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SENATE WOULD INVESTIGATE ARRESTS.

STATESMEN SEEK TO PROTECT
SLACKERS ROUNDED UP
IN NEW YORK

Washington, Sept. 5.—Investigation by the senate military committee of the draft slacker raids in New York city was proposed in a resolution today by Senator Smoot of Utah, after several senators have denounced the raids as illegal and unwarranted. Upon objection by Senator Kirby of Arkansas, consideration of the resolution went over until tomorrow.

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, chairman of the military committee, was joined by Senator Calder and others in criticising such arrests in New York. Senator Poindexter of Washington spoke emphatically in defense of the authorities, declaring he was glad to see slackers caught and expressing the opinion that accounts of hardships upon innocent men had been greatly exaggerated.

Senator Benet of South Carolina said he was authorized to state that the provost marshal general's office had nothing to do with them.

New York, Sept. 5.—The government's drive against draft slackers was carried today into the Equitable building, a 43-story building in lower Broadway which is the home of the federal reserve bank, the liberty loan committee, the Bankers' club and about 500 business firms employing 17,000 persons.

One room was set aside for suspects to be questioned and within an hour the searchers had brought in 22 young men who had not been able to show draft credentials.

WILL HAVE PRACTICALLY NO
EFFECT ON SANTA FE
SYSTEM

Washington, Sept. 5.—Changes in the time zones of the United States, moving the lines slightly westward, are recommended in a tentative report made public today by the interstate commerce commission. The primary object of the changes, which become effective Thanksgiving if the commission finally approves the report, is to unify the time changing practices of railroads.

Between the central and mountain zone the new line would go from Portal, N. D., south along the Missouri

river to a point near Pierre, S. D., thence southwest to the White river, thence to the Nebraska-South Dakota state line, through Nebraska along the Niobrara and Republican rivers to Kansas, near Phillipsburg, detouring west to Dodge City and back to Moneola, using the boundary line of the state to Cimarron river which it would follow in to Oklahoma, moving generally westward to Collingsworth county, Texas and thence southwest to the Rio Grande.

The boundary between the mountain and Pacific zones would begin at the Canadian border near Blackfoot Indian reservation and move south through Cutbank, Helena, Montana, west of and parallel with the Oregon Short line road to Pocatello, Idaho, crossing the Utah line near Weston, through Salt Lake city and west to the Utah-Nevada boundary which would follow from a point near Nevada to enter Arizona through Yavapai county, across the Santa Fe road at Seligman and follow the Colorado river through the state to the Mexican border.

CHICAGO EXPLOSION CAUSES
GENERAL ROUNDUP OF I. W.
W. SYMPATHIZERS

Chicago, Sept. 5.—In the score or more persons arrested last night in connection with the federal building bomb outrage in which four persons were killed and 30 injured, Philip J. Barry, acting head of the local bureau of the department of justice, believed that he has either the man or one who has information which will lead to his arrest. He is said to have suspicions as to one of the men and to have obtained information from him.

The streets about the federal building were being patrolled this morning and it was only the credentials on any person that would permit of their being admitted to the building on business.

In addition to the federal agents and police, 2,500 members of the American Protective league, a patriotic organization, helped scour the city in the all-night search for suspects and in the raids on the quarters of organizations known to be hostile to established government. Every retreat in Chicago was raided during the night.

Secret service officers and police worked on the theory that the explosion was the act of members of sympathizers of the I. W. W. in revenge for the recent conviction of 93 of their members.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 5.—The senate adopted without a roll call today a resolution by Senator Kellogg of Minnesota authorizing the presi-

dent to establish "dry" zones about mines, shipyards, munition plants and other war plants. The resolution now goes to the house.

The Kellogg resolution is a clause in the pending national prohibition bill before the senate, but its author said its enactment might be delayed and that the separate resolution was necessary to deal with conditions resulting from liquor sales to war workers.

WITHDRAW ACCORDING TO PLAN

Berlin, Sept. 5 (Via London).—The German war office says that the French with weak detachments have about reached the OYennes-Guiscard-Apilly line. To the east of Soissons, the statement says, "we withdrew our defense from the Vesle river, in accordance with our plan." Strong enemy attacks south of the Ailette river failed.

MORE TRAINING COLLEGES

Washington, D. C., Sept. 5.—Additional colleges accepted by the war department for training units of the students army training corps and announced today include: Dakota Wesleyan, S. D.; Yankton, S. D.; Billings, Mont.; Polytechnic; University of Nebraska; Colorado Teachers, Greeley, Colo.; and Huron College, Huron, S. D.

LANDSLIDE KILLS ELEVEN

Portsmouth, Va., Sept. 5.—Eleven laborers are reported dead and more than a score seriously injured as a result of a landslide which caught about 120 men employed on excavation for a new dry dock at the Norfolk navy yard today. Twenty are said late today to be still buried.

EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGED

Santa Fe, Sept. 4.—Governor W. E. Lindsey today issued a requisition on Governor Will P. Hobby of Texas for the surrender of Charles B. Chambers of Luna county now in Hunt county, Texas, where he has sued out a writ of habeas corpus. He is accused of embezzling \$100 from a man with whom he was about to go in partnership. A. M. Kelly of Luna county has been authorized as deputy sheriff to bring Chambers back should Governor Hunt honor the requisition.

NEW INSURANCE COMPANIES

Santa Fe, Sept. 5.—The Glens Falls Fire Insurance company of Glens Falls, N. Y., and the Order of the Golden Seal of Roxbury, N. Y., have applied to the state insurance department for admission to do business in New Mexico.

Away down in his heart the man who is paying alimony knows that he is getting his money's worth.

TWO KILLED, MANY INJURED IN WRECK

A ROCK ISLAND TROOP TRAIN
GOES IN THE DITCH IN
OKLAHOMA

Chickasha, Okla., Sept. 5.—Two men were killed and 45 were reported injured men three coaches of south-bound Rock Island train No. 11 left the rails and went into a ditch today between Duncan and Comanche, Okla., south of this city.

A relief train which left Chickasha for the scene of the accident is bringing the dead and injured to this city.

The coaches of the train were filled with drafted soldiers from Kansas and Northern Oklahoma. The three rear coaches were of wood and were badly smashed and splintered when they rolled down the embankment.

A broken airbrake rod is said to have caused the derailment. Several of the coaches rolled down a 12 foot embankment.

BASEBALL GROUNDS NOW
GROWING BEANS AND CORN

El Paso, Texas, Sept. 5.—Kaffir corn grows where second base used to be, frijole beans twine around the home plate and a runner between first and second base would get tangled up in the cantaloupe vines at Washington park baseball grounds. The diamond at the big municipal park was converted into a war garden early in the spring by park commissioner John W. Fisher who had the ball grounds plowed under and prepared for cultivation. The school boys of the city undertook the planting and tending of crops and it was announced at the last meeting of the city school board that the boys would clear \$500 on their war garden. The boys had an advantage over other boys in the city as the water for growing crops at the Washington park war garden is obtained from the main irrigation canal which passed near the park and the water cost them nothing.

TEXAS DEMOCRATS AFTER PIE

Waco, Texas, Sept. 5.—The democratic state convention adopted a platform including provisions that Texas congressmen ask for \$50,000,000 for relief of drought sufferers and favoring the making of gas pipe lines common carriers.

THE WORLD WAR

London, Sept. 2.—The Americans, says the correspondent of Reuter's limited, at American headquarters in France, has so far never yielded ground in France and they kept that proud record inviolate by the successful advance on Juvigny after three days and nights of the bitterest fighting. The correspondent says that the Americans encountered a stouthearted and extremely skillful enemy showing no signs of a lowered morale.

Every foot of the way into Juvigny had to be contested with machine gunners who fought until nothing was left to fight for.

Telling progress was made by the allies today in the great battle on the western front when Canadian and English troops pierced the Droccourt-Queant switch of the Hindenburg line, otherwise known as the Wotan line.

It was upon this alternative line, established back of the main Hindenburg line to the east of Arras, that the German command was depending to hold the allied armies off from Douai and Cambrai and the vital railway supply lines in the triangle formed by these two towns and Valenciennes.

In their advance the British broke into the German positions back of the switch line on a two mile front. They reached the outskirts of Cagnicourt, about two miles northeast of Queant, according to battle front advices and further north are reported to have penetrated Dury, more than two miles east of the Wotan line.

Far-reaching results may follow today's advance, which began with a plunge early this morning by the Canadians and English south of the Scarpe river. If the allied gains can be held, the Hindenburg lines would appear to be completely outflanked on its northern end.

Development of the Douai and Cambrai wood in the west from the North sea to Rheims and even beyond is expected.

Progress was made by General Petain's allied forces in the wood west of Coucy le Chateau and on the line further south. It is here that the allies are pressing in upon the bastion of St. Gobain defending Laon, the southern bulwark of the Hindenburg defenses.

On the front between the flanks, the British made further progress, notably toward the northern end. They are reported at Beugny, nearly four miles northeast of Bapaume, and they have taken the town of Noreuil, further north in this area. The German holding point at Letransloy, between Bapaume and Peronne, is enveloped and nearly in British hands. The Australians took between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners in the Peronne region yesterday. The Germans are unofficially reported withdrawing their supplies in the region between Peronne and the Hindenburg line.

The Germans also are still on the backward track in Flanders. The British are keeping closely after the enemy. They have reached the Lys east of Estaires and have captured

Neuve, near the edge of the Messines ridge south of Kemmel.

The allied captures of prisoners between July 15 and September 1 are reported today as having numbered 213,400. Many guns have been taken with more than 1,500 machine guns and mine throwers.

Few defenses remain to the Germans between Peronne, which was captured yesterday by the Australians, and the strongholds along the famous Hindenburg line around St. Quentin. The Australians now hold Flamicourt and St. Denis, in addition to Peronne and are reported to be making progress east and northeast of Mount St. Quentin. To the left of the Australians, English troops are advancing southeast of Combes. In these operations the Germans have lost more than 2,000 men and many guns.

With the British Armies in France, Sept. 2.—The British attack launched south of the Scarpe river early this morning had as its jumping off place the positions close to the German defenses reached several days ago. A furious battle, involving extensive possibilities, is in progress, but up to this hour reports were lacking at correspondents' headquarters as to the result of the attack.

Boullecourt, Hendecourt, and the surrounding territory were in British hands at the time the advance began. The Germans are known to have brought up reinforcements here and it is reported that heavily wired trenches to the number of five of the enemy defense system are strongly garrisoned.

A break through this line here will take the British into the open country and menace the Hindenburg line from the rear and the flank.

The attack was launched on a considerable front at 5 o'clock with strong British forces. The Germans had tried repeatedly, but unsuccessfully to eject the British in the fighting of the last three days from the positions whence today's drive was started, so advantageously near the famous German defensive system

American Headquarters in France, Monday, Sept. 2, (Reuters).—A great fight has been in progress all day north and northeast of Soissons. The Germans are defending the Pont Ruge plateau northeast of Soissons and the Laon railroad with vigor, as well as the line on the right along the north bank of the Aisne.

The Americans are bombarding the German position from the south and west. The lines of the enemy for hours have been a seething inferno of smoke and dust. The villages he has been holding are burning like vast torches.

With the French army in the Field, Sept. 3.—The battle for the plateau north of Soissons has advanced. This was evident this morning by the field being strewn with the dead of the Prussian guards. They are piled one on top of the other in some trenches and long lines of them show where the guards counter attacked five times in a vain effort to stem the tide of battle which was running relentlessly against them.

Both tanks and air squadrons con

tributed to the route of the guards. Aviators flying low over the field met the attacking forces with a galling machine gun fire and pursued the shattered lines as they retired before the unflinching French troops.

Tanks drove the enemy's lines, machine gunning and shelling the assaulting waves and opening big gaps in the German lines.

On a front of virtually 50 miles from just below Ypres to a point near Peronne to the Somme, the German armies are in retreat.

This retrograde movement is not a voluntary one on the part of the enemy, but has been forced by the series of unremitting hammer blows inflicted by Marshal Foch in the past six or seven weeks. It has now been accelerated by the notable victory won by Field Marshal Haig yesterday in breaking through the strong defensive lines protecting the railway centers of Douai and Cambrai, and threatening to outflank even the main Hindenburg line south of St. Quentin.

Already the taking of 10,000 prisoners by the British in their advance is reported and the German casualties in killed and wounded are declared to have been notably heavy as their thickly massed formation felt this force of the British blow.

So pronounced and so speedy is the German retirement that it seems as if the enemy, if he has not met with disaster, is perilously near the verge of one.

In what appears like an effort to escape in time, the scope of the German retirement, which had been proceeding somewhat leisurely both north and south of the Somme, has been markedly accentuated north of that river. In this movement the important French coal mining city of Lens, at the gates of which the British pounded vainly all last year, has been evacuated, the British moving in.

To the north, in Flanders, the retreat is continuing and the British have further closed up the Lys salient by taking possession of Wulverghem two miles south of Kemmel.

South of Lens, the Germans apparently are acknowledging themselves beaten on the Queant-Groccourt line where Haig's break through was effected, and are retreating in this vitally important sector without attempting a counter drive upon the victorious British.

Still further south the retirement has resulted in the evacuation of area three to four miles deep on both sides of the Bapaume-Cambrai road, the British taking town after town in this area in their steady advance.

Although the German command must have been expecting an attack on the Hindenburg switch line, which the British had closely approached in their earlier advances, it was apparently not expected at the moment. The Germans seem to have been surprised at the quickness with which Haig's Canadians and other British forces, after fighting their way up to the line, organized a crushing attack against the line itself. This morning on the 20 miles front where the British are mainly engaged they are reported to have advanced a maximum of four miles. This seems to emphasize the cleanness of the break, and German warships skulking at Kiel with the large captures of prisoners, are called dreadnoughts.

points to the demoralization of the German forces.

It is too early to estimate what effect the present drive may ultimately produce. The fall of Douie and Cambrai which now seems not improbable in the near future, would put the entire German line out of joint between the North sea and Rheims, however, and would be likely to force the evacuation of a great part of northern France now occupied by the Germans.

Operations by the French and Americans in the south may be counted on to work toward such a result. There is a hint in today's dispatches that some development of importance is impending on the southern front, where the left flank of the Hindenburg line is under Franco-American pressure.

Southeast of Lagnicourt, the southernmost point on which the British hold on the Hindenburg-line, the Germans today fruitlessly threw in what is believed to be every reserve available.

The second Prussian division, considered one of the enemy's best, was rushed up from Cambrai, but the men were so worn that they were easily pushed back.

Hundreds of prisoners were taken. Opinion here is that the Germans have few, if any, fresh reserves available on this front. It is believed the line of the Sensee canal cannot be strongly defended. If this is taken it will be possible effectually to shell Cambrai.

The situation south of the Scarpe, the scene of the most vigorous British drive, was somewhat obscure early this afternoon but there is every indication that the Germans are being swept back so rapidly as to make reports of the capture of small villages relatively unimportant.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Garnisheeing of the wages of railroad employes was forbidden today by Director General McAdoo. The wages were held in the order to be, prior to their payment to the men, government funds against which legal action may not be taken. Mr. McAdoo at the same time made it plain that employes who do not pay their bills will be dismissed.

FIFTY-FOUR FROM NEW MEXICO

Washington, Sept. 3.—Six thousand and fifty-four registrants were called by the provost marshal general to entrain September 7. The quotas include 54 from New Mexico.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—It developed today at the opening of the school year that the German language had not been dropped from the curriculum here. At a hastily called meeting of the school board resolutions for its abolition were referred to a committee, while the superintendents notified all principals that no new German classes were to be formed.

MAY MANAGE REPUBLICANS

Washington, D. C., Sept. 2.—Representative Simon D. Fess of Ohio was offered the chairmanship of the Republican congressional campaign. Friends say he will accept.

Another right amusing feature of the situation is a great many of those

BIG SCHOOL AT ALBUQUERQUE READY TO RECEIVE YOUNG MEN FOR TRAINING

Albuquerque, N. M., Sept. 3.—Definite establishment of the status of the Student Army Training corps, under the new man power law, following the great registration on September 12, has removed all doubt as to the attendance at the University of New Mexico this year, in so far as its military unit is concerned. Following a meeting of the board of regents last week, at which a careful inspection of grounds, buildings and equipment was made, plans were made and orders given for addition to dormitories and barracks which will adequately accommodate the force of young men who will choose the institution here as their place for training, pending the call into active service.

At the same time the university authorities have begun extension of accommodations for young women. Because of the activity in connection with the Student Army Training Corps some have gathered the idea that young women might have difficulty in securing accommodations at the university. The regents, however, have kept carefully in mind the accommodations for women and these will be more extensive and more convenient than ever before.

When the university opens on October 1st, students who left in May for summer work or vacation, will find that a miracle has been wrought on the campus. In place of the old sand stretches, lawns and beautiful gardens now surround the buildings. The effect is a complete transformation and one which adds a hundred per cent to the pleasure of living at the institution.

INSTITUTE CELEBRATES

Santa Fe, Sept. 3.—Yesterday, the New Mexico military institute at Roswell celebrated its 21st anniversary. Its remarkable growth and success no doubt has been due to a large extent to unity of purpose and policy. The president of the board of regents E. A. Cahoon, has been in charge since three years before the opening of the school. Colonel J. W. Willson, the commandant, has been with the school for 20 years. As part of the celebration, Roswell last night had a "On-To-Victory" torchlight procession with a mammoth bonfire to celebrate the allied victories.

PRIMARY DAY IN NEW YORK

New York, Sept. 3.—Before midnight tonight the people of New York will probably know who are to be the republican and the democratic standard bearers in the state campaign this fall. The primary campaign closed last night in a whirlwind finish and today the voters throughout the state, including hundreds of thousands of women who are exercising their voting privileges for the first time, are voicing their preferences for party nominees for the state and other offices to be filled at the November election.

Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 2.—Attorney General Harry L. Patton has handed down an opinion in which it is declared that the City Electric company of Albuquerque is illegally charging six cent fares in Albuquerque because of failure to give 30 days notice of their intent to make the raise from the

five cent fare and because the city commission of Albuquerque is not empowered to pass on the question of rates that power being placed solely in the hands of the state corporation commission.

DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS

Santa Fe, Sept. 2.—The state democratic committee has again leased the suite of rooms in the Capital City bank block at the southwest corner of the plaza from Attorney A. B. Fenehan, the owner, which it had two years ago. All the democratic county conventions will be held by or before September 9.

STEAMER ESCRICK SUNK

A Canadian Port, Sept. 2.—The British steamer Escrick, 4,151 tons, bound from Bordeaux to Montreal, was torpedoed on the night of August 16 when about 500 miles off the French coast. Thirty survivors of the crew of 37 have arrived here on an oil tanker which picked them up.

DRAFT MEN WILL NOT BE INCOME TAX DIFFICULTIES

Washington.—Difficulties of soldiers who formerly were successful business men, in paying last year's income tax on this year's pay are illustrated by a story brought to Washington by an officer serving at one of the southern cantonments.

Last February, the officer said, he explained to the men of his command that all married men would have to pay a tax on all their last year's earnings over \$2,000 while all unmarried men would have to pay on all income over \$1,000.

Coming to him later one of the men, a private said:

"I guess I won't be able to pay that income tax. I haven't any money."

"Oh, that's all right," replied the officer, "you have until June to pay it and you can save it out of your pay by that time."

"I am afraid I couldn't," responded the private, "I made \$35,000 last year and I blew it all in when I was called into the army."

MERCHANT MARINE INCREASED

Philadelphia, Sept. 2.—Merchant marine was increased by 10,500 tons today by shipyards adjacent to this city. The Brandywine, a 7,000 ton tanker, was launched at Gloucester, N. J.; the Bulana, a 3,500 ton cargo carrier, took its initial plunge at Cornwells, Pa., and the 3,800 ton tanker Phoenix, was launched at Chester, Pa.

BORDEN BRINGS MESSAGE

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 2.—Premier Borden, in his first public speech since his return from abroad today delivered the following message from the Canadian army overseas to the people of the dominion: "Stand fast to your country, abide by the issue and vindicate the cause of justice and humanity."

SECOND INFANTRY ARRIVES

Camp Dodge, Ia., Sept. 2.—Announcement was made today of the arrival here of the Second U. S. infantry, comprising 1400 officers and men under Colonel Wm. C. Bennett. The regiment has been stationed in Honolulu since 1910, with the exception of the last month spent in San Francisco. The second infantry with the Fourteenth, which has not yet arrived, is to form the nucleus of the

infantry units of the Nineteenth division to be formed here.

GRECIANS WILL MEET

Athens, Sept. 2.—At a meeting here yesterday of more than 600 refugees from Thrace it was finally decided to call a pan-Thracian congress to prepare a memorial to the Greek, concerning the future of their fatherland.

BRITISH CONTINUE ADVANCES

London, Sept. 2.—Further advances in Flanders were made today by the British. They captured the towns of Estaires, four miles east of Meriville and Steenwerck, three miles southeast of Bailleul.

GERMANS ALL RUN

Tokio, Sept. 2.—Eenten allied troops operating in Siberia are closely pursuing the enemy forces in the Uyeraya river region, according to an allied official statement issued this afternoon by the Japanese war office. The enemy is said to be still in retreat.

MORE PATCH WORK

Washington, Sept. 2.—An amendment to the emergency appropriation bill, now pending in the senate with it national prohibition rider, was introduced today by Senator Gore of Oklahoma, proposing appropriation of \$150,000,000 to be used for the temporary relief of farmers in drought-stricken sections of the country. Under the amendment the money would be advanced to banks in such districts which have made loans to farmers.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Nearly 1,000,000 men or half the railway employes in the United States share in additional wage increases approved today by Director General McAdoo for track laborers, watchmen, other maintenance of way men, clerks, station agents and other classes of employes drawing relatively low pay.

The new increases, the second granted in supplement to the government's general wage order will add nearly \$100,000,000 to the annual railway pay rolls, it is said. Most of the increases range from 10 to 30 per cent above present wages.

Details of the new order will be announced tomorrow. The director general adopted more of the recommendations of the board of railway wages and working conditions which investigated requests of employes for more pay. Pay increases for railroad telegraphers are the subject of another schedule to be made known soon.

Energy

THE WORK OF THE KIDNEYS is to filter and cast out waste products and poisons from the blood stream. When the kidneys are overworked, weak or diseased, the waste matter remains in the system and causes pains in side or back, rheumatism, lumbago, stiffness of joints, sore muscles and other symptoms.

When a person's kidneys are out of order, there is lack of energy, force, vigor, zeal and general effectiveness. Kidneys and bladder must properly function for anyone to enjoy good health.

Foley Kidney Pills

are prompt in action and tonic in their healing and soothing effect on weak, sore, overworked, diseased kidneys and bladder.

Mrs. Mary Henderson, Mt. Carmel, S. C., writes: "Before I used Foley Kidney Pills I was troubled with kidney trouble and my left side hurt me so I could hardly get up in the morning. Pain is all gone now and am feeling fine."

SOLD EVERYWHERE

IN TALK FOR NEW WAR LEGISLATION HE THREATENS THOSE WHO ATTACK WILSON

Washington, Sept. 2.—Representative Ferris of Oklahoma, democratic leader, addressed the house today on the achievements of the administration in the war. He declared references to President Wilson, as "dictator" came only from "enemies of the republic."

"My answer to this charge is that it is slander," Mr. Ferris said, "and the man who makes such a charge in war time is a man who hates his country more than he loves it, who retards it more than he helps it and who worries more about politics and partisan advantages than he does about the success of the soldiers at the front."

"The only successfully to combat this charge is, in time of war, quickly to give the chief executive full power to act, and to act without conducting a debating society while the enemy of the country is at the gates."

Mr. Ferris reviewed the accomplishments of the military and industrial branches of the government.

"Can there be anything about this achievement that will make democrats ashamed of their democracy, or make the republicans ashamed of their country?" he asked. "I prefer to believe that republicans and democrats will prefer to stand behind and encourage the public officials and the president."

Under the income tax law and the selective draft, the charge that "this is a rich man's war and a poor man's fight," has been refuted, Mr. Ferris declared, adding:

"Agitators, like the poor, will always be with us. Washington had many Tories, Lincoln many copperheads and Wilson has a few pacifists and agitators. Wilson has less than the rest."

Mr. Ferris' speech was a keynote for the war legislation. He said republicans and democrats were working alike for the complementment of the greatest war in history.

Representative Longworth of Ohio, challenging the classification of Dr. Garfield as a republican, said Dr. Garfield is not a republican and that he is a strong supporter of President Wilson.

RIVER STEAMER SINKS

St. Louis, Sept. 2.—The river steamer St. Louis of the St. Louis and Tennessee river packet company ran on a snag 23 miles south of St. Louis this morning and sank in 15 minutes in 20 feet of water. Two persons are said to be missing.

LINDSEY FOR GOOD ROADS

Santa Fe, Sept. 3.—"When the Espanola-Abiquiu highway is completed," declared Governor Lindsey today before leaving for Albuquerque, "there ought to be a good road built to Farmington and Aztec by way of Cuba. From Santa Fe to Espanola, the Taos state highway is being put into fine condition and will be a link in the San Juan county road."

The Mississippi Valley Suffrage conference, which was to have been held this month at Sioux Falls, S. D., has been called off because so many of the women are busy with war work.

THE WORLD WAR

The British have driven home their push through the Wotan line as far as the Canal Du Nord and as yet their progress is not reported checked.

Already the wedge they have driven into the German defenses in the sector between the railway centers of Douai and Cambrai is a menacing one to the enemy, who must stop the British on the canal line here if he hopes to save these bases—vital points in the German defensive system in the west.

Disorganization in the German ranks is reported in unofficial advices from the front, however, and there seems to be more than a possibility that the enemy command will not be able to reconstruct its defensive formations even in time to hold up the British temporarily along the canal positions.

The main force of the British push seems to be in the direction of Cambrai along both the Bapaume-Cambrai and Arras-Cambrai roads, and in the terrain lying between these highways. In this area they are reported today to have captured the towns of Inchy-en-Artois and Moeuvres. This represents an advance of between 3½ and 4 miles since yesterday beyond the southern section of the famous "switch" line at Queant.

Farther south the British likewise have reached the line of the canal well down to Peronne, on the Somme, making their front along this artificial waterway cover an extent of more than 20 miles. As a matter of fact they are reported to have even crossed the canal along its southern length, just to the north of Peronne.

The menace to both Cambrai and Douai may be indicated by the fact that the British are within five miles of the outskirts of the former city and not more than six miles distant from Douai. At Artois they are a little more than two miles from the Borlan wood position where General Byng was temporarily anchored in his drive at Cambrai last fall, marking what was virtually his nearest approach to the city.

In Byng's drive, however, the British approached Cambrai on only a narrow front, when a German counter attack on the flank ousted them disastrously, whereas at present the advance is on a far wider front and offering no apparent opportunity for an effective counter blow, especially in the present state of German disorganization from the constant pounding the enemy armies have received all along the front from Rheims to Arras since mid-July.

To the north the Germans are still in retreat and the British have occupied additional towns in the Lys salient. The enemy's reported retirement in the sector south of La Bassée has not been confirmed, however, and the Germans apparently are still holding the greater part of the coal mining city of Lens, in this area, although the British are understood to be in the western section of the town.

On the French front General Mangin's army has made important progress in the direction of

the forest of St. Gobain, which defends Laon. His forces have reached the edge of the important town of Coucy-le-Chateau and have pushed further eastward in their flanking movement to the north of Soissons.

While the western front battle is in full swing, with the Germans hard pressed, news comes of an attack by forces of the central powers on the center of the allied line along the Vardar river, in Macedonia. This move may be an attempted diversion on the part of the central empires, as its development would threaten the allied base at Saloniki and the territory of Greece. The attack does not appear to have had important results, however.

Further to the south the French are advancing toward Crisolles.

South of the Ailette the French are in the outskirts of Coucy-le-Chateau and have reached Bucy-le-Long, on the Aisne river.

Between Soissons and Rheims the Vesle was crossed at several points.

Numerous conflagrations were observed during the night between the Vesle and the Aisne. Such fires are usually a rather sure sign of a withdrawal by the enemy.

The most violent reaction attempted by the Germans along the line of the French advance was in the region of Terny-Sorny, where they shelled the French first lines.

The transformation of the military situation resulting from the success of the entente counter offensive now is beginning to appear in all its significance. The Germans, failing in their July 15 drive, were able to carry out a retreat which although costly did not result in the dislocation of their lines.

Now, however, their battle front is so badly pinched in some places and strained at others that they are unable to continue the stand they had taken on the strong positions in advance of the Hindenburg line south of the Somme.

Yanks and French Cross Vesle

London, Sept. 4.—French and American forces today crossed the river Vesle at two places. They pushed over the stream at Basecourt and north of Fismes.

Fires are burning in the region north of the Vesle and there are other indications that the Germans are withdrawing from the river.

Pershing Says Nothing to Report

Washington, Sept. 4.—General Pershing's report or Tuesday says:

"Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, Sept. 3.—'Section A—Aside from successful patrol encounters along the Vesle and a hostile raid in Lorraine, which was repulsed, there is nothing to report.'

Battle Front Reduced 60 Miles

Paris, Sept. 4.—The entente allies have reduced the length of the western battle front by nearly 60 miles since July 18 by pressing back the Germans from the territory which they conquered in their offensives of March, April and July. This places at the disposal of the entente allied commander in chief considerable number of divisions which heretofore had been engaged in holding the line.

London, Sept. 4.—Field Marshal Haig's forces today crossed the Canal Du Nord and reached the western outskirts of Neuville-Bourjoui nearly a mile to the east of the canal, according to advices received here tonight from the battle front.

The British also reached the northwestern part of Havrin-court wood. Other British forces occupied several smaller villages.

BROWNSVILLE MURDERERS HAVE SENTENCES COMMUTED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT

Washington, Sept. 4.—Death sentences of ten negro soldiers who took part in the riot at Houston, Texas, August 23, 1917 have been commuted to life imprisonment by President Wilson.

In six other cases the president affirmed the death sentences because the condemned men had been found guilty of having deliberately and with great cruelty murdered civilians. This action, announced today by the war department, concludes the cases of 29 negroes given the death penalty for their part in the riot. Thirteen were executed and the president was called upon to review the findings in 16 cases.

The president found that the ten whose sentences he commuted had not been convicted of personally and directly causing deaths. The soldiers involved were not named in the war department's statement.

BATTERIES PRESS SO CLOSELY THEY Poured POINT BLANK FIRE INTO HUNS

British Headquarters in France, Sept. 4.—(Reuter's Limited).—Enemy rear guards yesterday succeeded in engaging the British advancing troops here and there and in fighting delayed actions which were usually of short duration. But they did not check the galloping up of our batteries which frequently fired at point blank range into the struggling columns retreating to the eastward.

The enemy did not have time to destroy all the crossings over the Canal Du Nord and last night our patrols were reported by airmen to be holding two bridges well in line with the British advance.

British troops appear to have reached the outskirts of Moeuvres where stiff fighting is probable, as at that point the front and support trenches of the Hindenburg line are linked up by a redoubt which covers about a square mile. But as Buissy and Inchy are held by the British it should not be difficult to turn the position by coming down in the rear of the enemy.

During the day the British third army rounded up 1,946 prisoners and 22 field guns. Further north the Canadians and English collected another 720 prisoners.

The British after their victorious drive through the Hindenburg defenses are knocking at the gates of Cambrai but apparently are momentarily pausing before attempting to force an entrance. Prisoners to the number of more than 16,000 and guns exceeding 100 in number have been taken.

Meanwhile the center of greatest activity has shifted to the Franco-

American front where the Germans are in full retreat on a wide front north of the Vesle, with the French in pursuit and reported as having reached Aisne in their chase.

"Between these two sectors a German movement is in progress. The French pressure in the region north and east of Noyon has forced a German retirement on a wide front on this sector and advances of 5 to 7 miles have been scored by the French forces within the past 48 hours.

The town of Guiscard has been captured and the French have pressed beyond until they are now but little more than two miles from the important road center of Ham. They are approaching Ham on both sides of the Somme and its speedy fall seems probable. The Germans here are apparently heading back for the St. Quentin La Fere line.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne the French also are gaining ground. They have crossed the Aisne at several points northeast of Soissons and have taken the town of Missy-Sur-Aisne on the north bank, where they were already in possession of Bucy-le-Long. Further north on this front they have taken the towns of Braque and Clamecy.

The Franco-American operation on the Vesle front has extended farther eastward, toward Rheims and new crossings have been effected on the 2½ mile front between Ventraux and Jonchery, seven miles west of Rheims.

In the north the Germans are continuing to move backward along the Flanders front. The British are accelerating the retirement by sharp attacks, in one of which they captured the village of Ploegsteert. They have regained their April line on the southern part of this front, from Neuville to Givenchy and have pushed beyond it in spots to the eastward of Givenchy.

The Germans are still clinging to the Messines ridge, the highest ground of this sector, but from the manner in which they are being forced back further south it seems doubtful if they will be able to hold it much longer.

On the Douai-Cambrai front and immediately to the south the enemy gives signs of stiffening resistance, but nevertheless the British have moved further ahead at various points. Their most notable gain was southeast of Bertincourt, where they took additional ground east of the canal Du Nord and captured Neuville-Bourjoui.

The Germans made an effort to dislodge Field Marshal Haig's forces from their positions along the canal, attacking at Inchy-en-Artois. They were repulsed, however, as they also were south in an attack east of Manancourt.

WILCOX IN LEAD

Milwaukee, Sept. 5.—With five counties to hear from at midnight Senator Roy P. Wilson was leading Governor E. L. Phillip for the republican gubernatorial nomination by 800 votes.

QUIET IN ITALY

Rome, Sept. 5.—The artillery was not intense at any point on the Italian front yesterday.

A soft answer may turn away wrath, but it isn't always best to call a man soft.

PRESIDENT WILSON FOLLOWS LEAD OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND ITALY

Washington, Sept. 3.—The United States has recognized the Czecho-Slovak peoples as a co-belligerent nation in the war against Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Professor T. J. Masarsk, president of the Czecho-Slovak national council and commander in chief of the Czecho-Slovak armies fighting in Russia, France and Italy, met Secretary Lansing at noon today and was formally notified of President Wilson's action.

Great Britain, France and Italy already have recognized the Czecho-Slovaks and Japan has given implied recognition by participation in the international Siberian expedition which is aiding the Czecho-Slovak. The headquarters of the nation is at Paris at present but boundaries include Bohemia and a portion of Galicia, all now under Austrian domination.

In extending recognition Secretary Lansing said:

"Slovak peoples having taken up arms against German and Austrian empires, and having placed organized armies in the field which are waging war against those empires under officers of their own nationality and in accordance with the rules and practices of civilized nations; and,

"The Czecho-Slovaks having in prosecution of their independence purposes in the present war, confided supreme political authority to the Czecho-Slovak nation;

"The government of the United States recognizes that a state of belligerency exists between the Czecho-Slovaks thus organized, and the German and Austro-Hungarian empires.

"It also recognizes the Czecho-Slovak national council as a de facto belligerent government clothed with proper authority to direct the military and political affairs of the Czecho-Slovaks.

"The government of the United States further desires that it is prepared to enter formally into relations with the de facto government, thus recognized for the purpose of prosecuting the war against the common enemy, the empires of Germany and Austria-Hungary."

The Czecho-Slovaks are two divisions of a race now estimated to number about 8,500,000 people. They lived in south central Europe long before the advent of Christianity and in spite of general conditions, have resisted Germanization.

Tremendous political significance is attached to today's action by the United States. It means that America, with the allies, will go into the peace conference recognized as an independent nation and ally a large section of the present Austro-Hungarian empire.

Montreal, Sept. 3.—Wage increases aggregating \$15,000,000 annually will be granted to 30,000 men in railroad shops throughout Canada, affecting all the railroads in the dominion, under an agreement announced here today. The award is the same as that given to railway employes in the United States by Director General McAdoo.

The agreement was reached between the Canadian railway war board, through its labor committee and representatives of the railway shopmen's federation, which had presented the wage demand.

EXPLORE WITH AIRPLANES

Seattle—Vilhjamur Steffanson, the Arctic explorer, is convinced that airplanes, instead of sleds, should be used to explore the Arctic wastes, says Frank Murphy, an Alaska railroad man who has arrived here from Fort Yukon, where he talked with the explorer.

Although Steffanson hopes to go back to the Arctic some time, possibly with airplanes, he has made no plans for future explorations, Mr. Murphy asserted. The explorer plans to spend the coming winter in Canada and the United States.

After being over five years in the far north, Steffanson will reach Victoria B. C. some time in September, Mr. Murphy said. A cablegram recently received here from the north stated that Steffanson expected to reach New York October 6.

London, Sept. 3.—The text of Field Marshal Haig's official statement today reads:

"Our operations carried out yesterday south of the river Scarpe were completely successful. The enemy was heavily defeated in his prepared defenses of the Drocourt-Queant system with the result that he is retiring this morning along practically the whole battle front.

"In the course of yesterday's battle in addition to inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, we captured 10,000 prisoners.

"We are now advancing and are reported to have entered Pronville Doignies and Bertincourt.

"Canadian troops showed the greater skill and courage yesterday in storming the Drocourt-Queant lines. These lines provide the most formidable obstacle as they had been furnished with every device of modern engineering. The enemy had reinforced his defenses here to such a degree that on a front of 8,000 yards no less than 11 German divisions were identified."

Undeterred by the strength of the enemy's defensive organization the Canadians, assisted admirably by British troops on their left, carried all before them.

"South of the Canadian corps, English, Scottish and naval troops of the 17th corps, under command of Lieutenant General Sir Charles Ferguson Bart, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., M. V. O., D. S. O., performed no less a gallant and arduous task in storming the junction of the Drocourt-Queant and Hindenburg systems.

"Those defenses were of the most formidable character but our troops swept over and around them encircling Queant from the north with the result that this important pivot fell into our hands at nightfall. The tank corps again assisted materially in the success of the operations."

Paris, Sept. 3.—French mail trains were operated yesterday between Paris, Calais and Dunkirk by way of the direct line through Amiens, instead of the round about way forced by the German drive of last March and April.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The provost marshal general issued a call for 7,725 registrants having grammar school educations and qualified for general military service who will enter train September 19. The call includes 50 from Colorado and 300 from Texas.

WAR ON TOBACCO

In Previous Conflicts Food and Equipment Was All that Was Necessary

London—This war, a London paper points out, is the first great conflict in history which has been fought on tobacco.

In all previous wars the nations engaged have supplied their fighters more or less generously with food, equipment and munitions, but rarely with luxuries. In the present war public and private agencies have been working from the outset in all the belligerent countries to provide the soldiers with little "luxuries," and the chief of these has been tobacco.

To British soldiers almost uncountable millions of cigarettes and hundreds of tons of pipe tobacco have been sent, duty free. But despite these enormous shipments, the consumption of tobacco in the British Isles has steadily increased. The cost of tobacco has claimed from 12 cents a pound for the low grade dark American product, and a light Chinese tobacco used for blending purposes has jumped from 12 cents to 96 cents a pound.

Anxiety and nervous strain inseparable from a great war are held responsible for the increase in smoking at home. Testimony from the front is that without generous supplies of tobacco the men could not withstand the strain of continuous conflict.

England's chief source of supply is the United States, and the fear is entertained here that owing to the war's possible interference with production there and an increased home demand, the amount available for this country may be materially lessened. Bonded stocks here are even now dangerously depleted owing to decreased imports.

France and Italy, with less extensive sources of supply, have spared no efforts to meet the tobacco needs of their soldiers, and the same is true of Germany. The London press is speculating whether it may not yet become necessary to institute some system of tobacco rationing for those smokers not engaged in productive war work.

Paris, Sept. 3 (Havas).—A dispatch from Berne, Switzerland to Le Matin quotes a prominent Swiss citizen, coming from Germany as declaring that in the last six weeks a formidable disillusion has swept Germany. If the German military system does not fall, he said, trouble that may surpass the acts of the Bolsheviks in Russia menaces the German empire.

GIRLS PICK COTTON

Blythe, Calif., Sept.—With the opening of the season in September a large number of girls from various California cities will leave stores and factories to come here to pick cotton judging from the number of applications already received by the growers of this district.

Because of the desire of the girls to do this work, war-time calls for men will not seriously affect the local labor market, it is believed, as many of the feminine workers will bring with them their mothers and other elderly relatives and even their younger sisters and brothers.

NEW YEAR TO BE OBSERVED

The Jewish temple which has just been moved from its site on Douglas avenue to the corner of Eighth and Washington not being ready for use, Congregation Montefiore will conduct New Year's services at the Presbyterian church Friday evening at 8 p. m. and Saturday morning at 10 a. m. The Friday evening services is largely choral. A special service will render the musical portion. This year's service ushers in the year 5679 and the month of Tishri. New year occurs in the autumn with the gradual falling of the leaves, man's mind turn to serious reflections. It is a day of self-examination and thought. Though the prayers are solemn they display a spirit of joy and optimism.

WALKER TAKES OVER SHIPS

Washington, Sept. 4.—H. B. Walker president of the Old Dominion Steamship line was placed in charge of all coastwise steamships operated by the railroad administration and will succeed the railroad administration's coastwise steamship advisory committee of which L. J. Spence is chairman.

TRANS-BAIKALI SITUATION

Tokio, Sept. 4.—An official statement issued today by the Japanese war office said there had been no change in the situation on the front in Trans-Baikali.

HAWAII A MELTING POT

Honolulu, T. H.—Statistics just made public by officials in charge of selective draft work in Hawaii show what materials are being poured into the American melting pot at the "Crossroads of the Pacific."

More than half of the territory's drafted soldiers are Filipinos, 525 of each 1,000 to be exact. Ranking next numerically are, respectively, Japanese, Hawaiians, Portuguese, whites other than Portuguese, part Hawaiians, Chinese, Koreans, Porto Ricans and negroes.

Despite the cosmopolitan character of Hawaii's military units, the commanding officers say that the men show a remarkable attitude for war, drill well together and will give a good account of themselves if they are ever pitted against the Huns.

WANTED STIFF STRONG ARM

London—A Canadian officer, wounded early in the war, came to St. Katharine's Lodge, one of the American Red Cross orthopedic hospitals in London, to have his left arm made over. The elbow had been shattered. The officer was given a choice of having a weak, movable elbow, or a stiff one. Without hesitation, the Canadian chose the stiff elbow, and astonished the surgeons by asking that the arm be made perfectly straight so he could use a hunting rifle and a billiard cue.

Another Canadian officer insisted having his mashed leg so rebuilt that he could continue to ride a horse. It required months of orthopedic treatment, but when the patient finally left the hospital to return to his ranch in western Canada, he was ready for the saddle.

These cases illustrate not only the special work of an orthopedic hospital, but how closely the surgeons consult the wishes of their patients.

The more women see of men the more they see to admire in mirrors.

MAN POWER BILL BECOMES LAW

Washington, Aug. 31.—President Wilson today signed the man power act bringing all men in the United States from 18 to 45 years of age within the army draft and immediately afterward issued a proclamation fixing Thursday, September 12 as registration day.

Thursday, September 12, was set today by President Wilson as the date for registration for the army draft of all men in the United States between the ages of 18 and 45 inclusive who have not already registered or who are not now in the military or naval service.

In a proclamation issued after he signed the new man power bill authorizing extension of the 21-51 draft ages, the president called on the younger and older men to enroll on that day with local draft boards where they make their permanent homes.

"We solemnly purpose a decisive victory of arms," said the president, "and deliberately to devote the larger part of the military man power of the nation to the accomplishment of that purpose. x x x It is the call to duty to which every true man in the country will respond with pride and with the consciousness that in doing so he plays his part in the vindication of a great cause at whose summons every true heart offers its supreme service."

The hours of registration will be from 7 a. m. to 9 a. m. and all state and local officials are called on to make immediate arrangements for maintenance of registration places on that day.

All men within the new ages, whether citizens of the United States, or not, must register, unless they are diplomatic or consular representatives of foreign nations.

In case of illness on the registration day, arrangements for tardy enrollment may be made with local boards and men who expect to be absent from their homes may register by mail, sufficiently in advance that the registration record reaches the board by September 12. If a man has no permanent residence he is to register at the place he is on September 12 and those out of the country on that day are required to enroll within five days after their return.

At least 13,000,000 men will place themselves subject to call for war service under the new registration, it is estimated, although only those without dependents, in good health and otherwise qualified for arduous duties of soldier life are to be taken first.

An official estimate by the war department today places the number of men who will register for military service on September 12 at approximately 12,000,000. This is on the basis of the last census and the figures, in the opinion of some may be exceeded.

Youths in their eighteenth year will be placed in a separate group, the war department has announced to be subject to a special educational program and will not be called until the supply of other available men in the new classes is exhausted. This does not mean that their calling will be long deferred, however, inasmuch as it has been announced that all men in the new registration accepted for service will be under arms by June 30, 1919. The man power bill makes no specific provision for separate classification of 18 year old boys and the war department's plans for their treatment have been made on executive initiative.

Although the "work or fight" clause which would have affected striking workmen was taken out of the bill before passage yesterday, Provost Marshal General Crowder has planned to apply vigorously existing regulations relating to idle men or those engaged in non-essential employment to the newly registered.

Immediate consideration in the senate of the emergency resolu-

tion supplementing the Fall soldiers' homestead amendment of the bill, designed to prevent speculation in homestead rights which may be acquired in the names of youths under 21 was sought by Chairman Chamberlain of the military committee, but the senator of New Mexico objected and the resolution went over indefinitely.

The man power bill was signed today by President Wilson which made it the law. The president signed and issued the proclamation carrying the new draft provisions into action.

After citing the law and stating the regulations for registration the president's proclamation reads as follows:

"Fifteen months ago the men of the country from 21 to 30 years of age were registered. Three months ago and again last month those who had just passed the age of 21 were added. It now remains to include all men between the ages of 18 and 45.

"This is not a new policy. A century and a half ago it was deliberately ordained by those who were then responsible for the safety and defense of the nation that the duty of military service should rest upon all able bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45. We now accept and fulfill the obligation which they established, an obligation expressed in our national status from that time until now. We solemnly purpose a decisive victory of arms and deliberately to devote the larger part of the military man power of the nation to the accomplishment of that purpose.

"The younger men have from the first been ready to do. They have furnished voluntary enlistments out of all proportion to their numbers. Our military authorities regard them as having the highest combatant qualities. Their youthful enthusiasm, their virile eagerness make them ideal soldiers in this great war.

"By the men of the older group now called upon, the opportunity now opened to them will be accepted with the calm resolution of those who realize to the full the deep and solemn significance of what they do. Having made a place for themselves in their respective communities, leaving assumed at home the graver responsibilities of life in many spheres, looking back upon honorable records in civil and industrial life, they will realize as perhaps no others could, how entirely their own fortunes and the fortunes of all whom they love are put at stake in this war for right and justice that the very records they have made render this new duty the commanding duty of their lives. They know how surely this is the nation's war, how imperatively it demands the mobilization and massing of all our resources of every kind. They will regard this call as the supreme call of their day and will answer it accordingly.

"Only a portion of those who register will be called upon to bear arms. Those who are not physically fit will be excused; those exempted by alien allegiance; those who should not be relieved of their present responsibilities; above all, those who cannot be spared from the civil and industrial tasks at home upon which the success of our armies depends as much as upon the fighting at the front. But all must be registered in order that the selection for military service may be able intelligently and with full information. This will be our demonstration of loyalty and the will to win, our solemn notice to all the world that we stand absolutely together in a common resolution and purpose. It is the call to duty to which every true man in the country will respond with pride and with the consciousness that in doing so he plays his part in vindication of a great cause at whose summons every true heart offers its supreme service."

FEDERAL ROADS

Santa Fe, Sept. 2.—The contract for the construction of 21 miles of federal road from Tucumcari west has been let to Dan LaRoe of Palestine, Tex., for \$102,143.67.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The estimated total number of males is 13,190,000, but from this number 410,000 is deducted to cover the men of the new draft ages already in military service. Based on the ratio shown by the registration of men from 21 to 31, June 5, 1917, the shares of the new registrants expected in western states are estimated as follows:

Arizona 49,794; Colorado 113,139, New Mexico 44,652, Texas 546,187.

THOSE BRIGADED WITH BRITISH AND FRENCH BEING WITHDRAWN SPEEDILY

Washington, Aug. 31.—American troops brigaded with the British and French forces are being withdrawn as rapidly as possible to join the first American field army under General Pershing, General March said today in his weekly conference with members of the senate military committee.

General March said the last figures on men actually landed abroad showed 1,220,000 in France on August 7.

Several hundred thousand have been landed since this figure it was stated. 1,500,000 are now in France, according to General March.

Reports received up to today by the war department show that 1,003 De Haviland planes have been completed and made ready to turn over to the government this week and 565 had been shipped or were already en route overseas.

The senators questioned General March regarding plans of the war department to take over some 400 educational institutions and to educate boys between 18 and 20 years old, pending their call into actual military service.

He explained the plans under which boys drafted who show a desire to attain technical education will be furloughed after being drafted for the purpose of attending college. He said regulations to carry out the program have not been promulgated, but indicated that there was no purpose to undertake education of all drafted youths.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

This is not only one of the best and most efficient medicine for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, but is also pleasant to take, which is important when a medicine must be given to young children. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been in use for many years and has met with much favor wherever its good qualities have become known. Many mothers have given it their unqualified endorsement. Wm. Scruby, Chillicothe, Mo., writes, "I have raised three children, have always used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and found it to be the best for coughs, colds and croup. It is pleasant to take. Both adults and children like it. My wife and I have always felt safe from croup with it in the house." Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic.—Adv.

ONEGA SINKS

A British Port, Sept. 2.—The American steamer Onega has been sunk. The vessel foundered Friday night. Twenty-nine persons were saved. Two are missing.

When the bowels feel uncomfortable and you miss the exhilarating feeling that always follows a copious morning operation, a dose of HERBINE will set you right in a couple of hours. If taken at bedtime you get its beneficial effect after breakfast next day. Price 60c. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

NO TRACE OF RUSSIA'S FORMER RULER DISCOVERED BY SLOVAKS

Archangel, Friday, Aug. 16.—No trace was found of the body of the former Emperor Nicholas of Russia when Czecho-Slovak forces captured Yekaterinburg July 26. This information was brought to David R. Francis, the American ambassador by a Czecho-Slovak army officer who has arrived at Archangel with dispatches from the American consul at Yekaterinburg after a long trip.

The official said he had no definite information as to the disposition of the body of the ex-emperor, but the most credited report was the body had been taken to the deepest pit in a coal mine and buried.

So far as the official was able to learn the commandant of the Yekaterinburg soviets, who was reported to be a sailor, killed Nicholas with a revolver. Red guards who were commanded to kill their former emperor refused, as also did Lettish firing parties. Then the commandant drew his own revolver and shot Nicholas dead.

The Czecho-Slovak officer, however, heard many other versions of the affair.

The officer declared that the Slovaks, Pole and Cossack officers and volunteers formed a great united army which was making steady progress and winning battles. He termed the Bolshevik communications to the contrary untrue. The people of the villages and towns, he added, welcomed the Slovak forces with food and flowers.

62 OF CREW OF JOSEPH CUDAHY REPORTED MISSING—THIRTEEN RESCUED

Washington, Aug. 31.—The United States cargo steamer Joseph Cudahy, was torpedoed at sea about 700 miles from the English coast August 17 and 62 members of the crew are reported missing. Thirteen were rescued.

Two submarines made the attack and two torpedoes struck the ship, the first striking the fuel tank and the second the engine room. The captain of the Cudahy reported that he was taken aboard one of the u-boats and questioned.

Of the missing 22 were members of the naval armed guard, only two of whom were reported rescued. The ship was torpedoed about 12:30 o'clock at night and apparently went down quickly. How many, if any of the sailors lost their lives in the explosion, has not been reported.

Sixteen Brought to Port

An Atlantic Port, Aug. 31.—A British freight ship which arrived here today from a European port brought 116 members of the American ship Joseph Cudahy which was torpedoed on August 17 when westbound. The survivors said there were 69 men in the crew and that the fate of the others was unknown.

The Joseph Cudahy was a tank ship of 3302 tons gross under command of Captain Hill Grove.

The names of the civilian members of the crew have not been reported. Following are some of the missing members of the naval guard: Goddard P. Clarke, radio electrician, Helena, Mont.; Herbert J. Doig, seaman, Alameda, Cal.; William C. Haack, seaman, San Francisco; Duello M. Lilly, seaman, Los Angeles; Harris B. Spores, Los Gatos, Cal.; Sydney L. Munro, seaman; Elmer F. Nelson, seaman; Frank S. O'Dell, seaman, Oakland, Cal.; Miguel B. Peralta, seaman, Los Angeles; William L. Tyne, seaman, San Francisco.

For a Weak Stomach

The great relief afforded by Chamberlain's Tablets in a multitude of cases has fully proven the great value in this preparation for a weak stomach and impaired digestion. In many cases this relief has become permanent and the sufferers have been completely restored to health.—Adv.

EMPEROR DOING EVERYTHING TO MAKE FERDINAND AND MARIE UNCOMFORTABLE

(By Courier to the Paris Correspondent of the Associated Press.)

ened with the budgeon of German militarism and with loss of the throne of Rumania if they offend the sensibilities or oppose the policies of their German masters, the fate of King Ferdinand and Queen Marie, of Rumania, is most unhappy. Germany has resorted to every means of making their lot as uncomfortable as possible.

Living today in the little village of Bicaz, on the Rumanian-Austrian frontier, in what amounts to a self-imposed exile, every convenience or accommodation that might be considered a privilege has been taken from them by the Germans, who now have the country and the people completely subjugated and shackled.

No opportunity has been lost by the Germans to exact retribution from the queen for her action in bringing Rumanians to fight against the central powers, and no discourtesy or slight is considered to great for the king what the Germans consider his betrayal of the Hohenzollern family and his own blood relatives.

When the queen sought recently to write to her mother, the Duchess of Edinburgh, who is now living in Gotha, Germany, the German authorities told her she could do so only by sending the envelope unsealed and having the contents examined by the censor. In the letter the queen attempted to describe her anguish of mind and heart and the harshness of the German rule, but every such reference was summarily cut out by the censor.

Again, when her majesty cabled to the American Red Cross appealing for the sympathy and support of the people of the United States, the German officials in Jassy threw every obstacle in the way and finally passed the message in an expurgated form.

The king likewise is made to bear many unpleasant experiences. When recently the Rumanian parliament was preparing to re-assemble for the purpose of ratifying the German peace treaty, King Ferdinand was asked to open the proceedings. His majesty found it a very painful duty. To avoid fulfilling it, he kept to his bed for three days and insisted he was not equal to the task. On the third day, M. Marghiloman, the pro-German prime minister, came to the palace with an ultimatum. In the most and uncompromising manner he said to the king:

"Open parliament today or you will be forced to accept my resignation as premier, which I now hold in my hand."

The king realized that if Marghiloman resigned a new cabinet would be formed, with M. Carp, his bitterest antagonist as its probable head, and that his dynasty would then be overthrown. So he yielded to Marghiloman's threat and went to the national theater in Jassy, where the sessions of parliament are held, and delivered a perfunctory address which occupied not more than four or five minutes. Only the members who were avowedly German were present.

Toward the German authorities the king and queen are forced by cir-

cumstances to maintain an attitude quite contrary to the innermost feelings of their hearts. The royal family and indeed all the loyal Rumanians place all their hope in the United States and the allied nations. Fate of circumstances will compel them for the present to tolerate the domination and yoke of Germany, but they look finally to the entente allies to deliver them from the bondage into which the German emperor has forced them.

ARMY DOCTORS NEED NO STATE LICENSE

Santa Fe, Sept. 2—Assistant Attorney General M. J. Helmick in a letter to Captain J. M. Banister of the camp hospital at Columbus, virtually holds that public necessity knows no law and that because of the scarcity of physicians in New Mexico caused by many entering military service, it is permissible for army doctors to practice in New Mexico without a New Mexico license so long as no attempt is made to maintain an office or to hold out as a general civilian practitioner.

Washington, Aug. 31—Ninety-five Americans, including all consular and Y. W. C. A., representatives of all the personnel of the Y. M. C. A. the American bank and a number of officers except Consul General Poole, private citizens left Moscow for Petrograd on a special train the evening of August 26. American interest previously had been turned over to the Swedish consulate.

This news, transmitted today through the Swedish government, did not confirm recent reports from German sources that the last of the representatives had left Moscow and it is thought here that the British and French consular officers probably still are detained.

In belated dispatches received today from Mr. Poole himself, last night dated August 26, the consul general reiterated his intention of remaining in Moscow to give moral support to his British and French colleagues, held by the bolsheviki government.

Three telegrams came through Stockholm from Mr. Poole, the first undated, making inquiry as to the request for free passage of Americans through Finland, which since has been granted. The second telegram dated August 17 said Mr. Poole then was endeavoring in every possible way to leave Moscow either to the north or east in order that the consulate general might remain on Russian territory but that owing to the insistence of the bolsheviki government, it seemed that departure through Petrograd and thence to Stockholm was the only possible route he could take.

Up to that time American private citizens had not been molested and Mr. Poole reported that he was endeavoring to arrange for their departure. He was having difficulty both at Petrograd and in his efforts to have the Finnish government guarantee free passage to Americans, Japanese, Italians and Belgians.

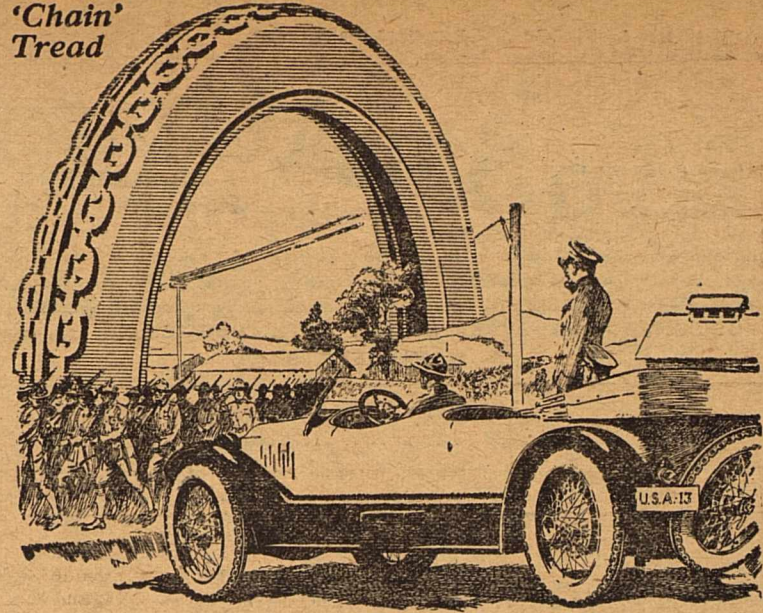
The general situation at Moscow, he reported, was becoming increasingly difficult.

VIOLATE LIQUOR LAW

Santa Fe, Sept. 2—W. E. Sims, B. L. Hawk and N. George Taylor have been held to the federal grand jury at Santa Fe on the charge of violating the liquor laws at Tucumcari.

Santa Fe, Aug. 30—An \$8,000,000 corporation today filed its charter in New Mexico and paid the state corporation commission the handsome fee of \$810 for being admitted to do business in New Mexico. It is the Sinclair Refining company of the state of Maine and its New Mexico headquarters will be at Tucumcari with B. Collins as the statutory agent. The corporation will prospect for oil, drill oil wells, produce, refine and traffic in oil.

'Chain' Tread



Back the Government to the Limit

The Government has asked American business to pursue a certain course for the duration of the war.

Keep quality up and prices reasonable, —a strictly non-profiteering policy.

It is the only patriotic policy.

It is the policy this company has always adopted and the one we will continue to pursue.

We stand ready to undergo any sacrifice in order to cooperate with the Government.

We believe it is best for ourselves.

We know it is best for our country.

We appeal to all concerns—big and small—to adopt the same policy.

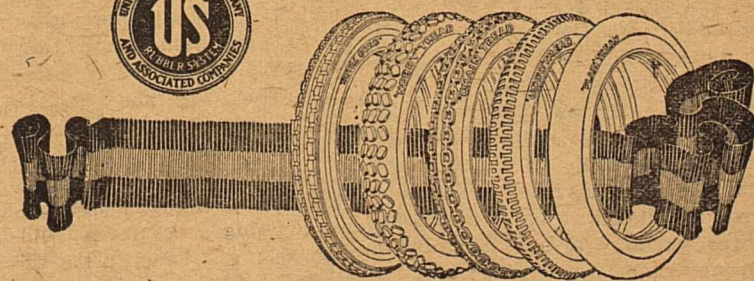
American business must rally as a unit to the support of the Government.

It is the surest and quickest way to win the war.

United States Tires are Good Tires



'Royal Cord' 'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Usco' 'Plain'



We Know that United States Tires are good tires. That's why we sell them

Midway Tire & Repair Co.

A. T. Rogers & Son

WILL INVESTIGATE RICE RIOTS have been followed by strikes at several of the industrial centers and especially in the mining districts where considerable property has been burned.

Tokio, Wednesday, Aug. 28.—The Japanese government is planning the organization of a commission composed of officials, bankers, business men and scientists to study the questions growing out of the recent food disturbances, including labor and social problems. The recent rice riots by the Cossacks in 1880.

Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising Farming - Mining

ESTABLISHED 1882

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For, if any, men have had a greater power than Theodore Roosevelt of impressing a single idea upon the minds of his fellow men. If asked by what method he does it, we should say, to a great degree at least, by simple iteration and reiteration. Like Cato, who ended every speech before the Roman senate with moving eloquence, "Carthage must be destroyed," he echoes and re-echoes a single truth until it reverberates from ocean to ocean and is burnt into the memories of men. Certain of his slogans will ring in our ears forever, insistent, inextinguishable as the song of locusts in the trees outside.

"Nationalism" is his theme at present. Everywhere he goes, upon every platform upon which he speaks, in every article which he writes he lifts his eloquence, his irrepressible voice for "love of the nation." Instant in season and out of season he rebukes, reproves, exhorts for patriotism. He denounces and condemns the man who does not put his country above every other value. He hurls his investives, like thunderbolts against any and every man who dares to plead for internationalism.

This courage of repetition is very great and noble. Most of us, except Shakespeare and Roosevelt, are afraid of saying the same thing twice. We are as shy of the accusation "chest nuts" as a pickpocket of the cry of "thief" and this is weakness in us.

With Mr. Roosevelt's insistence upon the necessity of patriotism, upon the obligation to promote a noble nationalistic pride and ambition, we agree with all our hearts. But not with his antipathy to internationalism! If this terrific catastrophe through which the world is passing means anything at all, it means a new and sacred love—the love of the other races and nations of men. It means that we must acquire the ability to love all nations, even better than any one nation—as we must love all men better than any one man. It means that a nation which would sacrifice all other nations, or any other nation, to its own interests is anathema marantha, for this is the crime of the German. It means that a nation should sacrifice itself for all other nations when the trial comes for this was the virtue and glory of Belgium.

We are trying with all our might to enlarge our affections for other nations. We are trying to embrace

the whole world in our heart. Had we found that it made us love our country less we should have ceased the effort, but we find it makes us love it more.

"I could not love thee, dear, so much. Loved I not honor, more."

We cannot doubt that the greater our power to love a multitude of objects the greater becomes our power to love a single object.

"It is as possible, even if not as easy, to love masses of men as a single man." It is as possible, and it is as obligatory, although more difficult, to love all other nations as our own.

The case with which national war prohibition is going through congress in statutory form, to take effect July 1 next, is a puzzle to people who are still living in the period of 1890, so far as the drink question is concerned. Congress, however, seems to be reflecting public sentiment. Read this:

Columbus, O., August 28.—By an overwhelming viva voce vote, the republican state convention in session here adopted a platform today strongly indorsing state and national prohibition, woman suffrage, and a vigorous prosecution of the war to a victorious close."

With farmhands fewer than ever before on account of the draft the west has succeeded in harvesting the year's large wheat crop without calling in labor from outside the wheat states. It has been a triumph of organization. More than 18,000 men, or more than half the number of emergency harvesters used, were placed in farms by the United States employment service and directed northward from southern Oklahoma through the Dakotas to the Canadian border. At the same time, also, a large number of city or town dwellers in the wheat belt did emergency work as harvest hands in response to local appeals. The west knew the value of this year's crop and has lost none of it because of the labor shortage.

Mr. Ryan reminds the public that when it is admitted that our army is not receiving all the airplanes it needs it does not follow that other armies are getting all they require. "The need at the front has never been met, not only as far as the American army is concerned, but it has never been met as far as any army is

concerned." Of course that is true, yet if our army's need could be met, a signal and perhaps decisive military advantage would be secured.

It may be that some of the legislators who agree so readily to postponing war prohibition until July 1, 1919 believe the war will be over by then.

Congress cannot be misrepresenting the country very flagrantly when an Ohio republican state convention goes bone dry in dog days.

Shipyard Slackers is a Traitor, says T. R.—Headline. What does T. R. think of draft dodgers and dishonest officials who sell immunity?

In the matter of costly, bitter and painful experience the man who tried to stop the buzzsaw had nothing on Mr. Hohenzollern.

While decisively beaten, it seems that Prince Rupprecht has not lost his optimism after all, for he is to wed again.

It is hard, indeed to keep from an exaggerated satisfaction in the recent victories of the allies. We were profoundly depressed before they began. They have been as brilliant as they were unexpected. They are real and not fictitious. They augur other triumphs. Above all our national enthusiasms has been extravagantly stimulated, because our boys in khaki played such an illustrious part in the bloody game.

As a matter of fact, however, we are not "out of the woods," but only in a little clearing. There is plenty of tall timber and thick underbrush to be gone through yet before we reach the open.

What we have to remember in order to keep our heads level is the simple, but indisputable, fact that the allied armies recovered from a similar retreat only a few short days ago! It did not seem as if they could, and yet they did.

Now, it is this capacity for recovery; it is the existence of hidden reservoirs of strength which we are called upon to remember. So far as we know they are in the German nature and in the German army as well as in our own. If we can rally from a blow as hard as they struck us, why should not they recover from the one which we are striking them? Have not these armies been see-sawing back and forth over this shell-plowed terrain ever since the war began?

We deprecate this chatter about the war being ended by Christmas; about the German reserve being exhausted; about the German people being ready to throw up the sponge. We may cherish such sentiments ourselves. We do! Our hearts are bubbling over with the enthusiasms of victory. To save our souls, we cannot help imagining the allied armies marching down the streets of Berlin!

But our judgment does not jump with our imagination. We are dealing with a tough and wily foe; a foe of such resourcefulness as to sober us to the sense of peril yet to come as awful as those which have arrived. Germany is a fortress. Its people are under the spell of a frightful enchantment. What they will do and suffer to escape from disillusionment the wisest mind on earth cannot determine. It is best to take their unflagging will to win and their inex-

haustible endurance for granted. It is wisest to settle down to this struggle as if it were going to endure for a decade. Nothing on earth is more certain than that relaxation of effort follows the conviction that victory is won. To let up for single instant the building of ships and aeroplanes, manufacturing munitions, raising an army and transporting soldiers to France at this stage of the conflict would be madness. But we shall do it if we keep talking as we are talking now. Who has not felt a little of this relaxation? Whose sinews are not a little less stiff; who has not summoned up a little less blood and disguised fair nature with a little less hard-favored rage since Clemenceau told us that the war is won?

If we "let down" the nation will; if the nation does the allies are bound to. Steady, there!

Mr. McAdoo is reported to be seeking the aid of the churches in boosting the fourth Liberty loan. This is commendable. In the last Liberty loan the country was regaled by speeches of two well-known movie stars, who traveled together and spoke for liberty. Each one of them was reported to be involved in a suit for divorce in which each was named co-respondent of the other in the proceedings. Had they been raising funds for license instead of for liberty the public would have considered it more appropriate. It was not a very dignified proceeding. This is a holy war, not a chorus of Aristophanes, and no better agency could be selected to help raise the funds for carrying it on than the churches, which are shouting the battle cry of freedom. Nor is it likely that our pastors, will mix democratic politics with their exhortations, as was reported to have been done by some of the democratic four-minute men in preceding gloams, and which we may expect to witness again from the stump in view of the fact that the loan campaign was set right in the middle of the congressional campaign. The people should listen attentively to their pastors, and if any hireling of a political party gives preference to party politics and slight the plea to buy bonds, kick him off the stump vote as your conscience dictates, and buy bonds without being wheedled.

The kaiser liquitur: "Where do we go from here?"

Released by Russia, that interesting battery, Lenine and Trotzky, are open to an engagement with the non-partisan league.

If the prohibitionists do not hurry the war will be won before the world goes dry and they will thus be deprived of much credit.

Napoleon was sent to St. Helena. Let's send the kaiser where he belongs.—Louisville Courier Journal. Sure, Colonel, will leave the Ena off.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The president has decided that several recognized societies doing welfare work among soldiers shall conduct a joint campaign for funds in the week beginning November 11. The organizations are the Y. M. C. A., National Catholic War Council, including the Knights of Columbus and the Y. W. C. A. and the American Library Association and the Salvation Army.

JUDGE PETICOLAS NAMED GENERAL LEGAL ADVISOR OF E. P. AND S. W.

El Paso, Sept. 4.—It was officially announced today by General Manager G. F. Hawks of the El Paso and Southwestern system under the United States railroad administration that the present officials of the roads would be retained as at present with the exception of the appointment of Judge W. M. Peticolos to be general legal advisor in place of Judge W. A. Hawkins, who is retained as legal adviser.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Much broader grounds for the establishment of claims for exemption from military service are provided in new regulations being worked out by Provost Marshal General Crowder to govern the classification of men who will register on September 11.

Important modifications are based upon the change of a few words in the original draft law made in passing the new man power act. The term "industrial occupation" is eliminated and the law now provides persons may be given deferred classification when engaged "in occupation or employment, including agricultural, which can be established as necessary to the military establishment."

This section, officials pointed out today with the regulations construing it, will definitely allow district exemption boards to exempt bankers and bank employes, men in necessary commercial enterprise and necessary workers for Red Cross and kindred organizations. The regulations will not attempt specifically to define the status of registrants who shall be entitled to exemption but will allow the boards to work out the details. It was said that the regulations would straighten out completely a situation arising since district boards in various localities have ruled, under the old law, that railroads and banks were not industries and that an importer of necessary war materials and his staff were not engaged in industry. Since the requirement that a man exempted because of his occupation must be of such importance as to threaten the continuance of the enterprise to which he is attached, has been retained, however, the sum total of exemptions is not expected seriously to affect the net man power which will finally be placed in class one.

District boards in applying occupational exemption regulations will have the assistance of three advisers, industrial, commercial and agricultural, who are now being nominated in every district.

Only minor changes are incorporated in the revised questionnaire. It strikes out the requirement that city police and firemen be in service three years before being entitled to deferred classification and allows them to be placed in class three without regard to their length of service. It establishes also three new divisions in class five, exempting automatically persons discharged from military or naval service upon grounds of alienage or upon diplomatic request, persons who are citizens of countries co-belligerent with the United States who come under treaty arrangements entailing their services at home and citizens of neutral countries who have withdrawn declarations of their

intention to become citizens.

The questionnaire still requires each registrant who desires exemption to make formal claim.

CHICAGO FEDERAL BUILDING IS WRECKED—MANY PEOPLE INJURED BY FLYING GLASS

Chicago, Sept. 4.—Three persons were killed and 75 injured this afternoon by the explosion of a bomb in the Adams street entrance to the \$13,000,000 federal building.

Hundreds of windows were shattered in the neighborhood of the building and some of the injuries occurred in these. Policemen threw a cordon around the building as quickly as possible and compelled those who would have rushed from the building to submit to examination. It was rumored that the perpetrator of the deed had been caught but this was not confirmed at the time.

Shops and offices in the neighborhood were filled with injured. Ambulances were summoned from various police stations and a detachment of firemen began clearing away the debris. The great granite entrance was wrecked.

One theory was that the suitcase contained the bomb was sent by parcel post, as this department is near the scene of the explosion.

In the street a man remarked "They did a good job that time," and was beaten by the crowd. This incident may have given rise to the rumor that the author of the bomb had been arrested.

SPEED TRAINING

Camp Cody, N. M., Sept. 4.—The lesson of speed—the lesson that is being impressed upon recruits in the army's cantonments—is stressed in a series of epigrams originated by General John A. Johnson (commander of the Thirty-fourth division at Camp Cody).

Two of the general's war-winning epigrams impress the need for quick action. And that is the only subject treated in the epigrams that received much attention. Here are some of the general's pithy sayings.

In everything we do, time counts. Be in control of your sub-conscious self.

Never cease to exercise every efficient faculty.

There must be a purpose behind everything we do.

Everything should be done in the minimum of time.

Never forget that loyalty to duty is loyalty to country.

It is some times better to be a game loser than an over-proud winner.

No alibi should ever be accepted whenever there is a duty to be performed.

It is a good thing to be told of duty well performed. A little over-praise doesn't hurt.

The manner in which a soldier performs his thousand and one duties is the outward and visible indication of his inward state of mind.

THIS YEAR'S COTTON CROP

Washington, Sept. 4.—This year's cotton crop was forecast yesterday at 11,137,000 equivalent 500 pound bales by the department of agriculture, basing its estimate on the condition of the crop August 25 which was 55.6 per cent of a normal crop.

WAS USED TO FINANCE CIVIL WAR AND PEOPLE PAID IT GLADLY

Washington, Sept. 5.—The income tax as a means of raising war revenue really is nothing new to the American people.

It was inaugurated in 1862, at a time when money was needed to finance the civil war and it continued in operation until 1872. The first tax on incomes was authorized at a rate of three per cent on all incomes above \$800 per annum. This was increased in 1862 and again in 1885 and again in 1865, until incomes between \$600 and \$5,000 were taxed at five per cent and those above \$5,000 at ten per cent.

There were few, if any, evasions of the tax according to financial historians, and in 1865, despite the fact that many to meet the interest on the new loans authorized and to reduce a small part of the debt annually. His tax recommendation of December, 1861, was intended to yield only a small fraction of the amount expected from the loans, but he did ask for internal revenue duties, and in January, 1862, congress adopted a more determined policy and announced its intention to enact a revenue measure which would yield \$150,000,000 annually.

The principle of this measure was to levy moderate duties upon a large number of commodities rather than heavy duties upon a few. It included rates upon luxuries represented by spirits, ales, beer, and tobacco; licenses upon occupation, duties upon manufactures or products, auction sales, carriages, yachts, billiard tables and plate; upon slaughtered cattle, hogs and sheep; upon railroads, steamboats and ferry boats, railroad bonds, banking institutions and insurance companies, upon salaries and pay of officers in the service of the United States; upon advertisements. The entire country was in an abnormal condition because of the war \$32,050,000 was realized by that means. But the spirit displayed by the patriots of day in meeting the obligations of the income tax, is but typical of the willingness which all of the people of the country showed during that sad period, to rise to the emergency in the matter of shouldering the burden of extra taxation.

A foreign minister, noting the zeal, remarked to Secretary Seward: "I am not surprised to see your young men rushing enthusiastically to fight for their flag. I have seen that in other countries. But I have never before seen a country where the people are clamorous for taxation."

This clamor for taxation on the part of the people was largely due to the fact that at the beginning of the war congress seemed to delay when it came to the question of properly financing the struggle. A new tariff law—the Morrill bill—which had been framed during the peaceful days of 1860, was enacted March 2, 1861, and while the revenue derived from it would have been adequate had the commerce of the nation remained in a normal condition, it was entirely inadequate when the commerce became disrupted.

Loans were to be largely depended upon to furnish the war revenue, it being thought by the legislature that the system which had worked so well during the second war with England

and the Mexican war, would be equally successful during the time of civil war. As a result the ratio of loans to taxes during 1861-2 was \$8.52 to \$1; in 1862-63 as \$5.52 to \$1; in 1863-64 as \$3.38 to \$1 and in 1864-65 at \$2.95 to \$1.

Secretary Chase of the treasury rather thought no extraordinary taxation was needed beyond that necessary income and legacies and an extended list of stamp duties.

From this it may be seen that this system was very similar in nature to the war time system now in vogue and that the new measure of the present day may be said to have been modeled upon the civil war emergency bill.

Owing to the unsettled condition of business the returns from this wide reaching revenue bill were disappointing and for the fiscal year of 1862-63 but \$37,640,000 was realized instead of the \$15,000,000 that had been anticipated. It was therefore, found necessary to make a change in the policy of the bill and this was done in 1864 when the rate was radically increased, being doubled and even trebled in many cases. Distilled spirits and tobacco were hit hardest by the bill for the rate on the former, which had been 20 to 60 cents a gallon, was increased to \$1.50 and \$2 a gallon, while cigars, which had been assessed at a maximum rate of \$3.50 a thousand were now taxed at \$40 a thousand.

Industry and commerce speedily adjusted themselves to the new conditions and during the fiscal year of 1863-64 the internal tax system yielded a revenue of \$109,741,000 and in the following year the return was \$209,464,000.

It may seem from this that the revenue needed for the civil war was of very modest proportion, and it was modest when compared with the billions required to finance the present world conflict. But it must be remembered that aside from the revenue derived from taxation vast sums were realized through a series of loans.

Santa Fe, Sept. 5.—A total of \$42,750 of Third Liberty loan bonds were taken by people of foreign extraction in New Mexico, according to a bulletin of the United States treasury department. The figures for the entire United States are \$407,790,350. Of this amount people of German extraction subscribed to \$87,295; people of Italian extraction came second with \$52,247,350; of Poland third with \$37,583,700; Bohemia fourth with \$31,750,000; Hebrews fifth with \$16,737,550; Swedes \$6,911,600; Norwegians \$5,987,550; Greeks \$6,838,000; Lithuanians \$4,334,350; Jugoslavs \$4,200,250; Russians \$2,599,600; Danes \$2,353,950; French \$2,107,850; Hungarians \$8,246,900; Portuguese \$1,711,150; Slovenians \$1,569,000; Syrians \$910,500; Belgians \$875,000; Armenians \$393,850; English \$337,100; all other nationalities having purchased less than \$300,000 each. However, \$131,500,000 in subscriptions by foreigners were not classified because received too late or not sufficiently specific for classification.

HUNS FORGOT TO MENTION THAT

(Philadelphia Record)

All the orders for those "victorious German retreats" are signed "Foch."

Fair Price List Announced By Food Administration

A fair price list will be issued and published each week in all papers for the guidance of the buying public and the merchants in every county. A price interpreting board has been organized for the purpose of regulating prices. This board is made up of the county food administrator, a representative from the wholesalers, one each from the retailers and consumers and also a labor representative.

It shall be the duty of this board to revise prices weekly. This list is not intended to cover all commodities, but only the staple articles of every day diet and of standard grades. The prices quoted are intended for maximum prices and should not be exceeded by retailers. This list is not published with the intention of giving the impression that local dealers are or have been charging unfair prices, as the administration feels that the retailers have been selling at lowest possible margins.

The list for the ensuing week follows:

Commodity	Retailer pays	Consumer should pay	
		Per sk.	Per lb.
Wheat flour, 24 lb. sack	\$ 1.50	\$1.70	\$.08
Barley Flour, 98 lb. sack	6.75		.09
Rye Flour, 24 lb. sack	1.63	2.00	.09
Corn Flour, 24 lb. sack	1.57	1.90	.08½
Rice Flour, 100 lb. sack	10.75		.14
Corn Meal, 25 lb. sack	1.45	1.65	.08
Victory Bread, 16 oz. loaf	.08		.10
Rolled Oats, bulk, per lb.	.07¼		.10
Rolled Oats, 55 oz. pkg.	.31		.40
Rice, standard Japan	.10¾		.15
Hominy, per lb.	.07½		.10
Sugar, cane, per 100 lbs.	8.38		.10
Beans, Navy, per lb.	.13½		.20
Beans, Pinto	8.80		.12½
Potatoes	3.70		.05
Onions, per lb.	.04½		.08
Seeded Raisins	11 2-3		.15
Prunes, 60-70	.10		.15
Canned Tomatoes, No. 2	.13		.15
Canned Corn, No. 2	.11		.15
Canned peas, No. 2	.12		.15
Canned Salmon, tall pink 16 oz.	16 2-3		.20
Canned Salmon, tall red, 16 oz.	.24		.35
Evaporated Milk, 6 oz. can	.05		.07½
Evaporated Milk, 16 oz. can	10 ½		.15
Butter, creamery, per lb.	.50		.60
Eggs, fresh	.45		.55
Cheese, full cream	.30		.40
Lard, pure leaf	.26½		.35
Lard substitute	.24¼		.28
Breakfast bacon, Standard	.42		.50
Pork Chops	.35		.40
Ham, whole	.35½		.40
Round Steak			.35
Hens, 1 year or more			.35

Santa Fe, Sept. 2.—The Pelton Automatic Wave Motor company of Santa Fe, was organized and incorporated by prominent state officials today with a capitalization of \$100,000, headquarters at Santa Fe and Attorney General Harry L. Patton as statutory agent. The company will manufacture and market an epoch-making invention of B. H. Pelton, Jr., of Wyoming. The shares are \$1 each and \$2,000 have been actually paid in. The incorporators and directors are: Land Commissioner R. P. Ervien, State Treasurer Harry LeRoy Hall, Attorney General Harry L. Patton, former Surveyor General John W. March, State Engineer James A. French, Attorney Charles B. Barker of the State Land office, and B. H. Pelton, Jr., of Casper, Wyoming, each subscribing to 285 shares.

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 on man or beast, **BOROZONE** is the **IDEAL ANTISEPTIC** and **HEALING AGENT**. Buy it now and be ready for an emergency. Price 25c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

"Austro-Hungarian re-enforcements have arrived on the western front"—just in time to help Fritz take the back trail.

LOW DEATH RATE
Santa Fe, Sept. 2.—"The death rate from disease from camps is remarkably low (1.61)" says the Official Bulletin received today in speaking of the weekly health record. It says further: "Camp Cody continues to show the lowest sick rates of camps (admission 418.9 and non-effective of 16.5). Deaths in all the camps were 119 as against 128 last week. Pneumonia was the cause of death in 40 cases, fatal accidents exceeded 20, there were two deaths from lightning, two from drowning, three from suicide. At Camp Cody there were four new cases of pneumonia, eight cases of measles, and 40 new cases of venereal disease as against 951 new cases at Fort McArthur which is highest on the list in that respect."

PREPARE FOR CHANGEABLE WEATHER
H. B. Miller, R. F. D. 10, Wooster, O., writes: "By the changing of beds and the weather, I took a very bad cold and sore throat. Four doses of **Foley's Honey and Tar** put me right in a day's time." It pays to get the genuine **Foley's** and avoid substitutes. Contains no opiates.—Adv.

—CALLED FOR SPECIAL SERVICE
Washington, D. C., Sept. 2.—Men classified under the selective draft as qualified for limited or special service will not be called, Secretary Baker has announced, unless thereby able-bodied men may be released for service abroad.

Santa Fe, Aug. 30.—A letter written by a Socorro Spanish-American, Higinio Rivera, to his son, Lorenzo Rivera, at Camp Merritt, N. J., accidentally fell into the hands of Dr. R. A. Wilson of the medical reserve corps with the 34th Infantry, and as it reflects the attitude of many Spanish-Americans, he has made it public after receiving permission from the father and the boy. The latter says, "Now you are in the army, be honorable, be a soldier, fight to protect the Stars and Stripes, fight until kaiserism is banished from the face of the earth, fight to deliver America from danger of the huns, and if you do this, we hope the Lord will save your life and you may come home and tell the people that you fought like a hero."

A surveyor in the Picuris mountains writes that he has upon his staff a number of Spanish Americans and one Pueblo Indian and their interest in the war is so intense that they insist that each evening as the Daily New Mexican comes in at the post office at Penasco that he read the war news aloud and then they sit until long after midnight at his tent discussing the movements of General Foch and General Haig and of the Americans.

On the other hand, a young woman in Santa Fe today asked the woman of the house at which she was working whether the war is still on and when told it was, asked, who is winning.

HOMESTEAD LANDS

Santa Fe, Sept. 2.—Chief B. H. Gibbs of the Santa Fe field division of the general land office announced today that during the month of July near a million acres have been classified under the enlarged homestead act, which makes available public lands for entry in homesteads of 320 acres or less. New Mexico leads with more than three quarters of a million acres being thus made available. Colorado figures in the report with only 160 acres, Idaho 15,505 acres, New Mexico 751,369 acres, Oregon 225,045 acres, Washington 40,285 acres in Idaho, Oregon and Washington previously withdrawn for their value in connection with water power development were restored to the public domain. In South Dakota 24,372 acres were classified for entry in stockraising homesteads of 640 acres or less. This brings the total of such classification up to more than 7,560,000 acres.

The president has signed the proclamation restoring 15,950 acres in the Lincoln national forest to public entry. Such lands will become subject to entry only under the homestead laws requiring residence at and after 9 o'clock a. m. October 9 and to settlement and other forms of disposition on and after October 16, 1918. These lands are chiefly surveyed and generally grazing lands with some agricultural tract and 1,200 acres are under withdrawal for coal classification and will be subject to surface homestead entry. Filings must be made at the Roswell federal land office.

Diarrhoea in Children

For diarrhoea in children one year old or older you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy, followed by a dose of castor oil. It should be kept at hand and given as soon as the first unnatural looseness of the bowels appears.—Adv.

YAQUIS SEEK OPPORTUNITY TO RETURN TO FEDERAL ARMY

Nogales, Ariz., Sept. 2.—Revolting Yaquis in the mountains near Ortiz, south of here, sent a runner to the commanding officer of the federals in Ortiz Saturday asking for amnesty and for permission to return and rejoin the federal command, according to news received here today from Hermosillo. Colonel Munoz, the federal commander, replied that the only terms he would consider would be unconditional surrender. The families of the Indians are being held as prisoners at Ortiz and this was said to have caused the revolt, to make overtures preliminary to surrendering. Newspapers received here from Hermosillo give additional details of the fighting at Ortiz Monday. One paper, known to be a government organ, announced that Chief Matus, the Yaqui leader, was killed in the fight Monday. His hat and pistol and horse have been found. This may have been given out, however, to impress the Indians in other parts of the state.

Major Alberto Rodriguez, of the Ortiz garrison, was killed in this fight together with five soldiers and six federals wounded. Fifty Yaquis were killed, according to General Calles. It was announced that should the Indians accept the offer of unconditional surrender, they will be disarmed and segregated as was done last year during the Yaqui outbreak. It is believed here that the threatened Yaqui uprising has been deferred.

Brigadier General De Rosey C. Cabell left here today for his headquarters at Douglas, Arizona, and General Plutarco Elias Calles is expected to leave tomorrow for an inspection of the border forces. The situation which developed from the shooting affair of last Tuesday was considered cleared today with the departure of General Cabell and, while every precaution is being taken to prevent a resumption of hostilities, General Cabell expressed his belief before his departure that the incident was closed.

General Calles has sent a report of the affair to President Carranza in which he refers the entire matter to the diplomatic representatives of the Mexican government.

He divided his report into two sections, one dealing with the responsibility for the inception of the shooting Tuesday and the other with the violation of the American consulate by armed Mexicans, who took Vice Consul McGuire and Clerk Cooley away and wounded the latter. Mexican Consul Garza Zeruche is also preparing a report of the affair to be sent to Ambassador Binlas in Washington for forwarding to Mexico City. Both reports will be included in President Carranza's proclamation of September 16, Consul Zeruche announced today.

WHEN CHILDREN

START TO SCHOOL

School opens at a time of year when the change of seasons is likely to cause coughs, colds, croup, hay fever and asthma. Prompt action at the first sign of infection may keep children in prime good health and help them to avoid losing time. **Foley's Honey and Tar** is an ideal home remedy.—Adv.

Knights of Columbus to Add New Comforts for Soldiers

Following is an article from the Stars and Stripes, the official newspaper of the American expeditionary forces in France, describing a new line of work undertaken by the Knights of Columbus war commission. This article was published on Friday, July 12, and since that date many of the entertainment units described in it have been placed in the field, it is understood. The article:

"A movie and vaudeville theatre, sporting goods emporium and up-to-date canteen on wheels—that is what the Knights of Columbus are going to have with each American mission in France. Ten of these triplicate joy-bringers are all ready to move out now, and will proceed to their destinations the minute that the official travel permits for the secretaries come through.

"Mounted on auto trucks and trailers, each one of these outfits is going to move under its own power whither it listeth, with a tent, three secretaries, a movie machine, boxing gloves and baseball outfits abroad.

Once arrived in a divisional area—whether up front or in the rear doesn't matter—the secretary in charge is going to pick out the most convenient place to dump the whole thing; and within half a day thereafter he and his helpmates (and the odds are he will not lack for them) will have the whole blooming four-ring circus ready to do business at the same new stand.

"Then when the division moves, all that the secretary and his assistants will have to do will be to dump all their stuff on the auto trucks and trailers again, fall in in their proper station in the line and move with the division. The division simply can't lose 'em, so long as the gas and the tires hold out and the boche shells don't connect with the paraphernalia of les Chevaliers de Colomb, as the natives call them.

Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 2.—United States surveyors from Salt Lake City, Denevr, Washington and other points as well as land office and forest officials are gathering in Santa Fe to testify in federal court in a case involving conflict of boundaries between the Mora grant and the Santa Fe national forest. A strip two sections wide along the western boundary of the Mora grant, or almost 40 sections in all, most of it timber land along the tributaries of the upper Pecos, are involved. The owners of the Mora grant insist that the survey made by Surveyor John H. Walker of Santa Fe is correct, while the government relies upon the survey made by A. E. Compton, United States examiner of surveys. Former United States Senator Thomas B. Catron is principal owner of the Mora grant.

A WOMAN'S HEARTY

RECOMMENDATION

Worry and overwork cause kidney trouble, and women suffer equally with men. Miss Sara Westen, Belvidere, Ill., writes: "I could not stoop and when down I had to crawl up by a chair. I was so lame I suffered agony. Now I feel like a new person, stronger and better in every way. I heartily recommend Foley Kidney Pills."—Adv.

Kuehlmann, the former German foreign secretary, is being sent to the front. Over there the law seems to be "shut up or fight."

"The way divisions are moving forward it seems to be a pretty fairly logical way to solve the hut problem, say the K. of C. men.

Everything Given Away

"While this K. of C. department store afloat, this caravan of cheer, will have a regular canteen attached, nothing in that canteen—smokes, sweets, paper, reading matter and what not—is to be sold. Whatever the K. of C. has is going to be given away. There may not be an awful lot, but there'll be enough to go once around every time the outfit comes around. And the K. of C. further declares that it proposes to stick to that until the kaiser's future abode becomes a fit place to put a skating rink.

"As for the men who will man these portable huts (tents, rather,) the K. of C. authorities plan to send, as far as possible, the same men to the same divisions—that is, to have the secretaries who looked out for certain divisions back in the states go right along up with their old charges. Incidentally, the knights announce that, until further notice they are going to have an average of 50 secretaries landing in France each week."

"As far as entertainment goes, the knights are going to specialize on athletics, particularly boxing.

"The knights, on principle, are not going to send any women workers into the field. They are going to specialize on secretaries and chaplains. With this exception, however—Ruth Roland and Mary Pickford have promised to send the movie department new films of themselves every month. And Secretary Charles Bergen, who persuaded the two ladies to do so, further announces that Mack Sennet's bathing girls will also be over (by proxy, by proxy!) as will a certain hitherto unheard of Anglo-American by the name of Charles J. Chaplin."

RED SOCKS CHAMPIONS

Boston, Aug. 31.—The Boston American league team clinched its title to the league championship today by winning from Philadelphia in the first game of a doubleheader, 6 to 1, Ruth pitching. Should Boston lose all its remaining games and Cleveland win the rest of its games the Red Socks will still be champions.

CUT THIS OUT—

ITS WORTH MONEY

Don't miss this. Cut out this slip, enclose with 5c to Foley & Co., 2835 Sheffield Ave., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar compound for coughs, colds and croup. Foley Kidney Pills and Foley Cathartic Tablets.—Adv.

HOD CARRIERS TURNED DOWN

Washington, Aug. 31.—In denying today an application of the further wage increases for hod carriers working on the new \$28,000,000 terminal at South Boston, Mass., the war department took an emphatic stand against permitting its policy of paying "prevailing local scales," to be used in forcing up wage scales.

TRIED MANY, FOUND THE BEST

Foley Cathartic Tablets keep the bowels regular, sweeten the stomach and tone up the liver. J. G. Gaston, Newark, Ind., says he used a great many kinds of cathartics, but Foley Cathartic Tablets gave him more satisfaction than any other. He says the rare the best cathartic tablets made.—Adv.

FEW PEOPLE ON THIS SIDE HAVE IDEA OF WORK IN SAVING CRIPPLES

Paris—Few people "on the best side of the big pond" have any idea of the amazing work of salvaging the wreckage of battle that is going on behind the Allied lines in France—work that has already saved France and England millions of dollars and ultimately will result in a big saving to the United States. There are few things in the conduct of the war more wonderful than this work of reclaiming for use the flotsam and jetsam of the battlefield.

Several towns of central France are devoted almost wholly to the salvage industry. Here the work of mending, repairing and renovating proceeds day and night, silently, and almost unnoticeably by the world. The workers for the most part are French women and girls, whose menfolk are fighting or have fallen.

To these hives of industry and "healing" is brought all the jetsam of battle, from a broken rifle or bicycle to tattered tunics and derelict boots—all to be renovated and made serviceable again in ways that seem almost like magic. In one town are to be seen entire buildings filled to capacity with discarded boots, most of them in such a deplorable condition that it would seem that nothing short of a miracle could restore them. In the days before the war they would have all been consigned to the rubbish heap as absolutely worthless. Not so now.

These old boots, "broken in war," are converted again into excellent boots, soft and strong. They are first soaked in a mixture of chemicals and then passed from hand to hand until the leather becomes as pliable as ever it was. They are then scrubbed and rubbed and patched, and soles and heels are put on where required. They are next immersed in a bath of boiling oil, straightened and shaped. When the last process is finished the old boots can scarcely be distinguished from boots newly bought. In one repairing shop of this kind, devoted to the rehabilitation of the foot wear of French, English, American, Canadian and Australian soldiers alike, nearly 5,000 pairs of boots are turned out every day. Virtually every part of the work is done by women. In other huge workshops in the same towns soldiers' uniforms, tattered, mud-soiled, and many of them blood-stained, are similarly made "as good as new" by the clever and industrious French women. After passing them through a hot bath of water, the rags for they are mostly nothing else, are handed to the women, who cut off the sound portions with sharp knives. These fragments are then washed in a disinfecting fluid, and when dry they are taken in hand by a small army of tailors, who, with wonderful cleverness and ingenuity, remake them; and they are returned to the armies ready for service again.

Another feature of these salvage towns is the hospital for wounded cannon, machine guns and rifles, where furnaces blaze night and day, and the Vulcans work amid a thunderous crash and roar. Here are to be seen mountains of broken rifles, to which a new lease of life is to be given. The butts and wooden parts are repaired or renewed. The damaged metal parts are replaced by new ones, rusty barrels are freshened up, and so on! In a day or two these

heaps of old iron and steel are so many brandnew rifles for all practical purposes, doing deadly execution against the huns.

In still other of the workshops are to be seen thousands of broken bicycles and motorcycles—so much scrap iron to look at, beyond all hope of repair. Here again the magician is at work. With amazing skill and rapidity the damage is repaired, broken parts are replaced and the machines restored to usefulness again, returned to their units.

LEAVE FOR TRAINING

Santa Fe, Sept. 2.—The New Mexico rifle team left Saturday evening for Camp Perry, Ohio, for three weeks' intensive musketry training. On the team of 16 men, captained by J. C. McConvery, of Albuquerque, is represented by O. A. Burtner who joined the team at Lamy. On the team are men ranging in age from 18 to 45 and representing professions and occupations, such as editors, business men, U. S. biological survey, pressmen, U. S. surveyors, artists, minister of the gospel, office men, clerks, photographers, etc.

Good for Biliousness

"Two years ago I suffered from frequent attacks of stomach trouble and biliousness. Seeing Chamberlain's Tablets advertised I concluded to try them. I improved rapidly."—Miss Emma Verbryke, Lima, Ohio.—Adv.

CONTESTS IN IDAHO

Boise, Idaho, Sept. 2.—General primaries will be held in Idaho tomorrow, when the voters will express their preferences for party nominees for United States senator, representatives in congress, and for state, legislative and county offices. The republicans have contests for the short term senatorship, and for governor and lieutenant governor. The democrats have contests for the short term senatorship, second district congressman, and for every state office except treasurer.

Santa Fe, Sept. 3.—Santa Fe will celebrate Lafayette day Friday with teachers' meeting yesterday to receive instructions for war work and educational plans for the school year which opened in every district today. The county superintendent, Mrs. Nina Otero Warren, presided.

Santa Fe, Sept. 2.—Dr. Charles A. Wheelon, secretary of the Scottish Rite Masonic bodies for New Mexico, has received acknowledgements from Senators A. B. Fall and A. A. Jones of the receipts of resolutions favoring national prohibition during the war passed by the 200 high degree Masons who were in Santa Fe last week for the state reunion, placing the Scottish Rite in New Mexico on record in favor of a dry nation. Both senators replied very favorably to the cause.

Swellings of the flesh caused by inflammation, cold, fractures of the bone, toothache, neuralgia, or rheumatism can be relieved by applying BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It should be well rubbed in over the part affected. Its great healing and penetrating power eases the pain, reduces swelling and restores natural conditions. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

Can You Can't

Canning Beets

(By Laura Buffum, Domestic Science Expert of the National War Garden Commission, Washington, D. C.)

Use only small beets for canning. Wash, scrubbing if necessary, and get very clean. Cut off all but an inch of leaf stems. Grade, and blanch 5 minutes. Cold dip and scrape off inch in diameter may be packed whole, but larger ones may be cut in convenient sizes for packing. Any reader of this paper can get a free canning manual by writing to the National War Garden Commission, Washington, sending a 2 cent stamp for postage. Add 1 level teaspoonful of salt to each quart jar, and cover the pack with boiling water. Put on a new rubber and the top, dipping them both in hot water just before placing. Adjust the top bail or screw on the top with thumb and little finger.

Sterilize 90 minutes in hot water bath or 60 minutes at 5 to 10 pounds steam pressure. Remove from sterilizer, seal tight and cool.

Canning Sweet Corn

Success in the canning of corn is like other successes with the cold-pack method, dependent upon carefulness in following directions. It is important to have tender, juicy corn. Select it for canning before it gets to the dough stage. Also it should be very fresh. Old corn or stale corn is difficult to sterilize.

Remove husks and silk, and blanch on the cob 5 minutes. Cold dip. Cut from the cob with a thin, sharp knife, and pack at once in clean, hot jars to within 1/2 inch of the top. Pack lightly, as corn swells somewhat during sterilization. It is advisable for two people to work, as one may cut the corn from the cob while the other packs. If one person works alone, only enough corn should be cut to fill one jar. Then add 1 level teaspoonful of salt to each quart, and cover with boiling water. Place rubber and top, partially seal by adjusting top bail or screwing top on with thumb and little finger, and place in sterilizer—before starting on the next jar.

Corn should not be allowed to stand after the blanch and cold dip, and unless plenty of help is available only quantities sufficient for one or two jars should be blanched at one time.

Sterilize 180 minutes in hot water bath, 90 minutes at 5 to 10 pounds steam pressure, or 60 minutes at 15 pounds steam pressure. Remove from sterilizer, complete seal and cool. The commission will be glad to answer any questions written on one side of the paper and sent in a self-addressed stamped envelope.

Canned Peas

Those peas which are not fully grown are best for canning. Shell them, discarding broken peas, but do not wash. Blanch 5 minutes and cold dip. Pack the peas in pars, again discarding broken ones, and do not press the pack with spoon or spatula, or others may be broken. Broken peas cause a cloudy liquid. Pack to within one inch of top. Put on rubber, add 1 level teaspoonful of salt

to each quart and cover with boiling water. Place the top and adjust top ball or screw on top with thumb and little finger. Sterilize 180 minutes in hot water bath; 120 minutes in water seal outfit; 60 minutes at 5 to 10 pounds steam pressure. Remove, seal tight and cool.

Success in the canning of peas is due to careful handling, and close following of directions. They should be very fresh—picked the same day if possible—and the work should be done quickly. Grading is important. Avoid having mature hard peas mixed with young tender peas. Shell enough for a few jars and can these, before shelling more. Each step should quickly follow the preceding, when once the peas are picked. Peas allowed to stand after blanching will not keep well.

A Bit of Belgian Humor

Thomas T. Topping, in his story, "The Long Vigil," in the September Red Cross Magazine, gives the following:

"Two days before, the English had hit the German lines at Loos and the French had struck in Champagne. All night long trains had stood in the railroad yards at Schaerbeek, Etterbeck, and in the Luxemburg station to replenish their stores of water and coal before proceeding to Germany. Huge automobiles had whirled through the city from nightfall until daybreak—the Germans never allowed their wounded to come through Brussels in the daytime if it could be avoided—and all had stopped before the improvised hospitals that the occupants had established in the Palace of the King, the military school, the academy of arts, and numerous other public buildings.

"Hope ran high in the breasts of the Belgians, for despite absolute silence on the part of the efficiently censored press, news had filtered in from Holland that the long-promised, great, allied offensive was on. In the little cafe the Belgians drank their beer; and their conversation, which had been subdued for so long, was now high-pitched and loud. They spoke of everything but the offensive, and the clumsy German spies who sat at nearby tables could find no pretext for arresting them.

"My uncle William is very ill to-night," said a bearded little Walloon, in a mournful tone to a friend of his who had just taken his seat at the table.

"I hope he croaks," replied the other, quite unsympathetically.

"I have a lot of sausage meat for sale," announced a well-groomed young man, who resembled more a bank clerk than a pork butcher.

"I think I shall wait a little before I buy," responded the prospective purchaser, "the price is sure to drop."

"Such is the lack of humor in the German character that the sneaking spies and rotund officers in the vicinity failed completely to see in the above remarks any reference to the health of the kaiser or to the killing of countless German soldiers."

Marriage licenses were issued this morning to Valentina Ortiz and Ezequiel Romero, of Pueblo, Colo., and to Emilia Padilla and Mariano Padilla both residents of Ribera.

All women follow the fashion, but some are a long distance behind

Be a Man

It's a might good thing, while you're running life's race,
Just to pause as you go, and to come face to face
With your conscience, and ask it a question or two;
For it's right you should know what your life means to you.

Have you done things worth while?
Have you drifted along?
Have you filled it with sighs? Have you filled it with song?
Have you helped when you should?
Have you tried to do right?
Have you struggled for good, or just fought on for might?

Have you given your hand to some fellow in need?
Have you sneered at the man who was not of your creed?
Have you been open-hearted and ready to go?
Have you tried to be just? Have you tried to be true?

In your judgment of men have you been always fair?
Have you learned to forgive in the face of despair?
Have you fought against greed or succumbed to its lust?
Have you learned what it means to protect and to trust?

Oh, it's easy to preach and it's easy to tell
Of the other chap's faults—but our own faults, ah, well,
We are cowards at times, and the truth you will find,
Is a thing we dislike, for it's rather unkind.

But the past, let it rest. Give a thought to today
And tomorrow, as well, for the time's growing gray;
Do things that you should, do the best that you can,
Crown your life with your deeds—be a red-blooded man.

W. DAYTON WEGEFARTH

State Senator A. V. Lucero, who has charge of the organization of the public service reserve in this section of the state, was here yesterday to confer with the community labor board recently named by J. H. Wagner, the state director. Colbert C. Root has been named as chairman, with Antonio T. Sena to represent employes, while a third member, to represent management, is to be appointed at once. M. M. Sundt has been appointed labor enumerator.

The duties of the board will be to take a labor census of the county, so that the government department of labor may know how many skilled and unskilled workmen are located here. At the same time all workmen who are willing to hold themselves in readiness to answer the call of the government for workers in war activities are to be listed. A call already has been given for 77 unskilled laborers from San Miguel county, and the board will endeavor to have these men ready when they are asked for.

Further announcement of the operations of the board will be made as soon as possible. The government, it is said, needs 1,000,000 men for employment on war work, and it will be the work of the community labor boards to supply them.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE WAR CAMPAIGN HAS BEEN VERY QUIET

Portland, Me., Sept. 4.—Will Maine set the pace next Monday for the political race of 1918 in the initial state election of the year? Will victory for republicans or democrats be indicative of triumph for the winning party in the elections to be held in other states in November? Politicians throughout the country have their eyes on the Pine Tree state and will watch eagerly for the returns next Monday evening after the voters of Maine have cast their ballots for United States senator, representatives in congress, governor, auditor, legislative and county officers.

The biennial state election in Maine, coming in the year of the general congressional elections, has gained the reputation of being something of a political barometer, and for many years the size of the republican majority was generally supposed to give some line on the sentiment of the country at large. This year, however, the war is affecting politics as everything else, and many of the most astute observers in Maine political affairs confess that any forecast of the results of the coming election is worse than useless.

President Wilson's dictum that "politics is adjourned" for the period of the war appears to have been taken literally by the voters of Maine. The campaign now drawing to a close has been the most listless within the memory of the oldest politicians. Every effort of both the republican and democratic campaign managers to arouse a live interest in the public has been futile. Few people have found the time or have been sufficiently interested in the election to attend the campaign rallies. No outside speakers have been brought into the state, although the managers on both sides are said to be contemplating sending an S. O. S. call to Washington to send down a battery of campaign orators in an effort to bring the campaign to something like the proverbial "whirlwind finish."

Two years ago the republicans elected the governor by about 14,000 majority, cleaned up all four congressional districts and secured a substantial majority in both branches of the legislature. They expect to repeat the trick this year, although the general opinion seems to be that the results are likely to be much closer than in 1916. The democrats are exploring the voters to stand behind the Wilson administration and help in the prosecution of the war. This is as far as anything approaching a national issue has been injected into the campaign. And as for state issues, the time-honored prohibition question is still being made to do duty.

United States Senator Bert M. Fernald is the republican candidate for re-election. Opposed to him is Elmer E. Newbert of Augusta. Mr. Newbert has a wide acquaintance among the voters of the state and is generally regarded as a strong candidate. He is a former mayor of Augusta and served a term as state treasurer.

Our idea of a gentleman is a fellow who will tell other men that you resigned your position when he knows that you lost your job.

GENERAL MARCH ANNOUNCES THAT NUMBER NOW LACKS BUT 400,000

Washington, D. C., Sept. 4.—General March today announced that the total embarkation of American soldiers for all fronts, including the Siberian expedition, had passed the 1,600,000 mark August 31.

Arrival of Major General William S. Graves and his staff at Vladivostok to take command of all American forces fighting on the new eastern front was announced.

General Graves took with him from the United States 43 officers and 1,388 men who will join the regiments from the Philippines already on the ground.

In answer to a question, General March said it was estimated that more than 250,000 had landed in France during August. The record for monthly shipment, he added, was 285,000.

Taking up the military situation, General March said the object of the Canadian drive across the old Queant Drocourt switchline was Cambrai, is now within seven and one-half miles from the British advance, according to official advices.

In this section east of Arras, General March said, the British had crossed the so-called Hindenburg line on an eight-mile front. He added that the maximum advance of the British since the drive started in Picardy and extended northward, was 14 miles.

On the Flanders front, General March said, the enemy is retiring without severe pressure being brought upon him and the Flanders salient already has been virtually blotted out.

The chief of staff pointed out that the main resistance to the allied advance all along the line had been encountered by the British on the Scarpe sector. The rapid French advance south of that sector, he said, was largely due to British successes in overcoming this resistance. This was shown clearly when the French advanced between six and 10 miles on a 25-mile front in one day south of the Somme.

The enemy made efforts to hold the French along the line of the canal Du Nord, but the French have crossed the canal in several places.

In the sector north of Soissons, French and American troops are advancing steadily against a stiffening resistance, the latest official advices to the war department show.

Turning to questions as to the location of various American units, General March said the 39th division, composed of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana troops, was now in process of landing in France, while the 36th division, composed of Texas and Oklahoma troops, has completed its debarkation. The 35th division, composed of Missouri and Kansas troops, is stationed in the Vosges. The 27th division, composed of New York troops, is still in training with the British in Flanders, and, General March said, the identification of the 30th division as the one engaged with the British near Mount Kemmel indicated that the 27th had not been involved in that fighting.

The total number of wounded and sick returned to the United States from 102d infantry regiment, General March said, was 74; of that number 27 having been sent back in August. The regiment is composed largely of Connecticut troops and reports have

been in circulation that its losses had necessitated virtually the withdrawal of the regiment and complete reorganization.

General March did not know who had been assigned by General Pershing to command the 30th division which went over under Major General George Reed, who has since been assigned to command the fourth army corps.

Paris, Sept. 4.—French troops yesterday and last night continued to push back the Germans to the east of the canal Du Nord and between the Ailette and Aisne, says today's announcement.

In their advance the French took the Chapitre wood, north of Chevilly and approached the town of Crisolles, three miles north of Noyon.

North of the Ailette the French reached the outskirts of Coucy-le-Chateau and Juvencourt and south of the river they drove further east from Leuill and attained the suburbs of Clamecy and Bray.

On the Aisne the town of Bucy-le-Long was penetrated.

Prisoners to the number of 1,500 were taken.

Along the Vesle parties of French troops crossed the river at several points.

WARNS BULGARIA

New York.—A recent issue of the Ikdam, a Constantinople newspaper received here, contains a warning to Bulgaria, not to press Turkey too far. It says: "Bulgaria has become one of the great powers of Europe by stealing from Turkey, and Rumania, Serbia, Greece and Albania. She now refuses our reasonable request to straighten the boundary of Maritsa. Let Bulgaria beware. Her position regarding this request does not augur well."

NEW MEXICO BOYS PROMOTED

Washington, Sept. 4.—The office of the adjutant general through the committee on public information today announced the roster of men commissioned as second lieutenants of infantry at the fourth officers' training school, Camp Grant, Ill. The successful candidates include:

Clewerth E. Glasco, private, New Mexico military institute, Grand Junction, Colo. Paul H. Grunige, corporal, Company E, 36th infantry, Fort Snelling, Hotchkiss, Colo.

David H. Wyatt, private, New Mexico military institute, 1312 North Kentucky street, Roswell, N. M.

TURKISH CAPITAL BOMBED

London, Sept. 4.—Constantinople was bombarded on four successive nights in the latter part of August, the admiralty announced today. The arsenal, the dock yard, the Turkish war office, the airdrome at Galata the seaplane base at Galliola, and Chanak were attacked.

The raids, which were carried out by the royal air force, occurred on the 20th of August. On August 28, the royal air force co-operating with the navy, carried out successful bombing raids on Ostend and Zeebrugge, on the Belgian coast. Thirteen tons of bombs were dropped and large fires were started, the statement adds.

HANGING IN MEXICO

Chihuahua City.—Hanging has replaced firing squad executions in

northern Mexico. General Murguia prefers the rope to the bullet for disposing of condemned men as he says it saves ammunition, which is difficult to obtain. When General Murguia's troops capture the bandits who burn trains and loot towns he orders them strung up to the nearest telegraph poles. Passengers arriving here from the south recently reported having seen 35 bodies hanging from telegraph poles along the Mexican Central railroad.

When Villa last attacked the state capital here, General Murguia ordered more than 100 of Villa's partisans within the city hanged to the cottonwood trees in the Alameda. Last week a paymaster of the army who was short in his accounts was found hanging from a limb on one of the principal streets.

TO LEARN AMERICAN CITIES

Tokio.—The Tokio municipality has decided to send the principals of six municipal elementary schools to the United States on a tour of inspection. The party, headed by Mr. Merya, chief of the educational section of the Tokio municipal board, will visit various parts of the United States, returning to Japan after ten months. The group is the first of its kind to be sent abroad by the city of Tokio.

HIGH COST OF SHAVES

Cheyenne, Wyo., Sept. 4.—It costs 50 cents for a hair cut and 25 cents for a shave in Cheyenne now. The barbers of the city recently advanced the price, but they admit that patronage has fallen off and that they are not making as much as they did under the old rates. Barbers' wages have advanced in recent times from \$12 to \$15 a week guarantee with 30 per cent over a certain amount of work done to \$20 a week or more.

Los Angeles, Sept. 4.—A plan by which those included within the provisions of the new man power bill may complete their registration within 20 minutes after calling at their local exemption board headquarters has been devised by Charles H. Tribit Jr., a member of Los Angeles exemption board No. 13. During the first registration some registrants in that district were compelled to stand in line all day.

Under the plan which has been adopted by local board No. 13, and which has been called to the attention of other boards in the city, those within the new draft ages will be registered in alphabetical order. Through local war savings societies, at neighboring motion picture theatres and by other means men living within the district whose names begin with A are being advised to call and register at a certain hour; those whose names begin with B are urged to call during the next period and so on through the alphabet; the exact time being specified in each instance.

While standing in line, according to the plan, the registrant will be handed a card bearing the questions he will be required to answer, that he may have his answers in mind when he reaches the registrar. Arrangements have been made to have these cards filled out by clerks employed by the local board, making it necessary only for the registrants to sign his name.

With the vacancy at the Court of St. James in mind, democrats will try to look as deserving as possible.

FLAMM WILL FIGHT AGAIN

Santa Fe, Sept. 5.—First Lieutenant Roy A. Flamm of the United States overseas forces, clerk in the last legislative assembly and former employe of the Santa Fe postoffice, who has been decorated with the "Croix de Guerre," and the "Fouragier" for bravery on the battlefield and distinguished service, left yesterday for Fort Bard to obtain an extension of leave of absence. He was sent back to New Mexico to recover from the effects of German mustard gas but has sufficiently recovered to plan his return. He reports that other men will be returned to New Mexico to recover from effects of gas. It is his impression that the war will probably end in the winter of 1919. While in France he met a New Mexico boy from Rio Arriba county, who had become detached from his forces and lost, being with a Massachusetts contingent. The Rio Arriba youth wept with delight when he met Flamm who directed him back to the replacement camp. Flamm distinguished himself in carrying ammunition to the front trenches after the enemy had destroyed communications, including motor cars. Flamm commandeered a company of Algerians and with wheelbarrows and in sacks had then maintain the supply of explosives needed by the batteries on the front lines.

GARNER WOULD FIX FENCES

Washington, Sept. 4.—Representative Garner of Texas, member of the steering committee, announced today after a conference with Speaker Clark and senate leaders that it was agreed that there was no reason why the house should not recess about September 16 or 17 after passing the revenue bill until October 2 to allow members a month for campaign work. Meantime the senate would remain in session.

BLAMING IT ON WOMAN IS OLD STUFF

(Detroit Free Press)

Next thing we know the kaiser will be blaming his defeat on the women of Germany for not having raised more boy babies for his battle line.

PINE CORKS

Washington.—Pine cork is being used in Sweden because of the shortage of the true cork. Samples of the substitute have been sent to the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce by Axel Oshelm, trade commissioner, who is investigating the lumber markets of Finland and Scandinavia.

ROUNDING UP DRAFT DODGERS

New York, Sept. 4.—In a great round-up of draft evaders throughout the metropolitan district today, government agents at noon had gathered in nearly 4,000 young men.

TREASURE AND TRINKET FUND

Juneau, Alaska.—Juneau's treasure and trinket fund was started here recently with a donation from Governor Thomas Riggs, Jr., of half his own gold watch chain and several nuggets he obtained during a gold strike at Tolovana, Alaska, three years ago.

IT SURE BRINGS OUT THE YELLOW

(Macon Telegraph)

Nothing seems to take the bombast out of arrogant Teuf so effectively as dropping a bomb on him.

**LABOR DAY SPEECH HAS ALL
EAR MARKS OF HAVING
BEEN INSPIRED**

Indianapolis, Sept. 2.—Discussing what he believes will be the conditions in this country after the war, Joseph Daniels, secretary of the navy, chief speaker at the labor day celebration here declared that the soldiers and sailors, when they return to civil life, will control America for the next generation. He said he believed the post beam conditions will be far different from those of pre-war time.

"They will be less concluded as to public or private ownership than with enlarged world wide commerce," the secretary said. "The orders are that they will see in government ownership and direction the best agency, but they will discard that if private ownership insures the best results."

"They will never return to duplication of railroad transportation and competition in terminals and facilities. All the benefits which government operation of railroads has given was conceded as the railroads in private ownership could not do."

Denver, Sept. 2.—A banner, announcing "We Have the Hun on the Run," carried by leaders in the long column, was the keynote of the greatest labor day parade witnessed by Denver people. It was said that 8,000 marchers were in the line.

Many service flags, carried by every organization that took part, numerous flags and patriotic banners, and the red, white and blue uniforms of some of the men stamped the parade as a win the war affair.

**DORA KAPLAN, PROMINENT RE-
VOLUTIONARY, IS CHARGED
WITH ATTEMPTED MURDER**

London, Sept. 2.—The assassin of Nikolai Lenine, the Russian Bolshevik premier, reported to have died as the result of bullet wounds, was Dora Kaplan, a prominent Russian revolutionary, according to a dispatch from Petrograd received today by the Evening Star.

Lenine Still Lives

Amsterdam, Sept. 2.—According to a dispatch received here today from the official Russian telegraph agency, Nikolai Lenine, the Russian premier, who was shot Friday night by a Russian female revolutionist and who was reported to have succumbed to his wounds, is out of danger.

The report that Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik premier, had died as a result of the wounds inflicted by a Russian revolutionist, was confirmed today in a telegram by way of Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph company of London on Sunday.

Washington, Sept. 2.—By proclamation issued today President Wilson set \$2.20 a bushel as the minimum price guaranteed by the government for the 1919 wheat crop.

A disinterested commission, the president stated, will be appointed next spring to set whether the increased cost of farm labor and supplies would justify an increase above that price.

Possibility of peace before the middle of 1920 was indicated in a note written by the president and accom-

panying the proclamation, as a factor in determination of the president to maintain the present price for the 1919 crop.

The president's memorandum says: "In issuing today the government's guarantee of the same price for the 1919 wheat crop that was guaranteed for the 1918 crop, I wish it to be understood that in the spring of 1919 I will appoint a disinterested commission who will secure the facts by that time disclosed as to the increased cost of farm labor and supplies, using the three year pre-war average prices of wheat, of labor and of supply costs as a basis and that from this information I shall determine whether there should be an increase in price above the present level, and if so, what advance, in order to maintain for the farmer a good return. Should it then appear that an increase is deserved over the present guarantee, it will be applied only to those who have by next harvest already marketed their 1918 wheat.

"It is the desire and intention of all departments of the administration to give to the wheat grower a fair and stimulative return in order that the present acreage in wheat may be maintained.

"I find a great conflict of opinion among various sections of the country as to the price that should be named as a minimum guarantee. It must be obvious to all, however, that the factors which will make for increased or decreased cost of production of next year's harvest cannot be determined until the near approach to the harvest.

"In giving a guaranteed price for wheat one year in advance (the only industry guaranteed by the government) there is involved a considerable national risk. If there should be peace or increased shipping available before the middle of 1920, Europe will naturally supply itself from the much cheaper wheat now in the southern hemisphere; and therefore the government is undertaking a risk which might in such an event result in a loss; or in any event, in maintaining a high price to our own people for a long period subsequent to freedom in the world's markets.

"Despite this, the desirability of assuring a supply to the world of prime breadstuffs by insuring the farmer against the fluctuations in price that would result from the uncertainties of the present situation and from the speculation those uncertainties entail, seems to me to make the continuation of the guarantee for another year desirable. On the other hand it is clear that before increasing this liability by large sums with the risks set forth above and before increasing the burden of the consumer, the matter should be subjected to searching inquiry at the appropriate time—the time when the pertinent facts would be known.

"I feel confident that with this preliminary fixed guarantee and with the assurance that justice will in any event be done to the grower, he will continue the fine, patriotic effort by which he has served the country hitherto; that the government will have acted prudently and that the consumer will be satisfied that his interests are not unduly sacrificed, but a positive consideration given to every element of the matter at the proper time."

**PRESIDENT WILSON IN LABOR
DAY MESSAGE DEALS WITH
LABOR'S PART IN WAR**

Washington, D. C., Sept. 2.—"The war at first seemed hardly more than one of defense against military aggression," said President Wilson in his Labor day message, "but now it is clear that it is more than a war of offense." The message is that all Americans are fellow enlisted men of a single army.

The president's message follows: My Fellow Citizens:

Labor Day, 1918, is not like any Labor Day that we have known. Labor Day was always deeply significant with us. Now it is supremely significant. Keenly as we were aware a year ago of the enterprise of life and death upon which the nation had embarked, we did not perceive its meaning as clearly as we do now. We knew that we were all partners and must stand and strive together, but we did not realize as we do now that we are all enlisted men, members of a single army, of many parts and many tasks but commanded by a single obligation, our faces set toward a single object. We now know that every tool in even essential industry is a weapon, and a weapon wielded for the same purpose that an army rifle is wielded—a weapon which if we were to lay down no rifle would be of any use.

And a weapon for what? What is the war for? Why are we enlisted? Why should we be ashamed if we were not enlisted? At first it seemed hardly more than a war of defense against the military aggression of Germany. Belgium had been violated, France invaded, and Germany was afield again, as in 1870 and 1866, to work out her ambitions in Europe; and it was necessary to meet her force with force. But it is clear now that it is much more than a war to alter the balance of power in Europe. Germany, it is now plain, was striking at what free men everywhere desire and must have—the right to determine their own fortunes, to insist upon justice, and to oblige governments to act for them and not for the private and selfish interest of a governing class. It is a war to make the nations and peoples of the world secure against every such power as the German autocracy represents. It is a war of emancipation. Not until it is won can men anywhere live free from constant fear or breathe freely while they go about their daily tasks and know that governments are their servants, not their masters.

This is, therefore, the war of all wars which labor should support and support with all its concentrated power. The world cannot be safe, men's lives cannot be secure, no man's rights can be confidently and successfully asserted against the rule and mastery of arbitrary groups and special interests, so long as governments like that which, after long premeditations, drew Austria and Germany into this war are permitted to control the destinies and the daily fortunes of men and nations, plotting while honest men work, laying the fires of which innocent men, women and children are to be the fuel.

You know the nature of this war. It is a war which industry must sustain. The army of laborers at home is as important, as essential, as the army of fighting men in the far fields

of battle. And the laborer is not only needed as much as the soldier. It is his war. The soldier is his champion and representative. To fail to win would be to imperil everything that the laborer has striven for and held dear since freedom first had its dawn and his struggle for justice began. The soldiers at the front know this. It steels their muscle to think of it. They are crusaders. They are fighting for no selfish advantage for their own nation. They would despise any one who fought for the selfish advantage of any nation.

They are giving their lives that homes everywhere, as well as the homes they love in America, may be kept sacred and safe, and men everywhere be free as they insist upon being free. They are fighting for the ideals of their own land—great ideals, immortal ideals, ideals which shall light the way for all men to the places where justice is done and men live with lifted heads, and emancipated spirits. That is the reason they fight with solemn joy and are invincible.

Let us make this, therefore, a day of fresh comprehension not only of what we are about, and of renewed and clear-eyed resolution, but a day of consecration also, in which we devote ourselves without pause or limit to the great task of setting our country and the whole world free to render justice to all and of making it impossible for small groups of political rulers anywhere to disturb our peace or the peace of the world, or in any way to make tools and puppets of those upon whose consent and upon whose power their own authority and their own very existence depend. We may count upon each other. The nation is of a single mind. It is taking counsel with no special class. It is serving no private or single interest. Its own mind has been cleared and fortified by these days which burn the dross away. The light of a new conviction has penetrated to every class amongst us. We realize as we never realized before that we are comrades, dependent upon on another, irresistible when united, powerless when divided. And so we join hands to lead the world to a new and better day.

London, Sept. 2.—An attack was launched this morning by Canadian and English troops in the important sector south of the Scarpe, in the Arras region. The war office in its announcement this morning reported that great progress was being made. To the northwest of Quenast, the village of Riencourt-Les-Cagnicourt, and the German positions south of that village were captured last night by the British, together with several hundred prisoners. British troops last night captured the villages of Sailliset and Saily-Sailliset, on the line north of Peronne.

UP AND ABOUT AGAIN

"I was sick in bed with kidney trouble," writes C. F. Reynolds, Elmira, N. Y. "I commenced taking Foley Kidney Pills and in a few days was out of bed. Keeping up the treatment, I was able to go to work. Since then I have had no more backaches." Foley Kidney Pills stop sleep-disturbing bladder ailments.—Adv.

We have never known a truly wise man to brag nor a braggart who was truly wise.

Estray Advertisement

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

One 10 or 11 months old Hereford heifer, unbranded.

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

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 370-B 7-39-B
1st. pub. Sept. 2, last pub. Sept. 17, '18

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Joe A. Turner of Silver City, N. M.:

One 18 months old steer, unbranded.

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

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 369-B 7-39-A
1st. pub. Sept. 2, last pub. Sept. 17, '18

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Sterling G. Harvey, of Alto, N. M.:

One grayish roan female saddle pony 6 years old. One sorrel gelding saddle pony, 4 years old.

Both branded
Left hip

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Sept. 11, 1918, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 354-B 7-16-C and D
1st. pub. Aug. 17, last pub. Sept. 1, '18

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by J. S. Montano, Wagon Mound, N. M.:

One black mare mule. One buckskin mare mule, both about 15 or 18 years old, 13 hands high and weighing about 700 lbs.

Branded
Left shoulder
Branded
Left hip

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

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 358-B 6-129-A
1st. pub. Aug. 22, last pub. Sept. 6, '18

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 2.—L. M. Bawden of St. Louis today won the Kansas City Athletic club's five mile swim in the Missouri river, over a field of 16 entries. His time was 45 minutes.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by H. K. Grubbs, Tucumcari, N. M.:

One light bay mare, weight about 800 lbs.

Branded
Left hip

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Sept. 22, 1918, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 360-B 7-17-D
1st. pub. Aug. 28, last pub. Sept. 12, '18

Estray Advertisement

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

One three year old red steer, abut 4 ft. high and weighing 600 lbs.

Branded
Left shoulder
Branded
Left ribs
Earmarks

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

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 359-B 7-13-A
1st. pub. Aug. 22, last pub. Sept. 6, '18

Estray Advertisement

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

One nine year old black and white cow weight 800 lbs.

Branded
Left ribs
Branded
Left hip
Earmarks

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

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 361-B 7-10-C
1st. pub. Aug. 22, last pub. Sept. 6, '18

Estray Advertisement

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

One 8 year old red bald faced Hereford cow.

Branded
Swinging over shoulders, right and left
Branded
Left shoulder, ribs and hip
Earmarks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Sept. 22, 1918, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will

be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 328-B 7-23-A
1st. pub. Aug. 28, last pub. Sept. 12, '18

Estray Advertisement

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

One black and one bay mule about 14 months old and 11 hands high.

Branded
Left shoulder

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

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 315-B 7-8-D
1st. pub. Aug. 22, last pub. Sept. 6, '18

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by W. H. Bates, Taos, N. M.:

One 8 or 10 year old bay mare with young colt.

Branded
Left jaw
Branded
Left neck
Branded
Left hip

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

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 360-B 7-26-C
1st. pub. Aug. 22, last pub. Sept. 6, '18

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. E. L. Sewalt, Lovington, N. M.:

Blood bay two year old unbranded horse, 14 hands high.

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Sept. 13, 1918, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 356-B7-34-D
1st. pub. Aug. 19, last pub. Sept. 3, '18

Estray Advertisement

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

One ten months old brown jersey steer, weight about 400 lbs. Unbranded.

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

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 364-B 7-35-C
1st. pub. Aug. 22, last pub. Sept. 6, '18

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by A. F. Carpenter, Anthony, N. M.:

One 7 year old sorrel horse about 15½ hands high, weight 850 lbs. Unbranded.

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Sept. 22, 1918, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 358-B 7-27-A
1st. pub. Aug. 28, last pub. Sept. 12, '18

Estray Advertisement

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

One two year old red, white faced heifer.

Branded
Right hip
Branded
Left hip

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Sept. 22, 1918, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 359-B 7-9-D
1st. pub. Aug. 28, last pub. Sept. 12, '18

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Torrance, by Inspector Alfred Hunter of Alamogordo.

One red white face steer, 3 years old.

Branded
Left shoulder
Branded
Left ribs

Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before July 7, 1920, said date being two years from date sale reported.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 365-B 7-29-A
1st. pub. Aug. 28, last pub. Sept. 12, '18

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by J. T. King, Vaughn, N. M.:

One dun colored cow, one red white faced yearling.

Branded
Left hip

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Sept. 13, 1918, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 357-B 7-35-A
1st. pub. Aug. 19, last pub. Sept. 3, '18

The reason some men go astray is because they are always looking for things off the main path.

Tourists over the ocean-to-ocean highway report that the road just this side of Wagon Mound is in a deplorable condition and that it is indeed a pleasure when one reaches San Miguel county, where the roads are being dragged and looked after every day.

Benito Baca, the county school superintendent, has installed desks and other equipment throughout the county in schools where they previously had very little equipment. Desks have been furnished to the following schools: Sapello, Manuelitas, San Ignacio, Rociada, Dispensas, Gallinas, Ferndale, Maes, Canyon Largo, Trementina, Trujillo, Pecos, Sena, Chappelle, Variadero, San Agustin, La Palma, La Liendre, Tecolote, Aurora, and Leyba. In many instances new buildings have been constructed owing to Mr. Baca's energetic work and the San Miguel county schools are in the best condition they have ever been.

DRYS PUTTING UP A FIGHT

All the Temperance Organizations in Illinois Have Been Busy in Primaries Campaign

Chicago, Sept. 5.—Not the least interesting feature of the Illinois primary campaign now drawing to a close is the hard fight being made by the "drys" to insure the adoption of the federal prohibition amendment by the next Illinois legislature. The right is being conducted under the leadership of the anti-saloon league.

The league decided to make its big fight in the primaries rather than in the election campaign to follow. The fate of the prohibition amendment depends on the results at the primaries, it is figured, and if the dry forces can nominate their candidates next Tuesday election will be possible. All the influential organizations of the state have united in endorsing legislative candidates, and they believe they will be able to carry the state.

The campaign is one of the most vigorous ever put up by the foes of the liquor traffic in Illinois. For this, the closing week of the struggle the anti-saloon league has brought into the state some of the foremost temperance orators of the nation. The list is headed by William J. Bryan, who has been making a whirlwind tour of the state since the first of the week. Others of the speaking forces are Richmond P. Hobson of Alabama and Fred Landis of Indiana.

The anti-saloon league considers it especially essential to win Illinois for ratification of the federal amendment, even if enough other states ratify the amendment to carry it through. It is the opinion of the league leaders that if Illinois, Missouri and Wisconsin should not line up for the amendment, the liquor forces would contend that prohibition had been forced upon three of the largest cities in the United States—Chicago, St. Louis and Milwaukee, the big centers of population in the middle west—and would use this as an argument against prohibition in the future. If Illinois ratifies the amendment such arguments will carry little weight.

NEW COUNCILS OF DEFENSE

Santa Fe, Sept. 5.—Historian B. M. Read this week organized community of defense at Chimayo, Nambé, Santa Cruz, San Ildefonso, Pojoaque and Tesuque.

A large quantity of the cement which had been put on Railroad avenue was ruined last night by the heavy rain fall. The rain will also cause another delay in the paving.

The rain last evening extended all over the northern portion of this county, and tourists report that the roads are terribly muddy and in many places mud holes are so deep that an auto is almost certain to get stuck.

Santa Fe, Sept. 5.—As the result of drunken midnight brawl at Glorieta, resulted in the killing of Lorenzo Armijo, a sheepherder in the employ of Manuel B. Otero at Albuquerque. Armijo, so it is reported, spent his Saturday evening's payroll at least in part for "forty-rod" whiskey and on his way home in the darkness attempted to enter the house of Deputy Sheriff Salomon Velasquez who after crying to the intruder to "vamos" fired several shots into the darkness. In the morning the body of Armijo was found outside of the house, being riddled by several bullets. Velasquez has been placed under bond.

FARMS FOR SOLDIERS

Santa Fe, Sept. 5.—D. V. Mulhern, acting chief of the Santa Fe field division of the general land office, today issued a memorandum calling attention to the program of the department of the interior to provide farms for returned soldiers and which would mean the construction of several large additional irrigation works in New Mexico and the hastening of the reclamation of millions of western acres as well as rapid settling up of the unoccupied public domain.

WALTER KIGEL ILL

Santa Fe, Sept. 5.—Walter Kegel, formerly assistant traveling auditor of the state and who came here recently from Raton to take the auditorship in the First National bank, has been taken to the hospital for an appendicitis operation.

A PATRIOTIC TOWN

Gebo, Wyo., Sept. 5.—If every town in the union responded as quickly and liberally, in proportion, when Uncle Sam asked for aid as did this coal camp, there is no telling how soon the war might be brought to a close.

Thirty per cent of the population is in khaki, 90 per cent of this number being voluntary enlistments. Had all the nation's population bought bonds of the last two issues at the pace set by residents of Gebo the total sum would have amounted to \$15,000,000,000. Had the population of the United States kept step with Gebo in the purchase of war savings stamps that fund would stand at \$5,000,000,000.

HOLDING ON DESPERATELY

With the British Armies in France, Sept. 5.—Southeast of Moevres several thousand yards of the old Hindenburg front lines have been cleaned and now are in possession of the British. While British forces in the Lys sector are pushing forward today and gaining much ground, the enemy along the canal Du Nord, north of the Bapaume Cambrai road is holding on desperately.

British troops who yesterday crossed the lower end of the canal Du Nord and the Tortille river drove in-

to the east and then to the north. They pushed forward in the direction of that part of the canal where the enemy is in strength at Havringcourt wood.

AUSTRIA CLAIMS VICTORY

Vienna, Sept. 5 (Via London).—"In the Cerno region and to the east of Monte Pertica," says a statement issued today by the Austrian war office, "the operations of our storming troops were completely successful."

BERLIN REPORTS RETREAT

Berlin, Sept. 5.—Between the Oise rivers the Germans continue their movement. Rear guards which had been left behind to retard the French followed the Germans slowly.

AMERICANS REACH SAFETY

Washington, Sept. 5.—American consuls, members of the allied missions and civilian refugees, who recently left Russia on a special train, have crossed safely into Finland. This word came today from Consul Haynes at Helsinki, under date of September 3.

EIGHT HOUR LAW SUSPENDED

Washington, Sept. 5.—To hasten construction of six new marine hospitals, including one at San Francisco, President Wilson today suspended provisions of the eight hour law for work on the contracts. Not less than time and a half will be paid for overtime.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Nearly a million railroad employes including clerks, track laborers and maintenance of way men, are to receive wage increases of \$25 a month, the equivalent of one dollar a day or 12 cents an hour over the pay they received last January 1, under a wage order issued by Director General McAdoo. Advances are effective as of September 1. This order, affecting half the railroad men in the United States, and adding approximately \$150,000,000 to the annual pay roll in calculations of labor representatives, represents the second largest aggregate wage increase ever granted in American industrial history. It is supplementary to the general railroad wage order issued nearly four months ago, providing for about \$300,000,000 increase.

Vancouver, B. C. Sept. 5.—Lieutenant V. A. Bishop, royal flying corps "ace" home on furlough, fell in a hydroairplane yesterday on to the roof of a residence. The motor, dislodged by the impact, crashed through the roof and Lieutenant Bishop followed. He was reported not to have been seriously injured. Lieutenant Bishop was flying at a height estimated at 1,000 feet in a machine recently built for the provincial guard of forestry patrol work. Thousands of people witnessed the fall.

NEW INCORPORATION

Santa Fe, Sept. 4.—The Nunn and Latham company of Lake Valley, Sierra county, filed incorporation papers today, with capitalization of \$250,000.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, Sept. 5.—Failure of frost predictions had a bearish effect today on corn. Selling, however, was of only a scattered sort. Opening prices which varied from unchanged figures to ¼ cents lower, were followed by a moderate rally and then by another sag.

Oats were steady. After opening 1-4 off to 1-8 off, the market hardened slightly, and then reacted a trifle.

Declines in the hog market weakened provisions. Most of the business was in ribs. The closing quotations were as follows:

Corn, Sept. \$1.55 5-8; Oct. \$1.57 1-4.
Oats, Sept. 70 5-8; Oct. 72 ½.
Pork, Sept. \$42.45; Oct. \$42.70.
Lard, Sept. \$27; Oct. \$26.82.
Ribs, Sept. \$24.20; Oct. \$22.45.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, Sept. 5.—Hogs, receipts 7,000. Market higher. Bulk \$19@20.10; heavy \$19.50@20.25; lights \$18.75@20; pigs \$16.50@18.50.

Cattle, receipts 7,000. Market steady. Prime fed steers \$17.25@18.75; western steers \$10@14.50; cows \$6.40@12.50; heifers \$8.50@14.50; stockers and feeders \$7.50@16.50; calves \$7.50@13.75.

Sheep, receipts 7,000. Market steady. Lambs \$15.50@17.35; yearlings \$10.50@14.50; wethers \$10@13.50; ewes \$8.50@12.25.

London, Sept. 5.—Great Britain's demands for reparation from the Bolshevik guard from the sacking of the embassy in Petrograd and the killing of Captain Cromie, the British attache, has been followed by the placing under arrest by the government here of Maxim Litvinoff, the Bolshevik representative in London, and his staff.

The attack on the British embassy in Petrograd last Saturday involving the sacking of the embassy and the killing of Captain Cromie, the British attache, has aroused intense indignation here. The London morning papers denounce the act and endorse the British government's action in the demand upon the Bolshevik government for reparation and the threat of declaring outlawry for the members of the soviet government should it fail to give complete satisfaction or should further acts of violence be committed against British subjects.

WILL HAVE HALL OF FAME

Redlands, Calif., Sept. 5.—The main corridor in the Redlands city hall soon will become a local hall of fame, as plans have been perfected for placing therein a panel in honor of every man from this city, Bryn Mawr, Loma Linda, Mentone, Crafton and Yucaipa, all located in this district, who has entered any military or naval branch of the service of the United States or who is performing Y. M. C. A. war work.

Each of the panels, which will be officially installed by the city trustees, will bear in letters of gold the name of the man to be honored.

Already more than 600 men from this district have joined the colors and several hundred more are expected to enter the service.

In addition to honoring the nation's defenders through these panels, plans are being made to erect a memorial monument in one of the city parks at the close of the war.