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NUMBER 1.

NO PEACE UNTIL GERMANY IS CRUSHED

SPEAKERS IN THE SENATE CALL
PEACE FEVER INTERMIT-
TENT FEVER

Washington, July 26.—Possibilities of a peace offensive were discussed in the senate today at the semi-weekly session. All senators who spoke declared the defeat of the Germans was necessary before peace negotiations could be considered. Senator Lewis, democrat, warned Americans against "professions of peace and false propaganda from Germany."

"We are not allured or deceived by it," said he.

Senator Sherman of Illinois, republican, declared peace could come only by a victory that would sweep the kaiser and his counsellors out of power.

"There is information in this community," said Senator Lewis, "that suggestions have been made through Italy and soon will be made known through proper diplomatic sources."

If allowed to hold the eastern peoples in subjection, Senator Lewis said, "Germany's plans involve raising an army of stupendous force to assail the United States from the Pacific in a new war."

"The United States would be the first to pay the penalty," he said "of yielding to that artful suggestion from Germany."

Senator Sherman criticised what he termed an official, mysterious commission reported gathering information to be used in the peace conference. These men, he said, are the president's personal envoys.

Senator Lewis suggested that the commission is merely collecting and transmitting its information to the president.

Senator Thomas, of Colorado, joining in the peace discussion said:

"German peace propaganda is a light intermittent fever; it comes with every disaster to the German army."

With the French Army in France. July 25.—The Germans desperately counter attacked all around the semi-circle of the Marne salient today. They met the most powerful resistance from the French, Americans and British. There were a few fluctuations in the line but the allies held well, responding in the most vigorous manner to every attempt of the en-

emy to advance.

Fresh troops were thrown in by the allies to meet the enemy blow. On both wings of the salient, the artillery duel was of the most violent character as the Germans had concentrated most of their guns on their flanks.

London, July 25.—On the western front of the Soissons-Rheims salient, the Allied forces have advanced to an average depth of three miles on a 12-mile front during the past two days.

There were no new developments this morning in the battle area, according to advices received in London up to noon. The situation was considered quite satisfactory for the allies.

Pincers Closing

London (via Ottawa) July 25.—The latest war communique shows General Foch is methodically continuing to close the pincers which grip the Germans between Aisne and the Marne. The capture of Asmentieres increases the envelopment of Outcley chateau and the capture of Breecy bring the Allies only 5 miles from the important highway center of Fere-en-Tardencis.

The British advance north of the Ardre, threatens the German left wing envelopment while the Franco-American troops are a menace to the German center.

The British success at Vrigny threatens Fismes, hence the desperate fighting of the Germans who are attempting to prevent the Allied advance in this direction. German defense of Soissons, the pivot of their position, also is beginning to become formidable.

It is estimated that there are 400,000 Germans fighting within the triangle but the relentless pressure of the allies is gradually emptying the triangle of the enemy masses.

FULTON EXPLAINS

New York, July 25.—Fred Fulton has satisfactorily explained his failure to appear for "examination" before his local draft board here and the request for his apprehension as a delinquent has been cancelled. Jarck Curley, promoter of the bout between Fulton and Jack Dempsey scheduled here for Saturday night, made public today a letter to this effect from the New York local board.

LEGION OF HONOR TO 60

Paris, July 25.—General Gouraud has asked that the cross of the legion of honor be given to 60 volunteers who held advance posts along the line east of Rheims until the Germans were upon them at the beginning of the offensive according to the Liberte.

Quincy, Mass., July 25.—A submarine, said by its builders to be the largest ever launched in this country and embodying all the latest designs in submarines, went down the ways at the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem ship building corporation here this afternoon. Several thousand workers joined in a mighty cheer as the new undersea boat struck the water. She was christened "A. A. 1."

Santa Fe, N. M., July 25.—Jesse O. Starr, sentenced to hang tomorrow for the murder of Sheriff Stephens of Luna county, whose sentence was affirmed by the state supreme court and to whom the governor refused a commutation, has at least four more weeks to live. The governor granted the additional reprieve on being advised by Starr's counsel that an appeal would be taken to the United States supreme court asking for a reversal on constitutional grounds. It is alleged defendant's constitutional rights were prejudiced because the trial court required himself to testify against himself; and that the defendant was in a weakened physical condition, unfit for trial and consequently gave the answers prejudicial to his case.

Washington, July 25.—A new offensive against Italy by the German and Austrian divisions commanded by a German general, has been determined upon by the central powers, according to information reaching the Italian high command. An official dispatch from Italy today said German troops for the offensive already had arrived in Austria.

Paris, July 25.—News from the main battle front this afternoon was favorable to the allies, who were reported as continuing to make good progress between the Ourcq and the Marne, in spite of the enemy's terrific efforts at resistance.

It has been learned that the Germans have received orders to resist the allied advance at all costs.

MACHINE GUNS CAPTURED

London, July 25.—British troops last night pushed forward slightly south of Rossignal wood in the Habatene sector north of Albert. The official statement from Field Marshal Haig today adds that a few prisoners and six machine guns were captured.

SAMMY DOWNS HUN AVIATOR WITH RIFLE

SHOOTS ENEMY AIRMEN WITH
ORDINARY INFANTRY
WEAPON

With the American Army on the Marne Front, July 25 (By the Associated Press)—Franco-American troops this morning advanced their lines north of the river Marne more steadily. The Germans continued their retreating movement to the northward. The French and Americans also made gains on other parts of the 55 miles of battle front. The Germans viciously resisted in a majority of cases.

The Entente Allied forces north of Chateau Thierry are paying less attention to running down machine gun nests and are advancing their whole line, small detachments being left to clean up enemy machine gun crews.

An American in a mess outfit brought down a German aviator during the Franco-American offensive south of Soissons by shooting the enemy in the head with a rifle bullet.

Commissary wagons were en route to a site back of the lines when the German swooped down and attacked the wagon train with a machine gun, flying low. The enemy soldier leaped from a wagon as the enemy flier came near and shot him. The machine fell nearby.

A German lieutenant and 18 men who were captured by the Americans were questioned concerning the remainder of the battalion. The officer replied:

"Those 18 men are all that are alive."

The lieutenant said the speed of the Americans was the biggest surprise of his army in which, he said, the Americans even outclassed the Germans when the latter were attacking the Russians and added that he was glad to be a prisoner.

Washington, July 25.—A general publicity campaign will be launched shortly by the war industries board to educate the public to the importance of conservation of paper of all kinds. War conditions it was stated, demand a radical change in the habits of consumers as the government's needs for chemicals and other materials made it necessary to prevent as much waste as possible.

THE WORLD WAR

Washington, July 20—Official re-March told the newspaper men today at the weekly conference, showed a maximum penetration by the Franco-American counter attack of 10 miles and an average penetration of 7 miles on a 22 mile front.

The attack is still being pressed, he said, against heavy German reserves.

The American troops engaged on this front are the First, Second, Third and Fourth divisions and the 26th (New England) and 28th (Pennsylvania National Guard;) the 42nd (Rainbow) is stationed in the Champagne region.

During his interview, General March disclosed the fact that the embarkation of American troops has passed the 1,200,000 mark.

The war department had no advice that the city of Soissons has fallen but it is known to be under a heavy fire from American artillery and its fall seems imminent.

General March said the objective of the Franco-American counter attack was the Soissons-Chateau Thierry railroad, which the Allies command has reason to believe the principal artery of supply for the enemy in the Chateau Thierry region, and also one of the principal sources for the sector south of the Marne.

The French and American forces are either on this road or have it well under direct shell fire of their artillery.

Official advices confirm the press reports that a French corps in which American divisions were operating had captured 17,000 prisoners and guns and material "in very helpful amounts."

No report on casualties among the Americans engaged has reached the war department. So six of General Pershing's divisions, or about 200,000 American troops are fighting with the French in the offensive. General March said. He said the offensive would continue so long as it was possible to force the Germans back.

The successful defense of Rheims against the enemy, General March attributed to the splendid defense organization perfected there by the French forces. He declared the city as prepared for a "house to house defense."

The region there was commanded by General Gouraud. General March characterized him as one of the striking personalities. General Gouraud, he said, is about 50 years old and has been "shot up" all over the world wearing chevrons to show that he had been wounded five times and his troops would be inspired by General Gouraud to "die where they are." In explaining the number of American troops involved, General March said that the American division has a strength of 27,000 combatant troops, but with its auxiliary arms each reached a total strength of 45,000 men.

Washington, July 22—A Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, announced today that he had taken over the business of L. Vogelstein and Company, Inc., and Beer, Sondheimer and Company, Inc., both large German owned metal concerns of New York City. The assets of the former

are upward of \$9,000,000 and those of the latter more than \$5,000,000.

The enemy interest in Stallforth and company of New York, dealers in silver bullion with a capitalization of \$1,000,000 also has been taken over.

In taking over these and other metal businesses, Mr. Palmer said he had "smashed for all time the German control of the metal industry in this country."

"Beer, Sondheimer and Company, and L. Vogelstein and Company, were closely affiliated. Mr. Palmer said, with the German metal gessellschaft which has dominated the metal market of the world.

These companies with the American Metals company, the enemy interest in which already has been taken over, so controlled the metal market in the United States that they were able to sell copper, aluminum, zinc and other metals in Germany much cheaper than Americans could buy it. Stallforth, principal stockholder of Stallforth and Company, is interned.

L. Vogelstein and Company and Beer, Sundheimer and Company filed reports with the alien property custodian, Mr. Palmer said, in which they claimed they were American owned corporations, but investigation showed an attempt has been made to cover up German ownership after the United States entered the war.

Washington, July 22.—Fresh successes for the American forces in their drive between the Aisne and the Marne were reported in General Pershing's communique for yesterday received today at the war department. The Americans were driving ahead with undiminished vigor and spirit, the statement says.

More than 6,000 prisoners, over 100 cannon and many trench mortars and machine guns have been taken by American divisions in the last few days, on the Aisne-Marne front, General Pershing reported.

This was accepted as meaning that the reference in Saturday's statement to 17,000 prisoners included those captured by both French and American units.

Paris, July 22.—A German airplane made an unsuccessful attempt to reach the region of Paris. It was driven off by the French anti-aircraft fire.

This was the first attempt to raid Paris by daylight since the German taubes flew over the city in September, 1914. The raider apparently started out about 9 o'clock today as at that hour a German machine crossed the lines. It seemed to be making for the Paris region but turned back when the barrage fire was opened. Further barrage firing was heard at 11 o'clock and it was in the burst of shells from the French anti-aircraft pieces that the German attempt was finally frustrated.

London, July 22.—The entire Austrian cabinet has resigned, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen. Emperor Charles, it is added, has accepted the resignation of the ministers.

* With the French Army in * France, July 22 (By the Associ- * ated Press)—Frederick William, * the German imperial crown * prince, has been obliged to call * for help from his cousin, Crown * Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria. * German divisions from the army * in the north have been hurried * down to protect the western * flank of the defeated army * which has been driven back over * the Marne and ejected from Cha- * teau Thierry by Franco-Ameri- * can troops.

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Washington, July 22—Official reports from General Pershing confirm the crossing of the Marne by allied troops, Secretary Baker said today, and also the occupation of considerable territory north of Chateau Thierry. Details of the operations, however, are lacking.

Mr. Baker said official advices confirmed the fact that the Soissons-Chateau Thierry railroad had been cut and General March, chief of staff, supplemented his statement by adding that the Allied forces were on the line at several points. The effect of this upon the German forces further south was apparent. Mr. Baker continued, in their prompt withdrawal from the Chateau Thierry and Marne sectors when their chief supply lines were severed.

For the last two days, Mr. Baker said, the reports he has received invariably have been favorable to the Allies.

"There have been no substantial recent additions to the number of prisoners taken," the secretary continued, "nor any exact estimate of the war material captured. It is quite clear, however, that large quantities of war materials have fallen into our hands."

Mr. Baker said the highest estimate he had received of the aggregate number of prisoners taken by the French, American or Italian troops in the present operation, was 20,000. That figure came from French general headquarters early last Saturday, he said, and represented probably only Friday's operations.

We have had nothing official on our losses either in men or of any kind, Mr. Baker said.

Washington, July 22.—An order issued today by Secretary McAdoo instructing customs collectors to refuse permits to all except government officials for taking ship and ship yard plans out of the country revealed that agents of the shipping board recently seized in New York a large amount of valuable specifications from ships clearing for Scandinavian ports.

The specifications dealt minutely with America's shipbuilding program and also with vessels under construction in this country for the French navy. Some of them were the property of American builders, who explained that they had been asked for plans as for post war orders.

* Washington, July 22—Hondur- * as, which broke diplomatic rela- * tions with Germany on May 18, * followed that action last Friday * by declaring war. The state de- * partment was notified today of * the action.

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With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front, July 22.—The Germans are clinging desperately to the line south of Soissons in an effort to protect their flanks. The Americans fighting on this front have completed the cutting of the narrow gauge railroad to Chateau Thierry.

The pounding process is being continued by the Americans and their allies in this sector, keeping the Germans uncertain from moment to moment regarding the allied intentions.

Two additional towns have been taken by the Americans on the front north of the Marne since daylight this morning. In the region of Soissons another town was captured by the Americans.

South of Soissons American troops today advanced two kilometers (about quarter of a mile). The allied artillery had found the range of the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry railroad, while American troops are astride the Soissons-Villers Cotterets railroad. As a result there is only one railroad line in the hands of the Germans south from Soissons to Rheims.

Northeast of Belleau the American army Sunday had made an advance of five kilometers. Some of the most terrific fighting occurred between Givry and Vaux, the Germans using artillery and machine guns. The allies' troops occupied hill 204, commanding Chateau Thierry, at daylight Sunday and shortly afterward were pressing through the city itself. Progress east and north by the French and Americans continued throughout Sunday. The Germans north of the Marne were subjected to a terrible pounding from the allied artillery today. They responded heartily, although unsuccessfully. The allied artillery men were making the enemy's rear guard action costly.

Prisoners captured declared a retreat became imperative on account of decreased supplies.

Prisoners taken by the Americans say that if the strenuous offensive of the allies continues the Germans will withdraw much further north, where they will fight for their lives. The allied heavy artillery is hammering military objectives in the Soissons area. In connection with the heavy machine gun fire which has been encountered by the Americans, prisoners say that machine gunners from a divisional school are being brought up, to check the allied offensive.

MURDERER OF LUNA COUNTY SHERIFF TO PAY PENALTY FOR HIS CRIME

Santa Fe, N. M., July 22.—Jesse Starr must hang on July 26th for the murder of Sheriff Dwight Stephens of Luna county. His fate was sealed today when Governor Lindsey refused to commute his sentence, after a thorough investigation and a visit to the scene of the shooting. The governor found no extenuating circumstances. Strong pressure was brought to bear on Governor Lindsey to have Starr's life, petitioners including many prominent citizens of Dona Ana county and the governor and ex-governor of Texas, Starr being a member of a prominent Texas family.

START OFFENSIVE IN REGION NEAR MONTDIDIER WITH SUCCESS

London, July 23.—The French at 8:15 o'clock this morning began a new attack in the region northwest of Montdidier, according to advices received here shortly after noon today. The Americans on the front south of Soissons have captured the town of Buzancy.

On the front between the Marne and Rheims have captured the Petit-Champ wood, near Marfaux, with 200 prisoners and 14 machine guns. In their fighting along the Marne the French are reported to be experiencing great difficulty in making a passage of the river at some points, being stubbornly opposed by the German infantry, well supported by artillery and machine guns.

At 11 o'clock this morning the French were reported to have advanced a mile on a front of four miles. It was thought, on the basis of the advices, that the attack in the Montdidier region might be on a wider front than the one mentioned.

Franco-American troops are continuing to make progress on the battle front between the Ourcq and the Marne. Advices today are that attacks carried out by the French have restored all the ground which they lost on Monday in the region of Grisolles, seven miles northwest of Chateau Thierry.

The French, the advices state, stormed the heights north of Courcelles at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They are also holding the bend in the neighborhood of Chasons.

These towns are just to the north of the Marne, to the east of Joulgonne, taken by the Americans.

Treloupan at the last advices, was still in the hands of the enemy. The French crossed the Marne at Pont a Binson, just to the east of Reuil. The enemy counter attack continued heavily from the direction of Vandieres, but these onslaughts were beaten off.

The French have captured Oulchyle-Chateau.

French Take Prisoners

Paris, July 23.—Artillery activity along the battle front during the course of the night is all that is reported in the official statement issued by the war office today. North of Montdidier in the Somme sector a local operation brilliantly conducted permitted the French to occupy the villages of Mailly-Raineval-Sauvillers and Aubevillers. The French took 350 prisoners.

British Make Advances

London, July 23.—Advances in local operations were scored by the British last night, today's war office report shows. The line was pushed forward slightly south of Hebuterne on the front between Arras and Albert, and south of Merris and Metern on the Flanders front. The British positions also were improved in the Hamel sector and north of Albert.

The German artillery showed considerably activity with gas shells in the Villers Bretonneux sector, east of Amiens.

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front, July 23.—Overnight information does not indicate any radical change in the situation

along the battle front.

The troops of General Pershing and General Petain are holding almost every inch of ground they have gained since the counter blow began on Thursday last. The number of prisoners has been increased by thousands, and a veritable mountain of captured and abandoned material is in possession of the allies. Many of the guns taken had been damaged by the enemy before he abandoned them.

The British efforts along the line near Rheims, have been rewarded by a bag of prisoners and machine guns.

London, July 23.—The battle on the Aisne-Marne front, although an obstinate struggle, is deepening and extending with the news, continuing most favorable for the allies in the view of London observers. The enemy's main energies seem to be concentrated on defensive fighting and a series of desperate rear guard actions in the effort to extricate the bulk of his forces from the clutch of the allies, who have been advancing simultaneously from three points of the compass. The position of the enemy is held to be critical in view of the relentless pressure maintained by General Foch, whose tactics, it is considered possible may still turn the enemy retreat into an enemy rout.

The advance effected by the British in collaboration with the French southwest of Rheims was most important, as it necessitated the calling in of reserves by the Germans. The inactivity in the Champagne sector yesterday is semi-officially ascribed by Paris to the enormous German losses the extent of which cannot be calculated. On the front with Gouraud's army alone, 50,000 Germans are declared to have been put out of action.

The two important points which the entente allies from the west are endeavoring to reach in order to cut the enemy off are Fere-en-Tardenois which is a very important junction of roads and Fismes. The ruggedness of the country between Marne and Rheims enables the Germans to prolong the defense.

Washington, July 23.—Secretary Baker announced today that on the reconvening of congress he will present his request for new appropriation plans for modification of the draft ages and a "somewhat larger military mobilization."

The plan concerns the mobilization of a huge American army probably upward of 3,000,000 men, no announcement was made as to whether the draft ages are to be lowered or raised but it is known that the prevailing judgment of the secretary's advisers is to lower them.

Paris, July 25.—"Tell the folks at home we are all right," is the message of the American wounded as they are lifted from the hospital trains. American Red Cross women with fountain pens and post cards follow the doctors on their rounds between the stretchers at the Paris station reserved for the hospital trains. Each man gets a chance to dictate a few lines.

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Paris, July 23.—According to the L'Homme Libre the newspaper owned by Premier Clemenceau, the German losses since March 21 are approaching 1,000,000 men.

Rome, July 23.—The Italians are continuing their advance in Albania. The war office announced today that Italian troops pushing along the crest of Malisiloves captured hill 900. Further to the east French parties occupied the heights on the left bank of the river Holta.

PROCLAMATION ASSUMING CONTROL OF WIRE SERVICE ISSUED TODAY

Washington, July 23.—President Wilson today issued a proclamation taking over control of telegraph, telephone, cable and radio systems for the duration of the war, effective on July 31. Authority to operate the wire systems is vested in the postmaster general. Complete details, it was announced, would be made public later in the day.

The president's proclamation provides that the postmaster general, if he so elects, may administer the lines through the owners or managers, boards of directors and receivers. It provides further that until the postmaster general directs otherwise the present managements shall continue.

Regular dividends previously declared and interest maturing obligations shall continue to be paid until the postmaster general directs otherwise.

Ocean cable lines and radio systems are not included in President Wilson's proclamation.

The postmaster general in his discretion may relinquish in whole or in part to the owners any telegraph or telephone system over which he has assumed control.

Postmaster General Burleson, in a statement explaining his plans in operating the wire systems, said there would be no change affecting the press wire service except to improve it where possible.

Mr. Burleson also said that operation and control of farmers telephone lines would be interfered with only for the purpose of facilitating their connection with longer lines. No general policy, the postmaster general said, has been decided on.

It was assumed that control of cables was not taken over because of difficulties presented by contracts cable companies hold with foreign governments. Radio systems already are controlled by the navy department.

Accompanying President Wilson's proclamation Postmaster General Burleson made this statement: "I realize the immensity of the task which has been entrusted to me by the president's order. The telegraph and telephone service conducted under conditions heretofore existing, has been remarkably successful, considering the unprecedented difficulties which have arisen from the war—difficulties which could be overcome only by a unity of administration which could not be realized without the aid of the government.

"Under the President's order conditions are changed and greater opportunity is afforded to effect improvements and economies and a larger use by the people of these facilities which have become an imperative

need in their every day life. It will be the purpose of the postoffice department to broaden the use of the service at the least cost to the people, keeping in mind that a high standard of efficiency must be maintained.

"The operation or control of what are commonly called farmers telephone lines will be interfered with only for the purpose of facilitating their connection with the longer lines. There will be no change affecting the press wire service except to improve it wherever possible. Of course, no general policy has been decided upon and will not be until a most careful survey of the whole situation is had and a grasp of conditions as they now exist secured. I shall freely avail myself of all advice and suggestion which those in a position to make the same valuable may be good enough to offer me.

"Whenever it is necessary to inaugurate any changes of policy announcement of such will be made through the postmaster general."

Postmaster General Burleson will personally direct the government operation of telegraph and telephone lines. He will be assisted by a committee of three, on which will be first assistant Postmaster General John Koons, David J. Lewis, former congressman from Maryland and one other to be taken from the post office department. No officials of the companies will be called.

CONGRESSMAN KEATING CHARGED WITH BEING A PACIFIST

Denver, July 23.—A spirited contest developed today in the congressional convention of the third district between Major John A. Martin and Congressman Edward Keating of Pueblo for the endorsement of the convention for the democratic nomination congress. The forenoon was spent in effecting a permanent organization after the delay of yesterday and in speechmaking. Early this afternoon it was not certain when a vote would be taken. In a speech this morning Martin made a bitter attack on the war record of Keating. He accused him of voting against sending American troops to France and otherwise not being in sympathy with the war. It was said Keating later would reply to Martin's speech.

REVENUE CLIPPING SERVICE

Santa Fe, July 23.—In order to keep track of various activities that should pay revenue to Uncle Sam, the bureau of internal revenue has established a newspaper clipping service in every revenue district to collect items relating to real estate transfers, probate court matters, estate and inheritance tax, advertisements of exhibitions and special entertainments where admission fees are charged, announcement of dates of arrival of circuses and itinerant shows, opening of theaters, advertisements of motor bus line companies, insurance companies, notices of the alleged violation of the narcotic laws, new charters granted, deaths of persons probably subject to estate tax and all articles of interest to the internal revenue service which are clipped and filed for reference. The results achieved have been highly satisfactory.

THE WORLD WAR

In spite of desperate efforts to the Germans to bring up reserves and stabilize the lines on each side of the salient from Soissons to Rheims the allies are pressing forward in vital sectors on the front south of Soissons and near Rheims.

From unofficial sources it is reported that the rainy weather of the last few days has slowed up the fighting between Soissons and Rheims and probably also has retreated the German retirement from the bag in which the crown prince's forces were caught by General Mangin's thrust against the western side of the salient.

Allied airmen report conditions back of the German lines as indicative of a German retreat as far north as the Vesle river.

The line of the Ourcq has virtually been rendered untenable by the allies' advance near Oulchy-le-Chateau and Oulchy-le-Villers, north of the stream.

Just south of Soissons the French and Americans have reached the western bank of the Crise river. Should the allies succeed in crossing the Crise and in gaining the plateau east of that stream, German occupation of Soissons would probably be short lived. Such an advance would probably compel eventual retirement by the Germans to the Aisne river. For this reason the allied efforts to force eastward of Buzancy may be expected to be redoubled.

Reports from Amsterdam quote the socialist newspaper Vorwaerts of Berlin as saying that Germany has made use of the good office of Spain in suggesting to the allies that a peace conference should be held. The terms suggested appear to be much the same as those which have been advanced several times by German statesmen in the recent past.

ATTEMPT TO CONVINCe AMERICANS THAT TROOPS ARE WASTED

Washington, July 24.—The Wolff's bureau dispatch purporting to picture the tremendous sacrifices among the American troops in the great offensive is characterized by officials here as pure propaganda. Any statement that any class of troops has been picked for sacrifice is said by officials to be almost unworthy of notice.

From time to time the German official statements have attempted to create depression and dissension in Great Britain's colonies by declaring that the Canadian and Australian troops were being sacrificed on the first lines. Then the German propaganda turned to the French with insidious statements that the French territorials including the Sengaleze and the Moroccan were being butchered. A little later the same methods were used in an attempt to inflame the negro population of the United States with statements that American negroes were placed in the line of fire to shield white troops. Today's statement is regarded as wholly in the same class. When the American casualty list begins to come in officials are confident it will not be inconsistent with the results nor with the sacrifices of the French.

Following is the dispatch:

"Continuing their attack between the Aisne and the Marne, the French for the first time employed American cannon fodder in comparatively large numbers, as an addition to their Sengaleze auxiliaries.

"Dense masses of blacks and Americans were hurled against the German line. They paid for it in some hundreds of thousands of killed negroes and Americans. In some places they advanced to attack 16 waves deep. One wave after the other broke down in the German artillery and machine gun fire."

ALLIES ADVANCE HAS BEEN STEADY FOR TWO DAYS' FIGHTING

Washington, July 24.—The advance of the allied and American forces around the Aisne-Marne salient has been practically steady for the last two days, General March, chief of staff, said today, despite the fact that 15 fresh divisions of German troops have been thrown into the fighting at Soissons and on the line south of there. The Germans are fighting desperately to retain the single railway line remaining in their hands, over which heavy material can be removed as they retreat, General March said.

"If that railway running from Fismes to Fere-en-Tardenois is reached by the allied troops," General March said, "German forces remaining in the salient will be pocketed."

The chief of staff announced that he had ordered six new infantry divisions organized in this country during the month of July. The chief of staff said the American divisions he mentioned last Saturday as involved in the fighting were still constantly engaged. He added two additional American units to those already known to be on the line in this region.

In discussing the situation on the Aisne-Marne line General March said it bore striking similarity to what had happened to the Austrian drive into Italy. A great storm aided the allies in both cases and disaster resulted to the enemy. General March said it seemed that the Lord was getting tired of the partnership of "Me und Gott."

The French attack north of Montdidier is viewed by General March as a local operation. It has great value, he said, as it serves to keep the Germans guessing.

With the French Army in France, July 24 (By the Associated Press)—Both sides of the pocket in the German line have been scenes of most violent attacks and counter attacks throughout the past night and morning. Few fluctuations of the line have occurred but in all these they have favored the Allies who keep up an incessant pressure on the retiring Germans. The enemy is endeavoring to cover the withdrawal of the bulk of his troops from imminent danger.

Southwest of Rheims the Germans have shown their disappointment over their inability to hold with their crack divisions their positions around Vigny and have turned all their available artillery on to the British and French who drove them out, but the enemy could not prevent a still further advance today.

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front, July 24.—The French, the British and the Americans are still hammering the flanks of the crown prince's army. The Germans are known to have brought up fresh support forces at some points but the allies report the situation as favorable.

Along the line north of Chateau Thierry the Franco-American forces have driven the Germans out of nearly all of the Chatelet forest.

The allied advance was made in considerable jumps in that area. The Germans continuing their rear guard fighting and depending much upon their machine guns. Further to the west the Americans gained the ascendancy over the Germans and drove through and beyond the town of Epieds.

American cavalry was used at one point in the operations north of the Chateau Thierry line. To the northward the most intensive resistance was offered along the extended German right flank but the reports are that the allies have made gains and that the Germans have been unable to halt the movement toward their lines of supplies.

Big developments are impending on the Aisne-Marne-Rheims battle front. Unofficial reports make it appear that not only are the allies rapidly continuing the process of ousting the Germans from their Marne salient but that a movement is forming to trap a goodly section of the German crown prince's army.

Driving in on the west the French are now reported to have reached a point within three miles of the important road junction town of Fere-en-Tardenois, where eight roads over which the Germans move troops and supplies converge.

On the eastern side of the salient the British troops seem to have driven in a great distance toward Fismes, the real German base for the district south of the Aisne. This town, 11 miles from the last reported position of the British southwest of Rheims, lies about midway from the top of the pocket in which something like half a million Germans are massed. Easterly and westerly movements are tending to converge to close the pocket.

Speed seems to be the watchword of the allies all along the line, as attested by orders on the American front to ignore machine gun nests and press on, leaving detachments to deal with the German gunners.

In desperate fighting north of the Marne the German rear guard momentarily succeeded in forcing the retirement of the allies from woods north of Treloup and from Chassins further east. In a renewed attack, however, the Germans immediately were driven back.

Elsewhere along the line there have been heavy bombardments but no infantry fighting has been reported. As the days of heavy fighting continue it becomes increasingly apparent that the German retirement is well under way. This withdrawal is apparently being conducted in an orderly manner being covered by such rear guard action as that at Treloup and Chassins.

Along the line from Joulgonne northwest of Oulchy-le-Chateau just Aduo,

north of the Ourcq or even farther, the allies have pressed ahead during the past two days. The Germans have been forced back along much of the line a distance of nearly three miles since Tuesday. North of the Ourcq the situation is obscure owing to the lack of details. It may be said, that for the moment the line from Soissons southward to the Ourcq has reached a state of equilibrium and which probably will continue until the allies bring up sufficient fresh troops to break the line.

The British have been conducting raids in the Hebuterne sector and have repulsed attempted German raids along the Amiens front to the south. The enemy artillery has been active at Arras and Lens vital points of the British line.

The French have carried out a raiding operation south of Montdidier and have captured prisoners.

NEW MINISTER NAMED

Vienna, July 25.—Baron von Hussarek, former minister of education, has been appointed to the Austrian premiership in succession to Dr. von Seydler, whose cabinet resigned recently. Before he was nominated, prime minister, Baron von Hussarek explained to the chamber of deputies that he intended to form a cabinet of functionaries introducing parliamentarians into the ministry later. The chamber of deputies rejected the resolution introduced by the Czech deputies to impeach former Premier von Seydler, and Count von Torggenburg, the former minister of the interior.

8,500 FROM IOWA

Des Moines, Ia., July 25.—Iowa will be called upon to furnish approximately 8,500 white selects for the national army in August, according to telegraphic information received from Washington by Adjutant General Logan.

GUNS HEARD IN PARIS

Paris, July 25.—So heavy was the artillery fire on the main battle front last night that Paris again could hear the boom of the cannon. The roar came from the region of Dormans, on the Marne, from which a steady pressure of the allies is driving home. Dormans is 65 miles from Paris.

JUAREZ HAS COMMERCIAL CLUB

Juarez, Mexico, July 25.—The modern chamber of commerce has been adopted by business men in old Mexico. The Juarez chamber of commerce, organized recently, has elected officers, installed them and is now active in promoting the better system of business relations with the United States. Ambrosio Escudero, a business man of Juarez, is president of the organization and Andres Garcia, Mexican consul general in El Paso, is vice president.

NEW RESERVE BANKS

Washington, July 25.—The Rio Grande Valley Bank and Trust company and the El Paso Bank and Trust company, with resources of \$3,679,000 and \$1,645,000 respectively, were admitted today to the federal reserve system.

Shopmen's Wages Increased

Washington—Wages of railway shopmen were increased to 68 cents an hour by Director General Mc-

WANTS REPUBLICAN CONGRESS

Santa Fe, July 24.—United States Senator A. B. Fall in an interview to-day for coming to New Mexico and Santa Fe at this time, was the critical situation caused by the drouth in the southern and southeastern counties which is compelling the stockmen to ship out their cattle. Bank Examiner George H. Van Stone has made a direct appeal to National Food Administrator Hoover and to the federal authorities as well as to the banks to grant the cattlemen all possible relief and to prevent the calling of loans from stockmen embarrassed by the drouth. However, Senator Fall also declared that he took the opportunity to consult with Governor Lindsey on the advisability of calling a special session of the legislature and to emphasize strongly that the nation in order to win the war efficiently and quickly must elect a republican congress which would stand by the president's measures to win the war much more energetically, than do the democrats.

WOMAN RIDES RODS

Omaha, Neb., July 24.—Mrs. Myrtle Neal, 25 years old, of Cheyenne, Wyo., arrested here in men's clothing last night said she "rode the rods" of a freight train holding her three year baby in one arm, part of the way to Omaha. She said her husband mistreated her. She was wearing overalls and said she had been employed in the Union Pacific shops. She expected to go to work here as an engine wiper but her husband arrived today and they were reconciled.

NEW GERMAN DIPLOMAT

London, July 24.—Dr. Karl Helfferich, former German imperial vice chancellor has been appointed German's diplomatic representative at Moscow, according to a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam. An Amsterdam dispatch to the wireless press says that Dr. Helfferich will take two battalions of German troops to guard the German embassy.

HEIR APPARENT DIES

Amsterdam, July 24.—Alexis Romanoff, the former heir apparent to the Russian throne, died from exposure a few days after his father, the former emperor was executed, says a dispatch from Moscow to the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger.

BARGE LINE OPENS

St. Louis, Mo., July 24.—A. W. Mackie, manager of the Mississippi river section of the federal barge lines announced today that a barge line freight service between St. Louis and New Orleans will be in operation on a weekly schedule after September 1.

LIEUTENANT A SUICIDE

Little Rock, Ark., July 24.—Douglas Way, of Chicago, died at the base hospital at Camp Pike today as the result of a self inflicted rifle wound. A note left by the lieutenant was withheld for publication "for the good of the service."

SAILORS ACCOUNTED FOR

Portland, Me., July 24.—All those on the Gloucester fishing schooner Robert and Richard, sunk by a German submarine off the Maine coast Monday, have been accounted for today. There were 23 persons on the vessel. Three men were landed at Kennebunk port and 11 at this port.

BOHEMIA STARVING

Zurich, Switzerland, Tuesday, July 24.—In the course of the sitting of the Austrian lower house on Friday, Deputy Pike said that western Bohemia for months had received no flour or bread and that in Pilsen starvation had led to most lamentable consequences and the town had been placed permanently under martial law. Minister Paul concluded a gloomy survey of the situation with the remark that he vowed neither the present nor future situations with optimism. He was only trying, he said, to avoid a dangerous pessimism.

Eighteen Per Cent Tax

Washington.—An 18 per cent normal tax on the net income of corporations with provisions that only 12 per cent shall be levied on the income distributed to share holders was tentatively agreed upon by the house ways and means committee.

Inspecting Projectiles

Washington.—While awaiting the result of the official inquiry into the failure of naval airplane bombs to explode when dropped by attacks on the German submarine off the New England coast Saturday, the navy is making a thorough inspection of its entire stock of projectiles.

Women Good Workers

Boston.—Favorable results from the war time employment of women in metal trades were claimed in a report of the national industrial conference.

Paper Workers Strike

Glenn Falls, N. Y.—More than 3,500 paper mill workers of northern New York went on a strike.

Strike Bureau Formed

Washington.—The creation of a bureau of labor which will be charged with the settlement of controversies between the coal miners and operators during the duration of the war was announced.

PLANS COMPLETED

Washington, July 24.—President Wilson has completed his pronouncement as to the plans of the United States for participation in the exposition to give military aid to Russia and it will be made public as soon as Japan's reply to the American proposals has been received.

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

Washington, July 24.—The treasury virtually has decided to hold the fourth Liberty loan campaign in the three weeks period between Saturday September 28 and Saturday, October 19.

LOSS REDUCED TO SIX

Washington, July 24.—The number of dead and missing from the cruiser San Diego, sunk off Fire Island has now been reduced to six, Secretary Daniels said today.

New York, July 24.—Slight lowering of the temperature afforded little relief to sweltering New Yorkers today. There were two deaths from heat prostration and a large number of persons overcome by heat.

RUSSIAN ARMY MOBILIZES

Amsterdam, July 24.—General mobilization of the Russian army began on July 7, according to Moscow advices received here.

PENETRATE KAISER'S TROOPS A DISTANCE OF TWO MILES AT COURTON WOOD

French Headquarters in France, Tuesday, July 23 (Via Ottawa).—Some of the hardest fighting on the whole battle front now is raging on the new British sector astride the Ardre in Montagne de Rheims. The British attacked on the morning of the twentieth on a five mile front between the southern edge of Courton wood and the village of St. Euphras. They were opposed by four German divisions, which have been engaged since the 15th and have suffered heavily. The Highlanders attacking south of the Ardre against Courton wood fought their way two miles across the wood and established themselves on the west.

They took St. Euphras and Bouilly on Monday, and then attacked again south of the Ardre. The line tonight runs roughly along the railway on both sides of the Ourcq and their front is stuffed with machine gun nests.

There was fierce fighting between the Americans and the Germans on the crests north of the Marne.

Generally speaking the Franco-American bridge heads north of the river are steadily being enlarged. During the day we advanced two miles in the region of Charveys and Mont St. Pere, capturing a number of fortified farms. Fires were visible during the night at several points behind the enemy front. The German stores or depots fired by our guns were burning.

Eagle Pass, Tex., July 24.—Mexican troops pursuing the bandits hold for ransom Nat Malone and Sam Barksdale, taken from the Pedra de Blanca ranch Monday, have captured and executed Felipe Musquiz and six other members of the bandit gang, according to General Peraldi commanding the Mexican federal troops forces at Piedras Negras.

Kansas City, Mo., July 24.—Fire, which originated in the vault of the Fox film company, here today, caused a loss estimated at \$250,000. A lighted cigarette, accidentally dropped in the vault is said to have started the flames.

Amsterdam, July 24.—German war correspondents are still sending to their newspapers voluminous explanations as to why the southern bank of the Marne was evacuated.

Hegeler of the Tageblatt of Berlin, explains that the capture of the heights on the southern bank of the Marne was essential to provide for a flank protection for the troops advancing further eastward on the north bank of the river.

When this task was accomplished and it became necessary to meet the enemy offensive, he says, there was no further objective in holding the southern bank. Baron von der Osten, in the Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung admits that "the latest German offensive has come to a standstill, but only temporarily, and it reached its main objective."

He says that "Hindenburg has other irons in the fire."

It has been discovered that paper pulp of excellent quality can be made from the leaves of the maguey plant which grows extensively in Mexico and the Central American countries.

Washington, July 24.—A record for rapid troop movement was established at a training camp on July 7 when 15 trains with 220 coaches carried 10,320 soldiers from the camp between 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock over two railroads. The former record for camp transportation by railroad, the administration reported today, was seven trains leaving in one day carrying 4,000 men.

PROPOSES STATUS ON WHICH SHE WILL DISCONTINUE FIGHTING

Amsterdam, July 23.—Germany has made suggestions for a peace conference to the Spanish government, says the socialist Vorwaerts of Berlin. The suggestions are:

First: Germany wants no annexations in the west.

Second: The peace treaties with Russia and Roumania may not be questioned.

Third: The principle of self determination of peoples has not been discussed but may be settled at the peace conference where the fate of Belgium also is to be settled.

Fourth: The Balkan question is to be settled around the conference table.

Fifth: The freedom of the seas, the dismantling of Gibraltar and the Suez canal and the right for Germany to use coaling stations.

Sixth: The colonial question is to be settled on the basis of the status quo.

Washington, July 24.—In the peace suggestion which the Berlin Vorwaerts declares the German government is about to offer through the Spanish government officials here detect the German design to leave to a round table conference the actual definition of peace terms.

Acting Secretary of State Polk said the new terms seemed more favorable to Germany than any that had been made hitherto. Germany's purpose to retain the spoils she has wrung from Russia and Rumania is directly at variance with President Wilson's declaration seconded by Great Britain of his intention to stand behind Russia. It is also noted that Vorwaerts is the councilistic mouthpiece and that it would be last among the German papers to learn the purpose of the government in ordinary conditions.

Denver, July 24.—J. B. Best and Company, of Denver, one of the largest grain firms in the west, was ordered closed today by Frank L. Woodward, deputy United States food administration commissioner. Four charges of violation of the food control bill were made against the company. Two of the charges in connection with direct profiteering, another with indirect profiteering and the fourth was a technical charge. The firm will remain closed until August 1 and must pay a fine of \$200 to the Red Cross.

PERSHING'S COMMUNIQUE

Washington, July 24.—Continued pursuit of the retreating enemy south of the Ourcq is reported in General Pershing's communique for yesterday received today at the war department. The capture of positions north of the Marne also is reported.

**CONSUMERS NEED HAVE LITTLE
FEAR FOR INCREASE IN
PRICES**

Chicago, July 19.—The American livestock situation, as viewed by the National Livestock Exchange after a survey of conditions at the 60 big markets and the great producing areas, never was brighter from the standpoint of the producer, and the consumer, on the other hand, need have little fear of increased prices during the fall and winter. In fact, a slight reduction in beef prices may be expected by winter, while pork and mutton prices probably will see little change, in the opinion of C. B. Heineman, secretary of the exchange. The splendid response to the government's request for increased production, the phenomenal reduction in losses from preventable diseases, war measures for the producer's protection, improved railroad service, especially to western markets, and the satisfactory condition of most ranges combine to make the outlook unusually promising, according to Mr. Heinemann.

The cattle increase, based on exchange reports from 59 markets and covering the first five months of the year, is 12.4 per cent over the corresponding period of 1917. Officials of the organization say that late reports indicate that the increase of 3,871,000 hogs estimated January 1, by the department of agriculture, will be far surpassed, and sheep receipts for the first five months increased 397,327 or 6.3 per cent over the same period of 1917. The western lamb increase alone, Mr. Heinemann reckons will be 1,500,000 head over last year.

Establishment of shipping zones, which makes a five-day market, long sought by shippers, and eliminates the Monday market "gluts" that formerly caused wide price swings, together with the bureau of markets' recent action in taking over the work of handling estimated receipts and prospects, have been big factors in stimulating confidence of the producers, Mr. Heinemann declares. The licensing system, effective July 25, under which packers will operate, also had an encouraging effect upon producers, he says.

"The food administration in cooperation with the quartermaster's department contemplates the establishment at western packing centers of a meat reserve of 50,000,000 pounds to take care of emergencies and this purchase will act as a stabilizer to protect the price situation," Mr. Heinemann said.

"Railroad service, which earlier in the year caused grave concern, now is showing great improvement, especially to western markets. Eastern and southern railroads have seemingly failed to recognize the importance of good service for live stock. The recently initiated rate advance of 25 per cent should enable the railroads to better equip themselves for handling the heavy fall runs.

"The sharp decline in May cattle receipts and the preponderance of trashy animals caused the government to inaugurate a beef ration rule which will materially reduce domestic consumption. This will hit the hotel trade ordinarily handling the choicer cuts and is particularly disturbing to the kosher trade which finds a restricted outlet for its ter-

phah or that part of the carcass not used by the Jewish trade.

"The stocker or feeders movement during the first two months of 1918 showed no material increase. Later price readjustments restored confidence and the first five-month period shows shipments from 39 markets increased approximately 9.1 per cent over 1917. This is equivalent to 130,387 more cattle sent back to the country. May is so far the banner month with an increase of 4,5797 head. This stocker demand was especially benefitted by rains in the Texas drought district which caused cattlemen there to re-enter the game.

"More and more are the feeders going in for quality. The south whose stock raising resources are almost untouched is showing a wonderful increase. W. G. Harding, one of the best posted men on southern stock conditions, reports orders for 11,000 stockers for southern feeders with an unprecedented demand for pure-bred bulls.

"The policy of long feeding periods for cattle has given way to the war time system of short feeding with a hurried return to market or as baby beef.

"From the west comes reports of ranges in need of rain, and June 19 saw the first string of Montana cattle on the Chicago market. Experienced cattlemen predict the marketing of the grass cattle a month earlier than usual. Senator John B. Kendrick of Wyoming, an authority on range conditions, believes cattle from his state will reach market in increased volume over 1917 and that their quality will show a marked improvement.

"The wonderful response of American hog producers was a splendid show of patriotism. The government urged that we produce more hogs and from every direction came reports of hogs and more hogs.

"Improved methods of immunizing pigs against cholera has created demands for stock pigs which cannot be supplied. Twenty-five markets report an increased movement of stock pigs back to the country for the first five months of 1918 of 77.8 per cent over 1917.

"The south is making tremendous strides in hog production. Mississippi claims an increase of 100 per cent and Alabama reports a still greater increase. Quality stuff is in demand.

"Governmental purchases largely account for the steady market for hogs. Over production seems impossible.

"May hog prices average \$17.45, compared with \$15.90 in May 1917 and \$9.85 in May 1916.

"The spring lamb movement, considered a barometer of sheep conditions, indicates a shortage in Tennessee and a surplus in Kentucky. The southern lamb movement is later than usual while the western movement began earlier.

"Increased production may be attributed in part to the national campaign for 'More-Sheep-More-Wool.' Dog laws along new lines have been enacted in many states and especially in the east which formerly led in sheep production. Just what this means may be readily understood when we consider that in Ohio 24,000 sheep were killed by dogs during one year.

"May lamb prices averages \$18,

compared with \$16.90 in May 1917 and \$10.75 in May 1916."

New York, July 20.—Forty-eight members of the crew of the United States cruiser San Diego sunk yesterday off Fire Island, are still unaccounted for after checking of reports of rescuing steamers made to navy officials here.

Captain H. H. Christy, commander of the San Diego, reported to the navy department today his belief that the ship was torpedoed, though there was no positive evidence of the presence of an enemy submarine. The department is without information as to loss of life though nearly all officers and men of the crew have been landed. There was no disorder, the captain said, every man taking his station as if in ordinary drill.

The captain's report showed the explosion could not have been internal because there was nothing in the ship at that place to explode. The department also has evidence that the ship could not have struck an American mine. Apparently the only possible explanation of the disaster aside from that of a submarine attack is that she encountered a mine dropped by u-boats before they left the American coast. Officials are certain that some small loss in life will be found when the muster rolls of the ship have been checked against the list of sailors. The San Diego's muster rolls were lost but a duplicate set is being sent to Washington.

A statement issued by Rear Admiral Palmer, acting secretary of the navy, comments upon the exemplary conduct of officers and men of the San Diego, citing particularly the courageous behavior of Captain Christy who was the last to leave the ship. As the ship was turning over the captain made his way over the side and jumped overboard. He and the executive officer were cheered by the men in the boats and as the cruiser went down the men sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

Admiral Palmer's statement was:

"Reports received by the navy department indicate that when the armored cruiser San Diego was sunk the conduct of the officers and men was in accordance with the best traditions of the navy.

"Captain H. H. Christy, the commander, was the last man to leave the ship. As the ship was turning over he made his way over the side to the top of the armor belt thence to the bilge keel and jumped overboard from the docking keel which was then eight feet from the water. As the captain left the ship the men in the boats cheered him and the executive officer. They cheered the ship as it went down. As the flag was raised on the launch the men in the boats sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

"When the vessel was struck officers and men instantly obeyed orders going immediately to their stations and remaining at their posts until the order was given (all hands abandon ship.)

"The ship was abandoned in good order, the men taking to the boats as directed.

"American naval vessels found and destroyed five or six mines in that vicinity last night. No reports have been received of any submarine having been sighted or any other submarine activity in the vicinity."

**Don't
Cough
Until
Weak**



**Foley's Honey and Tar
HELPS COUGHS QUICKLY**

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR takes right hold of an obstinate cough and gives quick relief.

It puts a healing coating on the inflamed membranes that line the throat and air passages. It stops the tickling, loosens and raises phlegm easily. It is just splendid for bronchial and la grippe coughs, and tight, wheezy breathing.

Mrs. W. S. Bailey, Lancaster, Ky., coughed almost continuously day and night, until she took Foley's Honey and Tar. After taking half a bottle, her cough began to slow up, and seven bottles entirely cured her cough.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

ARTIST ENLISTS IN Y. M. C. A.

Santa Fe, July 22.—Charles S. Rawles, Santa Fe artist who served with the army on the Mexican border, has volunteered for Y. M. C. A. service overseas in response to the call issued by Col. Ralph E. Twitchell for 50 volunteers in New Mexico. A. E. P. Robinson, another veteran of the Mexican border campaign, now employed in the postoffice here, has also volunteered.

Theodore Roosevelt Llewellyn, son of Major and Mrs. William H. H. Llewellyn, was among those on board of the cruiser San Diego when she stank off Fire Island. It is not known yet, whether Llewellyn was among those saved. Major Llewellyn who served with the Rough Riders and was speaker of the legislative house, is at Fort Selden, while Mrs. Llewellyn is at Silver City and Santa Rita on Eastern Star business in her capacity of grand worthy matron.

Corporal Arthur E. Arnold on detached recruiting duty at Raton has been promoted to sergeant. Lee Meader of Tyrone has enlisted in the engineers and Jams DeWebber of Albuquerque in the remount depot.

Colonel E. C. Abbott arrived yesterday from Camp Kearney and immediately left for the Rio de los Frijoles to visit his father, Judge A. L. Abbott.

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.

BUY STAMPS WITH PROFITS.

Santa Fe, July 22.—The municipal market this morning netted the boys and girls \$43.57 from produce they sold from their war gardens, the proceeds being invested in war savings stamps.

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.

**INCREASED PRICES DUE TO THE
WAR DID NOT AFFECT 1918
REUNION**

The meeting of the directors of the Cowboys Reunion association held Saturday afternoon in the office of the secretary, Robert L. M. Ross, brought forth the fact that this year's roundup, despite the handicaps brought about by the war, was a financial success. The show will close its accounts for the 1918 rodeo with a small profit. Because of war regulations it was impossible this year to obtain rates on the railroads and it was necessary to pay out a large sum of money in war revenues, income tax. The expenses of the recent show will all be met from the receipts. However, the profit will not be sufficient to apply on the balance of the debt due on the grand stand and other improvements, or the purchase of the land.

The fact that the 1918 reunion met all its expenses and did not increase the debt already carried is a matter of satisfaction to the officers and directors and to the people of Las Vegas. The cowboys appreciate the support of Las Vegas merchants and professional men, who provided the prize money, as is their usual custom. The cowboys feel that with the entire community back of them, they can continue to operate the Las Vegas reunion, which annually is growing in prestige, and which is regarded by many as the town's best asset. The Reunion this year, as in former years, proved to be a great stimulus to business. Business men generally state that the money they contributed to the show came back plus 100 per cent and better in increased receipts. The reunion is an all-the-year-round Las Vegas booster, as it has made this city the cowboy capital of the state. It has made Las Vegas the gathering place of stockmen on business or pleasure bent, and, as a consequence, it has been a big stimulus to business. Las Vegas appreciates the cowboys and always shows herself more than willing to help them. On the other hand, the cowboys, entirely without hope of remuneration, devote their energies and money to staging a show here that ranks among the best western exhibitions extant, not excluding Cheyenne or Pendleton.

Following the directors' meeting, the stockholders selected new directors for the coming year. The new board of directors will meet on August 3 to select officers.

The new board of directors is composed of the following members: Walter A. Naylor, Edward B. Wheeler, J. A. Wilson, W. W. Lynam, J. A. Whitmore, Ralph L. Hunt, A. B. Bagley, Lorenzo Delgado, A. Neafus, Walter Hayward and Con W. Jackson.

FEWER AT HEALTH
RESORTS THIS YEAR

Increased expenses in traveling and at health resorts will keep many hay fever and asthma sufferers home this summer. Foley's Honey and Tar is recommended as a satisfactory remedy for hay fever and asthma. It heals and soothes, allays inflammation and irritation, and eases the choking sensation. Sold everywhere.—A. C. V.

New desks and latest school equipment for the San Miguel county schools have arrived and are being distributed to the schools throughout the districts. The desks are of the latest type and will add materially to the comfort of the children during the coming season.

MOVING STOCK TO PASTURE

Santa Fe, July 22.—Because of the continued dry weather in the district between Capitan and Roswell, the stockmen are moving their cattle and sheep to the ranges in the Pecos and Jemez mountains. In order to facilitate the movement of stock, the New Mexico Central railroad yesterday handled eight cars of doubled decks loaded with sheep on their regular train leaving Torrance at 10 a. m., arriving at Santa Fe at 6 p. m., making the 116 miles in eight hours, handling all of the passenger, mail, express business and local work at the same time. This stock was loaded a Capitan, Lincoln county, the original shipping point on a small branch of the El Paso and Southwestern, the night before, and put through to destination in 24 hours without feeding. Twenty-four more cars are coming over the road tomorrow in the same manner, saving the snipper the feeding expenses and assuring that the stock comes through in good condition. The new owners of the road have rebuilt it to large extent and added to its equipment so that this service can be rendered efficiently.

POET GOES TO ST. LOUIS

Santa Fe, July 22.—Miss Rose Henderson, member of the archaeological society, nationally famous as a poet, has resigned as professor of English at the State Normal school to accept a position on the staff of Washington University, St. Louis.

HIGHWAY PROJECT APPROVED

Santa Fe, July 22.—The Lea county highway project from Carlbad to Lovington, to cost \$25,450, has been approved by the federal government. The county commissioners of Santa Fe county approved estimates of \$7,000 a mile on an 11 mile stretch on the Santa Fe-Taos road, extending from Tesuque to Pojoaque. Chaves county commissioners have been instructed to revise their figures of \$10,000 a mile for the Mescalero Sands road, on the ground that they are excessive. San Juan county commissioners have remitted \$1450 as portion of their quota on road construction.

PANKEY FOR GOVERNOR

Santa Fe, July 22.—Formal announcement was made today of the candidacy of State Senator Benjamin F. Pankey to succeed Governor W. E. Lindsey. United States Senator Albert B. Fall who was in Las Cruces today in conference with State Senator H. B. Holt and other republican leaders, is expected to be here during the coming week for a conference with republican leaders.

GOVERNOR TO SPEAK

Santa Fe, July 22.—Governor W. E. Lindsey will next Thursday evening address the graduating class of the state normal school at Silver City. There will be 25 graduates as follows: A. B. in education, George M. Brinton and Mrs. Minna Klipsch; M. Pd. degree, Sena Carpenter, Helen Curry, Jewell Dodgen, Effie Jackson, Helen Henderson, Grace McDermott, Mary McGarvey, Verna Orin, Blanche Speck, Icelle Wright, Pearl Goodin, Mrs. Wright, high school diploma, Emma Dawson, Lucy Hollinger, Hazel Hollingsworth, Celeste Kidd, Jennie Kindrick, Mrs. June Rice, Elizabeth Robinson, Grady W. Spencer and Esther Harlan.

**FORMER TEACHER BRINGS THIS
OUT IN SPEAKING OF LIEU-
TENANT HOSKINS**

The following words were spoken by Miss Mildred Hornbein in her eulogy of Lieutenant Hoskins who was recently killed in action "somewhere in France":

It has been truly said that sorrow is a mighty unifier—a bond that makes us all akin. We realize the import of this, who are assembled this evening for a sacred purpose—to pay tribute to the memory of Lieutenant Leonard C. Hoskins, among the foremost to answer the call of democracy, whose achievement won him honor and distinction on the foreign battlefield, who has been called upon to render the supreme sacrifice and lay down his life in the name of humanity.

We need not eulogize him, he needs no words of praise. Let it suffice to say that he died that you and I might live.

We need not eulogize him; he of his death, but we who knew him are assured of this that he gave up his life cheerfully and willingly with the same spirit that characterized him in life.

That laugh, boyish and carefree, that so often resounded thru these halls, so familiar to those of us who knew him and loved him, is silenced in death. Those fingers, so skillful, so ingenious in their manipulation of machinal contrivances, have ceased their activity. His mission in life is ended.

But ours is not. There are those among us who have toiled tirelessly and given unselfishly in the cause from its beginning and it may be that only through some great loss which strikes close to home do others of us come to realize that full significance of what is transpiring and wherein our duty lies. We have had our example and it has been a costly one. Leonard Hoskins has been torn from us in the first flush of his proud young manhood, exuberant with the vigor of youth, imbued until but now with the one idea—to live and let live. We have in our midst a heart broken father, a brief stricken home, but one of the many already made lonely and desolate.

To the bereaved ones we offer our sympathy, deep and heartfelt. But in the same breath, let us square our shoulders and clench our fists and steel our nerves with a mighty determination. Let the name of Leonard Hoskins be our watchword, our inspiration. Let us not consecrate it not with our tears but with an invincible pledge to work unremittingly, to give without hesitation, unflinchingly if it be our life's blood, as did he, that we may hurl from its stronghold the most diabolical tyranny that has ever polluted the face of God's fair earth; that to us the immortal words of our president, "the world may be safe for democracy"; that we may realize as has never been realized in the history of man, the precept of that greatest of teachers who preached "peace on earth, good will toward men."

Only second to our contribution of wheat in the feeding of Europe has been the education of millions of people as to the food value of corn. The lesson may not be forgotten when the emergency is past.

COMMERCE BULLETINS

Santa Fe, July 21.—The department of commerce today issued a bulletin showing that during the past fiscal year, the 219 American cities having a population of more than 30,000 inhabitants derived 3.5 per cent of their revenues from the liquor traffic as against 6.4 per cent, ten years ago. The bulletin gives various sources of revenue, devices for adding to the income of municipalities, as well as per capita expenditures that are of interest and value in the management of smaller towns. Not one New Mexico town is listed as not one has yet reached the 30,000 mark as far as population is concerned. The average annual expenditure per capita for cities between 30,000 and 50,000 inhabitants is \$25.11 while for larger cities, strange to say, it runs still higher, averaging \$38.17. Santa Fe's per capita expenditure last year was only \$2.75.

POSTMASTER RESIGNS

Santa Fe, July 22.—L. R. Hughes has resigned as postmaster at Alamo-gordo and Miss Lucile O'Reiley who had been assistant postmaster, has been named acting postmaster. The postmaster at Weed, named Notley, has been removed as postmaster, and E. L. Sanders has been named acting postmaster. Charges which were investigated by an inspector had been filed against Notley and his removal is ascribed to his associating with residents in the vicinity of Avis and Weed who are suspected of not being as aggressively loyal as every American should be.

BEAN CROPS

Santa Fe, July 21.—That New Mexico shipped a total of 9,174,300 pounds of its 1917 pinto bean crop is the report of the food administration. This is only one fifth of what Colorado shipped, while the total amount shipped from all points was 56,967,800 pounds. Chicago took 154 cars; New York, 150 cars; St. Louis, 117; Boston 76; Albion, N. Y., 54; Indianapolis, 52; Philadelphia, 50; Kansas City, 44; Cincinnati, 25; Baltimore, 15; Marshalltown, Ia., 9; Elyria, O., 2; Eau Claire, Wis., 2 and Los Angeles 1 car. New Mexico growers contracted 5,462,557 pounds as against a total shipped of more than 9,000,000 pounds.

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 are 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.

TURBINE ENGINES TAKEN OVER

Washington, July 23.—The government has assumed control of the turbine engine industry. Twenty-one manufacturers of turbines are affected by the order. Manufacturers of turbines under 700 horse power do not come under the government supervision. The war industries board will supervise orders for turbines of more than that rating.

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

Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising Farming - Mining
ESTABLISHED 1882

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Advertisers Are Guaranteed the Largest Daily and Weekly Circulation of Any Newspaper in North-eastern New Mexico.

Not even a 10 per cent income tax will reduce 100 per cent Americanism to 90 per cent.

Compelling a pro-German to kiss the flag will hardly cure him of his Prussian views.

A baseballless summer should incidentally conserve a good many essential dollars for thrift stamps and bond subscriptions.

Our divisions may not be numerous, but since each contains 27,000 combatants as against about 10,000 for a German division, their presence is felt when they go into action.

The promise of almost 80,000,000 bushels of peanuts is a bit of good cheer. Peanuts are a better food than many people think, notwithstanding their bad name in politics.

Cholera at Petrograd was pretty sure quickly to spread to Sweden. New cases are reported daily at Stockholm, but no doubt strict quarantine is being enforced to prevent its further spread.

Critics of the war department are obliged to take note of the fact that it is now good strategy as well as good patriotism to "play up" the American army. Come, brethren, boom the army and help win the war.

A Vienna newspaper has discovered that sending 1,000,000 American soldiers to France is "an Amazing feat." The fact may dawn in time on the comprehension of Berlin—as well as on that of certain American critics of war department efficiency.

Germany is unusually reticent as to what has happened to Hindenburg and as to the reported appointment of Ludendorff as chief of staff in his place. But no reticence can conceal what has happened to Hindenburg's offensive.

On the side of the Picardy salient and in Flanders the British have taken to "nibbling" much as the French did on their front before the German assault. It may not portend a British offensive, but it keeps close contact with the enemy, and if the chance for a stroke comes the British will be ready.

In an investigation in New York into the sanity of a petty officer in the navy who had shot and wounded

a man whom he took to be a pro-German, Judge McDermott said: "I cannot bring myself to consider as a form of insanity an intense love of our country at this hour." Still, even the most intense of patriots should make sure before he shoots.

It is not only General Ludendorff that faces the task of extricating the German army from a dangerous position on the Marne. The German press, which has been joyfully proclaiming another great victory for "our highest leadership," is compelled to invent some means of explaining the unexpected turn in the tide of battle.

Kerensky says that he does not intend to go back to politics, but that he will devote himself to inculcating the lesson which Russia has for the world. In view of the fact that the greatest of all morals to be drawn from the Russian muddle is that which arises from the contemplation of Kerensky's fatal weakness when Lenine and Trotzky first threatened his regime, we can think of no better agency for spreading the lesson than Kerensky himself.

An army physician has been court-martialed and sentenced to one year's imprisonment for causing a soldier's death through neglect. All that exposure in the senate last winter produced some good, anyway.

On the German front which has felt the pressure of American forces there is no longer any doubt as to the presence of a million or more of United States troops overseas. In fact, there are some German divisions whose survivors will take oath that they met the whole million.

"Exporters endorse 'Made in America'" says the headline of a New York trade paper. Did you ever hear of the importers endorsing that sort of business? The next thing for the exporters to do is to endorse the protective tariff, as most of them do, individually.

Press dispatches announce that America is buying army clothes, including both underclothing and uniforms from English mills. And yet there are some people so dense that they cannot see that England is ready to compete in our markets after the war, unless the tariff rates shall be restored to the republican standard.

The arrival of the Japanese Red Cross mission will set men with memories casting back to the war waged with Russia by Japan; and the scrupulously correct and humane attitude of both contestants to prisoners, to the wounded and to non-combatants. But of course backward nations have little kultur.

Germany is becoming so fearful of her inability to import raw materials after the war, that she thinks she may have to export men instead of goods. The prospect of having any appreciable number of huns enter a country would be almost enough to induce that country to escape it by relinquishing raw materials to central Europe.

Some of the strikes now reported from plants engaged in war work appear to be so utterly devoid of justification that bitter feeling against the strikers is invariably aroused. The spirit and even the letter of the government's labor policy is against strikes during the war and in favor of the adjustment of the disputes by arbitrators and umpires. Strikes in the war industries which are irresponsible in conception and wanton in the outbreak, which ignore to the just obligations which the government has endeavored to impress upon all labor unions and organizations, do certainly deserve the severest condemnation by public opinion. But this is far from saying that employers who provoke labor into shop hostilities by illiberal and discriminatory rules and regulations should escape the same swift condemnation of the people.

It may be puzzling that of the western powers fighting Germany it is France that has the most traitors to punish. Two of the precious breed have already been executed for the crime of high treason. Their appearance has seemed an abnormal phenomenon because France has had such an overwhelming justification for war in the invasion of her soil and in the obvious purpose of the Germans to end the country's existence as a great power. The men who have been foremost in the traitorous plots have not been internationalists in the bolshevist or social sense. All the real leaders of French socialism have been steadfast in the defense of the republic. The traitors have been found in an entirely different political and social class; evidently they were scoundrels to begin with and were basely mercenary enough to trade on the war weariness of the masses for the sake of German gold. They were simply Benedict Arnolds; and our own Benedict, as history has concluded, was inspired in his treason by the meanest of passions.

STUDY RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

Seattle, Wash., July 25.—Better to promote trade relations with Russians and greet Russian envoys and visitors, Seattle business men have undertaken to study the Russian tongue under voluntary instructors. The classes were launched by the Chamber of Commerce and commercial club.

Yakima, Wash., July 25.—Estimates of the Yakima valley cherry crop for 1918 made here place the total at more than 100 carloads, against 60 last year, and the return to the valley at nearly \$250,000.

SENATOR FALL GIVES ATTITUDE OF GOVERNMENT ON SOLDIER VOTE

Santa Fe, July 25.—The conference held in Santa Fe by United States Senator A. B. Fall, Governor W. E. Lindsey and a few other men of prominence who happened to be in Santa Fe, resolved itself into a discussion over the advisability of calling a special session of the legislature to enact emergency laws to enable New Mexico men of voting age in the active service to cast their ballots at the November election. Senator Fall is fully posted as to the attitude of the federal government and how far it is inclined to go in assisting and safeguarding the casting of the ballots while Governor Lindsey had classified and synopsized the answers of 47 state governors and the laws already passed or suggested to be passed to extend franchise privileges to men in camps, concentrations and the trenches.

Politically, there was no discussion of candidates. Direct expression was given to the hope that there are no "preferred" candidates, in fact, that it were better if there were no candidates at all and every delegate come into the state convention free from pledges and entangling alliances. Of course, there is no doubt of the renomination of Senator Fall, but outside there would be no slate and the delegates could counsel among each other to do the best that the moment might demand. There will be no doubt over the main the features of the platform either, which will call for an unremitting fight on autocracy until complete victory is won in the field. No date for the convention was arrived at, but the disposition is to have the democrats meet and nominate first.

"OLD GLORY" IN PORTO RICO

Washington, July 25.—The natives of Porto Rico who fired upon the Stars and Stripes when it was first displayed in their island, 20 years ago today, little thought that their sons would now be fighting under that same flag in the war for freedom and democracy.

It was on this date, in 1898, that the first American flag was sent cut into the breeze over Porto Rico. It was the crew of the U. S. S. Gloucester under command of Lieutenant Commander "Fighting Dick" Wainwright, that first planted the Stars and Stripes on those shores. The expedition to capture the island started from Cuba on July 21, several war vessels and transports laden with troops taking part. The Gloucester, when the island was sighted, was sent ahead, being a small ship of light draught. Two boat loads of sailors arrived with rifles and a few six-pounders were put ashore and soon drove the handful of natives into the hills. The Spanish flag which fluttered from a mast in the midst of a cluster of houses, was lowered and the Stars and Stripes run up, with appropriate salutes.

GIBNEY HIT BY SHRAPNEL

Santa Fe, July 25.—Laurence Gibney of Central, Grant county, is reported to be badly injured in the hip from a fragment of shrapnel, which struck him while on the battle front in France. He is a corporal in the Second engineers.

JUSTICIA OF WHITE STAR LINE IS VICTIM OF TIRPITZ U-BOATS

An Irish Port, Monday, July 22.—The giant White Star liner Justicia has been torpedoed and sunk. It is believed no loss of life occurred.

The Justicia was formerly the Dutch steamer Statendam which was taken over by the British government on the stocks at Belfast when she was nearing completion. She was a vessel of 32,234 tons gross.

Four hundred of the crew of the torpedoed liner have been lauded here. They report that the liner was sunk after a 24-hour fight with submarines.

No passengers were lost and 10 of the crew were killed. The first torpedo struck the engine room and the ship then stopped. Several other torpedoes were fired but only two of the missiles were effective.

The Justicia carried a crew of between 600 and 700. Eleven members of the crew are dead. The boat says a Belfast dispatch today was sunk off the north Irish coast on Saturday morning last.

The news of the sinking was announced by the Belfast Evening Telegraph. The liner was torpedoed, the newspaper states. One of the crew of the Justicia is quoted as asserting that ten torpedoes were discharged at the ship. Four of the approaching missiles, he added, were exploded by gun fire from the ship.

The story of the fight between the German submarine and the Justicia, if it could be told, would make one of the finest stories in the annals of the antisubmarine warfare. Nothing which has occurred gives navy men any cause for misgivings over the submarine war. The defensive methods shown up to excellent advantage and indicate that the entente naval forces can always be counted on to make the enemy pay dearly for every attempt he makes.

The Justicia with her gross tonnage of about 35,000 tons, was the second large steamship sunk during the war. The Britannic, a White Star liner of 45,000 gross tons was sunk in the Aegean sea in November, 1916.

On her last trip from an Atlantic port the Justicia was commanded by Captain A. E. S. Hambleton and carried nearly 10,000 troops, considerably in excess of her rated capacity and a 15,000 ton cargo. She was a triple screw turbine driven vessel capable of 18 knots and had a double bottom fore and aft with all water tight bulk heads extending up to the bridge deck. The ship had nine steel decks and three funnels.

The Belfast telegraph says that land had just been lost sight of when a terrific explosion shook the Justicia. The crew was speedily mustered on deck but it was soon ascertained that the damaged was so trivial that the liner would remain afloat for a sufficient period to enable her to be towed to port.

A tug pulled alongside the liner for this purpose when two more torpedoes were fired by a submarine which had not been sighted. These missiles passed between the liner and the tug. Further attempts were made to torpedo the Justicia during Friday night but all failed and it was not until Saturday morning and after the submarine had expended numerous torpe-

does that the destruction of the ship was accomplished.

The final attempt was made at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning when two torpedoes hit the ship. One struck the engine room causing a violent explosion and the other penetrated a forehold. The liner was in tow at the time and as she did not sink until 2 o'clock in the afternoon there was plenty of time to transfer the crew to rescuing ships.

Returning From Transport Duty

New York, July 24.—The Justicia, reported sunk, apparently somewhere off the coast of Ireland, was returning to an American port after delivering a large contingent of American troops it was learned here. The Justicia had a troop carrying capacity between 7,000 and 8,000 men.

SAN JOSE PATRIOTIC

El Paso, Texas, July 24.—San Jose, a little valley settlement on the Mexican border is as patriotic as is Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C. This was demonstrated during the war savings stamp drive. It was haying and peach picking time but on the last day of the drive field hands and their overseers laid down their scythes and tramped a mile to the school house to listen an hour to the speeches in Spanish and English explaining the war savings stamp system. Only five native Americans attended this meeting. Of the 109 others, all spoke Spanish. Many had been with Villa or Huerta in Mexico.

When pledges were called for each of the 114 present signed cards, many Mexicans making their marks. San Jose's quota was \$2,500. The pledges totaled \$3,500. Many native farmers paid cash or pledged their hay or fruit crops in payment for stamps. San Jose went over the top and oversubscribed her quota by \$1,000.

Tokio, Friday, July 19 (By the Associated Press)—America's proposal relative to the Siberian situation, has precipitated a controversy between the military groups and political parties while it is strongly supported by the business interests.

Army influence, which is particularly reflected in cabinet circles, urges intervention but the Seiyukai and the Kenseikai parties are exercising an unexpected opposition influence. Leaders like Hafo Makioni Takashi and Kato have readily fought for joint action with America, believing the future in this empire compels complete co-operation with America. It is understood that a compromise will be effected by which the American proposal for a joint expedition will be accepted. Public statements as to the purposes of this expedition are suggested.

BISHOP HAS SOUR GRAPES

London—Some of the 8,000 boys employed in war work in the Woolwich arsenal near London, earn twice as much as the salary of the Bishop Suffragan of Woolwich. The Bishop, W. W. Hough, recently pointed this out in an address and said that a year ago some of these boys were street outcasts. "They are earning far too much money," he said, "they easily get into bad company and many of them go to the devil as fast as they can."

BEST DISCIPLINED SOLDIERS IN THE WAR, SAYS GENERAL EREN SMITH

Headquarters of the Italian Army, July 21 (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—"Victory of the allies is a certainty in my opinion, and I am sure the American army will be the one to deal the knockout blow," said to the correspondent of the Associated Press, Major General Eben Swift, last year in charge of Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., and now commanding the American military mission to Italy.

"I tell you we will win so soon as we get enough men over here and these men get hold of the fighting ideas peculiar to this war, as they are rapidly doing now through association with the French, English and Italian troops."

"I do not believe in bragging. I prefer to admit all the claims the enemy makes for himself. But giving all the credit due the Germans for their gains, I maintain we are going to smash them. I know the American man, what kind of a soldier he makes, and I insist that he is going to turn out a most formidable fighter, standing comparison with any soldier in Europe. I have visited the armies of the allies and have seen the kind of men they have, and I am sure we are going to be proud of our soldiers when they have had the advantage of learning from our allies and at the same time doing some fighting with the enemy himself. The Germans are not fools and I believe they already fear us.

"One of the big factors in making our army great is that of discipline. The men commanding our army are said to be merciless in matters affecting discipline, in question of putting the right officer in the right place, of eliminating favoritism and unfit men, and this is as it should be. By merciless discipline, however I do not mean ill treatment of soldiers or anybody.

"This army of ours that we are building up will lead to the final defeat of the Germans for somewhat the same reasons, perhaps, that Napoleon was defeated in Europe after 15 years of victory or that the confederate army was defeated in our civil war. Time is working in favor of the allies. The Germans have not succeeded in obtaining any overwhelming decision in this war, and the day will come when the allies, backed up by the great American man power, will themselves demand and obtain the decision that we call victory. I do not believe in paying compliments to ourselves or our allies, unless deserved, but this is the situation as I see it in its purely military aspect."

"OIL CAMOUFLAGE"

London, July 23 (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Tricky German u-boat commanders have conceived a new plan designed to deceive crews of the allied submarine destroyers in the game of hide and seek in European waters. When a depth bomb is discharged and does not cripple or destroy the German undersea boat, as some times happens, a quantity of oil is released by some device of the submersible and quickly rises to the water's surface.

The hope of the German u-boat captain is that the commander of the destroyer will see the oil, believe that

the submarine has been wrecked and drop no more depth charge. Meantime, the German is endeavoring to escape.

American and British commanders of destroyers and submarine chasers discovered the scheme of the Germans some time ago and since then have been dropping depth bombs in greater numbers than previously, using the oil as a guide to the general location of their target.

"Oil camouflage" the American and British navy men call this latest German submarine trick.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 24.—New York democrats in informal state convention today named Alfred E. Smith, president of the New York city board of aldermen as the party organ's choice for nomination as governor. Putnam county the home of William Church Osborne was recorded as not voting.

Samuel Seabury, who yesterday threw the convention into confusion when he introduced a resolution against trucklers, voted for Mr. Osborne, as he added, he wanted to see the party's condition one entirely free from the influence of Tammany and William R. Hearst.

Mr. Osborne had requested his name be not put before the convention. Other state candidates endorsed are, for secretary of state, Franklin L. Bard, Erie; attorney general, Charles L. Morschauer, Dutchess.

New York, July 24.—Officials of the International Paper company expressed the fear today that a strike of paper makers and other workers, which has enforced closing five of their mills, may spread to the 15 other plants of the corporation, tying up the industry. Such a development would seriously curtail the operations of a large percentage of American newspapers, which are dependent upon the company for their supplies of news print paper.

The strikers accused the company of violating a wage fixing order of the war labor board, made in June when the board awarded the workers a general wage advance of approximately 20 per cent. The company claims that the advance substitutes all bonuses. At that time a ten per cent bonus was in effect, and the paper mill workers insist that this should stand to the increase. The national labor war board has been notified of the strike.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

New York, July 24.—Directors of the Pennsylvania railroad declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent.

LATEST RECRUITS

Santa Fe, July 25.—The following are the latest recruits from New Mexico added to the roster kept by the board of historical service in the Old Palace: Harold S. Stewart and Grover C. Graynor of Albuquerque; medical department; Cornelius M. Cruce and Rios Archuleta of San Juan, cavalry; Edward G. Cartwright, Albuquerque, Amos Hardee, Deming, apprentice seamen; Elton E. Barksdale, Deming; Roderick G. Dyer, Tucumcari; Ernest Cornett, Clovis, firemen, second class; Lee Meader, Tyrone, 28th Engineers; James Dewba, Albuquerque, remount depot.

MEN IN TRAINING LEARN VARIOUS WAYS OF BLOWING UP TRENCHES

Camp Kearney, San Diego, Calif., July 22.—An experimental mine dug by the 115th engineers, was exploded here causing a shock felt all over camp and a noise heard many miles away. The mine was surrounded by galleries at varying distances, timbered and braced in different ways. The object of the experiment was to determine what effect the explosion would have on these types of bracings at different distances.

The mine and system of galleries was deep under ground. Digging of the galleries was commenced June 5 and continued without interruption. Except for the week-end liberty periods, until completed.

The main gallery started from a dugout in one of the trench areas going downward and toward an "enemy" trench a distance of about 300 feet. At its end was the firing chamber, just large enough to hold the predetermined charge of explosive. From the gallery a smaller gallery branched off to one side, skirting the firing chamber. A shaft went down to a level considerably lower than the firing chamber and from it a gallery ran diagonally under that.

On the third side of the firing chamber and from it a gallery ran diagonally under that.

On the third side of the firing chamber was another gallery driven from the "enemy" trench. This was several hundred feet long and was designed to reach just past the firing chamber at a prearranged distance. This gallery commenced in a shaft dropped from the side of the "enemy" trench, under cover of a sand-bag overhead protection.

Timbers for all the braces in the galleries and shafts were framed at a shop some distance away and carried up by details of engineers. All the excavated material from the main gallery was carried to the surface in sacks, on men's shoulders. That from the secondary gallery was removed in buckets and hauled up the shaft with a windlass.

The main gallery was a picturesque spot while the work was going on. It was only wide enough for two men to pass, and was lighted by candles stuck in niches on each side. One man did nothing but tend these candles, seeing that each was burning properly and replacing burned out ones.

"Keep to the right" was the rule in this gallery, strings of men bringing sacks of earth and gravel to the surface marching up one side of the gallery as others, carrying empty sacks, returned to the workings on the other side. The floor was dough, the air was hot, and the grades considerable in places. Most of the men worked without their shirts their bodies glistening with sweat in the candle-light.

At first acetylene miners' lamps were used in the workings, but as the distance from the surface increased and the air grew worse candles were used for safety's sake. "As long as a candle will burn a man can work," said one engineer officer. "So we're using candles."

Men outside who carried up supplies had to cross a narrow board laid from side to side of a trench. "Iberlai's Cholice and Diarrhoea Remedy" we had some of those consci-

entious objectors up here," said one such "human pack mule." "We'd show 'em what was a sure enough straight and narrow path."

The material through which the galleries were driven is very hard. It is mainly gravel bound together by clay into a cement-like substance almost as hard as concrete. It cannot be blasted successfully the engineers say, having tried that in the early stages of dugout work here. "You can make better progress with a pick than anything else," one engineer said, "but at that you don't go so very fast. In three days here we only went ten feet. We could have gone further in rock."

While the work was going on, other engineers installed an apparatus for locating the workers by sound and obtained some very accurate charts of their activities.

SOLDIERS ARE SAVING

Camp Cody, N. M., July 19.—Four minute men are telling the soldiers of the division in training here how to save everything they can and assist in defeating the Germans. Captain Stanley Eisemna, in charge of the camp reclamation department, originated the idea of having four minute talks on conservation to the men each evening. These talks are made by the camp quartermaster, the camp instructor for cooks and bakers and by the reclamation officer. Emphasis is placed on the value of saving every scrap has been to the French during the war.

Santa Fe, July 22.—Two fatal accidents to children are reported today from Torrance county. Between Estancia and Torreon, the automobile of Fred Burrus turned over pinning his little son under it. Mr. Burrus crawled out and walked to Tajique to summon help. When the car was lifted it was found that the boy's skull had been crushed and he had died. The 11 year old son of Jose Sanchez of Punta de Agua, fell from a wagon loaded with lumber, which he was driving from the mill in the Manzano mountains to Mountainair. The front wheel passed over his body and the examining physician pronounced his injuries fatal.

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.

INCORPORATION PAPERS

Santa Fe, July 24.—The Farmers' and Stockman's Equity Exchange today filed an amendment with the state corporation commission increasing its capitalization from \$20,000 to \$25,000.

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 Cholice and Diarrhoea Remedy, bought a small bottle and it is

JAILBIRDS MARRIED TO WOMEN OF HIGHEST SOCIAL CIRCLES IN EMPIRE

London, July 22.—Most amazing is some of the information that has leaked out of Germany, by way of Holland and other neutral countries, concerning the new traffic in unholy matrimony and the plans put into operation by the German authorities as a means of repopulating their devastated empire. Some of these stories are almost unbelievable, were it not for the fact that the information comes from sources that are unquestionably authentic.

Not long ago, according to a story just received here, there were no fewer than 3,000 ex-convicts at large in Berlin. The majority were unmarried, and also unfit for military service. Through the Berlin chief of police, Traugott von Jagow, the kaiser is said to have been the one who suggested that these former jailbirds should be turned into law-abiding citizens.

Through von Jagow the hint was conveyed to the proprietors of the scores of matrimonial agencies which now flourish in Berlin. The books of the agencies contained the names of hundreds of German women who were waiting for husbands. The ex-convicts were approached by the matrimonial agents, and in less than a month more than 1,000 marriages had been celebrated between convicts and German women in every degree of society.

Many of these former jailbirds were men of education—they had operated criminally in the higher social circles. Others were the ordinary bull-necked, brutal type of German crook whose success in crime had been brought about by brute force rather than brains. But they all went into the net of the matrimonial agent.

Some truly amazing alliances were the result. Today a Potsdam butcher, who in a fit of frenzy murdered his wife and two children, but who was reprieved and pardoned after serving a seven-year sentence, is the husband of a countess, who is literally rolling in riches.

Another case has had an extraordinary sequel. One of the best known men in the circle of sycophants around the kaiser is Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, a Jewish-born Hessian banker, who sprang into international prominence when the kaiser made him colonial secretary in 1905, and whose name has since become familiar to all Americans.

Dernburg was a very rich man. He adopted a very plain—almost ugly—girl as his daughter. What she lacked in looks, however, was made up in lucre, for Dernburg bestowed upon her a dowry of 2,000,000 marks. In due course she married Johann—a scapegrace son of General Hans von Breseler. Before Johann could dissipate his ugly wife's wealth he was killed in battle. His widow was one of the many hundreds "on the stocks" when the kaiser's iniquitous scheme for making the scum of the underworld into husbands come into operation.

Now it so happened that an aristocratic matrimonial agency which had Minna (as Dernburg's adopted daughter was named) for a client has arranged her marriage to a convict of

serious character. But the thing was done too rapidly, and there were so many clients on the books, that in some mysterious way Minna married a totally different man from the one chosen for her. He was a criminal of the worst type. He accepted philosophically the good fortune which had thrown into his way the opportunity to enter at will and by invitation the houses of the rich which had previously been barred to him. There was plenty of money for him to spend; he had, through his amazing marriage to Minna, everything the heart could reasonably desire. But the criminal kink in his nature could not be stifled. He utilized the position in society his marriage had given him to execute a series of mysterious robberies from the very houses where he was entertained as a guest. His plunder approximated tens of thousands of dollars in value before he was detected. Since then he has again been languishing in the familiar prison cell.

NEW VOLUNTEERS

Santa Fe, July 22.—The board of historical service today added the names of the following New Mexico volunteers to its card index files: James S. Oliver, Alamogordo, Ninth engineers; Alva J. Bachman, Roswell, engineers; Elizarr Martinez, Petaca, Jose T. Vigil, Elvarde, infantry; Geo. C. Schwartz, French, tank corps; James Jones, reserve, ordnance corps; Samuel T. Kenoi, Mescalero, remount depot; Roy C. McGregor, Eugene Parker and Lee Cloushan, Albuquerque, landsmen electricians; Raymond F. Ridell, Vern Seabridge, Gallup, apprentice seamen; David E. Purdy, William H. Snyder, Hurley, firemen, third class; Marvin Bruts, Carrizozo, landsman quarter master; E. Brusides Tularosa, Osborne O. Porter, Santa Rita; Martin T. Gobee, reserve, apprentice seaman; Walter G. Morrison, Mountain Park, electrician third class.

MOUNTED POLICE REPORT

Santa Fe, July 22.—The state mounted police, through their captain H. J. McGrath, today submitted their report for June to Governor W. E. Lindsey. During June 78 arrests were made on the charges of murder, assault to murder, flourishing deadly weapon, larceny of stock, unlawful butchering, burning brands, robbery, burglary, slackers, deserters, bootlegging, selling whiskey to Indians, white slavery, vagrancy, and operating automobiles without license. Thirty-nine important investigations were made and automobile licenses to the sum of \$323 were caused to be taken out in addition to \$235 in fines imposed on careless motorists. A number of houses of prostitution were closed.

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.

ALBUQUERQUE EASTERN

Santa Fe, July 23.—The Albuquerque Eastern railroad is included in the list of 18 railroads to be added to the central western region.

MEN FROM THE WEST SHOW LONG-EARED SPECIES A FEW THINGS

Camp Funston—It was a sad day for "Red" and "Rabbit" and "Maude"—recalcitrant army mules, recently imported from Missouri—and several other co-sufferers of the long-eared species, when a bunch of South Dakota registrants, among them several real cowboys, landed in camp. The cow punchers were readily identified by the fact that the civilian clothes they wore to camp were "chaps" high-heeled boots and broad rimmed gray felt hats which looked the part of having seen much service.

For weeks a sextette of these Missouri mules had baffled all connoisseurs of the wild west art. As yet they were unacquainted with even saddle or bridle—but through no neglect on the part of the mule growers of the 41st Machine Gun company, of which unit the Missourians were an assigned asset.

Within 24 hours after the cowboys had reached camp, they were introduced to the mules. The Dakotans declared they were mighty pleased with the prospect—and the wild west show started.

"We can ride any critter with four legs," they declared. Six of these rough riders singled out a victim each. It was all over in 45 minutes. "Red" and "Rabbit" and "Maude"—all six of them, in fact, had been conquered. They utilized every maneuver at their command. They bucked, vaulted stiff legged, did several new turns at dance steps and rolled—but all in vain. The performance was to the accompaniment of wild cheers of hundreds of rookies, but the cowboys seemed to enjoy it most of all. Three of the cowboys were from Highmore, S. D.—Vern Taylor, Walter Chris Henkle and Nelson Anderson. The only regret of the cowboys is that they have exhausted immediate prospects for a little excitement. They are hoping another installment of rough ones from Missouri will arrive soon.

Funston Resembles a City

The buildings at Camp Funston represent an outlay of \$12,000,000 according to the estimate of army contractors. Had any one, a year ago, ventured an accurate estimate of what a transformation was due here, within a year, no one would have believed him. For Camp Funston is just past its first birthday anniversary, the first spadeful of earth in the erection of the cantonment having been turned a year ago. At times as many as 15,000 workmen were employed here by the Fuller Construction company, and now the completed job comprises not only the vast military camp but also the zone, the business center of the camp, representing that of a modern city, its main street lined with beautiful business buildings, modern in every detail.

Big Job, But Equal to It

For a full quarter century Major Knul Boberg, the newly appointed camp quartermaster at Camp Funston, served faithfully in Uncle Sam's fighting forces, but when the big war started he was quartermaster sergeant. Military experience at once was at a premium when the United States entered the world war. Boberg was long on experience, having served in Cuba, Mexico and the Philip-

pinas as well as at the various military posts in the United States. Only a year ago as a sergeant he came to Funston from Fort Snelling. At once he revealed the value of his long experience and knowledge of handling quartermaster stores, and his ascendancy to the office of captain was rapid. He was assigned to the supervision of the subsistence division of the camp quartermaster's department. Here, at last, he was up against a job that taxed his skill. In brief, his job was to assemble daily sufficient but not excessive perishables for 40,000 or more men. And he performed the task in a manner which won the commendation of his superior officers. The camp was never without adequate supplies of these food products even at the time when the attendance at the camp was the greatest. Furthermore, there was no waste nor loss of food under his administration.

Good Coffee Necessary

A coffee roasting plant with a capacity for turning out 3,000 pounds, nicely browned, each day, is being installed in this camp. Coffee may not be considered a very important feature in the daily bill of fare, but it cuts quite a figure in the camp as a whole when one stops to consider that in the winter months the soldiers here have consumed as high as 2,000 pounds a day. In fact that figure—a ton of coffee a day—is said to have been the average consumed here last winter. In summer months, with cold drinks in great demand and ice tea and milk doing full duty, the demand for coffee is not so great as it is in winter.

The coffee roaster is to occupy a building in the quartermaster's domain—just to the rear of warehouse No. 7. Meanwhile the boys of the "Q. M." are busy explaining the necessity for the new improvement and its advantages.

A good deal of the merit of coffee, they claim, is in its freshness. After being roasted, it loses its strength, in proportion to the length of time it stands before being used. As nothing is too good for the soldier boys, they are to get coffee fresh from the roaster. The new plant includes considerable machinery and the roaster is heated with a coke fire—it being impossible to obtain anthracite coal out here now.

Already 6,500 pounds of green coffee—it comes packed in sacks, is in storage awaiting a turn through the new roaster. That there is a "psychological secret" in the serving of coffee, especially in a military camp, is admitted by the knowing "Q. M." overseers.

"It's a fact, that poor, sloppy coffee will destroy the morale of a company, quicker than anything else," asserted a "Q. M." sergeant, who has been in the service for many years. "They'll get away with a tough piece of beef or greasy potatoes, and possibly crack a joke about that, but give 'em luke warm, watery coffee, and one discovers right away that all jokes are laid aside. It's just like the old man at home. If his coffee's bad in the morning he gets away with a grouch that hangs on him all day."

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.

FEEDING ENGLAND'S JACKIES

London, July 20—An army is said to march on its stomach. In the same way, it is equally essential that a steady supply of good, wholesome food goes out to the men in the fleet if they are to do their best work.

The task of catering successfully to the British navy has been a most formidable one for the authorities. Each month has, however, seen a decided improvement in conditions all round. System has resulted in better supplies, experience in less wastage, until today the fruits of their labors is represented in the mammoth new victualling yard just opened.

To the man in the street it may not appear at first glance to be more difficult to feed the navy than to feed the army. To a certain extent, however, the army's needs are centralized as far as the catering establishments themselves are concerned, and they can estimate very closely how much food will be needed by depots at stated times.

But with the ever-roving navy many difficulties present themselves. Yet, throughout numberless naval skirmishes, bad weather conditions, and sudden calls, not one vessel, from the great dreadnaught to the humble little trawler, has ever gone short of supplies.

The output for a stated period from the grand fleet's principal victualling yard would make a food hoarder's mouth water. Here are some items: Sugar, 23,000,000 pounds; tea, 3,500,000 pounds; chocolate, 2,500,000 pounds; jam, 5,200,000 pounds.

NEGROES TO FORT RILEY

Santa Fe, July 22.—Major R. C. Reid, federal disbursing officer, today received orders that 29 negroes are to entrain from New Mexico between August 1 and 5 to go into training at Fort Riley.

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.

BRANCH AT SANTA FE

Santa Fe, July 22.—D. A. McPherson, state director for the United States employment service, and his assistant, George F. Mahoney were in Santa Fe today to establish the fourth branch office in this state, the other three being at Albuquerque, Roswell and Deming. Miss Aurora Lucero, daughter of Secretary of State Antonio Lucero and office assistant for years in that office, has been put in charge of the Santa Fe branch.

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. Schaeffer.—Adv.

PROVOST GENERAL SAYS DRAFT MEN NEED NOT WAIT UNTIL IN CAMP

Washington, July 20—Provost Marshal General Crowder today issued an appeal to all men of class one calling upon them to begin now their preparation as soldiers and not to wait until they actually have been called into camp.

"Regard yourselves as a selected fraternity of active patriots," says General Crowder.

"Encourage those who are weak. Inspire the indifferent, inform the ignorant, search out the slackers.

Have you ever thought that our enemy is attacking us, not only in Europe, but at home? Have you realized that his especial trickery consists in seeking to make men disloyal to her in our own country? Have you tried to discover and suppress the enemy's work here in the peaceful regions of our homes.

"It will take some time to make good soldiers out of you. The sooner you start, the sooner you will arrive."

Cincinnati, July 20.—August Herrmann, chairman of the national commission gave out the following statement today relative to the work or fight order as it concerns baseball.

"My judgment is that the two major leagues should put the matter up to the proper authorities at once to find out whether we will be given a reasonable time to adjust and if necessary close out our business or whether we shall close at once.

"The players, without doubt will follow the order to a man, but after all, I believe they should be given time to put their house in order and to seek essential occupations. In my opinion no action should be taken until we know positively whether we are to be given any time in which to comply with the order or whether it is the wish of the war department that the men between the ages of 21 and 31 be called away from baseball on the instant."

FOR CONSTIPATION AND BILIOUSNESS

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

"SANDSTORM DIVISION"

Camp Cody, N. M., July 20—"The sandstorm division" has been adopted as the official name for the division in training here. The name was elected after the troops had experienced a number of the worst sandstorms in the history of Deming, where the camp is located. All references to the camp carry the name of the division.

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.

RESOURCEFUL MANUFACTURER DOES NOT WAIT FOR GOVERNMENT HELP

Manchester, England, July 24—A typical example of the enterprise and resourcefulness displayed by the North of England manufacturers in converting their plants into munitions factories was given by a concern in a Manchester suburb.

When Lloyd George's call came for shells this plant had no equipment for their manufacture. The manager made a quick tour of surrounding towns, visiting small shops from which he borrowed lathes. These were converted into shell-making machines and in a remarkably short time the plant was turning out 2,000 shells a week of large calibre.

The usual method of "bottling" or shaping the nose of a shell is by hydraulic pressure. The plant, however, had no presses available for the work. The government engineers offered to supply a press but that meant a considerable delay. "I won't wait for one," said the manager. "I can bottle shells with a steam hammer."

"Those engineers laughed at me," the manager said "but the hammer worked."

By the hydraulic process, shells are bottled with the ends up. "I turned the shells upside down in a mold and hammered their noses in," the manager explained. "Both time and money were saved." Many shell factories in the district are now employing this method.

THANKS FOR SERVICE FLAG

East Las Vegas, July 24, 1918.
E. Rosen, Aid and Son:

At a regular meeting held July 23rd, 1918, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen of Clifton Lodge No. 77 voted to thank you through the columns of the Optic for the beautiful service flag located to the brotherhood by you.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN,

By A. R. Tillman, Secretary.

AMERICA WILL HAVE BETTER BUSINESS DEALINGS AFTER THE WAR

Chicago, July 24.—Italy always has been strong for America and today there is cementing a friendship between the two countries that will endure through time. The visit of American soldiers to Italy, regiments made up of the present and future business men of the United States will forward commercial relations for the after-war period that will go far to quickly reimburse both countries for the expense of the great war.

Lieutenant Roberto Violini, of the Italian army, on an important government mission to this country, is one of the younger generation of trained business men in Italy. In his addresses in this country he has voiced his sentiment repeatedly.

In speaking of the relations of the United States and Italy recently, the lieutenant said:

"Germany has tried to make you feel as though Italy were only a side show in this war, but it was in the days of Italy's distress and calamity that you came to our help, which shows your chivalry and gallantry. You do not care to help the strong, but the weak. When we saw you come, with the Red Cross and your

relief committees, and all your help, we—we really melt away.

"We are brothers together, Italy and America. Nearly everyone of us has a brother or some one over here. We think this is the only place to come to.

"Our people were not prepared to go to war. We had no arms, no trained men. I, knowing nothing of soldiery, was put with a book of instructions to drill 60 men. Two nights later we were ordered to attack the Austrians with Alpenstocks—yes, a German name, but a good weapon."

COOKING CLUB GIVES DINNER IN HONOR OF MRS. ELIZABETH KOGER

Less than two months ago Mrs. Elizabeth Koger, assistant state leader of boys' and girls' clubs, organized a girls' cooking club in Cherryvale, the mesa settlement northeast of here. Imagine her surprise Monday when she arrived at Cherryvale on her first visit since the organization began its work, and found a delicious dinner set in her honor by the girls' club, which is composed of six members ranging from 12 to 15 years of age. The dinner was admirably planned, splendidly cooked and daintily served, in the home of Mrs. E. Boettcher, local club leader. N. Chris Peterson, district club leader, also was a guest of honor. A feature of the dinner was a "conservation cake" made from barley flour.

In the afternoon the girls made a big cake, which was sold in the evening at the Cherryvale school house for \$8.50. The proceeds of the sale were given to the fund for the relief of Belgian refugee children. Mrs. Koger said today the girls expect to be represented by a demonstration team at the boys' and girls' encampment at Albuquerque in the coming fall. The club is composed of Leona Gerk, Agnes Piper, Audra Phillips, Josephine Morrison, Neomia Matthews and Eleanor Gerk.

Tuesday Mrs. Koger visited the clubs at Maes, where 38 Spanish-American people met her and took an interested part in the club exercises. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Koger visited Hillside. Parents of the children in all three places manifested a great interest in the club work. They want pig and poultry clubs organized as well as bean clubs. Mrs. Koger says the bean fields on the mesa are beginning to look prosperous as the result of the recent rains, and there is indication that a good crop will be raised. Mr. Peterson expects to take the winners of local contest in his bean raising clubs to the Albuquerque encampment this fall.

ONLY WHEN PACKS ARE LIGHT DOES MUSIC AID THE MARCH

Behind British Lines in France, July 24—The picture which portrays the British soldier as continually vocal while he tramps along the roads of France, is overdrawn.

The period of modern intensive training in England somehow has a curbing effect on the marching song. When the men first join the service, marches are short and equipment is light.

In those days they seldom march in silence. But as the marches grow longer and the packs heavier, their songs become proportionately shorter.

By the time they begin marching in France with full equipment, songs have become the exception rather than the rule.

A 15-mile march along the cobbled highways of northern France with a full and 120 rounds of ammunition leaves little breath for singing. Whistling requires less exertion, and a mouth organ is very popular, but a brass band is the ideal accompaniment to a long march. It sets an even, rhythmic step which is the secret of endurance.

If the soldier cannot spare the breath to sing when on the march, he makes up for it at other times, and concerts are the most popular form of recreation behind the lines.

WORK IN DUGOUTS WHERE SHRAPNEL AND GRENADES CONTINUALLY BURST

Women of the Salvation army, who had been working in a hut located "exactly up to the firing line," had a narrow escape when a bomb tore through the wall of the hut. Although they were literally driven out of their place of shelter it required an order from the American general in command of troops nearby to insure their removal from the place, where there was a continuous rain of shrapnel.

This information is contained in a report received at the national headquarters of the Salvation army in New York City by Commander Evangeline Booth. The writer, Cadet Harold Miles, who is in France on a special mission and working under the direction of Colonel William Barker, says under date of June 5:

"A strangely camouflaged canvass roof had been rigged over the walls of an old barn at A—, the original roof having been neatly removed by a high explosive German shell. The walls were riddled with bullets and shrapnel, for there is hardly a moment when the guns are not speaking. The other night a fragment of shell tore through the wall less than a foot above the spot where the girls had been but a moment before. When matters became so serious they moved out and worked the rest of the night standing in several inches of water. A small calibre shot smashed directly through an old kitchen table in the room but did no other damage. This sort of thing continued and then was followed by furious gas attacks and artillery fire.

"The military authorities ordered the women to fall further back and they reluctantly did so. Immediately, however, Captain John Marshall and George Riley of our organization, who had been in a hut that was demolished by enemy shell fire and who had been serving troops behind sandbags piled high, at once took the places of the women. When last heard of they were at their posts serving the troops while the remnants of the hut and a dugout were merrily shelled.

"Marshall and Riley had been in a ruined hut that was within hailing distance of 'No Man's Land' and which occupied the first floor of an old dwelling from which the roof had been bombed some time ago. Here they were operating from behind a bulwark of sandbags as they served the troops. In this locality no person can appear above ground except at night. Marshall and Riley sallied forth from behind the sandbags at

night whenever the signal came, after a raid, to retrieve what wounded they could from 'No Man's Land.' Just a few days before they moved up to supplant the women an old stable next to their hut was bombed clean off its base. The debris covered them but did no great damage.

"It is not possible to report even approximately the quantity of hot coffee, cocoa, doughnuts, sandwiches and pies now being served by our women. That can best be reported from headquarters. Colonel Stanyon issued the other day 2,500 doughnuts and hundreds of pies."

VOTE SALARY INCREASE

Amsterdam, July 24.—Members of the German reichstag have voted themselves a salary increase from \$750 to \$1,250 a year, but have also raised the fine for absence from a sitting from \$ 5 to \$7.50.

CREEL TO ADDRESS EDITORS

Asheville, N. C., July 24.—An address by George Creel, chairman of the committee on public information is to feature the annual meeting of the North Carolina Press association which began its sessions here today.

SECRETARY IN EUROPE

Washington, July 23.—Arrival in Europe of Edward R. Stettinus, second assistant secretary of war, with a number of his staff, was announced today by Secretary Baker. Mr. Stettinus will make a general survey of the supply and industrial situation as it had developed with the expansion of the American overseas forces.

CANDY FOR SOLDIERS

Paris, July 24—A thousand tons of sugar said to have been destined for Germany, is now being turned into candy for American soldiers in France. Swiss agents had purchased the sugar in the United States. When the shipment arrived at a French port the government learned that it would remain in Switzerland just long enough for reshipment into Germany. The sugar was stored in a French warehouse where it remained for three years and recently it was sold at auction.

The Young Men's Christian association purchased the sugar and now the association factories in France are busy manufacturing dainties for the soldiers.

The system of the "sugar card" in France entitles one to one pound of sugar per month, five hundred grammes. About the twenty-fifth of the month there are many who have their coffee "without."

MORA RAISES \$2,000

Santa Fe, July 24.—Mora county has matched \$2,000 paid over to the state highway commission by the state for the completion of the Cleveland-Holman highway, a link in the Taos-Mora road.

PENSION INCREASED

Santa Fe, July 24.—Severiano Rivera of Santa Fe has been notified by Congressman W. B. Walton that his civil war pension has been increased to \$40 a month.

Havana, July 24.—Major Armando Andre, Cuba's director of subsistence, has placed articles of dress, including shoes, under the same restrictions as food. It is directed that each article shall bear in a place where the customer can see it readily the cost price and the margin of profit allowed.

INVESTIGATORS IN RAINCOAT CASE FIND SIMILAR CONDITIONS ELSEWHERE

Washington, July 24—Fraud and gross profiteering has been uncovered in many contracts for army shoes, shirts, leggings and other soldiers' supplies and equipments as a result of investigation by army intelligence and department of justice agents, it was learned today.

Information shedding light on methods by which manufacturers were able to pass inferior articles to fill government contracts is understood to have gathered from new confessions of some of the 18 rain coat contractors under arrest in New York, charged with bribery, fraud or conspiracy. Action will be taken against the other manufacturers as rapidly as specific proof of fraud is developed. An outgrowth of the campaign against graft and fraud in army contracts is the discovery that some officers in the quartermaster's corps responsible for placing contracts continue illegally to receive salaries from concerns which employed them in civil life.

A large number of officers are said to have been given commissions through the influence of their former employers. It is charged that certain companies have been able through this personal contact to dictate specifications and other details of contracts favorable to their methods of manufacture. Another reform being worked out in Washington as a result of discovery of contract fraud is the gradual elimination of men assisting the government from the nominal pay or "dollar a year" basis and the payment of adequate salaries, on which they can live without resorting to compensation from special interests.

Four Arrested

New York, July 24—Four employes of the C. Kenyon company, of Brooklyn, one of the country's largest rubber manufacturers, were taken into custody today, charged with attempting to pass off on the government army rain coats which had been previously rejected as defective by army inspectors.

AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN TOLD OF WEALTH IN TUNIS AND ALGERIA

Denver, July 24—M. Maurice Casanave, minister plenipotentiary and head of the department of the French high command who is Denver's guest today, assured business men in a speech at a luncheon given in his honor of the ultimate solvency of the French republic.

The rich colonial possessions of France, he said, are greater in area than the whole of the United States and need only development and assistance by American men to become richly productive.

M. Casanave said that although the total indebtedness of his country due to the war is now \$18,000,000,000 only one sixth of this amount has been lent by foreign countries. M. Casanave pointed out that France holds title to nearly one third of the continent of Africa, including Tunis and Algeria, which formerly were known as the granaries of Europe. Irrigation is all that is needed, he said, to make them as rich as the irrigated lands of this country. Here, he said, was an opportunity for American business men.

SAVING SUGAR IN MEXICO

Juarez, Mexico, July 25.—Mexican residents of this little border town are now on a sugar rationing plan the same as Americans across the border. As practically all the sugar used here comes from El Paso, the American food administrator's orders are law. He limits the amount of sugar each person can purchase in order to have sugar at all. At intervals Sonora sugar is shipped here in bond but it is of inferior quality and does not have the snowy whiteness that delights the eye of the native Mexican and causes to pay more for the American refined sugar.

NO MORE BARBECUES

El Paso, Texas, July 25.—Barbecues where juicy meats are roasted over oak wood fires and served with great slabs of bread and sweet pickles, have been banned for the period of the war. State Food Administrator Paden has ruled that barbecues waste meat and bread and has asked that societies and conventions abandon this method of feeding crowds until the end of the war. This order ended a custom which has long been famous in the cattle country where whole beeves, lambs and pigs have been roasted to feed crowds attending public gatherings.

PRESIDENT OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE EXPECTS LARGE ENROLLMENT

State College, N. M., July 25.—President Austin D. Crile, of the New Mexico college of agriculture and mechanic arts, announces that the school will open September 30 with the largest attendance in its history. Both young men and young women are coming in large numbers.

"A very large percentage of the old students are coming back," said Dr. Crile, "and more new students are assured now than the entire student body numbered at the opening of the college last year."

When asked to what particular causes he ascribed the new interest in the agricultural college at a time when nearly all other schools are falling off in attendance, Dr. Crile replied.

"The so-called agricultural colleges are showing marked increases in attendance in every part of the country, because they are the schools where special training is given by the government for the winning of the war. Not only do we give vital training in agricultural and livestock, but we are becoming a real military school.

"Here, for example," said President Crile, "we shall have a very large number of young men enrolled this year as student reserves. They cannot enroll as reserves if they are below 18 years of age, and when enrolled they must continue in school until twenty-one years old.

"At the age of twenty-one, if the war is still on, these young men, if physically and mentally fit, doubtless will automatically become second lieutenants in the army. Without such training they would be subject to draft as privates when twenty-one years old.

"The government wants these young men trained for officers. Plenty of privates can be had at any time.

GOVERNOR TO SPEAK

Santa Fe, July 25.—Governor W. E. Lindsey left today for Silver City to deliver the commencement address to the summer school Normal graduates. Other Santa Feans who went to Silver City were State Engineer James A. French, Postmaster James L. Seligman, Superintendent of Public Instruction J. H. Wagner, Supervisor of Industrial Education Mrs. Ruth C. Miller. The Normal School at Silver City just announces the following additions to its faculty: Miss Elizabeth C. Ricker of Los Angeles to succeed Miss Mary Eckles as supervisor of the primary training school; Miss Jama Duncan of Knoxville, Tenn., to succeed Miss Frances Lavender as teacher of art and music; Miss Pickett to be head of the department of domestic science, returning after a year's study at Columbia university; Miss Mary Oliver who also was at Columbia university is to return for the seventh grade training school.

SALVATION ARMY FUND

Santa Fe, July 25.—The Salvation army fund drive inaugurated this morning by Santa Fe lodge B. P. O. E., met with even greater encouragement than had been anticipated and practically every one approached gave to the fund. Reports from other parts of the state indicate that practically every county will make up its quota and that the \$18,000 assigned to the state will be raised without much difficulty.

CENTIPEDE CALLED "WILHELM"

Santa Fe, July 25.—Roswell boasts of a centipede that has been named "Kaiser Wilhelm." The repulsive brute bit Mrs. M. S. Williams while she was at the Williams ranch. She was given prompt medical attention and although her hand and arm are swollen she is out of danger. The centipede was caught and is preserved in alcohol.

GOOD RECORD

Santa Fe, July 25.—Out of more than 50 of the recent registrants who had attained the age of 21 years, examined at Roswell only three were physically disqualified, making a fine physical record.

MORA TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

Santa Fe, July 25.—The normal institute of Mora county teachers at Wagon Mound adopted unanimously resolutions asking the republican party to renominate Superintendent of Public Instruction J. H. Wagner and that the people re-elect him and asked similarly that Milnor Rudolph be re-elected county superintendent.

WANTS TO KNOW ABOUT MONEY

Washington, July 25.—Senator King of Utah today introduced a resolution requesting Secretary Baker to furnish the senate with the names of all army officers who have received or are receiving any emolument from any corporation, or person having to do with government contracts. Senator King said the resolution was prompted by the recent arrests in connection with army supplies.

EMPY DISCHARGED

Washington, July 25.—Arthur Guy Empy, author and soldier, recently commissioned a captain in the national army, was honorably discharged by today's orders. No reason was stated.

TEA COSTS \$21 A POUND WHILE COFFEE IS ISSUED IN OUNCE LOTS

Stockholm, July 24.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Food supply is so short and prices so high that the situation is becoming serious for all except the well-to-do. No potatoes have been available for weeks. The new crop, is selling at the equivalent of \$1.20 a quart or \$9.60 a peck. Tea costs the equivalent of \$21.000 a pound and is almost unobtainable.

The last ration of coffee issued five weeks ago amounted to 3½ ounces for each person and the same amount of inferior lard was issued a month ago. About one ounce of butter is issued to each person once a week.

Virtually the only vegetables on the market are spinach and asparagus. Eggs bring \$1.20 a dozen and the cheapest cuts of boiling beef are \$1.20 per pound, mutton and veal cutlets, \$2.00 a pound, poultry is as high as \$1.34 a pound. No pork has been issued since May 13.

Hothouse peaches, virtually the only fruit obtainable, sell at \$1.00 each. Neither macaroni nor any cereal product is obtainable nor are there any legumes to be had except an occasional issue of 3½ ounces of dried peas.

Long draught has affected the crops.

UNDERSEA BOAT OF LATEST TYPE MISTAKEN FOR HUN SEA WOLF

Washington, July 25.—An American submarine of the latest design has been fired on by an Allied armed ship off the New England coast. The submarine was only slightly damaged and a naval tug is towing it to port. No one aboard the submarine was hurt. Reports to the navy department said the submarine which was cruising submerged suddenly appeared near the Allied ship and the latter opened fire, the scene of the attack was not far from the waters in which a German submarine recently appeared and when the American submersible came to the surface the captain of the Allied ship assumed that it was an enemy vessel preparing to attack him.

Only one shot hit the submarine which then quickly made known its identity. The shell struck near the conning tower, denting several plates. It was announced that the vessel soon could be repaired.

Amsterdam, July 25.—The Russian bolshevik government, says a dispatch from Moscow to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin, considers the action taken by the Entente powers in landing troops on the Murman coast as the tantamount to a declaration of war. The bolshevik government, the newspaper adds, has announced that it will take counter measures.

German Influence

Washington, July 25.—The reported declaration of the bolshevik government that it will take counter measures against the landing of allied troops on the Murman coast, which it regards as tantamount to a declaration of war, is believed by state department officials to have been inspired by the German government.

Washington officials do not believe it possible for the bolshevik to send an army to the Murman coast.

* With the French Army on the *
 * Aisne-Marne front, July 22 (By *
 * the Associated Press.)—There *
 * were signs everywhere today *
 * that the Germans are destroying *
 * the material and munitions in *
 * the pocket to the north of the *
 * river Marne beyond Soissons *
 * and Rheims, preparatory to the en- *
 * tire evacuation of that area. *
 * * * * *

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer E. Veeder and children, accompanied by Mrs. R. M. Johnson, spent the day yesterday at the Veeder ranch at Bueno Vista, where they are erecting a new summer home.

William Frank returned last Thursday from his ranch 36 miles southwest of Clayton, N. M. He reports the country for a while was rather dry, and grass was making poor headway, that on his particular range the grass was good and that there is plenty of running water on his claims, also that he had a very good percent of calves, and mostly all good white-faced; that he is raising mostly Herefords, and lately purchased at Clayton four registered bulls for which he paid a good round sum, while branding he branded one black muly heifer A. R. C. for the benefit of the Red Cross and says that some of his neighbors will do likewise, these heifers will be herded together with his cattle until next January when they will be turned over to the New Mexico society that has taken charge of gathering these A. R. C. heifer calves. Mr. Frank was accompanied on the trip by his wife and children, they having driven overland from Las Vegas to the ranch a week or so ago. While there they made several interesting side trips, namely they were taken to Dalhart, Tex., quite an interesting and busy town, they were also taken to Amarillo in New Mexico and Central City or Hayden in New Mexico, both small towns deriving most of their trade from the surrounding dry farming and cattle. The crops look good, but were badly in need of moisture.

Chub Swallow is in the clerical department of the 61st engineers stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Washington, July 22.—New Maximum prices on hides for three months beginning August 1, announced today by the price-fixing committee of the war industries board, provide for an average reduction of from seven to eight cents per pound from the old prices.

Packer hides range from 24 to 30 cents a pound, according to weight of the steer, and country hides from 21 cents to 22 cents. All country hides are to be bought and sold on a selected basis.

Washington, July 22.—The danger of valuable military information being communicated to the enemy was the explanation given at the war department today for an order forbidding all officers and men from corresponding with strangers.

"Efforts are constantly being made by strangers," the order declares, "to find soldiers with whom they may correspond, in most cases innocently enough, but the opportunity which might be offered to a wholesale pro-

paganda by well organized groups of enemy sympathizers is obvious."

GENERAL LEWIS

TO PHILIPPINES

Washington, July 22.—Army orders issued today detail Brigadier General Henry A. Greene, formerly at Camp Lewis, Wash., to command the Philippine department, relieving General Robert K. Evans. General Evans is ordered home and will be returned to the retired list.

Eagle Pass, Texas, July 22.—

Two Americans were captured by Mexican bandits headed by Felipe Muzquiz, it was learned today. One of the men is Naw Malone, foreman of Pedro de Blanca ranch, for whom \$5,000 ransom is asked and the other is Sam Barkdale, taken at hacienda San Miguel. Mexican troops are pursuing the bandits into the Sierra mountains.

8,000 GERMANS IN FINLAND

Washington, July 22.—A report that Germany and Finland had come to definite conclusions, reached the state department today but the information was not regarded as authentic. The report said that the Germans had 8,000 troops in Finland. The Germans are making strong efforts to get control of the railroad south from Kola at Kem, used by the Allied forces which recently were reported moving south.

Tokio, Friday, July 19.—It is believed in political circles here that the Japanese government's reply to the proposal made by the United States relative to entente allied intervention in Siberia will be dispatched to Washington today. It is understood that the Japanese government's answer accepts the American proposal in every particular.

TAX RECEIPTS APPORTIONED

Santa Fe, July 23.—State Auditor William G. Sargent today apportioned \$235,829.95 June tax receipts, putting one seventh of it, or \$35,073.63 into the salary fund; \$13,621.53 was given the university; \$7,867.20 the school of mines; \$6,806.05 the military institute; \$11,829.23 the Las Vegas Normal University; \$8,956.82 the state normal at Silver City; \$1,426.77 the El Rito normal school; \$9,315.28 the insane asylum; \$21,835.50 to the common schools; \$43,663.92 to state highways; \$5,442.95 to museum; \$17,467.92 on war certificates; \$14,000 to sinking funds; \$4,589.25 to charitable institutions; \$4,650.57 to blind asylum; \$2,214.44 to reform school; \$1,068.31 to miners' hospital; \$9,400 to penitentiary and \$2,141.54 to capitol contingent.

AMERICAN MURDERED

El Paso, July 22.—T. S. Kingsbury, foreman for the Palomas Land and Cattle company, who has been missing in Mexico since July 13, is believed to have been murdered by bandits, it was announced here today by officials of the company. Kingsbury's home is in El Paso. The Palomas company is a Los Angeles corporation, having ranches in western Chihuahua.

TAX COMMISSION TAKES RECESS

Santa Fe, July 23.—The state tax commission recessed this afternoon to August 18 when other appeals will

be taken up and when it is expected all the tax rolls will be in. Various land grant appeals were heard and decided. The assessment on the Ignacio Chaves grant was reduced from \$2.10 to \$1.80 per acre, the figure in McKinley county. The valuation of \$2.10 an acre on 15,672 acres of grazing land in Sandoval county owned by the Bonanza Development company was upheld, but the valuation of 3,440 acres of timber was reduced from \$10 to \$4 an acre. The Taos county acreage of the Sebastian Martin grant was cut from 3750 to 1,000 and the assessment per acre in Taos as well as on 44,300 acres in Rio Arriba county fixed at \$1.50 per acre. The Fernandez company was assessed \$1.80 per acre on 118,000 acres in McKinley county and on 29,000 acres in Sandoval county and on 20,000 acres in Valencia county, the fence valuation being cut from \$100 to \$80 per mile. The San Mateo Land company was given a rate of \$1.25 per acre on 10,000 acres in Sandoval county.

BOYS BETWEEN 18 AND 21 ELIGIBLE IN NEW EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

The University of New Mexico at Albuquerque has been honored by the federal government, by establishment there of a department of military training, under federal supervision and under direction of a regularly detailed army officer. The new department becomes effective with the opening of the university's fall term, on October 1.

Boys between the ages of 18 and 21 years are eligible for entrance. They enlist regularly in the military service of the United States; wear the uniform and assume all the obligations of soldiers for the period of the war; but are on deferred duty. During this time the government wants and expects them to combine college training with military training.

Since the war opened the greatest need of the government has been for thoroughly trained, educated young men. Therefore it is leading in the great nation-wide drive to keep as many young men in college as possible who are under the draft age.

The military department at the university will give thorough military training, and at the same time every young man will be perfecting himself in regular college work, along engineering or other scientific lines, so that when he is called into active service he will be best fitted to serve. Intensive training at summer camps goes with enlistment in the university's new department. It is a great opportunity for the boys of New Mexico under the draft age and 18 years old or over. It is a chance into which every boy and the parents of every boy in New Mexico, within the age limits should inquire at once. President Boyd, State university, Albuquerque, will give prompt replies to all inquiries.

LAWYERS MODIFYING LAWS

Washington, July 22.—Acting Secretary of State Polk announced today that lawyers in Mexico City are working on a modification of the new Mexican laws regarding oil properties owned by citizens of the United States and the tax rate on them. A definite decision is expected early in August.

SAN MIGUEL SENDING ANOTHER HALF HUNDRED FOR FREEDOM'S CAUSE

San Miguel county will send away on Thursday afternoon 56 of her stalwart sons to join the armies battling for the freedom of the world. The boys will be given the best farewell expression of appreciation of which the people of Las Vegas and surroundings are capable. They will receive San Miguel county badges, bouquets and presents and will be escorted to the Santa Fe station by a procession led by the Las Vegas Military band and the Grand Army of the Republic. At the station a brief program will be held—brief because the boys have announced a preference for a shorter program and a longer visit with their relatives and friends. Mayor Fred O. Blood has consented to express the appreciation of the people for the young men who are going forth to take up arms in freedom's cause. The Harmony singers will give some of their popular and tuneful songs.

This contingent of national army men will go to Camp Travis, at San Antonio, Tex. It is made up of fine young men, many of whom are well known and popular in Las Vegas. Recently the government raised the physical standards required of soldiers, and the bunch of boys leaving Thursday will be handsome specimens of physical manhood. The Commercial club has charge of the preparations for the send off. J. H. Culley, who has given loyally of his time in assisting with the arrangement of such affairs in the past, again is giving his aid.

SENATOR FALL IN SANTA FE

Santa Fe, July 23.—The presence of Senator Albert B. Fall in Santa Fe, has given rise to many surprises and gossip of a political nature. The senator at the office of Governor W. E. Lindsey discussed war work and its various phases with Chairman Charles Springer of the executive committee of the state council of defense. H. O. Bursum and District Judge Reed Holloman also dropped in on the conference and all were afterwards guests of Governor Lindsey at luncheon. Capitol corridor talk had it that these republican leaders will deem it wise to hold a state convention earlier than had been deemed likely a short while ago and that Governor W. E. Lindsey would be the most logical candidate to succeed himself, just as United States Senator Fall will be renominated without question. It is possible that in such contingency W. H. Gillenwater would be succeeded by H. O. Bursum as state chairman.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM ORDERED

Washington, July 23.—Construction of a drainage system for the Garland division of the Shoshone irrigation project in Wyoming was authorized by Secretary Lane. Because of the increased cost of construction water users must pay \$12.50 an acre additional in annual assessments to cover the cost of the work.

DIVIDEND DECLARED

New York, July 23.—The American hide and leather company declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable in Liberty bonds.

A marriage license has been issued to George Bond of Jefferson City Mo., and Miss Esther Gungall of East Las Vegas.

Phil H. LeNoir, formerly secretary of the Las Vegas Commercial club, is confined to his bed at St. Anthony's sanitarium. Mr. LeNoir has been in poor health since a breakdown he suffered while general secretary of the state council of defense last fall. He would be glad to see any of his friends at St. Anthony's.

Word was received this morning from Senator A. A. Jones at Washington to the effect that the application made by the city for asphalt to be used in paving the streets had been approved by the highway council. This means that the government has approved of the paving of the streets and that the work will proceed without interruption.

The suit of Matias Padilla of Manuelitas against Nicanor Sandoval to enjoin Sandoval from grazing his sheep on the Padilla range was heard this morning in the chambers of the district court. Judge D. J. Leahy granted the injunction.

Word reached here today of the marriage Tuesday evening in New York of Miss Marie Arnold Leahy to Dr. Donald Stetson Davis. Mrs. Davis is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Leahy of Raton and is very popular with the younger set in Las Vegas, having visited here frequently at the home of Judge and Mrs. D. J. Leahy. After a bridal tour in Maine, the young couple will make their home in New York city.

The local board has received orders to release no more men from class one for enlistment in the navy and marine corps and also for enlistment in the emergency fleet. The government will have need of all of its class one men in the national army.

The commencement exercises held this morning in the Duncan closed the summer session for 1918 of the New Mexico Normal University. President Roberts presented and conferred 35 degrees and diplomas. The speech to the graduating class was made by J. V. Conway, who commented the university on its splendid work in educational lines in this state and urged that better support be given the institution. He stated that the people of Las Vegas should not only profit by the location of the university in this city but that they should boost for it and support it in every way. The majority of the students will leave tonight and tomorrow.

FIRE DEPARTMENT RESIGNS

Salt Lake City, July 25.—The city commission today accepted the resignation of the entire force of the fire department following presentation of a few days ago of a petition asking for an increase in wages of \$20 a month, in lieu of which the blanket resignation was to become effective July 28. The commission agreed to an increase of \$15 which was rejected.

DOESN'T WANT TO RUN

Denver, July 25.—W. A. Drake of Fort Collins, one of the two men designated by the republicans for governor has not filed his acceptance.

No young soldier has ever gone forth from San Miguel county to fight for democracy without taking with him the knowledge that "the folks at home" appreciate his services and will give the cause for which he has taken up arms their unrestricted support. This knowledge is conveyed to him by the rousing sendoffs which Las Vegas and the surrounding territory always gives to the departing soldiers.

Today at 1 o'clock, every store and office in the city closed while the people turned out as one to say goodbye and Godspeed to 50 stalwart young sons of San Miguel county who left for Camp Travis, Texas, to enter the national army. The young men were decorated at the courthouse with San Miguel county badges and with buttonhole bouquets. A committee of young ladies pinned these on the young men's coats. The young soldiers were escorted to the corner of Sixth street and Douglas avenue by the E. Romero Hose and Fire company and the East Las Vegas Fire department, with their trucks. The Las Vegas Military band and a delegation of members of the Grand Army of the Republic marched ahead of the boys to the Santa Fe station grounds.

From the veranda of the Castaneda hotel Mayor F. O. Blood, Assistant District Attorney Luis E. Armijo and Justice Felix Garcia y Gutierrez of the town of Las Vegas addressed the soldiers-to-be briefly. Mr. Blood, noting that the boys were all Americans of Spanish descent, said that he congratulated the Spanish-Americans on the splendid record for patriotism which they are making in this war, a record which was begun in the civil war, continued in the war with Spain and is reaching greater heights in this great crisis. Mr. Blood declared the state of New Mexico may well be proud of such boys.

"When you get to Berlin," he said "for that is where you are going unless the boys who have gone before you get there first, we'll be cheering for you. And until you get there and are victorious, we'll be doing all in our power to help you. San Miguel county people say fervently: 'God bless you and bring you safely and victoriously home.'"

Mr. Armijo stirred the soldiers and the crowd to patriotic outbursts by his address. He emphasized the Spanish-American's love for his country and his willingness to die for it. Judge Garcia, who has a son under draft age who recently volunteered and is now "over there," held up the boy's picture, during his brief address and said: "I love by native land, America, and if it is necessary that I give up my dear son that America may triumph over her enemies, I am willing to make that sacrifice."

The sendoff was arranged by the Commercial club, as have been those that preceded it, and furnished the badges and bouquets. Mrs. J. H. Culey, mother of a soldier, made the badges. The response of the people to the request that they close their places of business and gather to bid the boys goodbye was highly appreciated by the young soldiers. The patriotic demonstration caused travelers to comment favorably on Las Vegas' patriotic spirit.

JUDGE LINDSEY HOME

New York, July 25.—Judge Ben

Lindsey, of the children's court, Denver, who has been in Europe as a representative of the committee on public information arrived here today from abroad. He was accompanied by Mrs. Lindsey. Judge said he had visited all the battle fronts and was a witness of the beginning of the rout of the Austrians in the Piave valley.

OPPOSED TO MINERAL BILL

Washington, July 25.—Mining legislation was discussed today with President Wilson by Senator Henderson of Nevada, chairman, and Senators Walsh of Montana and Jones of New Mexico, on the senate mines committee. They called at the White House to express opposition to house minerals control bill which they regarded an inadvisable extension of government control of mines.

As substitute legislation the senators suggested the establishment of a government corporation, under the president's authority to buy and sell minerals. They said the government thus would be able to control the market prices of minerals and establish such prices as would stimulate production.

Increase in Taxes

Washington—A fifty per cent in the present graduated tax on estates up to and including \$8,000,000 estates, with greater increases from larger estates, was tentatively agreed upon by the house ways and means committee.

Gift to University

Chicago—La Verne W. Noves, Chicago philanthropist, gave \$2,500,000 to the University of Chicago to be used in educating soldiers and sailors and their descendants after the war.

Low Shipping Losses

London—The losses to British and allied shipping due to enemy action or marine risk for June totaled 275,629 gross tons. This is the lowest record for any month since September, 1916.

Balloon and Hangar Burn

Norfolk, Va.—The main hangar and a dirigible balloon were burned and more than a dozen airplanes and several buildings were damaged by fire at the naval air station here.

RAILROAD IN BALANCE

Denver, Colo., July 25.—The question of whether the Colorado Midland railroad is to be "junked" in accordance with the decision of the district court of El Paso county or is to be kept in operation was before the state public utilities commission today. Attorneys for A. E. Carlton, receiver, argued that the decision of the court was final and that since the court had first rendered a decision the commission had no jurisdiction. No decision is expected until late this afternoon.

AVIATOR DIES FROM FALL

Memphis, Tenn., July 25.—J. Francis Carney, cadet aviator of Denver, died yesterday of injuries received July 15 when his airplane went into a tail spin and fell near Park Field.

Washington, July 25.—Differentials to be allowed on cotton fabric, figured on six basic prices agreed upon for the period beginning July 1 and October 1 were announced today by the war industries board.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, July 25.—Corn prices showed weakness today as a result of a favorable weather forecast.

Oats were easier with corn. Trade was light.

Lower quotations on hogs had a depressing effect on provisions. Weakness of grain also was a bearish factor. The closing quotations were:

Corn, Aug. \$1.51½; Sept. \$1.52½.

Oats, Aug. 69½; Sept. 68½.

Pork, July \$45.85; Sept. \$45.65.

Lard, July \$26.45; Sept. \$26.32.

Ribs, July \$24.65; Sept. \$24.90.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, July 25.—Hogs, receipts 5,000. Market steady. Bulk \$18.70@18.95; heavy \$18.90@19. light \$18.60@18.95; pigs \$17@17.85.

Cattle, receipts 5,000. Market strong. Prime fed steers \$17.50@18.35; western steer \$12@15.75; cows \$6.50@13; heifers \$8@15; stockers and feeders \$7.50@16.65; calves \$8@14.

Sheep, receipts 2,000. Market strong. Lambs \$15@18.75; yearlings \$11@15.50; wethers \$10@13.50; ewes \$8@12.75.

SCHWAB HOME FROM WEST

Philadelphia, July 25.—Charles M. Schwab, director general of shipbuilding home today from his inspection tour of the western ship yards, predicted an output of ten million ship tons a year. In order to foster shipbuilding in this country Mr. Schwab said he will take measures to cut off shipments of steel to foreign countries. "It has not been my fault," said Mr. Schwab, "that any contracts were made to ship steel to foreign countries. This must stop if we want to keep up the enthusiasm of shipbuilders."

FURTHER PROGRESS

Washington, July 25.—Further progress by the American forces in the attack between the Ourcq and the Marne is reported by General Pershing in his communique yesterday received today. Northwest of Jaulgonne, American forces penetrated the enemy's positions to a depth of from one to two miles.

GURKO IN COMMAND

Basel, Switzerland, July 25.—According to Russian newspaper dispatches received here General Gurko, former commander of the armies on the Russian southwestern front, has been placed in command of the Entente Allied forces in the Muran coast region.

Birmingham, England, July 25.—It was estimated that 100,000 munition workers were out on strike in the Birmingham district this morning. Workers in a few factories decided to remain at work pending the outcome of negotiations which are proceeding today.

The committee heard the statement that the minister of munitions notice issued by a coventry firm is a misleading and inaccurate summary of the ministry of munitions instructions. The committee asked the minister to give instructions to cancel the preversion.

London, July 25.—The labor advisory committee today adopted a resolution advising the government to institute an inquiry into labor troubles and urgently requesting the men in the meantime to resume work.