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GREATEST BATTLE HAS BEGUN

BELIEVED MARSHAL FOCH HAS
STARTED THE DECISIVE
BATTLE OF WAR

Washington Sept. 12.—With French and American troops striking on a wide front south and east of Verdun today the greatest battle, perhaps the decisive struggle of the war, may have begun. Early reports show this first employment of General Pershing's new army is on a wide front, the French and American thrust covering 20 miles.

Many officers here believe Marshal Foch now has struck the blow he has had in preparation ever since he determined to withhold the bulk of the American army from the fighting until the stage was set for decisive action.

American divisions known to be in the positions from which the attack has been launched included the veteran first and second divisions of the old regular army, the first American units to get into action in France, the 89th national army division, composed of Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona troops, and the 82d national army division composed of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee troops with the 37th national guard division composed of Ohio troops.

General Pershing has been concentrating his army for some weeks in this region, however, and a complete shifting in the divisional alignment may have been made.

To the west, along the front south of Verdun, where the French line stands parallel to the Meuse, the French, it appears, are driving ahead to pinch the enemy out of the salient. The French operations form one jaw of the great pincer movement of which the American thrust towards Metz evidently is the cutting edge.

The scope of the present action is not yet clear. It is strongly believed by officials, however, that it is only the prelude to a great effort to turn the whole German line and possibly to cut so deeply into his positions along the Verdun front that he might be compelled to abandon much territory in Alsace and Lorraine.

London, Sept. 12.—American Troops on the Lorraine front have captured the towns of Thiaucourt, Pannes and Nousard.

London, Sept. 12.—French troops co-operating with the Americans in their drive on the St. Mihiel salient have reached the outskirts of St. Mihiel.

London, Sept. 12.—North of St. Mihiel, General Pershing's forces have captured Combres. They are reported to have reached the western outskirts of Don Martin La Montagne.

London, Sept. 12.—Thiaucourt was captured early in the drive. From that town the battle line runs a little to the south of Boillonville then to Pannes and onsard, which were captured to Bois de Gargantua and north of Montzece. 4

Washington, Sept. 12.—The German "peace offensive" is now recognized by officials here as being in full swing. A progressive campaign is clearly indicated to them by the remarks of Premier von Hertling a few days ago, followed by the more formal statement to the visiting German newspaper men in Vienna by Count Murian, the Austrian foreign minister, the remarks of the German crown prince and now the speech of Emperor William himself to the working people at Essen.

Peace proposals from these sources would appear incongruous were the officials not convinced of the insincerity of the movement which again is recognized as conceived with the double purpose of placating the uneasy and restless German socialists and at the same time appealing to the pacifists in the enemy countries.

Analysis of the abstract of the emperor's remarks reported by cable fails to disclose any new feature. The emperor's reiteration of the claim that the purpose of the entente is to destroy the German people is designed to counteract the effect of statements in the American literature that America's only purpose is to destroy German militarism, a statement that has appealed very strongly to the German socialists.

FOOTBALL BARRED

Washington, Sept. 12.—Colleges and universities with students army training corps units have been advised by the war department not to make plans for football schedules this fall. This became known today when senators began receiving protests from educational institutions in their home states. Officials of University of Nebraska advised Senator Hitchcock that such a step would result in heavy financial loss because the university is under contract to play teams from other leading colleges.

SOLDIERS WANT CHRISTMAS PACKAGES

With the American Army in England.—Letters from men in the rest camps and training camps to relatives "back home" are beginning to carry inquiries as to the probabilities of a relaxation just before Christmas of the orders restricting the transportation of parcels.

The cutting down of space on ships formerly used for carrying parcels to the men either already in the trenches or waiting orders behind the line has sharply affected the men although there has been displayed no resentment. They have understood the wisdom of utilizing space for more men and munitions, but Young Men's Christian association secretaries and censors agree that letters going to America are filled with suggestions to relatives that efforts be made to get through their Christmas packages.

SEVEN ASSOCIATIONS TO COMBINE IN ONE DRIVE

To secure co-operation among seven war work associations a convention is to be held in Albuquerque September 19.

One drive for all of them for the week beginning November 11 is suggested by the president as a national measure.

Funds are required by the Y. W. C. A. by the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the war camp community service, the American library association, the Jewish Welfare society and by the Salvation army.

The Knights of Columbus drive for \$50,000 from New Mexico is proceeding satisfactorily leaders report.

RUSSIAN REVOLT GROWS

London, Sept. 12.—Russian peasants who revolted against the Bolshevik government a few days ago are reported to have entered Petrograd and to have been joined by a large part of the population, says a dispatch from Copenhagen to the central news agency. Fighting is proceeding in the city and fires have broken out at some places.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH ARE IMPRISONED

Stockholm, Sept. 12.—Eleven Englishmen and 11 French citizens have been arrested and imprisoned in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul in Petrograd, according to apparently reliable information received here today from the Russian city.

NEW RUSSIAN MONEY

Washington, Sept. 12.—Establishment by the new government of northern Russia of stable currency, acceptable as an exchange to foreign nations was officially reported.

MEDILL M'CORMICK AND HAM LEWIS FOR SENATOR

ILLINOIS PRIMARY ELECTION
HELD YESTERDAY—MANN
IS RENOMINATED

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 12.—Medill McCormick, republican, will contest the Illinois senatorship this fall with James Hamilton Lewis, democratic incumbent, having been nominated at yesterday's primary election by an apparent plurality of 62,000 over Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago and George Edmond Foss Mayor Thompson carried Cook county by 17,000 fewer than one-third of the normal number of voters going to the polls or about 135,000.

Former Governor Richard Yates and Wm. E. Mason, incumbent, were nominated by the republicans for congressmen at large. They will contest the election with M. H. Cleary and W. E. Williams, nominated by democrats.

Fred A. Britton carried the ninth district over Fletcher Dobyns nearly three to one. Niels Juul, congressman from the seventh district was nominated by a comparatively small majority so—, IGOES... HT HT margin over M. A. Michaelson, a Thompson supporter.

Minority leader of the house James H. Mann of the second congressional district was nominated for re-election without opposition, as was Joseph G. Cannon of the eighteenth district. Mr. Cannon will be opposed by only one candidate.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, Sept. 12.—Favorable weather and prospective large arrivals had a bearish influence today on corn. Fresh embargoes on eastern railroads counted also as a handicap on bulls. Oats followed corn down grade. Provisions weakened with grain. Business, though was nearly at a standstill.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, Sept. 12.—Hogs, receipts 5,000. Market higher. Bulk \$19.50@20.50; heavy \$19.75@20.00; lights \$19.25@20.35; pigs \$14.50. Cattle, receipts 6,000. Market steady. Prime fed steers \$17.25@18.50; western steers \$10@14.50; cows \$6@11.50; heifers \$7.50@13; stockers and feeders \$7@15.50; calves \$7@12.50.

THE WORLD WAR

After pausing along the line west and northwest of Cambrai, where the Germans settled themselves last week behind the Canal Du Nord, the British today are attacking a section of this line in considerable strength.

What is unofficially described as a "formidable thrust" was developed this morning by Field Marshal Haig's forces along the Arras-Cambrai road which crosses the canal about six miles from the outskirts of Cambrai.

Of the line to the south the British are pressing forward toward St. Quentin, and now are only five miles from the Hindenburg line, where the German retreat has been accompanied by the greatest resistance.

Successes also have been scored by the French in the St. Quentin region, where their line joins the British.

There have been indications that the Germans intended making a stand along the Crozat canal, defending the stronghold of La Fere, the principal outlying protection of the St. Gobain massif on the north. This plan appears to have been frustrated by the French, however, crossing of the canal opposite Liez, about three miles northwest of La Fere having been forced last night.

Elsewhere the French are right up to the Crozat line at the canal.

There have been no further advances by the French along the more southerly stretches of the St. Gobain defenses before Laon, where the German resistance now is most desperate. The enemy has massed enormous numbers of guns in this region.

Inroads have been made upon the massif on the west by the French, however, and there are no indications that they intend accepting the stabilizing of the line in this sector. Berlin reports an attack by the French along this line yesterday, but declares it was repulsed along the whole front, with heavy losses to the attacking forces.

Northeast of Soissons the Germans reacted, counter attacking in the Laffaux region in strong forces. The French repulsed the drive and took prisoners from five different regiments, an indication of a considerable massing of forces of the enemy.

The German retrograde movement in Flanders seemingly is not yet at an end. Their artillery now is reported to have been removed to the east of Lys river.

Reports on the situation along the Aisne, where the Americans have been facing the Germans were lacking today. The latest advices, however, showed the Americans to have pushed their line further forward to the east of Revillon, where it turned off southeastward toward Rheims. The village of Muscourt, about three miles east of Revillon and in about the same relative position to the river was reported to be in American hands.

British Pressing Forward

With the British Armies in France, Sept. 9—Field Marshal Haig's forces west and northwest of St. Quentin and are now five miles from the Hindenburg line. They are still pressing forward.

British Occupy Vermand

London, Sept. 9, 1 p. m.—Pushing ahead today on the St. Quentin front British troops have occupied the towns of Vermand, five and one-half miles northwest of St. Quentin, two miles north of Vermand.

The British this morning were attacking Gouzeacourt, southeast of Havrincourt wood. They are on the western and northern edges of Epiz, within five and one-half miles of the Hindenburg line, opposite Lacatelet and their patrols are reported to have passed through the village. French troops now hold the Crozat canal practically along its whole length. They are only four miles from St. Quentin and their cavalry patrols are close to La Fere.

Fast progress was made by the French yesterday in closing in upon St. Quentin and LaFere along the southern section of the Hindenburg line. They are within two miles of LaFere and within three and a half miles of St. Quentin.

Near LaFere the French are pushing toward the north of the St. Gobain bastion, defending Laon. They have made a considerable impression on this powerful position by direct pressure in the Servais sector south of LaFere.

The Servais section was captured yesterday and by taking Brutais further south, General Petain's troops have advanced to within little more than a mile of the town of St. Gobain, on one of the highest points of the bastion.

Near Laffaux, around the bend in the line south of the bastion, the French made further progress north of the town.

The headway thus made in encircling the St. Gobain positions, constituting the most opportune moment of the advance in this section.

Having forced a passage of the Crozat canal, opposite the LaFere-St. Quentin front, the French have rapidly developed the forward push. Advances of well towards five miles beyond the canal have been scored at some points. Five towns were taken in this region, including Essigny LeGrand, directly south of St. Quentin, three and a half miles distant. To the north, beyond the Somme, Etreillers, and Roup ywere taken, while the French forces in closing in on Lafere captured the Liez fort, northeast of Liez, and important wooded land within two miles of LaFere.

On the Franco-American front, south of the Aisne, there was an improvement in the allied position, in the Glennes region.

The British have made headway in their turning movement south of Havrincourt, where the left flank of the German position behind the canal Du Nord, defending Cambrai on the west, is being assailed.

A German counter attack on the new British positions near Gouzeacourt, southeast of Havrincourt, was completely repulsed.

In Flanders the British are continuing their pressure in the direction of Armentieres, and last night they achieved advances north and west of that town. Northeast of Neuville Chapelle they moved forward.

British Closing About Lens

With the British Army in France,

Sept. 10—Continued downpour of a cold rain has thoroughly drenched the battlefield, but notwithstanding slight line straightening gains have been made by the British in the face of increased enemy resistance, especially southwest of Cambrai.

The line northeast and southeast of Hesbecourt, east of Roisel, has been advanced by Australian troops and posts have been established well to the eastward of the former front.

In the same general locality the British forward movement continues today.

The Germans delivered a number of counter strokes, but all but one broke down. Heavy artillery fighting is reported, especially from the German big guns in the Scarpe valley.

British troops have drawn their lines closer about Lens.

NOT WAR, BUT CRUSADE

The Great Conflict Has Become a Battle of Right Against Wrong

(New York Journal of Commerce)
Samuel Gompers was certainly highly honored as an American labor leader at the luncheon given in his honor by the prime minister of the British empire. He was highly complimented by Lloyd George for his part in a fight in which victory "means more to those who earn the bread by the sweat of their brow than to any other class," but Gompers is likely to be specially remembered in connection with this occasion for a happy phrase that he used in rising to respond to the prime minister. "This war," he said, "has ceased to be a war. It is a crusade for right, justice and liberty."

That is, indeed, what it has come to be. What we know as the crusades of the middle ages were not wars of conquest. They were contests of right against wrong, of enlightenment against heathenism, as then understood. It was Christianity against paganism, civilization against barbarism. Those fought against were not wanting in intelligence, in ability to achieve their own objects or in skill in the use of their weapons. The object in fighting them was not to get anything belonging to them, but to redeem them from their wickedness or sacrifice them to a righteous cause.

This war did not start as a crusade, but it has become one. The assailant was the German power seeking conquest of what belonged to others and it had to be resisted. Now it has to be more than resisted. It has to be attacked for is barbarism, the heathenism of its national doctrines and the methods it has adopted against the right in human life. The allies are fighting, not for control of what is not theirs, but for civilization, the establishment of "right, justice and liberty." It is now directed to the destruction of heathenism in the heart of Europe and the redemption of those subjected to it by overthrowing the power that has forced them to the wrong.

AFTER DRAFT SLACKERS

Washington, Sept. 10.—The senate passed an amendment to the espionage law intended to reach draft slackers and punish disloyal talk.

HOUSTON TAKES TRIP

Washington, Sept. 10.—Secretary of Agriculture Houston has started on a trip to drought stricken parts of Montana and Texas.

Portland, Me., Sept. 10—The republicans won a general victory in the biennial state election yesterday. United States Senator Bert M. Fernald, Congressmen Louis B. Goodall, Wallace H. White, Jr., John A. Veters and Ira G. Hersey and Governor Carl E. Miliken were re-elected over their democratic opponents by substantial majorities.

TEN HOUR SERVICE IS NOW AN ASSURED FACT SAYS DEPARTMENT

New York, Sept. 10—The feasibility of transportation of mail by airplane between New York and Chicago, within a maximum of 10 hours, has been demonstrated, in the opinion of postal officials. This opinion was expressed today after Max Miller, arriving here this afternoon from Chicago by way of Cleveland, O., and Lockhaven, Pa., completed the first round trip airport flight between this city and Chicago.

On his journey to Chicago Miller, despite adverse weather conditions, made the flight in an elapsed time of about nine hours. On his return journey he consumed eight hours and forty-two minutes, according to his own revised figures given out this afternoon before his departure for Washington in his machine to deliver a letter addressed to President Wilson.

Under the government plans for a regular air post between New York and Chicago beginning October 1, mail will be carried in relays, three aviators carrying the mail instead of one.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10—War-time prohibition moved a step nearer today when the house agricultural committee decided to report favorably the food production bill including the amendment adopted by the senate making prohibition effective July 1, 1919.

The committee inserted a provision permitting the importation of Italian wine until May 1, 1919, as requested yesterday by the Italian government through the state department. As passed by the senate, the bill would stop importation immediately.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Tentative plans are being made so American war prisoners in Germany who would be exchanged through Sweden, may be brought back home on commercial ships having safe conducts outside the war zone instead of being shipped on transports taking the risk of submarine destruction. The Berne conference this month, which is to discuss the handling of American and German prisoners, probably will take up the subject.

GOOSEFEATHERS WANTED

Noorwik, Alaska, Sept. 10.—A Red Cross call for goosefeathers for use in French hospitals has reached the natives of the tundra-covered Noorwik section of Alaska, which lies near the Point Barrow country, up on the corner of the continent. In response, the Noorwik natives are preparing to go after the wild geese, both for their meat and their feathers. The natives will travel behind their reindeer on their trips to the huntin grounds as those animals do not frighten the birds.

SOLICITORS IN K. OF C. CAMPAIGN MEET SUCCESS ON DRIVE'S FIRST DAY

The drive for the Knights of Columbus war camp fund began in San Miguel county this morning. Committees working in the city met this morning at 9:30 o'clock in the rooms of the Commercial club and received brief instructions from the executive committee, which is composed of Dr. J. M. Cunningham, D. J. Leahy and Herman Ilfeld. Then they started enthusiastically on their work. Reports so far received indicate that the committees are meeting with a sympathetic reception and that there will be little difficulty in completing the county's full quota of \$3,000.

The work in the country precincts is to be carried on intensively. Forty precinct workers are operating in as many sections of the county, and while no reports have been received from them, there is every reason to believe that the response will be generous. There are many San Miguel county boys in the army, and many more are to go. Those who have gone ahead have written to relatives and friends about the splendid work of the Y. M. C. A., the K. of C., the Salvation Army and the Y. M. H. A., and the people are ready to give their fullest support.

METAL WILL BE CONSERVED FOR MONETARY PURPOSES

Washington, Sept. 13.—To conserve gold for essential monetary purposes, the government today forbade issuance of gold bullion from the mints at Philadelphia, Denver and San Francisco and from the New York assay office without license from the war industries board, federal reserve board or the secretary of the treasury.

Director of the Mint Baker issued instruction which virtually will shut down on the use of gold except for purposes covered by regulations now being drafted.

Manufacturers desiring to obtain gold for use within the United States or its possessions may apply for a license to the war industries board. Applications for gold to be exported must go to the federal reserve board and in other special cases, Secretary McAdoo will exercise jurisdiction.

With the French Army in France, Sept. 9.—The destruction of towns and villages within the zone of the recent operations has been so complete as to offer little basis for comparisons. South of the Somme and between the Aisne and the Oise the work of demolition has been uniformly thorough. Settlements, big and small, have been reduced to ghostly ruins, the fragments of walls assuming most fantastic shapes; the roofs of many houses, bereft of tiles and slates, look like skeletons of huge beasts whose backs have been broken.

Noyon offers the only contrast to the devastation that is characteristic of other towns. Montdidier was razed to the ground. Noyon was almost as completely ruined, but is still erect. The walls of most of its houses still support only partially collapsed roofs. From a distance they appear to require only repair, but close inspection shows that the Germans made good their boast that they would destroy the town in its entirety

ONE MAN FROM WINNIPEG AND THE OTHER FROM LONDON FIX BREAKS IN LINE

With the Canadian Forces in the Field, Sept. 7 (Saturday, Canadian Press.)—A gallant story is told of two signallers of a Manitoba field battery which has fought since the battle of the Ypres salient in 1915, through the Somme, Vimy ridge, Lens, Hill 70, Passchendaele and the recent battle. They are chums, one coming from London and the other from Winnipeg. Just before the opening of an important operation they discovered the telephone line was down between the battery and headquarters. Although the enemy was "strafing," they went to work to find and repair the break. This done, they discovered that other batteries on the line were cut off and they proceeded to repair the whole line, just getting it into commission as "zero" hour struck.

Turns Defeat into Victory

The colonel of a Canadian Scottish battalion who, when his unit was in an exceedingly tight place last Monday owing to its flank being in the air for lack of support, personally rallied to the assault, leading his whole front by a hundred yards in the charge against the enemy machine gun positions, and thus snatching victory from what seemed disastrous defeat.

"He bore a charmed life," remarked one of his staff.

A northern Alberta battalion, when the whole left wing was held up by the strong enemy position in the Jigsaw wood, stormed the village of Felves, on the Scarpe river, and thence bombed its way up a communication trench to the center of the main enemy trench line. Diving here, company worked to the left and another to the right, bombing as they went until the trenches were cleared and the machine gun position and "whizzbang" battery was taken from the rear.

This exposed the north flank of Jigsaw wood and the enemy streamed back out of it. As they went this battalion poured in from the trenches they had occupied, a tremendous rifle fire augmented by the captured trench mortars and machine guns.

"It was like plugging into a herd of buffalo in the days before the railroad hit the north of Saskatchewan," said an old plainsman. "The boche got out of that wood quick, but mighty few got over the ridge."

NO MORE FORDS

Detroit, Sept. 9.—Production of Ford motor cars by the Ford Motor Co. has been suspended entirely, it was officially announced at the plant here today. The move will enable the company to devote its entire factories to government work, the announcement said.

PENSIONS FOR RAILROADERS

Washington, Sept. 9.—A uniform compensation, insurance and pension plan for all railroad employes is under consideration by the federal railroad administration.

FRENCH CONTINUE ADVANCE

Paris, Sept. 9.—North of the Somme French troops have made another advance in the direction of Clastres and have occupied LaMote farm, according to the war office announcement today.

LIEUT. HITCHCOCK RELATES HIS EXPERIENCES WHILE IN HANDS OF HUNS

Paris, Sept. 9.—Lieutenant Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., of Westbury, N. Y., a youthful member of the Lafayette flying corps who was captured by the Germans but escaped to Switzerland today described his experiences while a captive and his flight.

Hitchcock was forced to walk more than 100 miles. This he did in eight consecutive nights.

Hitchcock was captured March 6 when he was forced to land after an aerial combat with three German machines. He was wounded in the thigh.

"After landing inside the German lines," said Hitchcock, "I fainted twice. In the hospital I received fair treatment only. There was one doctor for the 150 patients, and the food was not very good.

"I escaped while being transported with two other Americans from Lachfeld to Rastadt. There was one German guard for the three of us.

"While the train stopped at a station near Ulm, the guard fell into a doze. I snatched the railway map which was near him, and also my money.

"The guard awoke and missed the map and money. Picking up my package of food which had been saved from my rations, but leaving the map behind, I rushed out of the door opposite, and ran down the track. The guard yelled after me, but I knew he couldn't follow because of the two other prisoners he had.

Starts Toward Frontier

"I then slowed down and began to walk toward the frontier. During the day I always hid in the woods, and at night I evaded towns and villages walking around them. I was always on a close watch for the Germans, for I was in the uniform of a French aviator. Most of the territory I traversed was farming land, with the people working during the day. When they left the fields in the evening I would begin my tramp.

"Arriving at what I thought was the Swiss frontier I watched for traps such as electrically charged wires and automatic signals. Apparently I evaded all such things.

"One morning I felt sure that I was in Switzerland, but before inquiring I added a few extra miles to my tramp and found myself in a little village. There I asked a girl, who spoke French, where I was. She said I was in Switzerland, and then I knew I was safe."

Hitchcock will leave for the United States in about two weeks. He intends to transfer from the French to the American flying corps.

MINES WILL BE DRY

Washington, Sept. 9.—Without a dissenting vote, the house today passed, after a few minutes' consideration, the senate resolution empowering the president to establish prohibition zones around munition factories, mines, shipyards and other war production plants.

Mount Clemens, Mich., Sept. 9.—Second Lieutenant Charles Thomas of Bay City, Mich., and Howard Hull of Bridgeport, Conn., were killed in a collision in the air at Selfridge field here this forenoon.

AFTER DESPERATE FIGHT SHELL FROM AMERICAN GUN WRECKS RAIDER

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—What is considered a reliable report that an American tank steamship has sunk a German submarine in a fight off the Atlantic coast reached the navy department today and is being investigated.

U-Boat Blown to Pieces

New York, Sept. 10.—The claim that their gun crews sank a German submarine of large type 400 miles off Sandy Hook on Sunday morning was made by the captain and crew of an American oil tank ship which arrived here today. The u-boat, according to the mariners, was blown to pieces by a shell which landed squarely on its hull.

The submarine was sighted by the American ship's lookout, it was related. The tank ship attacked at full speed, opening up on the German with 4.7 inch shells. The German closed in and a forty-minute battle followed in which the American skipper, maneuvering his vessel so as to bring his 6-inch stern gun to bear on the U-boat, finally scored the direct hit which finished the enemy.

Bodies of the U-boat's crew were seen, according to those on the tanker.

GENERAL CROWDER WILL CALL MEN UP TO 36 EARLY IN OCTOBER

Washington, Sept. 10.—Provost Marshal General Crowder announced today that the first call to the colors of men who register Thursday will include men in the 19 and 29 year old classes and in the classes from 32 to 36 years inclusive. Questionnaires will go first to registrants within these specified age limits and local boards will be ordered to classify them first in readiness for calls beginning in October.

Young men in the 19 and 20 year classes, General Crowder said, will be accepted for induction into the students' army training corps, but he pointed out that the authorized strength of this corps represents only 150,000 men whereas the total number of registrants below 20 will be over 3,000,000.

The general pointed out that the total number of fit men expected from the classes over 32 was 601,000 and repeated the statement that class one of men now registered would be almost exhausted by October 1.

General Crowder also issued an appeal to employers to assist in the presentation of claims for occupational exemptions.

FIGHTING OVER SPOILS

Washington, Sept. 10.—Information reached here today from a source usually reliable that Turkey has sent a large force to the border of Bulgaria where trouble is brewing over division of territorial spoils of war between these two allies of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

RESULT OF OFFENSIVE

London, Sept. 10.—The capture by the British of 75,000 prisoners and 750 guns in four weeks is announced by Field Marshal Haig in an order of the day.

THE WORLD WAR

With the British Army in France, NORTHERN PART OF BATTLE ZONE BECOMES DANGEROUS FOR GERMAN OCCUPANTS

Sept. 11.—The British are continuing to close in on the Hindenburg line by small actions and maneuvers. The lines in the northern part of the battle zone have now been advanced through Trescault 3½ miles southwest of Marcoing to the eastern edge of the place, where the troops are actually in the old British trenches facing the Hindenburg line.

In the south Australian troops have advanced in the area from Vermand to the outskirts of Attilly on the edge of Holnon wood, from the other side of which the whole of the flat country up to the famous German defensive positions and the spires of St. Quentin are clearly visible.

In the center the British have gained a footing in Peiziere and Epehy and this morning an attack was launched against the enemy trenches northwest of Peiziere.

The enemy positions were stormed during a downpour of rain. The troops are reported to have gained their objective, although the advance was made over oozy, slippery mud.

The enemy has delivered several small counter attacks. The line west of Gouzeaucourt was attacked last night but the advancing Germans were met with a withering machine gun fire and were repulsed everywhere except at one place where they managed to penetrate a British post at the cross roads known as Dead Man's Corner. Another party tried to enter the British trenches southwest of Moeuvres but was repulsed with comparatively heavy casualties.

The enemy delivered a hurricane bombardment in the Sensee valley last night and soon after the British posts north of Ecourt at St. Quentin were attacked and some of them were withdrawn. In the north British patrols have penetrated through Pont de Nieppe without opposition. Here the Germans apparently have withdrawn for some distance. More posts were established by the British south of the Lys yesterday. A heavy rain still is falling over the whole area and many of the smaller streams have been flooded. In the Flanders lowlands the ground has become almost impassable.

London, Tuesday, Sept. 10.—A troop ship with 2,800 American soldiers on board has been torpedoed. All hands were saved. The troop ship was beached.

The navy department announced today the receipt of a dispatch from Vice Admiral Sims stating that a British liner carrying American troops was torpedoed September off the English coast. All on board were saved.

New York, Sept. 11.—The British passenger steamship Missanabie, 12,496 tons gross register, in the service of the British admiralty as a troop transport has been sunk by a submarine in European waters according to information brought here by passengers on air ships.

In order to save time instead of liner Moldavia,

launching the boats the men clambered down ropes to destroyers which swarmed around the stricken vessel and came close alongside. This operation was facilitated by the fact the sea was not rough.

The troop ship was a member of a large convoy approaching the English coast. The vessel was torpedoed 200 miles from shore at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

The transfer of the American soldiers from the stricken vessel to escorting British and American torpedo boat destroyers was quickly made without injury to anyone.

They all escaped injury when the torpedo exploded and they were soon on their way to a British port.

There was no sign of panic on board and the admirable behavior of the men was especially gratifying to the officers.

Many of the troops came from Chicago, and Cleveland and a large percentage of them were factory hands of foreign extraction. Their behavior proved that they had assimilated the true spirit of the American soldier.

Submarine Sunk

Several soldiers to the Associated Press that they saw the German submarine lifted clear out of the water after one of the depth bombs exploded and then entirely disappeared.

Something had gone wrong with the troop ship's engines which compelled her for a time to lag behind the rest of the convoy but the trouble had been fixed up and she was fast catching up with the other transports when a torpedo hit her just forward of the engine room.

The vessel at once began to sink by the bow. Many of the soldiers at the time were taking baths. They did not wait to dress but made for the deck with what clothing they could lay their hands on. The water was rushing in at such a rate that it was thought the steamer would quickly founder.

To the surprise of most of the soldiers the troop ship did not sink. Some means apparently were found to check the inrush of water and she got near enough to the shore to be beached. It is hoped that the vessel ultimately can be salvaged.

All Hands Safe

An Inland Rest Camp in England, Tuesday, Sept. 10.—(By the Associated Press.)—The majority of the 2,800 American soldiers from the troop ship which was torpedoed last Friday off the English coast but was not sunk and upon which there were no casualties have arrived here, none the worse for their thrilling experience.

The men are finding some consolation for the loss of their vessel in the assurance that the submarine that attacked her suffered a far worse fate at the hands of the avenging destroyers which were speedily on the scene hunting the u-boat with depth charges.

Third Transport to be Sunk

London, Sept. 11.—The troop ship torpedoed by a German submarine and beached on the English coast last Friday is the third vessel carrying American soldiers to the war zone to be attacked with any degree of success by u-boats. The two other vessels were the Anchor Line Tuscania under charter to the Cunard line and the Peninsular and Oriental

American and French troops today began an offensive on a 20-mile front in Lorraine near the German border.

The movement evidently is aimed primarily at the elimination of the famous St. Mihiel salient, which for more than four years has projected into the allied line southeast of Verdun.

The attacks were launched on both sides of the salient—on a 12-mile front on the south and an eight mile front on the west side. The assaults were progressing favorably at the latest reports.

There have been many predictions that an American offensive movement was likely this fall in Lorraine has been mentioned as one of the more probable fields for the attack.

The German citadel of Metz lies only some 15 miles northeast of Pont-a-Mousson, at the eastern edge of the salient under attack and it seems probable that this may be a further objective of the offensive.

The removal of this salient would seem to be a necessity before any drive in great force into German territory on this front is attempted. Otherwise the German forces to the west would be left in a threatening position on the left flank of the attacking armies.

General Pershing has a huge American army under his command and there seems little doubt that adequate forces would be at the disposal of Marshal Foch for an important push in this sector.

The St. Mihiel salient is nearly 20 miles wide at its mouth, from Fresnes 12 miles southeast of Verdun, to Pont-a-Mousson, and somewhat more than 15 miles in depth, with its apex just to the southwest of St. Mihiel. The positions taken up by the Germans were strong ones and there is no record of a previous organized attempt to reduce this menacing bulge between the fortresses of Verdun and Nancy.

General Foch has caused the launching of this attack almost coincidentally with the virtually complete elimination of the various salients the Germans drove into the allied lines in their offensive during the present fighting year. The Hindenburg line had again become the German defensive position along almost its entire length, and the German defenses were stiffening materially at all points where French, British and Americans were pressing in upon them.

The German command now will have, it appears, another problem to meet in dealing with the outbreak of its foe in another and comparatively distant quarter from that in which the bulk of the fighting has been done in this year's campaign. The question will be, it seems, whether the reduced German man power has left General Ludendorff with forces sufficient to maintain his front from Rheims to Ypres, and at the same time beat back a powerful thrust by the allies far to the southeast of the battle front.

The Hindenburg line itself, however, already has not proved too strong for either the French or the British at some points in the recent fighting. The British reached it on the Queant-Drocourt line and today there came the official announcement from London that the British had made further progress behind this second,

line in the direction of Cambrai, one of the principal German bases in the north. A strong defensive line had the canal Du Nord but this line now been taken by the enemy here along the Canal Du Nord but this line now seems turned on its left flank, as the British have forced a crossing of the canal to the northwest of Havrincourt and are in a position to push up the easterly bank providing Field Marshal Haig decided to employ a driving force in this direction. Additional progress was made by the British and last night in closing in upon St. Quentin, another of the Hindenburg line strong points.

They captured the towns of Vermand, Attilly and Evndelles, and advanced beyond Attilly directly west of St. Quentin as far as the outskirts of Holnon wood, where they are no more than 4½ miles from St. Quentin.

With the American Troops in France, Sept. 11.—In their frantic effort to stem the tide of the entente allied advance the German high command has been taking divisions out of quiet sectors around Verdun and in the Woevre and Lorraine where they had been sent to recuperate and is putting them into the line after a very brief rest.

The entente allied military authorities have compiled information regarding the strain on the German man power.

In a certain sector four German divisions were withdrawn after five weeks. They went to a reserve area, for five weeks of rest and then returned to a big battle. In July another four divisions were withdrawn after being in a quiet sector for five weeks and a half. They were allowed to train only two weeks before being engaged again. In August six divisions were withdrawn from a quiet sector but it was not until they had consumed seven weeks that they were reconstituted. They were then thrown back into the battle almost immediately and they were not allowed complete rest in the reserve areas. Thus it is evident that while the length of time necessary for decimated division to recover becomes greater, the lack of effectiveness makes it necessary for the German high command to engage a reconstituted division in battle without event a few days of that complete rest which is only possible in a reserve area.

Invitations will be issued today to the Elks' "Adios Party" which will be given at the club house on the 28th of this month. This affair is to be one of the largest the Elks have staged this year and will be just as elaborate as the annual New Year's ball. All Elks and their ladies are urged to throw dull care to the winds and attend this party.

HUNS WILL FLOOD AISNE

London, Sept. 12.—According to Dutch frontier messages the Germans are preparing to inundate the regions of the city of Aisne, northeast of Rheims, says a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Central News agency. Constructed in the river which can be closed on short notice.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 12.—William J. Harris apparently swept Georgia in the senatorial democratic primary. Senator Thomas W. Hardwick ran

C. H. SCHIRMER RETURNS FROM COAST AND WRITES OF TRIP

After a month's vacation on the Pacific coast, C. H. Schirmer has returned home and says he and Mrs. Schirmer have enjoyed an exceptionally pleasant trip. They left here going by way of Pueblo over the D and R. G. railway, through the Royal Gorge, over Marshall's Pass, stopping in Salt Lake City several days, thence to Portland, Ore., where they remained during the G. A. R. encampment. Mr. Schirmer says he cannot speak too highly in praise of the manner in which the old soldiers were entertained there. Fre steamboat excursions up the Columbia river and automobile trips over the famous Columbia scenic highway were given them and in all downtown districts could be seen automobiles bearing the words "Special G. A. R. Entertainment" who took the old veterans through the city's rose covered residence sections and beauty spots without charge of any kind. Never, in the history of G. A. R. encampments has any city so royally entertained the country's veterans as Portland did, nor was there such a general expression of appreciation for the hospitality extended to them.

Portland's scenic highway is beyond doubt the most beautiful and artistic piece of roadway engineering in America. Crown Point with its high domed building and great winding stairs, constructed entirely of marble at a cost of \$90,000 and the Montnomah Falls with a sheer drop of 620 feet are the chief attractions on this highway of never ending surprises and delights.

Even a casual visit to San Francisco and its harbors will convince the most skeptical that this country is doing "its bit" and then some, when it comes to shipbuilding. Steel and wooden vessels in every phase of construction—finished and camouflaged ready for sea service can be seen everywhere in the docks.

Pasadena, Los Angeles and its various beaches where quite a few Las Vegans spend their vacations are the "rich man's playgrounds" beyond question. Many Vegas citizens are located there permanently. With its fine residential sections, flowers and roses everywhere, its countless boulevards and fine driveways makes Los Angeles the pride of California. All former Vegans he met wished to be remembered to their friends here. Mrs. Schirmer expects to return home within a week or two.

MANY HAVE PASSED OVER THE BRIDGE NEVER TO BE HEARD FROM AGAIN

Juarez, Mexico, Sept. 10.—This is the port of missing men. Many Americans have crossed the shaky, wooden bridge to this little adobe town who have never been seen nor heard again. The files of the United States consulate here are filled with letters from mothers, wives and other relatives asking for information about men who have disappeared somewhere in Mexico.

Many were killed fighting with the various revolutionary forces during the six years war. Others were murdered for their money on the Calle Diablo—street of the Devil—or were killed by bandits who rove over the country enforcing the law of the six shooter. Still others are living out boring cliff or factory chimney. The

their lives in some mountain settlement under assumed names, often with native families.

Tom Kingsberry's name was the latest addition to the long list of those men "missing in Mexico." Kingsberry was foreman for the Palomas Land and Cattle company of Los Angeles. He left for an inspection of the cattle ranches west of here and has not been heard from since. Mexicans here whisper of a feud existing between the Palomas cowboys and Jose Ynez Salazar's band of outlaws. Salazar was killed at the headquarters ranch of the Palomas company. That was where Kingsberry disappeared a year later.

For months the body of an American swayed in the wind suspended from a telegraph pole at Rancharia, south of here. He was caught dynamiting bridges and hanged by the federal railroad guards. He was never identified. Many Americans are known to have been executed in the cemetery on the hill. Few were given an opportunity to notify their relatives.

SPEEDING UP IN ALASKA

Anchorage, Alaska.—Operation of the coast division of the government railroad has reduced the time of travel from seven days to nine hours for the journey between Anchorage and Taktetna, a distance of 113 miles.

Trains are operated over the railroad to Montana, 95 miles on the Susitna river, and between Montana and Taktetna, 18 miles up the river, power boats complete the trip. Before the advent of the government railroad seven days was considered fast time over the tortuous trails and by way of the river from Anchorage to Taktetna, which this year is the headquarters for railroad construction workers.

BUT HOWEVER THE WEATHER MAY BE PLANES MUST GO TO THE FRONT

Somewhere in England.—Several American airmen have recently been put on duty as special "ferry pilots" between England and France. This is very important work, consisting mainly of taking new war airplanes over the channel in all weathers to points where they are needed at the front. The task is not difficult in fine weather, but in bad weather it is sometimes very difficult and dangerous. Whether the weather is bad or good, the machines needed at the front must go without delay.

On a recent day, chilly and obscure, one of the American "ferry men" was ordered to take a new scout fighter to an aerodrome close to the front lines in northern France. The clouds were so low and the haze so pronounced that that far end of the flying ground was barely visible. The pilot thought he might scrape through by flying low and chancing possible engine failure.

After he set off he found matters even worse than he thought. At 200 feet objects below were scarcely visible; at 300 feet he could see nothing. He made a circuit of the aerodrome and might have landed again, except that the American pilots have a distaste for admitting that anything is impossible.

He arose to 350 feet and was enveloped in cloud. It was now too late to land, for he had lost his aerodrome and if he were to come down to look for a good field he might hit a neighboring cliff or factory chimney. The

only thing to do was to keep on his compass course and climb up above the clouds and after flying for about half an hour to glide down gradually through them in search of a landmark.

At 3,000 feet he found himself above the clouds and in the midst of bright morning sunshine. The half hour passed and the pilot had to make up his mind to dive back down through the clouds.

The luck suddenly decided it in the shape of a small gap in the cloud through which he caught a glimpse of the green field of France. Without hesitation he shut off his engine and dived through the gap. By good fortune the clouds here were higher than on the English side, but it was raining hard.

He switched on the engine again below the clouds and sailed along at a comparatively low altitude through the rain, picking up landmarks by which he chose his course. Thence it was comparatively plain sailing and in a short time he landed at the depot aerodrome and housed his machine.

D. T. HOSKINS HONORED

Santa Fe, Sept. 11.—The Bankers' convention came to a close last evening. Late in the afternoon, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Joseph Jaffa, Roswell; vice president, George L. Uulrick, Carrizozo; treasurer, W. A. Losey, Hagerman; secretary to be filled by the executive committee; vice president American Bankers' association, D. T. Hoskins, Las Vegas; vice president, American Bankers' association, Roy Ammerman, Roswell; vice president, national bank section, W. D. Murray, Silver City; executive committee, A. C. Raithe, Deming; Jackson Agee, Silver City; Ernest Ruth, Raton. A legislative committee was appointed consisting of Arthur Seligman, Santa Fe; J. M. Cunningham, Las Vegas; George Ulrick, Carrizozo; Guy I. Roger, Albuquerque, and J. W. Harris.

NAMES OF TOWNS GIVEN BEDS

Poilus Enjoy Sleeping Comforts Furnished by People of Alaska

Nenana, Alaska.—Wounded "poilus" who occupy the 14 beds donated by Alaska railroad towns to a war hospital at Neuilly, France, are very grateful to the donors, according to a letter received by Mrs. Thomas Riggs, wife of Alaska's governor, from a girl friend who visited the hospital in May.

Some of the beds have been named after the towns which donated them. The named ones are Nenana, Takketna, Turnagain Arm, Fairbanks, Matanuska, Seward and Anchorage. All these towns are on the railroad the government is building between Seward and Fairbanks.

"In one of the Anchorage beds lay a wounded French artilleryman who was smoking bad cigarets with infinite pleasure and cracking jokes and making puns about the name of the town in whose bed he lay," the letter said. "He asked me to tell you he was very grateful to his absent friends for giving him such a comfortable recovery."

"The poilus were very much interested in the fact that Nenana is the newest town in North America and said that it made them feel quite old in comparison, because they couldn't imagine what it would be like to live

in a place where they couldn't think back a hundred years.

"They were interested and amused by my statement that American women ride about over the snow in dog sleds in Alaska and some remarked it would be much better than the mud in France. One said it would be fine, as all he would have to do would be to unbuckle his artificial limbs and leave them behind. Tell your Nenana friends that this grim humor is the order of the day."

WANT MONEY FOR SCHOOLS

Santa Fe, Sept. 11.—Superintendents Milne and Montoya of Albuquerque appeared before the state tax commission this afternoon in behalf of the school budget for the city of Albuquerque and the county of Bernalillo. The total estimated needs of the schools of the city and county were shown to be \$263,000 for the period from September 1, 1918, to December 1, 1918. Revenues other than from taxes were figured at \$122,000 leaving \$143,000 to be raised by a tax levy for the year 1918 of seven mills on each dollar of valuation in the county. The proposal for this levy was approved tentatively final action to be taken in connection with the consideration of the whole county budget. The commission, however, found it impossible to comply with the request of the city commission of Albuquerque for certain levies for the support of the city government, the law having placed certain legal limits.

ELKS THINK OF ABSENT

BROTHERS OVER THERE

Venice, Calif., Sept. 11.—When it is 3 o'clock in the afternoon at Santa Monica bay, California, it is 11 o'clock at night everywhere at France.

That fact is the reason why Clyde W. Holbrook, past exalted ruler of Santa Monica Bay Lodge, B. P. O. E. No. 906, fathered a resolution introduced in that lodge and unanimously adopted by it, by which all Elks in this jurisdiction will pause at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and think of the 30,000 or more members of the order who are fighting "over there."

Elks of Venice say that other lodges of the order are following and predict the practice will become general throughout Elk lodges in the United States and its dependencies.

PULP MILL IN ALASKA

Juneau, Alaska, Sept. 11.—Alaska's first pulp mill is soon to be built on Funter Bay, 40 miles from here. The plant is to be put up by W. S. Peckovich, Juneau, who has obtained a government grant for 20,000,000 feet of lumber on the shores of the bay. Several years ago a pulp mill was started at Ketchikan but it was destroyed by fire before it was ever operated. It is believed the industry will thrive as there are hundreds of millions of feet of timber in Alaska unfit for other purposes.

BRITISH ADVANCE IN ITALY

Rome, Sept. 11.—British troops yesterday raided the Austro-Hungarian positions on the Asiago plateau of the mountain front and inflicted considerable losses on the enemy, according to the official statement issued by the Italian war office today.

A wife of 40 may not look so well at the breakfast table as a wife of 20. But the chances are that the breakfast will look better.

CAMP KITCHENS CLEAN

Shelves and Floors Are Wiped and Scrubbed Every Morning

Camp Lewis, Tacoma, Wash.—Housewives who clean their pantries once a month and believe they are wonderfully clean should read the general order issued here recently on this subject for all kitchens in the camp.

Immediately after breakfast one man must be detailed by the mess sergeant to clean the pantry. All articles must be taken from the shelves and the shelves scrubbed and dried. The articles which were on the shelf then must be wiped and replaced in orderly manner with all labels to the front that they may be checked rapidly.

The orders also included new regulations for the kitchens and dining rooms. While breakfast is being served a boiler of water is heated and after breakfast is served the kitchen and dining room floors are thoroughly scrubbed and dried. A hint is given to housewives as the order forbids flushing the floors with water, as this causes them to become water soaked and to turn dark. Even the ranges are not overlooked and after breakfast must be given a thorough cleaning both inside and out. The ice box also is cleaned with boiling water each day.

IMPORTANT CASE DECIDED

Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 9.—One of the most important cases decided by the state tax commission last Saturday was the equalization of the lands of the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Co. and the New Mexico & Arizona Land Co. These two companies own a total of 2,093,132 acres lying in alternate sections along the right of way of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway. These lands will now be assessed at a uniform valuation of \$1.25 an acre instead of \$3.00 in San Juan county, \$1.50 in Bernalillo county, \$1.63 in Valencia county, \$1.80 in McKinley county, \$1.77 in Socorro county and \$1.00 in Sandoval county. The reason for fixing the price at \$1.25 as based upon court decisions in two counties where the valuation has been placed at this figure by the court.

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.

Alvey A. Ades, second assistant secretary of state at Washington, today completes his 48th year in the diplomatic service.

"SERUM OF SILENCE" WORKS

Good Thing to Squelch Those Who Are Eager to Spread the Kaiser's Propaganda

San Francisco.—"The women certainly started something when they inaugurated their campaign to inoculate German propaganda poison with the 'serum of silence'," said Miss Florence King, president of the Woman's Association of Commerce, in a message just received here by the California branch of the national war garden commission.

"Since the convention of the Woman's Association of Commerce in Cincinnati," Miss King wrote, "we have had hundreds upon hundreds of inquiries as to the 'serum of silence.' This method of fighting German propaganda was suggested to us by the educational section of the national war garden commission.

"The silence campaign is simple. When you hear knocks against your government or exaggerated stories you may be pretty sure an enemy has started them. There is the 'tongue-cut-out' story and a score of others—all lies. Turn from the story teller in silence. He will know you mean business. Get two friends to get two friends to do the same. Kill German propaganda by refusing to listen to it and in that way paralyze the most powerful arm of the German war machine and win the war going on on this side of the ocean."

AFTER FAKE OIL COMPANIES

Salt Lake City, Sept. 9.—Promoters of illegitimate oil and mining companies are under the ban of the Utah state council of defense. The council declares that such schemes are hindering the sale of Liberty bonds and other government enterprises.

The banks and other financial institutions have been asked to aid in the campaign by advising their customers to not invest in securities that are known to have no merit.

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. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

PECTIN FROM CARROTS**WILL IMPROVE JELLY**

Put your carrots through the meat chopper and cook with the fruit. It is impossible to detect the flavor and added pectin will improve the jelly. To ten pounds of grapes only two small carrots will be necessary. If about two pounds of plums are added to six pounds of apples when making jelly both the color and flavor will be improved.

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." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

GENERAL MARCH DECLARES PRACTICALLY ALL AMERICANS ARE NOW TOGETHER

Washington, Sept. 7.—Characterizing the German retreat as a "general retreat on a 100 mile front from Arras to near Rheims," General March in his weekly statement today pointed out that the German lines now are 60 miles from the French capital at their nearest point as compared with 40 miles as late as July 15.

Organization of the first American field army in France is progressing so rapidly, General March told members of the senate military committee today, that nearly 95 per cent of the American troops brigaded with the British and French have been withdrawn and are being assembled at a point he did not designate.

This accounts for the small number of Americans engaged in the forward movement of the allies.

There is improvement in the transportation facilities, General March said, and the number of ships in use is being increased.

General March said 1200 airplanes have been delivered from the factories. Latest advices indicate, he said, that 800 American fighting planes are in France.

GRAIN DUST EXPLOSION

Salt Lake City, Sept. 7.—One of the features of an exhibit of the United States bureau of chemistry, to be offered during the Utah State fair here September 28 to October 5 will be miniature demonstrations of grain dust explosions the larger variety of which have been responsible for the destruction of quantities of foodstuffs in the United States. The chemistry exhibit will contain a model grain mill and elevator, and at stated intervals the explosions will be staged. The object of the demonstration will be to show the comparatively simple methods by which such explosions can be prevented. Wartime activities of the bureau of chemistry will be included in the exhibit.

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 they are the best cathartic tablets made. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

LANDS OPEN FOR SETTLEMENT

By an executive proclamation about 15,950 acres of land principally grazing lands with some agricultural tracts in south central New Mexico are eliminated from the Lincoln national forest and restored to homestead entry in advance of settlement. They become subject to entry October 5 and to settlement and other forms of disposition October 16.

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. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

ALBUQUERQUE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OFFERS PRIZE FOR BEST DESIGN

Albuquerque, Sept. 6.—A cash prize of \$25 is being offered by the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce for the best design of an emblem and trademark for the use of the New Mexico Bean Growers association. The object of the Chamber of Commerce in holding the contest is to secure a trademark which will advertise both New Mexico beans and New Mexico. As a result of last year's advertising campaign by the U. S. food administration, pinto beans will soon be on sale in every city in the United States, and accordingly an attractive trademark appearing on every sack will, it is believed, interest hundreds of thousands of people in the Sunshine State.

Contestants should submit their designs, preferably in colors, to the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce, Albuquerque, New Mexico, by October 15. Designs must be simple enough to allow of printing on an ordinary 100 lb. burlap sack, the dimensions of which are 18 by 41 inches. It is required that the design include the words "New Mexico Pinto Beans," preferably forming the circumference of a circle, and also the words "New Bean Growers Association," preferably appearing horizontally below the circle. The special trademark should preferably appear within the circle, or as a bar extending across it horizontally. The scale of the drawing is not material. The right to reject any and all entries is reserved. All meritorious entries will be exhibited to the public at the office of the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce. Selection of the best design will be made jointly by the bean growers association and the Chamber of Commerce.

Here is a chance for patriotic citizens, including boys and girls attending school, to show their artistic talent, to render a great service to their home state, and to perform a notable patriotic service in developing the full use of the nation's food resources. The New Mexico pinto bean is fast gaining nationwide recognition as the equal of any bean in the world for both food value, flavor and ease of preparation. The pinto is distinctly a New Mexico product, and through a good trademark, can be made to carry a message from New Mexico into every home in America.

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.

Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 9.—In the case of the United States against the Mora grant, the evidence has all been taken and the arguments will begin in the near future. The case was brought to quiet title and has been heard by Federal Judge Colin Neblett.

Diarrhoea In Children

For diarrhoea in children one year ter 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.

ARGENTINA ADOPTS FRANCE'S THREE MILLION DOLLARS HAS NATIONAL HOLIDAY AS HER OWN

Buenos Aires, Sept. 9.—Argentina's policy toward the belligerents in the world war was involved in the decision of the chamber of deputies on July 3 to make July 14, France national holiday also and again a day for national celebration in Argentina. Friends of the entente nations consider the action of the chamber of deputies in adopting this measure to indicate that the majority of the members of the chamber are pro-entente.

President Irigoyen is placed in a difficult position by the passage of this measure. During the debate in the chamber of deputies there was a sharp alignment of pro-entente sentiment in support of the proposal to make Bastille day a national holiday in Argentina. No one but the Germans and their sympathizers opposed the measure. These latter contended that the Germans would be offended if July 14 was made an Argentine holiday and that they would regard it as a breach of neutrality.

It was generally admitted in the lobbies of the chamber of deputies that the July 14 holiday proposal was designed by the enemies of the president to force his hand. He must either veto or sign the bill. If he signs the bill friends of the allies will claim it as a friendly action toward the entente nations. If he refuses to sign it his enemies declare that his veto will be considered as a definite stand in favor of Germany.

There was a hot contest over the measure. It caused a split in the radical party which has supported the president and there are now two distinct groups in that party. It is believed that each group will have its own candidate for president when the next elections are held.

The first group contains the clericals and the conservative radicals, including those two who are for Germany, Spain and Mexico. The other group, called the extremists, is composed of the radicals whose sympathies are with the entente cause in the war.

The clerical or conservative wing favors strict neutrality by Argentina in the war and is antagonistic toward the British and American trade invasion of South America; while the other wing is friendly toward both British and Americans. The latter demand a frank expression of sympathy toward the entente allies.

The United States civil service commission announces the examination for forest and field clerk to be held at East Las Vegas September 28. Salary \$1100 to \$1200. Application blanks and further information may be obtained from the East Las Vegas postoffice.

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.

Columbus, N. M., is to have a new \$10,000 theatre.

THREE MILLION DOLLARS HAS BEEN SENT HOME THROUGH THE Y. M. C. A.

Three million dollars, saved by American soldiers in the war zone of France, has been transmitted free of charge to relatives, friends or creditors in America within the last six months. Almost half of this \$3,000,000 was sent in July and the first week of August when the ever-increasing force of Yankee soldiers began to understand fully that the transmitting of their money from the extreme front to their homes free of all charge was the latest service offered by the Y. M. C. A. national war work council.

From a little experimental trickle of remittances totalling \$97,000 in March, when service was inaugurated by the Y. M. C. A., the amounts increased gradually until the monthly total sent home through this agency had reached the three-quarters of a million mark in July and one list, on August 21, the Y. M. C. A. national war work council was deluged with 18,000 names of persons in this country to whom payments were directed.

The total number of remittances sent through the Y. M. C. A. from American soldiers in France to payees in this country up to the third week of August was 50,000 which represented \$3,000,000. To mail out the checks on these 50,000 remittances from its New York headquarters to the payees in this country, the Y. M. C. A. spent \$150,000 on postage stamps alone.

All Red Tape Cut

The system, which the Y. M. C. A. inaugurated as only one of its phases of service to the soldier, is simplicity itself. A soldier in the war zone wishing to send money to some one in America, hands the cash to the Y. M. C. A. secretary with the address and leaves the rest to the Red Triangle. The Paris office is notified and it mails to the New York office an order to mail a check to the payee. This is done as promptly as the check can be made out, signed and forwarded.

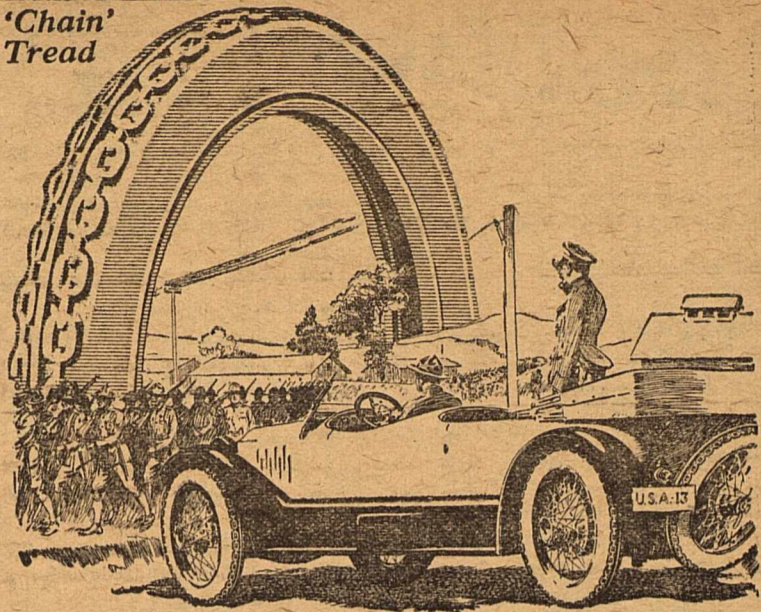
The remittances have ranged from 30 cents which a soldier sent for a government publication to \$3,000. The Y officials did not try to pry into the mystery of the big remittance, assuming the man must have been extremely thrifty.

Men appeared to have developed conscience about leaving unpaid bills here. Although the bulk of the remittances are sent with no comment, a few are accompanied by explanations, one man writing that his remittance was to pay his tailor, while another sent his insurance premium. One soldier sent 75 cents for a box of candy for his girl.

To sign this great pile of checks the Y. M. C. A. bureau has a check-signing machine on which the operator can sign ten checks simultaneously and which has a capacity of 2,000 checks an hour.

"To persons in this country who have been notified by soldiers to expect remittances and who have not received checks I would recommend a few days' patience," said Mr. W. D. Bishop, deputy treasurer of the national war work council of the Y. M. C. A. "The orders to forward checks to addresses in this country have to be sent to us from Paris by mail. The government will not permit the

'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.

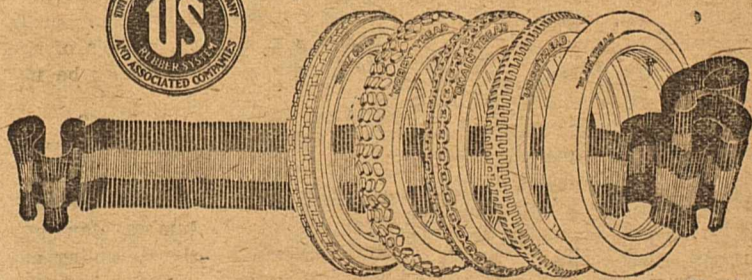
American business must rally as a unit to the support of the Government.

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

lists of payees to be sent here by carrier which would lessen the time. Eight weeks normally elapses between the time the soldier hands over the money and the time when the payee receives his check. There may be delays, but one thing is sure, the money will be delivered. As soon as a list of remittances is received here, the total represented is deposited in a trust company for the sole purpose of paying the checks drawn for that account and the money is not drawn against for any other purpose.

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ESTABLISHED 1882

Stock Raising
Farming - Mining

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Railroad employes might tell McAdoo to avoid politics himself.

Allied troops are going steadily ahead of the objectives, and still further ahead of the class in pronunciation here at home.

When Germany brings the allies to their knees, the knees will rest—but not gently—on a slimy, squirming thing known as Hohenzollerism.

Germany now complains that her reverses were due to mistakes made by her spies. This should induce rivers of sympathetic tears in this country.

Jeanette Rankin, who voted against the war resolution and wept, has dry-eyed declared war on the party organization and will go it alone as a senatorial candidate.

In all or most of the speeches, interviews and editorials of the people who voice the public opinion of Germany, there is a new and melancholy note.

Up to the beginning or middle of the great retreat before the allied onslaught the tone of the braggart rang in every word and line. Not by the most sensitive ear could there be caught the faintest intimation of doubt as to the superiority of the German army, or the successful outcome of the Hohenzollern plan to subjugate the world.

The sudden change from major to minor chords in this national music is too perceptible to admit of any question. After every allowance has been made for mistakes and misrepresentations, it may be said without a moment's hesitation that the public utterances of German statesmen, editors and soldiers are of an apologetic nature. They are replete with far-fetched explanations of military disasters, with manufactured excuses for miscarriage of the plans of their demigods, Hindenburg and Ludendorff of denials of hunger, of lack of clothing, of national dissatisfaction, of declining of military morale, of the revolt of the Russians against the treaty of Brest-Litovsk. Their promises of victory are full of "ifs." We shall conquer "if" the people only trust us and are loyal to Emperor and the state! They whine about the Americans "butting into" a war that was none of their business; about their allies introducing negroes into the ranks of

their fighting men; about their aeronautes bombing cities with dynamite and the army with pamphlets of propaganda.

This is an ominous symptom for the central powers, a rainbow of hope for the allies. Apology, nine times out of ten, is an expression of conscious fault or incapacity. It is the spirit's justification of its futile acts or decisions. It is offered, publicly to others, but secretly to one's self. "Apology," Oliver Wendell Holmes observed, "is only egotism wrong side out," and certainly nobody else is so eloquent an apologist as the vanquished braggart. We shall expect ere long to hear the kaiser excusing himself and his "good, old German god" for retreating toward the Rhine.

It is our deliberate purpose not to cultivate a groundless optimism. We do not want to see in every little cloud no bigger than the hand of a man a tempest of victory. But we keep our weather eye open for signals of success, and none has seemed more full of promise than this reversal of German public opinion from boastfulness to apology and from assurance to apprehension.

FRENCH SUGAR STOCKS LOWEST IN HISTORY

Stocks of sugar in Paris are about half what they were in 1917. The total amount of sugar in France is lower than ever before, even in war times. This condition reported by the United States food administration emphasizes the imperative need for sugar conservation in the United States in order that the present French ration of 1½ pounds of sugar per person per month may be main-

STATE UNIVERSITY BUYS NATIONAL GUARD LUMBER

The state council of defense contemplates selling to the University of New Mexico the lumber standing in the National Guard assembling camp near Albuquerque. The original cost was \$15,000 and a former sale realiz-

KILL EMPRESS AND DAUGHTERS

London, Sept. 12.—The Daily Express claimed to have unquestionable information that the former empress of Russia and her four daughters had been killed by the Bolsheviks.

"The enemy hesitatingly followed," says the German official bulletin. What, in the eyes of Berlin, would be a hot pursuit?

SAYS BOYS ARE MADE TO FEEL AT HOME IN THE RECREATION HALLS

The Knights of Columbus war camp fund in San Miguel county now is pushing the \$2,000 mark. There is still another thousand to be secured, which, it is believed will bethe slowest coming in. Dr. J. M. Cunningham, chairman of the county council of defense and who is acting as chairman of the executive committee of the county campaign, believes the total will be reached, but it is his suggestion that everybody have a part in raising the money and that everybody give according to his ability. If this suggestion is followed, the money will be raised with ease.

The first country precinct to report was San Jose, where Mrs. Roman Gallegos was precinct worker. Mrs. Gallegos yesterday sent to Colbert C. Root, county chairman for the K. of C. drive, \$30.80, collected in her neighborhood. Nearly \$600 was turned in yesterday by the West side committee, through William Frank. There is still considerable territory unworked on both sides of the Gallinas, and this, with the money to be received from the country, it is hoped, will "put the county over the top."

Soldier Praises Welfare Workers

Mrs. R. D. LaPine yesterday gave the following clipping from the Los Angeles Herald to the canvassing committee; she and Mr. LaPine are well acquainted with the young man mentioned in the article:

The Knights of Columbus and the Salvation Army workers "over there" are given much praise in a letter received by Philip Schneider from his brother, Sergeant Percy Schneider, who is with the 304th Supply Company in France.

Sergeant Schneider, who is a former Los Angeles boy, having joined Uncle Sam's forces about a year ago, says the people who can't go to the front should help the Knights of Columbus and Salvation Army just as much as possible, as they are doing great work "over there."

His letter reads:

"Just a line to let you know that I am still in the land of the living and getting along fine. I don't know what it is about me, but when everyone else gets thin and worried, I get fat and healthy. Same as I did in Mexico.

Praised Uncle Sam

"Things are about the same with me, doing my bit and no kick. Wish I could do twice as much for Uncle Sam, as he is sure good to his boys. He does more for them than any other government. Believe me, no one is hungry or cold and they have plenty of smokes, etc. Take it all in all, the soldier lot is not so bad. Of course he has no maids to wait on him or his eggs are not always cooked to suit his taste, but he has no wants to worry him.

"Now, Phil, I want to tell you about my pet hobby, the dear old Salvation Army, who are doing the best work in the world. I am sending you a clipping out of a Paris paper that will tell you all about their good work here.

"All to the Good"

"The Knights of Columbus and the Salvation Army are certainly all to the good. Everything they do for the boys is free, and with a good will. They don't charge a cent, and what's more, they won't take a cent. So it

is up to you folks at home to look after them. I want you to sing their praise from the house tops, for they sure are the best people in the world. I wish I was home long enough to tell the world how much they are doing for the boys over at the front.

"Received a letter from Harry yesterday and he is all to the good and feeling fine and getting his 10 Henies a day. I tell you we are sure raising h— over here and they know that we are Americans and true blue. No such thing as quitters over here. Every man is a man."

MEETING MAY STOP ROAD WORK TO CONSERVE LABOR

To consider a program of economy in road construction because of the scarcity of labor due to the war, a joint meeting of the governor, the state engineer, the state council of defense and state tax commission has been called at the governor's office for Thursday.

Statistics have been drawn up by the tax commission tending to show that the returns from road taxes levied by the counties will exceed last year's total by 50 per cent and that some of the counties have exceeded in their budget the one mill levy prescribed by law and that several counties have exceeded their authorized road appropriations by more than 5

312 MILES OF GOOD ROADS PLANNED, MANY WORKING

A report from the office of the state engineer, James A. French, shows that 683 men are now employed on road work. Two horse teams to the number of 180 and 33 4-horse teams are at work. Bids were opened on August 31 for the construction of 21.8 miles of roadway from Tucumcari to Montoya in Quay county, a federal aid project. On September 16 bids will be opened on state road No. 21 of 15.5 miles in Mora county, from Ucate northward. A program embracing 312 miles of graveled surfaced, crowned road has been adopted by the state highway commission and a large portion of it approved by the governor, which is to pay 50 per cent of the cost. Within national forests of the state 195.5 miles of roadway are to be built within federal aid.

ELKS HOLD AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING

One of the most enthusiastic meetings that the Elks lodge of Las Vegas has held for many months was held Tuesday night at the club house. A large and representative gathering was present to assist with the installation of two new officers, Hon. Charles A. Spiess and L. W. Ilfeld. Never before have the Elks so fully realized that their lodge is entirely a patriotic organization and they wish to live up to all of their standards of patriotism. A brief address was delivered to the members by the following members: Hon. Charles A. Spiess, L. W. Ilfeld, O. A. Larrazolo, Secundino Romero and Fidel Ortiz, and all of the members present decided to take a greater interest in the lodge in the future. After the meeting adjourned the West side band surprised the lodge with a concert. A march was dedicated to the Elks' lodge by Mr. Flores, who is director of the band.

Before politics adjourned it possibly appointed President Wilson a committee of one, with power to act.

Greatest Legislation in History is Being Enacted

Washington, Sept. 11.—The new war tax bill, by which is to be raised one-third of the \$24,000,000,000 needed to finance America's share of the world war during the coming fiscal year, is the greatest piece of legislation of the kind ever attempted by a congress of the United States. It touches probably every taxable source and is intended to place the bulk of the burden where it belongs and make every citizen share the cost of the fight for democracy.

Far reaching and inclusive, yet the tax burden is said to be not as heavy as that upon the people of England. It is also claimed it will not work the hardship nor demand the self-sacrifice which has fallen to the lot of either the English or the French.

The American people may appreciate it more fully and they may understand more clearly the part they are taking financially by giving passing notice at least, to the ways in which the allied countries of Europe and particularly England, have raised their war revenue.

The tax laws of England have ever been more severe than those of the United States. It is only natural then, that England's war taxation should be proportionately heavy. It must also be remembered that England, being so near the fighting zone and surrounded by water infested by enemy submarines has had her commerce embarrassed and her rich import duties, once the heaviest in the world, somewhat reduced. In addition to that the demand for man power for the army has taken from factories the labor. Home industry has been paralyzed.

England has, therefore, been compelled to rely almost entirely upon loans—foreign and domestic—and upon a system of internal taxation levied upon incomes, excess profits and luxuries. The same is true of France and the other allied countries.

English income and profits taxation has been classified under five schedules as follows: (a) Landlord's property tax (b) farmer's tax. (c) tax on holders of government securities. (d) tax on business profits, professional incomes and on sources of income not included under any other schedule (e) tax on salaries of public officials and employes.

The properties, profits and gains on which income tax is payable and which fall under these schedules are subject to an assessment on every pound sterling of their value.

Under the first schedule, every person deriving an income from property is taxed, these taxes being payable by the person occupying the property in question.

The second schedule, or farmer's tax, is almost identical with the first except that the taxable value of the land is fixed by law instead of the tax being levied against the actual income derived from this land.

All incomes, whether in the forms of interest, annuities, dividends, or shares of annuities arising out of any public revenue, are subject to taxation under the third schedule. The tax is assessed at its source, before the

new taxable income reaches the taxpayer, upon the persons and corporations entrusted with the payment of such income. Interest on certain war loans are exempt under the schedule.

The tax on business profits, professional incomes and on incomes not included under the regular schedules, is so far reaching that it touches practically every source except the income of charitable trusts and organizations and certain trade unions. The tax rate is varying according to circumstances. The rate is applied to all incomes exceeding 130 pounds a year, with certain abatements which decrease proportionately as the incomes increase. The abatement is more generous and the rate lower upon earned incomes than upon those which are unearned.

The incomes of men in the army, navy and Red Cross are also subject to taxation, but in these cases reduced rates are made.

Under the fifth schedule fall the incomes of all employes of the crown as well as of all ecclesiastical bodies. The income taxable under this schedule is not merely that received in payment of current services, but also all annuities, pensions, stipends and even Easter offerings made to clergymen by their congregations.

The English system of luxury duties is just as inclusive as that of the United States and in many respects the two measures, English and American, are almost identical. In fact the English law was taken as the model, in some respects for the new American tax bill. English law, as far as incomes are concerned, is only a growth and modification of a series of income tax measures which had their origin in the British parliament as far back as 1842.

Like the United States, England has made it a rule to raise about one-third of the amount she needed for war purposes through internal taxation. For the remainder she has had resource to loans and credits of which the United States has furnished \$3,345,000,000.

Canada has also issued \$305,000,000 of domestic loans, about \$90,000,000 of which was taken by American banks. The Australian war loan has amounted to \$399,413,000, while that of New Zealand totals \$107,063,000. India raised one loan of \$500,000,000 which was advanced to Great Britain. 5great 123456.

CRUSH GERMANY IS ONLY WAY

Americans Must Sacrifice and Employ Every Energy to Defeat the Enemy

"Miracle men"—that is the term applied to the soldiers of the United States in France by Joseph Scott of Los Angeles, who is national commissioner of the Knights of Columbus to the battlefronts in France and who has just returned home after passing 10 weeks in Europe in his official capacity.

"The bravery and fortitude of the American soldiers at the front have filled the entire world with admira-

tion because they have accomplished miracles," said Mr. Scott.

"But our soldiers over there cannot do it all. They must be given every support at home. No sacrifice which the civilian population may make will compare in the least degree with what our soldiers are sacrificing for us."

"The 'untrained' men from America, the butts of a thousand jokes from the German army, have today turned the tide of battle and the kaiser and his minions are stumbling back to the Rhine in front of American bayonets.

"How my heart thrills when I think of those bronzed boys wounded, but ever smiling—who returned from Chateau Thierry and other glory zones, where Americans routed the haughty Prussians.

"Yes, although they were wounded nigh unto death, their eyes shot fire and they sent messages to their comrades to finish the work they had begun. It's wonderful, marvelous. No one knows the first thrill of patriotism until he has seen what I have seen in France.

"The American at home who thinks he has made sacrifices had better get a new grip on himself. He has only begun to suffer. English and French know, and we must learn, that Germany can never be starved into submission. They know, and we must learn, that the military power of Germany, with its kaiser, must be utterly crushed before there can be any peace.

"Out boys in France know this. Our civilians at home must be made to know it."

NATIONAL KITCHENS IN ENGLAND PROVIDE GOOD MEALS AT REASONABLE COST

London, Sept. 11.—National kitchens and national restaurants established in England this year by the British food ministry to avert public hardships and provide food at reasonable cost, are underselling privately operated eating houses, and still are earning big profits. Meals in the restaurants cost less than in the average American eating place, despite the fact that England must import much of its food and has undergone three more years of war.

The kitchens are to prepare food for householders, and in a few instances only are arrangements made for consuming food on the premises. The restaurant caters only to the latter. A good substantial lunch can be obtained at the restaurants for 35 cents according to Phillip B. Kennedy, commercial attache at London of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

Food rationing has been established successfully this year, Mr. Kennedy informs the bureau, but food regulations resulted in hotel and restaurant owners reducing the quantity and quality of food without any reduction in price. In some instances prices were increased.

Seeing that this situation was likely to become an actual hardship, the food ministry took steps to assist the public, writes Mr. Kennedy. The first action was establishment of national kitchens. A thousand were established from February to August, with only three or four under the direct management of the food ministry, the others being controlled by local authorities. Necessary capital may

be obtained from the government but return payment must be made in ten years. The kitchens are said to have helped materially in relieving the food difficulties.

A further step was necessary, Mr. Kennedy reports, because hotel and restaurant patrons found the food regulations to be a hardship. As an experiment, the food ministry opened its first national restaurant on June 26, last, near the newspaper district in Fleet street, and it has proved so successful that others are to be opened in London and other cities.

"The original payment for rent and equipment amounted to \$12,160," writes Mr. Kennedy. "The management of the restaurant is in the charge of the director of the national kitchens, who hopes to be able to repay the original treasury investment within a year from profits earned. There has been some idea that this restaurant has been subsidized by the government, but the director declares that the food is purchased in the open market in competition with others, and that all money advanced by the government will be fully repaid.

"In this initial restaurant the staff numbers about 30 persons. The kitchen and dining room are very clean and attractive, and the service appears to be very efficient. The system in vogue is what is sometimes known in the United States as the cafeteria plan—the customers wait on themselves. The dining room has a seating capacity for 170 persons at one sitting. It is estimated that about 1,000 meals are served from 11:30 a. m. to 8 p. m. One of the most profitable features of the restaurant is the serving of afternoon tea, which has been very well patronized. The principle on which the restaurant is run is to serve food which is most easily procurable at the time. This makes possible the serving of liberal portions at reasonable prices.

New York Sun

The Crown Prince says his idea of victory is "to hold our own and not let ourselves be vanquished." What has become of "Deutschland uber Alles?"

Las Vegas will have the opportunity of seeing a real battle plane in the near future.

Organizers for the fourth liberty loan drive for New Mexico are advising that the government plans to send a big battle plane from Ellington field, near Houston, Tex., to Denver, passing over several New Mexico cities to stimulate patriotism during the drive.

Dates and the schedule for the flight will be announced soon.

France, Sept. 11—Just before the British Army in British launched their attack this morning on the enemy trenches northwest of Peizeire below Gouzeaucourt, the Germans for the first time employed a new kind of projectile in an effort to drive the New Zealand troops from nearby points. The projectiles, which are about the size of oranges, were fired at short range in salvos of from 200 to 300 each and were sprinkled over an area of two to three acres. These projectiles burst into flame as they hit the ground and gave off gas.

NOT MORE THAN THIS NUMBER OF MEN ARE FACING THE ALLIES

London, Sept. 9.—The fighting line from the region southwest of Cambrai southward now runs through the Havrincourt wood to Heurecourt, Villers-Paucon, Roisel, Bernes, Poenilly, Villeveque and Vaux, along the canal to Tergnier and thence by the western edge of Servais. All these villages are in British possession.

The most important event of the fighting has been the crossing of the St. Croix canal at St. Simon, because the canal might have been used as a bastion for this part of the Hindenburg line. It no longer offers the Germans a reasonable defensive position.

Roisel is the junction of two lines, to Cambrai and St. Quentin. Hence the importance of its capture to the British, who, when they advance further, will be able to utilize these lines. The British now hold virtually all the Havrincourt wood.

Between the Oise and the Ailette the French are up against the so-called Alberich line, which is a continuation of the Hindenburg line.

It has just been discovered that three German divisions have thrice been put in the fighting since August 8 and 32 divisions twice, out of the 107 divisions engaged since that date. Altogether north and south of the Somme 142 divisions of the enemy have been counted of a total rifle strength of 1,250,000. On the whole front from the sea to Switzerland, the total strength of the enemy probably does not exceed 2,500,000 men.

Archangel, Northern European Russia, Saturday, Sept. 7.—A detachment of American bluejackets was among the entente allied forces fighting recently in the vicinity of Oberserskaya, which resulted in the capture of the town. The Americans extracted themselves from a dangerous predicament when surrounded by the enemy.

GOOD RECIPE FOR HOME-MADE PECTIN

Select thick-skinned oranges and pare off the yellow outside rind, then peel the white skin and cut away the fruit. Put this white skin through a food chopper and weigh. Allow to 1 pound chopped white skin 6 quarts cold water. Mix water and chopped skin in preserving kettle and let stand over night. Next morning boil slowly for several hours and drain through double cheese-cloth. Reheat pectin and fill hot sterilized jars or bottles; adjust rubbers and seals. Seal and sterilize for half an hour in hot water.

The activities of the Non-Partisan league lend an element of doubt to the results of the primaries to be held in the state of Washington today, when nominations are to be made for state, county, legislative and judicial offices.

PRESIDENT'S TOUR TO WEST CANCELED
 Washington, Sept. 9.—Definite abandonment of President Wilson's plans for a trans-continental speaking tour for the fourth liberty loan was announced today at the white house.

SEVERE BOMBING BY ALLIES PORTO RICANS LEARN TO SWIM

Behind British lines in France, Sept. 9.—More than 24,000 pounds of bombs were dropped in a single day recently by pilots of the British air force on objectives behind the German lines.

In a week, military establishments at 12 places were attacked by air 23 times by the British air force. Captured documents showed that the German army communications had been seriously interrupted at several points. A report from Metz shows that after a recent raid when the gas works and a number of other military objectives were heavily bombed, a part of the civil population was sent to Luxembourg.

A prisoner states that while he was in Valenciennes, most of the important factories in that city were damaged by bombs from the airplanes which were so high up that they were invisible from the ground. One large factory with four or five chimneys was almost completely demolished.

GERMANY SHORT OF TIN

Washington, Sept. 9.—Germany is suffering from a serious shortage of tin, and as yet has found no satisfactory substitute. The Hamburg correspondent recently said that the upper Silesian tin-plate industry is working under exceptional pressure, being engaged almost exclusively on army orders. The paper further said that a new plant had been erected for the purpose of re-manufacturing old and scrap tin-plate, and that upper Silesian tin ore mines, which were formerly regarded as being too poor to work, are now being worked as far as possible.

Paraffin paper containers are being used in place of tin cans for condensed milk, preserved fruit and vegetables and in place of tin drinking cups. Untinned steel sheets are also being used extensively as a substitute.

NEW RAILROAD IN CHINA

Peking, Sept. 9.—An agreement for a loan of \$20,000,000 for construction of the Kirin-Huining railway has been signed by Tsac Ju-lin minister of communications, and representatives of Japanese banks. The proposed railway will extend from Kirin to Huining in Korea, a distance of about 277 miles. It will be known as the Wi-Huit railway.

NEW ARMY HOSPITAL

Salt Lake City, Sept. 9.—A United States army general hospital is to be established at Fort Douglas, near here. It is the understanding of officers at the post that Fort Douglas is to be the intermountain reconstruction hospital, and that many of those wounded overseas will be cared for here.

New barrack sheds, constructed for infantry regiments stationed here during the past year and a half, are to be converted into vocational training shops where maimed soldiers will be re-educated to become useful and productive citizens.

SOFT FOR PROFESSOR

Washington, Sept. 9.—Arrival in England of a special committee headed by Dr. W. O. Thompson, president of Ohio State University to study food production there and in France and Italy, was announced today by the department of agriculture.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Three thousand native soldiers of Porto Rico have had their first taste of salt water at the beach near Camp Las Casas the national army cantonment at San Juan.

When the general order to the effect that every man in the camp must learn to swim was issued by Colonel Townshend, company and platoon commanders immediately began planning to teach the men the aquatic art. The instruction was begun with five companies of student officers, two provisional companies of selected men and a company of the sanitary corps. As new recruits were added to the camp, they were taught the rudiments of swimming immediately. The first part of the instruction is conducted on terra firma, the units lining up on the beach where they practice the various strokes. Then they are taken into the water for actual instruction.

Recently an entire battalion was taken to the beach and taught swimming. The results from this experiment were so successful that now the troops are given swimming lessons in regiments.

According to the report to the training camp commission, by J. B. McCabe, athletic director at the camp, the officers felt a little apprehension as to the safety of the men when they were taken to the water for the first time, but their fears were soon dispelled, for the soldiers took to swimming like ducks. They not only made rapid progress, he says, but they had the time of their lives, and before the 15 minutes were up, the men were chasing each other and shouting like so many schoolboys on a holiday. Thus the high recreational as well as the military value of swimming was demonstrated. It is this combination the training camp commission endeavors to strike in every sport it introduces in the training camps.

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. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

AMERICANS ARE PUNCTUAL

With the American Army in France, Sept. 10.—On the headquarters bulletin board of a certain allied army division, there recently appeared a notice over its commander's signature that has greatly pleased American officers. It calls attention to the punctiliousness and smartness of the American soldiers in saluting not only their own officers but those of all the allied armies, and then directs his own officers to see that their men do the same.

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. Sold everywhere.—Adv.



Don't Cough Until Weak
 Tired out and weakened by persistent coughing, elderly people are in no condition to resist disease, and can not easily ward off more serious sickness.
FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
 helps coughs quickly. It brings quick relief from day and night coughs, whether they result from cold, lagrippe, bronchial affection or tickling throat.
 Mrs. Mary Kisby, an elderly lady of Spokane, Wash., 3533 Princeton Ave., writes:—"I was sick in bed with lagrippe, and had a very bad cough. I thought it a good time to try Foley's Honey and Tar, so began taking it. It stopped my cough, and I got better. So now I am round the house again. I am 75 years old, and as long as I live will praise Foley's Honey and Tar."
SOLD EVERYWHERE

APPEAL IS DENIED

Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 9.—In the matter of the appeal of the Red River Valley company from the county board of equalization of San Miguel county for a reduction in the valuation of \$288,000 acres of grazing land from \$4.50 to \$3.00 per acre, the petition was denied and the county board sustained. Similarly in the case of the Las Vegas grant board the state tax commission refused to consider the appeal to reduce the acreage from 90,000 to 50,000 acres. It is understood that the matter will have to be settled by court action.

MURRAY NOT PRESENT

Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 10.—Owing to numerous duties, President W. D. Murray of the Bankers' association was unable to be present at the opening of the eighth annual convention of the bankers of the state which met at 10 o'clock in the Scottish Rite cathedral. His address was read by the secretary, R. L. Ormsby, dealing with the most important questions that arise in the banking business.

The convention was opened by an address of welcome by Hon. E. P. Davies, mayor of the city of Santa Fe, Mr. Roy Ammerman of Roswell responding. Before the close of the morning session committees were appointed as follows. Resolutions, Messrs. Blackwell, Rathell and Ammerman; auditing, Messrs. Reynolds, Saunders and Gregg; nominating, Messrs. Hoskins, Smalley and Losey. As to the question of joining the Kansas City federal reserve district or remaining in the Dallas district, it was decided that those who are in the Dallas district will remain in it.

BAKER AND PARTY LAND SAFELY

Washington, Sept. 9.—The war department has announced the arrival in France of Secretary Baker accompanied by an official party including John D. Ryan, assistant secretary in charge of aircraft, and Major General Gorgas, surgeon general of the army.

Magdalena is to have a new school building which will be one of the finest in the state.

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.

AMERICANS ARE ASTONISHING THE WORLD WITH MAGNITUDE OF WAR WORK

Associated Press

American Port, Western France.—There is the crash and bang of a great cannonade, like a battery of trench mortars in action. But this is not the cannonade of the battle front one hears here, but another kind of cannonade—almost as fierce and ear-splitting—of trip-hammers, giant sledges and electric riveters in the gigantic American construction camp which has suddenly sprung into existence here.

Standing in the vast workshops, about the dimensions of the capitol in Washington, with the throb of a great work going on inside and miles of activity stretching away outside in railway yards, warehouses, docks and camps, one feels this is after all quite as essential a part in the winning of the war as the struggle going on farther forward, for here is the very fountain head of material for winning the war. There are great 320 millimetre cannon like the 12-inch monsters on American battleships, with all their ponderous mountings and trucks, huge 90-ton locomotives which are turned out with the incredible speed of six to ten a day, exceeding the output of the great establishments in America, and flat cars, freight cars, box cars, tank cars, and all the other forms of railway transportation turned out by scores and hundreds daily as a baker turns out cakes from his ovens.

What has been most astonishing to the European observer is that all this vast storehouse of American energy and production could be created in a few months out of practically nothing. As fall the site of this present plant was a vast marsh with the sea water over it at high tide. It was necessary first to raise the level of the ground five to nine feet. This was a huge engineering undertaking in itself. When it was done, instead of a marsh with the sea lapping it, the astonished townspeople saw a high and level plane adjacent to the city, with big ocean piers beginning to stretch out seaward for the incoming migration of American men and materials. Soon thereafter rose like magic the huge buildings to carry on the infinite diversity of activities of this hive of war industry.

Under the escort of Baron Doret, one of the chief French officials connected with the institution, the Associated Press correspondent had an opportunity to see the huge enterprise in full swing. It was like going through the Bethlehem or Carnegie works, with the same roar of production on a giant scale, with furnaces glowing, hammers and riveters beating and armies of workmen enlisted American soldiers in their blue jeans and overalls—in their many branches of work. Inside the main building was like being inside the Pennsylvania railway station in New York, enlarged several times over.

"There are 1,400 men at work here," explained the Baron, "all of them skilled American mechanics enlisted as soldiers, working in three shifts continuously for 24 hours."

To the left big trench mortars weighing a hundred tons each were being picked up by the giant fingers of a derrick and landed on their train of trucks ready to be moved forward to the front. To the right another

huge crane was bodily picking up a locomotive and passing it around to its proper place. These locomotives come from the United States in parts packed in crates. Looking at the long rows of these giant crates, they seemed to be streets of cottages or shacks, and one wondered how they could ever be brought across the ocean with all the shifts and storing between docks.

We watched one of these locomotives as it was taken from its seven giant boxes and gradually grew into a massive design. Soon thereafter this locomotive was moving through the yards on its own steam, and soon after that it was on its way to re-equip the State Railway of France, which is one of the vital lines of the war game. First of all the American double track road up to the front was equipped, and then the French State railway took its turn, for they are all a part of the network of feeders for the allied war service.

"We have been turning out six to ten locomotives a day," said the Baron, and soon it will be 20 a day, the largest construction of the kind in the world.

Now the Baron led the way to some of the detailed processes of the huge plant. Here was the boiler-testing plant. Steam was up and the big boilers were being tested after their voyage across the ocean to see if the sea water had opened any joints or loosened any rivets. It was surprising, said the Baron, how well they stood the voyage with no loosening of parts and practically perfect when they arrive.

Besides the industry of such a huge concern there is the equipment of living quarters for the army of workmen-soldiers. Thus a good-sized city has sprung up, with avenues and streets lined with barracks, mess rooms, canteens, barber shops, dentists offices, baths, and all the activities of a flourishing frontier town.

Beyond the shops and barracks are the great stretches of railway tracks and sidings, for this is the first step in the intricate system of transportation by which American troops and supplies are moved to the front. When the Americans came here there were two tracks; now there is a network of 21 tracks. Hundreds of American engines and cars were moving over these lines as we went through the yards today, and some 40 newly completed locomotives just turned out at the near-by shops were starting on their way. And as these went out, long trains were bringing in more of the huge crates with the bodies and wheels and boilers, soon to be put together in this steady stream of vast war construction.

Passing headquarters, word had just come by telephone that the German offensive had begun on an 80-kilometre front. Soon it passed from shop to shop, and the whole establishment was stirred and stimulated. Officers and men beamed at the thought that the fight was on, with a feeling of confidence that knew no such thing as failure, and a feeling also that these soldier-workmen in their overalls were doing their part in winning the fight.

GROWING TOBACCO IN CITIES

New York.—Because of the dearth and high price of tobacco in Germany the inhabitants of large cities have begun to grow their own tobacco, says Berlin Tageblatt.

BRITISH AVIATORS INSTRUCTING AMERICANS IN NORTHERN FRANCE

Behind the British Lines in France, the most exciting of all the aerial Sept. 9.—"Ground flying" is perhaps tactics in which the British airmen are instructing their American pupils in northern France. It demands a high combination of skill and daring, but it is a game in which the British have during the past year won a marked superiority over the Germans.

The training of "ground flying" pilots is particularly thorough and includes much necessary practice in leaping hills, trees and telegraph poles, etc.—in a manner which promptly leads the uninformed spectator to condemn the airman as a reckless fool.

But failing this practice the pilot would never acquire the skill and confidence necessary for this highly specialized type of work. The machines used are fast and difficult to fly, and operating so close to the ground, the pilot knows that he has literally no more margin for indecision or hesitating than he has in actual aerial combat.

In "ground flying" tactics the pilot acts mainly on his own personal initiative, and he must be prepared to attack the enemy whenever he may be found, either with bombs, grenades, darts, or machine gun fire. Thus German officers in charge of ammunition dumps have every reason to fear the approach of a British "low flier." The fear of machine gun fire is even greater, and whole German regiments have been decimated and demoralized by British airplanes.

German batteries, railway stations, billets, training grounds and aerodromes are frequently attacked in this way, and the moral effect is very great. Von Richthofen, the famous air fighter, now dead, once described how an English machine one night came down to a height of 150 feet, through a fusillade of machine fire and a blinding glare of searchlights, to bomb a German aerodrome with deadly effect. Richthofen considered it "tremendously plucky that the man didn't swerve but came straight on in accordance with his plans."

OLD PICTURE FOUND

Sitka, Alaska.—A life size portrait of Peter the Great which was found recently in a pile of rubbish at the old Russian barracks building here, has been sent to Governor Thomas Riggs, Jr., at Juneau.

The picture probably was thrown away when the Russians left Sitka, their old capital, after the purchase of Alaska by the United States.

Governor Riggs announced recently that he intended to have the picture cleaned and framed.

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.

Today's celebration of Admission day in California will be a demonstration of patriotism to show the country that California is in the war to the finish.

Today is the 1501st day of the great war.

NOT MUCH DRINKING DONE

Men of Fleet Prefer Men's Club or Y. M. C. A. Hut to the Bar Rooms in Ireland

An Irish Port.—Considering the large number and the quaint, attractive type of many of the bar-rooms in the small town at the American destroyer base there is comparatively little drinking done among the men of the fleet. It is unusual to see an American sailor who has imbibed too freely and the saloons are not crowded during the hours when the largest number of men are allowed ashore.

There is more sociability in drinking in a saloon in a small Irish town than in the larger centers of population in the British Isles or in American bars. Often an antique looking house is operated by one man with the assistance of his wife or daughter or both in serving drinks. Even on the first visit to such a place a person, particularly an American, is treated more as a guest than as a customer.

The men prefer to go to the "Men's Club", which was erected with funds provided by Americans in England and managed by the naval officers, or the Y. M. C. A. hut. The Y. M. C. A. establishment cannot care for many at a time, but it is being enlarged. The reading rooms at both places are full every night while the pool-room at the club draws a great many. At the club, besides the theatre, which attracts many every night, is also a soda fountain with real American ice cream and ice cream sets. Both of which are obtainable in England or Ireland unless provided through American enterprise. The restaurant with its plain, wholesome well-cooked food, also is a great attraction.

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.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS Warranty Deeds

Catherine Mackel to Bruno Sanchez, February 3, 1918, lots 13 and 7 feet of 14 Blk. 7. T. Romero addition.

Commerce Trust Co., trustee, to E. M. Allen, August 1918, 40 acres in Sec. 11, Twp. 17 R. 17.

B. T. Mills to Ellen Dice, October 1, 1917, property on Plaza. Consideration \$3,000.

A. H. Siffert et ux to C. C. Dixon, August 10, 1918, land in section 12, Twp. 16, R. 18.

U. S. A. to John Pankratz, December 3, 1917, 320 acres in section 21, Twp. 16 R. 21.

R. W. Barchert to Ellen Dice, September 19, 1917, property on Plaza.

Retail merchants of Maine have arranged a week's campaign beginning today, during which time they expect to sell \$5,000,000 in war saving stamps.

GATLING GUN GREATLY INCREASED THE CASUALTIES OF WAR

Washington, Sept. 11.—Military officers with experience in the present war are practically unanimous in the opinion that the most efficient weapon in use on either side is the machine gun. In its deadly effects the little machine guns pouring out their streams of leaden hail have been found more powerful than the largest artillery guns. That is why the workshops of the United States are busy turning out tens of thousands of these automatic rifles and why the government has established a special school at Augusta to train officers and men in their use.

In view of the prominent part that these weapons are playing in the great war it is interesting to recall that tomorrow will be the centennial anniversary of the birth of the machine gun inventor, Richard J. Gatling. While many improvements have been made in Dr. Gatling's invention and many new devices added, the principle remains the same. All the rapid-fire guns of the world, in fact, are Gatling guns, with the exception of the Maxim guns, which are the original invention of Hiram Maxim.

Richard J. Gatling was endowed with rare inventive genius. Hertford county, N. C., was his birthplace, and it was on his father's plantation in North Carolina that he first gave attention to invention. He first tried to make machines for agricultural use, assisting his father in perfecting a machine for sowing cotton seed and another for thinning cotton plants. He invented also a screw for propelling water craft, but found that he had been anticipated by John Ericson. He invented and patented another machine for sowing rice, and adapted it subsequently to sowing wheat.

He was the inventor of several machines for industrial uses when the war between the states began in 1861. It was then that he conceived the idea of a revolving battery gun and in 1862 he had some guns made on the model that he had perfected. Although the gun was used experimentally by General Butler in the fighting around Petersburg, it was not until after the war that it was so improved that the United States government adopted it for the service.

The invention of the Gatling gun greatly increased the horrors of war. When first tried in battle by General Butler the slaughter that followed its use was as tremendous as had been predicted. Dr. Gatling, the inventor, however, was not a man of destructive nature or of bloody instincts, but on the contrary was of a very mild and even benevolent disposition. He contended that his invention was made the carnage of war so terrible that the nations of the world would seek peace at almost any cost. This result, unfortunately, does not appear to have followed the development of life-destroying agencies.

The consternation and slaughter produced by the first use of the Gatling gun in actual warfare secured for it a world-wide reputation and led to its speedy adoption by the leading nations of the world. It was effectively used in the Franco-Prussian war and did effective service in the

campaigns against the Indians in the west during the seventies and eighties. It was also effectively used by the United States forces against the Spaniards in front of Santiago in 1898.

Dr. Gatling protected his invention and improvements by half a dozen patents. While the first gun fired 300 shots per minute, the improved one discharged 1,000 shots per minute and by the aid of an electric motor to revolve the gun, the capability of rapid firing reached a maximum of 500 shots in 14½ seconds with a range of over a mile, using a Springfield cartridge.

One of Dr. Gatling's last inventions was an eight-inch gun for the United States government, which exploded many theories of ordnance construction, and greatly added to his reputation as an inventor. Dr. Gatling lived to the age of 85 years, his death occurring in New York in 1903.

J. H. NIELSON ASKS BOYS AND GIRLS TO BRING PITTS TO NORMAL UNIVERSITY

It is a patriotic act to save fruit seeds and give them to the government, because they can be made into a carbon that is useful in making gas masks for soldiers. J. H. Nielson, director of boys' and girls' club work, has perfected plans for the gathering of seeds and sending them to the proper government authorities. He is acting on authority of the government representative in charge of boys' and girls' club work in the state.

Mr. Nielson, who is a member of the Normal University faculty, extends to everybody the opportunity to join in this work, but particularly the boys and girls, both those who are members of his club and those who are not. Every Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock Mr. Nielson will be in his room at the Normal to receive and weigh the seeds. He will keep a record of the amounts turned in by each boy and girl, and later, with the help of some generous donor, he hopes to be able to give a prize to the person who turns in the largest amount.

Mr. Nielson has divided the East side into five districts for seed collection. Each has a captain and the work has been begun with enthusiasm. The seeds of peaches, apricots, plums, cherries and the shells of hard-shelled nuts are valuable in making carbon for gas masks. Seven pounds of shells make the respirator for a gas mask, so it will be seen that the government cannot be too thoroughly supplied. Housekeepers are asked to save seeds for the boys and girls to send to the government through Mr. Nielson.

TAKING THEM IS THE EASIEST PART OF THE JOB

(Charleston News and Courier)
The American soldier's idea is to capture the towns and learn how to pronounce them afterward.

BUT IF THE "CROWD" SEES HER FIRST —?

(Memphis Commercial-Appeal)
Defeated on the republican ticket, Miss Rankin says she will try for the senate with the national party. Say Jennie, pick out your crowd and stick to it.

GOVERNMENT WANTS EVERYBODY TO KNOW HOW TO SHOOT STRAIGHT

Washington, Sept. 11.—So that every American may have his chance to learn to shoot, the navy department has sent letters to the governors of all states, directing their attention to the fact that naval rifle ranges are open to the use of civilians and that instructors are provided to give all comers a thorough course in marksmanship and the handling of the rifle.

There are ten navy ranges, located in the eastern and western seaboard and on the Great Lakes in which civilians will be trained. Those located within navy yards or naval training stations are reserved for exclusive use of the navy personnel.

This move is in accordance with a provision of the national defense act which provides that, where practicable, ranges shall be open for use by men in any branch of the military or naval service or by any able-bodied male citizen capable of bearing arms. The particular purpose is to permit the training of state troops and citizens who are likely to be called into military service through the draft.

Regulations governing the use of the navy ranges are purposely made very broad so that every person so inclined may take the course with little inconvenience. State troops and organizations, and bodies of citizens not banded in any organization may enter and citizens individually may arrange to take the prescribed course by attending half days at times that suit his convenience.

All are expected to conform to the same practice, study, work and other duties required of men of the navy and they will be given the same course of instruction, practice and training. It is aimed to have the ranges co-operate systematically with state or local authorities.

Arrangements have been made to quarter the civilians desiring to stay at the range for a day or more. At all the ranges there are cantonments or tent camps and for those staying overnight, cots will be provided in comfortable quarters, the only thing the citizen is required to provide being his own blankets. Meals will be served at the regular mess for 25 cents for one meal, or 50 cents a day, the food being the regular ration issued to men in the service. Men going to the ranges should carry mess gear (mess pan, knife, fork, spoon and cup) if possible, but such gear will be issued to those who come unprovided. The same is true of dungarees (overalls) which will be issued if available, to those men who do not bring their own.

A full course of instruction and practice leading to the qualification of riflemen can be taken in a short time over the ranges. There are three qualification courses, marksman, sharpshooter and expert rifleman; and as the student qualifies in one course he is privileged to begin the next until all have been taken. Records of firing will be kept and will be regularly furnished to organizations when so desired. Individuals will be furnished with certificates of qualification.

The permanent range force at each of the navy establishments provides an instructor at each firing point,

telephone men, and officers and petty officers in charge of the butts. Markers in butts may be detailed from among the transients and such men as are not engaged in firing will be available for such other duties as may be assigned by the commanding officer of the range.

The ranges are equipped with both Springfield and Enfield rifles. The courses for civilians will be shot, at first, with the Enfield rifle, which is the type in use by the army abroad and supplementary courses will be shot with the Springfield.

A special course in machine gunnery is available to a limited number of men, extending over the period of a week. New classes in machine gunnery will be formed each week from among those who have qualified with the rifle and desire the further training. This course will include all the type of machine guns now in use—Colts, Lewis, Browning and Marlin types.

At the same time that this instruction of civilians is carried on, naval range officers expect to materially increase the capacity of the ranges, by using them without stopping as long as daylight is sufficient for firing. At present, the normal capacity of a range is considered as ten men for each target available, but this can be doubled, range officers say, by using the target without stop at the noon hour and continuing the firing until dusk, a double shift of instructors and range men being used. The ranges will not be closed during the winter, but will be open to civilians from the present time until the conclusion of the war, unless the order is countermanded, practice being held every day, including Sunday.

All organizations or individuals desiring to enter are requested to write or telephone the range nearest them and not to write to the navy department at Washington, which already is receiving a volume of necessary mail that taxes its capacity. All information can be obtained by addressing the commanding officer of the range nearest the applicant. In cases where it is possible to appear in person at the range, this is even more desirable than writing.

Camp Logan, Zio City, Ill.—The old Illinois state range which has been taken over by the navy to supplement the range at Great Lakes, Ill., has 141 targets and will accommodate civilian students of the central west.

Wakefield, Mass., formerly the Bay state military range, but now operated by the navy, has 161 targets and will take the students of northern New England.

Rumford, R. I., near Providence, formerly was the Rhode Island state range, has 55 targets and may be reached by trolley from Providence.

Peekskill, N. Y., which will accommodate the northern and western New Yorkers has 77 targets.

Caldwell, N. J., will be available for use after September 1. It is the largest range in the country and is expected to accommodate the applicants from the 8,000,000 inhabitants of Metropolitan district of New York city and Philadelphia, and intermediate points.

Every time you hand a man some free advice he has some one to cuss out and blame his failures on.

TRAINING COURSE FOR CHILDREN

Santa Fe, Sept. 11.—Dr. E. L. Hewett announced today that the training course for the work of examining children throughout the state will open at the laboratories of the School of American Research next Monday, September 16. The principal instructors will be Dr. J. A. Massie in physical diagnosis, Miss Florence Beckner in child hygiene, Miss Montana Hastings of San Diego in mental measurements. Miss Hastings is one of the foremost experts in the United States and her lectures will prove of the highest interest and value. The courses in anthropometric work and in organization of examination centers will be in charge of Dr. Hewett. For this important undertaking, the state council of defense has appropriated funds, thus complying with the request of the United States government through its children's bureau. Because of the attention that will be given to child conservation in this work, it is expected that the lives of 100,000 babies in the United States will be saved that would otherwise be lost from preventable diseases.

MEN FOR LIMITED SERVICE

Washington, Sept. 11.—A call for 2,000 men qualified for limited service and capable of working as stenographers and typists was issued today by the provost marshal general. They will entrain September 23 and will come from all states and the District of Columbia.

MINERAL BILL PASSES

Washington, Sept. 11.—With minor amendments the bill providing stimulation of production and distribution of minerals needed in the prosecution of the war, was passed today by the senate without a record vote. A similar measure has passed the house and differences now will be adjusted in conference.

New York, Sept. 11.—Agents of the department of justice made a hurried visit to the operating room of the Postal Telegraph company offices here this afternoon and took into custody a woman telegraph operator whose name was given as Wanda Kruefingzer, just as she was tearing up some papers.

The operator, it was said, had charge of the New Haven wire, over which many government messages are sent to munitions plants in southern New England.

The federal agents obtained the torn bits of paper to be pieced together. It was said the operator is not under formal arrest.

Alliance, Neb, Sept. 11.—Officials of the Burlington Railroad company assisted by a representative of the interstate commerce commissioner, tomorrow will make a detailed investigation to determine the cause of the collision yesterday between west-bound Burlington passenger train No. 43 and a work train near Birdsell siding, seven miles east of here in which 12 persons were killed, and nearly a score injured. It was generally understood, however, that a misunderstanding on account of the change in time between mountain and central time was responsible for the accident.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Striking machinists at Bridgeport, Conn., were supplied ahead.

notified today by William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, that they must return to their work at war plants within 48 hours on pain of suspension from the international body. Mr. Johnston said that while the war labor board umpire's decision in their case was unsatisfactory, the integrity and honor of the position was at stake and that for patriotic reasons if for no other, the men should go back to work.

COLORADO PRIMARIES YESTERDAY CLOSED A STRENUOUS CAMPAIGN

Denver, Sept. 11.—Thomas J. Tynan, warden of the state penitentiary has been chosen the democratic nominee for governor, on the face of complete returns from Denver and scattered reports from throughout the state. Denver complete, gave Tynan a lead of 2,958 votes over Governor Julius C. Gunter.

"It looks as if Tynan had been nominated," said Wendell Stephens, secretary of Governor Gunter.

Oliver H. Shoup of Colorado Springs, has won the republican nomination for governor over Charles Ballreich.

Lawrence Phipps, of Denver, has been named republican candidate for the United States senate. He polled 10,948 votes in Denver against 2,852 for Charles W. Waterman, his opponent.

The official count will be necessary to decide the democratic nominee for representative in congress from the first district. Denver complete (unofficial) gives John L. Stack a lead of 68 over William L. Morrissey, state labor commissioner.

In the Second district Dr. S. Jones and Clement Yore, the poet are running close for the democratic nomination. Charles B. Timberlake, republican (incumbent) had no opponent.

Congressman Edward Keating is leading John A. Martin in the Third district, on the face of partial returns. Guy A. Hardy of Canon City, republican, had no opposition.

There were no contests in the Fourth district.

Both candidates for democratic nomination for governor apparently failed to carry their home counties. In Las Animas county, 28 out of 56 precincts gave Tynan 758 and Gunter 398. Twenty of the 36 precincts in Fremont county gave Gunter 406 and Tynan 277.

Keating Nominated

Pueblo, Colo., Sept. 11.—Practically complete returns from Pueblo county and incomplete from other counties in the Third congressional district indicate the renomination of Congressman Edward T. Keating (democrat) by more than 2,000 majority over John A. Martin. Pueblo county with there city and 20 county precincts missing, give for governor: Gunter 2,650; Tynan 2,201.

MUST CONSERVE GASOLINE

Washington, Sept. 11.—Fuel Administrator Garfield informed the senate today in response to the Lodge resolution of inquiry that unless conservation steps are taken immediately there would be a deficit of approximately one million barrels of gasoline at the end of the year. At the rate of consumption in August he estimated there was only one month's supply ahead.

Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 11.—Elbert E. Blancett, convicted of the murder of Clyde W. Armour and sentenced to hang September 12, was reprieved Tuesday by Governor Lindsey to November 15, to give his attorneys additional time to take an appeal to the supreme court of the United States.

DEBS TO DEFEND SELF

Cleveland, O., Sept. 11.—Presentation of the government's evidence against Eugene V. Debs, the socialist leader, charged with violating the espionage act, was completed today. The defense announced that it would go before the jury on the evidence presented by the government introducing no testimony of its own. Debs will address the jury in his own behalf.

WHAT ONCE SEEMED FORMIDABLE ARMY HAS BEEN DISBANDED

Vladivostok, Wednesday, Sept. 4.—The Siberian front has disappeared over night. In the words of an American authority it has "moved 4,000 miles to the westward."

Communication has been completely established between Vladivostok and Irkutsk. Czecho Slovak forces have broken through from Lake Daikay in the direction of Tchita under Captain Gaida, while General Semenov's cossacks, supported by Czecho Slovaks have approached the trans Balkanian coast from the Onon river.

The Bolshevik forces, seemingly overawed by the presence of entente allied troops, have scattered. Military officials say it would not be surprising to find that the Bolsheviks had dissolved into non-combatant groups intent only on seeking amnesty from entente allies.

STOPPING GAMBLING

Copenhagen.—With a view to putting down the alarming growth of gambling, the Hungarian government has prohibited all games of chance at clubs and salons in Budapest and police have been given authority to enter private clubs at any time, say German papers.

NEED AMERICAN SPEED

London.—Although four men have been working nearly a year on the British official history of the war they have only reached events which took place in September, 1914. It has been suggested that the office of historians be increased in an effort to bring the work up to date.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11

A dispatch from the American legation at Christiania today said reliable information had reached there that Petrograd was burning in twelve places and that there was indiscriminate massacre of people in the streets.

Secretary Lansing in announcing receipt of the message said it did not indicate whether the massacre was organized or merely was a result of a general state of anarchy. There was nothing to show what part the Bolshevik authorities were playing in the situation.

Miss Ruth Winters has accepted a position in the law office of W. J. Lucas.

PEACE ENFORCEMENT BODY TO BE FORMED IN STATE

Governor Lindsey has called a convention to be held on the evening of September 23 at Albuquerque to form a unit in New Mexico of the league to enforce peace.

The employment of both military and economic forces to make nations obey international law is the object of the meeting.

Regular delegates will be named and the public is asked to take part.

A commercial boycott of Germany and its allies is the gist of the movement.

DEBS CONTINUES DEFIANT

Cleveland, Sept. 12.—The case of Eugene V. Debs, socialist leader, charged with violation of the espionage act was given to a jury in the United States district court here today. His defense consist of an address by himself yesterday in which he explained that he was working for the good of the whole world, but as to the charges, he said: "I deny nothing; I repudiate nothing; I retract nothing."

PREHISTORIC CANOE FOUND

Tokio.—During excavations near Tokio workmen unearthed a prehistoric canoe which, archaeologists say, was buried over 3,000 years ago, and think the district was inhabited at the time by the Ainu race. The canoe is 17 feet long and is built of wood.

GERMANY HAS HOARDERS

Amsterdam.—A curious food hoard has been discovered at Einbeck, says the South Hanoverian Gazette, in the parish church baptismal font. Investigations following a denunciatory letter revealed 600 pounds of oats and 100 pounds each of rye and beans.

A PARDON A DAY

Since September 1 nine pardons have been granted by the governor to inmates of the state penitentiary serving terms ranging from one to 40 years. The list includes one woman.

BRITISH TROOPS ADVANCE

(By the Associated Press)
London, Sept. 12.—Field Marshal Haig's forces today captured the whole of the village of Havrincourt except the northeastern edge. The British advanced for a distance of a half mile on a front of three and one-half miles.

AMERICANS AT ARCHANGEL

Washington, Sept. 12.—American troops have landed at Archangel. General March authorized this announcement.

SOLDIERS' INSURANCE

The business of insuring our soldiers and sailors is scarcely a year old, and yet we have written more than \$30,000,000,000 of insurance, insuring approximately three and a half million soldiers and sailors. This gigantic business, employing 10,000 individuals and doing a greater business than the largest insurance company of the world, has all been organized in less than 12 months. Of late the bureau has been doing more than a billion dollar a week business; the total for the month of August will approximate \$5,000,000,000 in new insurance. On one day 92,253 pieces of mail came to the bureau.

LETTERS FROM BOYS IN THE SERVICE

From Leopoldo E. Armijo
Somewhere in France.

Mr. and Mrs. Enrique Armijo, Las Vegas, N. M.

Dear Parents:

I hope this will find you all well this leaves me well, thank God. I suppose that you have been wondering why I had not written as frequently as usual.

I will write a little more often from now on. We are located in a beautiful spot, with a little village close by. I am trying hard to learn French and am able by now to speak a little. Last night I went to the village with permission of my officers, of course, and I got acquainted with a Frenchman who is about 60 years old, and he invited me to his home. So I went. I met his wife and rest of the family. His son just got back from the front. He is able to talk English quite well. He told me a big lot of interesting events about the scenes at the front. He is wounded, but just as soon as he gets well, he will return back to fight again, he said. He wants me to teach him read and write the English language and he will teach me French. So when I return after the war to my home in the United States, I will be a real Frenchman. The weather here is very mild and the nights are a little cool. Therefore we sleep fine, and we get good food and plenty of it. So do not worry as we are safe and treated excellently, as true and faithful brothers of Uncle Sam's big family.

We have our hospital running in fine shape. I work in the office as usual, and I like my work very well. The rest of the boys are all doing their work pleasantly.

Is Benjamin still in Texas or has he left? How is my aunt Atanacia? I hope everything is getting along nicely out there. How is my uncle Eme, reuciano and rest of relatives and friends?

I will close with regards to all relatives, etc. With best of wishes and love from your loving son,

LEO.

Day in Aerial Naval Service

The friends of Willard T. Day, former assistant secretary and physical director of the Y. M. C. A. at this place, will be interested to know that he is in the naval air service and now located at Panillac Geronde, France. Day enlisted in the aviation section as a carpenter's mate last June as soon as he became of age, and after receiving instructions at Charleston, S. C., Buffalo, N. Y., and Philadelphia, was sent to France in one of the converted German vessels which is now being used as a transport ship.

In a letter to a friend in Las Vegas Day says he is frequently reminded of his hikes with the Y. M. C. A. boys at mess time. He says: "On one of our hikes to Bonito canon, owing to a lack of sufficient cooking utensils, I mixed up everything in the line of edibles we had taken with us—carrots, beans, onions, weenies, etc.—cooked them altogether and called it 'slumgullion.' The boys seemed to think it a great treat and after that experience with Uncle Sam over we always had our 'slumgullion' on there, and that the boys create much of their own entertainment as they

thought—it is on our regular menu, and 'familiarity almost breeds contempt' for it. Nevertheless, when mess sounds, yours truly is quick to get into the 'front line trench.'"

Day would be glad to hear from any of his Las Vegas friends who care to write to him. His address is Willard T. Day, U. S. Naval Air Station, Panillac Geronde, France.

Boots the Salvation Army

A letter from E. A. (Jack) Ellis, who is with the 43rd Signal Service company in France, pays a tribute to the Salvation Army. He says: "I see by the Optic that the Elks in New Mexico are coming to the aid of the Salvation Army. I hope you will give them all the boost you can. They deserve it. When the members of the Salvation Army can't get a chance to ride and follow the boys, they do the next best thing—they walk—they get there some way. They experience hardships that are equaled only by the doughboys themselves, and deserve all the honor and money you can give them."

Ellis enlisted in the signal corps February and embarked for France in April.

Barker Writes of "Over There"

Marion Barker, formerly a reporter for the Optic, shows his newspaper training in the things he sees and observes while serving Uncle Sam in France. Barker is in company K, 356th infantry. He left Las Vegas with a party including Ramon Ulibarri, Vinc Montoya, Nick Cordova Albert Strass and others.

Writing of France he says: "France—the France I have seen—is all alike; villages every few 'kilometres,' farms and woods between them. The houses are all roofed with tile, moss grown—a camouflage by nature—which makes them barely visible from aeroplanes and which cannot be seen from any great distance on the ground. The houses are built of stone—great, thick walls, like the adobe walls in New Mexico. In each house reside the family and domestic animals; the second story being used to store hay and grain, and now to quarter soldiers, either English, French or American. In front of each dwelling is a wonderfully odorous pile of accumulated manure. It would seem that the social standing of the French peasant is determined by the size of the manure pile in his front yard.

"But, for a contrast, in the rear of every home, is a beautiful garden of flowers, always surrounded by a wall of stone. Hundreds of different kinds, many of which bloom in America, are cultivated in these gardens, while many varieties of flowers grow wild. The red poppy—France's flower—is, or was during the earlier part of the summer, seen everywhere. Now there are not so many of them, but the fringed gentians and real old-fashioned mountain marguerites are seen in place of the more highly colored poppy.

"And such roads! All of them are laid with crushed stone, and steam-rolled until they never get out of condition. Most of them are lined with trees, and one can pick out a road miles and miles away. It would be a great experience to tour France in peace times."

Barker says he is enjoying his life there, and that the boys create much of their own entertainment as they

go along. Here is a parody on the "Long Long Trail" which they are singing just now:

"It's a long, long trail and winding,
"Way down to No Man's Land in France,

Where the schrapnel shells are bursting,

And where we must advance;
There'll be lots of drills and hiking
Before our dreams come true,
But some day we'll show the kaiser
What the infantry boys can do!"

Cowboys' Reunion Boosted in France

Joe Elledge has received a letter from Nick Cordova, in which he says the Las Vegas cowboys' reunion is being heard of in France through the American newspaper correspondents. Nick says:

"I was surprised to see an article in a newspaper printed in France, the American Telegraph, boosting Las Vegas highly for the excellent program of the cowboys' reunion on the fourth of July, and also states that Bill Bagley was the prize winner for the best rider. It was a long article and prominently displayed. I was proud of it."

Nick says Marion Barker and Vincent Montoya are with him and all are in good health.

Las Vegas on the Map

Charles Crowley of Las Vegas, who is in a field hospital detachment in France, wrote as follows to Manager Potts of the Western Union: "I guess there are a few people who have heard about Vegas."

Word has been received that Sergeant Ralph Blaketer has arrived safely overseas.

A marriage license was granted to Beatriz Fresquez and Felipe Salazar, both residents of this city.

M. Z. Tillotson and wife have arrived from Phoenix, Arizona, and will remain here. Mr. Tillotson will be the manager of the Western Union.

Ben Schutt has received word from his son, Fred, announcing his safe arrival in France. Mr. Schutt has two sons now in the service and his third and last boy will be in the new draft.

J. C. Blood, brother of Mayor F. O. Blood, and Miss Mina Blood, niece of the mayor, are guests at the Blood home. Miss Blood is principal of the schools of her home town, Wakarusa, Kansas, and is enjoying a short vacation pending the completion of a new building.

Word has been received from Frank McKane stating that he is stationed at a training camp at Fort Douglas, Utah with the 70th engineers.

Due to the efforts of State Game Warden Theodore Roualf this section of New Mexico has received the largest shipment of trout of any portion of the state and all of the surrounding streams will be stocked and made in readiness for fishermen next summer. People come here from all over the state to enjoy our mountains and fishing and we must see to it that the streams are kept well stocked.

Word has been received to the effect that Earl Murphy has arrived

safely overseas. Earl is the second son of City Marshal Murphy to go to France for service in the army.

DEMOCRATS HOLD MEETING AND NAME E. E. VEEDER CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR

The democrats of San Miguel county met last night at the court house to appoint delegates to the state democratic convention.

E. E. Veeder was endorsed by those present for governor of New Mexico and about 50 delegates were chosen to attend the state convention which will be held at Santa Fe in the near future.

The delegates chosen to attend the convention are as follows:

Cipriano Lujan, E. E. Veeder, W. G. Ogle, Adolfo Branch, Simon Trujillo, Francisco V. Baca, Jose A. Baca, Benito Gonzales, Carlos Rubio, Nicasio C. de Baca, Francisco Gonzales, Romualdo Montoya, Antonio Lucero, Eugenio Sena, Filadelfo Baca, Geo. H. Hunker, C. N. Higgins, Juan Garcia y Gonzales, A. A. Jones, Florentino Valencia, Julian Trujillo, C. N. Douglas, Prudencio Martinez, Juan de Mata Trujillo, H. G. Coors, J. R. Ulibarri, W. G. Haydon, Florencio C. de Baca, C. W. Wesner, Modesto M. Booth, Susano Ortiz, Prudencio Ortega, Pat McElroy, Frank Lujan, Napoleon Fontaine, Antonio Solano, Pedro Martinez, Lorenzo Gonzales, E. M. Barber, Lorenzo Montoya, Matias Padilla, Walter G. Benjamin, E. B. Cropp, Tiburcio Roibal, Clemente Padilla, Juan Alires, Eugene Monsimer, Epifanio Gallegos, George Herman, Candelario Montoya.

PHILLIPS NOMINATED

Milwaukee, Sept. 10.—With ten counties to make official returns Governor E. L. Phillips maintained his lead for republican gubernatorial nomination.

A marriage license was issued to Manuel Segura and Eugenia B. Luce-ro, both residents of East Las Vegas.

Miss Grace Bucheneau has accepted a position as head of the ready-to-wear department of E. Rosenwald & Sons'. Miss Bucheneau has had wide experience in ready-to-wear business, coming to the Rosenwald people from H. C. Capwell's of Oakland, Calif.

INSURRECTION OF TURKS

New York, Sept. 10.—Advices received here from Turkish and Arabian sources tell of insurrections among the troops of the Turkish army. At Konia, half-way between Constantinople and Aleppo, when orders were given to a contingent to entrain for Palestine, the troops seized the guns, large and small made for the mountains, where they formed a new revolutionary center in Asia Minor. They have so located themselves, that they command the main thoroughfare between Constantinople and Palestine. In Smyrna and Aidin—some 50 kilometers to the south—a similar revolt has been inaugurated.

Minneapolis, Sept. 10.—A temporary embargo on the shipment of grain into Minneapolis and St. Paul was ordered today by A. W. Trenchholm, federal manager of twin city railway terminals, effective at midnight tonight. Heavy grain receipts and scarcity of labor are said to be the causes.

Estray Advertisement

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

One one year old black horse, one 9 or 10 year old sorrel bald faced mare and one 12 or 13 year old sorrel mare.

All branded
Left shoulder



Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Oct. 5, 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. 374-B 7-34-B and C.
1st. pub. Sept. 10, last pub. Sep. 25, '18.

Estray Advertisement

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

One unbranded cow and yearling calf.

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Oct. 5, 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. 373-B 7-40-D
1st. pub. Sept. 10, last pub. Sept. 25, '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
Ear marks



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 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

DOING THEIR BIT

Nome, Alaska, Sept. 10.—Residents of the Seward Peninsula of Alaska, one of the far northwestern parts of the United States, assert they have contributed an average of \$81 each to war work.

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



Ear marks
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 taken up by J. J. Tucker, Box B. B. Magdalena, N. M.:

One 2 year old red mottled faced cow weighing about 600 lbs.

Branded
Left shoulder
Ear marks



Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Oct. 4, 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. 371-B 7-42-C
1st. pub. Sept. 9, last pub. Sept. 24, '18.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by H. Pieper, Texico, New Mexico.

One 10 year old red, mottled face cow with three months old red calf.

Cow branded
Left ribs
Branded
Left hip



Ear marks
Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Oct. 4, 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. 372-B 7-37-D
1st. pub. Sept. 9, last pub. Sept. 24, '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 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 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 7-47-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 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

STUDYING MERCHANT MARINE

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 10.—Six patriotic Americans, members of the coast guard, miles above Nome, Alaska, are taking a long distance course in navigation to fit themselves for active service in the merchant marine through the extension department of the University of Washington.

To accommodate the men, the university devised a system whereby the lessons could be sent from here, encased in cylindrical tubes by boat and then on dog-drawn sleds, to the little group of students. After completing one lesson the men advised the university by cable that they were ready for the next.

Centennial anniversary of the birth of Noah Davis, the distinguished New York jurist who presided at the Stokes, Tweed and other celebrated trials.

Albuquerque, N. M., Sept. 10.—Opening of the University of New Mexico for military training under provisions of the students' training corps has brought a response—from New Mexico young men which has far exceeded the expectations of the university authorities and has made necessary a complete revision of equipment plans for the year.

The original requirement for establishing the military training unit here was 100 men. Today a total of 255 men have registered for the student army training corps drill and college work here and at the rate applications are pouring in the number will reach 300 before the end of the week. By fast work the university authorities have arranged to take care of 300 men and more should the registrations require more than that. All of the buildings built for the national guard training camp on the university campus last year have been taken over by the university. These buildings are already piped for sewerage and water, with electric light equipment. They will be painted on the outside and refinished inside so as to make them thoroughly comfortable. The buildings are all on the campus and are within two minutes' walk of the laboratories and other buildings and also of the street car lines.

At the same time rush orders have been placed for additional engineering and other equipment needed to cover all branches of the training especially desired for young men who may be called into active service. A complete new equipment of athletic material has been received.

The unexpected enrollment in the military division has made it necessary to double dining hall accommodations, but this will have been accomplished by the time the university opens on October 1.

ASSESSMENT REDUCED

Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 10.—At the session yesterday of the state tax commission it granted the petition of the stockmen of western Socorro county to the extent of reducing the assessment on nearly three hundred thousand acres of grazing land from \$4.65 to \$2.98 per acre, the conditions due to the long drouth justifying such reduction.

BOLSHEVIKI TO PAY HUNS LARGE SUM FOR PROTECTION OF FLEET

Washington, Sept. 10.—A new treaty signed in Berlin between Bolshevik controlled Russia and Germany provides that if the Russians fight against the allies in the north Germany will guarantee no attack against Russia by Finland.

Germany further guarantees that the coasting and fishing fleets of Russia and Finland now in Russian waters will not be molested. In return for this the Bolsheviks promises to pay to Germany six billion marks, of which one billion is to be in goods from the Ukraine; 2,000,000,000 in gold and paper and the remainder in German marks or Russian gold.

This information came to the state department today in a dispatch from Ambassador Francis at Archangel. It is assumed at the state department that this is one of the supplements to the Brest Litovsk treaty.

Miss Laura Van Houten, who underwent an operation yesterday at St. Anthony's sanitarium is getting along nicely.

Manuel Mares is in the city for the purpose of recruiting all unskilled labor for the United States government. Mr. Mares has headquarters in Santa Fe, where last week he obtained a large number of men who are now employed by Uncle Sam. Any man is eligible for government work from the age of 16 to 70. The government especially needs men to work in munition plants also carpenters and unskilled laborers.

Mr. Mares expects to get his quota of men from this county during the time he remains here. Men who desire to remain in the state can secure work in the mines or some other industry in New Mexico. Mr. Mares will be here for the remainder of the week and will receive applicants at the city hall.

per cent, thus bringing their expenditures within the review of the commission.

Up to the present time but one project has been disapproved in Washington, the building of a one mile road from Tucumcari to Glenric in Quay county known as federal aid project No. 6. Two projects have been withdrawn and 13 have been accepted by the government so far.

BOMBING RHINE TOWNS

London.—In the opinions of British officials Germany's emotional crisis due to air raids on cities along the Rhine will be of long duration, with progressive attrition of German morale.

The Rhine they point out, is a broad river as well as a long one and it is an unmistakable guide to airmen flying high by day or night. Many munition towns are distributed along that stream, and also within easy reach of allied airmen are the iron towns dotting the river Saar.

Germany cannot, it is argued, put up an effective air barrage along the whole length of the Rhine and the Saar, although she can, by robbing her battle line, keep fighting planes on the Rhine to attack the raiders. However, when the British recently raided Saarbrucken, Germany lost three to one when she sent up fighting machines for defense work, and Saarbrucken was bombed just the same.

YUCCA USED FOR STOCK FEED

San Francisco, Calif.—Yucca, the desert shrub often known as soap weed, may be used as an emergency drought-time feed by southwestern stockmen, according to a statement from the department of their interior received here.

"While this plant is not high in nutritive value nor suitable for feed until it is properly ground," the statement said, "experts have found that in seasons when range grasses and other sources of feed fail, it can be used to save cattle and sheep from starving. A little cottonseed meal and ground yucca make a fairly well balanced ration."

Hundreds of women are now employed as machinists and blacksmiths in the railroad shops at Sacramento, Calif.

IMMENSE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY IS SAVED IN THIS WAY

American Supply Headquarters, Tours, France, Sept. 10.—Two carloads of hair brushes abandoned by American soldiers in camps were among the wreckage of battle brought today to the great salvage depot of the American army here. This was only one little item in the grist of debris and litter from the fighting zone which has been carefully gathered up and sent here for restoration.

Five thousand persons are employed in renovating and repairing this wreckage. The material thus saved and restored to use or sold amounted in value last month to \$2,500,000.

In the battle around Chateau Thierry, as our fighting men went over the top they were followed closely by detachments of non-combatant troops to grope amid the wreckage and debris and save it from complete abandonment and loss. Each detachment comprised 29 enlisted men and an officer. They had trucks and derricks and all the paraphernalia for gathering broken-down cannon, rifles, cartridge belts, helmets, clothing, and the vast stores of abandoned arms and material left in the track of a contest, and to send it back to the salvage depot here.

Strange things have come out of this war, but none stranger than this gigantic salvage plant where everything from crippled guns and cannon to old army shoes and caps is saved from total loss and turned back to some useful end at the front. At first people looked at it as a freak. There was nothing like it in the civil war or the more recent modern wars. It started on a small scale with 200 hands.

But now, after a few months, it is monster industry, with huge buildings and towering stacks. It will save the government \$35,000,000 the first year, and it may reach \$50,000,000. This is no freak, it is cold, hard saving of millions of dollars, at a time when material is scarce and shipping difficult. It is the anti-waste campaign brought to its highest development by a huge government undertaking.

Going over the plant today there was an opportunity to see the remarkable details of this salvage. The wreckage of the battlefield is only one of the sources of this salvage, explained our escort, but it is the greatest source. As men spring into action, they throw aside everything not absolutely essential. There is besides the litter of the actual fighting, broken and abandoned goods of every conceivable nature.

It is not only what is left by our own troops, but what is left by the enemy, often great stocks of arms, ammunition, bayonets and every kind of fighting material.

Even when there is no battle, the mere shift of a division of troops leaves an enormous stock of abandoned goods. Moved on short orders, the men pick up a few fighting essentials—guns, blankets, emergency rations—and leave the rest behind, books, extra clothes, shoes, etc. The men arrive from America with an undue amount of clothing; it is trimmed down at the first training camp; again it is trimmed down as they go to the front and each new trimming

of thousands of men means another huge stock for salvage.

In the main building, a quarter of a mile long, there was the roar of a vast and diversified industry, with over 4,000 women workers and a thousand men, with long batteries of sewing machines, shoe machines, rubber and harness machines such as one sees in the great factory districts; with the same huge installation of engines, boilers, disinfecting plants, laundries; and the whirr of big metal machines for making over the many branches of ordnance.

Hundreds of women were sorting the uniforms and underclothing just come from the salvage processes. There were some 200,000 blouses, on these towering shelves, and as many more of all the other articles of soldier wear. They were in bundles, looking very fresh and clean, quite like the stock of a well-equipped clothing establishment. The women were arranging the garments in three classes:

Class A—Garments in good order, practically the same as new, to be sent back to the front as part of the supply for fighting troops.

Class B—Garments partly worn out but fully repaired, to be sent to the base ports on the coast, for labor troops and stevedores.

Class C—Garments much worn out but in a fair state of preservation, to be sent to prison camps for German prisoners.

This was significant of what the German prisoners were getting; not the best, to be sure, and not the same goods as our own men, but worn goods in a fair state of preservation. It seemed to be an answer to the outcry that the German prisoners were getting the same as our men.

One could follow the stages of the huge stacks of hob-nail army shoes from the time they arrived, covered with the mud and grime of the trenches and the battlefield, through process after process of disinfection, cleaning, repairing, grading, until they finally emerged in stocks of substantial footwear. Like the garments, these were classed to go back to the fighting troops or to the stevedores or to the German prisoners.

It was the same with the infinite variety of army equipment going through the salvage process, rubber boots and arctics, shelter tents, harness for artillery, saddles, bridles, stirrups. All of it was on a prodigious scale; 50,000 garments a day, 1,000 pairs of rubber boots a day at the army price of \$2.65 a pair. The salvage of all kinds of rubber articles was 99 per cent or almost a complete saving of everything received.

More than a million dollars worth of clothing was saved last month, and the magnitude of the work as a whole can be judged from these figures of the output; shoes \$325,120, clothing \$1,307,026, harness and leather, \$57,000; rubber, \$90,000; canvas and webbing, \$35,000.

There are some curious things gathered up in this litter of the camps and battlefields; for example, three fireless cookers. Enough books and magazines are left behind to stock several libraries. Pictures and knick-knacks with which the tents are decorated before the rush comes, are abundant. Family pictures and belongings of a personal character are carefully preserved in little bags to be returned to their owner or his

family if that is possible.

Besides restoring articles for use, every scrap of wool cloth, leather, metal, hat-bands, is saved to be turned into some other form of useful article, or is sold. The sale of junk, tin cans and scraps last month netted 18,400 francs.

The women workers are chiefly French and Belgian, many of them refugees from the invaded districts, so that the work has this further useful end for some 4,000 women. They get from 6 to 7 francs a day working from 7 to 11:30 and from 1:30 to 6. The wages paid last month 711,400 francs. But all the cost of wages and new material was less than ten per cent of the value of the articles produced for army uses, totaling \$2,500,000,000 for the month—a tribute to the ingenuity which has produced this unique establishment of war economy.

AVIATORS KILLED

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 10.—Lieutenant A. E. Stephenson of Bristol, Conn., and Walter S. Keeling of Dallas, Tex., were killed this morning when their airplanes fell north of Fort Worth. Both were attached to Carruthers field.

MINE DISASTER

Namaimo, B. C., Sept. 10.—Sixteen men in a cage dropped 300 feet down a coal mine shaft here today when a cable broke. Rescue workers found the cage stuck in the shaft 25 feet from the floor. No signs of life were heard from it. The body of one man was found below.

THIRTY-FOUR ARE PRISONERS

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—Names of 34 American soldiers who are prisoners of war at various camps in Germany were made public today—by the war department.

CUPID ON THE WIRE

London, Sept. 11.—So many girl telephone operators have been married lately that the officials in charge of the telephone service in London have issued a statement to clients apologizing for delays and explaining that all the exchanges are very short-handed. "The claims of love have proved too strong for many of our girl employes," says the statement, "and we are now in urgent need of a large number of operators."

ANOTHER REASON FOR

SENDING BEEF TO FRANCE

The use of horseflesh for human consumption in France has greatly increased. Last year more than 70,000 horses were killed for food in France.

The young queen of Spain, who remains thoroughly English despite her long residence in the land of the Dons, is reported to be exerting every influence to induce King Alfonso to break with Germany over the submarine issue and throw the weight of Spanish support on the side of the entente allies.

Washington, Sept. 12.—President Wilson today signed the joint resolution passed by congress empowering him to establish prohibition zones around shipyards, munition factories and other war industries.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Benidito and son will leave shortly for Trinidad, where they will reside.