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SENATE TAKES UP MAN POWER BILL

SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN ARGUES FOR WORK OR FIGHT AMENDMENT

Washington, Aug. 22.—When debate opened in the senate today on the man power bill extending the army draft age limits to 18 to 45 years, Senator Chamberlain of Oregon made a vigorous argument for the work or fight amendment, declaring men should work or join the army. Senator Chamberlain pointed out that soldiers have to work for \$30 a month and get shot if they disobey orders.

Citing precedents dating back to the revolution for calling out men 18 to 45, the Oregon senator said: "This pussyfoot policy of getting over a few men now and a few more later has already delayed prosecution of the war," and that he wanted to see an American army, under American command and under the American flag at the front.

In the house Chairman Dent of the military committee, was unable to obtain unanimous consent to limit debate. He gave notice that he proposed to keep the house in continuous session beginning tomorrow until the bill was passed.

Chairman Chamberlain opened the discussion on the senate floor with a statement that while many protests against the new draft ages had been received, military necessity required that the age limits be both raised and lowered.

Senator Reed predicted that six or seven million men would have to be raised before the end of the war, which he said, would last another 24 months. He advocated sending half a million men at once to Russia, declaring they would keep 2,500 Austrian soldiers busy, and if the Russians opposed them it would prove Russia was a vassal of Germany.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Because of the bolsheviki government declaring war on the United States, Vice Consul Imbrie has lowered the United States flag over the consulate at Petrograd, closed the consulate and placed the affairs of the United States in charge of the Norwegian government. Americans in Petrograd, of whom there are approximately 20, have been warned to leave the country by the

vice consul. Their houses were searched, one of them is under arrest and one is in hiding.

This information reached the state department today from Mr. Imbrie in a telegram dated August 2. The consul said until he receives instructions from the state department he would remain in Petrograd.

It is thought here that this incident may have resulted from the situation that arose in Moscow at about the same time and which caused Consul General Poole to close the American consulate in Moscow. At that time after Lenine, the bolsheviki premier, had declared a state of war existed with the British and French governments, Tchernin, the foreign minister explained it rather as a "situation of defense," on the part of Russia.

In order to co-ordinate the efforts of the Allies and the United States in Russia, an official dispatch from France today says it has been decided to create two international councils, one at Archangel, including the entente ambassadors under the presidency of American Ambassador Francis and the other at Vladivostok, to be composed of five high officials.

The councils will relieve the military traders of all non-military work. The chief work of the councils at first will be to aid in the reestablishment of civil government in regions now entirely disorganized. Ambassador Francis has not yet reported the details of the undertaking. Until a representative of the United States of the Vladivostok council is appointed, American consul Caldwell there will serve.

TO PICKET IN WASHINGTON

El Paso, Aug. 22.—Mrs. Alice DeGroff, former owner of the Orndorff and Sheldon hotels and one of the wealthiest women in El Paso, left today for Washington, D. C., to participate in the picketing now in progress at the white house. Mrs. DeGroff announced her intention of taking her place on the picket line if possible. She has been a pioneer worker for woman's suffrage in El Paso.

London, Aug. 22.—The French army under command of General Mangin in its attack on the Oise front today has reached the line of the Ailette river, according to reports reaching London this afternoon. The possession by the French of the whole line of the Ailette according to London military experts, means that Marshal Foch's design to drive big wedges between General von Boehn's army and the forces of the German crown prince has been successfully accomplished.

Paris, Aug. 22.—General Humbert's army has made a great advance between the Matz and the Oise rivers and has reached the Ailette river. The French military men say this makes the early fall of the town of Noyon inevitable.

General Byng's army is encountering desperate resistance in the region of Bapaume. Achiet-Le-Grande changed hands several times late yesterday afternoon and last night. The British are now in that position.

French troops have reached the Ailette river at several points. It is not expected that the Germans will try to hold the Ailette line, but may retreat to the Oise. Upon the Ailette front the sudden attack of the French caused the retreat of a division of German reserves which had been preparing for a counter blow. In its retreat it precipitated a panic in the ranks of a second division of reserves which had been intended to support the first division's assault, according to advices to the newspapers here.

French troops have crossed the Ailette river between Guny and Champs to the north of Coucy-La-Chateau, according to the Heure, which adds that advices from the front state that the French have reached the Oise canal between Varennes and Morlincourt, to the east of Noyon.

SLACKERS GET LITTLE COMFORT

Juarez, Mexico—Deserters, draft evaders and pro-Germans who seek refuge in Mexico find little welcome or comfort here. These aliens sit around the old passenger depot, waiting for a chance to steal a ride south, walk up and down the main street begging money for meals from any of their own nationality or work at the most menial jobs obtainable in the stores and homes of the foreign residents.

Recently three draft evaders appeared on the streets here were true types of the many who have come to Mexico since the United States entered the war. One was a German boy of 20 who had fled from Germany to escape army service, had lived with an uncle in Chicago and finally crossed the border to prevent being interned. A second was an Italian shoe factory worker from Boston who had failed to register and had fled. A third was an American of the tramp type who was demented from lack of food and worry. All were dirty, unshaved and destitute and all expressed a desire to return to the United States and surrender.

ENTIRE FISHING FLEET SUNK BY TRIUMPH

CAPTURED TRAWLER PLAYING HAVOC WITH BOATS OFF CANADIAN COAST

Montreal, Aug. 22.—Virtually the entire fleet of the Maritime Fish corporation has been destroyed by the trawler Triumph, which was captured by a German submarine crew and armed, according to reports to the corporation's office here today.

The fleet was operating off the grand banks of Newfoundland. It was composed of boats of both Canadian and American registry.

Destruction of another fishing schooner was reported with the arrival of 15 of the crew of the De Lagard. They said their vessel was sunk on the fishing banks by a submarine. A dory with three of the crew is missing.

Sylvania a Victim

A Canadian Atlantic Port, Aug. 22.—The American schooner Sylvania was sunk by an armed trawler on the Banquereau fishing banks. It is presumed the attacking vessel was the trawler Triumph captured Tuesday by a German submarine and manned as a raider. The Sylvania's crew reached a fishing port near here this morning. The trawler also sank the Nova Scotia fishing schooner Pasadena. The crew reached port today.

German submarine presumably the craft which captured the Triumph is operating with the raiding trawler, said Captain Jeff Thomas of the Sylvania, who arrived here today after his schooner was sunk by the raider. As he and his men rowed away from the craft which the Germans bombed they saw a large submarine lying on the surface, two miles away.

Captain Thomas came into port with his crew.

WOMEN IN RAILROAD WORK

Philadelphia.—A gain of 1481 in the number of women employed on the eastern lines of the Pennsylvania railroad was made during June. At the end of June 8,354 women were at work in various capacities. In addition, more than a thousand are employed in the general offices at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

The life of an apple tree may be anything from 25 to 40 years.

THE WORLD WAR

GERMAN TROOPS IN PRECARIOUS CONDITION DUE TO RECENT GAINS

With the French Army in France Aug. 19—French troops in addition to advancing on the sector west of Roye yesterday also made progress in the vicinity of Lassigny and the town of Plessier-De-Roye, to the south of Lassigny is seriously menaced.

The army of General Mangin also is making progress against the Germans northwest of Soissons and is menacing the high roads between Noyon and Chaulnes and also the railroad line in that sector.

The army has penetrated for a distance of two miles at Aisne.

The French yesterday made prisoners of more than 400 Germans to the west of Roye in spite of a violent reaction of German artillery, machine guns and a deluge of mustard gas shells.

From the positions captured by the French last night north of Soissons. These guns have been able to command the city of Soissons and keep the whole region near that place under fire. It is possible that the enemy will be forced to abandon these positions, thus freeing Soissons from heavy bombardment. Another great advantage resulting from the French success is the occupation of the edge of Audingnicourt ravine and the plateau west of Nampcel. At these points the Allies have excellent positions for observation over the rear of the enemy's lines.

Penetrate to Le-Hamel

London, Aug. 19—French troops penetrated into village of Le-Hamel, on the hills west of the Oise and northwest of Ribecourt today, according to advices from the front. During the fighting today the French were on the aggressive but made some slight headway against the determined German resistance between Lassigny and the Oise.

During the fighting last night and today between the Oise and the Aisne, the principal trouble encountered by the French was from the resistance of German machine gunners and from aviators who have shown far more spirit and determination than any other branch of the German service.

All along the whole front of last night's attack the French reached their objectives in the short time allotted to the advance. The French won valuable high ground and are in a position to give the Germans the greatest anxiety both east and west of Soissons.

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The French now hold the ridges overlooking the Oise valley on both north and south and large bodies of German troops are in a position where they are continually menaced by a movement which would pinch them severely.

TAKE 500 PRISONERS IN THE CAPTURE OF OUTERSTEEN RIDGE

With the British Army in France, Aug. 19.—British troops after capturing Outersteen ridge, in front of the town of Merris, have beaten off a vicious counter attack and inflicted

heavy losses on the enemy. More than 500 Germans were captured by the British.

In the new Somme front local fighting continues, the entente allied forces biting off pieces here and there. There are some indications that the enemy has made up his mind to withdraw from the present front, but would rather go back in contact with the British so as to inflict all the casualties possible.

Intense shelling and bombing of enemy rear areas continues. At no point has the enemy organized attacks.

It is worthy of mention that yesterday's German official statement, in which it was said that General von Boehn's group of armies had beaten off attacks of tanks in front of Roye, was a pure romance as there was no such attack. The rest of the official statement from Berlin, referring to other attacks breaking down under German fire, was equally false. Every assault made upon the German lines in this section has been successful and the resistance offered by the enemy has been principally from isolated posts.

Just north and south of the Scarpe river, there has been considerable activity and there are indications that the enemy intends withdrawing. British patrols operating south of the river have made considerable progress, but those north of the Stremm, did not get far before they met strong opposition.

The capture of the ridge near Merris in the Lys sector, is distinctly menacing the enemy. While the whole operation is comparatively small, it is most important as it has increased the general pressure on the Germans at a point where it probably was noted.

London, Aug. 20, 4:45 p. m.—According to the latest advices reaching London the front of this morning's attack by the French extended over 15 miles. Good progress has been made everywhere, according to reports and the advance on this front since Saturday now is over four miles at its maximum depth.

The present line follows: From Plessy Le Val to Le Four-A-Verre to Belfontaine and to Blarencourt, two and a half miles north of Morsain. From there it runs south to Ously-Courtland and reaches the Aisne at Courtil. The attack today extended to a point within three miles from Soissons.

This attack, which is a continuation of the assault made northwest of Soissons on Sunday night endangers the whole German position at Soissons and the Aisne. It is anticipated that the French success will be followed by a German retirement from Soissons to the Chemin des Dames. No details of the fighting are yet available.

Unofficial dispatches also state that significant local successes have been achieved by the French from the Oise northward to well past Roye. The line, as it is traced in dispatches, seems to be very close to the town of Lassigny.

The Germans' hold on Roye also seems to be weakened by the recent progress of the French north and south of the town. It would appear

that Roye now is enveloped on three sides.

Allied pressure against the German lines from Soissons north to the Somme and in the Flanders sector continues.

Just northwest of Soissons the French have occupied Vassens, which is on the eastward bank of a small stream which flows into the Oise river at Morsans, which was captured by the French yesterday.

Further north in the mountainous region between Lassigny and Dreslincourt, reciprocal artillery fire is reported.

In the old Picardy battlefield the Germans have been launching repeated counter attacks against the line southeast of Chilly. These assaults were repulsed by the British.

The old Lys salient is being rapidly flattened out by the German retirement from the extreme westerly positions held by them after their April offensive. The British statement shows that the line now runs from Mervill, on the north to the vicinity of Locon, on the south, leaving a large triangle of abandoned territory in the direction of St. Venant, which has been occupied by the British.

German airmen have again bombed the city of Nancy according to the official report from Paris. Six of the civilian population were killed and a score wounded.

Further to the north the French also are doing well in their gradual advance down the wooden slopes of Lassigny massif. They have reached a point five miles from Noyon. This is a very difficult country but the French are successfully pushing ahead toward Noyon from both the north and the south.

Washington, Aug. 20—The navy department announced today that the captain of an American steamer had reported that his vessel rammed and probably sank a submarine about 9:30 p. m. on August 17 near Winter Quarter shoal off the northern Virginia coast. The captain stated the submarine was struck on her port bow bringing her alongside.

The submarine crew hailed in strong German accents, saying they were friends, the captain said, but he replied they were no friends of his. He kept on his course, he said. The steamer is now in port with a badly damaged bow and a quantity of water in the hold. The captain thinks he sank the submarine.

In making the announcement the department did not name the ship. Because of the American skipper's circumstantial report and the tangible evidence furnished by the damaged bow, the story is given credence not accorded most accounts of the submarine destruction reaching the navy.

Washington, Aug. 20—Country wide investigation of the high cost of living was stated by the bureau of labor for statistics to obtain data for use in making wage adjustments. Six agents began the inquiry in Baltimore, call on representative families in different parts of the city. Information will be gathered from the families regarding their annual expenditures for food, clothing, housing, fuel, furniture and miscellaneous expenses.

From data already gathered by the bureau an increase of three percent

over the prices prevailing on June 15 is shown on 22 essential food articles a month later. The prices of several articles decreased. The fine cuts of fresh beef dropped one per cent, navy beans two per cent and lard, lamb and coffee less than five-tenths of one per cent.

GUN CREW DESTROYS 400-FOOT ENEMY SUBMARINE OFF ATLANTIC COAST

An Atlantic Port, Aug. 20—A 400-foot enemy submarine was sunk off the Atlantic coast by the gun crew of a British tanker according to an official of the tanker. The tale of the battle between the tanker and u-boat was told today by John Crosby, chief mate of the former, from his bed in a hospital where he is being treated for shock.

Crosby is said to be in a serious condition. A remarkable feature of the case is that he felt no ill effects during the engagement which took place last Friday and was in good health until yesterday morning. Then, safely in port, he collapsed.

"The second mate was on the bridge about three o'clock in the afternoon," Crosby said. "There was never a sign of any craft around but he caught the streak made by a torpedo coming toward the tanker. He yelled and the ship was thrown out of her course. The torpedo missed by a few feet. Every one was on deck by that time, but we saw nothing of the u-boat.

"What we did see was another torpedo. We zigzagged, dodging the missile just as prettily as could be. It went by us. Then the submarine came out of the water with her guns ready. She was all of 400 feet long and could make 17 knots, an hour. Our boat was good for 11½ knots, but we began to go with the u-boat coming behind. She opened up with her guns and the fight started.

"I was acting as spotter for the gunner, calling the shells as they kicked up the water about the u-boat. Our twenty-sixth shell took the submarine right. She did not blow up with a bang. What she did was to swing around slowly and drift broadside on. We did not slow down but made for port as swiftly as we could travel. I am sure our shot destroyed the enemy craft."

With the American Army on the Vesle Front, Aug. 20—Sixty Prussians have been taken prisoners by the Americans near Fismette, north of Fismes, without either side firing a shot.

The intelligence officer who questioned the prisoners asserted that they had agreed to surrender if the opportunity arose.

A prisoner said he believed that if the battle line recedes to Germany proper the fighting spirit of the Germans will be stimulated.

JUST LEARNS OF WAR

Montreal, Aug. 20.—Reaching civilization after an absence of five years among the Eskimos in Grant Land in the Arctic circle, Frederick Smithern has just learned that there is a war going on. Smithern is a fur trader. He is passing through Montreal today en route for his home in New York. He said he would enlist there in the United States army.

VEGAS MAN RECEIVES DECORATION FOR ACT WHICH COST HIM HIS LIFE

Lieutenant Leonard C. Hoskins, who lost his life while saving that of a comrade during the heavy fighting on the western front in June, has been posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service decoration. Young Hoskins was a son of D. T. Hoskins of this city and he was the first Las Vegas boy to die in France for the cause of democracy.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Stories of gallantry and heroism displayed by individual American soldiers and marines in their stand which stopped the Germans on the Marne are beginning to reach the war department in official dispatches. General Pershing's communique for yesterday announces the award of the distinguished service cross to 25 officers and men, four of whom lost their lives in the acts of bravery which won the honor.

Those who live to wear these crosses are: Lieutenant Colonel Frank H. Adams, Major George F. Rozelle, Captain Clarence R. Hubner, Lieutenant James M. Wilson, F. Bongardt, James H. Legendere, Lemuel S. Shephard, John McArthur, Ward William Rucker, Sergeants Albert S. Elsea, Robert H. Donahue, Daniel Daly; Corporals Clayton H. Moore, Isaac Valey, Eugene W. Wear; Privates Curn Christenberry, James Pretty, Bertram L. Ream, S. J. Kendry, Louis H. Harkner, F. Fleming.

Those awarded the cross posthumously were: Lieutenants Charles Chapman, Leonard C. Hoskins; Sergeants Arthur F. Ware, Raymond P. Cronin.

GERMAN ATTEMPT TO "FINISH OFF" BRITISH ARMY FLAT FAILURE

With the British Army in France, Aug. 20.—By withdrawing their forces in the Merville sector of the Lys salient the Germans definitely have given up one of the points from which a drive for Calais logically would be launched.

The withdrawal continued last night and today even on a slightly broader front than that of yesterday. The retirement marked the conclusion and failure of the effort which Germany launched early in the spring to "finish off" the British army.

The other withdrawals continue and the British, taking advantage of the opinion, have at various places pushed forward where the enemy has left small garrisons. The British also have battered in the enemy at places where he was not quite ready to retire, such as between Waux-Berequin and the Hazebrouck-Bailleul railway. Here a local operation gained all the objectives, the British capturing one officer and 181 of other ranks.

South of the Scarpe the British still further advanced, while their positions south of the Somme were improved. An enemy attack which developed here yesterday, was a complete failure, the Germans suffering heavy casualties.

While the Germans managed to penetrate the British positions at two points they were quickly hurled out and the line was completely restored.

Not a single foot of ground was gained by the enemy.

Between the Somme and the Ancre the British lines have been steadily improved in the last few days and last night the positions of the enemy west of Bray were successfully raided.

El Paso, Aug. 20.—Cotton seed cake and meal will be scarce this winter and this class of cattle feed will be high in price, according to an official bulletin received here at the office of Food Administrator C. N. Bassett, from the state food administrator, E. A. Paden of Dallas. The bulletin stated that the shortage in cake and meal was caused by the short cotton crop in Texas this year. Increased prices were also predicted on this cattle feed because of the limited supply of cars for transporting it. Cotton seed cake and meal are used extensively for cattle feeding in districts where fall and winter grass is scarce.

Local cattlemen say the high prices will have little effect upon the Panhandle and southwestern stock growers because the recent rains have practically assured them a good fall and winter range. The price increase is expected to have a depressing effect upon the cattle industry in drouth districts of Texas.

Albuquerque, N. M., Aug. 20.—"Please, señor, take me back; I am tired of running away from jail," said Juan Masias, one of the eight prisoners who recently escaped from the county jail here, to Sheriff Garcia, early this morning. The sheriff was roused by knocking of Masias at the door of the former's home. He declared that he had nothing to fear from a trial. He is charged with assault on an 11 year old girl.

Four of the prisoners, two of them charged with murder, are still at large. The escape was effected by saws furnished by the wife of one of the prisoners, who has admitted in open court that she conveyed the tools in a dinner bucket, but has denied that she knew how they were to be used.

Cincinnati, Aug. 20.—The National baseball commission with representatives from both the National and American leagues as well as Chairman August Hermann, met here today. The National league was represented by John Heydler, its secretary and the American league by President Johnson.

The commission will outline the schedule for the coming world series as well as the usual details concerning the umpires, playing rules, eligible players, scorers and league representatives.

FREIGHT RATES INCREASE

Washington, Aug. 20.—The Pacific and Arctic Railway and Navigation company was authorized today by the interstate commerce commission to increase its class rates on freight by \$5 to \$8 a ton on shipments from Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver and San Francisco to Dawson and points on the Yukon river. A similar increase was granted on class rates on shipments from Skagway to interior Alaska points.

Washington, Aug. 20.—The licenses of Herman F. Mehl and George T.

Williams, master and pilot respectively of the steamer Columbia which sank in the Illinois river near Peoria in July with the loss of nearly 100 lives, have been revoked, the steamboat inspection service announced today. Mehl is charged with inattention to duty and incapacity, and Williams of unskillfulness and negligence. Revocation of licenses is the only punishment that might be inflicted by the steamboat service.

Mehl's alleged inattention to duty was his failure to prevent Williams, the pilot, from approaching a dangerous place in a fog and his alleged incapacity was the failure to recognize the situation as dangerous and hold the vessel along the shore when it touched the bank. Williams was charged with permitting the steamer to come in contact with rough and dangerous shore under too great headway and with negligence in not holding the vessel to the bank, instead of moving into the deep water after it had touched.

Tokio, Saturday, Aug. 17.—The disturbances over the high price of rice are reported to be subsiding except in north Japan where they apparently are spreading. Mobs have burned several houses at Sendai. The rice exchange announces that 30 houses were burned in the Tsumiye prefecture on Thursday.

Profiteering Cause

Washington, Aug. 20.—Profiteering on a great scale is the cause of the unrest and rioting in Japan, according to an explanation in official quarters here. Not only wholesalers and middlemen, dealing in food products and especially in rice, but even the Japanese farmers who grow the grain have been holding back their stores and demanding greatly inflated prices.

Now that the Japanese government has seized these stores of rice preparatory to distributing them to the people at reasonable prices, it is believed here, the popular discontent will be allayed.

There has also been some difficulty in the matter of transportation, Japan sharing with the Allies in the need for sufficient ocean bottoms. Consequently the procurement of rice from the usual sources in British India and Siam has been obstructed.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Deceptive arguments used in the past by the German junkers to mislead the people are summarized by the Hamburg Echo in its issue of August 12, with the comment, "The German people are now paying for all this."

A state department dispatch today quotes the German paper as saying "Events of the last week have a deep significance for the nation and its rulers. The following pan-German arguments deceive themselves and others:

"The Americans are bluffing and will never declare war."

"That if war is declared America is arming itself against Japan and will not send soldiers to Europe."

"That the submarine would sink the troops."

"That the submarine would blockade France."

"That England would be starved out by the submarine"

"That Germany's attitude toward the United States would bring the neutrals to their side."

Washington, Aug. 20.—A manifesto issued by the newly founded Czechoslovak national committee in Prague has reached the Czechoslovak national council here. In the manifesto the program of the national commission is outlined and the main points are:

"The uniting and co-ordinating of all the forces of the Czechoslovak nation for the realization of their national aspirations and a call to all Czechs and Slovaks to rally to the struggle for liberty.

The manifesto expresses its confidence in the outcome of the fight and asserts that by their own strength the Czechoslovak people has risen from the grave of centuries and by their own strength will place themselves in the light of the world in the company of free nations of the future liberated and civilized mankind."

PETERSEN BURIED

Juarez, Aug. 20.—Without relatives or friends present, Edward Petersen was buried in the old municipal cemetery here late yesterday. He was shot and killed by United States inspectors when he attempted to escape from them and cross the river Saturday night. Petersen was believed to have been a native of Sweden. The body floated to the Mexico bank of the river and was taken in charge by Mexican officials who conducted an investigation of the case and ordered the body buried. A photograph of the body was made. The theory that Petersen might have been a German agent is not accepted by the American federal officers.

RESORT OUT OF FOOD

Washington, Aug. 20.—Salzburg, Austria's one-time famous tourist center and health resort, is in such dire straits for food that all strangers have been ordered to leave town according to an official dispatch today from France.

London, Aug. 20.—The situation on the main fighting front of France is summed up by the Reuter correspondent of the French armies as follows:

"We have arrived at the stage in this battle corresponding to that which Germany reached at the end of March and early in June after long, bloody and exhausting advances on the heels of inferior opposing numbers. We counted firmly on the arrival of the moment when the reserves would be able to check the German advance and prepare the flank attacks which have restored the initiative to us. The enemy in turn is using that weapon against us. His reserves are not yet exhausted. He may still possess 30 fresh divisions as well as 400,000 youths of the class of 1920. Our successes must be carefully planned and manfully won."

INDIAN CHIEFS MEET

Denver, Colo., Aug. 20.—Chiefs of three Indian tribes, the Ignacios of Ignacio, Colo., the Utes of Ute mountain reservation in Colorado and the White Rocks of the Ute reservation to decide definitely their position toward registration for military service.

Cable orders from the Y. M. C. A. headquarters in France call for 2,000 fountain pens to be shipped immediately.

THE WORLD WAR

LAND BATTLESHIPS PERFORMING GALLANT SERVICE IN TODAY'S ACTION

With the British Army in France, Aug. 21—The British tanks are performing the same gallant services in the fighting today they did in the battles to the south of the Somme.

It is obvious that the Allies, having struck the enemy's stomach at the Marne and delivered a smashing blow to the right ear south of the Somme, now are giving the boche a crack on the left jaw which may make him even more groggy before he has had time to recover from the two other attacks.

A number of wounded Germans are trickling back but it is noticeable that here, as in the battles south of the Somme the British casualties have been exceedingly light. This probably is partly due to the efficiency of the tanks.

No reports have been received from Logeast wood, where the enemy was supposed to be in force, but the advancing British have progressed for some distance on both sides of the wood and if a large enemy force is there it is in a precarious position.

Aside from the battle between Arras and Albert which at 11 o'clock this morning still was progressing satisfactorily the British are pushing on at various parts of the front.

Along the Dranoutre ridge between Koudekot and the Loere Hospice where the British attacked the whole of the enemy's outpost positions sharp fighting is continuing. On another section of the front Le Touret has been occupied. South of the Scarpe the enemy attack yesterday completely broke down but there may be more fighting.

Late yesterday evening the British advanced line at Fampoux was viciously attacked by the enemy who was driven off with heavy losses without achieving any gain.

In the Somme river zone no extraordinary activity has been reported.

London, Aug. 21—Aerial operations by air forces attached to the British navy during the period between August 15 and 18 are shown to have been very extensive in an official report issued today by the admiralty. The statement reads:

"During the period from August 15 to August 18 inclusive, Royal air force contingents working with the navy have bombed the following military objectives:

Solway works at Zeebrugge; the docks at Buges, batteries at Western, the Ostend docks and airdrome at Zeebrugge, Artricke and Middlekerke the Passchendale canal, the ammunition dumps at Stalhile, Leffinghe and Zeebrugge, the Bruges canal and enemy shipping.

"Between 15 and 16 tons of bombs were dropped and good results were obtained. During the course of these operations nine enemy machines have been destroyed and eight driven down out of control. We have lost four machines, one of which landed in Holland."

Washington, Aug. 21.—As a result of the allied successes during the past month the battle front in France from Rheims to the North Sea has been reduced in length more than 50

miles, General March told the newspaper men today in his mid-week conference. When the Germans began their last advance, the line stretched for 250 miles. It is now less than 200 miles.

General March enumerated 32 American divisions as having arrived in France.

They are: First, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 32nd, 33rd, 36th, 37th, 41st, 42nd, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 85th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, and 93rd.

The chief of staff said that the 36th national guard and nineteenth national army divisions, including many Texans, reached France. The 90th, he said, has not yet reached the front line.

On the plains near Oise, the allied advance has put the line well back of the old 1916-1917 line.

MEN ON FURLOUGHS TELL PEOPLE OF ACTUAL CONDITIONS IN THE ARMY

British Headquarters in France, Aug. 21.—An order issued by a German military commander and which is more illuminating than anything that has come out of Germany in many months, says:

"It has come to my knowledge through a letter addressed to the royal Prussian ministry of war that men on leave have spoken publicly of a revolution which is to break out after the war.

"I wish to impress all superior officers who happen to overhear such objectionable talk or who hear of it through others that they must deal with it at once and without resitation. The home authorities and the director of military railways have been requested to take corresponding measures.

"A soldier, said to have come from the industrial region of Rhennish Westphalia, declared in a train that in his home district men were going to leave, taking weapons with them for the aforesaid object and that it was easy to take home German or captured revolvers as well as hand grenades separated in two parts

"I desire that the clothing of men going on leave be searched as test cases before their departure. It will be possible to carry this out at the baths and dressing stations."

Another order just completed, bearing the signature of the chief of staff of the forty-first infantry division, recites that courts martial have an increasing number of cases where subordinates emphatically refused to accompany their units into the line and where the "superior officers have neglected to enforce obedience by failing to compel the cowards to go into the front line." Obedience in this respect, the order said, must be enforced even though necessary to resort to the use of arms. It is right, the order said, even to go to the length of shooting a man as an extreme necessity.

Another order deals with the investigation into a case where a German airplane was shot down, probably in mistake by German troops and the occupants secretly buried. "Such procedure," the order said, "is unworthy of the German army."

In still another document, General

Ludendorff says there are constant reports of German officers on leave voicing utterances that are calculated to awaken feelings of doubt as to German preparedness for battle. He mentions an officer in Berlin who said that further offensives were impossible on the western front because of the shortage of horses and oats. General Ludendorff warns officers against spreading unfavorable rumors. He declares that it is remarkable that they never bring encouraging news home from the front and adds that it is "better to color the situation with a rosy hue than with black paint."

COMMANDER OF CAMBRAI FAME DIRECTS THIRD ARMY IN TODAY'S ATTACK

British Headquarters in France, Aug. 21.—Field Marshal Haig this morning launched an offensive on a front of about 10,000 yards. The high contour between Adinfer and Moyenneville was the northern zone of attack and Pnuisieux-Au-Mont the southern landmark of the front. The enemy here lately has been withdrawing in order to increase the depth of his defense.

The attack this morning was made without artillery preparation. It was completely successful. The attack was made by the British third army under General Byng.

In the first hour of the offensive begun this morning the British troops captured the towns of Ablainzeville, Beacourt and Moyenneville.

The British attacked on a front of ten miles between Arras and Albert. The attack extended from the Ancre river at Beacourt to just north of Moyenneville.

Some German field guns and 200 prisoners had been taken in the British drive at an early hour.

All the German outposts and positions along the important Dranoutre ridge between Koudekot and the Loere Hospice have been attacked by the British. The result so far is not known. This front is in the Lys salient.

Courcelles and Achiet-Le-Petit were also captured in the British drive

With the British Army in France, Aug. 22—British troops are holding virtually all of the Arras-Albert railroad and have established their posts well east of that line.

The British success in the north enabled the tanks to pass beyond the railroad. Some were reported this morning to be working as far eastward as the Bapaume-Arras road.

In their new attack the British early this morning apparently had taken their final objectives on the right and were well inside the enemy lines.

South of Albert the British crossed the Ancre river during the night. This morning the British lines had moved forward until they ran in front of the Meaulte-Albert road.

The British attack between the Somme and the Ancre was not on a very extended front. Satisfactory progress has been reported from every point. On the British right wing about 150 Germans were captured.

The town of Albert is unofficially reported to have fallen into the hands of the British.

Fighting their way forward along the southern reaches of the Picardy battle front, French troops stand be-

fore Noyon which is called the key to the whole German line west of the Somme. During last night General Humbert's men reached the Divate river for a long distance west of its confluence with the Oise. South of Noyon, the army commanded by General Mangin holds the south bank of the Oise from Sempigny to Bretigny, a distance of more than six miles. At Sempigny, they are a little more than a mile from Noyon.

The line turns to the south of Bretigny and runs to Bourguignon where it again curves east and reaches the Ailette river at La Quincy Basse. It then extends southward and it is officially reported that the French have reached the outskirts of Pommiers, less than two miles west of Soissons.

German forces south of Noyon and along the Oise are said by the French official report to be "retreating" which may account for the rapid progress of General Mangin's army. It is said, however, that contact with the enemy is being maintained by the French.

British troops attacked the Germans along the line between the Somme and the Ancre river at 4:45 o'clock this morning. This may be considered a continuation of the attack north of the Ancre yesterday. The front of the latest attack is about five miles long. No details of progress made there have been learned.

North of the Ancre the British in spite of enemy resistance have crossed the Arras-Bapaume railway line. This railroad embankment was a serious obstacle to the British advance yesterday.

In the Flanders area the British are closely following the retiring Germans and have reached Neuf Berquin, a village two miles within the German lines.

On the northern side of the Lys salient the Germans have been forced out of a strong position north of Bailleul. The Germans launched a heavy counter attack against the British positions at Loere Hospice but were repulsed. Heavy fighting is reported in this area.

GARBAGE CONSERVATION

Conservation of garbage as an aid to winning the war is being urged by Commissioner of Public Works Frank I. Bennett and Commissioner of Health John Dill Dobertson, of Chicago. It is estimated that more than 335 tons of Chicago's garbage goes through the reduction process every day to produce glycerine for explosives. Commissioner Bennett is appealing to citizens to help increase the amount of garbage reduced to 1,000 tons daily. This can be done, he says, by keeping kitchen waste separate from ashes and by saving it for the city collection.

Two weeks ago several contractors bid \$15.57 per ton for refuse. Since then price of grease has jumped, and the bidders entered new bids. The city obtained \$10.27 from its last contract, and two years ago \$4 a ton.

 * 20,000 AUSTRIAN LOSSES *
 * London, Aug. 22 — Austrian *
 * losses on the British front in It- *
 * aly between June 15 and August *
 * 15 were 20,000, according to ad- *
 * vices received here. British cas- *
 * ualties in the same period total- *
 * ed 2,900, it is said. *
 * * * * *

ADDITION MADE TO SOLDIERS CLUB
Oakland, Calif., Aug. 21.—Several hundred men representing every branch of the building trades of Alameda county have completed an addition to the Defenders Recreation club. Over 70,000 of the men in the United States service have been entertained at the large club house maintained by the war community service here since its opening a few months ago and its capacity has been tested to the utmost.

The union labor people interested themselves in the situation with the result that an addition to the present structure almost doubling the capacity was erected on a lot adjoining the present club house, free use of which had been donated by George P. Baxter (representing the estate of the late Colonel David Fergusson of Los Angeles).

Not only did union labor members donate the labor for its erection but they also voluntarily assessed themselves the money to purchase material needed in its construction amounting to nearly \$5,000.

Union labor carpenters took hold of the job and completed the structure in a day and a half. Cheered on by several thousand spectators and to the music of the famous United States marine band of 80 pieces from Mare Island, the workmen attacked their job with vigor.

VAST RESOURCES ONLY WAITING TO BE DEVELOPED BY ENGINEERS

San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 20.—Vast development of hydro-electric resources and corresponding saving in fuel oil, is a "win the war" program already well under way on the Pacific slope.

The fuel oil supply must be further conserved, D. M. Folsom, United States fuel oil director for California, announced today, to meet the increased demands of industry and to supply the rapidly growing fleets of oil burning vessels. The present available oil supply in California, he said, shows a surplus of approximately 20,000,000 barrels and an increase of 10,000,000 barrels annual consumption over supply. Assuming that production and consumption will continue at the same rate, the surplus would therefore last about two years.

Notable economies which will total some 6,000,000 barrels annually have already been effected through the adoption by the western industries of patriotic conservation methods since the first of the year, Folsom said. In the Pacific northwest oil consumers have been induced to substitute the refuse of sawmills and coal for oil and many smelters in Nevada, Arizona and Utah are using powdered coal instead of petroleum as fuel.

California oil companies, Folsom said, are co-operating to safeguard the state's stock of oil by filling their contracts in Chile, Peru and Panama with petroleum from the Tampico fields in Mexico.

Great hydro-electric projects of the southern California Edison company on the Kern and San Joaquin rivers and of the Great Western Power company and the Pacific Gas and Electric company on the Feather river have been endorsed by the fuel administration, the California state railroad commission and the shipping board. Applications for authorization of the

projects as well as a number of others are now before the war finance corporation, Folsom said.

"California had in storage July 1, 1918, approximately 22,800,000 barrels of heavy crude oil and refinery residuum, suitable for fuel," said Folsom. "In addition there was a stock of 7,000,000 barrels of light oil from which 4,000,000 barrels would be left for fuel after refining. This gave a total supply of 26,800,000 barrels of fuel oil, but inasmuch as more than 6,000,000 barrels are required to keep pipe lines running and for other operating purposes the actual available fuel oil stocks amounted to approximately 20,000,000."

California fuel oil is now being consumed at the rate of 90,000,000 barrels a year.

The response of the oil operators to the war time demand has brought production from California fields virtually to a maximum, it is believed. One hundred million barrels of oil, of which 80,000,000 barrels are available for fuel, if Folsom's estimate of the state's annual output at the present time.

The vessels already built and now being constructed on the Pacific coast by the Emergency Fleet corporation will require 18,000,000 barrels of oil a year, Folsom said, but the demand will not depend largely upon California's production until after these ships return to the Pacific after the war.

Although most of the ships turned out on this coast may be converted into coal burners it would be inadvisable to do this, Folsom asserted, because the reduction of labor cost, effected through the use of oil burning apparatus, makes it profitable for the United States to compete with foreign shipping interests having cheaper labor and cheaper coal.

TO MEET BANKERS

Santa Fe, Aug. 21.—District Judge Reed Holloman, chairman of the New Mexico counties in the Kansas City federal reserve district, for the Liberty bond drive was notified today that a representative of the federal government will be in Santa Fe on Monday to meet with bankers, members of the state and county councils of defense and others interested to discuss with them the financial and crop situation in northern New Mexico preliminary to fixing the quota for the next Liberty loan drive to be made beginning September 28. A meeting may also be arranged at Raton.

HELD UNDER BOND

Santa Fe, Aug. 21.—U. S. Commissioner Albert Clancy today held H. S. DeGrotte under \$1,000 bond on the charge of aiding federal prisoners to escape from the penitentiary and harboring them.

THAT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE (Anaconda Standard)

Good Americans will not think any less of the huns for their latest sinking of a hospital ship. They couldn't if they tried.

EXAMINE MAN'S SANITY

Santa Fe, Aug. 21.—Dr. David Knapp, Dr. Umberhine and Dr. Diaz were today appointed a commission by District Judge Reed Holloman to examine into the sanity of G. W. Smith, alias Dashleq, relieved from death sentence for the murder of Sheriff Stephens of Luna county.

FIGURE SIX TEASPOONS OF SUGAR FOR EACH DAY

The national food administration mathematicians have gone the state one better on the number of teaspoons of sugar in the monthly allowance of two pounds per person.

They level off the teaspoonful and find that there are a little over six teaspoonfuls daily for each consumer. This amounts to one and one fifteenth ounces. Don't throw away the fractions, please; reduce to whole numbers at the end of the month and you will have twelve tablespoonfuls of sugar.

Do a little figuring on this new sugar ration of two pounds for ninety meals and, when you put your head to it, you will find the answer to the problem. There is a cafeteria in the United States food administration building at Washington that managed to make 50 pounds of sugar do for 6,000 meals. This ration covers the use of sugar for all purposes, including tea, coffee, deserts and in cooking. Most of the deserts contain such substitutes as honey, maple or other syrups; the use of white sugar is confined almost exclusively to tea and coffee.

The cafeteria has used sugar at the rate of one pound for 120 meals and the the food administration has asked the housekeeper to cut to two pounds per person or one pound for 45 meals. It can be done.

MASONIC DEGREES

Santa Fe, Aug. 21.—Yesterday the Albuquerque Masons conferred the Prince of Libanus degree upon the novitiates at the Masonic cathedral. At the opening of the days' ceremonies, former Secretary of State Nathan Jaffa presided as Zarababal in conferring the "Knight of the East" degree, with Chief Justice Richard H. Hanna as King Cyrus. The degree work up to and including the 28th degrees took up the day, while in the evening a reception and dance in honor of the Masonic guests were staged at the Masonic cathedral with great eclat. The Albuquerque brethren will confer the first degree tomorrow, that of Scottish Knight of St. Andrew.

TAKE NAME OF ACOMA

Santa Fe, Aug. 21.—The historic Pueblo name of "Acoma" was chosen for the Scottish Rite Masonic class taking the degrees this week. Captain H. C. Chard of Camp Cody was elected chairman; A. J. Whiting of Clovis, first vice president; Chief Machinist's Mate A. W. Stewart of the U. S. Navy, second vice president; Harvey S. Lutz of Santa Fe, secretary; Lieutenant D. A. Lehman of Camp Cody, treasurer.

HOME FOR GIRLS

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 21.—An honor home for working girls has just been opened in Seattle as the result of a movement by a committee of citizens. The home has accommodations for 35 girls based on what the girls earn. Medical attention is to be supplied in the same manner. Any deficit in operating expenses will be borne by the committee of citizens.

APPOINTED FEDERAL EXAMINER

Santa Fe, Aug. 21.—Peter A. M. Lienau, deputy insurance commissioner, has been appointed federal examiner in charge of an agency of the United States employment service with M. W. Atwood as his assistant.

AUSTRIANS ARRESTED

El Paso, Aug. 21.—Federal officers today arrested two Austrians near Anthony, N. M., after they had made inquiries about the way to Mexico. They gave the names of Franz Sepraze and Antone Gegodiz. Papers in their possession showed they came from Cleveland, O., and were Austrian reservists. They were walking through the country when arrested. They are being held for investigation and probably will be interned at Fort Bliss, the federal officers said today.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Rev. Henry N. Condon, the chaplain, in opening today's session of the house, prayed: "Good Lord, deliver us from the hyphenated American, the pro-German, the spy, the profiteer, the pacifist, the slacker, and all who would retard the prosecution of the war for human rights, human happiness, in the establishment of a permanent world peace; for Christ's sake, Amen."

JUDGE HOLLOWMAN TO SIT HERE

Santa Fe, Aug. 21.—Judge Reed Holloman who has just returned from Kansas City where he conferred with district chairmen of the next Liberty loan drive and federal bank officials, left for Las Vegas to sit for District Judge David J. Leahy and close the term of district court there.

TONS OF TOOTH PASTE

In ten months 365,000 tubes of tooth paste have been shipped by the Y. M. C. A. to soldiers overseas.

MOUNT DISQUE

Post Angeles, Wash., Aug. 21.—"Mount Disque" is the new name of a 3,400-foot peak in the Olympic mountains overlooking Lake Crescent near here. The name was given the peak in honor of Colonel Brice P. Disque, who has charge of the government's spruce production work in the northwest. Crews are working under Colonel Disque in the Lake Crescent country.

El Paso, Aug. 21.—Because Mexicans papers here and in Juarez have been printing details of the proposed new selective draft for all citizens between the ages 18 and 45, Mexicans have been flocking across the Rio Grande and many ranchers in the El Paso and Mesilla Valleys found themselves without farm laborers today. A lack of understanding of the proposed draft regulations coupled with a generally accepted belief among the Mexicans that registration means induction into the army is held responsible for the exodus. Exemptions have been made for all American citizens of Mexican birth when they are employed in farm, mine or other essential work and every inducement has been offered this class of labor to come to the United States to seek employment. Efforts are now being made by government labor officials to correct the mistaken ideas gained by the Mexicans here. A rush of applications for passports to Mexico has been experienced at the Mexican consulate here during the week.

WILL HEAR APPEALS

Santa Fe, Aug. 21.—The state tax commission when it reconvenes on September 2, will give the first week to hearing appeals, the second week to reviewing the tax rolls of the counties, and the third week to preparing the direct assessment of the private car companies doing business in New Mexico.

AID BEING SENT TO FORCES FIGHTING AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN PRISONERS

(By the Associated Press)
Tokio, Tuesday, Aug. 13.—The government today issued a statement announcing that under the agreement with China in view of the danger threatening the border of Manchuria, Japan was dispatching troops thence.

Prisoners Assume Leadership
Washington, Aug. 17.—Japan's movement of troops to Siberia through Manchuria is under the agreement with China which followed news recently that former German and Austro-Hungarian prisoners in Siberia had assumed leadership of the Soviet forces and were pressing upon the Chinese frontier in the direction of Manchuli, compelling many Japanese and Chinese to flee.

It was agreed that a portion of the Japanese troops stationed in south Manchuria should be ordered to proceed immediately toward Manchuli. Stations in Manchuria along the railroad and elsewhere vacated by the Japanese, probably will be occupied by Chinese troops until they can be replaced by new levies from Japan.

It is believed in Japanese circles here that the provisional force may be able to relieve the Cossack general, Semenoff, who has been sorely beset in the neighborhood of Chita. It is assumed that, as the Japanese troops were ordered to move four days ago they are now close to the Mongolian border.

Washington, Aug. 17.—General March at his conference today with the senate military committee told the senators that the American army now under arms numbered slightly more than 3,000,000 men, with 1,450,000 men in France or on their way and approximately 1,350,000 in cantonments at home.

Senators also were informed that the Russian situation is very bad because of the general complexity of affairs there. They were given to understand that there was not much chance of establishing a real offensive on the eastern front because of the great number of men that would be required.

Announcement was made also that Colonel John W. Heavey had been appointed head of the military bureau, succeeding Major General Jesse Mc Corney.

A list of new major and brigadier generals is about ready for transmission to the senate.

In announcing the number of troops embarked General March said figures hereafter given would include all expeditionary forces wherever sent from the United States.

General March also informed the committee that in the recent Picardy offensive the Allies have regained approximately one third of the territory the Germans took in their March drive together with approximately 40,000 prisoners. He said the Allies succeeded in killing a large number of Germans and capturing much ordnance which is regarded as a most telling victory at this time.

Information showing an improvement in the shipping situation also was given the senators. According to tables of the war council, the "turn around" or round trip of transports has in some instances been reduced to 19 days, although the average, it was shown, is about 28 days. For cargo ships the "turn around" has been reduced to a minimum of 29 days although the general average is considerably greater.

Improvement in the health of the army not only in France but in this country was noted.

INDIGESTION

"A few weeks ago I used a bottle of Chamberlain's Tablets when I was having a bad spell of indigestion. These tablets strengthened my stomach and toned up my system generally. They are easy to take and most effectual," writes Mrs. D. S. Dart, Skaneateles, N. Y.—Adv.

Albuquerque, N. M., Aug. 17.—With saws alleged to have been furnished by Mrs. Porfirio Lopez, wife of one of the prisoners, eight men confined in the county jail here escaped this morning in one of the cleverest jail deliveries ever perpetrated in this state. Two of the prisoners, Rafael Angel and Luis Portillo, were reported captured at isleta, south of here at a late hour this afternoon.

The woman, who has been taken into custody, is alleged by the officers to have admitted taking the saws to the jail, denied that she did this to enable the prisoners to escape.

Among those who made their escape are William Brown, a negro charged with the murder of Raffaello Balduidi, a member of the Italian colony here last December and Porfirio Lopez, charged with the murder of Timoteo Maldanda on July 22 last. One of the inmates, a youth of 17 years, was forced to join the escaping prisoners but later returned and reported the delivery to the jailers.

DENOUNCES ARTICLE

Santa Fe, Aug. 17.—County superintendent Atanasio Montoya of Bernalillo county, attending the educational conference, in speaking in denunciation of the article in the North American review libeling New Mexico, declared that in New York 6,000 rural teachers do not have even an elementary education; that in Cleveland, O., 55 per cent of the population cannot speak English, that in the United States there are 100,000 teachers in public schools who have no high school education, that there are 33,000,000 real foreigners in the United States, 3,000,000 of whom are not naturalized, in comparison with which the loyalty and patriotism of the 150,000 American born Spanish speaking people in New Mexico, are a glorious contrast.

THE FIVE-POINTED STAR

The ancient Greeks used the five-pointed star as a symbol of health. It still fulfills this ancient mission, as you will find it imprinted on each package of Chamberlain's tablets. These tablets have restored hundreds to health who were afflicted with indigestion, biliousness and constipation. Give them a trial when in need of such a medicine, and you are certain to be pleased with the prompt relief which they afford.—Adv.

ASPLUND RETURNS

Santa Fe, Aug. 16.—Chief Clerk Rupert Asplund of the state tax commission will return on Monday from a month's tour of the northern and central counties in which he assisted in arranging budgets and closing assessments. He is at present in Socorro. Luna county sent in its assessment roll today, the total assessment being \$12,852,530 as against \$12,470,006 last year.

CAUGHT COLD AT PALM BEACH

Southern climate is no protection against summer colds. Helen R. 626 2nd Av., W. Palm Beach, Fla., writes: "My severe cold on the chest was relieved by Foley's Honey and Compound." This fine old family remedy can be depended upon to relieve summer colds, hay fever, asthma and croup. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Sometimes there isn't a whole lot of difference between high moral ground and a bluff.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The threatened crisis in the relations of Mexico with the entente allies and the United States apparently has been averted by a modification of the new Mexican oil decree by President Carranza.

It was learned today that on August 12 Carranza in effect cancelled provisions of the decree of July 31 under which undeveloped oil lands might be seized by the Mexican government upon failure of their owners to make declarations and submit to what they regarded as excessive taxation.

Deming, N. M., Aug. 17.—Corporal Vayne, a member of one of the units in training at Camp Cody, yesterday saved the life of a comrade during hand grenade practice in the trenches at the divisional camp. A recruit pulled the pin from his bomb and dropped it in a traverse. Corporal Vayne, seeing the act, rushed to the grenade, threw it out of the trench and saved the recruit's life. Two holes were made in his campaign hat by pellets from the grenade when it exploded a few seconds after it was thrown from the trench. The act was called to the attention of Brigadier General John A. Johnson.

MASONIC CANDIDATES

Santa Fe, Aug. 19.—Special Pullman cars from Fort Bayard and other points brought to Santa Fe yesterday afternoon the candidates for the Masonic degrees to be conferred during the three days' Scottish Rite Masonic reunion, today, Tuesday and Wednesday. Many of the novitiates are from the army. In addition to 125 new candidates there are some 125 holdovers so that the class is one of the largest in the history of the order in New Mexico. Already the service flag at the Scottish Rite cathedral has 275 service stars upon it, and that out of a total membership of less than 1,200 half of these beyond the age limit for acceptance.

HUSBAND AND WIFE

Mrs. Frank P. Wood, Box 18, R. F. D., Morrill, Me., writes: "Foley Kidney Pills help me so much. My husband also has received much benefit from them. He was so lame he could not stop over and now he feels no pain." Lame back, sore muscles, stiff joints, rheumatic aches and pains quickly conquered by Foley Kidney Pills. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Amsterdam, Aug. 19.—The crown princess of Germany, accompanied by the grand duke of Mecklenburg and the princess of Brunswick, has made a submarine trip to Helgoland, according to German newspapers which add that she did not secure the consent of the emperor or the crown prince before leaving.

This was the first submarine trip the crown princess ever took and the newspapers of Berlin observe that it was all very well to make the venture, but that the future empress should not risk her life in "such experiments."

The German crown princess was formerly the Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg Schwerin. The grand duke of Mecklenburg is her brother. The princess of Brunswick referred to in the above dispatch is probably Princess Alexandra who was married to the grand duke of Mecklenburg in 1904.

New York, Aug. 19.—Ralph de Palma, Italian established a world's record for two miles in the first race of the International Automobile Sweepstakes at Sheephead Bay speedway Saturday. His time was one minute 56 seconds. De Palma established the record by winning the second race for ten miles in 5 minutes 23 1/2 seconds.



You'll Be Sorry

There is no worse folly nor one more certain of distressing consequence than to neglect a cold. If it leaves "a cough that hangs on," it threatens you with a most serious condition.

Foley's Honey and Tar

gives the curative influence of the pine balsam, together with the mollifying effect of the honey and other healing ingredients. It stops the cough, eases the sore feeling in the chest, and raises phlegm easily. It imparts a pleasant feeling of warmth and comfort.

J. D. Enterkin, Winston, Ga., writes:—"Foley's Honey and Tar took all the soreness away and cleared my lungs of all congestion."
SOLD EVERYWHERE

Santa Fe, Aug. 19.—Of the arrival of New Mexico men and men from other states of the west, who had been trained at Camp Kearney, near San Diego, Calif., Harry A. Williams, special correspondent at the war front of the Los Angeles Times, this week cables as follows:

"Somewhere in France, Aug. 13.—Under the shadow of the war clouds, where reach the rumble of big guns, the stalwart scions of California and other western states are training—putting on the touches that will enable them to take their place in the titanic struggle against the Hun. The scent of battle has increased their eagerness for the fray. Our men have transformed this sleepy village into a great military camp. Pushing the preparations, husky westerners are everywhere. Many of them you have seen behind the counters, in workshops and on the streets. They marched to camp singing and wearing red French poppies in their caps. Their fine appearance is remarked by French officers. They are idolized by the villagers. Children toddle after them lisping "Grande California," asking for chewing gum. Others now can say: "Vive Native Sons!" the kids are learning fast.

"The entry of our men into France and their journey to camp was triumphant. Troops arriving, festooned with flowers, is a common sight to French people, but these have traveled much farther than any others to help win the war. This gave them unusual distinction. These were not the west's first contribution, but the arrival of a division and a part of a division now gives it a considerable contingent, which means that the west soon will take a part commensurate with its greatness."

If you sit in a cool draft when you are heated and get a stiff neck or lame back, you will be looking for something that will ease the pain. Fix your mind on BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT and don't be talked out of it because it is the best pain relieving liniment you can get anywhere. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

BREAK SOCK RECORD

Santa Fe, Aug. 20.—Although volat at the penitentiary this week broke both the weekly and the daily record for knitting socks, reaching a production of 650 pairs for the week and 120 pairs on Friday, with their six knitting machines.

BOLSHEVIKI CHIEFS REMAIN ON WARSHIP IN HARBOR READY FOR FLIGHT

Washington, Aug. 19.—Petrograd's reign of terror is reported raging unchecked in an official dispatch today from Stockholm. It is estimated that 30,000 arrests have been made since the beginning of August among army officers and middle class citizens. The Bolsheviki chiefs are said to be on board the warship Aurora in the roads near Kronstadt, prepared to sail for Germany in case of a successful uprising against them.

Dispatches reaching the department through the Swedish foreign offices described the chaotic conditions in Russian cities.

Railway service between Moscow and Petrograd has been interrupted. On August 9 unusual police measures were taken in Petrograd. In the afternoon of that day the German embassy arrived from Moscow on two special trains. A third train had 800 German soldiers in Russian uniforms who had been in Moscow since the assassination of Count von Mirbach. Premier Lenine and Foreign Minister Trotsky arrived in Petrograd on August 10 and unusual measures were taken at Kronstadt, indicating that the Bolsheviki leaders were going there.

German agents in Stockholm were quoted as saying on August 14 that the Germans were moving from Moscow because they felt certain of the fall of the Bolsheviki. They declared the Bolsheviki probably would be succeeded by Chernoff and his revolutionary party who probably would summon at once a new constitutional assembly which will be recognized by Germany.

A report dated August 16 said the Bolsheviki authorities had agreed to permit the allied consuls to depart and that the military missions of Great Britain and France were preparing to leave Moscow by way of Astrakan and Persia. When these dispatches were sent efforts were still being made to obtain the release of British and French citizens held as hostages by the Bolsheviki. Some were released several days ago, but nearly a hundred were held.

The Swedish consul general said the negotiations would be greatly facilitated if the allies would promise the protection to soviets.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Sweden has been asked by the Sweden consular office at Moscow, acting for the American and allied consuls there, to send a ship to Petrograd to take away 200 refugees or, if this is impossible to obtain permission for these persons to pass through Finland.

It is assumed here that the refugees are American and allied citizens seeking escape from Russia. Under date of August 17 the Swedish consul general at Moscow reported that the German government had refused safe conducts for any refugees, including consular officers and it was believed this refusal would stand until negotiations were concluded with England concerning the treatment of Germans in China.

London, Aug. 19.—Estimates placed the number of omnibus and street car employes out on strike today in London as 14,000. No omnibuses were operating in the metropolitan area.

Although the strike order affected

motormen and conductors of the London county council street car service which covers the principal industrial districts, reports indicated that many of the men responded to the request of the executive committee not to strike.

Although the transport workers federation has not declared a national strike, reports were received by the local union officials indicating that the street car and omnibus employes at Bristol, Brighton, Folkestone and other towns had stopped work.

Madrid, Aug. 19.—German newspapers in commenting upon the note from Spain to Germany, the text of which is still unknown, publish articles reflecting a threat of civil war in case of a rupture in relations with Germany. This has aroused an energetic protest from the press which is friendly to the allies. The international situation is the universal topic of conversation.

TAX COMMISSION

Santa Fe, Aug. 19.—Members of the state tax commission which convenes on September 2 for final revision of the county assessment rolls are much interested in the official report that Arizona's taxable assessment this year is \$843,020,532 or two and a half times that of New Mexico which has a larger population, a larger railroad mileage, more cattle and sheep and presumably more personal property than Arizona. The increase in the valuation of Arizona's mines is \$134,493,912. Range cattle were raised to \$30 a head, sheep at \$8 a head. Cochise county leads with \$169,348,381 valuation, or four times that of Grant county, the richest county in New Mexico, while Gila is second with \$163,647,782, Yavapai \$130,575,381, Maricopa almost entirely agricultural \$97,367,007, Pinal \$63,224,173 and Pima \$61,845,110, each one considerably higher than the wealthiest county in New Mexico.

INDIAN GRAVEYARD UNEARTHED

Albuquerque, N. M., Aug. 19.—An Indian graveyard was discovered here today by members of the city's street force, while cutting down a hill preparatory to paving a street. As soon as the find became known, a general rush for bones and other relics was made by residents in the neighborhood.

A meeting of the republican state committee is hereby called to be held in the capitol at Santa Fe, at 2 p. m. Saturday, August 24th, 1918 for the purpose of calling a delegate convention to nominate a candidate for United States senator, a candidate for representative in congress, candidates for state offices to be voted for at the November general election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

The attendance of all members of the committee is urged. A cordial invitation is extended to all republicans to attend the meeting of the committee, counsel with the members and participate in discussions, to the end that the party sentiment may be reflected in all actions of the committee and that party interest and party welfare may be advanced.

W. H. GILLENWATER,
Chairman

ROAD BUILDING TAXES

Santa Fe, Aug. 20.—Chief Clerk Rupert Asplund of the state tax commission has returned from a tour of 18 of the 28 counties of the state for the tax commission, assisting in finishing up assessment rolls and the making of budgets. Although the assessment returns will probably exceed those of last year by \$20,000,000 and more, Mr. Asplund found it impossible to persuade county authorities to reduce county tax levies. The demand for road building and school house construction is so insistent and the people apparently are so willing to tax themselves for those improvements that the county commissioners insisted upon the limit in taxation for those purposes.

MAKES IMPORTANT FIND

Santa Fe, Aug. 20.—Dr. Byran Cummings who made important archaeological discoveries in southern Utah this summer, passed through Santa Fe today on his way home from southern Utah to Tucson, where he is dean of the college of liberal arts at the University of Arizona. Dr. Cummings is a member of the board of managers of the School of American Research.

Santa Fe, Aug. 20.—Charles Orchard Smith, state leader of Boys and Girls' club work, reports that an army of 5317 boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 18 are working under the supervision of the club division of the New Mexico Agricultural college. Based on the average net income of \$20 received by boys and girls in this state for 1917 approximately \$106,340 will be realized above all expenses. The force of people that instruct and supervise this number is made up of four state workers, 19 county leaders, 24 paid local leaders and about 200 voluntary local leaders. These club members are raising in the aggregate: 487 pigs (mostly pure bred), 65 calves, 27 sheep, 6270 chickens, 500 rabbits 999 acres field corn, 50 acres of garden. In addition 1960 members are in the cooking and sewing clubs while 54 more members are doing work the nature of which has not yet been listed.

"Dividing this number according to counties, Union county heads the list with 999 members. In Bernalillo there were 429, San Miguel 412, Colfax 386, Torrance 312, San Juan 295, Otero 252, Eddy 243, Curry 231, Quay 193, Santa Fe 188, Dona Ana 184, Chaves 183, Guadalupe 181, Roosevelt 137, Socorro 124, Sierra, 119, Grant 116, Lincoln 74, De Baca, 70, Valencia 67, Sandoval, 59, Taos 47, Mora 15. Four counties do not as yet have club work.

BAR ASSOCIATION MEETING

Santa Fe, Aug. 20.—President Hiram M. Dow of the New Mexico Bar association, announces the following appointment of committee chairmen who are to make their reports at the Albuquerque meeting next week: Committee on investigation, James M. Hervey of Roswell; committee on law reform, District Judge Reed Holoman, Santa Fe; committee on legal education, Justice Clarence J. Roberts; committee on history of bench and bar, Paul A. F. Walter of Santa Fe; special committee on legislation, Judge Granville A. Richardson, Roswell; special committee on organization, O. L. Phillips of Raton.

RED CROSS NURSES HAVE NO TROUBLE WITH AMERICANS IN HOSPITAL

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 20.—"They are all so wonderful. They were as patient and as docile as lambs, entirely in our hands, submissive and respectful—these men who two days before were bayoneting and charging up against machine guns and gas."

That is a paragraph from a letter just received in Los Angeles from Miss Charlotte Bennon, formerly of this city and a daughter of the late Judge James Bannon, of Portsmouth, O., and now a Red Cross nurse in France.

In the letter, Miss Bennon tells of having a half-holiday and of going to call on a friend, also a nurse, in another hospital for Americans. That nurse immediately sent her out for cigarets for wounded soldiers. The letter proceeds:

"In the Bois I walked up to several able bodied American officers and men in groups and asked them for all the cigarets they had. Everyone of them shelled out and two youngsters scurried out to get more. I told them where to bring them.

"When I got back to the hospital, the wounded were still pouring in. It was a perfect evening and they were taking them from the ambulances in stretchers and setting them down in the streets in rows. I found a pitcher of water and tin cup and started the rounds.

After each had a drink, I offered him a cigarette, which was accepted gratefully—though some were too tired to say anything but "yes" or "no." Some few, not badly wounded, were of the Marines who fought so well at Bouresches. They are devoted to their officers and say they will follow them anywhere.

"When two young soldiers I had struck for cigarets came back with packages, I asked them if they wouldn't work for a while as stretcher bearers. They said they would gladly, and they were happy to do it.

"You can't imagine how they petted those poor wounded fellows, and said, "easy lad," whenever one might groan. They always called them "lads." It was as charming a thing as I ever saw.

"I saw one hand with the fingers shot off. The soldier had grabbed a machine gun muzzle and turned it away just as the bosche fired.

"I found time to carry drinks of water now and then (it was a hot day) but the boys who were conscious said, "Now don't you wait on me; you girls never sit down and I don't mind waiting."

"Think of it, all that long hot afternoon they were thirsty, many of them would not ask for a drink unless we offered it.

"The doctors haven't had their clothes off in four days. If anybody in the states could see the patience of these men and their self-sacrifice, they never again could be small or selfish.

If your child is pale and sickly, picks at the nose, starts in the sleep and grinds the teeth while sleeping, it is a sure sign of worms. A remedy for these parasites will be found in WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE. It not only clears out the worms, but it restores health and cheerfulness. Price 25c per bottle. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising Farming - Mining

ESTABLISHED 1882

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at East Las Vegas, N. M. under act of Congress of March 3, 1897.

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Daily—Per Week, by Carrier15
Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower, Per Year, by Mail 2.00
Advertisers Are Guaranteed the Largest Daily and Weekly Circulation of Any Newspaper in Northeastern New Mexico.

A well-known American writer who has given proof of his keen and sympathetic understanding of the psychology of the crowds is earnestly advocating the dissemination of the doctrines of freedom among those who are free. Not that he would stop the work there, for he is in hearty sympathy with its extensions into such benighted territory as warlike Germany. But he is strong for the home propaganda, just the same.

We in this country are beginning to understand how fully Germany and German institutions have been advertised in the past. That the game has been to a considerable extent "put over" on us, to use the vernacular, must also be admitted. And it is only at a comparatively late day that the counter-propaganda has made headway, with the result that the pall has been lifted, and we are learning once more what we should never have forgotten, that America and the other nations are not only in no whit behind the world's greatest advertisers, but are her superiors in practically every branch of human endeavor.

That worth itself should be advertised, however, is becoming more clearly realized than ever before. A measure of false modesty, a sort of mawkish self-depreciation, has too long been permitted to hold sway. Outside of purely commercial fields we have ignored the power of the repeated assertion, the penetrating impetus of the impelling slogan. Sight has been lost of the fact that the original disseminators of the gospel were the most wonderful band of advertisers that ever operated, and that the field of their activities was the whole of the earth. So mighty and persistent were their efforts that the cry arose, "Here come the people who have turned the world upside down," and the leaders of the cohorts did not hesitate in the pronouncement of the new evangel to declare that there was but one name under heaven whereby men might be saved.

How successfully the same method has been employed to lesser ends is known by all. Delane, the great editor of the London Times, chose for his motto, "Great is the power of iteration," and for more than a quarter of a century it made him courted and feared by premiers and statesmen. One Jones of Schnectady raised himself from the apparently inex-

trivable mass of his patronmic kind by the simple addendum of "he pays the freight." A Boswell dogged the footsteps of the great lexicographer, adding thereby no small amount of luster to the name of Johnson, albeit the latter would have been last to admit the safe impeachment. To an earlier generation of men interior physical qualms spontaneously evoked the familiar legend, "Worth a guinea a box," while "Children cry for it" came as a soothing balm to anxious mothers suffering vicariously over the approaching symptoms of colic. "Keeping everlastingly at it" brought success to an advertising firm who declared that it would do so, as well as to hundreds of struggling firms which pinned their faith to the same statement.

In a most encouraging fashion the advertisement of liberty is beginning to tell abroad. We have just learned that when D'Annunzio, Italy's man of letters and interpid patriot, dropped Allied propaganda from his bombing plane into the streets of Vienna, the Viennese fought for the leaflets. Through the efforts of the government's committee on public information a leading Chilean journal has at last been led to espouse the right cause. "The principles which the Allies defend," says this writer—"the rights of all nations, government of the people by the people, the validity of international compromises and the destruction of the fallacy that might is right—are ideals which concern all individuals, the same as all nations, and all races because they are essentially human." The article goes on to call for a better understanding between the people of South and North America. One of Spain's foremost newspapers has likewise been won over by the means of intensive propaganda, formerly known as advertising, and declares now that the Allies are right and the central powers wrong.

This is progress. But it must be kept up. There must be the saying over and over again, in pungent and striking form, the things we all know. Every method known to the art should be brought to bear on the main object. As never before, there is the call that it be connected with the principles of freedom. One of the greatest advertisements in the world today is the gift of a Frenchman to this country. Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty at the entrance to the port of New York has been a bea-

con light to untold millions, as their straining eyes looked forward to the first glimpse of the promised land. That the appeal is not the less strong to every true American was illustrated when the practical Edison returned from his first trip abroad, his own eyes filling with tears as the mighty symbolic figure met his gaze.

There are antithetical powers also susceptible of employment. When autocracy makes its bombastic claims, there may be contrasted Lincoln's letter to a Massachusetts woman, who had given five sons for Liberty, with the Hohenzollern's communication to a German mother after still larger sacrifices. The first reads:

"I have been shown in the files of the war department a statement of the adjutant general of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the agony of your bereavement and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom."

And this by direction of the All Highest to the German mother, who has since become a beggar for food on the streets of Delmenhors-Oldenburg:

"His majesty the kaiser hears that you have sacrificed nine sons in defense of the fatherland in the present war. His majesty is immensely gratified at the fact, and in recognition is pleased to send you his photograph, with frame and autograph signature."

Isn't this a wonderful advertisement? Are there not brought out in the boldest relief, through the contrast afforded, the astounding differences? And when we read of a brace of German generals "retired" for defeats in the field, why not ask again and again, what of the crown prince of Germany and the crown prince of Bavaria? The suggestion will mightily cheer the peoples of the allied countries, while a few leaflets bearing the same query and dropped among the German peoples might eventually lead them into the unaccustomed task of doing a bit of private thinking on their own behalf.

Oh, we have plenty of material for advertising. The "goods" are of the superecellent quality, the world is the market place. The cause is just, the aim is pure, the end is assured, despite any temporary drawbacks experienced by your forces or temporary advantages gained by the enemy. "Truth crushed to earth shall rise again—

The eternal years of God are hers; But Error, wounded, writhes with pain,

And dies among its worshippers."

Neither favor nor privilege should be the portion of any citizen of the United States while this great conflict lasts. He who seeks either is a craven or else a rogue. The granting of exemption for certain purposes to various classes, as was well said upon the floor of the U. S. senate, does not extend favors to their mem-

bers. Unfortunately, the opposite idea exists and is wide-spread. The government is merely utilizing peculiar abilities in essentially necessary directions—nothing more! It does not, therefore, become members of this class to presume upon their special classification and to attempt to dictate to the war administration how it shall treat these persons set apart from the rest.

Their exemption from duty in the field rests solely upon the implied promise to perform the tasks to which they have been assigned. If there is no farther use for them in a special service, either through lack of demand for their production or by reason of their refusal to remain at their labors, it follows that they must march to the colors. To permit any other arrangement would be grossly unfair to those who are now at the front and in the training camps. There is no thought among these devoted millions of mutiny or slackerism; no murmuring because of low wages and personal discomforts.

To those restless leaders, wrongfully imbued with a sense of power that is deceptive it is founded only upon toleration, who say that the emptied classes will not march, may be addressed the historic though fabulous remark of Toby: "By God, they shall march!"

As we understand it the German strategists evacuated a sector north of the river Ancre because it projected too sharply into the Allies' position. But isn't that only another way of saying that it was too close to the fighting French?

The mussed-up suffragettes now in the Washington workhouse found that while they could walk with impunity over President Wilson the vigilant police wouldn't let them climb over the statue of General LaFayette.

Free and independent American women have just received the upkase from the autocrat of fashion in Paris that they must make their short skirts tighter. They'll do it, but how some of them are going to look.

As the Allies draw nearer the Rhine the condition of Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria, now at Bad Ueuheim, is announced as steadily deteriorating. Like causes have like effects.

There are certain people around here who could be indicted for what they think about Carranza and the oil fields politics he has been playing.

If the average man had his life to live over again he would probably make more mistakes than ever.

The man who stops you on the street to ask after your health doesn't necessarily care.

Always speak well of the dead and if you have time speak a good word for the living occasionally.

Many a man who meanders around the free lunch route daily likes to be seen entering a first-class hotel.

Nothing makes a quarrelsome man so mad as the refusal of his wife to talk back.

Even if a woman is self-made she wants people to think she is tailor made.

How It Feels to Be in U-Boat With Bombs Dropping Near

London.—Sensations experienced in a German submarine while depth bombs were being discharged overhead were described recently by a British merchant ship captain who was a prisoner for 15 days aboard a u-boat.

In an interview the English commander, captured by the Germans after his vessel had been torpedoed, related how the depth bombs shook the undersea craft and created consternation among the sailors. In one instance the faces of the Germans became white with fear and all stood trembling after the first shot, which was not near enough to destroy the submersible. All were expecting a second discharge.

The English commander reached his native land after having been imprisoned for months at Brandenburg where he said, he and other ship officers at times had been harnessed to carts which were used to haul mail and packages from the postoffice to the prisoners' camp.

Seven vessels were torpedoed by the Germans while the British captain was aboard the u-boat. Previously the English officer had been in command of a merchant vessel which had also met its fate at the hands of a submarine crew.

"On the third day after I had been taken prisoner," said the captain, "just after the midday meal, I gathered that the submarine was about to carry out an attack on a convoy which had just been sighted. The u-boat approached, submerged for some distance and torpedoed a large steamer. Our whereabouts apparently were detected, I was told, by an allied light cruiser, for we dived rapidly to a great depth.

"Hardly had the submarine reached an even keel when we heard and felt a tremendous explosion which caused the u-boat to vibrate from stem to stern. It was a depth charge from the cruiser.

"The effect on the crew was evident. All stood trembling with faces blanched with fear, not attempting to speak, expecting a second charge, the result of which might mean the destruction of the boat and without the slightest chance for us to escape.

"There is no doubt in my mind of the mental attitude of the crew, for it was not the first experience of the men with a depth charge, and they had learned from others in the service what terrible weapons depth bombs were in the hands of skillful seamen.

"For some moments we waited; engines were stopped and all means were taken to prevent giving indication of our position. Minutes seemed like hours in such a situation. I'll admit that I was turning over in my mind whether I should see my family again. No additional explosions took place, however, and after remaining some 18 fathoms deep for a long period we continued our voyage.

"A few days later we had another experience with depth charges, or 'wasser bomben,' as the German sailors call them. A sailing vessel had just been sunk by shell fire when two allied destroyers were sighted,

and down we went. By the microphones the propellers could be heard, and as the vessel came nearer and nearer we in the submarine could hear the thudding quite distinctly. To and fro the destroyers went searching for us. Evidently they picked up a clue, for there were two explosions ahead but not so near us as that from the cruiser, but quite close enough to cause the submarine to tremble and then roll about as though in a heavy sea."

Prison camp conditions in Germany were described by the British captain as being deplorable.

"Although we were merchant ship captains imprisoned at Brandenburg, we were made to suffer various indignities," he said.

"We were compelled to harness ourselves to carts which we had to draw through the streets to the station or postoffice in order to fetch our parcels and any commodities to camp. It was at this camp also that I saw 300 Russian soldiers working, all of whom were in the last stages of tuberculosis. The poor fellows could not get enough to eat, and they would eagerly scrape discarded tin cans in the hope of finding particles of food. I have even seen German soldiers do the same thing. We were glad to search the cinder paths at any opportunity in anticipation of finding bits of coke or coal with which to cook our food."

The captain said his ship was torpedoed without warning and that after he and all his men were afloat in life boats the submarine appeared on the surface and he was taken prisoner, the mates and seamen being permitted to start in the direction of land. Describing the submarine the British captain said:

"She was a fairly large craft, of recent numbering, having three torpedo tubes, two in the bow and one aft, and carried ten torpedoes. She was also armed with a gun for shell fire just forward of the conning tower.

"My first meal aboard the u-boat consisted of a stew made with stringy meat, probably horseflesh supplemented by small portions of sausage with black bread. As the voyage progressed this bread became mildewed and uneatable, and then some bread of lighter color, which had been in hermetically sealed receptacles, was served, but was even more unpalatable than the black bread. The coffee was made of burned barley and acorns. The commander and officers of the u-boat fared as the lower ratings, but were able to supplement their allowances with tinned ham and other canned food."

As the submarine was forced to keep below the water's surface a great deal of the time life aboard the submarine was anything but pleasant.

clothing became saturated with moisture. "The boat sweated and all spare time, while the atmosphere often became foul and breathing difficult," he asserted. "While we were submerged the crew would start the gramophone. That machine supplied the music which was played triumphantly when the u-boat got another victim. Really the sinking of any innocent merchantman caused that crew as much joy as if the members had sunk a warship.

"One night there was more than the usual amount of rejoicing and the gramophone's liveliest airs were played. The Germans had torpedoed an oil tanker which, according to the commander, sank in 30 seconds. I could not help wondering at the mentality of men who could rejoice at such a thing, knowing that without giving them the slightest chance of defending themselves or escaping they had sent innocent sailors to their deaths.

"The next day we seemed to be out of the track of steamers, and I went into the conning tower and saw the officers amusing themselves by shooting at gulls or empty bottles.

"By this time the submarine evidently had reached the extreme outward point of her voyage, and we started on our return trip to Helgoland. Three Norwegian ships were stopped for the purpose of obtaining fresh food. Soon after this there was much excitement when it was ascertained that there was a British submarine in our vicinity. By listening the crew could hear the enemy submarine, and the Germans feared she was going to attack us. We submerged and eventually dodged the British vessel.

"The u-boat was equipped with powerful wireless apparatus, and each evening, providing the weather and other conditions were favorable, the German commander remained on the water's surface in wireless communication with his base."

The British captain finally arrived in Helgoland, and afterward was transferred to Brandenburg. Eventually he was taken to Switzerland and released, reaching England on June 19.

And now the captain is getting ready to go to sea again.

Amsterdam, Aug. 21.—Discussing Germany's Russian policy and the Brest-Litovsk treaty, Dr. W. S. Solf, German secretary of state for the colonies, is quoted from Berlin as follows:

"The German government is fully resolved not to misuse the protection which has been asked for and which has been granted because forcible annexation would bar the way now open to oppressed peoples—the road to free dom, order and mutual tolerance."

Dr. Solf, who was speaking before the German society, continued:

"The imperial chancellor declared last month in the reichstag that we do not intend to retain Belgium. Belgium shall arise again after the war as an independent state.

"Nothing stands in the way of the restoration of Belgium but the enemy's will to war."

He declared that the German working classes were becoming conscious of the fact that the retention of Germany's colonies was a vital question. He said that Germany desired to compromise regarding colonial questions on the basis that these possessions shall correspond to the economic strength of the nations.

New York City now has a number of apartment hotels exclusively for women.

AIRMEN HAVE MAPS

Rivers and Canals Are Readily Seen From the High Altitudes

An American Airdrome in France—Before leaving on a long-distance night raid the airmen first prepare their maps with great care, making on them the detailed course from the aerodrome to their objective.

By means of a small balloon whose speed, direction and height is recorded by an instrument on the ground, the force and direction of the wind at different altitudes is discovered, and the compass course, allowing for wind drift, is marked beside the course on the map. The compass course for the return journey is also marked. The speed of the machine is calculated, and on the line of the course a series of points are marked, showing where the machine should be every ten minutes, thus enabling the airman to check his progress and to know his approximate position if he gets lost.

The airman climbs in circles above his aerodrome until he has gained a sufficient height to start safely on his journey, and then turns his machine eastward, until his illuminated compass shows that he is flying on the right course. Then he flies straight, taking care to avoid swerving to right or left.

At the same time he watches the country below for landmarks. As he crosses the lines he looks for some distinctive feature, such as the bend of a canal, the dark mass of a battered town, or the thin black thread of a railway. If he finds it, he knows he is on the right course.

Then he sees that a river should appear in a few minutes. His watch shows that he has been flying 40 minutes, and near the 45-minute mark on his map is a twisted pale blue line. He looks ahead and sees in the moonlight a silver streak and he knows he is making good time. When he is over the river he compares its outline with his map, and sees that he is crossing at the right place. He is forging steadily ahead to his destination. He sees the rivers and canals most clearly of all the landmarks in the night-time. Water is unmistakable. The next most distinct objects are woods and forests which appear like black patches, and their shape is usually very distinct. He sees the roads like thin white ribbons save where they are thickly bordered by trees.

Railways are not so distinct and he cannot see them very far off, for they are like microscopic black lines. Until he is directly over them he cannot see the towns and villages, but he can see the rivers many miles off, and finds them the most reliable guide of all.

So, checking his compass with the landmarks and with the ever-reliable north star, he arrives at his destination after traveling many miles across unfamiliar country. He drops his bombs and finds the returns, with lighted cargo, very much easier. There is a kind of "homing instinct," so airmen say, which takes them back quickly and directly with little difficulty.

WHERE THOUSANDS GO

From three to five thousand soldiers and sailors visit the Y. M. C. A. Eagle hut in New York City every Saturday.

County Agents Meeting Of Statewide Interest

meetings here were held in one of the lecture rooms of the New Mexico Normal University, loaned by President Frank H. H. Roberts, who also delivered the opening address of the session, speaking on "America."

One of the most important of the subjects taken up at the meeting here was the New Mexico co-operative campaign to eradicate prairie-dogs, featured by an address by Dr. S. E. Piper, of the U. S. Biological survey, director of the work in New Mexico, and discussion led by Dr. Piper and Duane Stonier, also of the survey. County agents generally have been co-operating closely in the prairie-dog eradication campaign. Their unanimous conclusion, after hearing Dr. Piper, was that co-operation in future must be more thorough. The county agents were enthusiastic in commendation of the results accomplished.

Dr. Piper, in course of the carefully prepared statement covering the campaign, showed that wherever the work has been performed under supervision not less than 85 per cent of the dogs have been killed. He cited many individual cases in which the simple poison operation carried out has put an end to serious inroads on crops, and other cases where lands, long un-

Agricultural agents from all the northern counties of New Mexico have been in annual conference here all this week. The meeting following the convention of the southern county agents held at the state agricultural college last week. Both meetings have been of state wide interest and importance to farmers and stockmen since the agents have had under consideration development and constructive plans of a far reaching nature.

Both meetings have been attended by A. C. Cooley, state director of extension work, J. W. Knorr, assistant in extension direction and other specialists of the extension department. The planted because of recurrent annual damage by dogs, are again producing good corn and bean crops. In nearly every case where extermination has been undertaken by individuals the efforts have failed. In practically every case the co-operative effort has been successful.

The speaker showed that little or no possibility exists that live stock can be poisoned by the grain used against the dogs if it is properly distributed, although close supervision is necessary to make sure that poison is not being exposed in dangerous quantities by co-operation.

"A report of the serious effect of prairie-dog poisoning on quail," said the speaker, "emanated from near Santa Fe June 3, was widely published in the state, and attracted much attention. Investigation proved that no poisoned quail had been found. Careful attention has been given by field men to the possibility that quail might be destroyed, but only a single bird has thus far been reported, and this is a questionable case. That quail have not been noticeably reduced in numbers on the poisoned area, is good proof that the poisoned grain is not effecting them."

The speaker showed that the use of poisoned grain in large co-operation campaigns must be carefully guarded,

illustrating his statement by citing accidents in the campaign of June 30, all of which were caused by carelessness on the part of the co-operators in handling poisoned grain in bulk.

Dr. Piper showed that investigation up to this time indicated the prairie dog infestation in this state to be about 7,500,000 acres, being lighter and more widely scattered than had been expected in the northern part of the state. The speaker's conclusion was that if a field force of about 25 trained men can be maintained under funds advanced by the government, the state and counties to work in conjunction with the county agents, the task loses its enormous aspect, and should be practically accomplished within the third year from the beginning of the initial campaign. Practically all of Tuesday was given to the prairie dog eradication discussion, the county agents pledging their full co-operation in the work.

County Farm Bureaus Growing

Wednesday morning was given to discussion of the county farm bureau organization plans, and a resolution was adopted favoring a national campaign for the organization of such bureaus. New Mexico now has ten well organized county farm bureaus. These are in Union, Colfax, San Miguel, San Juan, Bernalillo, Dona Ana, Chaves, Eddy, Luna and Curry counties. Others are being planned, and it is confidently expected that the farmers of each county in New Mexico will be organized in these bureaus within another year.

The remainder of Wednesday was devoted to crop reporting and statistics, led by Dr. R. F. Hare, federal crop estimator for New Mexico, and to a discussion of publications of the county agents and farm bureaus, and general publication methods, led by H. B. Hening, of Albuquerque.

Thursday was devoted to the winter wheat campaign through out the state, and to an address by State Food Administrator, R. C. Ely.

Friday and Saturday, the concluding days of the convention, were given to the New Mexico Pinto Bean association, an organization which has practically succeeded in solving the problem of marketing the New Mexico bean crop on a basis profitable to the growers.

Fine Growth of Extension Service

The meetings here this week, and at Las Cruces the week before, have been in striking contrast with the first annual convention of the New Mexico county agents, held at the agricultural college in August, 1915. At this first meeting eight men were present, including Mr. Cooley, the director. More than sixty men actively employed in the extension department and county agent work have attended the two meetings just closed, and have been able in these meetings to show results accomplished fully commensurate with the growth of the organization.

There are now 27 county agricultural agents, one for each county in the state except Roosevelt county. There are five assistant county agents, eight home demonstration agents, 33 paid county club leaders, and an organization totaling approximate-

ly 100 men and women. These include in the central organization of the extension work, a marketing expert, a poultry expert, a veterinarian, a dairy expert, an expert on insect pests and a farm labor specialist, all of whom are constantly at work in the field. From a struggle to secure co-operation for the first county agent appointed in September, 1914, a majority of the counties would prefer to do without almost any county officer, if necessary, to continue the county agent's work.

Accountants Essential

Washington, Aug. 19.—Expert accountants have become so essential to war tax business that the government is considering enrolling them in a volunteer reserve to prevent their being taken by the army.

German Plots

New York, Aug. 19.—A statement issued by Deputy State Attorney Alfred Becker, gives details of what he characterized as a world wide propaganda plot launched by Germany long before the outbreak of the war.

Washington, Aug. 19.—The war department announced that 108,972 machine guns had been produced and accepted for use by the army. Of these 30,226 were Browning guns.

More Money in Circulation

Washington, Aug. 19.—More active money, gold, silver and paper currency is in circulation at present than was in circulation at any previous time in the nation's history. This was shown by a treasury report.

SPY SUSPECTS HELD

El Paso, Aug. 19.—Claiming to be en route from Wyoming to Houston, Texas, to investigate farming possibilities there, William Schracht and Charles Tholien were taken into custody here today by the police and held pending an investigation of their credentials. Chief of Police Charles Pollock stated at noon they were being held as alleged German suspects.

IT'S IN THE AIR

Windblown pollen, carrying the germs that cause hay fever, is abroad in the land. One remedy is known to give relief and comfort from choking, gasping asthma and tormenting hay fever. Foley's Honey and Tar spreads a healing coating and inflamed membranes, stops coughs and colds.—Adv.

CHARGED WITH GRAFT

Sioux City, Ia., Aug. 20.—Judge E. M. McCall of Nevada, Iowa, appointed by the Iowa supreme court as trial judge to hear the ouster case against Councilman W. R. Hamilton of Sioux City, today ordered Hamilton suspended pending the hearing of the case. Graft charges are faced by Hamilton.

FOR CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH

If you have ever been doubled up with cramps in your stomach, you will be interested in the experience of Charles Henry, Oswego, N. Y., who says: "About four years ago when suffering from cramps in my stomach and bowels, I used Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is by far the best medicine of the kind I have ever used."—Adv.

El Paso, Aug. 19.—The body of Edward Peterson, the man who was shot and killed by United States government officers Saturday night while attempting to cross the Rio Grande to Juarez, is being held in the municipal morgue in Juarez pending further investigation of the killing. According to the report made by the government officers Peterson was taken into custody on the American side of the line. He broke away from the officers and ran. Four shots were fired at him and he was killed instantly. His body floated to the Mexican bank of the river. It was taken to the morgue where a Mexican federal investigation was held. Peterson was identified by the United States officers who examined his papers prior to his escape. He was said to have had a Mexican map in his possession. Peterson was believed to have been a subject of Sweden.

Denver, Aug. 19.—The body of a woman, her throat slashed, was found this afternoon in a local hotel. A note, found in the room, was signed Bessie Rainey, but police believed that she had not killed herself. They found no knife in the room. The manager of the hotel said that she had not seen the woman before.

NEW SHIP CONTRACTS

Washington, Aug. 19.—Contracts for 33 wooden cargo vessels each of 3,500 deadweight tons, seven wooden barges and three wooden harbor tugs were let the week ending August 10 the shipping board announced today.

Tokio, Friday, Aug. 16.—The newspapers have been prohibited from printing reports of the program of the rice riots and there is an absence of news from the provinces. A statement issued today by the minister of the interior, Misuno, says that the governors have assured the ministry that the disorders are abating steadily.

The organization of proprietors of papers has demanded a cancellation of the censorship order. The constitutional party declares that the order of the government is careful of the movement. It is the general impression here that the rice question has become political.

NORDHAV SUNK BY U-BOAT

Washington, Aug. 19.—The Norwegian bark Nordhav was sunk by a German submarine 125 miles off the Virginia capes Saturday. Her crew escaped in small boats and have been brought into an Atlantic port by an American warship.

PREPARE FOR THE HOT WAVE

The hot sun is doubly dangerous if there is a mass of undigested food in the stomach. Foley Cathartic Tablets give prompt and sure relief. They act gently but do their work thoroughly. They cleanse the bowels, sweeten the stomach and benefit the liver. For indigestion, biliousness, bad breath, bloating gas. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

HIGHWAY FUNDS

Santa Fe, Aug. 20.—Torrance county today sent in its first remittance of \$3,000 to match state and federal appropriation for the Abo and Estancia highways. Otero county sent in \$9,036.38 for the same purpose. Chaves county remitted \$500 for work on the Eight Mile Draw.

APPEAL FOR COW MEN

Washington, Aug. 19.—An appeal for government aid to livestock raisers in the west and southwest reached Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska today in a letter from H. H. Tomkin, Jr., of the food administration at Denver, who said the breeding industry is threatened with a 40 to 50 per cent liquidation this fall. It is practically impossible to borrow money on breeding cattle, the letter declared.

DEVELOPMENT BATTALION

Santa Fe, Aug. 17.—Major Bail of Silver City and who was commander of the 143d Machine Gun Battalion at Camp Kearny, prior to that major of the First Battalion, First Infantry, New Mexico National Guard, is not with the Fourth Division on its way "over there," was one of the officers who remained at Camp Kearny. He has been honored by being placed in command of the so-called development Battalion which is renovating "rejects" at Camp Kearny. The battalion numbers 2,000 men, divided into eight companies, of which three companies consist of men combed from the Sunshine Division who needed more physical training to build them up to withstand the strain overseas, the other five companies being under developed recruits of the June draft. The men in the development battalion are classified in three sections. Those who are unfit for any duty and who cannot be brought back to health are to be discharged from the service. Another class are the men fit for domestic service only. They will be sent to various localities as guards. The third class will be made fit for overseas duty.

SCHOONER REACHES PORT

Washington, Aug. 16.—The American schooner Sybil, recently reported sunk by a German submarine, has arrived at Gloucester, Mass., the navy department today was informed. The department also announced today that the remainder of the crew of the schooner Progress, one of the fishing vessels sunk off the New England coast had been reported rescued.

NOT TO BE IGNORED

The kidneys are as important to good health as the heart, lungs, stomach or any organ in the body. Lane back, swollen joints, sore muscles, rheumatic aches and pains, are most often signals of kidney trouble. Foley Kidney Pills give relief to kidney trouble sufferers. They banish bladder irregularities. Sold everywhere. —Adv.

INVESTIGATE ELECTION FRAUDS

Panama, Friday, Aug. 19.—A commission of Americans consisting of Governor Chester Harding of the Canal Zone, Colonel George F. Landers and Judge Feuille, prosecutor in the zone, have arrived to investigate election frauds in the zone.

MRS. KLEIN RECOMMENDS CHAMBERLAIN'S LINIMENT

I keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment in the house at all times, and have used it for years. It will relieve rheumatic pains quicker than anything I ever used. I have also recommended it to my neighbors and friends who have used it successfully." writes Mrs. N. M. Klein, Chillicothe, Mo.—Adv.

Wit and humor are supposed to be synonymous, yet many a man lives by his wits who doesn't consider it very humorous.

HOME RULE CONVERT

London, Aug. 19.—Political circles have been given quite a sensation by a declaration by Sir James H. McCampbell, lord chancellor of Ireland that he is in favor of "self-government for a united Ireland."

When Sir James was appointed lord chancellor in succession to Sir Ignatius John O'Brien last June it was believed that the action of the government meant a complete reversal of its policy. His speech, however, proves that he is a convert to home rule, according to liberal commentators.

WANT SOCIAL REFORM

San Salvador, Aug. 19.—The municipality of Santiago de Maria has asked all cities of San Salvador to convoke meetings on the first Sunday of September and to adopt resolutions asking the chief executive to convoke a constituent assembly that shall frame and sign a political constitution based on the demands of social reform.

NATIONAL COMMISSION MEETS

New York, Aug. 19.—Secretary John A. Heydler, of the National league, left for Cincinnati today to attend a meeting of the National commission. The commission is expected to discuss plans for the world series. H. Ridler will have full power to represent the National league in the proposed arrangements although a member of the commission.

LEASING STATE LANDS

Santa Fe, Aug. 19.—Land Commissioner R. P. Ervien today announced a new plan for leasing state lands for oil exploitation, so as to lead to still greater development of the thousands of acres of state lands upon which oil indications are favorable. C. B. Barker has assisted in working out this new system which conforms closely to federal and state laws.

CAMPAIGN CLOSES

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 19.—Closing a strenuous campaign in which the chief interest has centered in the contests between the candidates for United States senator and for governor, republicans and democrats of Nebraska will go to the polls tomorrow to express their preferences for congressional, state and county officers to be voted for in November.

Constipation is the starting point for many serious diseases. To be healthy keep the bowels active and regular. Herbine will remove all accumulations in the bowels and put the system in prime condition. Price 60 cents. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

FRUIT DEMONSTRATION

Santa Fe, Aug. 20.—Yesterday afternoon, on the tennis grounds of the Santa Fe club, in the rear of the old Miguel Otero mansion on Washington avenue, Santa Fe county's woman's land army gave its first demonstration on a truck in fruit preserving, canning and drying. The operations were in charge of Mrs. Ruth Miller, superintendent of vocational training for New Mexico, Mrs. Walter Danburg of the state council of defense and Mrs. I. H. Rapp, chairman of the county council of defense woman's committee. People brought their fruits and vegetables for the demonstration. The truck is to visit each precinct.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY ASKED TO FURNISH 77 UNSKILLED LABORERS

The United States is short one million unskilled workmen needed to carry out its war work at home. Eleven hundred and forty men are wanted from New Mexico, the federal state director, J. H. Wagner, of Santa Fe, has been informed. San Miguel county is asked to furnish 77 of this number. The unskilled labor enrolled through the public service reserve is to be placed immediately into service, no matter what may happen to private business. No men are to be received from farms, ranches, railroads and mines, as men employed there are regarded as being engaged in work as useful as any at which the government could place them. Men engaged in getting out supplies for the mines, farms, ranches, and railroads also are required to keep at their present employment. The unskilled labor required is to be used in any place where the government finds need of men, at good wages and under good conditions.

Blanks for the enrollment of the men are expected to arrive at the commercial club rooms within a few days, after which all unskilled laborers who are willing to work for the government are to be asked to enroll.

101 MASONIC CANDIDATES

Santa Fe, Aug. 20.—One hundred and one candidates for the higher degree in Masonry began their travels yesterday through the mystic rites at the Masonic cathedrals, with practiced degree teams pointing the way and giving directions. About a fourth of the century class are in the military service coming here from Fort Bayard and Camp Cody and traveled in their uniforms giving a decided military touch to the imposing ritual. The reunion will last three days and there is sufficient of entertainment interspersed throughout each day to make the visit of the novices agreeable in many ways to them and to the ancient city.

HELPED PRISONERS ESCAPE

Santa Fe, Aug. 20.—H. S. DeGrotte was arrested at his home in Santa Fe on the charge of aiding and abetting Walter Sharp and Walter Lombardi, two federal prisoners, to escape from the penitentiary. The two men who are serving time for selling liquor to soldiers managed to sneak from the prison farm at Agua Fria but were promptly trailed to DeGrotte's home by Warden Hughes, Deputy Warden Dugan and Guards Padilla and Medina. They surrendered. DeGrotte was given a hearing today before U. S. Commissioner Albert Clancy.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER WRITES

When the kidneys are not working properly, backache, stiff joints, rheumatic pains and suffering result. George McLain, Turtle Lake, N. D., writes: "I am a locomotive engineer. I had a bad pain in my back and my bladder action was very irregular. I took Foley Kidney Pills and was relieved in a couple of days." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

At the present price there may be some excuse for crying over spilled milk.

APOLOGIES FOR FOOD WASTE

Frank Lange, a farmer near Celina, O., who turned his hogs into a small field of ripe wheat, has written a letter of apology to the Mercer county food administration committee. His letter follows:

Celina, O., July 12, 1918.

Mercer County Food Administration Committee, Celina, O.
Gentlemen:

I hereby apologize for turning my hogs in my wheat field and promise that I will cut this wheat at once, have it thrashed, and turn it in the proper channels of trade.

It is my desire to co-operate with the food administration in every manner, and I hereby promise to live up to the food regulations in every way.

FRANK LANGE.

The patch of wheat consisted of about 2 acres. Lange explained to the food administration committee that the reason he turned his hogs into this wheat was because he could not get a wheat binder through the gate leading into the field.

TWITCHELL PLAY A SUCCESS

Santa Fe, Aug. 20.—A special dispatch from San Francisco today received by Mrs. Ralph E. Twitchell says: "Up in the Air," by Captain Waldo Twitchell, given its \$25,000 premiere at the Cort Theater last evening, a great success. There were repeated encores for every number. It is headed for Broadway." Captain Twitchell is a New Mexico youth, an alumnus of the Normal University and the University of Michigan.

British Headquarters in France, Aug. 20 (Canadian Press).—British troops in their advance near Vieux Berquin gained all their objectives. The enemy troops now falling back belong to the sixth German army commanded by General von Quast.

British patrols have maintained a steady pressure on the retiring Germans and have inflicted considerable casualties. The enemy manifestly continues to be in a nervous state. Early this morning he laid down a furious barrage on the Laclintte-Scherpenberg road. As no infantry movement of the troops were used at this point, it was useless.

"Warmest congratulations and thanks to yourself and staff and all ranks on the magnificent success recently gained by the fourth army," message that was received from French headquarters to the men in the front.

The gallant and skilful co-operation of the armored cars and motor machine gun batteries is worthy of the highest praise.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 20.—Thousands of veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic marched today through Portland's streets in a parade that was the big feature of the 52nd annual encampment now in progress. Orlando A. Somers, of Kokomo, Indiana, commander in chief, led the procession. There were numerous bands in line and the route of march was lined with multitudes of cheering people. A few of the older veterans rode in automobiles but the great majority walked.

Santa Fe, Aug. 20.—The Lea county assessment rolls arrived yesterday in the office of the tax commission, showing an increase of \$700,000 over last year. The total is \$7,023,425 as against \$6,323,425 last year.

McADOO EXPRESSES OPINION AGAINST PLEASURE TRAVELING ON RAILROADS

Santa Fe, Aug. 21.—Director General of Railroads McAdoo today issued an explanation for delayed train service and urging the public to refrain from unnecessary travel. He says: "Complaints have reached me from time to time of overcrowded train and unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in some sections of the country in passenger train service. I feel certain that there are grounds for some of these complaints, but I am sure the public will be interested to know that the reasons are twofold:

"First, the great number of troops now being handled over the various railroads between the homes and the cantonments, between the different cantonments and then to the seaboard, is making extraordinary demands upon the passenger car and sleeping car equipment of the country. This has caused a scarcity of day coaches and sleeping cars which it is impossible to remedy immediately.

"Secondly, the increased demands upon track and terminal facilities for the transportation of the tremendous amounts of coal, food supplies, raw materials, and other things required for military and naval operations, as well as for the support of the civil population of the country, force the largest possible curtailment of passenger train service. The movements of troops and war materials are, of course, of paramount importance and must be given at all times the right of way. It was hoped that the increase in passenger rates recently made would have the wholesome effect of reducing unnecessary passenger traffic throughout the country. The smaller the number of passengers who travel, the greater the number of locomotives and cars and the larger the amount of track and terminal facilities that will be freed for essential troops and war materials movements. Engineers, firemen and other skilled laborers will also be released for service on troop and necessary freight trains. Among the many patriotic duties of the American public at this time is the duty to refrain from traveling unnecessarily. Every man, woman and child who can avoid using passenger trains at this time should do so. I earnestly hope that they will do so. Not only will they liberate essential transportation facilities which are necessary for war purposes, but they will save money which they can invest in Liberty bonds and thereby help themselves as well as their country; and the fewer who travel, the more ample the passenger train service will be. I may add that consistently with the paramount demands of the war, every possible effort is being made by the railroad administration to supply the largest possible amount of comfortable and prompt passenger train service."

ESKIMOS HAVE

NO SURNAMENES

Kotzebue, Alaska, Aug. 21.—Native school teachers are urging Alaska Eskimos to give their children surnames in order that ancestry may be traced and families kept together. Eskimos at present do not use family names and as a result, one cannot

trace his family tree back more than one or two generations.

"In every Eskimo family each person has a separate name, so we cannot trace our forefathers more than one or two generations," said Charles Menadalock, native teacher of the Kotzebue school, in an article he recently wrote on the subject.

"We Eskimos call ourselves 'Eupneak,' Menadalock added, "It means 'a real human being.' White men are called 'Nalluakemeuit' which in English means 'People who come from white tan seal skin.' Our forefathers gave the white people that name because of the color of their skin.

"We may be given a name by the white people, but that will not be a real name to us. We must use our 'Eupneak' name for our last name."

WRITES TO MR. AND MRS. P. MURPHY TELLING OF HIS WORK

The following letter has been received by Mr. and Mrs. Peter Murphy from Glen F. Older who is on duty in France with the 53rd Engineers:

Somewhere in France, July 23, Dear Mr. and Mrs. Murphy:

Here I have at last found time to write you the letter that I have wanted to for so long. As they have me working in the office and am kept so busy all of the time, have very little time to myself, and naturally my correspondence has been sadly neglected.

Had a dandy trip over here and enjoyed it very much, it was an experience that I will long remember. Enjoyed dandy health all the way and can say that I never felt better in my life, which I am real thankful for, as long as one can keep in good health they will not have to worry about anything else. We are stationed in a rather large city and expect to be here for some little time as we have an awful lot of work to do here. This is one of the oldest cities in France, some of the buildings were erected in the 13th century, everything is very interesting, as it is all different from anything that we have ever seen before. All of the buildings and structures are of the ancient type, and all of the houses and buildings are made of stone and concrete. I haven't as yet seen a wooden building. The houses are built square with numerous little steeples on the roof. The inside of the houses are separated into rooms all of the same size, square.

At the present time this country sure looks beautiful, as everything is in full bloom, the grain in the fields ting, the grass is nice and green. This city is situated right amongst the hills. There is hills all around us, this part of the country is very hilly.

It was quite a sensation, our landing here, everything strange to us. We had to march about 5 or 6 miles out to the spot they had picked out for our rest camp. We stayed there for three days and were then brought into town here. We are camped right near the heart of the city, so it makes it rather nice when we get liberty. Was uptown last night and looked the town over, enjoyed the experience very much, but one is sure lost when they do not speak the French language. I think though, that I will be able to pick it up pretty fast.

While down town last night, went to the Knights of Columbus building and had a dandy bath, sure enjoyed it too, for it was the first real bath I had had for nearly a month. After finishing said bath, came downstairs and heard one of the best Jazz bands I have ever heard. The band was a bunch of sailors from off one of the boats down in the harbor. After that went down to see one of their street fairs. Their street fair is something like ours except that their machines for amusements are different. They have a merry-go-round with bicycles on, their Ocean Wave has chairs suspended from chains and you swing around in the air. They have the picture galleries, etc.

There are a great many historical places around here which I haven't been able to go to see yet, but am sure going at the first opportunity.

We have a great time trying to figure out the time of the day here as their time runs up to 24 o'clock. We have day light up to 10 in the evening, sure seems funny.

Well, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, can't think of anything more right now, so with my very best wishes and regards, I remain.

Sincerely,

GLEN.

My best to all my friends that you see.

Address

Private Glen Older
Company F. 33rd Engineers,
American E. F. A. P. O. 716.

COAL SHORTAGE IN IRELAND

Dublin—There is a shortage of coal in Ireland, and Mr. Burgess, the Irish representative of the coal controller has been recommending for domestic use the employment of peat with which Ireland abounds. Peat is universally used in rural Ireland but it is hardly used at all in the towns.

CALIFORNIA APPEALS TO LAND ARMY TO AID WHERE MEN ARE SCARCE

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 21.—Women to help garner California's autumn harvests are wanted by the women's land army of America, Northern Division of California. They will be allowed to work only where the supply of men or of local women is inadequate, and they will receive nstandard wages for work done, according to executives in charge of the work.

The work of the army, in various portions of the state has been going on all summer. The "enlisted women" each serving for a month or more, have been drawn largely from normal students, school teachers, and others with midsummer time at their disposal. Now, with this supply cut off, the demand according to officials of the organization, has leaped from scores to hundreds, and will continue probably until November 1.

"Every one of the girls enrolled this summer has enrolled for next summer," was the answer of Mrs. Clarence Smith, chairman of the publicity committee of the army to an interrogation as to how the girls like it. "A girl from a department store here told me she was stronger than she ever had been; strong enough to push a truck. A girl up at Vacaville gained five pounds."

Grapes and peaches, ripening fast in the late summer sun, remain to be harvested, and the women's land

army people say it must be done, in wage works out at about three dollars some localities, by girls. The average a day according to announcements, of which one dollar goes for room and board. Girls now about to take their vacations will, it is hoped, get an extra week or so of liberty, and put in the month helping in the harvest. A maximum ten hour day is worked, with eight hours where possible.

No woman's land army girl ever goes away to work alone, or with a friend or two. They go in units—from 10 to 150—truly clad in a blue uniform, with a sort of coat effect, and housed only in quarters approved by the California Commission of Immigration and housing. These ordinarily include ample shower baths, and at Hamilton City, Glenn county, where a 50-girl camp is opening, the quarters are four-room bungalows with screened sleeping porches, and concrete floored showers.

At Lodi, a camp is being built in the public square, properly stockaded; another model camp is to be built at Sacramento. There is a call in for 150 girls and Centerville, not far from San Jose, and for Thirty at Atwater in the San Joaquin valley, which the Woman's land army hopes to fill.

From Monday morning until Saturday night the girls rise at 5:15 a. m., and, after a shower bath take setting up exercises. This is an old miners' trick for relieving fatigued muscles. Through the week they work more or less on schedule, but Saturday night and Sunday they frolic. Dances, picnics and open air luncheons are packed in, instigated and abetted by the townspeople, and at some of these through the summer, army khaki and navy blue have been more prevalent than civilian garb.

Girls from 18 to 35 are eligible and each must obtain a physician's certificate of fitness to do the work.

The organization works in co-operation with federal and state labor bureaus, and many state and social agencies. Applications are made to its office 525 Market street, San Francisco.

SUGAR BEET IN ALASKA

Juneau, Alaska—Possibilities of raising the sugar beet for commercial purposes are absorbing the interest of Dr. C. C. Georgeson who has sent seed to certain Matanuska farmers for experimenting. He also hopes to have the beets tried at Haines, Fairbanks and other interior points.

Dr. Georgeson now has a wonderful stand of alfalfa growing at Rampart station, and hopes to make its seed the source of a supply for purely Alaska use. The crop is the result of seed selection from various parts of northern Asia and of crossing under his direction. It does not winter kill and produces a heavy yield.

DEFICIT IN RECEIPTS

Washington—Reports from Argentina declare that government receipts for the fiscal year ending last July were a disappointment. They show a deficit, as the receipts were expected to total 393,000,000 pesos and the actual receipts were 252,000,000 pesos. The Argentine peso is equal to about 50 cents American gold.

London's latest is a shopping tipster, whose duty it is to keep housewives posted as to what storekeepers have in the way of bargains.

GENERAL OTANI REACHES VLADIVOSTOK TO TAKE COMMAND OF ARMIES

Vladivostok, Saturday, Aug. 17.—At the request of General Dietreichs, commander of the Czecho-Slovaks in Siberia, the head of the American forces is dispatching a limited number of troops to occupy points along the railroad between here and Nikolsk, the junction point of the trans-Siberian railway with the line running to Khabarovsk.

Assuming that the Japanese will take responsibility for safeguarding the line from Nikolsk to Khabarovsk, there is an apparent need that the Americans provide for the operation of the trans-Siberian railway westward to Manchuria station, where a clash with the enemy is inevitable. Operation is made possible through the presence of the party of railroad experts under John F. Stevens. This party includes 250 men.

The third contingent of American troops arrived here last night. General Otani, commander in chief of the allied forces, has arrived.

London, Aug. 21.—At the request of Ira Nelson Morris, American minister to Stockholm, M. Boevgren, the Swedish minister of justice has ordered that action be brought against the newspaper Aftonbladet of Stockholm for having injured a foreign power and making an attempt to interfere with the amicable relations existing between Sweden and the United States, says a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company.

Mr. Morris asked that action be taken because of articles which have appeared in the Aftonbladet regarding America and the war and containing personal reflections on President Wilson.

Madrid, Aug. 21.—Spain will utilize German vessels now in Spanish ports in place of Spanish ships sunk by German submarines and will continue to observe neutrality.

This decision is announced in an official statement issued after a meeting of the cabinet at San Sebastian. The Spanish ambassador at Berlin has instructed to inform the German government of this action.

Eduardo Dato, the Spanish foreign minister today denied that Spain had received a note from Germany intimating that a rupture was likely.

Washington, Aug. 21.—A favorable report was voted by the house military committee today on the administration power bill with an amendment providing that youths from 18 to 20 years of age shall be placed in separate classification to be called into military service after men from 20 to 45.

No vote was taken on the committee on the work or fight amendment objected to by organized labor. The amendment is certain to figure in the house debate, however. Unanimous consent was obtained to have the bill taken up tomorrow with right of way over all other business.

Representative Kahn will lead a fight on the floor against the amendment directing separate classification of younger registrants.

Deming, N. M., Aug. 21.—A military funeral will be given the body of First Lieutenant Olaf B. Damm, who was killed yesterday at Camp Cody while participating in a hand grenade practice in the trenches. A grenade was thrown from a traverse trench which exploded near Lieutenant Damm, killing him instantly. His brother, Lieutenant George B. Damm, who was participating in the practice, was the first to reach his brother's body after the explosion. A non-commissioned officer in the company saw the grenade in time to shout a warning and fell on his face. He suffered only from shell shock. The parents of Lieutenants Damm were here visiting their sons this week and left yesterday morning for their home in Austin, Minn., only a few hours before the fatal explosion. The body will probably be returned to Austin for burial.

WYOMING PRIMARIES

Cheyenne, Wyo., Aug. 21.—Returns from eight of the 21 counties of Wyoming from the primary election held yesterday made no change in the situation as it stood last night. Governor F. L. Houx, democrat and Robert D. Carey, republican, were still ahead in the race for the gubernatorial nominations. John B. Osborne, was leading in the democratic race for the United States senatorial nomination.

London, Aug. 21.—Vienna dispatches deny that the conference between Emperors William and Charles resulted in an agreement between Austria and Germany, according to advices to the Daily Mail from the Hague. It is said Germany appears to have reached an agreement with the provisional government of Poland over the head of Austria.

It is reported the Germans have rejected Austria's plan for increasing the forces on the western front while Austria rejected provisionally the German solution of the Polish question. This purpose does not mean, it is added, that the plan to send a large Austrian force to the western front has been abandoned.

Marfa, Tex., Aug. 21.—Rumors of a battle between Villa and federal forces near La Mula pass or Coyote canyon, which have been received here during the past week, were explained today when details of a clash between two federal commands were brought to Presidio, Texas, by Mexican freighters. The commands of Colonel Ruiz and Colonel Cortinas were searching for the small Villa bands known to be in the vicinity of La Mula Pass.

Through a mistake in identifying the two forces, they engaged each other for 30 minutes, each commander thinking the other was a Villa band. The losses were not known.

NEW TYPE OF WOOD SHIP

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 21.—Members of the Washington Wood Shipbuilders association are hopeful that the shipping board shortly will adopt a new and larger type of wood ship, designed practically entirely by L. E. "Ted" Geary, a Seattle naval archi-

tect attached to the shipping board staff.

The Geary type, keels for two vessels of which have been laid at the plant of the Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging company, calls for a vessel of 5,400 tons deadweight, giving the ship a cargo-carrying capacity, very close to 4,000 tons. The ship will have a flush deck with a low superstructure designed to increase her visibility. The plans call for a draft 330 feet over all, a beam of 40 feet 2½ inches, and a mold depth of 29 feet.

The most unsatisfactory feature about other types of wood ships, according to government statements, has been their small cargo capacity, amounting to only about 2,300 tons in the largest.

An Atlantic Port, Aug. 21.—Dr. Baltasar Brum, minister of foreign affairs of Uruguay, accompanied by officials of the South American republic, arrived here late yesterday.

The party left today for Washington.

Met by Committee

Washington, Aug. 21.—A representative of the state department met Dr. Baltasar Brum, foreign minister of Uruguay when he arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port aboard the Uruguayan cruiser Montevideo at the head of a special mission to the United States. The visitors were welcomed as guests of the nation, coming at the invitation of the state department to discuss with American officials further developments of the friendly relations existing between their country and the United States.

Accompanying Dr. Brum are Dr. Cesar Miranda, first vice president of the house of representatives, Dr. Javier Montdivil, member of the senate, Dr. Adrugbal Delgado, financial delegate, Dr. Justo Jose Mendoza, secretary and Lieutenant Juan Canosa of the navy, adjutant.

Dr. Brum is a candidate for president in the approaching Uruguayan elections.

SUSPECTS IN FEDERAL JAIL

El Paso, Aug. 22.—The two Austrians, Franz Sepraze and Antone Cegodiz, who were arrested near Anthony, N. M., yesterday charged with being enemy aliens, were brought here last night and placed in the federal section of the county jail for investigation. The men were walking along the New Mexico highway and asked for information about the shortest route to Mexico. The men claimed to be from Cleveland, Ohio and are believed to be Austrians.

New York, Aug. 22.—Terms of the commercial treaty recently signed by the Entente Allies and Sweden which is expected to diminish the sending of supplies to Germany, were made public here today by Axel B. Nordvall, head of the special commission of the Swedish government to the United States. It gives to the Allies 400,000 tons of deadweight shipping and 2,000,000 tons of Swedish iron ore.

In exchange for commodities, facilities and guarantees, the Allies have agreed to ship to Sweden bread, goods and materials necessary for Sweden's economic life.

Signing of the agreement, Mr. Nordvall admitted, was a virtual acceptance by Sweden of the Allied blockade. Negotiations, he said, had been

in progress since May 1917. The treaty was signed May 29, last.

Conditions in Sweden the envoy stated, were very serious, in fact no food stuffs of any nature were being shipped out of the country because of domestic scarcity. Previously, he said, Germany had purchased virtually the entire Swedish output of iron ore mines. Germany would continue to receive some iron ore from his country, Mr. Nordvall stated, but in greatly lessened quantities.

Sweden's acceptance of any commodity from Allied government acts as an embargo on the same commodity procured in Sweden. Mr. Nordvall explained this would prevent Sweden from sending food to Finland where, he remarked, "conditions are actually worse than they are in Belgium and thousands are starving."

BRIGADIER GENERALS RECOMMENDED BY PRESIDENT AS MAJOR GENERALS

Washington, Aug. 22.—Eleven brigadier generals of the army were nominated by President Wilson today for promotion to the grade of major general. They are:

William H. Johnston, Beaumont B. Buck, Wm. Wiegel, Robert L. Howze, Robert Alexander, John L. Hines, Grote Hutcheson, Walter H. Gordon, Eli A. Helmick, Wm. Lassiter and William S. McNair.

Brigadier General Jesse Mc I. Carter, chief of the militia bureau also was nominated major general and Brigadier General Merritte Ireland was nominated as assistant surgeon general with the rank of major general. Forty-four colonels, including Marlborough Churchill, of the general staff, chief army censor, were nominated brigadier generals.

Brigadier General Henry P. McCain recently transferred from the office of adjutant general to command a division, was nominated to be a major general for the period of the war.

Registers of land offices nominated today by President Wilson include John R. Beavers, Hugo, Colo. Surveyor general of Colorado, John B. McGauran.

Supervising steamboat inspector, eleventh district, William Fisher of California.

Marshal of the United States for China: Nelson E. Lurton of St. Louis.

Howze at El Paso

El Paso, Aug. 22.—Brigadier General Robert L. Howze, commander of the El Paso district, who was nominated today to be a major general, was with General Pershing in Mexico as a major in the punitive expedition. He made a ride with his troops in pursuit of Villa's bandits, covering 75 miles of mountain country in 24 hours and engaged the Villa band at dawn, killing 61 at Ojos Azules. He was personally complimented by the secretary of war for this ride. He is a native Texan, having been born in Rusk county. Brigadier General John L. Hines also nominated to be a major general, was with General Pershing in Mexico as his adjutant.

E. M. Swezy, a former and well known resident of this city and now general chairman of the Santa Fe Trainmen left this noon for Kansas City after having spent several days here on business.

Saturday afternoon at San Ignacio Guadalupe Mascernas shot and severely wounded Desaden Aragon. Mascernas and Aragon were attempting to settle timber disputes, according to reports, and in the disagreement and quarrel that followed it is alleged that Mascernas drew a revolver, shooting Aragon in the left knee.

A physician was secured at once and Aragon will recover from his wound. Mascernas was placed under arrest and brought to this city.

Jesse Wootten, a former resident of Las Vegas and a former Optic employe was in the city Monday for a short visit. Wootten is stationed at Camp Kearney, California. He will stop in Albuquerque to visit his folks on his way back to his post.

The roster of the teaching force for the Duran schools during the coming year is to be Miss Verde Thatcher, Mrs. Luisa Sanchez, Miss Clara Tipton, with Arnold Garlick of Las Vegas as principal. Mr. Garlick is well known to many of the old residents of Las Vegas and goes to Duran with the best wishes of his Las Vegas friends.

Samuel Goldsmith, a prominent resident of Antonito, Colo., and well-known here, died there Saturday from blood poisoning.

Casidene Jaramillo died here Sunday evening from injuries he received while working for the Santa Fe railroad at Albuquerque. The body was taken to Becker, N. M., for burial.

SUSPEND WORK ON PROJECT

Washington, Aug. 20.—Work on the great power nitrate project on the Tennessee river at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, has been ordered temporarily suspended by the war department on representations from the war industries board that labor and materials used there are needed to meet the immediate war demands.

The board is understood to have held that since several years would be required to complete the project, work on it should wait, until it would not use labor and material demanded by industries contributing to the successful prosecution of the war.

Boston, Aug. 20.—Captain Thorbjornsen of the Norwegian steamer San Jose, sunk by a German submarine off the north Atlantic coast Saturday told today how he had protested against the destruction of his ship on the ground it was under charter to the Norwegian government. The u-boat commander asked that the charter be produced. There was no copy aboard although the captain exhibited a letter showing that the San Jose had been chartered by the government of Norway. After reading the letter Captain Thorbjornsen said, the German conferred with another officer of the submarine, who stated subsequently that he formerly was in command of one of the Hamburg-American liners and resided in the United States. Then the captain was informed that he could not establish proof of his statement the vessel would be sunk.

Mrs. Tex Austin is spending the week at Rociada as the guest of Mrs. Leslie Whitten.

KOLNISCHE ZEITUNG STATES PROVISIONS WILL BE SUPPLIED FOR LONG TIME

The Kolnische Zeitung recently devoted a long article to agricultural methods and results in the occupied territory of France and Belgium, which should convince us, as the paper says, that Germany is prepared for an indefinitely prolonged war. It shows how ruthlessly conqueror has ground conquered under his heel.

The agricultural control of occupied territory is in the hands of the quartermaster in chief at headquarters. The labor of the inhabitants and their livestock is utilized to the last degree; where the districts have been depopulated prisoners are employed and, to a certain extent, soldiers and military horses also. It is of course natural that normal yields have never been equalled, for chaos and panic, says the report, followed on the advance of 1914. However, the Germans have managed to get the largest yields possible from the occupied territory. Grain for fodder is commandeered by the army command; also the greater portion of the hay, straw, fodder-beet and green crops. The report gives the following figures:

"In 1917, 100,000 truckloads of hay and straw were produced, which the fatherland would have had to supply otherwise. There is also a saving of rolling stock. Good results have been achieved in live stock also. Hundreds of thousands of cattle have found their way to the military abattoirs and have thus saved our German livestock. Also, large numbers of lean cattle have been imported from home, to benefit by the longer period of green feeding. The troops have been encouraged to keep pigs; prices have been offered and refuse has been utilized which would have been wasted otherwise. Poultry keeping is also encouraged. In July alone 6,000,000 fresh eggs produced in the country were distributed to the troops.

"Over 18,750 acres of vegetables were cultivated by the army command in 1917 yielding from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 bushels, or 15,000 truck loads. Drying plants have been erected in connection with all our armies. In 1917, 900,000 hundred-weight of jam were made. The army command has taken over the cultivation of chicory and the management of sugar factories."

This is one side of the picture. There is another side, however, and one which does not sound so prosperous. A well known Brussels lawyer, who recently escaped from Belgium, writes as follows:

"The price of meat has risen in Belgium from 35 cents to \$2 pound. A pound of butter which before the war cost 35 cents now costs \$3.50. One egg costs 25 cents, and so does a pound of potatoes, which four years ago sold for one cent. The average cost of the daily living of two adults and two children, which before the war was 62 cents a day, is now \$3.50, and the yearly budget of \$230 for food expenses alone has risen to \$1,240.

The rich people are spending their capital, the people of the middle class are completely ruined, and the laboring class, the majority of whom are unemployed, are on the verge of starvation and entirely dependent on

relief from outside. Most people have lost 25 per cent of their weight; the cases of tuberculosis have increased 100 per cent and the doctors, in spite of their untiring devotion, can no longer cope with their task. The mortality has increased 100 per cent, while the birth rate has decreased by almost as much.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Washington, Aug. 20.—Reports of the Russian Ukraine peace negotiations have been received at the state department from Berlin through the Swedish press showing that the Bolsheviks and the Ukrainians have agreed to prolong their truce, to re-establish railway post, and communication for the exchange of goods for the amount of 1,000,000 rubles and to restore the consulates. The tariff question has not been settled and there is a difference of opinion regarding the distribution of the Ukraine state's wealth.

Paris, Aug. 20.—Apart from the tactical results obtained the allied attacks between the Somme and the Aisne in the last two days modestly called local operations in the war office communiqués have the important effect of keeping the enemy on the alert and preventing him from preparing a counter offensive. The attacks have made it impossible for General Ludendorff to regroup his troops. They have obliged him to maintain more than 140 divisions in the first line which have to be relieved constantly.

At several points it has been necessary for him to increase the density of the first line. The army of General von Eben which holds the line from Carlepoint to Missy-Sur Arne had only ten divisions in the first line on August 15. The recent French operations on that front, it is believed here will make it necessary for General von Boehn to send him reinforcements.

Stockholm, Aug. 20.—German war correspondents report to their papers that they inspected guns taken from the 77th American regiment and found them to be shot guns, each carrying five cartridges loaded with buckshot. They declare the use of such guns is contrary to the Geneva convention.

It is well known that certain troops of all armies are equipped with shotguns for police duty behind their own lines. It is customary to use shotguns for arming patrols who guard prisoners and do similar duty because it has been found that the use of high power rifles for that purpose is dangerous.

It is contrary to the Geneva convention to use shot guns in actual combat, just as it is a violation of the convention to use liquid fire and poisonous gases.

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR

Santa Fe, Aug. 20.—Attorney Elfigo Baca is announced by the Socorro Herald as a bona fide candidate for the republican nomination for governor. W. M. Atkinson of Roswell is garnering support in the northern counties for his candidacy for the democratic nomination for land commissioner.

Potatoes are practically the only vegetable that does not lose nutriment by twice cooking.

Last night witnessed the passing of one of Las Vegas' landmarks when the old R. C. Rupe residence on the corner of Eighth-street and Jackson avenue was destroyed by fire. The alarm was turned in at 9 o'clock and the flames were not completely extinguished until 5 o'clock this morning. The fire started in the kitchen, probably from a defective flue, and spread through the walls to the top of the house where it gained rapid headway in the attic and upper rooms. When the alarm was turned in a mistake in the location was reported and the two departments were delayed in arriving at the scene. The flames had gained great headway by this time and the firemen were unable to save the building, but the fire was kept well under control and danger to the surrounding residences greatly minimized.

Two streams of water were kept playing on the structure until dawn this morning. The E. Romero Hose and Fire company used their pump throwing a stream of 140 pounds pressure. Vallant work was shown by the members of both departments. Lee Crites and D. Duran gained access to the second story and remained in one of the rooms directing the stream of water until the ceiling and part of the roof fell in and they were forced to withdraw. The firemen entered the building at great personal risk and remained until falling timbers and the heat forced them to play their streams from the outside.

The residence was started in 1882 being completed in 1884. It was built by R. C. Rupe of New York who came to this city for his health and was for many years the largest and finest house in Las Vegas. Mr. Rupe owned and operated a planing mill that was situated on the lots now occupied by Whalen's garage. He was also interested in the real estate business and brought many eastern people to this locality as settlers. He died in this city and the property then passed into the hands of S. A. Hume. The property was owned by the Hume estate and although a total loss is covered by insurance.

The residence was rented by a Mr. and Mrs. Edwards who ran a rooming house there. J. B. Franzini, county surveyor and engineer, and his brother and a Mr. Conn were rooming at the house. All of their personal effects were a total loss as was the furniture belonging to the Edwards.

The fire departments announced today that they will install at once a box system of alarms so as to prevent future mistakes in answering calls. The new system will cost from \$1,000 to \$1,500 and the members of the two departments ask the hearty co-operation of the citizens of Las Vegas in helping them pay for and put this system in operation.

AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE

Washington, Aug. 20.—Resumption of the Austrian offensive on the Italian front is to be expected at any times according to the military critic of the Italian newspaper Corriere D'Italia says a dispatch received here from Rome. The military critic bases his prediction on such recent events as the closing of the Swiss frontier, the visit of Emperor Karl to the Trentino and the conference at German military headquarters.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. E. L. Sewalt, Lovington, N. M.: Blood bay two year old unbranded horse, 14 hands high.

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

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 356-B-7-34-D
1st. pub. Aug. 19, last pub. Sept. 3, '18

Estray Advertisement

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

One dun colored cow, one red white faced yearling.

Branded
Left hip

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

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.
No. 357-B 7-35-A
1st. pub. Aug. 19, last pub. Sept. 3, '18

Estray Advertisement

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

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

Both branded
Left hip

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

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.
No. 354-B 7-16-C and D
1st. pub. Aug. 17, last pub. Sept. 1, '18

Estray Advertisement

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

Light bay mare between one and two years old about 13 hands high, weighing about 900 pounds. Unbranded.

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

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.
No. 355-B 7-34-A
1st. pub. Aug. 16, last pub. Aug. 31, '18

Estray Advertisement

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

One one-year old red bull. Unbranded.

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Sept. 10, 1918, said date

being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 352-B 7-33-C
1st. pub. Aug. 15, last pub. Aug. 30, '18

Estray Advertisement

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

Two two-year old red white faced steers. Unbranded.

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

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.
No. 351-B 7-33-B
1st. pub. Aug. 15, last pub. Aug. 30, '18

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Primitibo Leal of Sandoval, N. M.:

One brown mare mule about 4 years old and one brown mare mule about 5 years old. Good grade, weighing about 1000 lbs. each.

Branded
Left shoulder

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

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.
No. 353-B 7-33-D
1st. pub. Aug. 15, last pub. Aug. 30, '18

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Hachita, N. M., by Inspector R. B. Faulkner, of Hermanas, N. M.:

One red mottle faced one year old steer. Unbranded

Ear marks

Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before July 12, 1920, said date being two years from date sale reported.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.
No. 350-B 7-30-B
1st. pub. Aug. 10, last pub. Aug. 26, '18

Estray Advertisement

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

One 7 year old large red horse, weight 1000 lbs.

Branded
Right hip

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Sept. 6, 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. 344-B 7-30-D
1st. pub. Aug. 10, last pub. Aug. 26, '18

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Columbus, N. M., by Inspector R. B. Faulkner, of Hermanas, N. M.:

One poll red, white faced Meixcan steer. Unbranded.

Ear marks

Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before July 12, 1920, said date being two years from date sale reported.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.
No. 346-B 7-29-C
1st. pub. Aug. 10, last pub. Aug. 26, '18

Estray Advertisement

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

One two year old black mare mule 14½ hands high. One two year old sorrel horse mule 14½ hands high. Both unbranded.

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Sept. 6, 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. 345-B 7-32-A and B
1st. pub. Aug. 10, last pub. Aug. 26, '18

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Hachita, N. M., by Inspector R. B. Faulkner, of Hermanas, N. M.:

One poll red, mottle faced one year old steer.

Branded
Left hip

Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before July 12, 1920, said date being two years from date sale reported.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.
No. 349-B 7-29-B
1st. pub. Aug. 10, last pub. Aug. 26, '18

Estray Advertisement

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

One three year old light red white faced cow, weight about 700 lbs.

Branded
Right shoulder

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Sept. 6, 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. 348-B 7-31-B
1st. pub. Aug. 10, last pub. Aug. 26, '18

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Roswell, by Inspector L. J. Richards, of Roswell:

One unbranded Jersey steer, Unbranded.

Ownership being unknown to this

Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before July 18, 1920, said date being two years from date sale reported.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 347-B 7-30-C
1st. pub. Aug. 10, last pub. Aug. 26, '18

MAIL ORDER HOUSES

MUST FOLLOW SUGAR RULES

Mail order houses which do an interstate business have been requested by the food administration to send into other states only such amounts of sugar as residents of those state are permitted by local food administrators to purchase.

Until now mail order houses have been taking orders for 25 pound quantities of sugar for home canning, regardless of the state from which they came or whether there is a real need for sugar for canning in that state. In some states, out of regard for fruit crop condition or for other reasons, sales of canning-sugar are restricted to 10 or 15 pounds at a single purchase. When a resident of one of these states can obtain 25 pounds by merely mailing his order to a city in another state he is defeating the purpose of the present regulations, which have been established because of the sugar shortage.

Federal food administrators have been instructed to furnish mail order houses with copies of regulations in their states, and the houses will conform to them in all orders sent to those states. All regulations will be applied equally to mail order houses and retailers, in order to be fair to everybody concerned. Federal food administrators who have a certificate system for sugar for canning may require the mail order houses to send sugar into their state only on such certificates.

Mail order houses are expected also to conform to the rule permitting city dwellers to buy only two pounds of sugar at one time for ordinary household use, and country people five pounds, save in districts remote from the stores, when local administrators may permit larger quantities to be sold.

MAN RE-ENLISTS

Santa Fe, Aug. 20.—Although volunteer recruiting has practically stopped, Gustave Harrison of Silver City, is reported as the latest volunteer. It is because he is a former service man, 46 years of age and a skilled cabinet maker that he was accepted by the ordnance department.

COMMITTEE VISITS ROME

Rome, Monday, Aug. 19.—The American congressional naval committee, headed by Representative Lemuel H. Padgett of Tennessee, left Rome today for the Austro-Italian battlefield. King Victor Emmanuel will receive the members of the committee on Tuesday. After visiting the Venetian battle lines the Americans will start for Paris on Wednesday.

Concord, N. H., Aug. 20.—Senator Henry Lodge of Massachusetts, will deliver the eulogy at the funeral of Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, it was announced today. The services will be held in the First Baptist church here tomorrow at 2 p. m.

The chronic borrower discovers that many a man is mighty touchy about being touched.

Friends of Mrs. Mary Virginia Woods will be sorry to learn that she is suffering from a nervous breakdown.

A marriage license was issued this morning to Adelani Naranjo of Tremontina and Santiago Whitmore of Trujillo.

The registration places for the registration will be in the city hall in New Town and at the court house on the West Side. W. G. Benjamin will have charge of those on the East side and Enrique Armijo those on the West.

Tuesday afternoon at Sands, New Mexico, Miss Bertie Leonard passed away after a prolonged and serious illness. Miss Leonard was a resident of Las Vegas for many years and was loved by all who knew her, having received most of her education here. There are many school mates who will mourn her loss.

She has been in poor health for many months having spent some time in Rochester under the Mayo brothers, who were unable to help her, the direct cause of her illness not being known.

Miss Leonard was 26 years of age and is survived by her father, J. H. Leonard, a sister and four brothers. The funeral took place Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Captain J. A. Roach one of our well known citizens is now safely in France with the Engineer Corps of the United States army.

Word has been received to the effect that Joshua Powers of this city and son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Powers has arrived with his company safely in France.

RECRUITING SERVICE

Subjects to existing regulations, the maximum age for enlistment in a staff corps or department is extended from the 41st birthday of the applicant to his 56th birthday. Under the present instructions, however, all voluntary enlistments are prohibited of men who have not reached their 46th birthday. All applicants must pass the prescribed physical examination and should have the special qualifications required for enlistment for the staff corps desired, and for which enlistment have been authorized.

The following chiefs of staff corps have been authorized to issue letters of authority for enlistment:

Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C.

Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C.

Director of Tank Corps, Washington, D. C.

Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C.

Director of Military Aeronautics, Washington, D. C.

Department Quartermaster, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Department Signal Officer, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Chief of Coast Artillery.

Chief of Field Artillery.

The first woman to seek a seat in the New York legislature is Mrs. Betty Wakeman Mitchell of Hudson Falls, who is a candidate for nomination on the republican ticket.

Many a wise man retains his friends by refusing them loans.

You Won't Care

By ELLIS PARKER BUTLER
Member, Author's Committee American Defense Society

If the Germans win this war and come to America to punish us, you won't care. You may care a little at first. It may make your blood boil to see some shaved head hog-herder in the kaiser's uniform strike your wife across the face with the flat of his hand, or to hear the shrieks of your daughter as one of the kaiser's grinning under-officers drags her away, but you won't care long. I'll tell you why.

You'll be dead

There was a cabled paragraph in the newspapers a day or two ago that reported the Russians as feeling better inclined toward the Allies. The reason was that the German troops were poison-gassing the civil populations of the captured towns. It is an easy way to get rid of civil population, and, now that the Germans have hit upon it, they will probably use it in all cases where they wish to make room for German kultur.

Poison-gassing the civilian population is easier and quicker than shooting it, as was done in Belgium. It is easier and quicker than "deporting" it, as was done with the Armenians, although the German-bossed Turks found that a satisfactory way to lead whole cities to death. The Germans are especially apt to stick to poison-gassing civilians because it is their own happy thought and the highest exemplification of their own efficient kultur.

In America, where there are great sections given up to agriculture, it will probably be necessary for the Germans to bayonet and shoot many who now are living on the farms, although they may be able to form county concentration camps and gas all who are gathered in those camps. In the cities the work would be easier. On a given day at a given hour, the German troops would put on their gas masks and thus protected release great quantities of poison-gas. The civil population would immediately die. Germany would have a free hand for colonization, and America would be thoroughly German from then on. There would be no one here to interfere with the German plans. "New Germany" would be all German. You would not care—you would be dead.

If you think Germany is not capable of doing this very thing it is because you have not thought about Germany lately. That cable message says Germany is doing it in eastern Russia. To Germany we are more troublesome and less civilized than eastern Russia. We are too numerous to deport. The easiest way would be to gas us in the bulk.

No decent nation does such things, but Germany is not in the decent nation class. Think a minute.

Germany is a murderer. She threw civilized ways aside and began sinking men, women and children in the bulk long ago. Germany is a pirate and is using submarine contrary to all agreements and pacts. Germany invented poison gas and used it, when its use in battle was as for-

bidden and uncivilized as its use to kill civilian populations. We have a great country over here, and a population that would be endlessly troublesome to Germany if she tried to rule us. If Germany comes to the United States she will wish to kill us off as if we were rats. Germany wants to make the world safe for Germany.

I don't know how you feel about it, but I don't want to be gassed. I don't want any poison-gassing nation left on the face of the earth. I am not even strong in my friendship for murderers and pirates. I don't see, today, anything good in Germany, or anything decent, or anything deserving respect. I can't think of anything so hideous or disgusting that she would not do if she thought it would profit her. She is not fighting as a civilized nation fights; she is outlawed and disgraced. She must be whipped, beaten into the slime she has created, her rulers punished for their filthy crimes and then, if the world of decent men see fit, her population may be put on good behavior for 50 years. At the end of that time, if civilization has taken the place of barbarism now existing in Germany, it may be possible to admit Germany to a place in the councils of the nations once more. Until then, look out for poison-gas! Beat the hun into his own mud, or he will come over here and depopulate America by his own hell-conceived method.

LABOR MANIFESTO

London, Aug. 21—The independent labor party today issued a manifesto, urging the British labor leaders to reunite and to assemble in international conference. International socialism and labor, the manifesto says, possess the means of initiating a settlement of the war by negotiation.

The manifesto adds that the only large body of labor in opposition is "the American Federation of Labor, which possesses no political mandate, while the American socialist party cordially approves." the holding of a conference.

Tyler, Minn., Aug. 22—Between 30 and 35 persons were killed and more than 100 were injured by the tornado which struck Tyler about 10 o'clock last night and tore the town to pieces in a twinkling. Twenty-seven bodies have been identified.

The tornado tore through the heart of the town, sparing only one building, a motion picture theatre, in which 200 persons were sheltered. The greatest loss of life was in a restaurant. Eighteen persons were in the place when the brick walls collapsed. Sixteen were killed and the other two were seriously injured.

Washington, Aug. 21—A flat 10 per cent deduction for pre-war profits, on the basis of earnings in 1911, 1912 and 1913 in the computation of the 80 per cent war profits tax was agreed upon by the house ways and means committee today as a solution of the pre-war deduction problem in the \$8,000,000,000 revenue bill.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, Aug. 22.—Corn was again in moderate demand at the opening today and prices advanced within narrow limits.

Oats were slightly higher.

Provisions were steady. The closing quotations were:

Corn, Sept. \$1.64 3/4 Oct. \$1.65.

Oats, Sept. 73; Oct. 74 3/8.

Pork, Sept. \$44.20; Oct. \$44.50.

Lard, Sept. \$26.72; Oct. \$26.85.

Ribs, Sept. \$24.87; Oct. \$25.10.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, Aug. 22.—Hogs, receipts 5,000. Market steady. Bulk \$18.25@19.30; heavy \$18.75@19.35; lights \$18.10@19.35; pigs \$16@17.75.

Cattle, receipts 8,000. Market steady. Prime fed steers \$17@18.25; western steers \$17@18.25; cows \$6.50@12.50; heifers \$9@14.50; stockers and feeders \$7.75@14.50; calves \$8@14.

Sheep, receipts 3,000. Market steady. Lambs \$16@18; yearlings \$11.50@16; wethers \$10@14.50; ewes \$9@

MAJOR RECEIVES PROMOTION

Tucson, Ariz., Aug. 22.—Major John C. Greenway, general manager of the Calumet and Arizona Mining company who has been with the American engineers in France since last summer, has been given the rank of lieutenant colonel and transferred to the infantry at his own request according to a telegram received today at Ajo. Colonel Greenway has been endeavoring for some time to get transferred to a fighting unit. He was a captain in the Rough Riders and won fame as a Yale center.

HINDENBURG SPEAKS

Amsterdam, Aug. 22.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg addressing the third regiment of guards is quoted by the Tages Zeitung of Berlin as saying:

"Let us look into the future. Our position is favorable, although we lately have happened to have been set back. But this is a fortune of war with which we must reckon"

Washington, Aug. 22.—The interstate commerce commission today handed down a decision in the so-called private car case holding that no additional charge shall be made for freight carried in refrigerator, tank, stock, heater, coal and other such privately owned cars except where the ordinary rate is based on transportation in another type of car cheaper to operate.

Specifically an increase from 3/4 to one cent a mile was allowed in additional rate for tank, poultry and heater cars, to become effective October 15. This increase does not apply to stock, coke, coal, rack, flat, box or pocket cars, the additional rate on which remains at three quarters cents a mile.

El Paso, Aug. 22.—The Elks launched their drive for \$10,000 for the Salvation Army doughnuts and coffee funds in France last night with a trench supper, smoker and dance. They realized \$2,500 from the first effort of the campaign and expect to raise the total being asked for by Saturday night.

The first order exclusively of women, the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, was created by Queen Victoria in 1878.