federal reserve system.

MEXICO REMEMBERS JUAREZ

City of Mexico, July 18.—The forty-sixth anniversary of the death of Benito Juarez, the famous Mexican president and patriot, was observed throughout the republic today.

Resisters Jailed

Beumont, Tex.—The search for alleged draft resisters of San Augustine county ended when ten of the men were brought here and placed in jail.

New York, July 17.—The declaration that fully \$90,000,000 of an aggregate sale of \$100,000,000 German war bonds in this country early in the war went into a "corruption fund" managed by Teuton agents here, was made today by federal officials investigating German propaganda.

Not only was control of newspapers and magazines contemplated but pacifist influence in certain colleges was spread, the investigators said. It was charged the late Dr. Hugo Muensterberg of Harvard and Otto Merkel, arrested last year, were the directing geniuses.

PRESENT PLANS PROVIDE FOR CONSOLIDATION OF TRUNK LINES

Washington, July 17.—An executive order delegating control of trunk lines to Postmaster General Burleson, is expected today or tomorrow. Arrangements for government operation of the lines virtually are completed.

It is understood that plans of the government contemplate consolidation of telegraph and telephone systems so that lines may be used simultaneously for messages and conversations. Another feature will be the acceptance of telegrams at post offices and the elimination of bookkeeping by the use of stamps to pay for messages.

Washington, July 17.—Further curtailment of the so-called lesser essential industries may result from the enlargement of the war program, the consequent increasing demand for steel and existing shortages in the supply.

War requirements for the last six months of this year will be approximately 20,000,000 tons, the war industries board announced today. The greatest output of a like period for the steel industry was 16,500,000 tons.

Automobile manufacturers have asked the war industries board to allow them sufficient steel to produce 60 per cent of their production. The board replied that it could not promise even 25 per cent and that possibly none at all could be granted.

The war industries board called on the automobile manufacturers to submit within two weeks a sworn invent-

PROBABILITY THAT TROOPS WILL BE SENT TO FIGHT ON EASTERN FRONT

Washington, July 15.—Many strange sights will greet the eyes of the American soldier boys who are killed ere long to be journeying across the enormous extent of Siberia, later to fight shoulder to shoulder with the British and Japanese allies to break the strangle hold the Hun has secured on the Russian bear.

Siberia. What a wealth of childhood memories come with the very mention of the name. Even today comparatively little is known to the world at large of this marvelous country so long under the heels of the Russian czars, of the untold natural wealth of the country, its boundless resources and illimitable possibilities.

Travelers have usually confined themselves to the exile system and the methods of crossing the country when in Siberia, with a chapter of generalities on the industries of the country. That is virtually the extent of the information available.

Siberia is a country of immense areas traversed throughout its enormous breadth by a great railway which connects its territory with the markets of Europe one one hand and those of the Pacific coasts on the other. The prevalent idea that Siberia is a barren land covered largely with snow and ice is entirely erroneous. This applies only to the northern portion which is but sparsely inhabited. A great extent of the country is similar to the most productive areas of the United States in soil, climate and other conditions. In the variety and extent of its mineral wealth Siberia stands to the forefront of all the countries of the world. It is well known that in many localities there are virgin mining lands quite as remarkable as any which have stimulated the great "rushes" in the United States or in the Klondyke.

Vladivostok, "Sovereign of the East," will be made the great rendezvous for the allied troops and their point of departure for the eastern front. Vladivostok is pre-eminently a fortress. It is also the chief town of east Siberia, and until the last few years was the most important seat of Russian influence in the far east.

Vladivostok is so much more formidable than Port Arthur, so much more magnificent than Dalny, so much larger than Khabarovsk, and it possesses such an admirable harbor that it is not surprising that the Russians selected it to be the hub of greater Russia in the east.

The town is situated on the slopes of a high ridge, forming a tapering peninsula, which projects into an irregular land-locked bay. On the highlands surrounding the harbor the Russians constructed continuous chains of earthworks and defensive positions. Dominating the entrance to the bay is Russia Island, where there is an important fort.

The main streets of the town are well paved with granite and efficiently drained. The sidewalks are raised and asphalted, the houses are imposing and the lofty structures of brick or stone. Such architectural beauty as Vladivostok possesses—and it is much compared with the untidy wastes of Siberian towns—is due to the cheapness of Chinese workmanship,

Chinese labor is responsible for the paved streets, for the construction of the naval quays, the fortresses and the dockyards.

There is a very a cosmopolitan population in Vladivostok, made up of adventurers from all climes—English, French, German and American business men from the west, and a sprinkling of pretty women from San Francisco. Upon the whole, says a recent visitor, it is a motley, uninviting community from which the principles of morality are strangely wanting.

From Vladivostok the distance to Harbin is 500 miles. At Harbin a junction is made with the main line of the Transsiberian railway. From this point through trains may be run to Moscow and Petrograd a total distance of more than 5,000 miles.

WELL KNOWN LAWYER DISCUSSES GIVING THE BALLOT TO OUR SOLDIERS

Santa Fe, July 15.—One of the framers of the State Constitution, who is a well-known constitutional lawyer and whose son is in the Army, today pointed out some of the difficulties that a special session of the Legislature would have to deal with in framing legislation to give to the New Mexico men in the trenches facilities to cast their ballots in the November election.

He declared that the Constitution would look as if a four horse dray had driven through it after all the amendments necessary had been adopted and as to such legislation as the Australian ballot law which it took years of agitation and work to put on the statute books, nothing would be left of it. If all the men in the service at home and abroad are to have the vote, then it would be necessary to have election extend-over more than one day for all the men could hardly be reached and vote on the same day. Provision would have to be made for the ballots to be received for a long period after the statutory time, for a New Mexico man in a German prison, or with the British Army in Mesopotamia, or on the fighting line in Italy, or on some warship in Oceanica, or at some wireless station on Samoa is so remote from ordinary lines of communication that no definite time table for his exercising the franchise could be set.

Safeguards would have to be thrown around the casting of the ballot for naturally, there would be no election boards in the front trenches. The ballot would have to be mailed. Unless Congress passes a federal law, there would be no way of certifying to it. In fact, federal legislation will be necessary anyway before the machinery for casting and collecting New Mexico ballots among the fighting forces could be perfected. There are no justices of the peace, no civil courts "over there" that would be available. The New Mexican in a German prison would have his ballot pass through the hands of a German censor and what the censor might do to it is a plenty. Then, there would have to be minute definition of who would be entitled to vote. There are New Mexico citizens with Montana, Colorado, Utah, Illinois and other units. There are citizens of other states and foreigners with New Mexico units. There can be no registering and challenging of individuals who claim to be entitled to the

vote. A little thought will suggest a multitude of detail and mountains of cost that would have to be provided for by the legislators. Take the case of a man seriously wounded in some enemy hospital. Surely, he is just as much entitled to vote as the soldier in the barracks at Deming, if this proposition is to be decided on its merits of justice irrespective of practicability, cost or difficulty.

"My son is not worrying about the ballot this fall. He is willing to let 'Dad' do it for him. However, he would be tickled immensely if the Legislature were called in special session to give the ballot to his mother, to his sister, to his sweetheart. There is a cause that arouses his enthusiasm and which appeals to his sense of justice. If we want to do something for the boys, something that will impress them more than anything else that we mean what we say when we battle for world Democracy, it would be the extension of the franchise to his womenfolks. They would safeguard the commonwealth, all right, all right; they would see to it that no traitor, no lukewarm patriot, no profiteer, no corrupt politician, no grafted got the fat jobs or made the laws. That is far more practical than tearing constitution and statutes to pieces for the sake of a theoretical privilege that the boys do not ask or expect and that would involve considerable expense, technical and practical difficulties, possibly endless confusion and conflict."

The speaker also doubted whether in the time that remains it would be possible to draft, pass and adopt the necessary constitutional amendments, laws and have them tested in the court, to make them possible of application at the November election.

As to cutting out politics, the speaker was equally emphatic. To him politics means the intelligent application of the very principles for which this war is being fought. "Since both great parties are absolutely committed to the winning of the war and no pacifist party has a ghost of a chance, it would be the most patriotic and noblest exercise of a citizen's duty to discuss the methods for winning the war and choosing from available material, the men and women best fitted to help in bringing the war to a victorious conclusion. Surely, this opportunity in November to oust men who have not been wholeheartedly loyal or whose unselfishness, honesty or efficiency are in doubt, should not be passed up. What there is so dreadful about politics that it should be banished at the very time that we are straining every resource to have the entire world accept this very democracy, I can not conceive. Of course, if by politics are meant blind and bitter partisanship, the spending of money for purposes other than informing the voters of the issues, if politics mean, as it does to some professional politicians, bribery, vote buying, grafting, then, of course, we want to drop politics. But what a sad commentary that would be on our glorious protestations."

OFFICIAL REPORTS SLOW

Washington, July 15. — President Wilson went to the war department during the afternoon and spent three quarters of an hour with Secretary Baker going over the news from the front. Official reports were far behind the press dispatches describing the fighting.

COLORADO REPUBLICANS LOOK FOR 100 PER CENT PATRIOTS

Colorado Springs, Colo., July 16.—One hundred per cent Americanism will be the slogan for the republican party of Colorado in the coming campaign, according to the keynote address of Karl C. Schuyler of Denver, who was made permanent chairman of the state assembly when it convened here today. At the conclusion of the speech an adjournment was taken until 3 o'clock this afternoon when nominations for the coming campaign will be made.

"What we and practically all the world is doing today is the organization of a posse to go out and round up this predatory Potsdam gang, subdue it forever and make the world safe from its attacks," declared Chairman Schuyler.

"It was with force that the kaiser sought to subdue the world and it is with force that he will be hurled from power. The republican party must put men in the field 100 per cent Americans who will bring the country back to the idea of winning the war on the battle field rather than at a conference table."

Chairman Schuyler sounded a warning against the coming peace propaganda.

ROAD PROJECT APPROVED

Santa Fe, July 16.—The department of the interior has approved federal aid project No. 3, for the first link in the road from Santa Fe to Roswell, this extending from Sunmount, Santa Fe, to the Pankey gate on the Eaton grant, south of Galisteo. The sum of \$63,500 is to be expended on this link. Project No. 17, calling for \$18,000 to be expended on a five mile strip across the Mesquero sands in Eddy county, is also approved. The state highway department has approved the expenditure of \$6,000 for ten miles of road between Lincoln and Capitan, and \$4,000 on the 50 miles stretch from Corona to Carrizozo.

LOW VALUATION

Santa Fe, July 16.—The University of New Mexico is at the bottom of state universities as far as valuation of its property is concerned according to the United States bureau of education. The value of its property is given as \$250,426 or quarter of a million dollars. The University of California heads the list with property valued at \$13,584,432, while Minnesota is second with \$10,681,075, and Wisconsin third with \$8,128,346. Michigan is fourth with \$7,546,821. The only other university whose property is valued at less than half a million dollars is that of Montana valued at \$430,252 or almost twice that of New Mexico. Arizona university property is valued at \$708,500. However the University of New Mexico is one of the most richly endowed of all the state universities for in addition to the permanent funds to its credit in the state treasury it has a right to all the saline lands and a munificent land grant made by congress whose value runs into the millions of dollars and the income from which will eventually enable the university to build up the permanent funds to its credit in the land.

Estray Advertisement
 Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by R. Barker, Clayton, N. M.:
 One yearling past red mottled faced
 One yearling past red mottled faced ed.

Bruce Wilson, Mule Creek, N. M.:
 Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Aug. 10, 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. 324-B 7-17-C
 1st. pub. July 16, last pub. July 31, 1918

Estray Advertisement
 Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by One ten months old red bull, weighing 300 pounds. Unbranded
 W. E. Savage, Portales, N. M.:
 Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Aug. 10, 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. 326-B 7-17-B
 1st. pub. July 16, last pub. July 31, 1918

Estray Advertisement
 Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Epifanio S. Martinez, Ranches of Taos, N. M.:
 One under two year old red with white spots heifer, 3 ft. 8 in. high

Branded
 Left ribs
 Ear marks
 Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Aug. 10, 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. 325-B 7-17-A
 1st. pub. July 16, last pub. July 31, 1918

Estray Advertisement
 Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Lordsburg, by Inspector P. L. Smyer, of Deming, N. M.:
 One unbranded white face long yearling.

Ear marks
 Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before June 18, 1920, said date being two years from date sale reported.
CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
 Albuquerque, N. M.
 No. 327-B 7-18-C
 1st. pub. July 16, last pub. July 31, 1918

Estray Advertisement
 Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by U. Johnston, Tucumcari, N. M.:
 One black and brown mare mule, twelve years or older, weight about 800 lbs. Unbranded.
 Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Aug. 3, 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. 323-B-7-13-C
 1st. pub. July 10, last pub. July 25, '18.

Estray Advertisement
 Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by James H. Clark, Buchanan, N. M.:
 One red mottled faced yearling.
 Branded
 Left shoulder
 Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Aug. 3, 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. 322-B-7-15-D
 1st. pub. July 10, last pub. July 25, '18.

Estray Advertisement
 Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by James H. Clark, Buchanan, N. M.:
 One three year old blue jersey cow.
 Branded
 Left hip
 Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Aug. 3, 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. 320-B-7-15-B
 1st. pub. July 10, last pub. July 25, '18.

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 Mr. D. C. McDougald, Dunlap, N. M.:
 One 8 year old black horse, 15 hands high, common grade, weight 800 lbs.

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before July 27, 1918, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.
CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
 Albuquerque, N. M.
 No. 314-B-7-12-B
 1st. pub. July 1, last pub. July 17, 1918

Estray Advertisement
 Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by 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-7-13-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 Fred Sanchez, Belen, N. M.:
 One 8 year old white faced Hereford cow.

Branded
 Left shoulder
 ribs and hip
 Ear marks
 Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Aug. 10, 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. 328-B 7-23-A
 1st. pub. July 16, last pub. July 31, '18

Santa Fe, July 15.—That the owner of lands crossed by a non-navigable stream has the right to prevent or forbid fishing thereon by other persons, is the opinion handed down today by Attorney General Harry L. Patton upon inquiry by Attorney J. C. Gilbert of Roswell.

Estray Advertisement
 Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by James H. Clark, Buchanan, N. M.:
 One red cow.

Branded
 Left shoulder, ribs and hip
 Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Aug. 3, 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. 321-B-7-15-C
 1st. pub. July 10, last pub. July 25, '18.

Estray Advertisement
 Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Lakewood, by Inspector Ed Toner of Carlsbad, N. M.:
 One two year old heifer.
 Branded
 Right hip
 Branded
 Right ribs
 Branded
 Right shoulder
 Ear marks
 Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before June 19, 1920, said date being two years from date sale reported.
CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
 Albuquerque, N. M.
 No. 330-B 7-22-A
 1st. pub. July 16, last pub. July 31, '18

Estray Advertisement
 Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Willard, N. M., by Inspector Frank Strickland, of East Vaughan, New Mexico:
 One three year old light red steer.
 Branded
 Left hip
 Ear marks
 Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before June 8, 1920, said date being two years from date sale reported.
Albuquerque, N. M.
CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
 No. 329-B 7-19-B
 1st. pub. July 16, last pub. July 31, '18

Estray Advertisement
 Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following de-

Estray Advertisement
 Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by James H. Clark, Buchanan, N. M.:
 One red cow.
 Branded
 Left hip
 Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Aug. 3, 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. 319-B-7-15-A
 1st. pub. July 10, last pub. July 25, '18,

OLD RESIDENT PASSES AWAY AT HER HOME ON EIGHTH STREET DOES NOT DUPLICATE PURPOSE OF OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lewis died at her home 509 Eighth street, last night at 10 o'clock after an illness of considerable duration. Mrs. Lewis was a pioneer resident of Las Vegas and San Miguel county, having lived here with her family 35 years. Mrs. Lewis was 74 years of age, and a native of Ohio. She was the widow of Edward N. Lewis, who died in 1913.

Mrs. Lewis is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Nellie Hanson and Mrs. J. P. Earickson of Las Vegas, and a son, Edward S. Lewis of Magdalena, who will arrive tomorrow morning for the funeral. Mrs. Lewis was a member of the Presbyterian church. The Rev. Norman Skinner assisted by the Rev. W. A. Fite, will have charge of the funeral services, which will be held from the residence of Mrs. J. P. Earickson, tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock. Interment will be in Masonic cemetery under direction of J. C. Johnsen and Sons.

Mrs. Max Nordhaus and party are motoring here from Albuquerque and will spend the remainder of the summer at her summer home in Trout Springs.

The local board has received orders to reclassify all men who have been married since May 18, 1917, and most of them are being put in Classes 1 and 2A.

John W. Harris, Sr., received a wire from Mr. and Mrs. J. Guinotte stating that they are the parents a baby daughter born to them at their home in Kansas City.

E. Lucero, a merchant of Chacon is visitor in the city and reports that all of that country is in splendid condition and they have had abundant rain to assure bumper crops for this year.

Arnold Getch, who was arrested for molesting the windmill belonging to J. Smith, appeared before Judge Leahy yesterday and was found guilty of the charge. He was sentenced under the new juvenile delinquency act which was passed during the last term of the legislature, and paroled for a year in the custody of his father.

Nick Hilgers has sold his ownership of the Las Vegas Transfer company to Walter Hayward who for many years had charge of the meat market in the Graff and Hayward grocery store. Mr. Hayward states that he will do all in his power to please the public as well as Mr. Hilgers did during the 28 years he has run this business. Mr. Hilgers has not stated what business he intends to go into.

The knitting unit of the Red Cross has decided not to furnish the boys who leave the 25th with sweaters as it is summer and they are going to such a warm climate that they will not possibly need them until winter and the sweaters might get lost before that time. The government will look out for every boy and see that he receives a sweater when he needs one. The knitting unit has been requested to furnish 175 sweaters by September first and everyone who knits is urged to work diligently in order to answer the requirements of the Red Cross.

"I have just come from France and have been to the trenches where I have seen the dead, the desperately wounded, the homesick, the anxious fighters and the great columns of men marching to the front to face an ordeal the like of which no imagination can conjure. I have been through the hospitals, the huts, the camps and headquarters and I know whereof I speak.

"I have always been a friend of the glorious Red Cross, and while my life is spared I always shall be. I have likewise been and am today an enthusiastic admirer and warm supporter of the Y. M. C. A. Both of these organizations are known to you and need no further praise from me, but the third organization which completes, to my mind, this trio of the most worthy institutions in existence, is the Salvation army, and I say this because it cares for the wounded, even as the Red Cross (of course on a smaller scale,) comforts and cheers the men, even as the Y. M. C. A., and then in addition to and independent of this, it performs a work that is entirely its own.

"To any one who says there is duplication in the work of the Salvation army, I can only reply that they are not accurately informed. Toiling aggressively to find the men who need their help, and administering to that tremendous element which alone can be handled by the Salvation army, this organization is making itself, at home and abroad, a name among the soldiers, sailors, and prisoners, that will live in lustre as long as the memory of man can run back to the present terrible days.

"The Good Book lays great stress upon the fact that somebody must go forth and find the stray sheep and bring them back into the fold, and this the Salvation army does to my positive knowledge. No other organization is equipped or able to do it. It is a great and solemn responsibility that weighs upon the Salvation army, and not by any means a misguided effort of an ambition simply to be active. Among the very first to enter upon war work and the very last to ask for a war fund (and comparatively a small one) the Salvation army has earned and richly deserves the hearty support of all America."

Santa Fe, July 18.—The state supreme court today handed down two decisions. Both opinions are by Supreme Court Justice C. J. Roberts with the two other judges concurring. One is a case to determine the validity of an issue of bonds by the city of Santa Fe, amounting to \$10,000 to pay for moving the city hall. The court holds that the bonds are legal even though certain votes cast for the issue were illegal and improper, as long as it is not shown affirmatively that the wrongful votes changed the result. The second case was that of state, appellee, vs. Pablo Ybarra, appellant, convicted of murder in the first degree. In this case too, the district court, in this instance, for Grant county, is affirmed and the cause is remanded to the district court for resentencing.

Have you read the Optic want ads today? Do it now.

With the American Army in France, July 17 (By the Associated Press)—Three German machines were shot down this morning by American aviators in the Toul sector. Eugene Jones of Chicago, and A. G. Tobin of San Antonio, Tex., encountered six German planes near Thiaucourt. They attacked, but Jones' machine gun became jammed. Tobin sent one down in flames and then engaged another which he sent crashing. First Lieutenant David E. Putnam of Newton, Mass., also shot down his eleventh enemy machine.

London, July 18.—The French have reached a point menacing the most important German railway centers which feed the entire front west of Rheims. The French artillery is now within easy shelling distance of these railways and should be able to make life miserable for a large section of the German army.

The French have captured several thousand prisoners and about twenty guns.

News from the other sections of the front was good today. The Germans have nowhere made any progress and several of their attacks have been broken up with heavy losses.

East of Rheims the French have regained an important bit of territory on the bank of the Marne, which enables their artillery to enfilade a long stretch of the German lines.

Advices this afternoon stated that the Germans had made no further attacks east of Rheims and that the French at various points of the front had regained ground.

The French, the reports state, have recaptured Montvoison south of the Marne at the point where Germans had advanced furthest toward Epernay and Chene-la-Reine to the west, and took as well the heights west of these villages, overlooking the Marne. The Germans are reported to have made slight progress north of St. Agnon the district southwest of Dormans.

The maximum penetration of the French lines since July 15 is six miles according to the latest reports.

London, July 18.—Germany recently asked permission of the Russian government to send a battalion of German troops to Moscow to guard the German embassy. The bolshevik government in reply declared it would not permit any foreign troops to enter the capital.

Washington—Belgium was given a new credit of \$1,680,000, making a total of \$133,480,000 lent to that country and a total of \$6,268,270,000 lent to all the Allies by the United States.

Rankin for Senator

Helena, Mont.—Miss Jeanette Rankin, congresswoman from Montana, filed with the secretary of state announcement of her candidacy for the United States senate on the republican ticket.

Washington, July 18.—A statement was issued by the war and labor board today to allay the apprehensions that have arisen in labor circles because of a misinterpretation of the resolution of the war labor policies board urging government departments and boards not to "make changes in present standards pending the standardization now under consideration."

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, July 18.—Corn prices advanced sharply today owing for the most part to smallness of offerings. On the bulge, however, selling pressure increased and a reaction ensued. Trade seemed to be almost altogether local.

Dry weather reports from Canada gave some independent strength to oats.

Provisions rose with grain and hogs. Business, though, lacked volume. The closing quotations were: Corn, Aug. \$1.55½; Sept. \$1.56½. Oats, Aug. 72 1-4; Sept. 70½. Pork, July \$45.30; Sept. \$45.40. Lard, July \$26.20; Sept. \$26.22. Ribs, July \$24.45; Sept. \$24.75.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, July 18.—Hogs, receipts 4,000. Market higher. Bulk \$18@18.25; heavy \$18.20@18.35; lights \$18@18.20; pigs \$16.50@17.

Cattle, receipts 5,000. Market steady. Prime fed steers \$17.25@18.10; western steers \$10.50@15!; cows \$6.50@13; heifers \$8@15; stockers and feeders \$7.50@10; calves \$8@14.

Sheep, receipts 1,000. Market steady. Lambs \$15@18.50; yearlings \$12@15; wethers \$10@13.50; ewes \$8@12.50.

J. R. Teagarden, superintendent of the chautauqua deposited in a bank \$32 for the Red Cross. The money represents the receipts from the sale of tickets to the children's play, "Liberty's Torch," given yesterday at the chautauqua. The play was charming, the little tots taking their parts beautifully. The lines and action were extremely patriotic, the little folks received much applause.

Howard Keene, who for some time was employed in the shoe department of Bacharach Brothers, has gone to California, where he will reside.

A. H. Lujan is now employed in the Bacharach Brothers store as head of the shoe department.

Edward Meloney, a well known boy of this city and popular athlete who has been in the United States army for some time, has arrived safely in France.

Miss Marcelina Garcia has received a card from her brother, Joe Garcia, who is in the United States army, stating that he has arrived safely in France and is with the A. E. F.

The funeral of Don Felix Esquibel occurred at San Geronimo, this morning at 10 o'clock, and was largely attended. Besides the people of the village, many prominent men motored out from Las Vegas to pay final tribute. The services were held in the pretty little Catholic church that was built by the deceased, and the body was laid to rest beneath the floor, after requiem mass had been sung by Father Balland and assistants. The pallbearers were H. W. Kelly, Judge D. J. Leahy, Fidel Ortiz, M. M. Padgett, Don Eugenio Romero and Luis Armijo.

Deferred Classification

Philadelphia—Coal miners and mine workers in the anthracite regions have been placed in deferred classification in the draft by Provost Marshal General Crowder.