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# Wichita Weekly Times

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ACCOUNT OF OTHER CEREALS

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## BOTH FRENCH AND BRITISH BEND LINES BACKWARD

The war situation of today is summarized by the Associated Press as follows:  
There has been no let up as yet in the German drive south from the Aisne and both the French and the British have been forced to give further ground. Confidence is expressed in Paris, that the Allied reserves, now rapidly coming up, will stop the advance.

Apparently the Germans already are being held in the center of their advance, along the Vesle River, in the vicinity of Fismes, where the point of the German wedge has been thrust. The pressure on both the Allied flanks, however has been such that both have been compelled to fall back.

### FRENCH LINES WITHDRAWN.

On the west the French lines have been withdrawn to the easterly outskirts of Soissons, about seven miles south of the nearest point of the battle line before the new German drive was begun on Monday. This considerably broadens to the west the front on which the enemy is advancing.

On the east the France-British line has been driven back from St. Thierry northwest of Rheims, where it rested yesterday, to the heights south and southeast of that town. This also widens the front of the enemy thrust.

The bringing of Soissons into the battle area may indicate that the weight of the German blow has been shifted in this southwesterly direction and is being exerted along the railway that leads to Paris from that town. The possibility of the trend of the enemy push being turned in this direction has been forecast by the commentators.

### AMERICANS HOLD.

The Americans west of Montdidier have resisted another German counter attack on the new positions won by the American troops yesterday when they drove in nearly a mile and captured the village of Cantigny. The Germans were repulsed in their second effort, as in their first and suffered heavy losses.

Notwithstanding their success in pushing the Allies from the Chemin-Des-Dames and the heights of Craonne to beyond the Aisne and into territory untouched by fighting since early in the war, the enemy has not succeeded in winning the "elbow" about Montdidier nor in changing the Allied line in Champagne-east Rheims. Direct railway and railroad communication between Soissons and Rheims has been broken by the Germans but neither of these shell-damaged areas appears to be in immediate danger. Expect to Hold Soon.

Observers assert that forty-eight hours more probably will witness the holding of the force of the German crown prince. The French reserves are moving forward swiftly and General Foch has the situation well in hand.

American troops in their first assault against the Germans in Picardy have scored a brilliant success. Striking the enemy where he had been repulsed the previous day, General Pershing's men advanced their line to a considerable depth on a front of one and one fourth miles, captured the town of Cantigny west of Montdidier and took 200 prisoners. Heavy losses were inflicted on the Germans while the Americans suffered relatively small casualties.

In the capture of the first town from the Germans, the Americans carried out the operations in less than three quarters of an hour and many of the troops who had been repulsed aided in repulsing the Germans on the same sector Monday.

German counter attacks were broken up by the American artillery, machine guns and rifle fire.

On the other American sector there has been increased patrol and artillery activity since Monday. East of Lunville, German gas projectors which were used to harass the Americans Sunday and Monday, have been destroyed by American artillery fire.

French and British troops have completely restored the situation. Flanders where four German divisions Monday attacked on a six mile front east of Loere. The Germans failed to gain north of Mont Kemmel and were driven from elevations they gained near Dickenbusch Lake west of Voormezele, eastern end of the attacking line.

In Picardy and elsewhere along the western front, there has been no change. British artillery fire is strong on important sectors on the northern end of the line.

Points of similarity to other offensive shown.

LONDON, May 29.—In many respects the German attack on the Aisne and its results bear a striking similarity to the opening of the German offensive in March. The present movement, however, differs in a most vital point, namely, that on this occasion there never has been a case in March, danger of the Allied line breaking. On the contrary, as soon as it was found the Allies were unable to hold the crest, orders were given for the retirement to the Aisne and the Anglo-French forces made an orderly retreat in perfect unity.

Points of similarity are that again the Germans discovered a weak point in the Allied line and attacked in a superiority of five to one. Gas also again played an important part, the Allied forces being compelled to wear gas masks for hours at a stretch.

The brunt of the German onslaught was borne by the sixth French army under General Meist.

### GERMAN ARTILLERY AGAIN IS ACTIVE NORTH OF ALBERT

LONDON, May 29.—The German artillery is active north of Albert and in the Flanders salient. The Germans poured machine gun bullets all around the Americans as they were digging in but no attention was paid to them as jokes and quips were handed back and forth.

Several officers describing the scene agreed that the outstanding feature in their minds was the wonderful morale of the men and their absolute confidence in themselves. The Germans poured machine gun bullets all around the Americans as they were digging in but no attention was paid to them as jokes and quips were handed back and forth.



ON GUARD!

### THREE AMERICANS GIVEN D. S. O. FOR HEROIC ACTIONS

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 29.—Three men attached to the American marine corps and two American infantrymen have been awarded the distinguished service cross for conspicuous heroism in action. Two of the crosses will be delivered to the next of kin because the men upon whom they were conferred lost their lives.

Pharmacist Fred C. Shaffner, U. S. N., serving with the marines during an engagement on the west side of the St. Mihiel salient south of Verdun died as a result of his heroism. The cross was awarded him for "the highly commendable action displayed in the care and attention incident to the removal of more than one hundred casualties, following a gas shell bombardment April 13," says the citation, which adds:

"He had to be believed against his will and as a result of the gassing died."

The citation and award to Hospital Apprentice Carl O. Kingsbury, U. S. N., was for work identical to that done by Shaffner, Kingsbury, however, did not lose his life.

Corporal Walcott Winchenbaugh of the marines was awarded the cross for having on "April 12 with exceptional coolness and devotion to duty while under fire near the enemy lines, rescued his severely wounded leader, Second Lieutenant A. L. Sundval, from the hands of the enemy."

The citation of Private Charles Schmitz of the infantry says:

"During an attack April 14, by his company against superior enemy forces he advanced single handed against five Germans who had taken cover in a shell hole and killed or wounded all of them with his automatic rifle."

Private Frank Aieko of the infantry on April 27, says the citation while a member of a patrol of three men attacked an enemy patrol of seven.

"Although mortally wounded," the citation adds, "he continued in action until the enemy was driven off. He carried a message for assistance two hundred yards from the place where he was wounded."

Not long afterward, Aieko died from his wounds.

### EMPEROR PRAISES WORK OF GERMANS ON FRENCH FRONT

AMSTERDAM, May 29.—Emperor William who is on the field of battle south of Laon, on the Aisne front, has sent the following telegram to the empress at Potsdam:

William (apparently Crown Prince Frederick William) has today attacked the British and French on the Chemin-Des-Dames. The strongly consolidated height, after being subject to mighty artillery fire, has been stormed—our glorious infantry. We have crossed the Aisne and are approaching the Vesle.

### CANTIGNY TAKEN WITHIN LINES OF U. S. TROOPS

MANY OUTPOSTS AND MACHINE GUN EMPLACEMENTS ARE LOCATED.

(BULLETIN.) LONDON, May 29.—German troops who counter attacked last night against the Americans who captured Cantigny, west of Montdidier, were repulsed with heavy losses, reports Reuters' correspondent at the British army headquarters in France today.

The enemy counter attack on the new American positions was met by the Allied gunners with a hurricane of fire. Waves of German infantrymen were thrown back, leaving large numbers of killed or wounded on the ground.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Tuesday, May 28.—The new American line now runs 450 to 200 yards east of Cantigny as a result of the successful attack today.

The nearest German trench is several hundred yards east of where the Americans have dug in. The Germans, it has been found, had many outposts and machine gun emplacements in Cantigny.

American's first offensive blow was struck in a mist. The French tanks apparently did not have much to do as the American artillery already had prepared the way. A bright sun came up and shone on the Americans as they dug in their new positions.

As the Americans started out across No Man's Land there were many jokes about "eating boche for breakfast." The Americans fought, as though they were veterans and there was no hesitation when the officers sprang forward and shouted: "Come on boys."

Several officers describing the scene agreed that the outstanding feature in their minds was the wonderful morale of the men and their absolute confidence in themselves. The Germans poured machine gun bullets all around the Americans as they were digging in but no attention was paid to them as jokes and quips were handed back and forth.

### FOUR ARE KILLED AS DENVER TRAIN GOES INTO GULLY

WASHOUT UPON LINE NEAR MEMPHIS IS CAUSE, ENGINEER YATES BEING ONE VICTIM.

(BULLETIN.) COLUMBIA, S. C., May 29.—Sixteen male patients at the South Carolina hospital for the insane here perished in a fire which destroyed a one story frame structure on the hospital grounds early today.

Fifteen were burned to death in the building, having run back into the burning structure after they had been rescued. The other man was rescued from the building a second time, but not until after he had received injuries from which he died a few hours later. Four other patients were more or less seriously injured.

There were 45 patients sleeping in the ward and greatest difficulty was experienced in saving them.

The origin of the fire was unknown today. The only explanation advanced thus far was that it probably originated from defective wiring.

An investigation of the fire was begun immediately by Coroner Blakely Scott.

"BATTALION OF DEATH" LEADER IN WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, May 29.—Mme. Boeshkarova, former commander of the "Battalion of Death," called on Secretaries Lansing and Baker today. At the state department it was said she was seeking aid for Russia but officials did not say whether military, political or financial aid was asked.

HOARDING FOOD BRINGS ACTION BY GRAND JURY. WASHINGTON, May 29.—Francis S. Nash, a medical director of the navy, and his wife, were indicted by a grand jury here today on a charge of hoarding foodstuffs. Investigators found among other foodstuffs more than a ton and a half of sugar stored in the Nash home.

### SIXTEEN PATIENTS IN ASYLUM BURNED AT COLUMBIA, S. C.

ORIGIN OF BLAZE WHICH DESTROYED WARD NOT KNOWN.

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By Associated Press PARIS, May 29.—The French troops have fallen back to the eastern outskirts of Soissons where the battle continues with bitterness, the French War office announced this morning.

Franco-British troops, the statement adds, have fallen back to the heights south and southeast of St. Thierry, where they are holding positions between the Vesle and the Aisne canal.

American troops to the west of Montdidier, the French statement says, have repulsed two German counter attacks against the village of Cantigny.

In the center, continues the war office announcement, fighting is going on with varying success on the heights on the southern bank of the Vesle River, where the French troops are bravely and admirably defending their positions.

GAINS ARE SLIGHT. WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Tuesday, May 28.—The German offensive made only slight progress today. Seeing the heavy masses opposed to them the Allies gave way in the center and in some places the enemy crossed both Aisne and the Vesle.

The Allied command perceived when the German offensive began that resistance on the lines than held would be impracticable and effected a withdrawal towards stronger positions in order to give the reserves time to come up. The enemy found both flanks were holding however.

The Germans pushed forward as quickly as possible with all the troops at their disposal. The Allies gave way, fighting hard. Both the French and British troops on the flanks fought with extraordinary courage and succeeded in holding on, notwithstanding the great odds against them. In some places they were outnumbered ten to one.

The enemy now has the Aisne at his back and may find himself in an awkward position when the Allied reserves come into action.

FOCH HAS SITUATION IN HAND. PARIS, May 29.—General Foch now has the situation well in hand and French troops are beginning to gain on the German advanced forces in a contest of speed. No important line of communication is yet threatened by the advance of the German crown prince.

Those on the scene declare it is not too much to say that another 48 hours will see the German drive definitely stopped. High praise is given the French reserves for the perfect order in which they are coming into the fighting line.

Not the least encouraging news yesterday was the brilliant success of the Americans in the Montdidier sector which all the newspapers feature.

It was the first important action carried out alone by the Americans. All reports agree that they behaved like veterans. This is pronounced the best augury for the early future when American help will weigh heavily in the balance.

ELECTRA POSTMASTER TESTIFIES IN CHICAGO I. W. W. HEARINGS. CHICAGO, May 29.—R. R. Riddle, postmaster of Electra, Tex., as testifying today as a government witness at the trial of 312 I. W. W. leaders declared Stanley Clark, one of the defendants in an anti-war speech at that town last summer asserted the Allies never would be able to defeat Germany.

The witness also quoted Clark as saying Liberty Bonds would not be worth one eighth of their face value after the war.

He said the war would end and when the socialists shake hands across the trenches, Riddle testified.

Paris Bombardment Is Again Launched With Long Range Gun. (BULLETIN.) PARIS, May 29.—The long range bombardment of Paris began again early this morning.

COL. GEO. K. HUNTER DENIES IMMORALITY. ST. LOUIS, May 29.—Colonel George K. Hunter, commandant at Jefferson Barracks, today denied that immorality exists at that army post as was charged publicly last night by the committee on public service at the annual convention of the Episcopal diocese of Missouri.

Drafted Man Tries Twice To End Life While At Ft. Worth. (BULLETIN.) FORT WORTH, TEX., May 29.—A young Oklahoman, who arrived in Fort Worth with a draft certificate Monday, tried twice to kill himself yesterday and last night and was saved each time by army surgeons.

He slashed his throat with a pen knife the first time and used a handkerchief in an attempt at hanging the second time. He was discovered each time in his tent by an officer.

BRILLIANT VICTORY WON BY ITALIANS ALONG ALPS. ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Tuesday, May 28.—One of the most brilliant mountain operations since the beginning of the war was carried out by the Italians in the Tonale region, northwest of Trent, this week, particulars regarding which are now being received. The basin of Presena Lake was captured by Italian Alpine after forty hours of fierce fighting against a numerically superior enemy.

The Austrians were well entrenched, having at their disposal strong fortifications built before the beginning of the war and greatly strengthened since then. The great Present mountain was reached by the Alpine after attacking four times under a heavy fire. The enemy was finally overwhelmed by a bayonet drive.

The fight was rendered more difficult by the condition of the ground which was hard and slippery with late spring snows. The Italians advanced by steep ascents, down precipices and over glaciers.

Among the results of the Italian attack was the blowing up by artillery fire of an important munitions depot and the capture of two telegraph lines which ran through Paradise pass. The Italians were assisted greatly by a violent fire. It required heroic efforts by the Alpine to carry the guns to the mountain tops.

# SCHEMES OF GERMAN-IRISH PLOTTERS LAID BARE IN PRESS BUREAU REPORT

By Associated Press  
LONDON, May 25.—Germany's untiring efforts to foment revolution in Ireland with the aid of the Sinn Fein are laid bare in a statement from the official press bureau, reviewing this phase of the Irish political situation since the beginning of the war.

After the abortive revolution of Easter week of 1916, plans were made for a revolt in 1917, but this miscarried because of America's entry into the war and Germany's inability to send troops to Ireland. An uprising in Ireland was planned for this year after the German offensive in the west had been successful and when Great Britain presumably would be stripped of troops.

Concerning the recent arrests in Ireland, the statement says that facts and documents, for obvious reasons, cannot be disclosed at this time nor can the means of communication between Germany and Ireland be revealed.

One phase of every plan called for the establishment of submarine bases in Ireland. In the present circumstances, it is added, no other course was open to the government. "If useless bloodshed was to be avoided and its duties to its allies fulfilled but to ignore the authors and abettors of this criminal intrigue."

The statement from the press bureau follows:

"The revolutionary movement in Ireland which culminated in the arrest of a considerable number of persons last week consisted of two closely related series of activities: A—Attempts by the German government to foment rebellion in Ireland, and B—Preparations made in Ireland to carry these attempts into effect."

"The story of the active connection between the leaders of the Sinn Fein movement and the Germans, as disclosed by documents in possession of the British government, falls into two parts—the period prior to and the period since the abortive Irish rebellion of Easter 1916.

"The events of the first period can be told in some detail but the second which concerns recent events permits of no more than a summary as a full statement on the facts and documents in possession of the government would disclose the names of persons who stood by the government and through the channels of communication through which the German government was acting and which it would not be in the public interest to reveal at present.

"The story begins as early in the war as November 6, 1914, when Herr Zimmerman transmitted through Count Von Bernstorff a message from Sir Roger Casement, (later captured in Ireland and executed), asking that a messenger, a native born American if possible, be sent to Ireland with word that everything was favorable. He was to carry no letter for fear of arrest. Casement also asked that an Irish priest should be sent to Germany with the assistance of the German legation in Norway to work in prison camps to corrupt Irish prisoners of war. This priest was a certain Father John T. Nicholson, an American citizen of Irish birth. He reached Germany safely and we find him in January, 1915 transmitting messages to America.

"According to a report to Captain Von Papen (German military attaché in Washington) on December 4, 1914, verbal assurances were sent in response to Casement's request that an excellent impression had been produced in Ireland. In the beginning of 1916 the plot ripened and on February 10 of that year Count Von Bernstorff sent to a covering address in Rotterdam a dispatch signed with the name of Skal, one of his principal American agents.

"The dispatch included an extract from the report of John Devoy, head of the Clan Na Gael, to the effect that action in Ireland could not be postponed much longer since he feared the arrest of the leaders. It had been decided he said, to begin action on Easter Saturday, and he urged that arms and munitions be in Limerick by that date.

"Later in the same month Von Bernstorff, following his usual practice, surreptitiously attached to a message to Berlin passed by the American government a note fixing Easter Saturday for the rising and urging the dispatch of munitions in time. On March 4 Von Jasow replied that the arms would be landed in Tralee Bay and asked that the necessary arrangements be made in Ireland through Devoy. On March 4 Von Bernstorff replied that the Irish agreed and that full details were being sent to Ireland by messenger. The next day Von Bernstorff telegraphed the code to be used between the Germans and the rebels while the arms were in transit, and explained that a submarine might safely enter Dublin Bay and go as far as Pigeon House without encountering nets.

"On March 26 Von Jasow replied that the arms would be sent and that a special code word would be used every night as the introduction to the German wireless press service.

"In a message from Von Bernstorff to Berlin, the Germans were assured that there were numerous private wireless receiving stations in Ireland. On April 15 and 18 urgent messages were sent from America to Berlin fixing the delivery of arms for the evening of Easter Sunday, pressing for the landing of German troops and asking for an air raid on England and a naval attack on the English coast. These attacks actually took place between April 24 and 28.

"It was desired to be the hope of the rebels and their German and American friends to blockade the Irish ports against England, establishing bases in Ireland for German submarines.

"The rebellion broke out a day later than scheduled, on Easter Monday, April 24, but the world is aware, German support miscarried and it ended in a complete failure. The re-

port of the royal commissioner the rebellion in Ireland states:

"It is now a matter of common notoriety that the Irish volunteers had been in communication with the authorities in Germany and were for a long time known to have been supplied with money through Irish American societies. This was so stated in public by John MacNeill (former president of the Sinn Fein), on November 8, 1914. It was suspected long before the outbreak of the war that the money came from these sources.

"The evidence on this subject in possession of the British government provides the clearest proof of these stipulations.

"Again Call on Germany.

"It became clear very soon after the rising that the Sinn Fein leaders again were asking Germany for help. On June 17 there was a message from Berlin to Washington referring to 'A 259 of May sixth' a message which is missing and saying that Germany was perfectly ready to give further help to the Irish and would say what sort of help they required.

"On June 16, Von Bernstorff already had sent a dispatch giving an account of the rebellion as far as his information went. The dispatch, which contained one thousand pounds had been provided for the defense of Casement. On July 25 he sent a long message giving further details of the rebellion and stating that the work of re-organizing the rebels was making good progress and that their lack of money had been remedied by him.

"On September 3 in a dispatch to Berlin he enclosed a memorandum from a person called 'The Irish revolution director' in America, which contained detailed proposals for a fresh rising. Any rising, said the Irish revolution director, must be contingent upon the sending by Germany of an expedition with sufficient military force to cover a landing.

"On this occasion the German government was to fix the time and as an inducement the advantage of having submarines and Zeppelin bases in West Ireland was insisted upon. Von Bernstorff evidently was having difficulty with his tools for October 24 a certain Captain Boom, then a resident of Rotterdam, to write to Irishmen in America since his letters were not going through the post. Later Captain Boom was arrested by British waters.

"We again find Bernstorff on December 4, attaching a note surreptitiously to a message passed by the American government in which the Irish leaders in America were pressing for an answer to their proposal of September 8. He seems to have followed this on Christmas Day a message which is missing for on the last day of 1915, Foreign Secretary Zimmerman informed him of quantities of munitions which he proposed to deliver between February 21 and 25, 1917. He added that it was impossible to send German troops.

"On January 18, 1917, Bernstorff replied to the Irish committee declining the proposal as without German troops a rising would be useless.

"After America's entrance into the war Bernstorff continued his communication with the leaders of the Sinn Fein party was broken temporarily though there was no reason to believe that the messenger service between America and Ireland devised by John Devoy was affected.

"A clue to the new line of communication was obtained subsequently and has been followed up actively. The effect of this new line in Ireland is visible in a dispatch of the Sinn Fein leaders during this period.

"For example Professor De Valera, addressing the convention of the Irish volunteers on October 27, 1917, said: 'By proper organization and recruiting we could have 500,000 fighting volunteers in Ireland. That would be a big army but without the opportunity and means of fighting it could only be used as a menace. There already has been too much bloodshed without success and I would never advise any more bloodshed without the chances of success. We can see no hope of that in the near future except that through a German invasion of England and the landing of German troops in Ireland. We should be prepared to leave nothing undone toward that end.'

"On another occasion in January of this year De Valera said: 'As long as Germany is the enemy of England and England is the enemy of Ireland so long will Ireland be a friend of Germany.'

More Information.

"For some considerable time it was difficult to obtain accurate information as to German Sinn Fein plans but about April 1918 it was ascertained that an expedition of German arms in Ireland was ripe for execution and that the Germans only awaited definite information from Ireland as to the time and place.

"The British authorities were able to warn the Irish command regarding the probable landing of an agent of Germany from a submarine. The agent actually landed on April 12 and was arrested.

"The new rising depended largely on the landing of munitions from submarines and there is evidence to show that it was planned to follow a successful German offensive in the west and was to take place at a time when Great Britain presumably would be stripped of troops.

"According to documents found on his person, De Valera had worked out in great detail the execution of his plan and that for some time German munitions had been shipped on submarines from Cuxhaven. In the beginning of May and that for some time German submarines have been busy off the west coast of Ireland on other expeditions than the destruction of Allied shipping.

Continued Years.

"It will thus be seen that the negotiations between the executive of the Sinn Fein organization and Germany have been virtually continuous for three and a half years.

"At first a section of Irish-Americans was the intermediary for most of the discussions but since America's entrance into the war communications with the enemy has tended to be more direct. A second rising in Ireland was planned for last year and the same broke down only because Germany was unable to send troops.

"This year plans for another rising in connection with the German offen-

sive on the western front were maturing and new shipment of arms from Germany was imminent.

"An important feature of every plan was the establishment of submarine bases in Ireland to menace the shipping of all nations.

"In the circumstances no other course was open to the government if useless bloodshed was to be avoided and its duty to its allies fulfilled but to ignore the authors and abettors of this criminal intrigue."

## KAISER FAVORED AS RULER, SAID SOME OF I. W. W.

### ONE MAN QUOTED AS HAVING FAVORED SHOOTING U. S. OFFICERS.

By Associated Press  
CHICAGO, May 25.—Declarations in favor of the Kaiser as ruler of America were made at the meeting place of the I. W. W. in Milwaukee after the final break with Germany, according to testimony today at the trial for sedition conspiracy of 112 I. W. W. members.

Joseph Burdell, a government witness, testified G. F. Bourg, a defendant and other Germans speaking at the Milwaukee meeting declared that "if the I. W. W. were drafted they would shoot and choose their marks carefully."

"One bullet will not strike down Germans but will pierce the necks of American officers," Burdell testified Bourg shouted.

"We can put the American army on the bum as quickly and as effectively as we can wreck a construction company plant," said Bourg, adding that the members of the organization would begin by burning grain fields, destroying food production plants and wrecking munitions factories.

"If the Germans strike in the east, we should be ready to strike in the west and bring about complete overthrow of the government," Bourg was quoted as saying.

He told of years of battle. Burdell, who is one of the government's leading witnesses, told of years of battle with the I. W. W. in the big grain and lumber districts and that last year he joined the organization in Milwaukee while working for a construction company where the I. W. W. predominated.

Witness told of being thrown from a rapidly moving train by an I. W. W. brakeman because he carried an American Federation of Labor card instead of an I. W. W. card.

## 140 MEN LEAVE FOR CAMP TRAVIS; MANY CHEER THEM

### LOCAL BOARD WILL ALSO SEND TWO VOLUNTEERS TO VIRGINIA.

One hundred and forty men, who by Monday will be a part of the United States new army, left Wichita Falls Saturday afternoon, the largest increment for the draft ever dispatched at one time from the local board. At the station the largest crowd ever assembled there was evidence of the interest the friends and relatives of the men had in their departure. These men, eight of whom were transfers from various other boards, will go to Camp Travis, the eighth National Army cantonment in Texas but it is expected that some of the following calls will be for men sent to Camp Bowie and other National Guard camps.

The local exemption board has had two volunteers to go to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., as stock trainers, these being S. B. Daniels of Burkholder and J. C. Deering of Low Park. The date of their entrainment has not yet been announced.

## ROOSEVELT TALKS ON 'AMERICANISM' AT SPRINGFIELD

### DECLARES EVERY ONE MUST BACK UP SOLDIERS AT FRONT.

By Associated Press  
SPRINGFIELD, O., May 25.—"At this time no good American should sleep easily if he has not done everything in his power to put this country back of the men in France," declared Theodore Roosevelt here tonight in an address on Americanism in behalf of a local war chest campaign.

"The peril is faced by and the honor is rightly due to those at the front," he said, "but the rest of us who do not get to the front must at least back up our men in every possible way, and the way to back them up is every day, every week, every month to do the thing that is next. At this moment the thing that is next is the Red Cross drive."

"The first essential is that we shall be one nation and that the American nation. We are a new nation but different from every one in Europe.

"In such a nation there can be no fifty-fifty alliance. There is no such thing as being loyal to the United States and also loyal to any other power. It is just as possible as for a man to be loyal to his wife and equally loyal to some other woman.

German-Americans.

"The German-American alliance put the interests of Germany above the interests of the United States. It showed itself the embittered foe of America and tried to run politics with reference not to our own honor and interests but to the needs of Germany."

"The Sinn Feiners have put the honor and interest of America second to that of Germany and also of England.

UMPIRE, ILL AND PENNILESS, IN SAN ANTONIO HOSPITAL.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., May 25.—Wilson Matthews, veteran Texas league umpire and one of the most popular men who ever made a decision in the league, is being treated in a hospital here. Local admirers are planning a benefit baseball game to be played within a short time for his benefit. Assistant Secretary Tom E. Connor of the San Antonio baseball club has arrangements in charge. Matthews has been in bad health for some time.

## Three Are Killed By Long Range Gun; Paris Is Shelled

### PARIS, Monday, May 27.—Three persons were killed and fourteen injured in the bombardment of Paris today by the German long range gun. One shell burst in a crowded street in front of a tramway station. Three women were getting into a car. One was killed and the others injured. Several persons within the car, one a child, were injured.

## Is the Next Step the Goose-Step?



## NEW REGULATION IS NOT INTENDED TO DRAFT LABOR

By Associated Press  
WASHINGTON, May 25.—Formal denial that Provost Marshal General Crowder's "work or fight" regulations were promulgated with intent to affect labor conditions was made today by Secretary Baker. They are purely military measures, and the secretary designed them to modify certain privileges in the way of deferred classification now granted some registrants and are not intended as an indirect conscription of labor.

Replying to a question as to how the regulations would affect workmen of draft age, Mr. Baker said while the regulations were silent on that, it was not the war department's intention to affect the labor situation in any way through this indirect method. He added that the whole question was under the administration of the labor department and that the war department had no intention of interfering.

The shortage now existing in some lines of industry, particularly non-essential, is expected to be increased materially when the regulations become effective and men of draft age now engaged in what the war department terms unnecessary lines of endeavor must turn to essential work.

## WAGE INCREASES ARE ANNOUNCED BY GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Wage increases approximately \$200,000,000 for the nearly 4,000,000 employees of the United States were announced by Director General McAdoo published today.

In ordering the increase the director general carried out substantially the recommendations of the railroad commission submitted several weeks ago. The advance becomes effective June 1, 1918.

The order provides for recognition of the basic eight hour day with no actual reduction in hour of work, though overtime is to be paid pro rata, owing to exigencies of war; equal pay for women engaged in the same work as men; equal pay for negroes in similar employment as white men; an increase of at least 2 1/2 cents an hour over last December 31 for day laborers; and establishment of a 55 cent an hour minimum for shop trades.

## PRICE OF ZINC IS FIXED BY PRESIDENT WILSON

BULLETIN.—WASHINGTON, May 25.—President Wilson today fixed the price of zinc for a period until next September as follows:

Grade A, 12 cents; plate f.o.b. plant, 14 cents; sheet f.o.b. plant, 15 cents.

The prices are subject to the usual trade discounts and differentials in effect on February 13 last.

## NAVAL PATROL WILL BE SENT OFF ALASKA

### WASHINGTON, May 27.—A naval patrol of the Alaska coast has been established to forestall violations by leaders of the I. W. W.

## DRAFT AGE MEN IN "WRONG" JOBS ARE WARNED TO SWAP

By Associated Press  
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## GERMANY FAILS TO SEND GOODS TO UKRAINE

MOSCOW, Tuesday, May 21.—German promises to send manufactured goods to the Ukraine and other occupied territory have not been fulfilled. No textiles and leather or rubber articles have been provided. Instead, Germany is buying all kinds of cloth and leather, even in Moscow and shipping it to Germany.

## Aged French Women Will Tend Graves Of U. S. Soldiers

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN France, Monday, May 27.—Aged French women in the villages in the rear of the American sector in Picardy have asked and received permission to take care of one or more graves of American soldiers. This tribute is all the more impressive because it comes from peasant women most of whom have been robbed of their husbands and sons by the war and have had a hard time to sustain themselves.

The affection with which the villagers regard the Americans is most pathetic at times. The difficulty of languages is swept aside and the villagers share the American soldiers' sorrows and joys. In the villages where American troops are billeted and which are in constant danger from enemy shells the Americans share their gas masks with the peasants and teach them how to use them.

## 140 MEN LEAVE FOR CAMP TRAVIS; MANY CHEER THEM

One hundred and forty men, who by Monday will be a part of the United States new army, left Wichita Falls Saturday afternoon, the largest increment for the draft ever dispatched at one time from the local board. At the station the largest crowd ever assembled there was evidence of the interest the friends and relatives of the men had in their departure. These men, eight of whom were transfers from various other boards, will go to Camp Travis, the eighth National Army cantonment in Texas but it is expected that some of the following calls will be for men sent to Camp Bowie and other National Guard camps.

The local exemption board has had two volunteers to go to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., as stock trainers, these being S. B. Daniels of Burkholder and J. C. Deering of Low Park. The date of their entrainment has not yet been announced.

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## MEXICAN VERSION STATES TENSION WILL BE AVOIDED

### FRIENDLIEST FEELING EXPRESSED FOR THIS AND OTHER NATIONS.

By Associated Press  
MEXICO CITY, Friday, May 24.—Mexico has severed diplomatic relations with Cuba. This was learned officially late today after reports that the Mexican charge d'affaires at Havana and the Cuban minister here had been recalled from their respective posts had been confirmed at the foreign office.

The recall of the Mexican representative to Cuba and the suspending, for an indefinite time, of the sending of new representatives is explained officially as due to the fact that because of the war in which Cuba is involved that government had been obliged to dictate measures that affect the interests of the Mexican government in many instances.

Will Avoid Tension.

For this reason, it is declared, the making of representations that the Mexican representative would be forced to make to the Cuban government would be useless and would restrict the liberty of action of a friendly nation which is now in an afflicted situation.

The Cuban minister to Mexico Dr. Esquivel Garcia Esenat, has not yet arrived in Mexico City, having been appointed only recently. During the interval, Dr. Luis Santamaría Cayulo has been acting as charge. It was reported recently that he would leave for Cuba on a vacation and would return with the new minister. The Mexican charge at Havana is Alberto C. France.

General Candido Aguilar, minister of foreign affairs tonight gave out a statement for the announced purpose of avoiding a misinterpretation of Mexico's action. The statement follows:

Imperative Necessity.

"The president of the republic and the cabinet at a special meeting has decided that it was an imperative necessity to recall the Mexican diplomatic representative to Cuba and to suspend for an indefinite period the sending of new representatives because it was considered an indispensable measure for the high ideals and interests of the two nations in the crucial moments of a world-wide crisis. The state of war in which Cuba is involved has obliged the government of Cuba to dictate measures which in many cases affect the interests of the Mexican government and her citizens and for this reason the Mexican legation would be called upon to make frequent representations to the Cuban government which would only be useless and which would restrict the liberty of action of a friendly nation which is now in an afflicted situation.

"In consequence our diplomatic efforts would not produce at this time any practical results and would only produce tension in the relations which would have to be cleared up later to maintain unbroken the fraternal sentiments of solidarity which have always bound us to the people of Cuba and all Latin-American countries.

"Mexico upon recalling her diplomatic representatives from Cuba gives eloquent proof of her respect for the sovereignty of a friendly government which is now passing through a critical period. At the same time it furnishes proof of confidence in the government of the Mexican government expects her citizens will be treated with all the benevolence that the laws of Cuba permit under which institution they will remain in this republic the same as her own nationals.

"In so doing the Mexican government complies faithfully with the line of conduct which President Carranza has proclaimed upon innumerable occasions as the highest ideal of a true society of nations, the equality of national and foreign rights, the complete submission of all to the national sovereignty. The crisis having passed, as the one which originated the revolution in Mexico, Cuba will be in a better condition to renew diplomatic relations upon the basis of justice and equality."

## HARVESTING OF WHEAT IS NOW UNDER WAY

FORT WORTH, TEX., May 25.—The harvesting of the 1918 wheat began in America yesterday, in parts of Denton, Cooke and Wise counties, according to reports today to the grain exchange here. The cutting of the new grain, which marks the start of a harvest that will extend by degrees from Texas to Canada during the next few weeks, is now taking place in the rich bottom lands where maturity of the grain is faster than on the prairie. Estimates of the wheat production of North Texas range from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 bushels, exclusive of the Panhandle. This latter section is sending out discouraging reports but estimates on it range from 1,500,000 to 3,000,000 bushels.

## TEXANS AND OKLAHOMANS ARRIVE FOR TRAINING

FORT WORTH, TEX., May 27.—Two thousand young Texans and Oklahomans reached here today for their preliminary training for the army. They will be kept in the detention camp for two weeks before being assigned to units.

## GERMAN ENDS LIFE AT ARANSAS PASS; HAD MUCH MONEY

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX., May 25.—Secret service agents at Fort Aransas tonight investigating the death this afternoon of John H. Locher, a German who has been in Corpus Christi for the past three days, registering from Johannesburg, South Africa.

Locher left here this morning for Fort Aransas and shortly after his arrival there he went to the beach and ripped open his stomach with a knife and then threw himself in the Gulf of Mexico. The body was recovered late this afternoon.

Locher was supplied with large sums of money. The purpose of his visit here was unknown.



THE WICHITA TIMES

The Times Publishing Company (Printers and Publishers.) Published at The Times Building, Corner Seventh Street and Scott Ave.

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Entered at the Postoffice at Wichita Falls as second-class mail matter.

ROOSEVELT AND BURLESON.

While thousands who read the Hearst papers and others who knew of the attitude of those papers will rejoice at Colonel Roosevelt's denunciation of them, they will not approve of his efforts to provoke and continue a controversy with Postmaster General Burleson.

CALL FOR DOCTORS.

The call has gone out for fifteen thousand more doctors and surgeons for army service. These men are wanted immediately. Unless there is a quick response much needless suffering and probable loss of life and certainly loss of efficiency will result later on.

MEN FOR Y. M. C. A. WORK.

Men of the proper character and qualifications are badly needed for Y. M. C. A. work with the American Army both at home and overseas. Men between the ages of 31 and 50 are wanted.

SURGEON GENERAL GORGAS.

Surgeon General W. C. Gorgas, of the United States Army, is nearing the age of retirement, and under normal conditions would be relegated to the ranks of the inactive early in the summer.

AMERICAN VICTORY.

The brilliant work of the American army unit which has captured Cantigny from the Germans and has successfully repulsed all counter attacks, is commented upon in the French official statement today.

side of the water industriously training to take their places beside their comrades.

It will hearten the home-folk, as nothing else could. Best of all, it will hearten the armies of our allies, who are battling for their very lives, indicating, as it does, the spirit and ability of men who, a few short months ago were workers in stores and offices and on farms without the slightest knowledge of military matters.

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CANTIGNY TAKEN WITHIN LINES OF U. S. TROOPS

(Saturday Morning) By Associated Press. WASHINGTON, May 25.—The army casualty list today contained 23 names of men who were killed in action during the capture of Cantigny.

Private Albert E. Johnson, Col. 11th Infantry, Conn., died of wounds. Lieutenant Henry Knapp, Danbury, N. H., died of disease. Captain James Norman Hall, Colfax, Iowa, prisoner, previously reported missing.

Private William W. Wait, Schenectady, N. Y., wounded severely. Major John Frank Carmack, St. Louis, Mo., wounded severely. Lieutenant Chalmersley Thornton, Bennington, Vt., Corporal Clarence Hancock, Grand Haven, Mich., Nicholas Malick, Chicago, Ill., Private Frank Aldridge, Cardston, Alberta, Canada; Jesse J. Cox, Nashville, Tenn.; Frank Moore, West Lafayette, Ind.

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WASHINGTON, May 28.—The army casualty list today contained 38 names of men who were killed in action during the capture of Cantigny.

Private Joseph W. Lawrence, Mass. died of disease. Corporal Alexander Dodge, Algonac, Mich.; Privates James Burton, Salada, S. C.; Alfred Ferguson, New York City; Walter P. Henderson, Scranton, Iowa; William Roe, Russell, Kans.

Private Mike Shade, Mankarova, Vronsh, Russia, missing in action. Sergeant Elijah F. Pettis, Gordo, Ala.; Corporal John G. Flynn, Mount Olive, Miss.; Orr D. Gekerman, Kountze, Ind.; Arthur H. Quirk, Kansas City, Mo.; Wagoner Dexter Le Clair, Albany, N. Y.; Privates Forster Le Barry, Keesport, Pa.; Timothy J. Callahan, Gardiner, Ireland; R. J. Carter, Punxsutawney, Pa.; James A. Holland, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Arthur H. Hubbard, New Haven, Conn.; William Keene, Morris Park, N. Y.; Omar E. Labue, St. Joseph, Mo.; Herbert J. Lewis, Malden, Mass.; Ben Monts, Ogleby, Tex.; Herman E. Relech, Bloomer, Wis.; Samuel Schwartz, Chicago; Jan Spickert, Mich.; Michael T. Wilman, Amfield, Wis.

CASUALTIES

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Private James O. Dolin, Foster, W. Va.; George W. Ewing, Auburn, Wash.; John P. Gearin, Tippecanoe City, O.; Jesse M. King, Meridian, Conn.; Fidelity M. Shuler, Hryson, N. C.

Private William W. Wait, Schenectady, N. Y., wounded severely. Major John Frank Carmack, St. Louis, Mo., wounded severely. Lieutenant Chalmersley Thornton, Bennington, Vt., Corporal Clarence Hancock, Grand Haven, Mich., Nicholas Malick, Chicago, Ill., Private Frank Aldridge, Cardston, Alberta, Canada; Jesse J. Cox, Nashville, Tenn.; Frank Moore, West Lafayette, Ind.

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LEGAL NOTICES

THE STATE OF TEXAS To the Sheriff of Wichita County, Texas: YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to summon S. A. Whale and Frank Lewis, and the Whale Oil Company, composed of S. A. Whale, H. D. Neeley, Otey D. Pashall, T. J. Perkins, Forrest H. Johnson, E. H. Stewart, F. J. Harie, George H. Harris, Forrest H. Johnson, Lewis A. Austin, E. E. Burns, E. E. Fuller, Green Thompson, George Harrison, C. L. Cooper, Frank Lewis, L. L. Beard, W. A. Frost, W. E. Utterback, J. C. Park and Charles B. Allen, and the Quana Oil Company, a partnership composed of R. H. Frizzell, D. T. Haden, J. B. Goodlett, R. F. Hughes and J. C. Marshall, by making publication of this citation once each week for four consecutive weeks previous to the return day hereof, in some newspaper published in your County, to appear at the next regular term of the 39th District Court of Wichita County, to be holden at the Court House thereof in Wichita Falls, on the 3rd Monday in June A. D. 1918 the same being the 17th day of June A. D. 1918.

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DEAL IS CLOSED BY T. J. TAYLOR FOR OIL LAND

T. J. Taylor of the Sanders-Taylor Oil Association, has closed a deal for the purchase of the Allis Oil Company's properties in the Burk Burnett field. The deal is said to involve nearly a million dollars.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS

ROBERT E. HUFF Attorney-at-Law Prompt attention to legal business. Notary in office. Office: Rear First National Bank.

MARTIN, BULLINGTON, ROONE & HUMPHREY Attorneys-at-Law Rooms: 311-12-13-14 K & K Building.

J. M. BLANKENSHIP Attorney-at-Law Room 4 and 5, over National Bank of Commerce.

W. LINDSEY HIBB Attorney-at-Law Office: 1327 207 K & K Bldg.

J. R. OGLE Attorney-at-Law Notary Public Room 311 K & K Building, Phone 2852.

T. F. HUNTER Attorney-at-Law Suite 204-206 First Nat'l Bank Building Phone 421.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF SUN WILL BE VISIBLE JUNE 8

A total eclipse of the sun will be visible in parts of North and East Texas on June 8, the area of totality will extend in a band across the country from the state of Washington in a curve southward and eastward through parts of Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida.

The shadow of the coming eclipse will first appear at sunrise on June 9 (it will be June 8 in the United States) on the little island of Borodino off the coast of Japan. It will then sweep eastward, and, having by this time attained a speed of thirty-three miles a minute, will arrive at 2:55 p. m. Pacific time, at the mouth of the Columbia River, in the State of Washington. (The Daylight Saving Law will make this time, as well as that noted in the next paragraph but one, and in the almanacs generally for this year, one hour later by the clock.)

During the next few hours people in every part of the United States—in those sections, of course, favored with clear skies—will be privileged to witness, in whole or in part, an eclipse more imposing than any that has been seen in this country in a great many years.

COUNTY ORGANIZED FOR GOVERNOR AND SENIMENT STRONG

The organization of Wichita county for Governor Hobbs is now completed and sentiment here as a precinct in the county is overwhelmingly in favor of the present governor, according to T. J. Taylor, county chairman for the Hobbs precinct.

Women of Wichita Declared to be Unanimous for Governor. The organization of Wichita county for Governor Hobbs is now completed and sentiment here as a precinct in the county is overwhelmingly in favor of the present governor, according to T. J. Taylor, county chairman for the Hobbs precinct.

New Orleans Cotton. NEW ORLEANS, May 29.—After a fall of 12 to 17 points around the opening today on favorable weather conditions in the belt, the cotton market felt new buying based on good spot accounts and rose to a net advance, standing 10 to 13 points over yesterday's close at the end of the first half hour of trading.

FOUR ARE KILLED AS DENVER TRAIN GOES INTO GULLY

Iceland through Elk City. El Reno, Chickasha and Ringold. Steam trains are giving service between Chickasha and Fort Worth.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The army casualty list today contained 30 names of men who were killed in action during the capture of Cantigny.

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GOOD ICED TEA!

Put the pot (earthenware preferred) on the back of the stove until hot. Put in Tea—pour FRESH BOILING WATER over the leaves let it steep (not boil) from 5 to 8 minutes, strain out the grounds, fill glass with cracked ice and pour the tea over the ice and serve immediately—lemon if preferred, but NO SUGAR (to win the war)—you will find this to be a most refreshing, invigorating, palatable, and healthful beverage. For the very best results use our WHO CAN BEAT IT—India—Ceylon Blend.

# Helping the Wings of the United States



COURTESY LITERARY DIGEST

UNCLE SAM'S AIR NAVY.

## Nation's Discarded Treasures and Trinkets Thrown in Melting Pot to Aid American Aviators.

From time to time the somber pages of history have been adorned with illuminated letters telling how a votive offering of precious metal, jewels or other wealth has been heaped upon the altar of religion or patriotism by a nation, a community or an individual.

His interest in a cause once awakened, the normal human being loves to give. The more he sacrifices the greater is his satisfaction. From this fact spring many minor romances of the World War. None have more picturesque features than the story of the Treasure and Trinket Fund, whose very name rings with attraction. It calls upon Americans to place the discarded trinkets of childhood, the cherished gifts of departed loved ones and their most valued heirlooms on an American shrine—that dedicated to those gallant crusaders of the sky, the aviators.

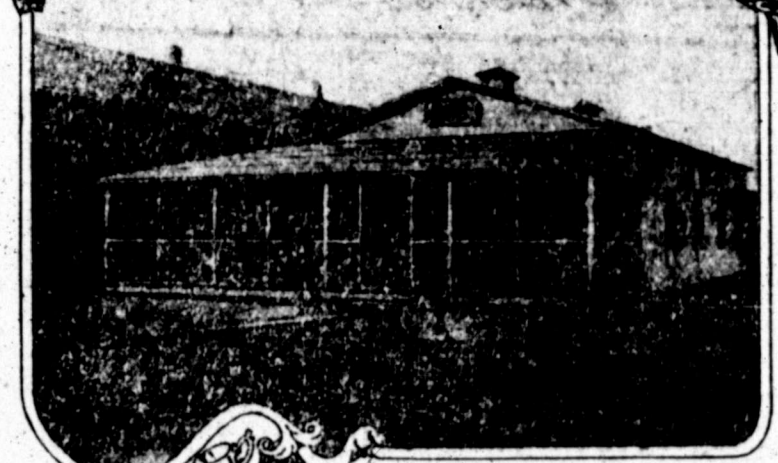
"To meet the needs of the air service, the welfare of dependents in case of disaster and the long list of filial wants in so far as we are able" is the purpose of this fund, which was established a few months ago by the Aviation Committee of the National Special Aid Society, whose headquarters are at 259 Fifth Avenue in the city of New York. Mrs. Henry P. Davison of Red Cross fame is the honorary chairman of this committee, and to Mrs. William Allen Bartlett, its chairman, is due the evolution of this magic money raising fund.

For all treasures and trinkets from patriotic gifts are speedily transmuted into money. After separating the gold and silver suit articles as are of no further value for their former use are sent to the United States assay office, melted and paid for by the government. The load is always an imposing one, under the armed guard of the express company, for large packing cases and barrels are needed to transport the quantities of plated ware. After the silver has been substituted the base metal also is sold.

Every state in the Union, as well as Porto Rico, Hawaii, China, Korea and other far away lands, are pouring gifts into the Aviation Committee's burglar proof room, which at first glance resembles the treasure stored den of the Forty Thieves. Closer inspection, however, suggests more strongly The Old Curiosity Shop, for shelves are stacked with candleabra, vases, ornaments and tableware. A

bunch of watches peer up out of their half open antique handbag cases. These are sold to watchmakers, who reclaim a portion of the works. In this accumulation are many trinkets from our country's last great war. Through our country's last great war, when there are the children, sometimes the grandchildren, of those who wore them.

Suggestive, too, of many a heart's latest tale are the boxes of pins and buttons. Here are grandfathers' Mat-



HEADQUARTERS OF TREASURE AND TRINKET FUND, 259 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

HOSPITAL BUILT FROM PROCEEDS OF FUND.

A surprising feature of the collection is a multitude of wedding rings. Most of them show the wear of long and faithful service and bring with them no suggestion of Reno. The givers are usually the children, sometimes the grandchildren, of those who wore them.

"I was very glad to do it," said the sergeant, "and were glad to do it. It makes us think of home, somehow. I always used to putter around in a garden in spring back in Cincinnati."

"Cincinnati! When I first saw them with their shades I thought immediately of that old Roman, Cincinnati, who flung down his plow to take up a spear and fight for his home and his old country. These two Yankees had sheathed their war pens and chosen up their military ink pots to help out on a war garden. Two Cincinnatians, or to talk correct Roman, two Cincinnatians. And one of 'em was from Cincinnati! Maybe the other was, and we'll suppose so—to maintain the logic of this treatise."

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Sunday afternoon is about the only time off at our busy base section here. If two men will break away from baseball practice on their one short loafing recess of the week, it shows how infectious is the attraction of baseball to the boys. The English land girls till the soil, milk the cows and debauch the bees, are some Yankee rest camps. They wear a very fetching costume, these lovely farmerettes: white packet, and puttees, and a wide-brimmed Maud auditor and some spanking white breeches. Very restful to the eye for our tired young travelers in the rest camps, wouldn't you think?

"I shouldn't be surprised to hear that some of them got so rested that they ask to be allowed to help out a bit."

All of which, in a land of romance and poetry, might excuse the following:

"Miller on a springtime morn,  
Was ploughing in a field of corn,  
Observed Jill from a primrose bank,  
Fair plow-girl Wade, permit me Jack,  
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BACK OF THE AMERICAN FRONT.

By GEORGE T. BYE.

LONDON. "There have been some changes around here since your last visit," remarked the driver of the headquarters car when he was taking me from a distant railway station to the hotel in a little village back of our lines.

"You mean the big show?"

"I mean the rear—that part of the show—is seeing some heavy fighting."

"It's your crowd, the newspaper ac-

sonic watch charm, father's college fraternity pin and the giver's own high school society badge. There is also a vast accumulation of brooches, scarfpins, hatpins, etc., from fossilized relics to recent fads.

Much of the jewelry is worn, broken and out of style, though not yet valuable as antiques. Each bit, however, adds somewhat to the fund and will provide comfort for America's new flying men.

Of a similar nature is most of the silverware. There are many tarnished examples of Mid-Victorian ugliness and bad taste. No wonder that the givers were cheerful in the giving, though much of it was, doubtless, part of the proudly displayed presents at grandmother's wedding. Many are the discarded cake-baskets, tarnished castors, battered napkin rings, impossible tea-pitchers, cracked teapots and spoons, bearing the marks of great-uncle's baby teeth. It is indeed well to cremate all this and reduce it as unaltered, honest gold.

By no means all of the contributions are discarded by their owners as useless, for many represent genuine pecuniary value and artistic worth. Such are carefully set aside by the committee to be placed on sale after appraisal by experts. Among these are some real, beautiful silver articles; jewelry of every sort, including a diamond and platinum lavalliere, valued at \$125; opera glasses; lace, and exquisite fans. There are all sorts and conditions of gold and silver thimbles, bracelets, chains, fobs, cigarette cases, naphtobags, cufflinks, studs, umbrellas and cane tops, toilet articles and coins—the last being ancient, modern, foreign and domestic.

Other features are medals of every description, and a collection of military buttons, which represented the personal admiration of many a leading hero for the dear doctor. One young woman tennis champion has contributed trophy cups she has won while among the presentation cups is one inscribed, "To the Sixth Cavalry from West Winsters, on the Eve of the War, Chickamauga, April, 1868."

The uses of the Fund have varied from time to time as the program of the War Department has developed. At the outset, before the \$600,000,000 appropriation for the Air Service was made by Congress, the committee's energies were directed toward training and equipping aviators, in co-operation with the Aero Club of America. Through these activities the first practical impetus was given to our flying force and a working nucleus formed, which was afterwards taken over by the government.

When the volunteer aviators began training at Dayton, O., they had no hospital, something which was a prime necessity, as the men were constantly suffering injuries and finding that their provision for first aid was most inadequate.

This need was reported to Mrs. Bartlett, chairman of the Aviation Committee, and by less than a week work was begun on a hospital whose every dollar of cost was supplied by the treasure and trinket fund.

During the first six months of its existence the fund has amounted to nearly \$40,000, most of it coming from unused or cast-off articles. This has been expended according to the call of the day, the hour or the moment, as conditions change. There have been distributed thousands of knitted garments—scarfs, helmets, socks, wristlets, sweaters—in addition to the costly equipment of the aerial soldier and sailor, which comprises leather flying coats and breeches or one-piece leathersuits, gloves, goggles and other provisions for his comfort and safety while in the air, where the thermometer falls as he rises.

Now that the government signal corps has undertaken to supply flying equipment, the present demands are varied. Every man going across needs at least one heavy army blanket and a Penn roll, the latter serving as a portable, waterproof bed, most comforting on the ocean trip and, word comes from the other side, also in France, where the nights are cold. An aviator, coming up from the Mexican border, finds that his trunk, containing his wearing apparel, including uniforms, has gone astray; his monthly pay is not yet due; he has a stranger in New York, and—he sails tonight! Fortune directs him to the treasure and trinket stronghold, and he is sent forth with enough warm clothing to prevent pneumonia on the voyage.

The calls upon the officer-aviator's pay are many—so many that it sometimes seems to melt away, for the list includes his personal equipment; uniforms; food, no small item nowadays; wife or other dependents to provide for; Liberty Bonds, subscribed to with youthful enthusiasm and a desire to aid his Uncle Samuel.

The Aviation Committee has large and far-reaching plans for the immediate and the distant future, and how thoroughly they are carried out must, of necessity, depend upon the American public.

High endorsement of the committee's work is contained in a letter from the Acting Secretary of War urging that "this useful and patriotic service should be generously helped by our people."

## Wild Rumors I Have Known

By MARION CAUTHONY SMITH. (Copyrighted 1918, American Defense Society.)

There are all sorts of propagandists, from the German snake who kills by secret diabolical devices, or poisons the thoughts of men by tongue and pen, to the blind American pacifist, and the credulous one who believes and spreads flying rumors. In the course of the past year alone I have made a choice collection of bits of news actively propagated by these conscious or unconscious agents of Germany, and I present a few of these delectable rumors, accompanied by their refutations.

Last summer "people who had been in France" said that the spirit of France was breaking; that the polls had to be forced back to the ranks and even dragged; that the French were against the war; and that a compromise was in the air. Since then the people and the soldiers of France have given splendid evidence of an unbroken spirit, and we know that the waves of discouragement, that made itself felt temporarily in France, was the work of the deadly Bolo-Cailloux propaganda.

It was rumored that in Belgium the people were becoming content under German rule (?); that there was a large pro-German element among the Belgians; and that the invaders had succeeded in separating the Flemings and Walloons, and making common cause with the former. Since then the Belgians have spoken with no uncertain voice, and these incredible slanders against a martyred people are sufficiently refuted.

What was said of our soldiers in France—against their morale and their character; and I also heard (another last summer slander) that some of the French were saying that if we "wore than an invasion of the troops" to have them there? It is possible that a few individuals made themselves a little obnoxious at first, before they settled down to their strict training; but we know how abjectly they are regarded in France, and how they are regarded in America. We can trust Gen. Pershing and the French officers for that. And the "sell worse" rumor, that they were to be made only in this country? "They are to be made only in France." Having received this "or-

der," our local chapter smiled, and kept on "working them."

"These are a few specimens—rumors that have come to me personally, and that I have vainly endeavored to combat. That I ventured to believe something contrary to what everybody else says, is due to my ignorance, my prejudice, or my absurd idealism. That I was proved right in every case never made a dent in the consciousness of the rumormongers. They merely hunted for a few more unfounded lies, wherewith to sustain their pessimism or their latent disloyalty. They could never give an account of the origin of the rumors. In most cases the origin was plain on the face of them; but the half-hearted Americans, who spread them, have not the courage to say so, but simply because they wanted to."

All this is not constructive criticism; it stirs no one up to greater effort; it is paralyzing in its effect. In the course of a little time the lot of events will naturally disprove these things as surely as the logic of reason should do at the beginning; but the meantime much harm may be done. As a balance to our splendid "credos" we should have a precautionary "non-credo"—an inventory of supposable things headed: "Do not believe these things, because they are wild rumors about affairs and persons on both sides of the water."

ALL ON A LONDON SUNDAY.

LONDON, May 25.—There are still a few stout-hearted people in these parts who can remember what London was like in the days before the war. I was talking with one of them Sunday, and he didn't have such a long beard either.

"A perfect day, isn't it?" said he. "One of our famous mellow English Sundays, as charming as any we had in peace-time—but enjoyed ever so much more now!"

We were in Kensington Palace Gardens, leaning on the fence that goes around the Palace—the Palace where a little girl named Victoria was born and brought up and where a lot of high hats went one morning to give her the unexpected news that she was queen of the British, which took all the fopperiness out of her for a short distance to the left we could see the famous Round Pond, rendezvous of all the boy yachtsmen, and boat builders of London where, it is said, British admirals for centuries have learned their first lessons of the sea.

Wouldn't Stay Put.

But it was the scene straight ahead that interested us most. I was trying to keep my eye on the flexing figure of an American sergeant, but he wouldn't stay put. There was a military band and raising all about him, some in khaki brown, some in white, and a great many surrounded by the dipping, quivering plumes and pom-poms of lady military. The sergeant was comparatively near, yet

when he stooped I would lose sight of him and would have to hunt hard before I spotted his humped back again. A little farther on was a Yank private but he was hopelessly hid in the billowing crowd.

This was an assemblage of allotment gardeners. A choice part of Kensington Palace Gardens has been given over to the raising of cabbages, potatoes and other manliness of war. Each interested family is loaned practically free of cost, a plot equal to about 300 square feet. The two Yanks happened to be getting in with families whose Tommies were over in France—and—

What Whiskers Says.

Let's hear what Whiskers, the Historian and Philosopher, has got to say first. You people can talk with a Yank any minute in the day.

He was a nice old person. I first be comforted me when he saw me uniting the ground for a shovel to horn in on the grand digging carnival.

"They're all froze tight to their old shovels," I complained to Whiskers.

"Beg pardon?" He couldn't get help to my native tongue. I translated the rough stuff for him, and when all the amazement had gone out of his eyes he begged me to talk some more "of your delicious slang, us folks."

"Er—er, better still. If you do not mind, my dear sir, I shall run and get my two little grandchildren. They shall be so interested to hear your quaint phrases."

"Hold on to your life!" I objected. "There's nothing doing, no any exhibition for the kids—absolutely no!"

He was disappointed, but said it was just as well. The children were very busy with their planting. That is, he thought they were. He couldn't see for all the bumping up and down going on.

Driven to It.

"The war has driven us to this," he declared with a shrill wailing hand over the scene. "Thanks be to the war—it has driven us busy, useful Sundays. In the days before my grandchildren were born—back quite a time—and his eyes twinkled—"how we used to dread Sunday. A month with five Sundays made us fidget a year before it was upon us."

"We loved outings as much as anybody, but the Sunday outing was a poisonous promenade, a sort of compulsory institution. It was considered a disgrace to start anything new, so we all promenaded gloomily. Now the war has given us allotments with a universal fashion that there should be digging and hoeing and planting on Sundays—and see how easily we all go in for it. Everybody in an allotment as a cricket, considering what we've gone through, of course—the terrible

All Over Britain.

These allotments, as you may know, are all over Great Britain. Every section of London has them, and all villages and towns and cities, and villages patches extend along railway right-of-ways. They have taken all the vacancy out of empty lots. Hotels have their own Sunday plots. England has an abundant supply of vegetables each year and that's one of two reasons why she faces the submarine menace so complacently. The other

reason is her unshakable faith in her navy.

When I went back to talk with the two Yanks, they were gone. They had promised Lieutenant M. to be at Caesars decoration grounds at 4 o'clock, and a fellow has to keep a promise made to a hat team.

They told me in the early part of the afternoon that they were digging for a family with whom they roomed, two Tommies of the family were in France and a wife not due for leave for some time.

"We offered our services," said the sergeant, "and were glad to do it. It makes us think of home, somehow. I always used to putter around in a garden in spring back in Cincinnati."

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tion division. After two weeks of prosperous business, the division moved, and Madame thought she was ruined, accompanying the thought with tragic pantomime. But the departed division, not reached the trenches before another division was occupying the vacant billets and butments. Ecstasy for Madame. And for the Yanks too, because it is just behind the Hun trenches. It is their duty to look for trouble and they generally find it. They also invest

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## AERIAL CAMELS AND PUPS

Different Types of Flying Machines Described by Expert.

By Reciprocal News Service.

LONDON, May 4.—(By Mail.)—An aeronautical expert of the government in an up-to-date description of the various types of fighting airplanes gives this information:

"There are many types of flying machines, just as there are many species of birds. Each type of aeroplane has been nicknamed. One is called the 'Camel' because it gives the Hun the hump; another the 'Kitten' because it is such an innocent little thing and purrs when it sees a Hun. 'Pups' worry him frightfully, and he has been badly set on by the 'trippo,' or heaviest of the Hun's positively safe with the walls of our 'Babies,' and he is sniped by our 'Snipes' whenever he leaves his funk-hole."

"Scouts are the aristocrats of the air. They are small, high speed, quick climbing, single-seater machines, which can roll and turn, twist and loop, dive and side-slip in a perfectly extraordinary manner. Captain Ball flew a machine of this type. He was animated by a strong determination to be a perfect master of his job, and spent his leisure in practicing maneuvers and the art of approaching the enemy unawares. His skill in utilizing the sun and clouds, and the color of the country beneath, and a wonderful intuition for taking advantage of the bright spots on the Hun machines was wonderful. On one occasion he was reprimanded by his commander for absenting himself from his squadron, soon after leaving his aerodrome, and only returning to it shortly before landing. He explained in defense that he had been practicing the art of concealing himself during the whole flight over the enemy's lines, he had never been more than 200 yards from the tail of his commander's machine."

"One day machines may be made of an invisible substance, but until that time it requires all the skill of the artists to camouflage our machines, and the experience of the officers like Captain Ball in bringing their machines into action."

"Long range reconnaissance fighters have the job of carrying out offensive patrols and observing a long way behind the Hun trenches. It is their duty to look for trouble and they generally find it. They also invest

gate all the Hun's surprise packets and find out as many of his nasty habits as possible. These machines are usually two-seaters and are extremely fast and excellently armed. The pressure of the air when going at full speed is extraordinary. One soon becomes so familiar with the noise of the engine that it is unnoticed, the cars, whistles in the mouth and pressure of the air. One day when flying as a passenger in one of these machines, our speaking tube went wrong and I was unable to attract the attention of my pilot. Under these circumstances it is usual to kick him. This means of communication is very effective. Unfortunately in one case he was out of reach, so I tried my cane. I held it straight out in front so as to touch the back of his head, the rush of air was so great that it bent the end of the flexible cane to one side and made it impossible to touch him. The wind, when flying our fastest machines, bends the nose-chaps they carry, whistles in the mouth and pushes back the movable top of one's head. It is related that one who had thoughtlessly opened his mouth during a flight in a specially fast machine, Brooklands has not been able to shut it since."

"Artillery spotters and photographic machines have the job of telling the guns when to fire and of taking photographs of the Hun's positions. They have many other jobs in addition to acting as advance skirmishers to infantry, to bombing a Hun general in the quiet safety of a country lane. They are also useful for dispatch work, or carrying a general on urgent duty. These machines are the most comfortable of all types to fly, and will be equally successful for commercial purposes when the war is over. Bombing machines have the job of delivering their eggs, carried on two wings or in the body, on Hun railway stations, ammunition dumps, gas position bivouacs and powder factories. These eggs are of an explosive variety and of all weights from a few pounds to many hundreds of pounds. The Hun has developed the flying machine for the purpose of bombing helpless women and children. Already their sins are recorded on their own heads and they are finding that for every egg they can deliver we can deliver ten."

"Capt. that machine gun in black 23 has opened its eyes," complained the major. "We just had to make a run for it, better clean 'em out again." "Very good, sir," said the captain. And the major dismissed the matter as disposed of satisfactorily.

# Belgium Under the German Heel

By BRAND WHITLOCK

## THE LITTLE TOWNS IN BELGIUM THAT USED TO BE

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On the morning of August 19, in the course of sharp fighting, the Belgians blew up the bridge across the river, and then evacuated the town. The Thians entered immediately, seized the city treasury and took the Burgomaster as a hostage. In the afternoon the infantry entered and, except for the brutalities of drunken soldiers, quiet prevailed during that night. The next afternoon the Germans threw a temporary bridge over the Meuse and began crossing. The inhabitants were watching them from the windows. Suddenly, at six p. m., there was a shot, then a fusillade; the soldiers on the bridge wavered, fell back and, panic-stricken, began shooting wildly, and all night the killing and the pillaging went on. It went on the next day, and at four o'clock on the morning of August 31, soldiers began breaking into houses and turning the inmates into the street. The crowd was ordered to walk toward the Place des Thilleus. Those who did not walk fast enough were shot down. A Flemish clock-maker came out of his dwelling supporting his aged father-in-law; he was ordered to hold up his hands, but he could not do so, for the soldier who was to take him fell. A soldier struck him in the neck with an axe. Arrived at the Place des Thilleus, the women and children were separated from the men, and haphazardly, the soldiers picked out forty or fifty men and shot them down in cold blood.

And all this while, day and night, in the flaming streets, the pillage and the murder went on; the man who described it all to me had a vivid memory of a tall red-headed soldier who was particularly conspicuous for the ferocity with which he wielded his axe and mutilated his victims, a baby among them, in the arms of its mother. Nearly three hundred soldiers were killed at "Andenne."

At Falsolle French soldiers had placed machine guns in abandoned houses and fired on the Germans as they approached. The Burgomaster and the dragoon, who had been with the oncoming Germans, explained that the inhabitants had taken no part in the fusillade and asked that the village be spared. The German officers accepted the explanation, ordered them to dig a trench in which to bury the soldiers that had been killed. The Burgomaster directed the digging, called on seven other burghers to help them, and when the work was done, the Germans shot the nine men and threw them into the ditch they had just dug.

At Herve several notables and women and children were taken to the homes and prodded by German bayonets, driven off to the hamlet of La Bouche, near the Fort of Evreux. As its most prominent personages, they were forced to hold their hands above their heads—and as they went they were shot in the back. One of the best personalities in Belgium told me about Rossignol. The village is on the river Semons and found itself in the center of a battle between the German and man troops. The Germans entered and sacked the village on August 22; they burned every house in it; not one was left standing. The population, one hundred and seventeen men, and, for some reason the gentlemen did not know, one woman, were arrested. The woman was Madame Huriaux, and she was French; perhaps that is why she was arrested. The next morning they were all taken to Arlon, forced to walk the entire distance under heavy escort, and reminded constantly that they would be shot upon their arrival. One of them could speak German so in one of the villages through which they passed, knowing of a man who could translate, that he asked him to accompany them and to interpret for them at the trial which they expected to have the next morning. Upon their arrival at Arlon, without any semblance of trial, they were all aligned before the railroad station and shot down. The Germans refused to hear. Madame Huriaux, as she died, shouted "Vive la France!"

When the Germans arrived at Monceau-sur-Sambre, a suburb of Charleroi, they had a list showing the names and addresses of a hundred prominent persons of the place. It is believed was furnished by a German who had worked in the Zimmermann factory at Monceau. They seized this hundred as hostages; among them were five well-known citizens who afterwards related their experiences for me. The Germans, with the band of hostages, set out on the high road toward Montigny, forcing their prisoners to run with their arms raised, in front of them, and to march in line with their lances and "struck them with the butts of their guns and, when they would not run fast enough, charged their horses upon them. One of the men was struck so violently that his shoulder was dislocated. Another, who as the result of the charge was ill, for a long time, tried to intervene on behalf of his companions but himself had only redoubled blows in consequence. A third, who was lame, could not run fast enough to suit the soldiers; they became enraged and rained more blows upon him, and when at last unable to go further, he fell on the road, they pitched him over a hedge into a field and left him there. Two or three times the officers gave the order to halt, and at random took one man, or a group of four or five men, and without listening to appeals or explanations, shot them down.

The survivors arrived at Montigny and were placed together in a barn, the door of which was left open in order that those within might look on while the soldiers piled bales of straw around the barn and saturated it with oil. While these sinister preparations

were going on—it lasted all night—soldiers came from time to time, took some of the hostages and shot them on the spot. And officer approached one of the five—and, playing with a cartridge, said: "This is for you; you will not be burned there."

And then suddenly, the hostages knew not why the soldiers seized their arms and under a sharp order march away and thus strangely delivered the prisoners fled, leaving only for a last glance at the bodies of their companions huddled there against the wall where they had been shot during the night.

Madame Thielmans has told the story of Aerschot better than I, or anyone, can tell it. But it may be noted that the greater part of the inhabitants of Aerschot who had not fled the town were shut up in the church for days with hardly any food; on August 23 they were marched to Louvain, and turned loose to be fired on by German soldiers, the following day they were marched back to Aerschot, and again shut up, the men in the church, the women in a building belonging to Mr. Fontaine. Many women and girls were violated by the German soldiers, twenty-eight men were taken outside the town and literally made to run the gauntlet; German grenades struck them with the butts of their revolvers; and of seventy-eight men only three escaped.

The Germans killed over one hundred and fifty of the inhabitants of Aerschot, among them eight women and several children and on the sixth of September three hundred were carted off in wagons to Germany. The pillage and burning continued for days and a great quantity of furniture and objects of art were sent to Germany. In the seven small villages surrounded Aerschot, forty-two persons were killed, four hundred and sixty-two were sent to Germany, one hundred and fifteen houses were burned and eight hundred and twenty-three were pillaged.

I have said that the worst of all was Tamines, but perhaps it only seems the worst because it made such an impression on the minds of the young men of the C. R. B. They were always talking of it. "Yes, but have you seen Tamines?" they would say whenever the conversation, as it did persistently, with a kind of fatal irrelevancy, turned on the atrocities. They knew Tamines only as they passed it, they went on their way to and from the Borinage, and all they had seen was the poor little cemetery there in the churchyard, crowded with the newly-made graves whose wooden crosses all bore the same date.

Many of the young men of the C. R. B., whose experience of human kind had been as fortunate as their own natures were kind, came with the conviction that did so much credit to their character, but somehow that little graveyard at Tamines was more direct and positive evidence could have been.

The Bullet Scarred Church at Tamines Tamines is a little mining town on the Sambre, down in what is known as the Borinage, the center fields between Namur and Charleroi. The little churches stands on the village green overlooking the river, its facade all splashed with the bullets which the mitraille spattered against it. And in the little graveyard beside the church there are hundreds of new-made graves, long rows of them, each with its small wooden cross and its bit of flowers. The crosses stand in serried rows, so closely that they make a very thick, with scarcely room to walk between them. They were all new, of painted wood, alike except for the names and the ages—13 to 84. But they all bore the same sinister date, August 22, 1914.

The Germans had been in Tamines for several days, but the occupation was what would be called for the times, peaceful; the only deed of violence, it seems, concerned a little girl and her two brothers, who were standing on the village green staring at the German soldiers, who suddenly turned and killed them. The French were holding the bridge on the Sambre; there was a sharp fight, and after the German had carried the bridge, the main body of the troops of the one after the French, but they left enough troops behind to wreak the usual vengeance on the civilians. The Germans burned the village and then turned all the inhabitants into the street, promiscuously marching about the houses, in order to find the man from whom we had the story said, to terrorize the population and to frighten the women and children. It went on for long hours; they were given no food or drink. "During a halt they forced them to lie beneath the machine guns, then they lined them up against the church wall and performed a mock execution, that is to say, the soldier fired over the heads of the victims. It was the evening of Saturday, the 22nd, about 7 o'clock. About six hundred men were massed in St. Martin's Square, on the river bank, in front of the bridge. The men, mothers, daughters, were assembled by the soldiers to witness the scene. The man from whom we had the story said the man from whom we had the story said, "I was there, and I saw it."

Differing Accounts. The accounts differ slightly. Some witnesses who escaped out of the country and gave their testimony either before the English or the Belgian commissions, say that the first volley was fired by a squad, and that after this a number of them jumped into the river and escaped by swimming, while others, fired upon by the soldiers from the banks, were killed as they struggled in the water; that after the



Painting by F. Matania, entitled "Into Captivity." A scene in a Belgian town. Photo by Brown Bros.



GERMAN SOLDIERS AT HOME IN A CAPTURED BELGIAN TOWN



WHAT WAS LEFT OF HERVE AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT

first volley the Germans ordered the survivors to arise, and that it was at this time that the machine gun was used. Other told of dreadful tales of the killing of the wounded. That there should have been confused accounts of what transpired, there in that summer twilight on that village green by the river-side, with its horrid deeds, is not surprising. Darkness fell; soldiers, using electric pocket lamps, prowled through the rows of the fallen, striking with the butts of their rifles or with their bayonets those who still breathed.

Some day, no doubt, the evidence will be marshaled and the whole truth told. There is no available testimony from German sources for the White Book, issued to explain and justify all that was done in Belgium. The local judges, has bought two \$100 Liberty Loan bonds and this week subscribed \$10 out of its treasury to the Red-Cross.

er, and begged in vain for permission to have it removed to the family vault. My brothers were able to satisfy themselves—and this detail is not without importance—that a sum of three thousand francs, which my brother had pocketed before leaving his house, so that it would not be stolen when the place came to be pillaged, had disappeared. My sister, who resides in the same house as my brother, was informed of this fact. Highway robbers demand your money or your life; but the Germans take both your money and your life!

### French War Orphan Is Adopted By Camp Here, Is Statement

Wichita Falls Camp No. 12006 M. W. A. has adopted a French war orphan. The orphan is Master Charles Lemud, of Orville, France. He is now about three years old. His father met death fighting for the cause of liberty. The lodge is paying \$35.50 a year for the support of Master Lemud, this being sufficient to provide for his needs. The local lodge has bought two \$100 Liberty Loan bonds and this week subscribed \$10 out of its treasury to the Red-Cross.

### SPECIAL TRAINING FOR LOCAL YOUTH WILL BE PROVIDED

Paul H. Cassell, son of Mrs. B. A. Moore of this city, is one of the thirty chosen from the entire naval aviation training camp at Pensacola, Florida, to undergo a two months' special training course at the Columbia University, New York. The selection of the thirty was based upon a competitive examination taken by all the men in the camp. Thirty men from the best one hundred and twenty were chosen. After the course at Columbia, Mr. Cassell is expected to go to Detroit where he will take on further work in connection with the Liberty motor.

## PLANT TO BE ENLARGED AND ONLY R. M. A. WILL BE RECEIVED AT CAMP

Call Field is to be made a school of advanced instruction. This important announcement is given out by Major J. R. Alfante, the commanding officer, together with the information that construction has begun on four more hangars, of equal size with those already constructed and that the structural steel for a second aero repair shop, which will double the present capacity for caring for planes, is already up.

Major Alfante also stated that after the present class of cadets from ground schools were trained and commissioned there would be no more men sent here from ground schools. Instead R. M. A. men or students ready for their finishing work, will come here from the elementary fields to be put through the final stages of the same of learning to fly in an expert manner by instructors at the local field and will receive their commissions as Reserve Military Aviators here.

The last class of cadets arrived about three weeks ago and it is not known as yet exactly the date of the arrival of the first of the R. M. A. students to begin the new course. It is understood that every department maintained at present will be continued for the new advanced school, with the instruction of course adapted to the advanced work.

This change means that the field will have more status, it is understood, and of course, will turn out many more commissioned fliers and with less time taken to finish, the personnel of the stations will be changing more rapidly. The Wichita Falls field is one of three chosen to establish advanced schools in the state of Texas. The other fields are Fort Worth and Houston, according to local officers.

Call Field is especially well located for cross country flights, according to Major Alfante, who gave this as one of the reasons for the field's selection as an advanced school. The country is level and without other obstructions for great distances, and well suited for long distance flying, which plays an important part in the R. M. A. instruction. The flying course will include a great deal of acrobatic work, extensive formation flying of the difficult military type and cross country flying, with advanced instruction in wireless from ships and aerial gunnery and photographic work.

## LIEUT. E. S. MASON STARTLES PEOPLE OF FREDERICK, OKLA.

Lieutenant Ernest S. Mason, test pilot of all machines at the aviation school here, was in the city, actually flew, Reinhardt Assmus, an enlisted man of the 18th Squadron at Call Field, is about to realize his ambition to become a flier in the United States Army, having his application in before Call Field examining board to go on flying status. The young flier and aviator, for he is called with the Benoit School of Aviation before enlisting, is now only 21 years of age but in the past year and a half has had many varied experiences, in his experiments with heavier than air machines.

Assmus was sent to Call Field with a casual detachment, used for filling up vacancies in the local squadron, coming here from Pittsburgh, Pa., a few weeks ago. He has been in the service two months and his aim since the war began was to get into the flying corps and he has followed the most direct route, and now, if everything is favorable, he is about to realize his ambition.

When the young soldier was only 15 years of age he and his brother built an aero biplane and started the natives in and around Massillon, Ohio, the home town of the boy inventor's greater part of the boy inventor's experiments. The ice vehicle was a great success, much more so than the first air plane, which was built all right but ended in a forced landing and a crash, which neither injured Assmus nor stopped his efforts at flying.

Made Second Fly. The next airplane, of which he has preserved kodak pictures in various positions was much more successful, and he actually made it fly. It took two years to perfect this machine, and while he is unable to show the details of the model, it is evident that the maker had studied the science of construction, and had the right idea, which only needed further development.

A number of the officers at the camp have taken much interest in Assmus and are hopeful that he will pass in his examination and secure the much coveted flying status, as they believe that with his study and experience as well as his tireless and full enthusiasm, he will go far as a flier.

## COTTON CROP IS REPORTED TO BE IN GOOD SHAPE

"Cotton is in splendid condition and the farmers have more than they can handle," said J. W. Campbell, county demonstration agent, Saturday in discussing crop prospects for Wichita county this season. "I have seen acres and acres of cotton in fine condition and ready for churning, but not a chopper in the field. The labor problem is certainly striking the cotton planters hard just at this time. Wheat isn't looking so good. It is just now beginning to head and much better crop could be harvested if we could just have plenty of moisture for the next few weeks. The farmers are going to harvest all of it if it only makes one bushel to the acre. It's too precious to waste. The best wheat that I have seen is just north of Wichita Falls. Along the Wichita River the fields look fairly good, but there won't be much along Red River. "Oats and the other grains are looking fairly well in spots but all need rain. There are prospects of making an average crop if only there is rain in the next few weeks. The farmers have done all they could."

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## Mexican Laborers Want Guarantee On Being Able To Return

AUSTIN, TEX., May 25.—Governor Hobby today agreed to take up the question with the war department at Washington of obtaining a specific ruling which will have the effect of guaranteeing Mexicans coming to Texas as farm laborers or other lawful pursuits, that they will not be drafted into the army. This was the result of a conference held today with the governor by Colonel G. M. Seguin, Mexican consul at San Antonio, C. T. Halton, an attorney, and Colonel F. A. Chaps, of San Antonio. Adjutant General J. A. Harley and Major John C. Towne Jr., supervisor of the draft service were also in the conference. Colonel Seguin said the Mexican government had no objection to Mexicans coming to Texas to work or for other purposes, provided it was assured that the Mexicans would not be drafted into the army. The adjutant general's department will co-operate in the matter.

Serve Your Country  
Join the National Guard

# Wichita Daily Times

Weather Forecast

West Texas: Tonight and Friday generally fair, except probably showers in the Panhandle tonight.

Volume XII.

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1918.

NUMBER 16

## FALL OF RHEIMS BELIEVED TO BE INEVITABLE NOW

### NO ALARM FELT RESULT RETREAT OF ALLIED ARMY

CORRESPONDENT BELIEVES IT IS PART OF DEFINITE PLAN OF ACTION.

### PRELIMINARY TO BATTLE

Final and Decisive Clash to Come Later and Entente Will Choose Ground For It.

PARIS, May 31.—Battered by the valor of the Allied soldiers, the Germans yesterday failed to enlarge greatly the pocket in the Allied line. Even in the center the enemy appears to have been held and the advance there is slackening.

In accordance with their favorite maneuver the Germans are apparently advancing their columns eastward with the object of getting around Rheims through Ville-Eu-Préville and the valley of the Aisne. The position constituted by the ruined city and the high ground known as the Mountain of Rheims is a menace to the German front. It is too strong to be attacked from in front with any chance of success, so that enemy is trying to turn it from the southwest.

The Havas correspondent at the front, who is considered to reflect the official view, thus summarizes the situation:

"The rapid advance of the enemy is due to the temporary numerical inferiority of the Allies which has completely changed the aspect of the situation. It is necessary to go to the beginning of war for an analogous situation. The object of movement was to wher two armies maneuver under the open sky.

"Under these conditions the momentary inferiority of the Allies and the capture of a town may mean nothing. The problem is more vast. For its own reasons our command did not find it advisable to give battle either on the Somme or in Flanders after the March offensive. It confined itself to stopping the enemy.

"Should we accept battle this time as we formerly accepted on the Marne? That is the secret of our command. The Germans have no illusions as to the value of the success they have gained. They know we have several divisions of troops forming in maneuvering movements which they will have to encounter somewhere.

"If the enemy had the choice of ground for the offensive, we have the much more choice of the field of battle on which Germany's destiny will be decided, and French soldiers will be seen therefore there is no ground for alarm. We probably are witnesses of a picked troops' fight, a great battle which both sides wish to be decisive. Consequently it is apparent that our commanders do not act hastily and strike in accord with plans agreed upon.

"The fighting front, it is declared, runs as follows: From St. Quentin north of Soissons it describes a circle west of that city and rejoins the River Crise south of Soissons. Then it goes to Berry, following the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road until near Hartennes, where it bends southeast to Grand Rozoy. Then on a southward, leaving Mulchy-Le-Chateau, it passes Nantouillet-Notre-Dame and advances toward the Marne to Courcy, Broy, Coupoul and Le Charnoy—which is its extreme southern point.

"Through Vezilly Brouillet Savigny and Thillois it runs northeastward to the entrance of Rheims.

"The newspapers do not attempt to minimize the importance of the German advance. Gabriel Hanotaux in the Figaro compares the strategic situation with that on the eve of the battle of the Marne. All the commentators, however, express confidence. (Continued on Page Six)

### SUCCESSFUL RAID AGAINST GERMANS MADE NEAR TOUL

(BULLETIN.)  
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 31.—American forces northwest of Toul carried out a successful raid against the German lines late last night.

### BRITISH HOSPITAL IS BOMBED BY AIRMEN

(BULLETIN.)  
WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, May 31.—Another big British hospital was bombed by German airmen early yesterday morning, and once more medical workers and some patients were killed or wounded.

"The hospital caught fire after a large section of the building had been demolished by a bomb. A few women nurses were among the slain and their bodies, together with those of a considerable number more of the personnel and patients are buried in the ruins, according to the latest report.

### TO CALL ALL WHO CAN BE TRAINED AND EQUIPPED

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The largest annual army appropriation bill in history, carrying \$12,041,682,000 and authorizing the president to call into military service all men who can be trained and equipped was passed late today by the House and sent to the Senate.

BERLIN, May 31, via London.—(BULLETIN) More than 45,000 prisoners and far in excess of 400 guns and thousands of machine guns have been taken by the Germans, according to the German Official Communication issued today.

### PRETENTIOUS RAID MADE BEHIND LINES; HOSPITALS BOMBED

AMERICAN AND FRENCH WOUNDED TAKEN TO CELLARS FOR SAFETY.

### ONLY FEW ARE INJURED

Nurses Prove Heroines Going About Cheering Patients While Explosions Continue.

(BULLETIN.)  
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Thursday, May 30.—German raiders made a pretentious raid on the area behind the American lines in the night. Bombs were dropped on all sides of one of the largest hospitals in a town many miles to the rear of the front.

American and French soldiers were carried to cellars and caves by American nurses and members of the American Red Cross. One soldier was killed and several were injured by flying glass as most of the windows in the hospital had been shattered by bombs dropped the previous night. Several private houses were wrecked and a number of civilians including several babies were killed and injured.

"In Wave Formation. That the raid was planned on a much larger scale than recent ones over this territory is evidenced from reports made by many Americans in villages over which the raiders passed. The Germans came in wave formation and threw a bomb into one of the houses. A few hundred feet from an American field hospital and at the same time, one of the long range guns shelled a village a few hundred yards away.

"The first alarm was sounded at 11 o'clock. The dropping of bombs and the firing of many anti-aircraft guns began almost immediately. Later there was a brief pause after the raiders returned to remain until almost dawn.

"A new American evacuation hospital had been opened only yesterday in a certain village. A bomb fell in front of it last night and shattered windows but none of the patients were injured. In some instances the bombs fell within 20 and 40 feet of a hospital building but fortunately there were no direct hits. A French nurse, her mother and two little sisters were killed in a house a short distance from a hospital. Another nurse was standing on the upper floor of the hospital when a bomb struck her, piercing her leg.

"American Nurses There. Five American nurses were in the same hospital. They were Miss Natalie Scott of New Orleans, Miss Blanche Gilbert of Cleveland, O., Miss Helen Spalding of Brooklyn, Miss Mary McCallish of Atlanta, Miss Constance Cook of San Francisco.

"While the raid was in progress they went about cheering the patients. Many serious cases of sick and wounded were aggravated because they had to be moved to the nurses having to carry them to the lower floors and the cellar.

"It was an exciting time," said Miss Scott, "but there was no panic. Some of our boys actually slept through it all although their beds were showered with broken glass.

"Three American ambulances were caught in the raid. Sergeant Ebian Willis of San Francisco who was driving the first ambulance said: when a piece of bomb struck her, piercing her leg.

"Our three ambulances were driving to hospitals with patients when a bomb wrecked a building directly in front of us in a narrow street. Our ambulance was performed by flying missiles. We were all buried out but escaped with a few scratches.

### BRIG. GEN. TREAT IS TO GO TO ITALY

(BULLETIN.)  
WASHINGTON, May 31.—Orders detailing Brigadier General Charles G. Treat to duty in Italy, were announced by the war department today. It was said that the orders might be revoked as they are contingent on some extent on the final assignment of Major General Leonard Wood, who though assigned to command the Western Department, probably will be transferred at his own request to a divisional command.

### STATE TO INSIST WATER FOR CITY BE SAFE-GUARDED

EYELERS SAYS THAT WATER SHED PRESENTS MENACE TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

### ALSO INSPECTS DRAINS

Number of Farms Upon Watershed Are Declared to Have Open Closets on Place.

"Wichita Falls" water supply cannot be contaminated and in my opinion is a dangerous menace to public health. The state board of health will demand these conditions be remedied without delay. This is war work of prime importance.

"Wichita Falls" member of the Texas Board of Health, made this statement to the Wichita County Health Board this morning, following an inspection of Lake Wichita and the lake drainage and also the ditch through which the water is conveyed to the settling basins at the power house. Mr. Eylers arrived Thursday afternoon and will meet with a representative committee of citizens this afternoon at a station situated at the city's water supply, its shortcomings from a quality standpoint, and will make recommendations for its betterment.

"Houses on Watershed. There are hundreds of farm houses on the watershed. I am informed by a member of the health board, said Mr. Eylers, and each one of these houses, with its dry closets, constitutes a menace to the health of the citizens who take their water supply from Lake Wichita. The cattle in the lake bed will not constitute much of a danger. It is in the human excreta that the danger lies, and before the lake can be made safe it will be necessary to make some sanitary disposal of the sewage from the farm houses. That drain into the lake. I am told that there has never been a bad fever or any other sort of epidemic in Wichita Falls, but I feel I am safe in saying that the town has just been extremely fortunate, and the fact that it has been so does not offer any insurance against there ever being trouble from this source if the conditions are not remedied.

"I have inspected the ditch through which the water flows on its way to town, and have found that there are a number of dry closets situated at a distance from the ditch which drain into the ditch is formed. The fact that the ditch is overhung with weeds and that cows may drink from it or get in it does not offer such a menace to this sewage drainage. The water company should either see that the places along the ditch have proper sewage disposal or pipe the water to town. This piping would put them (Continued on page 8.)

### REVOLUTIONARIES ARE DECLARED TO BE BUSY NEAR KIEL

(BULLETIN.)  
MOSCOW, Wednesday, May 29.—Strong revolutionary detachments of demobilized soldiers and peasants equipped with machine guns and artillery have risen in the district of Pachelgine in the province of Kiev. In an attempt to seize governmental power, the Bolshevik government has been asked to send troops to subdue the revolutionaries.

German forces while disarming Ukrainian troops today at Odessa were fired upon. The Germans then arrested a number of the important personalities in the Black Sea port and took them to the German army headquarters.

Political disorders are spreading throughout the province of Podolia.

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### 280,000 MEN TO BE CALLED JUNE 24 IS ANNOUNCEMENT

### ANOTHER HUN AIRPLANE IS BROUGHT DOWN BY TOUL SECTOR AMERICANS

(BULLETIN.)  
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 31.—American aviators shot down another German airplane today on the front northwest of Toul. It fell within the American lines.

### HUNS REACH MARNE RIVER ALONG TEN MILE FRONT

(BULLETIN)—LONDON, May 31.—The Germans in their Champagne offensive in France have now reached the right bank of the River Marne on a ten mile front, according to a statement given to the Associated Press today by the British General staff.

LONDON, May 31.—The abandonment of Rheims seems inevitable. The Germans are nearing the Marne and the Paris-Chalons Railway, which is the main communication between Paris and Verdun.

Military correspondents say the retreat over the Aisne was a most difficult feat of warfare both as regards calm generalship and the courage of the troops. The ground was repeatedly defended to the last man. Officers were seen holding the bridges to the last moment and were then killed when they blew them up.

### AMERICAN TROOPS HOLD GROUND LAST TAKEN AT CANTIGNY

(BULLETIN.)  
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 31.—German artillery in the course of the night severely bombarded the new positions of the Americans at Cantigny, west of Montdidier. They fired as many as 4,000 high explosive shells in a brief space of time. Several attempts made by the Germans to come over were repulsed with heavy losses by the Americans.

The 82nd German reserve division, from which the Americans took prisoners in the fighting at Cantigny, is commanded by General Von Lorn-Lund Stange. This officer served on both the Russian and western fronts and came to Cantigny between May 12 and 15. His division participated in the German offensive on the Marne river in May, 1915, which pierced the Russian front in Galicia.

"The new American positions in Cantigny are being improved constantly. The Americans have not budged an inch since they gained the town. Every time the enemy artillery starts a bombardment the American gunners retaliate and smother the opposition fire.

(BULLETIN.)  
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Thursday, May 30.—In one of the counter attacks launched against the Americans in Cantigny the Germans tried to use tanks. The enemy infantry had no more than shown itself than the American artillery opened a heavy fire. Both the foot soldiers and the tanks were driven back in disorder.

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(BULLETIN.)  
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 31.—Four German counter attacks yesterday against the American troops at Cantigny, west of Montdidier, were repulsed after sharp fighting.

### RENOULT BELIEVES SITUATION IMPROVING

(BULLETIN.)  
PARIS, May 31.—We return with the impression that as the day advanced the situation became more favorable. Rene Renoult, president of the army committee of the Chamber of Deputies, who accompanied Premier Clemenceau to the front yesterday, said to Marcel Huth of the Echo de Paris, on his arrival in Paris.

### COPIES OF NEW LAWS READY AT AUSTIN

(BULLETIN.)  
AUSTIN, May 31.—Five thousand copies of the 116 new laws passed at the last session of the thirty-fifth legislature were received today by the state department from the printer. These laws which embrace the woman suffrage act, statutory prohibition and the governor's new measures, are now ready for distribution.

(BULLETIN.)  
LONDON, May 31.—Official announcement was made today that 280,000 men will be called to the colors during June. They will be ordered to report June 24 but it has not yet been determined to what camps they can be assigned so the list of appointments is for the present being withheld.

The quota is based on estimates of the space available for the men in camps and cantonments. If the rate of shipments of troops across again is raised still more men will be called. In any case the probabilities are that enough men will be called for special service to round the number out to 300,000.

The war situation of today is summarized by the Associated Press as follows:

Keeping the tide of their advance in the center flowing strongly, although seemingly less swiftly toward the Marne, the Germans simultaneously have executed a stroke on the Allied left front flank that has extended the battle line westward and virtually linked up the present battle field with that of the Somme.

The attack was delivered along the Ailette River, northwest of Soissons. Sweeping forward in the salient that projected between the Somme and the Aisne battle fields, the Germans drove the Allied line back so that it now runs northward from the vicinity of Soissons, through Epagny and Bierancourt to the Oise river, apparently at its point of junction of the Oise canal, about eight miles east of Noyon.

Scene of Former Drive. The Noyon area was included within the field of the German offensive in March when the French established new lines along the Oise and the Oise canal to the east and southwest of that town after being driven back below St. Quentin. The German drive down the Oise Valley toward Paris was then checked. The present offensive movement here suggests the possibility of its resumption.

The advance in the center has now brought the Germans within two miles of the Marne at one point, Paris dispatches report. The wedge here appears increasingly narrow, however, and on its flanks below Soissons and Rheims the enemy is reported firmly held.

The French war office announces the breaking down of enemy assaults in the Soissons area and to the south, while on the Allied right the line extending northeastward toward Rheims from the neighborhood of Vezilly appears virtually unchanged, the Germans failing in all their efforts to win ground. The energetic defense on the right wing is exemplified by the fighting at Thillois three miles east of Rheims, where the Germans entered the town only to be driven out by a French counter attack.

Rheims May Fall. By such resistance the safety of Rheims is momentarily safeguarded, but observers of the operations view its ultimate fall as apparently inevitable.

The probability of German penetration right up to the banks of the Marne in the center of the advance is likewise indicated in the news dispatches, which mention the near approach of the Germans to Chateau Thierry and Dormans, both of which towns are on the Marne River. The civil population has left Chateau Thierry and some of the refugees from it have already passed through Paris for the interior.

On the British front the Germans are active with their artillery east of Amiens and in the Albert region to the north as well as on portions of Flanders front but no infantry movements of note are reported.

In the Toul sector on the French front the Americans have carried out a successful raid.

Paris and London Calm. Paris and London view the situation more favorably and in neither capital is there fear that the German offensive will become as serious a menace to the Allied defense as the original onslaught in March.

The aerial activity over the territory of the German advance is most intense and French airmen have dropped many tons of bombs on enemy targets in addition to bringing down nineteen German machines.

Capture Material. Berlin claims the capture of much war material including a number of the larger French guns. The number of prisoners is now said to be more than 25,000.

Elsewhere on the western front there has been little activity. The artillery fire has increased in places but infantry actions there and in Flanders have been limited to raids.

West of Montdidier the American troops still maintain their hold on Cantigny despite German counter attacks. The Americans in their successful advance captured 124 prisoners, latest reports say. Fighting continues around Cantigny but neither the enemy artillery nor infantry has been able to make any impression on the American defenses. Lively fighting also has occurred in the Lunelville and Toul sectors. In aerial fighting northwest of Toul one American aviator fell prisoner to the enemy. Two German machines were destroyed and another sent down out of control.

In northern Italy there has been an infantry activity of moment. The artillery duel there is less violent.

GERMAN ARTILLERY AGAIN ACTIVE AROUND AMIENS (BULLETIN.)  
LONDON, May 31.—Activity by the German artillery in the Villers-Bretonneux sector east of Amiens and in the Albert region to the north is reported today by the war office. There has also been lively gunfire from the enemy lines on the Flanders front between Feaubeert and the Clarence River.

"A party of our troops rushed a German post southeast of Arras during the night and captured a few prisoners. A few prisoners and a machine gun were captured by us also in a patrol encounter northeast of Toul. The enemy raided one of our posts (Continued on Page Five)

### U. S. TRANSPORT REPORTED SUNK UPON WAY OUT

(BULLETIN.)  
WASHINGTON, May 31.—Admiral Sims reported today the torpedoing and sinking of the transport President Lincoln returning to the United States from Europe. No details were given.

The dispatch said the vessel was sunk at 10 o'clock this morning. No mention was made of casualties.

The President Lincoln, a 15,000-ton vessel, formerly was a Hamburg American liner plying between Europe and New York and was taken over by the government at the declaration of war.

### AMERICAN NAVAL HYDRO-AIRPLANES FLY OVER TO CUBA

(BULLETIN.)  
HAVANA, May 31.—Two United States naval hydroplanes arrived today at a Cuban port, having flown from an American port.

SATURDAY NIGHT AT REVIVAL WILL BE MOST LIVELY

INTERESTING PROGRAM IS PROMISED TO PEOPLE OF CITY.

- Tonight, 8:15, "Sam P. Jones' Last Sermon," Mr. Brown. Saturday, 8 p. m., Boy and girls program, with Mr. Stover. 8:45, "Get There and Stay There," Mr. Brown. Sunday, 10:45, "The Church and the Lodge," Mr. Brown. 2 p. m., "The Bridal Down to Now," Mr. Brown. 8 p. m., "The Last Call," Mr. Brown.

The liveliest night of the campaign will be Saturday evening when the big crown of boys and girls will have the platform in the early part of the service. Mr. Stover has had them hand all this week and they have responded to his training with quick apprehension. The program is varied all the way from the favorite gospel number to patriotic picture songs and also the noisy "Anvil Chorus," with four boys doing the backsmith part. Two hundred children will occupy the platform, and if you miss this night you will miss one of the most stirring musical nights in Wichita for many months.

The revival is drawing down to a close and Sunday will mark its last week. The closing and the leveling of the building on Monday. The chorus is doing the best work now that it has any time since the meeting started. In the sermon last night Mr. Brown spoke of the parable of Jesus about the man who built barns to the exclusion of building for himself. The parable was inspired by an interruption of one of Christ's most vital talks about immortality and the unpardonable man who built barns to the exclusion of building for himself. In answer Jesus sized him up and told the parable about the rich man who built barns, more barns, and finally got into content. "Soul be happy, eat, drink and be merry, I've got everything I want." "That man," interrupted Jesus, "was a fair copy of a lot of Wichita men. They cannot keep their minds on the big things of eternity long enough to close their eyes for the greatest trade in the universe; your souls for eternal life. They run off to thinking how they can make another dollar."

Well Satisfied. This man Jesus spoke of was a pretty well satisfied man; he was pleased with himself and probably his fellow citizens said, "That old boy is one of our shrewdest business men." He went to bed. Next morning a servant rapped on the door. No answer. The door was finally forced and the shrewd business man was lying in bed dead. The funeral was in keeping with his shrewd life. The preacher almost got him into heaven. Not quite. The papers said, "Successful Man Gone." "What did God call him?" "That Fool." "Fool" was chiselled on his coffin. "Fool" chiselled on his tombstone. "Fool" chiselled on his soul. He wanted a very shrewd miller. Every investment he had made on earth had blown up, gone into bankruptcy; he had drilled dry holes, and as God sent the summons to appear in court, the poor fool didn't have a single asset to present. That night the rich man's room was empty and he was occupying a few feet of his broad acres in a coffin, and even this he could not have alone for the worms took up quarters with him and unresistingly ate the poor fool up. The very body he had catered to was worm fodder, and his immortal soul was bankrupt. God help us, to look at his things first.

Don't Have to Live. Men say, "Well, I have not to live." No you don't. The world would lose you and so rich on. You don't amount to any more in this world than sticking your finger in the Atlantic ocean would make a horrible hole. You don't have to live. Somebody has been telling you a loka about yourself. You have got to die. You have got to face a judgment, and you had better get ready with your life to do it. This man had had many an argument with his soul. Every man has struggled with a demand inside of him that he get ready to reternity. Something tells him, "You better not give all your attention to this life." He impatiently threw off the robe and goes out to talk with a contractor about another barn for his own and home.

Soul Speaks Again. The soul speaks again and the man says, "Now soul you keep still; look at my barn; look at my stock; look at my bank account." But no man can satisfy his soul with money or hogs, unless he has degenerated into the money or hog family himself. The devil says get gold. You get it but you won't be satisfied. It is as incurable as drinking sea water for thirst. You don't need gold, you need God. Woman says, "I want society." She gets it and grows sour and wrinkled, unhappy, faultfinding, caustic, criticizing, trained to trifler and the leech and onions of Egypt after all are poor food. If I fed my horses on books they would not be satisfied. Books are good things in their place on the shelf and in the library, but it is no business to take them out of their place and feed them to horses. You might just as well, and with as much

sense, feed books to horses as try and feed your soul on money, oil wells, hogs and society stunts. The horses will starve and become useless and your soul will also starve and waste away under a like treatment. Go, duty of this rich man a fool. We don't like to call rich men fools. We are hampered by the same vision they have to an extent and people would misunderstand us. But God doesn't beat about the bush. This man came in for a calling down and God registered, "You Fool." There it sticks and twirls quick throughout eternity. When God calls a man a fool he is a sure enough fool with no recourse. Be wiser and begin to bank in heaven tonight. God wants you to open an account there.

Bunkburnett Holds Memorial Day Union Service of Prayer

Special to The Times. BURKBURNETT, TEX., May 30.—Bunkburnett and vicinity observed the President's request for a day of prayer today by holding a union service at the Baptist church. The service was held from ten till twelve and the business houses of the town were closed for the two hours. Aside from patriotic songs and special prayers for the soldiers from this community, for the success of our arms and for the government the program consisted of "The Reading of the President's Proclamation" by M. L. Alday, a report from Mr. W. Daniel showing what the community had given to the various calls of the government thus far in the war, and an address by Rev. W. H. McKenzie on "The Christian Citizen's Duty to His Government in This World War." There was a large crowd in attendance and the spirit of the meeting was fine. This community has during the time our country has been at war subscribed for \$275,000 worth of Liberty Bonds, has given more than twenty thousand dollars to the Red Cross and other war funds, has maintained a live Red Cross Chapter that has been doing a great deal of work, and in addition has over one hundred men in the service among whom are a former pastor of the Methodist church, the mayor of our town, superintendent and principal of our High school for the past session. In the last Red Cross drive twelve hundred subscribers were secured and a little more than fifty-five hundred dollars secured which exceeded the quota for this place by \$2100.

SPANISH STEAMER REPORTED SHELLED; CAPTAIN IS VICTIM

By Associated Press. WASHINGTON, May 31.—News of the shelling of the Spanish steamer Maria Pia, which caused the death of her captain and several passengers, reached here today in diplomatic dispatches. The vessel reached a Spanish port after the encounter.

DRASTIC TREATMENT GIVEN GERMAN NERVE PATIENTS

By Associated Press. AMSTERDAM, May 31.—Drastic measures employed by the German medical authorities in treating nervous patients in military hospitals in Munich resulted in revolts by the patients in which wards were wrecked according to the Koelnische Volks Zeitung. At Rosenheim the hospital was burned by the rebellious patients. The paper adds that electric shocks of such strength are employed that the patients screamed in terror.



Iron Clad and Holeproof Stokings for Boys and Girls.

Light Silk Lisle Ribbed Hose in black or white in sizes 6 to 8 45c Sizes 8 1/2 to 11 for .50c Other grades at 25c, 35c and .40c Small Hose 15c and 25c Ladies' Lisle Hose, 3 pairs for \$1.00 Iron Clad Silk Lisle Hose .75c

TRY THESE HOSE YOU WILL LIKE THEM. J. W. Kennedy Co. 7TH AND INDIANA

SWEDEN RELEASES MUCH TONNAGE TO ALLIED NATIONS

By Associated Press. WASHINGTON, May 31.—More than 400,000 tons of ships are released to the United States and the Allies by Sweden under the terms of the commercial agreement signed at Stockholm by representatives of the two governments, the state department was notified today. News of the signing of the agreement reached here first in news dispatches giving no details. Dispatches from Sweden recently have said a reduction in the bread ration soon would become necessary, which would place the country in real distress. The state stores of grain it was said would last only until August 5. The country needs 65,000 tons of grain to get along until the new harvest.

The full terms have not been made public but the American government will give liberal treatment to Sweden in supplying food rations, raw materials and manufactured products. Successful negotiations were due, it was said, to the new Swedish government which is extremely friendly to the United States. Under the modus Vivendi in effect for some months the war trade board has permitted exports to Sweden in sufficient quantities to meet immediate and urgent needs and Sweden released to the Allies and the United States approximately 100,000 tons of shipping.

Lieutenant Mitchell Is Killed in Action Is Telegram To Parents

By Associated Press. MILWAUKEE, WIS., May 31.—Lieutenant John Mitchell was killed in action somewhere in France, according to a telegram, received by his mother last night. Lieutenant Mitchell, 25 years old, was a son of the late United States Senator John L. Mitchell, of Wisconsin, and brother of Colonel William M. Mitchell, in charge of the American aviation corps.

National Bank of Commerce WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS.

BANKING FOR WOMEN The modern woman has just as much need for banking facilities as the average man. Realizing this, the National Bank of Commerce pays special attention to handling the accounts of lady patrons and does everything in its power to make the transaction of banking business pleasant and convenient for them. We cordially welcome small as well as large accounts, either Checking or Savings. Our Officers are always glad to extend advice and information regarding banking and business matters, and to explain the simple details of maintaining a bank account.

Banished Those old-fashioned flatirons of yours—they are a tiresome pair. It's bad enough to have only one of them around, but you have to have two—one heating while the other is cooling off, otherwise you would never get through with your ironing.

G-E Electric Flatiron which will ironing for fifteen cents worth of electricity. No wasting of heat, no wear and tear of clothes, no tiring of the body and no worrying of the mind. We handle the Guaranteed Iron.

Wichita Falls Electric Co. Illustration of a woman ironing.

AMERICAN AIRMEN PROVE METTLE AS HUN PLANES DROP

By Associated Press. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Thursday, May 30.—There was much aerial activity on the front northwest of Toul today and two, if not three German machines were shot down. Lieutenant Edward Rickenbacher, the former automobile racer, not only brought down one machine but rescued Lieutenant James A. Meisner of Brooklyn after his machine had been damaged. Single handed Rickenbacher attacked two albatross bi-planes and three monoplane.

Kaiser Honors Son Result of Progress Made On West Front

By Associated Press. AMSTERDAM, May 31.—Emperor Wilhelm has conferred upon Crown Prince Frederick William the star of grand commander of the Royal House of Hohenzollern with swords, a Berlin dispatch today announced. In bestowing the decoration the emperor sent the following telegram: "In view of the great successes which the brave, battle-proved troops of your army group have gained in these days under your command, I confer upon you the star of grand commander of the royal order of the house of Hohenzollern, with swords, and convey to you my heartfelt congratulations on this high and well-merited distinction."

- UKRAINE VILLAGES ARE DRENCHED WITH GAS. LONDON, May 31.—The Germans in their reprisals against peasant disorders in the Ukraine drenched several villages near Kiev with gas, according to a Petrograd dispatch to the Daily Express. This adds the message, whole communities were asphyxiated.

WAR SAVINGS BANK OPENING POSTPONED IT IS ANNOUNCED

Owing to delay in the building arrangements the opening of the War Savings Bank for Wichita Falls has been postponed from Saturday, June 1, to a later date, not yet decided upon. R. E. Shepherd, the county campaign manager, announces that the material and labor will be donated and that as soon as possible the bank will be built at the intersection of Wall street on Eighth at the Western Union office, the previously announced location. Plans for the formal opening of the bank are being made by Mrs. J. W. Lee, the woman's committee chairman, and definite announcement is expected within a few days.

The Best Corn Flakes COME IN A PACKAGE MARKED POSTTOASTIES - says Bobby

OFFICERS R. E. Huff, President W. M. McGregor, Active Vice Pres. F. M. Gates, Vice President C. E. McCutcheon, Cashier F. C. Barron, Asst. Cashier J. R. Hyatt, Asst. Cashier DIRECTORS W. M. Coleman J. C. Hrdin R. E. Huff C. E. McCutcheon W. M. McGregor J. T. Montgomery T. B. Noble T. W. Roberts J. W. Stringer T. J. Taylor

LET US BRIGHTEN AND FRESHEN YOUR SPRING CLOTHES. You can conserve in your expenditure if you will let us dry-clean your last spring's suits. Phone 404 DE LUXE DRY CLEANERS 914 "We Clean Everything" A. J. VIETS, Prop. Scott

Pay by Check When you pay by check, you secure the advantages of convenience, safety, economy and system. We welcome checking accounts small or large. City National Bank Government depository J. A. KEMP, President C. W. SNIDER, Cashier P. F. LANGFORD, Vice President W. L. ROBERTSON, Asst. Cashier R. O. HARVEY, Vice President R. E. SHEPHERD, Asst. Cashier C. H. CLARK, Vice President T. T. HERRER, Asst. Cashier

THE OFFICIAL CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS. As Made to the Comptroller of Currency at Washington, D. C., at the Close of Business May 10, 1918. RESOURCES: U. S. Bonds and Premiums \$2,000,000.00 U. S. Liberty Bonds, War Saving Stamps and Certificates of Indebtedness 200,000.00 Other Stocks and Bonds 57,510.41 Stock in Federal Reserve Bank 17,250.00 Furniture and Fixtures 10,000.00 Real Estate 200.00 Cash in Bank 148,100.00 Cash with U. S. Treasurer 10,000.00 Cash with other Banks 1,200,000.00 TOTAL \$4,607,760.00 LIABILITIES: Capital Stock \$300,000.00 Surplus and Profits 325,400.61 Currency in Circulation 254,200.20 Bonds Borrowed 100,000.00 Notes with Federal Reserve Bank 100,000.00 Deposits 3,648,159.18 TOTAL \$4,607,760.00 UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY FIRST NATIONAL BANK INDIANA AT EIGHTH WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

Bathing Suits For Ladies, Men, Boys and Girls. Just received a big shipment of bathing suits. We can fit any size. Boys and Girls \$1.00 to \$3.50 Men's \$1.50 to \$6.50 Ladies' \$3.00 to \$10.00 We have these in all colors and combinations of colors. The bathing season is just now opening up good and you had better get in and go through our stock while you can get the size you want, the garment you want and at the right price. CAMPBELL-ANDERSON CO.

MEN'S SILK SHIRTS \$2.49 \$2.98 \$3.95 SAUL'S REMOVAL



### HOW TO PRESERVE EGGS IS TOLD BY POULTRY EXPERT

"MOST PERISHABLE OF PRODUCTS" MAY LONG BE KEPT "FRESH."

Following up a recent "Can the Rooster" movement, started at the suggestion of food and poultry experts, Miss Lillian Hazle, poultry expert from A. and M. who recently visited Wichita Falls in the interest of her work, has issued the following statement in regard to the preservation of eggs:

An egg is among the most perishable of food products. Its food value, flavor, and general attractiveness are greatest when it is fresh. Every egg has grades below first class represents an economic loss that increases as the grade lowers.

The principal sources of this enormous loss are heat, fertility, breakage, dampness and filth surrounding. All of these except fertility come under handling and care of eggs and can be avoided. More market eggs are lost because of the fact that they are fertile, especially in the south where the summer is so long and hot, than all other causes combined. We can avoid most of this loss by producing infertile eggs. An infertile egg is one that will not hatch. If the hen has not been mated the germ in the egg will not start developing a chick when placed at a temperature above 68 or 70 degrees as does a fertile egg. Such an egg is the equal of a fertile egg for food purposes and very much superior for preserving, shipping or storage purposes. Your hens will lay just as many eggs without the male as with him. Sell your males or eat them. Why feed them all the summer? Why produce inferior egg when it is cheaper and easier to produce a superior one? If you have a good male which you wish to keep for breeding purposes, put him in a pen and keep him separated from the hens. Producing infertile eggs will do more to prevent the enormous loss of eggs mentioned than any one other thing.

During the spring and early summer when eggs are abundant and lower in price, attention should be given to preserving them for winter use. Fresh, infertile eggs properly preserved may be kept for ten or twelve months in good condition and used with good results. Those laid in April, May and June have been found to keep better than those laid later in the season. If satisfactory results are obtained the eggs should be fresh, clean, infertile and not cracked. Candle every egg to be sure it is good. Those that float are not fresh and should not be preserved. If put in the jar while dirty they will spoil. Washing removes the bloom, a protective covering which closes the pores of the shell and helps prevent spoiling.

There are several methods of preserving eggs for home use, the most common being packing in salt, oats or bran; covering them with paraffin, vasoline, butter, lard or preparing cements; immersion in brine, water glass, sodium silicate, or lime water. The water glass method is the only one used with much success in the South.

**Water Glass Method:** Use one quart of waterglass to nine quarts of water. Select a stone or glass jar. Do not use metal vessels. Clean the jar thoroughly, after which it should be scalded and allowed to dry. Measure nine quarts of water which has been boiled and allowed to cool; put it in the jar and add one quart of waterglass, mixing thoroughly. Carefully place the eggs in the solution. Always take care that at least two inches of the solution is above the eggs. A five gallon crock or jar filled with solution made as above directed will be sufficient to preserve fifteen dozen eggs. You may put the eggs in as you gather them fresh from the nest. Collect the eggs from the nest at least twice each day. Remember the eggs must be clean, fresh and infertile. Place the jar in a cool place, covering it carefully to prevent evaporation. Waxed paper is good for this purpose. A cool cellar is an ideal place to keep the jar of eggs. The water glass will not keep the eggs cool, therefore, if they are not kept cool they will begin incubation and consequently spoil.

Dentists Will Close On Saturdays. We, the undersigned dentists of Wichita Falls, will close our offices on Saturdays at 1 o'clock beginning June 1st, and continuing until Oct. 1st, 1918:

- DR. F. P. BROWN.
- DR. W. P. BOLDING.
- DR. M. R. GARRISON.
- DR. A. R. PROTHRO.
- DR. W. H. FELDER.
- DR. R. E. HUFF, JR.
- DR. H. A. WALLER.
- DR. F. E. THORNBURG.

### CORNS



#### FAIR WARNING

Only a few more days you will have a chance to have your corns, bunions and ingrown nails removed by an expert Chiropractor, positively no soreness afterwards.

9 a. m. to 8 p. m.  
Stratford Rooms  
822 1/2 Indiana Ave  
Up Stairs Room 4

### SOCIETY

#### OATMEAL BETTY.

2 cups of cooked oatmeal; 4 apples cut up small; 1/2 cup raisins; 1/2 cup sugar; 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon. Mix and bake for 1/2 hour. Serve hot or cold. Any dried or fresh fruits, dates or ground peanuts may be used instead of apples. Will serve five people.

#### SOUTHERN METHODISTS MAKE NUMBER OF COMPRESSES

Members of the First Methodist church, south, met for regular Red Cross work at the church on Thursday and completed three hundred and thirty-four compresses, seventeen chemise and fifty-seven bags. Mrs. Ed Wilson turned in a pair of socks and Mesdames N. H. Martin, Fred Smith and Tom Freeman each a completed sweater.

The morning workers included Mesdames Martin, Moore, McAllister, Norton, Jenne Barnes, Freeman, Harris, Walker, Daniels, Shelton, Jackson and Misses Alexander, Jenne and Barnes. In the afternoon the workers were Mesdames Jackson, Freeman, Harris, Barcus, Cain, Eagle, Barnes, Shelton, Moore, Gwinn, Clifford, McDaniel, Hinkle, Montgomery, Jeanne Davidson, Shaw, Hodge, Norton, Bradley, Smith, Felder, Staley and Misses Davidson and Gwinn.

#### BAPTIST WOMAN'S ALLIANCE COMPLETES MUCH WORK

The report for the work accomplished by the members of the Baptist Woman's Alliance in this week's work at the Red Cross follows:

Fifty workers in one hundred and sixty hours cut forty-five hospital garments, 1485 compresses and made 1061 compresses.

Children also helped in the completion of a number of comfort bags.

#### FLORAL HEIGHTS KNITTERS COMPLETE MANY GARMENTS

A number of completed articles were delivered to Mrs. Mary Daniels, leader of the Floral Heights Knitting club at the meeting held at the home of Mrs. Daniels on Wednesday afternoon. Clebourne Fillman, a thirteen year old boy is included among the members of the club. He has already completed a helmet and is continuing the work. The members present Wednesday included Mesdames Roy White, Davis, Fillman, Sly, Daniels and Clebourne Fillman.

#### FIVE NEW MEMBERS INITIATED IN ROYAL NEIGHBORS

A class of five new members was initiated, and an application card favorably acted upon at the call meeting of the Royal Neighbors of America on Thursday afternoon. The members of the organization will meet in regular session at the Odd Fellows Hall on Thursday afternoon of next week.

Tutoring in Mathematics, Biology, Physics, Chemistry, also Photography and Scoutcraft. Apply: B. S. care Times. 16-3tp

Hens dressed and alive at the Sanitary Meat Market. 616 7th street. Phone 2527. 16-1tp

#### GENUINE PANAMA HATS

**\$2.49**

SAUL'S REMOVAL SALE

#### F. A. BLACK, D. C.

Chiropractor  
Consultation and Analysis FREE

Lady Attendant

Office 702 Indiana. Phone 2599.

Office Hours Only  
10 to 12—1:30 to 3

### PHONE COMPANY OFFICIALS WILL BE AT MEETING

CITY COUNCIL INVITES THEM TO DISCUSS RAISE IN LOCAL RATES.

Telephone authorities will be invited to a conference of the city council, as a committee of the whole, and the Chamber of Commerce committee, to discuss the service rendered by the company and the announced raise in rates, according to the decision reached by the city council at its regular weekly session Thursday evening. Messrs. R. O. Harvey, Roy E. Jones and P. B. Nobler, the Chamber of Commerce committee appointed on the telephone matter at the meeting of that body Tuesday morning, met with the council last night and led an extended discussion of the matter. The service rendered is not at all commensurate with the rates charged, the committee stated as their belief, and they are of the opinion, their chairman stated, that if the increased rates are put into effect higher wages should be paid so that efficient operators may be secured. The time for the meeting of the committee, the city council and the telephone

management has not yet been set but will be announced by Mayor Marlow shortly.

Both the water and the milk supply of Wichita Falls were brought before the council, V. M. Ehlers of the state board of health at Austin, and R. S. Smith, milk expert from Washington being present and making talks. Recommendations regarding safeguards of these two sources of supplies were made but no definite action was taken by the council.

Mrs. Adah H. Tietzort was appointed assistant librarian for the Kemp Memorial Library, which is expected to be opened shortly, at its meeting of the council. The only other business matter was the passing on third reading of the ordinance regulating the sale of sugar and flour and other wheat products.

Notice to Knights and Ladies of Security. The big drive is still on. We have 30 days to complete our campaign for 1000 members in Wichita Council No. 2341, Knights and Ladies of Security. We can make this with the assistance of the members. Total cost to join is \$1.00. C. C. Andrews, District Deputy of Vernon, is with us and wants every member to get busy. I ask every member to be at hall next Tuesday night. Don't miss, business of importance. Signed: J. M. STANLEY, Clerk. 16-4tc

#### SUPERINTENDENT KENT TO GO TO FORT WORTH

By Associated Press. FORT WORTH, EX., May 31.—W. M. Kent, superintendent of the Rio

Grande division of the Texas and Pacific at Big Springs, has been appointed superintendent here to succeed W. H. DeFrance, who goes to Dallas as assistant to the general manager.

Dr. Scharff, Osteopath, K. & K. Bldg.

**WHITE & RAGSDALE**  
Petroleum Geologists  
Blue Printing and Map Work  
Maps North Texas Oil Fields  
Room 2 Ward Bldg. Phone 2816

**DR. J. D. PROCTOR**  
PAINLESS DENTIST  
Phones: Office 1415; Residence 249; Office over Morris Drug Store, 802 1/2 Indiana Ave.

**Perkins Timberlake & Co.**  
ASSOCIATED STORES

620-823  
Indiana Avenue

620-823  
Indiana Avenue

## Furnishings For Your Spring Outfit

The details are as important in the matter of dress as they are in business. You wouldn't neglect details in business and you shouldn't neglect them in dress.

Shirts and Ties are constantly needed and we're prepared to supply your needs with complete and varied stocks that you'll approve.

#### MEN'S SHIRTS

Silks, Madras and Percales, in smart patterns and colors, well fitted to occupy a place in every man's wardrobe. You'll find the style that suits you here—priced very reasonably—

Silk Shirts, pretty styles, excellent colors, \$5.00 to .....	<b>\$10.00</b>
Mercerized Shirts \$2.50 to .....	<b>\$5.00</b>
Madras Shirts \$1.50 to .....	<b>\$3.50</b>
Percale Shirts, soft and stiff cuffs, \$1.00 to .....	<b>\$1.50</b>

#### MEN'S TIES

Patterns and colors that are "Classy" and distinctive. Four-in-hand and Bat-wings in variety enough to satisfy.

Snappy styles in fine imported Silk Four-in-Hands, 50c to .....	<b>\$2.50</b>
Wash Ties 35c, 50c and .....	<b>75c</b>
Bat-wings 50c and .....	<b>75c</b>

#### ATHLETIC UNION SUITS 75c

One assortment Nainsook Union Suits, all sizes, good grade, Well made, each .....

**75c**

**Perkins Timberlake & Co. TELEPHONE 168**

**Perkins Timberlake & Co.**

## Crating and Packing

By First Class Workmen.

If you are going to move—save, time expense and worry by calling 723

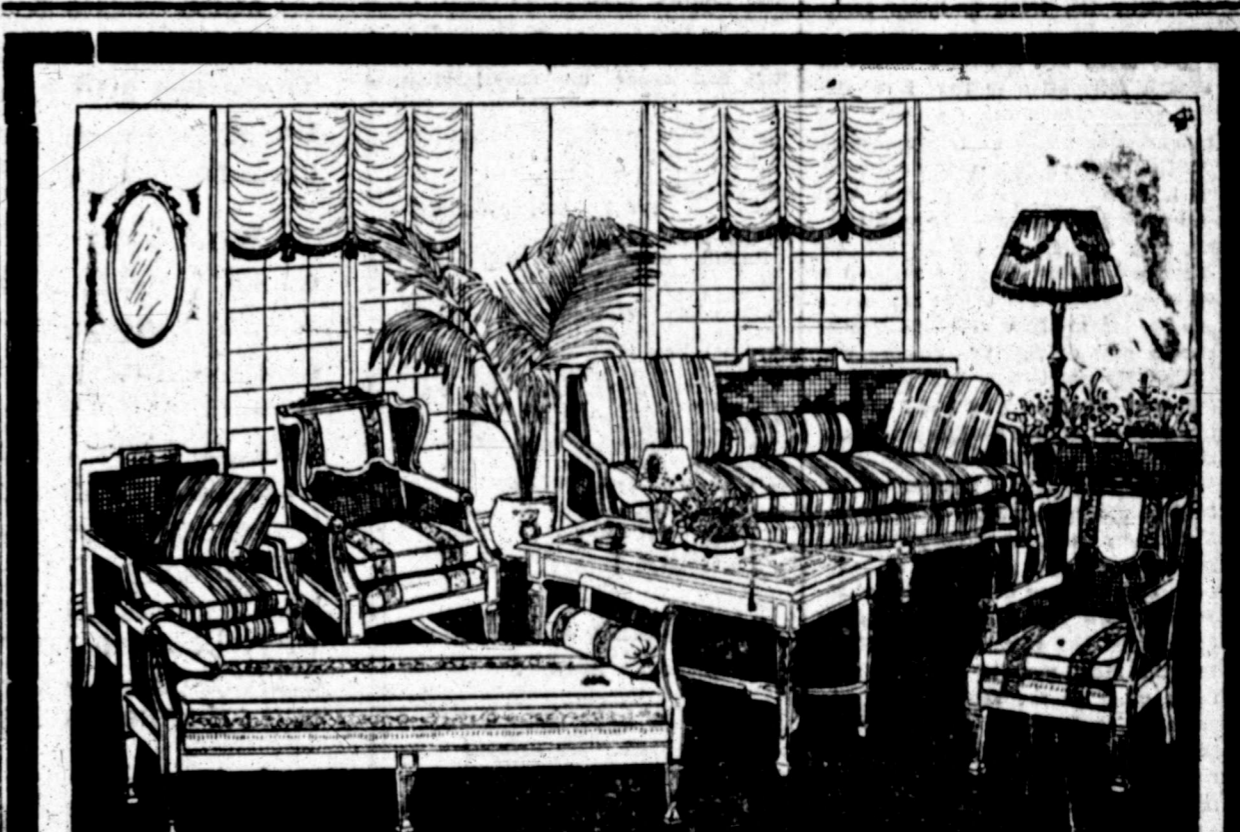
# McConnell Brothers

### Saul's Removal Sale

MOVING TO THE CORNER SOON AS COMPLETED  
Removal Special

<p><b>Tennis Slippers</b> <b>44c</b> All Sizes, in Black, White or Khaki.</p> <p><b>10 GEORGETTE BLOUSES</b> All Dark Shades. Your Choice <b>\$2.98</b></p> <p><b>MEN'S 75c SPORT SHIRTS</b> <b>49c</b> See those Silk Shirts at \$3.95</p>	<p><b>Men's Union Suits</b> <b>59c</b> Sizes up to 44</p> <p><b>MEN'S \$2.00 WASH PANTS</b> <b>\$1.39</b> See those Panama Hats at \$2.49</p> <p><b>SEE THAT SHOE COUNTER</b> <b>95c</b> Men's Kool Cloth Suits \$6.88</p>
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**Saul's**  
OUT OF THE HIGH RENT DISTRICT  
616 INDIANA AVE



The well known line, Karpens Guaranteed Upholstered Furniture, 3-piece Suits—Adam Period  
**\$99.50, \$245.00, \$300.00**

<p><b>FIBER LAMPS</b> Finished in Brown and Ivory Prices <b>\$27.50</b> <b>\$28.50</b> <b>\$30.00</b> <b>\$35.00</b></p>		<p><b>FIBER ROCKERS</b> Finished in Brown and Ivory Prices <b>\$4.50</b> to <b>\$30.00</b></p>
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## W. A. Freear Furniture Co.

The Home of Quality Furniture  
Phone 136

# Big Corset Sale!

500 Corsets on Sale tomorrow at .....	<b>\$1.00</b>
Big Dress Sale tomorrow .....	<b>\$15.95</b>
Big Shirt Waist Sale tomorrow .....	<b>\$5.95</b>
Petticoats at \$5.00, \$5.95 to .....	<b>\$7.50</b>
Shirt Waists at .....	<b>\$2.95</b>
Trimmed Hats at \$3.95, \$5.95 to .....	<b>\$7.50</b>

## Gildhouse Fashion Store

818 Indiana Avenue

THE WICHITA DAILY TIMES

THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY (Printers and Publishers)

Published every week-day afternoon (except Saturday) and on Sunday mornings.

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PHONES—Business Office 1671 Editorial Room 1672

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE By Carrier in Wichita Falls, if paid in advance \$5.00 per year.

By Mail in Wichita County, outside Wichita Falls, in Clay, Archer, Young, Baylor and Wilbarger counties in Texas and in Cotton county, Okla., \$5 per year.

By Mail, outside foregoing except Texas \$5.00 per year.

Wichita Falls, Texas, May 31, 1918.



Carrier boys are not allowed to collect for subscription to the Times, except in the factory district and on north side of river. Our collector will call on you and you will receive a statement from us through the mail. Times Publishing Co.

The issue in the gubernatorial race in Texas is whether the old standards of honesty and integrity are to be maintained in public office. Governor Hobby recognizes the issue and his friends are going before the people pointing to his record in public office and vouching for his integrity.

My opponent says I was slighted by the Creator and that I am a mental weakling. My friends, when the Good Lord created me He at least gave me the ability to tell the difference between my own money and the money of the people of Texas.

UP TO THE PEOPLE.

There are just three things to ask about every candidate this year: Has he brains, honesty and patriotism? Every boy orator, every dandy, every well-meaning ass, every corner grocery statesman, every cheap politician, every faint-hearted returned congressman next fall is going to slaughter the boys in your home, your street and your town. Pork and tariffs are not the issues this year. There is only one issue—the war and the life of your boy.—Saturday Evening Post.

Never were truer sentences written.

There are those who contend that the American people do not fully realize that the nation is at war, but as the casualty lists begin to come in combined with reports of German bombing operations against American hospitals, the truth is being driven home.

But there are hundreds more who though fully alive to the fact that the country is fighting a war and must continue in the battle, regardless of the cost, until final victory is won, have been so engrossed with war activities that they have not given cool thought to the forthcoming elections. They have not realized that what a tremendous extent those who are elected to office will influence the people and control the resources of their respective cities, counties, states and even of the nation itself, through the conduct of those offices to which they will be elected.

There never was a time in the history of the nation when such serious thought on the part of the people was necessary in the selection of ever each constable or each justice of the peace. How much more carefully then, must the voter go about choosing the right man to fill the governor's chair or the seat in congress from which the man of your choice may speak to the people of a whole nation; in which he will influence for good or for bad, the conduct of the war, the outcome of which is vital to a whole world.

"Has he brains, honesty and patriotism?"

Many have brains who are not honest. Frequently such candidates are vote-getters because they hide their innermost purposes behind a camouflaged representing bluff honesty.

This is not a year for snap judgments.

It would be better to ask the question: "Is he known to be honest, and how has he been proven?" All honest Americans are patriots. Patriotism is the honest expression of love for country, together with gratitude for the many blessings received under its form of government, as striking in contrast to the vassalage of the peoples of the nations with which the country is at war. Only the dishonest are capable of receiving without gratitude.

Talk is cheap. And the cheapest talk on earth is political piffle. The stump speaker's stock in trade is cheap chatter on "convictions," and "honesty" and "love of country." The latter boast has covered a multitude of sins, when the same politician, in congress or the governor's chair, has turned his temporary powers to private uses in the name of his nation or of his state.

It will be well for the people in this critical year of nation's history to go behind the chattering of these magpies from the stump. In casting your ballot, take a step

further, after answering the question: "Has he brains, honesty and patriotism?"

Ask also: "Is his honesty above suspicion?"

Mrs. Cunningham Is Re-Elected Head of Suffrage Association

AUSTIN, TEX., May 31.—Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham of Galveston was re-elected president of the Texas Equal Suffrage Association at today's session. Other officers elected are: Mrs. Helen Moore, Texas City, first vice president; Mrs. E. B. Reppert, Dallas, second vice president; Mrs. Ella Pomey, Donna, third vice president. Mrs. John Davis of Dallas was unanimously re-elected recording secretary for the fourth consecutive time. Mrs. Anna B. Cade, of Chester, was also re-elected corresponding secretary and Mrs. Jesse Daniel Ames, of Georgetown, was elected treasurer.

Mrs. A. N. McCallum, of Austin, and Mrs. Elizabeth Strubling Maury, of San Antonio, were elected auditors while Mrs. Elizabeth Potter of Tyler was national legislative committee member.

British Medical Mission Arrives At Atlantic Port

AN ATLANTIC PORT, May 31.—A mission representing the British Medical Society arrived here today to attend the American congress of medical societies to be held in Chicago on June 3. The members include Sir James MacKenzie, Sir Arthurbut Lane and Colonel Herbert A. Bruce, consulting surgeon of the British army in France. Colonel Bruce, who was formerly at the University of Toronto, completed a visit to the advanced hospitals at the front before coming here. He saw there General Sir Arthur Sloggett, director general of the British medical service who asked him "to tell the American people how much he appreciated the wonderful help which the American doctors and nurses had rendered to the British sick and wounded."

LAND SALES AND LEASES REPORTED FROM AUSTIN

AUSTIN, TEX., May 31.—Land sales and leases for the month of May is reported by State Treasurer J. M. Edwards, amounted to \$109,906, of which \$72,215 was deposited to the credit of the various permanent funds, and \$36,690 to the available funds. Of the available funds, \$23,736 was to the available school fund and of the permanent fund, \$65,832 went to the permanent school fund.

MAYFIELD WILL NOT RUN FOR GOVERNOR

AUSTIN, TEX., May 31.—Earle B. Mayfield, member of the railroad commission, returned from Dallas today, announced that he had no intention of re-entering the race for governor; that he was out of the contest to stay, and under no considerations will he permit his name to be used in this connection. There was a rumor in Dallas yesterday that Mr. Mayfield may re-enter the race.

PARIS CHURCH STRUCK BY LONG RANGE GUN

PARIS, May 31.—A shell from a German long range gun struck a Paris church today. An official statement making this announcement adds: "This fact should be compared with Cardinal Von Hartmann's request to the British government that Cologne not be bombarded today—the Feast of Corpus Christi. This is an example of German bad faith, for the least that could be expected that Germany would have the same forbearance toward Paris as was asked for Cologne."

TERRIBLY SWOLLEN

Suffering Described As Torture Relieved by Black-Draught.

Rossville, Ga.—Mrs. Kate Lee Able, of his place, writes: "My husband is an engineer, and once while lifting, he injured himself with a piece of heavy machinery, across the abdomen. He was so sore he could not bear to press on himself at all, on chest or abdomen. He weighed 165 lbs., and fell off until he weighed 110 lbs., in two weeks. He became constipated and it looked like he would die. We had three different doctors, yet with all their medicine, his bowels failed to act. He would turn up a ten-cent bottle of castor oil, and drink it two or three days in succession. He did this yet without result. We became desperate, he suffered so. He was swollen terribly. He told me his suffering could only be described as torture. I sent and bought Theford's Black-Draught. I made him take a big dose, and when it began to act he fainted, he was in such misery, but he got relief and began to mend at once. He got well, and we both feel he owes his life to Theford's Black-Draught." Theford's Black-Draught will help you to keep fit, ready for the day's work. Try it! NC-131

CASUALTIES

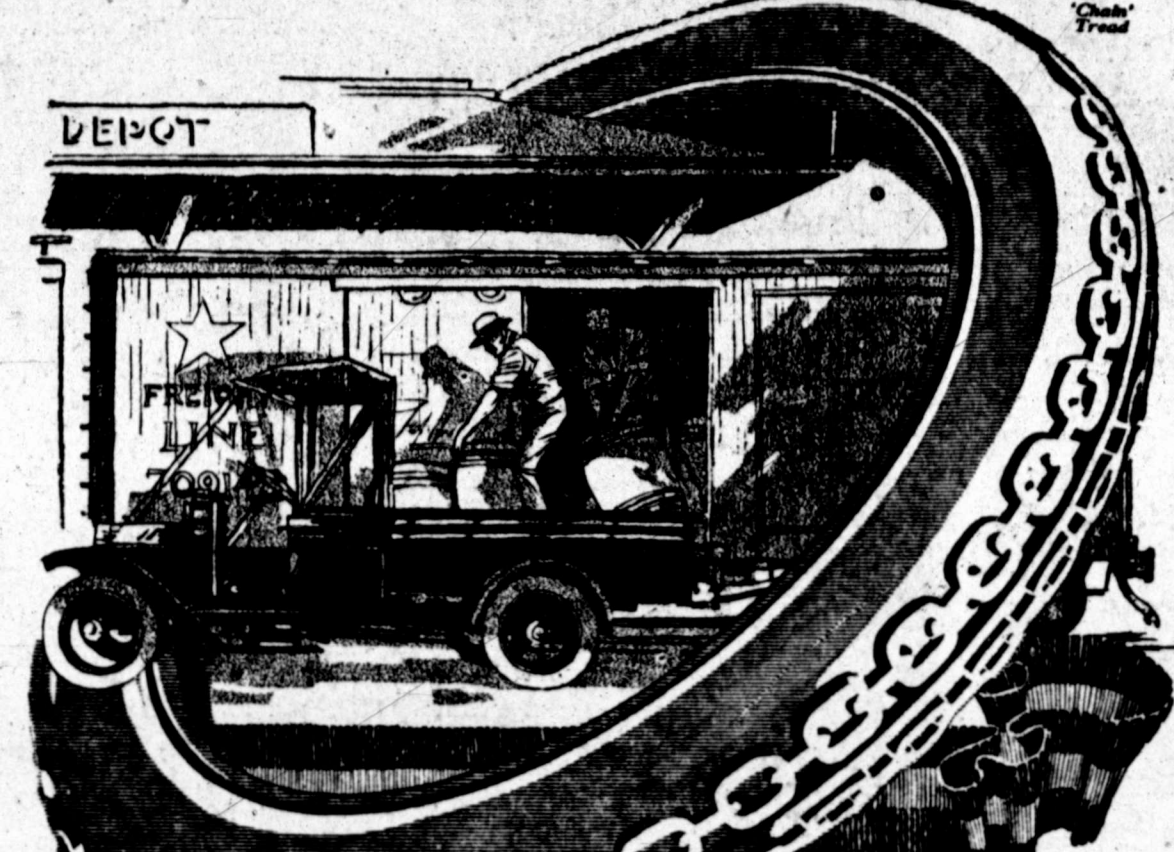
WASHINGTON, May 31.—The army casualty list today contained 69 names divided as follows:

- Killed in action 15. Died of wounds 15. Died of accident 11. Died of disease 4. Wounded severely 15. Wounded slightly 7. Missing in action 1. The following officers were named: Lieutenants Richard Anderson, St. Louis; Robert G. Griffith, Athens, Ga.; William Stearns, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; William N. Newitt, Enfield, Mass.; Frank P. McCreery, Fort Washington, N. Y., died of accident. Lieutenants Clark H. Apled, Grand Rapids, Mich., and Thomas D. Amory, Wilmington, Del., severely wounded. The following southern men are included: Killed in action: Privates George M. Abney, Mineola, Tex.; Donald Gregg, Houston Heights, Texas. Died of accident: Cadet Eugene D. Penn, Austin, Texas. Died of disease: Private Isaac M. Vaughn, Ballinger, Texas. Severely wounded: Private Robert J. Eaves, Doucette, Texas. The list: Killed in Action. Waggoner Chick M. Campbell, Pittsburg, Kans.; Privates George M. Abney, Mineola, Texas; Stanley Belen, New York City; Robert L. Boles, Saltillo, Mexico; William N. Newitt, Enfield, Ga.; Frank Colon, Aberdeen, S. D.; Kenneth Edward Couter, Eldon, Minn.; Francis E. Dyer, Lake Arthur, La.; Donald Gregg, 1225 Waverly St., Houston Heights, Texas; Carl M. Martinson, Stanley, Wis.; Clarence L. Massey, Columbus, Ga.; George E. Mooney, Glasgow, Mont.; Frank A. Murray, Nunda, N. Y.; Howard L. Spidel, Union Furnace, Pa.; Malcolm R. White, Southampton, N. Y. Died of Wounds. Privates George F. Aitkens, National City, Calif.; Lester W. Chase, Denton, N. H.; Charles Meakin, New York City; Marshall B. Nelson, Grand Junction, Mich.; Charles Poulter, Louisville, Ky.; Leslie L. Stokely, Ellington, Mo. Died of Accident. Lieutenants Richard Anderson, St. Louis, Mo.; Robert G. Griffith, Athens, Ga.; William S. Stearns, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; William N. Newitt, Enfield, Mass.; Frank P. McCreery, Fort Washington, N. Y.; Cadet Eugene D. Penn, 312 W. Avenue, Austin, Tex.; Supply Sergeant Gordon J. Greeting, Chicago; Privates Claude Engstrand, Pawkinsville, Ga.; Thomas W. McDermott, Albany, Wis.; Daniel Al-

bert Snyder, Buffalo, N. Y.; Lawrence Wolf, Brooklyn, N. Y. Died of Disease. J. Corporal Bert Lewis, Stockton, Calif.; Privates Don Francis Gauder, Puyallup Wash.; Isaac M. Vaughn, Ballinger, Texas. Severely Wounded. Lieutenants Clark H. Apled, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Thomas D. Amory, Wilmington, Del.; Sergeants William Albert, Hedgeswood, N. Y.; George Fuss, Newark, Ohio; Mechanic Claud G. Green, Birmingham, Ill.; Privates Horton Creech, Harlan, Ky.; Henry J. Cundiff, Decatur, Ill.; Elmer Calvin Downer, Traversa, City, Mich.; Robert J. Eaves, Doucette, Tex.; James W. Hicks, Williamsburg, Pa.; Charles J. Murphy, Island City, N. Y.; Henry Mustick, Lake Andes, S. D.; Henry Ruch, Waukesha, Wis.; Isador Stepelman, Newark, N. J.; William E. Trusel, Honesda, Pa. Slightly Wounded. Sergeant William B. Connell, Pittsburg, Pa.; Mechanic Clarence E. Mitchell, Lansing, Mich.; Privates John Joseph Garberry, Bayonne, N. J.; Clarence B. Dittick, Dillon, Mont.; Joseph H. Lantzer, St. Paul; Paul J. Owens, Wellsville, N. Y.; Frank J. Schick, Raub, Newark, N. J.; John Tobias, Reading, Pa. Missing in Action. Private William J. Lilly, Southington, Conn.

LIEUTENANT BIGELOW IS AWARDED FRENCH MEDAL By Associated Press BOSTON, May 31.—Cable message received here today announced that Lieutenant Edward Munson Bigelow of this city, serving with the Red Cross in France, had been awarded the Croix De Guerre for bravery.

Whenever You Need A General Strengthening Tonic Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It contains the well-known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON and is very valuable as a general strengthening tonic. It purifies and enriches the blood and you can soon feel its strengthening, invigorating effect. 50c.



United States Tires are Good Tires

Now is the Time to Make Your Tire Buying a Business Proposition

Now, in this time of war, it is more necessary than ever to buy tires for permanent economy.

made them easily the most popular tires among owners of the biggest-selling light cars.

Hundreds of thousands of motorists have found that business judgment in tire-buying leads straight to United States Tires.

The same quality is built into all United States Tires—into the small sizes as well as the larger sizes for heavier cars.

The phenomenal growth of United States Tire Sales is positive proof of this fact.

Select the United States Tire that fits your particular needs. Our Sales and Service Depot dealer will gladly help you. Then stick to it.

The unusually high quality of United States tires has



Let Us Be Your Ice Man!

Most of the folks in Wichita Falls are our customers and have been for years. There are still a few folks, however, who for some reason or another do not permit us to serve them. We wonder why?

We wonder why, because we certainly do sell Good Ice. We wonder why, because we have the most modern and sanitary ice plant that money and brains can erect. We wonder why, because our ice is as pure and healthful as ice can be. We wonder why, because our ice is frozen hard and solid and is more pure and economical than ice with soft, mushy places in it that render it unhealthy and make it melt fast. We wonder why, because our wagons and faithful drivers pass their homes every morning and offer perfect service.

Let us be your ice man. We're good, honest folks with a good, honest product. We solicit your patronage because we know we deserve it. We solicit your patronage because your family's health is in danger when the ice that you use in the home is less than 100% pure.

Start with us today. We want to serve you. A good way to start is to get a Coupon Book from the driver. It is the most convenient way to take ice, and you get MORE ice for your money.

Peoples Ice Co. Phone 81-259

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES AND GARAGE EQUIPMENT

- Electric Horns Chisels Carbon-Remover Battery Charging Outfits
- Coat Boxes Auto Soap Floor Mats Gear Springs
- Pumps Body Polish Flashlights Garage Jacks
- Vulcanizers Chamols Blowout Patches Bench Drills
- Pliers Ranges Bumpers Vises
- Screw Drivers Jacks Air Compressors Oil Tanks
- Hammers Spotlights Electric Motors Cable
- Punches —and many other articles

DEALERS—WRITE FOR PRICES Western Auto Supply Company Phone 219 718 Indians

The BRUNSWICK ALL PHONOGRAPHS IN ONE

The Brunswick is a final type phonograph—a composite model. In it are found all the desirable present-day features—plus. Up to now it has been the custom for each phonograph to have its own individual refinement—some have two or three, maybe four, valued features, but none had them all. None could play all records as well as The Brunswick.



PLAYS ALL RECORDS Heretofore each manufacturer had produced a phonograph that played his own records. The Brunswick does away with this old plan. The Brunswick may play any record, every make, without being restricted.

KNOW FOR YOURSELF Come and hear this marvelous phonograph. Note particularly the remarkable tones of the Victor records on The Brunswick. Then ask us to play other makes—your favorite selections. You'll prefer them as played by The Brunswick.

Prices \$35 to \$1500—Easy Terms

NUNN ELECTRIC CO. 816 Indiana Ave. Phone 837 When in Dallas visit our store 1618 Main St.

FALL OF RHEIMS BELIEVED TO BE INEVITABLE NOW

(Continued from Page 1.)

northeast of Rebecq. A few of our men are missing.

EIGHTY GERMAN DIVISIONS BELIEVED UPON THE LINE

By Associated Press LONDON, Thursday, May 30.—Forty German divisions are engaged in the Aisne battle and forty more divisions are in reserve, says a dispatch from Reuters correspondent at French headquarters.

GERMANS CONTINUE TO PUSH FORWARD

By Associated Press PARIS, May 31.—The Germans continued to push forward south of Fere-en-Tardenois, according to the latest advices reaching Paris but neither Chateau Thierry nor Dormans have yet fallen into their hands.

Chautauqua Body Is Organized At Meeting Held Here

Organization of the Wichita Falls Chautauqua Association was accomplished this morning at a meeting of representatives of the Rotary and Lions Clubs and Lee Clark, superintendent of the city schools and H. E. Bachman, representing the scouts.

LOCAL BREVITIES

The condition of Abe Gross, restaurant owner of Burk Burnett, who lost both legs in an accident in the Northwestern railroad yard on Thursday morning is reported unchanged.

TODAY'S MARKETS

COTTON MARKET IS IRREGULAR EARLY IN DAY

By Associated Press NEW YORK, May 31.—The cotton market turned easier today. The opening was irregular with first prices twenty points higher to five points lower, near months being influenced by higher cables and bullish spot news.

New Orleans Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, May 31.—After a rise of three points on July on the opening call today the cotton market fell off under selling aroused by the favorable weather over the belt.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Stocks were again influenced at the opening today's market by the war situation, speculative interests awaiting further news from abroad before making definite commitments.

Liverpool Spot Cotton.

LIVERPOOL, May 31.—Cotton spot quiet, prices unchanged. Good middling 21.85; middling 21.33; low middling 20.80; good ordinary 19.80; ordinary 19.25.

Congressmen to Stage Game on Saturday

By Associated Press WASHINGTON, May 31.—The annual baseball game between the democratic members of the house and the republican members will be played Saturday, June 8, at the Washington American League park.

BELLANS Absolutely Removes Indigestion. Druggists refund money if it fails. 25c

LIVESTOCK

Fort Worth Livestock. CATTLE receipts 3,000; steady. Beeves \$7.50@16.00; stockers \$7.00@16.50; heifers \$8.00@14.00; cows \$5.75@9.50; bulls \$8.00@9.50; calves \$7.50@12.25.

Kansas City Livestock.

KANSAS CITY, May 31.—Hogs receipts 4,000; steady. Bulk \$16.25@16.45; heavy \$16.30@16.45; light \$16.25@16.50; pigs \$16.25@16.40; stockers \$8.50@15.50; calves \$8.75@17.25; dressed beef steers \$13.00@16.00; southern steers \$9.00@16.50; cows \$7.50@13.00; heifers \$8.25@14.50; stockers \$8.50@15.50; calves \$8.50@13.00.

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CORN MARKET IS AT LOW MARK ON BETTER WEATHER

By Associated Press CHICAGO, May 31.—Fresh low price records for the season were reached today in the corn market. Hot muggy weather, just the kind to promote germination and growth, gave an advantage to the bears.

Kansas City Cash Grain.

KANSAS CITY, May 31.—Corn number 2 mixed 1.50@1.54; number 2 white 1.63@1.65; number 3 yellow 1.52@1.55.

Liverpool Weekly Statistics.

LIVERPOOL, May 31.—Weekly cotton statistics: Total forwarded to mills 59,000 bales, American 43,000; stock 307,000, American 147,000. Exports 60,000, American 44,000. Exports none.

Chicago Produce.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Butter unchanged. Eggs lower: receipts 14,358 cases; firsts 30c 31c; ordinary firsts 26c 29c; at mark cases included 29c 30c.

Men's Palm Beach and Kool Kloth Suits

\$6.88 SAUL'S REMOVAL SALE

Second Hand Furniture

THE BLACK DIAMOND FURNITURE CO. We Buy, Sell, Rent and Repair

ATTEND McCARTY & McCARTY'S

Big June Clearing Sale Commences Saturday, June 1st, Closes Saturday, June 8th. For last 8 years been saving people of Wichita Falls and surrounding country thousands of dollars—every year still giving groceries 15% to 25% less any merchant 40 miles square.

Announcement

Beginning Monday, June 3rd, we will charge \$1.25 per hour for mechanical work, on account of high cost of material, wages, etc.

CASH GARAGE

911 Scott

I Have Sold My Grocery

Business to Blockard Bros., of Snyder, Texas, Who Will Take Charge Saturday.

I take this opportunity for thanking my customers, a number of whom have been buying from me ever since I have been in business in Wichita Falls, for their patronage and to commend Blackford Bros. to them and to ask a continuance of their patronage for the new firm.

C. H. HARDEMAN

McCARTY & McCARTY 716 Indiana PHONE 80 Deliver \$2.00 worth free of charge

E. P. Greenwood Goes To Dallas To Reside; With Great Southern

ager of the Great Southern Life Insurance Company. Mrs. Greenwood and children will spend several weeks in Mineral Wells before going to their new home in Dallas.

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C. H. HARDEMAN

McCARTY & McCARTY 716 Indiana PHONE 80 Deliver \$2.00 worth free of charge

Wichita Cleaning and Dye Works BETTER SERVICE Phone 620

Mansco Slide-Back Closed-Crotch Union Suits. At last you can wear a Union Suit with the comfortable assurance that there will be no bunching, no surplus laps, no bagging or chafing, because, in the Mansco "Slide-Back" you have a Union Suit that is easy to get in or out of.

Strictly Cash and Carry. On June 1st, we will put our store on the Cash and Carry basis, strictly no orders charged or no orders delivered by us. By so doing, also having an extra large stock of goods, bought some months ago, we will be able to make you a wonderful saving on your grocery purchases.

Gant Brothers Cash Grocery Co. The Home of Better Things to Eat 807 10th St. Phone 2286

### MANY THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ARE ADDED TO NATION

By Associated Press  
 WASHINGTON, May 31.—One of the most curious anomalies of the present war, which has been called the greatest destroyer in the world's history, has been the addition of many thousands of dollars to the national wealth of the United States, through the utilization of fish foods which were thrown away as worthless until necessity demanded their conservation. Fishing communities on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts and even on the interior lakes have found their incomes augmented materially by the public readiness to see fish, which formerly was regarded with prejudice through ignorance of the food's tastiness and nutrition. The radical change which has been wrought by the war in the fishing industry is reflected in the Fisheries Service Bulletin, published by the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce. Instead of being confined solely to items concerning salmon, shad, cod and other fishes which have had a ready sale, the Bulletin devotes much space also to news concerning the catch of pole founders, sharks, rays, skates, carp, grayfish, which formerly rejoiced in the unwholesome name of dogfish, and other types of water food. Regarding the pole founder or gray sole, the Bulletin records that it was virtually unknown as food prior to the fall of 1916. As a result of the Bureau's food conservation campaign, which taught the value of the founder and attractive ways to prepare it, demand for the fish increased until last season there were 35 boats taking founders to the New England markets, and probably 2,000,000 pounds have been marketed. Carp abound in interior lakes. An agent of the Bureau was sent to St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Chicago and Indianapolis to stimulate the use of fish. A bulletin containing recipes for cooking carp was prepared. State commissions of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Indiana co-operated in the work. The result was a greatly increased demand for carp, which continued to grow in favor as the public became acquainted with its value. More than 1,500,000 pounds of carp were sold from Minnesota lakes, and in Milwaukee the weekly consumption reached 25,000 pounds. On the Pacific there is a growing demand for sharks, rays and whales. Sharks sell for 10 to 12 cents a pound. It is said to be especially delicious when salted or smoked. Numerous canneries have undertaken to preserve the meat.

### Overcoat Is Sought To Solve Mystery Of Killing of Greenwood

The man who killed E. R. Greenwood the night of April 5 while Greenwood was going to Fort Worth from Dallas in his automobile probably threw away an overcoat somewhere in southeast Fort Worth, according to Tarrant County Detective Ben Le Gett, who is looking for the overcoat as a clue to the identity of the man. The man and boy who saw the murderer running from the car after the killing says he was clad in a long overcoat resembling a slicker or army coat. Detective Le Gett thinks the man possibly got rid of the coat somewhere in Fort Worth and that the coat was picked up by some one.

### PRETENTIOUS RAID MADE BEHIND LINE; HOSPITALS BOMBED

(Continued from page 1.)  
 veaton, Texas, who was in the same car said:  
 "There was a terrific explosion. The next thing I knew I was lying on the ground. I looked around and heard the patients groaning. I pulled myself together and found the patients uninjured except for the shock. Our ambulance was shot to pieces."  
 The second car apparently received the full force of the explosion and was wrecked completely.  
 Private Roscoe Wiley, of Madisonville, Texas, was driving the third car. Sergeant J. W. Nolder, of Altoona, Pa., and three patients were with him.  
 "There was wreckage all around us," said Sergeant Nolder. "Injured civilians in the shattered houses nearby were begging for help. We all pitched in as soon as we had recovered from the shock and assisted in the work of rescue. We had to dig many persons from the debris, by the light of small pocket lamps. Meanwhile enemy aircraft were buzzing overhead. The barrage was deafening. Bombs continued to fall. It was worse than anything in the trenches. I would rather have been in No Man's Land."  
 In one village a large funeral establishment opposite a hospital was bombed and wrecked. Although the patients in the hospitals were hurriedly covered with blankets and carried off to cellars there was no panic anywhere.  
 The Americans and French joked and laughed. One American who participated in the capture of Cantigny, said:  
 "We've got Fritz's goat. We tickled the tail of him when we took Cantigny. Now that some of us are sick or injured and helpless he wants revenge. If murdering sick and wounded, defenseless women and old men and children is his idea of 'kultur' we must destroy 'kultur' if it takes a hundred years."

### STEAMSHIP SOMALIA HAS BUBONIC PLAGUE ABOARD?

LONDON, May 31.—When the steamship Somalia arrived at Gravesend yesterday from Bombay it was found that three members of the crew were suffering symptoms suggesting the bubonic plague. Two cases, one which ended fatally, proved to be plague.  
 Disolution Notice.  
 I have purchased W. K. Mottley's entire interest in the Budlong & Mottley Market on Indiana Ave. I am responsible for all accounts against Budlong & Mottley and all accounts owed the firm of Budlong & Mottley are payable to R. L. Budlong. The market will continue to be known as Budlong Market.—R. L. Budlong, 708 Indiana. Phone 72. 13-31c

### NO ALARM FELT RESULT RETREAT OF ALLIED ARMY

(Continued from page 1.)  
 that the high command will so dispose the Allied troops as to restore the situation, which L'Homme Libre considers to have reached its maximum point of gravity yesterday. The Petit Parisien says the government officials who saw the army chiefs yesterday returned in the evening still confident, which it regards as a good sign.  
 It is resistance of the two wings of the Allied force which inspires the confidence of all the military critics. To take victorious advantage of the success they have so far gained the Germans must succeed in bending these two hinges and all their efforts to do this, up to this time have been vain.  
 Arrival of Reserves.  
 Another reason for the confident feeling is the arrival of Allied reserves. Besides the mention in the official report of the beginning of intervention by these reserves, the Echo de Paris in a dispatch from the front filed at 2 a. m. today reports that the reserves are arriving on the battle ground with artillery and auxiliary services. Their entrance into action, the message reports is being effected methodically, without any display of nervousness. General Poch and General Petain are working intimately together, it adds, to meet the serious situation.  
 In commenting on the intervention of the fresh forces, L'Homme Libre, says it does appear doubtful that the enemy has reached the extreme point of his advance and that he will encounter the Allied reserves, carefully withheld until a favorable moment shall arrive for a counter attack.

### GENERAL VON LINGSING TRANSFERRED BY KAISER

By Associated Press  
 AMSTERDAM, May 31.—General Von Lingsing has been appointed commander of chief of Brandenburg for the duration of the war by the German emperor. He was formerly commander of a German army group on the eastern front.

MEN'S \$2.00 AND \$3.00  
 STRAW HATS  
**\$1.00**  
 SAUL'S REMOVAL SALE

### ONE NARROW PASS HAS GIVEN ITALIANS MUCH TROUBLE; BUT NOT NOW

Associated Press Staff Correspondent.  
 HEADQUARTERS ITALIAN ARMY, April 28.—There is a narrow pass on the mountain front of the Grappa, which has given the Italians a lot of trouble up to a short time ago. It is a rocky defile with cliffs rising sheer a thousand feet on either side. Through this narrow passage it was necessary for the men to go every day in handling supplies. But as they passed they were picked off one by one by an Austrian sharpshooter in a cavern near the top of the cliffs. Here he had been lowered from the enemy lines along one side of the cliff, and here food was lowered and the deadly fusillade kept up day after day. It was recently observed, however, that a strange change came over the operations from the cliff. The shots rang out as usual whenever an Italian soldier went through the pass. But, singularly, no man ever fell; the shots always went wide of the mark; the cunning of the sharp shooter appeared to be at an end. This continued for days, with the Italians going back and forth safely, and the aimless and idle shots ringing out from the enemy post in the cliff.  
 The Italians finally made a dash to clear out the place, their batteries pouring shots into the cavern while a scaling party entered it from one side. In the lead of the climbing party was Lieut. Guglielminetti, and

as he rushed into the cave a singular sight was before him. Stretched on the ground was an Austrian soldier dying from an Italian bullet wound. But though an Austrian soldier in the gray green uniform of Austria, the wounded man raised himself on his elbow, drew a tiny Italian flag from under his coat, and in a faint voice exclaimed: "Vive l'Italia."  
 The dying man had only time to whisper his story. He was Giorgio Avanzini, nephew of the socialist deputy Avanzini, representing the city of Trent in the Austrian parliament. Like all the people of Trent and the Trentino, he was an Italian by instinct though forced by the political situation of Trent under Austria to enter the Austrian army. As such he found himself in the Austrian lines at the top of the cliff, and he had been detailed for the dangerous task of being lowered to the cavern to pick off Italian soldiers as they passed. Being under observation he kept his rifle going, the shots rang out regularly, but Avanzini took good care that no shot found its mark in an Italian soldier. He had spared joined in giving lie.  
 Avanzini's body was lowered to the Italian lines, and the soldiers whose the honors of war to a man wearing an enemy uniform.

Chas. J. Templeton, teacher of Violin, announces a summer class in violin study for beginners and advanced students, beginning June 1st. Studio 1107 Broad St., or phone 1292 for particulars. 15-31c

NOTICE—The Missouri Iron and Metal Company formerly managed by Mr. Sam Raiz who has been called to the colors, will in the future, have its office at 504 12th St. and will be managed by George W. Ray, who will be glad to meet all old customers of the above concern. Phone No. 1274.

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