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TROOPS WILL GO IF TEXAS ASKS

LONE STAR STATE OFFICIALS ARE TRYING TO COPE WITH BORDER WARFARE

Washington, Aug. 13.—President Wilson personally took up the situation on the Mexican border today with Assistant Secretary Breckinridge of the war department, and gave directions that sufficient troops be held ready for any emergency.

Governor Ferguson's telegram asking for more troops is being held at the war department awaiting any further word from Major General Funston. Secretary Breckinridge reported there were no new disorders today.

Any further troop movement will be left entirely to General Funston. A detailed statement of the distribution of the troops has been laid before the president, and officials take the view that the army can be used further only if the governor of Texas were to certify in a constitutional manner that he cannot control the situation with the state authorities, and ask for federal troops.

Secretary Breckinridge said after his conference with the president that General Funston had asked for no more troops and that none would be sent without his request.

The Carranza agency dispatches today contained a categorical denial from General Navarrete that any of his troops had crossed into Texas. Other advices expressed the opinion that the Mexican trouble makers were neither Carranza nor Villa troops.

Scott Stays on Border

Major General Scott chief of staff of the army, has been ordered to remain at El Paso to be ready for any mission the state department may have on the border. General Scott is reporting direct to Secretary Lansing. While General Scott is acting as an agent of the state department in connection with negotiations between Mexican factions, he also is watching the border situation and is in communication with Major General Funston. War department officials say they have no knowledge of the work the state department is asking of the chief of staff. No more troops were ordered today to the border.

One Mexican Killed

Brownsville, Aug. 13.—One Mexican was killed today near Lyford, Texas, a short distance north of here, by

dieters shortly before daylight went to a ranch house.

Here a Mexican, accused of wounding Fritz Gergie, night watchman at Lyford, was in hiding. The Mexican was arrested and was shot when he made a break to escape. Rangers and United States regulars today had the upper hand apparently throughout the section extending a hundred miles north of Brownsville. Armed men are traveling from town to town, half filling the smoking cars of trains.

Although few fresh depredations on the part of the band of Mexican raiders were reported here in the last 24 hours, authorities in the lower Rio Grande villey continued today to take measures to suppress the lawlessness that almost brought about a reign of terror in this section. Developments in this matter were expected to follow the conference which was to be held at Rockport, where Governor Ferguson is spending his vacation. Besides the governor Adjutant General Hutchings, John N. Garner, congressman from Texas, and other prominent citizens of the state were to discuss the border situation.

Further proof that the outbreaks are due to a conspiracy of Mexicans from both sides of the Rio Grande was to be laid before Governor Ferguson. That the raiders are acting under the "plan of San Diego" was indicated in the reports of United States army officials reaching the headquarters of the southern department at San Antonio. The reports quoted from literature said to have been distributed in large quantities in the border counties of Texas.

No New Fights Early

Brownsville, Aug. 13.—Reports of fighting between Mexican bandits and citizens last night at Edinburg, today were shown to have been erroneous and to have originated through failure of a messenger who called Brownsville by telephone to give any details. The messenger, who evidently had been sent from the scene of the impending attack to call for aid, without having definite information, said fighting was in progress. A few armed men were seen, but there was no firing. No further outbreaks have been reported today.

Officials here, in answer to the statement of General Navarrete, Carranza commander at Matamoros that he had but 500 troops on the border, say that there are more than 2,000 troops in the zone described by the Mexican general. Navarrete had made the statement to show that the supposed 1,000 Mexicans reported to have crossed into Texas to breed up risings were not Carranza followers as was reported.

RUSSIANS FIGHT TO SAVE THE ARMY

TWO WINGS BATTLE FIERCELY WHILE CENTRAL PORTION BEGINS TO RETIRE

Latest reports from the war offices of the belligerents give rise to the belief in the capitals of the entente allies that the safe withdrawal of the main parts of Russian forces from the Warsaw salient is assured through the stout resistance which is being offered by the wings of Grand Duke Nicholas' army.

The Italian war office reports the complete repulse by Alpine troops of simultaneous attacks by Austrians through two mountain passes 10,000 feet or more high. No movements of importance elsewhere are mentioned.

The most recent Austrian statement reports the repulse of Italian attacks on the Doberdo plateau and near Zagora.

The sinking of the British steamer *Jacona*, a 3,000 ton vessel, two other craft, the steamers *Osprey* and *Summerfield*, and the Norwegian steamer *Aura*, presumably through attacks by German submarines, is announced. Three persons, including one woman, were drowned.

German attacks have been resumed on the Argonne between Binarville and Vienne-Le-Chateau and the ravine of La Houlette. They were repulsed after spirited fighting, the French war office reports. A German attack north of Carleul in the Artois district was easily checked, the statement adds. Quiet prevailed elsewhere along the French lines.

Further successes by forces of the entente allies in Kamerum, a German colony in western equatorial Africa, are reported from Paris. The important post of Tingere has been captured, the Germans retiring toward their base when an attempt to recapture the place was defeated, the advice states.

London, Aug. 13.—The Russians for the time being are holding in check the Baltic flank of the German armies which are struggling to cut the Warsaw-Petrograd railway, and are battling toward the Doina, beyond which lie the roads to the Russian capital. This has been accomplished with the aid of reinforcements and by virtue of one counter attack after another.

The fortress of Kovno still holds out, German attacks toward Riga have been repulsed and the railway gium,

junction at Svinsk remains in Russian hands. From Ostrolenka, north of Warsaw, to Chelm in the south, the Teutons claim to have made further progress, but between the Vierz and Bug they apparently have been thrown back with heavy losses.

The fact that the Gedmans are able to advance with comparative rapidity due east from Warsaw, while being checked on the right and left flanks, has given rise to the impression in England and in Russia that the stout resistance offered by the Russian wings will insure the safe withdrawal of the main body of troops from the Warsaw salient.

Contrary to many reports, the main line of communication between the Polish capital and Petrograd has not been cut through. It would be cut if the Germans were to take Dvinsk.

The approaching meetings of both the Greek and Serbian parliaments give promise of bringing the Balkan situation to a head, though for the moment Greece and Serbia remain obdurate in their refusal to concede territory.

The Russian Statement

Petrograd, Aug. 13 (Via London).—The Russian armies, having successfully extricated themselves from the Warsaw sack in which the Germans tried to enclose them, are now stubbornly opposing the German advance toward Bialystock on a line 70 miles to the east of Warsaw, and on both sides of the railroad between the Polish capital and Bialystock. The Baltic German campaign appears to be at a standstill, with the Russians astride the highway between Vilkomir and Poniewesch, threatening the communication between the invading armies.

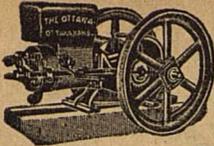
The Germans are approaching slightly nearer to Kovno. They are pounding that position with heavy guns, to which Russian artillery is replying effectively.

Peasants who escaped from the German labor gangs describe the deliberate preparations for the assault on Kovno which were begun three months ago. The Germans imported an enormous mass of structural materials, built paved roads from the westward and dug foundations 15 feet deep for mortars, taking endless pains in preparing the cement platforms.

When the refugees escaped no 42 centimeter guns had arrived, but those of smaller caliber, each requiring three large tractors, were being hauled into position.

London, Aug. 13.—The correspondent at Amsterdam of the Central News says the German authorities in Belgium have advised all German civilians to return immediately to their country, presumably to avoid hardships during the winter in Belgium.

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TURKISH WARSHIP IS SUNK BY ALLIES

London, Aug. 9.—Russia having rejected what in England is regarded as a bona fide proposal made by the German emperor for peace, with a part of Poland traded for Galicia, the great struggle in the east must continue, and as there is no indication of an immediate general offensive in the west, the struggle of the Russian forces to shake themselves free of the Austro-German grip remains the chief factor in the war news.

The Gallipoli field of operations will be closely watched because of its possible bearing on the Balkan situation again simmering by reason of renewed quadruple entente pressure on Bulgaria and Greece.

It is increasingly manifest that Germany, too, looks to the east for a settlement of the war. By over-running Serbia, she would occupy a very favorable strategic position to invoke Bulgaria's passive or active aid in reaching Constantinople along the main line. The expectations of such a move undoubtedly has brought about renewed negotiations between the entente allies and Bulgaria.

The Austro-Germans continue to make progress both to the northeast and the southeast of Warsaw and the Austro-Hungarians claim to have cut in two the Russian forces which retreated after losing the Lublin-Chelm railroad.

Turkish Battleship Sunk.

Constantinople, Aug. 9.—The Turkish battleship, Kheyr-Ed-Din Barbarossa of 9,900 tons displacement, formerly the German warship, Kurfurst Fredrich Wilhelm, has been sunk by a submarine of the entente powers, according to an official announcement issued today by the Turkish government. A majority of the officers and men composing the crew of the ship were saved.

The Kheyr-ed-Din Barbarossa was built at Stettin in 1891 and was purchased, together with the battleship

Torgut Reis, from Germany by Turkey in 1910. The vessel was 354 feet long, 64 feet beam and had a depth of 24 feet. Her complement consisted of about 600 officers and men. The vessel was equipped with two submerged 18-inch torpedo tubes.

The official statement telling of the loss of the battleship adds: "The loss of the Barbarossa, which was sunk this morning while regrettable in itself, does not affect the situation much except that it puts the strength of our ships compared to that of the enemy in the ration of one to ten."

An Offer of Arms

Milan, Aug. 9 (Via Paris).—A dispatch from Bucharest to the Corriere della Sera says that following the departure of Prince von Hohenlohe-Langenburg, the German ambassador to Turkey, from the Rumanian capital, a representative of the Krupp works arrived at Bucharest and offered the Rumanian government 36 batteries of artillery with ammunition and 2,000,000 pounds of barbed wire, to let ammunition for Turkey pass through. Following the intervention of the British minister at Bucharest the newspaper says, however, the offer was refused.

Refugees Pour into Riga

Petrograd, Aug. 9 (Via London).—Refugees from Courland continue to pour into Riga by the thousands and the fields outside the town are filled with herds of cattle and droves of horses that have been rescued from the German invaders of the province. considerable distress exists among the refugees. As far as possible huts and tents have been provided for them, but throngs nevertheless are sleeping in the woods. There is a great shortage of bread in consequence of the removal of the machinery from the mills.

It has been learned that the magnificent library of the University of Warsaw could not be removed in time to prevent its falling into the hands of the Germans.

Diplomats Report

Berlin, Aug. 9 (By wireless to Sayville).—The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung continues, according to the Overseas News agency, to publish installments of a series of documents purporting to be secret Belgian diplomatic reports found in Brussels by the Germans. The present installment largely comprises comment attributed to various Belgian diplomatists regarding alleged political conditions in England, France and Italy during the years 1908 and 1909, so far as the international relations with these countries were effected the Overseas News agency in its summary of the documents continues:

"Baron Leghait, Belgian ambassador at Paris is quoted as having, on January 30, 1908, asked whether French jingoes understand whether the new grouping of powers is the result of a vast program which was wonderfully schemed in London and in the execution of which Delcasse, the French foreign minister, is to be an imitator. The ambassador once more refers to Germany's peaceful attitude, saying on February 2, 1908: Nobody ever had in Berlin the absurd and impossible idea of aggression against England, but everybody fears English aggression."

"The same ambassador states on June 5, 1908, that France has return-

ed to Delcasse's policy but shrouded in a mantle of hypocrisy. The ambassador of France to Berlin whose representations of German affairs have been published in a French yellow book was characterized on May 13, 1908, by his Belgian colleague thus:

"He is distrusting and suspicious, smells everywhere afterthoughts and is badly informed as are all diplomatists who make use of such things."

The same ambassador on May 30, 1908, arraigned the members of the triple entente as follows:

"Russia and England, who both although with different results, only for the sake of aggrandizement, yet without plausible pretext, conducted wars of conquest in Manchuria and the Transvaal; or France, who just now begins the conquest of Morocco, disregarding solemn promises and without other legal title than the transfer of English rights which England did not possess," was the ambassador's quoted characterization.

The same letter says further: "The triple alliance guaranteed 30 years of peace to the world, because it was conducted by Germany, who was satisfied with the political situation in Europe."

Italy Sends Troops

New York, Aug. 9.—Italy will send 650,000 fresh troops to either France or the Dardanelles within the next three weeks, according to Captain Victor Del Francis of the Italian army who arrived today.

The Austrian Statement

Headquarters of the Austrian Army in Poland via London, Aug. 9.—The defeat of the Russians on Sunday in the fighting on the line between Lubartow and Miechow resulted in driving the troops apart, leaving a large gap between Russian troops fighting north of Lubartow who fled northeast across the Viejprz at Lessekowice, about 12 miles north of Lubartow, while those around Miechow fled northwest to reach the Viejprz by way of Baranow.

It is impossible at this moment to determine how serious a danger to the Russians this breach may prove.

In resisting the Austrian advance the Russians made a desperate attack at Michow.

The retreat of their left wing over the Viejprz at Lessekowice was a rout.

No Peace Proposals

Copenhagen, Aug. 9.—Persons in close touch with court circles here declare that they know nothing regarding the peace offer alleged to have been made by the German emperor to the emperor of Russia, through the king of Denmark. The report was said to have involved the trade of a part of Poland for Galicia.

London Had Not Heard

London, Aug. 9.—The British government has received no official reports of Germany's rumored peace proposal to Russia. Official circles neither affirm nor deny the report, holding that if true the proposal probably is but in tentative form.

The German Statement

Berlin, Aug. 9 (By wireless to Sayville).—Among the news items prepared by the Overseas News agency for transmission abroad is the following:

Reports from the front in Poland

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state that the Russian announcement that farm crops were devastated and the Russians left a desert behind them is greatly exaggerated. The farmers disobeyed orders to destroy their crops and a full harvest of rye, wheat and oats is being brought in with the assistance of German soldiers. Only the villages were burned.

What Ship Was It?

Copenhagen, Aug. 9 (Via London). The Swedish steamer Mai has been sunk by a German submarine. One boat containing several men and a woman has been picked up and landed here. A second boat carrying the captain and nine men is missing.

Available shipping records do not contain the name of a Swedish steamer Mai or of a vessel of any other nationality by that name.

BIG DEFICIT IN THE TAX ROLLS

ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS NEEDED TO MAKE UP REQUIRED SUM

Santa Fe, Aug. 9.—One hundred million dollars is the amount needed on the tax rolls of New Mexico to make up the \$400,000,000 required to produce state revenues for the year.

Such is the estimate made by Howell Earnest, secretary of the state tax commission, after he had looked over the tax rolls of Sandoval county for 1915, which arrived Saturday and which showed an increase in valuation of general property but not sufficiently large to strike off many ciphers from the deficit of nine figures which stares the New Mexico tax payers in the face.

Sandoval county was the 25th to be heard from and there is but the union county tax roll to arrive. Sandoval county's increase on general property this year was \$384,131 over 1914. The 1915 tax roll shows general property to aggregate \$3,009,958, whereas in 1914 it was \$2,625,827. The total valuation for 1915 is \$4,801,497; less exemptions it is \$4,614,653.

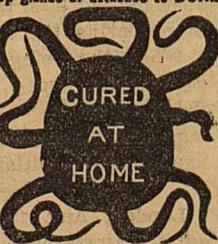
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SOLDIER LETTERS

NEARLY EVERY ENGLISH WARRIOR KEEPS A DIARY, SAY THE TURKS

Gallipoli Peninsula, Turkey, Aug. 9.—Many dead British soldiers have been buried by the Turks—usually after a trench has been taken. Before the body is disposed of it is searched for letters, or some other means of identification. In the course of this many interesting documents, among them dairies of fallen officers and men, have been found. A number of these were placed at the disposal of the Associated Press correspondent with permission to copy such parts as he might care to make use of.

A dozen of the dairies were read. Parts of them are given here. Life in the trenches is pictured as one long round of "fatigue and squading" and keeping back the Turks, whom nearly all had come to respect and fear.

The dairy of Private R. Charlesworth, Fifth platoon, B Company, Eighth Manchester regiment, 32 years old, is somewhat typical of those kept by men of his station. There is a quaint charm in his simple description of the trip to Egypt and the installing of the regiment in Mustapha Pacha camp, Alexandria. The insects there were a plague, his dairy says, and the men were glad when they were transferred to Polymedia camp, on the island of Cyprus.

Then came references to long route marches and much drill. Later the regiment was sent to Cairo. More marches followed. Many men fell out and often officers with humane inclinations would help some poor enlisted youngster by carrying his rifle for him.

The regiment was picked for service in the Dardanelles. It was embarked on the steamer Ionian of Glasgow.

For about a month Private Charlesworth fought at Sid-el-Bahr, life being a series of alternate shifts of "work and rests." Then comes the last entry:

"On the 26th (May) we finished the trench. On the 27th we moved to the second line of trenches."

"A march past Sir Ian Hamilton" in Egypt appears to have been the most important event to another, whose other entries made in a calendar, consist entirely of "on" and "off" duty and similar routine remarks.

The dairy of another contains the owner's will on the inside page of the cover. It reads:

"My will: Everything I possess to go to my father. (Signed) Wilfred Hayes, Sixth Batt. Manchester Regiment."

The entries are extremely matter of fact.

"May 15. Turks advance."

"May 16. One of our officers shot dead."

"May 21. Nothing doing all day."

Many references to attacks by the Turks follow. The "Royal Scots" are given much credit by the writer for their brave conduct.

May 27. Not a minute's sleep for three days and three nights."

"May 28. We were obliged to move to our reserve trench."

"May 29. During the afternoon the

Eighth B. M. R. (Eighth Battalion Manchester regiment) were digging in a trench, which they had advanced to during the night, when they were surprised by the Turks. They retired, leaving rifles and equipment behind. We saw the Turks playing with the rifles and bayonets which were left behind. The artillery and infantry peppered them. The Eighth Essex were to take back the trench and the Sixth who were in the reserve trenches, resting after two nights of advancing and trench digging, had to go and support them. The Eighth lost heavily, although the Sixth had few casualties. The Eighth got the order to advance with fixed bayonets but faked it so the Sixth would not let them stay in the trench and pushed them over the parapet. Same day a wounded man crawled into our trench and said that a sergeant and four men were the only survivors in a trench. Reinforcements were sent."

"May 30. We are still in the trenches and are getting very worn and tired."

"May 31. Turks attacking. Eighth unable to hold their own; one of our platoons to aid. The Eighth begin to retire, but the sergeant in charge of the Sixth will not allow them to retire."

Then comes the penultimate entry. It is dated:

"June 3. Cousin Richard killed—only me left out of the three of us."

And then the last:

"June 4. Preparing to take hill 709 at the point of the bayonet. Twelve o'clock we charge the Turks at the point of the bayonet."

Private William Sykes of the Eighth battalion, Manchester regiment, enlisted as No. 2,029, at the age of 17 years and five months, had nothing but his letters on his person when found. Most of them were written by his mother, a gentle middle aged woman, according to her photograph, which the boy carried with him. The letters are addressed to: "Our dear son Will." There is a photograph that shows Will as a chubby youngster with a wondering innocent stare in his large eyes. He is clothed in a very smart uniform that is a trifle too large. One can almost sense his endeavor to fill it.

The most remarkable document in the lot is that of a Captain F. I. Lynch, regiment unknown. There is some doubt as to the second initial, which may be intended for a "D" or "J."

His dairy is well kept, gives the most minute details, and mirrors a mind constantly under great strain. There are in it many illusions to himself as a "lucky man" or a man with a "charmed life."

The captain left Pugby on Wednesday, March 17, for Alexandria. The French he met en route he refers as those "funny little Frenchmen." His stay in Egypt is given in the dairy in bleak notes devoid of interest. On Wednesday, April 21, his ship arrived in Saros bay. On the same day the Turks fired on the British transport Manita with the result that about 70 soldiers jumped overboard, of which number about 60 were drowned, according to the entries in Captain Lynch's dairy.

Of the many entries a few will be given here in the exact words of Captain Lynch:

Sunday, April 23. I was the sole survivor out of a company of 85 rank

and file, the majority of whom were killed outright. In the morning just before we retired I bandaged a sergeant of the R. M. L. I., whose brains were hanging out of the back of his head. A sniper suddenly fired a couple of shots, wounding some of the wounded. I took a little time to locate the devil, and fired a shot, bringing him down a hill 200 feet above. I took the belt from his rifle and put it in my pocket for a keepsake. I was very much surprised to find him to be a German. I gave him a fine death, about six or seven bayonet thrusts just to finish him off. I didn't try to kill him."

Between April 25 and May 15 Captain Lynch confined himself to entries of little interest. Nothing but military routine is recorded.

"May 15. Turkish guns reached base, killing 85 horses and four men and wounding 16 men. On the thirteenth the Turks killed 80 horses and 20 men."

In the same entry Captain Lynch speaks of a deserter who had been caught and, as he thinks, will be sentenced to death. Four others, he says, have already been sentenced to death, but sentence had been commuted to ten years' penal servitude. Of the four one was a sergeant-corporal and three were privates, belonging to the Munster fusiliers and the Worcester regiment. There is little sleep to be had, and the Turks give no quarter, says the entry, nor do they permit the care of the wounded and killed, because the German officers are against this. Captain Lynch writes of his own trench as being filled with dead men and accoutrements.

"May 19. Turks showed great pluck. We like the way the Turks come up to us in great bundles as the Germans. They fall like nine pins. You can't help hitting the brutes, they simply walk into our bullets."

"Saturday, May 22. Had a very narrow escape. Was unbuttoning my great coat, I bent my head to see what had happened, when a bullet hit me a bang on the top-knot. Had I not bent my napper I would have been buried by now. My luck must have been in. The bullet was like a ton of bricks falling on top of me. Fighting at its worst at present. The firing is awful."

"Tuesday, May 24. The Manchester brigade has been split up and sent to different units for discipline, some of them giving us great laughs; of course, they are only terriers."

"Saturday, May 29. Turkish shells are dropping terribly near. Found fragments of German, French, English and Turkish made shells. They are splendidly equipped as regards fire arms and ammunitions."

"Tuesday, June 2. Digging communication trenches all day long, wishing we were in firing line. Getting messed about something awful. Some strong chemicals have been put in the water to discourage men in drinking it. Wrote Addie another letter."

The last entry reads:

"Wednesday, June 3. Called out last night to go to base, but the order was very soon cancelled. We are not sorry to go to our beds."

Captain Lynch must have mistaken some of the blond Turks, with Georgian and Circassian ancestry, for Germans. An inspection by the Associated Press correspondent of the

Sid-el-Bahr Turkish trenches and camps has established that today. There are not more than a score of Germans at the front and that up to May 4 none at all were active there.

DIXIE WEEK AT BIG FAIR

San Francisco, Aug. 9.—Southern hospitality will be dispensed with a lavish hand this week at each of the buildings of the southern states at the Panama exposition. The six days beginning today have been set aside as "the south's week" at the big fair and tens of thousands of visitors are expected from that section of the country. The Southern Commercial congress, the Southern Commercial Secretaries' association, the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Southern States societies of California have co-operated in preparing the program of exercises and festivities that will be carried out during the week.

TEXAS SOCIALIST ENCAMPMENT

Grand Saline, Tex., Aug. 9.—The twelfth annual encampment and convention of Texas socialists opened at Progress park near here today and will continue through the week. Visitors from many parts of Texas and noted socialist lecturers from other states are here to take part in the program.

HITS MASSAGE PARLORS

Sacramento, Calif., Aug. 9.—As soon as the state medical board shall be able to hold examinations, all non-medical healers and practitioners in California will have to be licensed by the state. This is the result of the sweeping provisions of the drugless practice act, passed by the last legislature, which becomes operative at midnight tonight. Affected, among others, are chiropractors, masseurs and practitioners of naprapathy, neuropathy, spondylotherapy, hydrotherapy and other non-medical cults. It is expected that one of the first and most desirable effects of the new law will be the closing of numerous massage parlors of shady character in the larger cities.

NATIONAL TAX CONFERENCE

San Francisco, Aug. 9.—One of the important conventions here this week will be the annual conference of the National Tax association, which will begin a five day session tomorrow. Much importance attaches to the conference because of the widespread and increasing interest shown in the subject of national, state and local taxation. A feature of the session will be the report of the committee on the federal income tax. The co-operation of the treasury department at Washington is expected in the discussion of this report, which will aim to suggest points where amendments may be made to obtain better administrative results and remove objectionable features.

RACING AT GRAND RAPIDS

Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 9.—All the speedy trotters and pacers performing on the big line this summer are here to take part in the grand circuit meet this week. The program was inaugurated today and will close on Friday. The liberal purse offerings and well-filled entry lists are expected to result in one of the most successful meetings ever held at the local track.

EXCESS OF RAIN; TEMPERATURE LOW

THE MONTH OF JULY WAS CHARACTERIZED BY FREQUENT THUNDERSTORMS

Santa Fe, N. M., Aug. 11.—July, 1915, averaged a little below the normal temperature, but considerably above the normal precipitation, not, however, amounting to the heavy rainfall of July, 1914. Marked contrast occurred in the distribution of the rainfall, for the showers were local in character, and nearby points differed widely in amounts. Most of the central and lower Rio Grande valley, the southwest and west counties, as well as the large central districts greatly exceeded the normal, while, on the other hand, the middle and lower Pecos, the far upper Rio Grande and much of the Sangre de Cristo range had light rainfall and showed a deficiency. Heavy local downpours were frequent and in some instances disastrous.

The cool weather which prevailed at the beginning of the month culminated in the lowest temperatures of the month, generally, on the seventh. Thereafter the temperature rose rapidly to the highest of the month on the eleventh, as a rule, although quite a number of stations recorded the highest of the month on the eighteenth. The heat wave, however, generally ceased with the showers of the nineteenth. A deficiency of temperature was general, with the exception of a small area in the lower Pecos valley, a second small area in the middle Rio Grande, the Sacramento valley and the southern end of the Manzano mountains, where slight excesses occurred.

Pressure

The mean sea-level atmospheric pressure at Santa Fe was 29.84 inches; highest, 30.20 on the twenty-first; lowest, 29.56 on the ninth. At Roswell the mean for the month was 29.86 inches; highest, 30.25 on the twenty-first; lowest, 29.52 on the ninth. At El Paso the mean for the month was 29.78 inches; highest, 30.14 on the twenty-second; lowest, 29.49 on the third.

Temperature

The monthly mean for the state, as determined from the records of 92 stations having a mean altitude of about 5,000 feet, was 71.8 or .09 per cent below the normal, as determined by the departures of 39 stations having records for 10 years or more. The month averaged 1.7 per cent warmer than July, 1914. The highest monthly mean temperature was 81.40 degrees at Carlsbad, and the highest recorded temperature 110 degrees at Artesia on the eleventh. The lowest monthly mean temperature was 58.0 degrees at Elizabethtown and Winsors, and the lowest recorded temperature 27 degrees at Elizabethtown on the seventh and ninth. The greatest local daily range of temperature was 61 degrees at Bluewater, on the ninth.

The mean relative humidity at Santa Fe at 6 a. m. was 63 per cent; at

6 p. m., 38 per cent, and for the month, 50 per cent. At Roswell the mean at 6 a. m. was 71 per cent; at 6 p. m., 39 per cent, and for the month, 55 per cent. At the Agricultural College the 8 a. m. readings average 56 per cent, the 5 p. m. readings 34 per cent, and for the month, 45 per cent.

Precipitation

The average precipitation for the state, as determined from the records of 169 stations, was 3.70 inches, or 1.04 inches in excess of the normal, as determined from the records of 62 stations having records for 10 years or more. Compared with July, 1914, the month just closed had 1.13 inches less rainfall. The greatest monthly amount was 10.55 inches, near Lake Alice, northeast Colfax county, and the least 0.45 inch at Roswell, while the greatest in any 24 consecutive hours was 5.10 inches at San Marcial on the twenty-fifth. There was 9 days with 0.01 inch or more precipitation.

Wind

The total wind movement for the month at Santa Fe was 5,356 miles, or 7.2 miles per hour; highest velocity, 38 miles from the south on the fifth. At Roswell the total movement was 5,687 miles, or 7.6 miles per hour; highest velocity, 38 miles from the southeast on the eighth. At the Agricultural College the total movement was 5,495 miles, or 7.4 miles per hour; highest velocity, 45 miles from the northwest on the first. At El Paso the total movement was 8,156 miles, or 11.0 miles per hour; highest velocity, 54 miles from the northwest on the eleventh. The prevailing direction for the state was from the southwest.

Sunshine and Cloudiness

There was but 62 per cent of the possible sunshine at Santa Fe during the month, or 278 hours; 19 days had 50 per cent or more of the possible amount. Roswell recorded only 58 per cent of the possible sunshine, and had 21 days with 50 per cent or more of the possible amount. For the state as a whole, there were 12 clear days, 12 partly cloudy and 7 cloudy.

Miscellaneous Phenomena

Thunderstorms were of almost daily occurrence, but were most prevalent over the state on the second, third, fifth, eleventh, and thirteenth to twenty-seventh; hail occurred in many localities with the storms of the second, third, fifth, thirteenth, seventeenth to nineteenth and twenty-second to twenty-fourth. Fog prevailed over eastern and southern counties on the twentieth and twenty-fifth. Solar halos were observed on the twelfth, nineteenth and twenty-third.

SURVIVORS OF LINCOLN BODYGUARD TO GATHER

INTERESTING OLD MILITARY COMPANY WILL GATHER IN WASHINGTON THIS FALL

Washington, Aug. 11.—A reunion of the Union Light Guard, which was the body guard of President Lincoln for two years during the civil war, is planned in Washington during the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, September 27-October 2.

While conversing with Secretary of War Stanton in 1863 the governor of Ohio offered to obtain a bodyguard for President Lincoln. Secretary Stanton

accepted the offer. The governor therefore asked for a picked man from each county in Ohio, but did not say what the service was to be.

Each man thought he was going to the front, or to lead a "forlorn hope," and he gave his life when he enlisted, and it was accepted as a sacrifice to his country. When the soldiers arrived in Washington they were informed they were to be the bodyguard of the president, and they served as such until after the war closed.

They were quartered upon the eclipse south of the treasury, and some of them were on guard every hour, two hours being the limit for each day and night, winter and summer. There were 108 men in the company, and nearly every county was represented; a few being slow in responding, the deficiency was made up from other counties. They were mustered in at Columbus, Ohio, December 17, 1863, and their enlistment was for three years of the war.

The mustering officer was Captain Elmer Otis, Fourth United States cavalry. They left for Washington December 22, 1863, and reported to the secretary of war, learning for the first time their mission.

The soldiers were not all kept about the White House, but were at times in Virginia, below Alexandria, and along the river to a point opposite Georgetown, scattered about Washington and the forts surrounding the city, but always a goodly number was kept on duty about the White House.

After being mustered out of service the members scattered, and it has been difficult to trace them, but at the encampment of the G. A. R. in Toledo in 1908 nine gathered and effected an organization with Lieutenant George C. Ashmun as president and Robert W. McBride as secretary.

It was decided that a more thorough search should be made to locate the missing members, so that they might have the privilege of "touching elbows" again in a peaceful organization. Last year there was a meeting of the survivors in Detroit, Mich., and another meeting will be called in September during the G. A. R. encampment here.

LAST VETERAN OF CIVIL WAR IS RETIRED

COLONEL CLEM IS REMOVED FROM THE ACTIVE LIST OF THE REGULAR ARMY

Washington, Aug. 11.—The last civil war veteran in active service in the United States army will be removed from the rolls day after tomorrow. On that day Colonel John L. Clem, the "Drummer Boy of Chickamauga," will be placed on the retired list for age. Colonel Clem, who for several years has been chief quartermaster of the central division of the army, is the last civil war veteran on the regular pay roll. He went through the war with the Twenty-second Michigan regiment.

Before "Little Johnny" Clem, as he is known to this day, was 10 years

old he was in the Union ranks. At the age of 12 he had three bullet holes put through his cap, his pony was shot from under him, and he was wounded several times.

The story of Colonel Clem's military career reads like fiction. He first attempted to obtain a place as a drummer to Captain McDougal of the Third Ohio regiment. His infantile services were rejected, but when the regiment boarded cars at his home town of Newark, O., he climbed aboard and went with the soldiers to Cincinnati. There he offered himself to the Twenty-second Michigan regiment, but was again rejected on account of his size and years.

The motherless boy insisted on accompanying the soldiers to the front, and he went with the regiment without acceptance until he was beating the "long roll" at Shiloh in April, 1862. His soldiery spirit so won the confidence and admiration of the officers that May 1, 1862, he was enlisted at Covington, Ky., as a drummer. Later he served as a marker. A piece of shell smashed the boy's drum. This experience won for him the title of "Johnny Shiloh."

It was at Chickamauga that "Little Johnny" Clem exchanged the "long roll" of the drum for the "brisk fire" of the musket. When the line of battle was being formed the drummer boy took a musket that had been shortened for his use and mounted a caisson beside an artilleryman. He blazed away like a veteran. At the close of the day when the army was falling back on Chattanooga his brigade was surrounded and a demand made for its surrender. Johnny did not fall back as quickly as the rest and a confederate colonel, having summoned him to surrender, came forward with drawn sword and used language that the little soldier resented.

The boy raised his musket, shot the colonel and then fell as though shot himself. Here he lay till dark, when he managed to rejoin his comrades. For his gallantry General Rosecrans made him a sergeant. After being captured and exchanged he was attached to the staff of General Thomas. He fought at Shiloh, Perryville, Resaca, Kenesaw, Peach Tree creek, Atlanta and Nashville.

After he was mustered out with his comrades at the close of the war "Little Johnny" asked President Grant to send him to West Point. "But why," said the president "do you not take the examinations?"

"I did, Mr. President, but I failed to pass. Mr. President, you see, I was in the war and while I was there these other boys of my age were in school."

"What!" said the president, amazed, "you were in the war?" The president then wrote something, sealed it, and, handing it to Clem, said: "Take this to the secretary of war; I guess it will fix you all right."

Colonel Clem has been the lone civil war veteran in active army service since 1912. Until that year there was one other, Major Daniel W. Arnold, who at the time of his retirement was quartermaster of the Department of the Lakes.

During the closing hours of the sixty-third congress the senate passed a bill to retire Colonel Clem at the advanced grade of major general. The rush of work in the house, however, prevented action there on the senate measure.

HOW TO GET RID OF WILD OAT PEST

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT GONZALES TELLS HOW TO ERADICATE THE EVIL

M. R. Gonzales, agriculturist for San Miguel county, has written a circular which he will send to about 500 farmers in this and neighboring counties warning them of the pest of wild oats. Mr. Gonzales in his circular explains the method of eradication and suggests that winter wheat be planted to kill off the weed.

The text of Mr. Gonzales' letter is as follows:

Eradication of the Wild Oat

The wild oat is the greatest plant pest of northern New Mexico. We must kill it. We must uproot it. We must burn it. The wild oat is a thief; it robs your children of their bread; it robs you and your land. Teach your children to look upon the wild oat as their bitterest enemy, teach them to uproot the wild oat wherever they see it. Smother the wild oat with winter wheat.

Methods of Eradication

By rotation of crops we mean the planting on the land, this year, corn, next year beans or peas, next year wheat followed by oats and so on. The idea is not to plant the same crop on one piece of land two years in succession. We aim to plant a cultivated after a non-cultivated crop; we should plant, where possible and practicable, a leguminous crop like peas, beans, alfalfa, clovers; after crops like wheat, corn, millets, sorghums, etc. Most of the leguminous crops may be cultivated, and all of them have the power of enriching the soil.

Summer Fallow

The plowing of the land and leaving it without planting though the summer is called summer fallow. The wild oats will come up the first thing in the spring. When the oats are about four inches high, plow them under. Many of the wild oat seeds did not come up with the first crop and so you will find that if the season is wet you will have another crop of wild oats; plow them again. Disk your land when the weather is hottest and most dry. There are many of the wild oats that dry at this time, but if the conditions are favorable for growth they will come up again. The natives say that the wild oats have three and four lives. The reason for this saying is that they have plowed them under for the fourth time and still "Mrs. Wild Cat" would make her appearance. We all know that the wild oats are at various depths in the soil and that not all the seeds germinate at the same time, or even during the same season and for the same reason we may be obliged persistently to fight them. They will be less and less every year.

In the spring we may plant a cultivated crop. We should never plant oats in this land till we know that the land is free from wild oats.

Winter Wheat.

The eradication of the wild oats by means of winter wheat planting has been the most practical and effective method. Winter wheat smothers the

wild oats out in the spring. This fact has been demonstrated this year in the Cebolla Valley at the farm of Rafael Quintana. Strips of undrilled land were left in the winter wheat field. Wherever these strips are, the land is perfectly covered with the wild oat. The balance of the planted land has no wild oats and the best winter wheat in Mora county has been raised here by Quintana. Winter wheat smothers the wild oat, it yields more per acre, it makes better flour, we have ready market and a better price for it. It ripens earlier and consequently labor is distributed better and it furnishes fall pasture for the stock. It is sweet and resists the rust.

Time of Planting.

In San Miguel and Mora counties, the winter wheat should be planted in the earlier part of October. The earlier you plant your wheat during this time the better. When the wheat is planted in the fall much of the wild oats come up and you may be disappointed. Do not lose confidence in the winter wheat if you should not clean your land of the wild oats the first year. Try your winter wheat again and you will succeed. Others have done this and you can do the same.

Methods of Planting the Wheat.

If you have summer fallowed your land all you have to do in August is to drill your winter wheat at the rate of 25 to 30 per acre on dry land and from 45 to 60 on irrigated lands. If you broadcast your wheat then you must use about 10 per cent more seed.

Crops that are 50 per cent and more wild oats should be cut for hay. If you have time, pasture your land with cattle, horses, sheep or goats. Plow your land from six to eight inches; harrow it with the disk, etc. Let the land settle for a week or two as time will permit, so that you may have a more compact seed bed. Do as above outlined for planting.

Alfalfa.

Alfalfa has proven a very good plant to kill the wild oat with. After you have planted winter wheat or a cultivated crop on your land for one year, you may prepare your land in the usual way and plant your alfalfa. The first year you will have wild oats but do not let it go to seed. Do not wait till your alfalfa has gone to seed but cut it when it is about ten per cent in bloom. The wild oat heads mature much sooner. After you have had alfalfa for two years, plant another piece of land about as big as the one you now have. When your alfalfa first planted is about five years old, plow it under and put in oats, tame oats good, perfectly clean seed. You should keep on planting alfalfa every year or two to replace the alfalfa which is getting five years old when it should be plowed under, and so on.

In the eradication of the wild oat the work must be done timely and thoroughly. All the wild oats which have been left in places difficult to get at, should be uprooted by hand. If the plant has made seed do not let it into the field, burn it or feed it to the hogs.

When planting your winter wheat be sure that your drill does not leave any spaces between width of drill. You had better allow drill to lap over in some places. Do not fail to cut wild oats along the ditches, the

CHARRED BODIES FOUND IN RUIN OF AUTO

J. J. MENDENHALL IS CHARGED WITH THE MURDER OF TWO WOMEN

St. Petersburg, Fla., Aug. 10.—An attempt to solve the mysteries in connection with a case of alleged double murder will be made in the Pinellas circuit court next month, when J. J. Mendenhall is placed on trial on a charge of having murdered Mrs. Charles V. Elliott and her daughter, Miss Susan Elliott. The prominence of the accused man and his alleged victims and the deep mystery surrounding the tragedy have combined to make the case one of the most celebrated in the criminal annals of southern Florida.

Mendenhall, the man facing trial on the double murder charge, is a prominent resident of Clearwater, where he was known as a capitalist, a manufacturer on a large scale and the owner of rich fruit lands. The two alleged victims of the murder, Mrs. Elliott and her daughter, resided in Tampa and were well connected socially.

The two women came to their deaths while riding in an automobile with Mendenhall on the west coast road, near Moccasin branch, near the hour of midnight on July 2. The manner of their deaths presented an apparently impenetrable mystery, as the first arrivals on the scene found that the automobile had been totally destroyed by fire and the two women burned to crisp.

The chief witness for the state at the coming trial will be Guy Stemple, the chauffeur who drove the automobile on the night of the tragedy. It was Stemple who gave the authorities the first news of tragedy, walking from the scene of the fire to Clearwater to give the alarm.

According to Stemple's story he was engaged by Mendenhall to drive him and the two women from Tampa to Clearwater. He said they picked up Miss Elliott down town, and then went to the Elliott residence and got Mrs. Elliott. When well outside Tampa, said the chauffeur at the coroner's inquest, he heard the women object to something Mendenhall had proposed. Then he heard the crash of glass

fences and the driveways. Cut them before they go to seed. Do not plant oats in your land for three or four years. Where your crop is fifty or more per cent wild oats, cut it for feed; it does not pay to thresh it.

"Man is bigger than any plant growing." You can rid your land of any pernicious plant or insect if you will. Persistent intelligence and labor will eradicate the wild oat. Write to your county agent for further information.

M. R. GONZALES, Agriculturist for San Miguel county, U. S. department of agriculture.

and a woman's scream, "My God, J. J. don't do that."

He turned and saw Mendenhall, he alleges, with a revolver in his hand. Mendenhall fired a shot and Stemple leaped from the car and ran through the darkness toward Clearwater. He went direct to the sheriff's home. The sheriff accompanied him back to the "murder car" and in it were found the charred remains of the two women. Mendenhall was arrested the next morning at his home near Clearwater and lodged in jail at Tampa.

Ever since the tragedy the authorities have been diligently at work in an endeavor to establish the relations that existed between Mendenhall and his alleged victims. The results of their investigations have not been made public, but there are well defined rumors that Mrs. Elliott had been threatening to invoke the law against Mendenhall in behalf of her daughter. Mendenhall is a man of family, having a wife and daughter living in Clearwater.

From the time of his arrest Mendenhall steadfastly declined to discuss the charges against him. A week ago however, he issued a public statement protesting his innocence and asking the people to suspend judgment until he was placed on trial and given an opportunity to prove that he was not guilty. The family of the accused man has engaged able counsel to conduct his defense.

BRITONS SEND OVER A FORTUNE IN GOLD

J. P. MORGAN AND COMPANY, CONSIGNEES, REFUSE TO TALK ABOUT IT

New York, Aug. 10.—Considerable mystery surrounds the shipment from England to this country of a large amount of gold, the sum being variously estimated at \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000. The gold is being transhipped from Halifax, to which port it was taken by a British steamer, presumably under government convoy, to this city by special train.

J. P. Morgan and Company are the consignees, but the bankers refuse to give any information regarding the transaction, stating that such details ought to come from London, where the shipment was arranged in response to the exchange condition between that center and this city.

NEW JAPANESE PEER

Tokio, Aug. 10.—Takaaki Kato, who was foreign minister in the cabinet which retired last month, was appointed by the emperor today a member of the house of peers. Premier Count Okuma issued a statement explaining his decision to remain at the head of the government. The count said his decision was due to representations from the emperor that conditions at home and abroad were such as to make inadvisable a change in the premiership.

William and Directum I, the pacing kings, have met four times with honors even. Each of the wigglers has scored two victories and won five of the ten heats traveled.

CLOSE BARGAINING FOR AN ARMISTICE

THE ENGLISH AND TURKS EACH
SOUGHT TO GET THE BEST
OF THE DEAL

General Headquarters, Gallipoli Peninsula, Aug. 9.—Though the British asked for the nine hour armistice, which took place on May 24, in the Ari Burnu theater of war, they were afterwards inclined to drive a hard bargain for it, according to Major Kemal, adjutant to General Essad Pacha, commander of the Third Ottoman army. Major Kemal was entrusted with the negotiations preceding the armistice, and was given carte blanche by his superiors after they had decided what the conditions of the arrangements were to be.

"The British sent a parliamentary into our lines on May 22," said Major Kemal to the Associated Press correspondent. "The officer came with a white flag and I was detailed to ascertain his wishes. These were that we grant an armistice for the purpose of burying the dead, many of whom had lain between the Turkish and British lines for 29 days—since April 23. The stench had become unbearable to the British, the officer stated, and a period in which all military operations were to be suspended by both sides, and in which the bodies might be interred, seemed very desirable.

"I transmitted these wishes to my superior, after having made arrangements for another meeting with the parliamentary on another day. I was to come to a certain spot and all British troops were to be instructed not to fire upon me. Unfortunately, this part of the program was not carried out. When I, on the following day, came to the place which had been selected for our meeting, I was fired upon by the British, artillery with shrapnel. I suppose my coming had not been announced everywhere, at least I prefer to suppose that.

"There was the usual blind folding and a little later I met the British officers who were to act for Sir Ian Hamilton. I presented our conditions for the armistice and a discussion of them took place immediately.

"Only two of the conditions are of sufficient interest to be referred to here, because the negotiations concerning them indicate what the British state of mind regarding Turkey is," said Major Kemal when asked to speak of the negotiations.

"As is the practice during armistices the terrain between the two hostile lines was to be divided into two equal parts by a line of sentries. Over this boundary the dead were to be exchanged, that is to say, we would bring across this line such British dead as were found on our part of the terrain and the British would do likewise, each party burying, naturally, its own dead on its own side of the line of sentries.

"To this the British agents agreed, of course. But the rifles found on both sides of the boundary had also to be disposed of. In discussing this point I found that the British were inclined to drive a hard bargain. I was in favor of an exchange of rifles,

each party returning such rifles as were found with the dead intact. The British balked. A long wrangle ensued. From this I gathered that the British were under the impression that we needed the few rifles on their side of the line. I assured them that such was not the case.

"Incidentally, this led to a discussion as to what was and was not to be taken from the dead. The British proposed taking all cartridges from the dead. I took the stand that all dead should be turned over without a search for the few cartridges likely to be found on them. That point I gained after making it clear that above the law of military necessity stood the higher law of humanity, which to my mind forbade absolutely so wanton an act as the search of a body already well advanced in dissolution.

"But the British wanted each side to keep such rifles as were found. I insisted that they be exchanged. We finally agreed to exchange all rifles minus their locks.

"During the armistice the British were to suspend all movement of their vessels. On this point Sir Ian Hamilton, the commander of the allied forces, had to be consulted. The general sent back the reply that he could not accept that condition.

"I told the British officers that there would be no armistice except this condition was complied with. To gain time they suggested that I bring Sir Ian's reply to the attention of my superiors. This, I told them, was not necessary, because my instructions on the subject were final. After that the British officers demanded that all Turkish shipping on the Dardanelles be also suspended. They were not inclined to accept my explanation that this was an unfair condition, because suspension of the Turkish shipping on the Dardanelles would affect the Ottoman troops at Sid-el-Bahr, who would not be concerned in the armistice. I had put no condition regarding British vessels at Sid-el-Bahr and, consequently, no condition concerning Turkish shipping supplying the Turkish troops at Sid-el-Bahr ought to be exacted.

"My conditions relative to the British vessels off Kaba Tepe and Ari Burnu were that none but hospital ships were to weigh anchor during the period of truce, or were to steam in or out of the territorial waters of Turkey. Sir Ian was acquainted with my decision not to yield that point. His reply was that he would not affix his signature to so preposterous a demand. My answer was that there would be no armistice except the condition was accepted.

"The arguments of humanity work both ways, so I finally asked permission of my superiors to waive Sir Ian's signature to that condition, accepting instead the promise that the condition would be observed without forming part of the protocol, reserving for the Turks the right to open hostilities without notice in case a single British vessel, other than a hospital ship, undertook to change its location during the armistice.

"The rest of the story is simple enough," concluded Major Kemal. "Next day the line of sentries was established and the dead were buried. For nine hours we had peace at Ari Burnu. Officers and men from both camps met and talked together as much as linguistic attainments per-

MEXICAN BANDITS BATTLE WITH SOLDIERS

OFFICIALS AFRAID BANDITS WILL
WRECK TRAFFIC IN AF-
FECTED REGION

Brownsville, Tex., Aug. 9.—Five Mexican bandits and one Mexican woman were killed in the fighting yesterday at Norias, 69 miles north of here. For an hour 15 Americans, eight of them United States cavalrymen, stood off the attack of 60 Mexicans. Five of the Americans were wounded, three of the latter seriously. The 15 Americans were saved from death just as their ammunition gave out, by the arrival of 17 Texas rangers.

Only Meager Reports

With the expectation that United States soldiers sent to Norias ranch last night would relieve the situation there, caused by the attack of Mexican bandits, border officials here, today turned their attention to reports that 300 Mexicans had crossed the border into Hidalgo county, Texas, in small parties, and apparently were making their way to a concentration point. What this portended none of the officials would state, but it was admitted unusual precautions were being taken by peace officers and ranch owners to prevent outbreaks.

Details of the fight at Norias ranch, 60 miles north of Brownsville, last night were awaited here with interest. Owing to the isolated nature of the country there and the fact that the bandits cut all telephone wires from the ranch, only meager reports had been received early today. These estimated the attacking forces of Mexicans as numbering from 50 to 200 men.

Fourteen rancamen, later reinforced by a detachment of United States soldiers and Texas rangers, repelled an attack of the outlaws, who left several of their number dead when finally they retreated southward. Five of the Americans were wounded, three of the number being soldiers. All passenger trains were stopped last night for fear they would be wrecked by outlaws in passing through the affected district.

More Troops Sent

Colonel A. P. Blocksom, commanding the lower Texas border patrol, today despatched additional troops to Lyford, Raymondville and Sebastian.

Story of the Fight

The American rangers and soldiers, had gone to Norias ranch house yesterday night. The fighting was permitted, or pantomime made possible. Some even exchanged presents. When the nine hours were up the state of war was resumed."

KANSAS BANK ROBBED

Maple Hill, Kansas, Aug. 10.—Several robbers held more than 100 citizens at bay early today while companions blew the safe of the Maple Hill State bank and escaped with \$3,000. A fog prevented the citizens giving an adequate description of the robbers.

searching for Mexicans. Eight soldiers, had gone to Norias ranch house rias, while the remainder of the party, numbering 17 rangers, went to search for a water hole 12 miles distant.

Meanwhile the Mexicans, from cover of the brush, galloped toward the little detail of soldiers at Norias, the soldiers at first took them for rangers returning. Seven American civilians, all armed, joined the cavalrymen. The Mexicans swept down upon this party and seized a section house while the soldiers lay flat on the railroad track with the civilians, trying to pick off their attackers. Slowly the Americans retreated, crawling and firing and concentrating toward the ranch house which was 200 yards from the building the Mexicans had seized.

In this fighting all the Americans' wounds were received. One soldier, lying on his stomach on the railroad received a bullet through his back. One lost his upper lip while the third was shot in the leg. Foreman Forbes of the King ranch was wounded in the right leg. Frank Martin, another ranch foreman, had his left arm badly shattered.

The Rangers Return

The Americans were fighting from cover of the ranch house when the rangers returned, dismounted in the brush and crawled into the house, apparently unobserved by the Mexicans, who after a short fight made off.

State Adjutant General Henry Hitchings, who was with the rangers, said today that he believes the arrival, expected by them, of 20 more rangers and of four companies of United States infantry from Laredo, will insure the restoration of peace.

NEW POSTAL RULES

Brussels, Aug. 9.—New postal restrictions, as well as some further permissions, in letter and postal intercourse in Belgium and between Belgium and Holland, have just been made effective. They provided that, with the exception of certain business communications, only postal cards may be sent to and from Holland and Antwerp, Hasselt and Welkenraedt. Business letters must be limited to two sheets and must be written plainly and legibly. The same postal communication now is permitted between the three cities named and Liege, Verviers and their suburbs. Letters and postals from all these Belgian cities to Belgians interned in Holland—soldiers and civilians—may now be sent. Letters to Belgian soldiers may be franked. Letters that do not comply with these regulations will be returned to the senders.

HELMETS HAVE VALUE

Dunkirk, France, Aug. 9.—Steel helmets have now been in use sufficiently long in the French army to prove that they are a useful protection to infantrymen. They have saved a large number of men in the front trenches from being either wounded or killed by shrapnel fire and have effectively warded off the side strike of rifle bullets. The soldiers are enthusiastic about their use, and the delay anticipated in turning them out is partly overcome by the fact that they are only used in the firing line and supporting trenches. It is officially stated that the thin chrome steel helmets cost less than seven cents each.

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PLATFORM BREAKING WILL CONTINUE

Refreshed by a long summer vacation and encouraged by its record in the past, the democratic party will be ready to resume the swinging of its axe upon the Baltimore platform when congress reconvenes in December. And the democratic axe certainly has remarkable demolishing power. There are few planks remaining intact in the platform on which the party got into power, and those few will undoubtedly go with the others to the splintered neap.

The reduced cost of living plank was perhaps one of the most potent of those that were smashed at the first opportunity, though the whack, whack, of the axe was heard at the same time on the plank which pledged the party to preservation of the merit system. It took lots of hammering to destroy those two planks but the free tolls pledge went out of the platform with only one well-aimed blow. There is one thing that can be said to the credit of democracy, however—it has been open and frank in the destruction of the platform. The three planks mentioned above were broken into a fine quality of kindling wood without the least sign of remorse or shame, and yet the havoc was wrought no more openly than in the case of destroying the pledge of economy. From the day of its installation in power, the democratic party lost no opportunity to knock and hack and sliver that economy plank. The same is true of the efficiency plank. Indeed, there seems to be much display of glee as the leaders of the administration dance around the few scattered remains of the efficiency pledge.

And there is to be no cessation of the axe swinging. The single-term plank is still untouched but the weapon of destruction is now swinging high, ready to crash upon that hated pledge. It is apparently doomed to destruction. It will go along with that other substantial but already demolished pledge "not to injure legitimate industry." It can hope for no better fate. It will lie in the scrap heap beside the plank which pledged the party to the "development of a merchant marine without imposing additional burdens upon the people." It stands no more chance of survival than does the plank which promised

national aid in the construction of post roads.

What there is left of it, is a sorry looking wreck, though it is still some platform compared with what it will be after the democratic party has had another chance at it. Though it was solemnly declared to be a platform of "pledges made to be kept when in office as well as relied upon during the campaign," it served its purpose prior to election day and has no further usefulness. It was truly not "molasses to catch flies;" it was a "hook to catch suckers."

That new factory whistle of Mr. Edison's, which, it is reported, can be heard at a distance of 20 miles, is a timely invention. The noise of the machinery having been diminished, it is appropriate to make up for it by increasing the noise of the whistle.

The administration's new and strange activity in favor of an adequate national defense is thought by some to be a democratic theft of republican clothes. Maybe. But even so, the garments will not fit. Democracy has always spelled Nation without a capital N. When Colonel Roosevelt talks about "another Buchanan," he undoubtedly has in mind the manner in which Buchanan frittered away the days of grace prior to the civil war and left the nation defenseless in its hour of need. History indeed repeats itself. Buchanan was succeeded by a republican president.

BARKING AT THE PRESS

Unless certain grave matters are cleared up soon there is sure to be a lot of trouble among newspaper publishers of this country. For months past it has been continually dinned into the ears of the public by those who profess to know, that the American press has been "subsidized" by one or the other warring faction, says the Kansas City Journal. Just the other day an irate subscriber, after frothing and spuming over what he termed "an unscrupulous, detestable, ignorant and malicious press" added: "I have it on good authority that over 90 per cent of the American newspapers are subsidized by the allies. How, then, could we expect the press to take an unbiased view? The press

does not reflect in the least American sentiment." It may be added, in the cause of general enlightenment, that the writer of this intemperate and wholly unjustifiable diatribe did not have the decency, the honesty or the courage to sign his name, but hid behind the anonymity of "Citizen."

Newspapers are accustomed to abuse. They get it on all occasions and from every source. Usually, as in this instance, it is merely wild and rambling villification without any substantial basis whatever. If this "Citizen" who is so singularly devoted to the pro-German cause had anything even remotely resembling "good authority" for his obsession that 90 per cent of the American newspapers are "subsidized," he should have no difficulty in getting that important information before a very large part of the American public. The newspapers are not in any kind of a trust. They are for the most part keenly and sometimes even bitterly competitive. By his own confession "Citizen" concedes that 10 per cent of the American newspapers are not "subsidized." Then, too, he has the whole gamut of the German-American newspapers in which to present his evidence. Does he claim that these strongly German partisan papers are included in the 90 per cent? And does he not know, as every other intelligent citizen does know, that if there were any such thing as "subsidy" the editors and publishers of the German-American newspapers would know all about it? Yet these responsible and well informed editors and publishers make no such absurd charges, although they would be quick enough to do it if they were in a position to substantiate the accusation.

There is always much loose talk among certain persons about the "responsibility" of newspapers. It is no unusual thing to hear on the street or in other public places wise persons declare that local papers are "bought" or "subsidized" or "owned" by this or that "interest." Apparently there is no escape from this sort of thing. Any man or woman who rises a little above the crowd is sure to be the target for misrepresentation and abuse. As long as the critics do not have to present the proofs of their maledictions, they are bold and ferocious. Irresponsible speech is the safety valve by which they free their systems of the envy, jealousy and passion that jaundice their judgment and debase their moral nature.

POTASH "MADE-IN-AMERICA" POSSIBLE

Potash is used in making soft soap; it strikes your matches; helps cure meat; blasts rock, and, what is of most interest to the American farmer, it is the basis of fertilizers.

The prospect of potash manufacture in this country, particularly in California, and the protective tariff duties which must of necessity be given this industry in the future, if it is not to die a-borning, give rise to the question whether this will cause an increase in the price of this article, or in the price of fertilizers used by the farmer. Certainly not, and for the best of reasons—protection will render the industry successful, and destroy the German monopolization of the American market on potash.

The German control of the world market in potash is a classic example

of the manner in which foreign "cartels," "syndicates" or "get-together" organizations operate. Potash is found in Germany in practically inexhaustible quantities. At one time it was overproduced, and profits were cut off. The Prussian government owned several mines, other German states were interested and some mining was carried on by private enterprise. Finally they all got together and organized a five-year selling syndicate, which has been several times renewed and which has formed an export branch, a domestic distribution bureau and carries on an educational advertising propaganda spending \$1,500,000 annually to boost foreign sales. It is headed by a government official. At the time of its organization the syndicate put prices on a profitable basis, where they have since remained.

Occasionally an independent producer would sell outside the syndicate and then go in. American manufacturers who availed themselves of such sales were punished by being charged 5 per cent more for bagged potash than other American buyers. They had to have the potash, the supply was controlled by the syndicate, and there was no alternative.

In June, 1909, a new syndicate was to be formed. There was a little squabble before they got together, and for two hours American buyers took advantage of the confusion and booked contracts for from two to seven years at a 35 per cent reduction in price. At the end of the two hours the prime minister of commerce had stopped further sales. The reichstag then passed a law declaring potash to be a monopoly and each producer entitled to a fixed percentage of the total; if he sold more, the over-sale was heavily taxed. This tax caused the cancellation of the American contracts. Since that date American buyers have been utterly at the mercy of the German syndicate in purchasing potash.

If, at the termination of the European war Germany finds that this country is manufacturing its own potash, every tactic known to the commercial genius of that nation will be directed toward killing off our industry. Under free trade there would be a period of price cutting which might temporarily benefit the farmer in the price he paid for his fertilizer, but, with the destruction of our domestic industry Germany would again adopt the old price, or doubtless increase it in order to make up for the losses of the price cutting campaign. And an industry which gave promise of freeing us from German monopoly, reducing the price of fertilizer, and employing American labor at wages which would insure a large purchasing power of the farmer's products, would, as have many others, be stifled by the democratic pet theory of free trade. Domestic potash is a possibility—under the republican policy of protection to home industries, and not otherwise.

On July 31 the net balance in the general fund of the United States treasury was \$68,173,462 as compared with \$132,263,619 two years ago under republican revenue laws and appropriations. At the end of the first month of the new fiscal year, disbursements had exceeded receipts by \$16,171,57, which is the amount of deficit accumulated during July.

AMERICAN CHEMISTS SUPPLY NEW DEMAND

THEY MANUFACTURE MEDICINAL
OILS FORMERLY IMPORTED
FROM RUSSIA

Among the opportunities presented to American refiners of crude petroleum in 1914 was that of replacing certain pharmaceutical preparations, imports of which were abruptly terminated at the outbreak of the European war, by similar products derived from petroleum of domestic origin. One product of this type which promptly attracted the attention of American refiners was liquid petrolatum, a medicinal oil whose use as a vehicle for protective sprays in nose and throat work, but more especially for internal administration as an effective laxative, has attained considerable popularity in this country during the last two or three years.

For a number of years, according to J. D. Northrop of the United States geological survey, a very carefully refined oil having about the consistency of light lubricating oil has been imported, principally for medicinal use, from Russia and some has been manufactured in the United States from petroleum distillates imported from that country. The working up of the trade for the Russian product of this type of oil was largely a matter of chance, rather than necessity, for oils of essentially the same character can be produced from American petroleum, and in fact have been produced on a small scale for many years. The fact that foreign oil of this type has heretofore met no serious competition in the domestic market has been due in part to the ample and satisfactory supply from external sources but to a greater extent to the absorption of American refiners in efforts to increase the output of more easily refined products, such as gasoline and naphtha, for which there is an ever-increasing market.

As soon as it became apparent that imports of liquid petroleum were no longer possible American refiners, with characteristic promptness, set about to supply the established market, and before the close of 1914 a score of refiners were experimenting in the new field and at least ten sources of domestic white oil for medicinal use had been developed, the product being retailed under 50 or more different trade names.

Statistics collected by the geological survey from importers and refiners show that in the year 1914 the total quantity of medicinal oil marketed in the United States was not less than 435,950 gallons and that at least 87,400 gallons, or 20 per cent of this quantity, was obtained from petroleum of domestic origin. This showing is most gratifying when the fact is considered that it is the result for the most part of only a few months' effort. What the future holds out to American refiners in this field depends largely on their own efforts.

In order to determine the relative efficiency of Russian and American medicinal oils, the committee on therapeutic research of the council on pharmacy and medicine of the American Medical association submitted samples of the different oils to several clinicians for testing. The re-

sults, as summarized by Dr. W. A. Bastedo, are of interest:

"The results of this clinical investigation appear to warrant the conclusion that so far as therapeutic results are concerned the differences in the action of the three varieties of liquid petrolatum, namely, light Russian liquid petrolatum, heavy Russian liquid petrolatum, and American liquid petrolatum, are too slight to be of importance. Hence the choice between the lighter and the heavier oils and between the Russian and the American is an open one, to be determined not by therapeutic difference but by palatability, dependent on the degree to which the refinement of the oil is carried out. The United States Pharmacopeia, the revision of which is now nearing completion, no doubt will furnish standards which will insure a suitable product. From the findings of the foregoing report it would appear that a satisfactory standard might permit the use of either Russian or American oil, if suitably refined so as to be as nearly as possible devoid of odor and taste."

Aside from the question of therapeutic value, which has been decided by the disinterested testimony of Dr. Bastedo and his associates, the objections made to the medicinal oils of American origin are chiefly of an esthetic nature, being based on the presence of florescence, or bloom; or on a faint petroleum taste or odor; or on the presence of sulphur. The fact, however, that these objections do not hold at all for certain brands of American oil and that they hold in different degrees for other brands shows that no insurmountable difficulties prevent the popularizing of the American product, but that careless manipulation, due perhaps to overanxiety for an early place in the market, has blinded certain refiners to the high standard set by the foreign product. A popular fancy which will warrant a price of \$5 a gallon for what little guaranteed Russian oil is available in the market as against \$1.50 to \$2 a gallon for an equally efficient American product may not be wholly dispelled, but it can not be long maintained with the intelligent public. With care and attention to refining details there appears no reason why the million dollar market for medicinal oils in this country, turned over to American refiners as the result of no effort on their part, should ever be permitted to return to foreign control.

ST LOUIS HAS A TEAMSTER STRIKE

EVERY FIRM IN THE CITY EMPLOYING DRIVERS IS WITHOUT HELP

St. Louis, Aug. 13.—A strike of teamsters, which began here today when 300 men employed by two transfer companies walked out, extended shortly before noon to practically every teaming firm in the city. Between 1,200 and 1,500 men are now on strike. The strike resulted from the demand of the union for a 10 per cent wage increase and for a reduction of the working day from 11 to 10 hours.

MEXICAN CRISIS IS NO NEARER AN END

UNITED STATES HAS NOT YET
SENT ITS APPEAL TO THE
VARIOUS FACTIONS

Washington, Aug. 13.—The inter-American appeal to all factions in Mexico, agreed upon by the Pan-American conference, is expected to go forward today. The text will not be made public until it has been communicated to all the heads of the factions and governors of the Mexican states. Secretary Lansing said today there would be no further conference with the Latin-American diplomats until replies have been received.

No change in the Vera Cruz situation was recorded in navy department dispatches. The battleships Louisiana and New Hampshire still "were proceeding southward" today, and it was expected that they will go direct to Mexican waters in the vicinity of Vera Cruz.

General Villa's proposal of a three months' truce for a peace convention has not been acted upon by this government.

Zapata Forces Defeated

Galveston, Texas, Aug. 13.—Zapata forces which some weeks ago occupied Mexico City have suffered another defeat at the hands of General Coss, and have been driven back into the state of Morelos, which Zapata has controlled for several years, according to advices to the constitutionalist agency here. The Zapata forces are being pushed vigorously, it was reported.

Santa Fe Is Taken

The city of Santa Fe, state of Guerrero, has been occupied by Carranza forces and all the National railway south of the capital, except that part running through Morelos, is now in their hands, according to further reports to the Carranza consul. Adjuso, San Nicolas and Contreras also have been occupied by Carranza troops, it was reported.

Villa Forces Beaten

Laredo, Texas, Aug. 13.—Telegraphic advices from General J. Maycott, in San Juan del Rio, state of Queretaro, today report a rout Wednesday of Villa troops with a loss of 200 dead for Villa and the capture of a large amount of food supplies and ammunition. General Francisco Coss reports that in fighting Wednesday near the limits of the federal district in the state of Morelos the Carranza troops defeated the forces commanded by Emiliano Zapata.

Villa is Agreeable

Washington, Aug. 13.—Announcement was made here today on behalf of General Villa by his Washington agents that all the civil and military elements of his party would eliminate themselves if necessary for the success of a Mexican peace conference. Villa's proposal was contained in a telegram from Diaz Lombardo, his secretary to his agency here.

"If the peace conferences between the factions in Mexico reach a settlement," Lombardo's message said, "not only General Villa but all the civil and military elements affiliated with his party would be disposed to eliminate themselves if necessary with the single condition that the men who are placed in charge of the new situation shall solemnly agree to restore constitutional order, and that they shall not be drawn from the decadent and odious científico or reactionary party."

Lombardo also said that he firmly believed in the good will of President Wilson toward Mexico and that the American government would not attempt armed intervention.

WORLD'S GREATEST BRIDGE

New York, Aug. 11.—The towers which are being constructed on Ward's Island for the new Hell Gate bridge have now risen to such a height as to appear as conspicuous objects from upper Manhattan and the Bronx. The completion of the bridge, which is confidently expected within the present year, will be the greatest triumph in bridge building in the world. The structure is three and a half miles long, and has the greatest steel arch ever constructed. It is wide enough to carry four railroad tracks, which is another record-breaking feature, as no longer bridge in the world now carries four tracks. The bridge will form the connecting link between the railroads of New England and the rest of the country. The Pennsylvania and the New Haven railroad companies are co-operating in its construction, which will be of such importance in the development of traffic that the cost of \$25,000,000 is regarded as cheap.

A GHASTLY FIND

Tucumcari, N. M., Aug. 11.—J. C. Anderson, the merchant and postmaster at Hanley, the second station west of Tucumcari, phoned Sheriff Frank Ward, saying that Mexican goat herders had found a human body near that place. Mr. Ward left at once in his car in company with Justice S. H. McElroy, County Health Officer Leming and Deputy Sheriff Fred White, to make investigations. At Hanley they were joined by a party that accompanied them to Palomas mesa, some three miles southwest where they found the skeleton of a man.

The bones were up on the side of the mountain under a shelf of rock that jutted out several feet. The skull was some 40 or 50 feet down hill from where the other parts of the skeleton lay, having evidently fallen off and rolled that distance of its own accord.

NEW SONG OF THE TRENCHES

London, Aug. 13.—"When We've Wound Up the Watch on the Rhine" is the title of a new song that has supplanted "Tipperary" and "Is That You Mr. Reilly?" as a favorite of the British soldiers in the trenches. This is the chorus:

"When we've Wound up the Watch on the Rhine,
We will toast new-born Europe in wine,

And the champagne of Rheims
Will be flowing in streams,
When we've Wound up the Watch on the Rhine."

Cyclone letter files at Optic office.

BIG EXHIBIT OF THE CIVIL WAR RELICS

BATTLE FLAGS WILL BE SHOWN IN WASHINGTON DURING G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT

Washington, Aug. 10.—The Grand Army encampment will hold many honors for the civil war veterans but apart from the grand review to be held here September 27-October 2—an historic echo of that other review of 50 years ago—it is doubtful if any plan will exceed in emotional value a visit to the National museum's exhibit of flags, weapons, uniforms and other relics of the great war.

For every veteran who marches along historic Pennsylvania avenue, link in the chains which connects his twilight years with the immortal army of his youth, there will be some predominating memory of war days to keep step with him to the coil of fife and drum.

And over in the National museum the big moment of his life may again vision itself in memory, that, sparkle-like, will flash out its glimpse of a long ago soldier boy who was daring enough to follow wherever a flag led the way. From Sumter to Appomattox the museum sketches the war by means of many records, the most unusual of which is a bullet-riddled stump, which tells the story of Spotylvania Court House.

To the old soldier who had his share in that battle, the stump means something more than so much dead wood. He sees it a giant oak, spreading its centuries of leafy shade over those confederate detachments. But he can see it, right now, that poor old tree, cut down by enemy musket balls during an attempt to recapture the works. The battered chunk has bridged the gulf of a half century.

Ulysses S. Grant will live in thier memories until the last pulse beat of the last boy in blue, and the belongings of the commanding general of the army will be of special interest to every soldier who fought under him in the civil war.

Shoulder straps, buttons, hat ornaments and epaulets, grouped in the order in which they were earned, serve as so many stepping stones to the heights of military glory to which the hero attained, and there is a war-grimed uniform which looks as if it had gone through more than enough to earn the "gold-fringed epaulets of the general of the army" which blaze in a gorgeous heap nearby. The Grant collection is large enough to fill four great cases, and so varied in character as to represent almost every quarter of the globe. The smallest exhibit is a jade cup, the size and color of a wild duck's egg, and not much thicker than its shell. It was the gift from the regent of China at the time of General Grant's visit to the orient. The largest specimen is a magnificent buffet, composed of cloud-tinted onyx, veined with a dozen colors, and mounted in dull, carved

brass. The citizens of Puebla, Mexico, took this method of expressing "their appreciation of their warrior guest."

Though the equestrian statue of Grant will not be completed in time for the encampment, a bronze Sherman on a bronze steed will figure in the coming review. The museum also recalls the valiant Sherman with his service sword used at Shiloh, and a breastpin made of buttons from the uniform worn by him on his march to the sea.

There are war flags that carry a thrill in each frayed stripe and tarnished star. From the garrison standard, lowered at Fort Moultrie in 1860, when Major Anderson and his command evacuated that post to occupy Fort Sumter, to the flag raised at Richmond in 1865, each powdermarked, bullet-torn emblem represents a chapter of national history written in indelible red, white and blue.

And there is another flag! It is such a long flag that its length stretches the course of several cases. Its four stripes are each a yard wide and its nine stars are larger than any starfish that ever came out of the sea. From end to end it is incased in a honeycomb mesh of twine, a precaution taken to preserve its glory for the coming ages, for this is the garrison flag that so proudly waved over Fort McHenry during the bombardment of the British in 1814, and which inspired Francis Scott Key to write the "Star Spangled Banner." The flag was placed in the museum by a relative of Colonel George Armistead, commander of the fort, who with his men won victory for the standard in "the dawn's early light."

The Grand Army veteran will live forever in song and story, but the weapon with which he fought his way to immortality is junk today. Carbine, musket and rifle have given way to machine guns, and the clash of sabers, man to man, has been replaced by long distance shells. Of the firearms that fill countless racks and cases in the museum the veteran will find duplicates, lock, stock and barrel, of every weapon he carried in the civil war.

BIG STEEL DEMAND

New York, Aug. 10.—The unfilled tonnage of the United States Steel corporation July 31 totalled 4,928,540 tons, an increase of 250,344 tons over June.

PENNSYLVANIA FIREMEN MEET

Sharpsburg, Pa., Aug. 9.—Sharpsburg is in a gala attire for the annual convention and tournament of the western Pennsylvania Firemen's association. Firemen accompanied by bands and citizens arrived today from numerous points. A reception and ball, a grand parade and numerous prize competitions will be features of the week.

Since Jess Willard is about 80 pounds heavier and seven inches higher than Battling Levinsky, the promoter who would match the pair is considerable promoter.

Federal league averages show that the Gilmore circuit has paid little or no attention to the development of young pitchers. All the dependable heavies of the Feds are former American or National league pitchers.

FIGHTING CONTINUES ON MEXICAN BORDER

A MEXICAN IS KILLED WHEN SOLDIERS AND BANDITS ENGAGE IN BATTLE

Brownsville, Texas, Aug. 10.—United States cavalymen and Mexicans fought again today, this time near Mercedes, Texas. One Mexican was killed. None of the troopers was reported hurt.

Today's fight was in Hidalgo county, west of the scene of the previous Mexican raids and closer to the border, occurring about 25 miles north of the Rio Grande.

Six United States cavalymen were on the border patrol duty near Mercedes when the Mexicans attacked them. The soldiers captured four horses from the attacking party. Parties of armed farmers and merchants went from Mercedes and other towns to try to capture some of the Mexicans.

Few Americans Concerned

Washington, Aug. 10.—An official report from Major General Funston was received at the war department today describing the attack of bandits on civilians and United States soldiers at the railroad station at Norias, Texas. General Funston said it has been established that "most of the men concerned in these outrages are residents of Texas, but only a few are Americans."

An explanation of the purposes and extent of the Mexican raids of the last three weeks was obtained today from Jesus Garcia, a Mexican wounded and captured in the Sunday fight at Norias, who is expected to die. He said many Mexicans, especially the lower classes, have hoped to gain possession of that part of Texas between the Rio Grande and the Neuces river, or roughly the strip bounded by Brownsville and Corpus Christi, and return it to Mexico.

Garcia said a party having this aim exists in the southern part of Texas, and that he was forced to join the band which attacked Norias. It is claimed that for the last two years Mexicans have held weekly meetings at Garcia's home.

AEROPLANE SINKS ALLIED SUBMARINE

COMBAT NEAR CONSTANTINOPLE SETS NEW PRECEDENT IN WARFARE

Constantinople, Aug. 9 (Via Berlin, Aug. 10. By wireless to Sayville).—A submarine of the entente allies was sunk near Bulair this afternoon by a Turkish aeroplane which threw bombs upon the craft. The crew was lost.

Zeppelins Seen Afar

London, Aug. 10.—A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam says that five Zeppelins were sighted this morning off Vlieland, near the entrance to Zuyder Zee. They were taking a northwesterly course in the direction of the Scottish coast.

AMERICAN SMELTING PAYS INDEMNITY

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS IS PAID THE GOVERNMENT

Denver, Aug. 10.—The American Smelting and Refining company today paid United States District Attorney Harry B. Tedrow, as representative of the federal government, \$112,766 as damages and rent for the use of 3,475 acres of southern Colorado coal lands valued at \$1,000,000. The payment followed the institution by the government of a suit in equity, in which it was charged that the lands in question had been secured fraudulently through the use of "dummy" entrymen.

The company was allowed to retain 205 acres upon which stands the plant of the "model mine" at Cokedale, upon payment for the land. This payment is included in the \$112,766 received by Mr. Tedrow. All the land is in the vicinity of Cokedale and Aguilar, Colo. Some of it is under lease to the Victor-American Fuel company, and the government will allow the lease to stand, thus becoming a coal mine landlord.

In consideration of the payment of rent and damages, Mr. Tedrow dismissed the pending suit in the United States district court.

MARINERS FOR HAITI

Philadelphia, Aug. 10.—Carrying 862 marines, the United States cruiser Tennessee sailed from the Philadelphia navy yard today for Haiti. Ensign D. D. Dubre of the Tennessee, whose home is in Texas, was stricken with appendicitis last night and was operated upon in the naval hospital.

BRITISH CRUISER SUNK OFF SWEDEN

THE INDIA IS TORPEDOED; EIGHTY MEMBERS OF HER CREW ARE RESCUED

Berlin, Aug. 10 (By Wireless to Sayville).—The British auxiliary cruiser India of 7,900 tons has been torpedoed off the Swedish coast. Eighty members of the crew were saved.

ESCAPED CONVICT

Decatur, Ill., Aug. 10.—Recognized as a Texas escaped convict-murderer, Eugene Mason, alias Earl Ray, was today taken back to Texarkana, Tex., by Sheriff Mitchell of Cass county, Texas. Mason had been convicted of the murder of an aged farmer near Texarkana and had been sentenced to a life term. He escaped a short time ago, and went to work on a farm near here.

Should the representative of the proposed Philippine baseball league chance to see one of those occasional riots in which players and umpires of Feds indulge, he probably would organize a cricket league on his return home.

FRENCH AIRMEN MAKE HIGH MARK

THEY BRING DOWN 35 GERMAN
AIRCRAFT OTHER THAN
DIRIGIBLE BALLOONS

Paris, Aug. 10.—During the first year of war, so far as accounts have been rendered to the public, 35 German flying machines, not including dirigible balloons, were brought to earth and destroyed by French airmen. The day he was obliged to alight behind the German lines and was taken prisoner Roland Garros, the well known civilian-aviator, held the record with three machines to his credit. He has since been surpassed by Lieutenant E. G., who has brought down four.

Garros used a special armament planned by himself with a machine gun regulated to fire across the axis of the propeller. In the first ten days with this machine he brought down his three victims.

What a single airman is able to accomplish against land forces is indicated by the case of Adjutant V., reported by Jacques Mortane, sporting writer and a volunteer in the aviation corps, as having in a single day dropped twelve 3½-inch shells and 8,000 steel darts upon batteries of mortars that he destroyed at Norroy, eight shells and 4,000 darts on the general headquarters at Thiaucourt, four shells and 2,000 darts on Pagn-sur-Moselle, four shells and 2,000 darts at Pannes and four shells and 2,000 darts at Chambly—a total of 32 shells and 18,000 darts.

It is generally impossible for the airman to know exactly what damage he has done, except in the case where bombs cause conflagrations. In various ways, however, details of the results of some bombardments have become known. At the headquarters of the German crown prince at Rivigny, October 22, 15 men were killed and 36 horses and 22 men wounded. The men were mostly officers. At the general headquarters of Emperor William, November 1, two of the emperor's aides-de-camp were killed. In the destruction of a military train at Zeebrugge, December 17, 40 soldiers were killed and 100 wounded. At the headquarters of the Prince of Wurtemberg General Gamereier and two lieutenant generals were killed. On May 31 the airmen killed 44 soldiers and wounded 30 at the German aerodrome at Gontrade.

Official details have been given of over 100 air attacks upon German camps, aerodromes, railway communications, etc., but they are only a part of what the attacking flying corps has done; it often happens that the raider does not come back to render account. How many French airmen have been brought down it is impossible to state; the French give out no figures of their losses. A number of accidents are known, however, and among them some that give a vivid impression of the dangers run by the bombarding section of the flying corps. Captain D. was about to take the air for a raid and, the machine gun man with him, was preparing a shell at 1,800 meters high, when he awkwardly let it fall upon

the frame. The shock exploded the projectile and blew the apparatus and men to pieces.

A similar accident occurred to the English aviator, Captain C. While he was taking aboard his supply of ammunition a bomb fell to the ground, exploded, destroyed the machine, the pilot and 12 machinists who were standing by.

M. P., caught in the clouds on a severely cold day, came out at a height of 1,200 yards so benumbed that he lost control of his machine and fell to his death.

Lieutenant N. was reconnoitering with an observer whose scarf became unwound in the wind and caught in the propeller, precipitating the machine to the ground.

HAITI TO ELECT A PRESIDENT SOON

THE POPULACE, IT IS DECLARED,
WOULD LIKE A PROVISIONAL
GOVERNMENT

Port Au Prince, Aug. 10.—The next meeting of the national assembly for the election of a president of Haiti in succession of the late President Guillaume, who lost his life during the revolutionary operations of Dr. Rosalvo Bobo, has been called for next Thursday. If an election is possible, it is believed that General Dartigue-nae will be selected, in spite of the fact that popular feeling is against him. Generally speaking, the people would prefer the establishment of a provisional government and the dissolution of the chamber of deputies and the senate, to be followed by the election of new deputies. The American authorities in control in Port Au Prince have handed back to the nation bank the treasury service of the republic, which this bank has been performing under contract. It was relieved of its duties in this regard by the government of President Guillaume. Quiet has been re-established at St. Marc and Aux Gayes.

AMERICAN SHIP RELEASED

Washington, Aug. 10.—The American steamer Llama, one of the Standard Oil ships taken by German submarines to Swinemuende, was released on August 6, according to a dispatch to the state department today from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin. The dispatch does not say whether the Llama's cargo of petroleum was detained, and makes no mention of the steamer Wyco taken with her.

RUSSIA SENDS THANKS

Petrograd, Aug. 9.—Count Rostoff, secretary of her imperial majesty, the empress, has written a letter to J. D. Kilburn, representing the American Sunday School association, asking that the thanks of the young czarevitch be expressed to the children of America for their gift of testaments to Russian soldiers. These testaments are being sent out from the imperial winter palace in Petrograd without charge in ambulance trains to all parts of the front. Dr. Kilburn called attention to the fact that the way is open for forwarding any quantity of testaments without any part of the money subscribed by

ALLIES ANXIOUSLY BLAME FOR WAR SOLICIT BALKANS PUT ON ENGLAND

THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT
IS CHOSEN AS THE ONE
TO DEAL WITH

Paris, Aug. 10.—The correspondent at Saloniki of the Havas agency telegraphs that diplomatic representatives of France, Russia, Great Britain and Italy have delivered a joint communication to the Bulgarian government with a view to procuring the collaboration of that nation with the allies, as part of a common understanding with the Balkan states.

This action was taken in conjunction with the representations to Greece and Serbia, as recently made known. It is in response to Bulgaria's request on June 14 for information from the quadruple entente powers concerning the advantages she might expect in exchange for her active cooperation with them.

PRESIDENT IS INTERESTED

Cornish, N. H., Aug. 10.—President Wilson is planning, it became known today, to confer with Secretary Redfield soon after reaching Washington and go over thoroughly all the facts connected with the Eastland disaster in Chicago in order to learn whether any federal official was in any way to blame for the loss of life resulting from the overturning the excursion steamer.

Sunday school children being used for transportation or handling. He has information that the gifts are highly prized by the soldiers.

"All here who love Russia and the Russian soldier ask every child in America to give at least one gospel to the noble men who are fighting so bravely and suffering so uncomplainingly," said Dr. Kilburn. "His imperial highness, the czarevitch, will forward all gospels sent and no children in the world have such opportunity for doing good. The highest child in the land, the future emperor, joins himself with them in the great work they have undertaken."

KANSAS LABOR FEDERATION

Emporia, Kan., Aug. 9.—Delegates from all the principal cities and towns in Kansas assembled here today on the opening of the annual convention of the State Federation of Labor. The sessions will continue through the greater part of the week and will be devoted to the transaction of the business of the federation and the consideration of legislative and other matters affecting the interests of the working classes.

TYPOS OPEN CONVENTION

Los Angeles, Aug. 9.—With delegates present from all over the United States and Canada and even Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines the sixty-first annual convention of the International Typographical union was opened here today. President Marsden G. Scott of New York presided. The woman's auxiliary also is in session. The exchange of greetings and the work of organizing the convention occupied the initial session of the union. The proceedings will continue through the week.

GERMAN NEWSPAPER DECLARES
REPORTS FOUND IN BRUSSELS
ARE EVIDENCE

Berlin, Aug. 10 (By Wireless to Sayville.)—The following was given out today by the Overseas News Agency:

"The Vossische Zeitung and the Berliner Tageblatt comment at length on the latest official publication of the Belgian diplomatic reports found in Brussels. They say these documents prove conclusively that England prepared systematically for the great European war by drawing closer and closer the previously loose meshes of the diplomatic and political net about Germany, frustrating all attempts of the German government to maintain peace. England is the real and unscrupulous criminal who plunged the world into a carefully prepared war for the most selfish motives—envy and fear.

"The Vossische Zeitung says that the Normal responsibility for the colossal slaughter rests almost entirely upon England's shoulders."

BRITAIN ATTACKED BY AERIAL FLEET

GERMAN AIRSHIPS FLY OVER THE
COAST AND KILL RESIDENTS
WITH BOMBS

London, Aug. 10.—An attack by German airships which flew over the English coast last night was announced today by the official press bureau. The statement says one of the airships was damaged by British aeroplanes and was towed into Ostend.

According to the official announcement eight women, four children and one man were killed, and six women, four men and two children were wounded as the result of the explosion of missiles dropped by the Zeppelins.

DEFENSE AGAINST POISONOUS GASES

HIRAM MAXIM IS REPORTED TO
HAVE INVENTED CONTRIVANCE FOR SOLDIERS

Paris, Aug. 10.—Hiram Maxim is credited by the London correspondent of the Petit Parisian with having invented a simple and inexpensive contrivance to protect soldiers from the effects of deadly gases employed in battle. This device is designed to cause the gases to rise and pass over the heads of the men against whom they are directed.

CHILDREN'S SUMMER COLDS

It is wrong to neglect a cold at any time because it weakens the system and lays the sufferer open to attack from other diseases. Wet feet, sudden changes in temperature and sleeping uncovered at night cause many children's colds in summer. Foley's Honey and Tar Compound gives sure and prompt relief. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

A MYSTERIOUS DISEASE

Lansing, Mich., Aug. 13.—A mysterious cattle disease is reported from Arenac county. Cattle in that vicinity are being stricken blind. It is the opinion of the state live stock sanitary commission that serum sent to Saginaw county from Chicago may have contained some infection and federal authorities have placed a temporary quarantine on cattle in Saginaw county.

Recommends Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy

"I never hesitate to recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes Sol Williams, merchant, Jesse, Tenn. "I sell more of it than of any other preparations of like character. I have used it myself and found it gave me more relief than anything else I have ever tried for the same purpose." Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

LOS ANGELES WORKING FOR BETTER ROADS**BIG BOND ISSUE WILL BE VOTED UPON IN CALIFORNIA IN NEAR FUTURE**

Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 13.—A bond issue designed to make Los Angeles county "The Switzerland of America" will be submitted to the voters here. If carried, \$2,750,000 will be spent constructing paved highways that will open up new beauty spots in the mountains contiguous to this city.

Seven units of roads, totaling 164 miles in length and estimated to cost \$2,540,000,000 are contemplated in the improvements. The last county bond issue for highway construction was \$3,500,000 in 1908, which completed a system of 400 miles of paved roads. In addition, the county has spent \$1,750,000 in road work from the general tax levy.

An additional 100 miles of construction resulted from the county providing crushed rock and oil where abutting property owners agreed to furnish the necessary work. There is now 125 miles of these roads under way.

A state highway bond issue for \$15,000,000 will be voted on in October. In 1912 the state voted \$18,000,000 for approximately 1,200 miles of trunk highways north to south. Of this issue Los Angeles county's share was about 40 per cent and it will be called upon to pay approximately a similar percentage on any future issues. If the forthcoming county and state issues carry the total amount of Los Angeles county expenditures authorized for improved highways will have reached \$20,200,000 in the past seven years.

Southern California's first woolen mill has just commenced operations.

INDIANA EDITORS AT KOKOMO

Kokomo, Ind., Aug. 13.—The Northern Indiana Editorial association opened its annual meeting here today with many representative newspaper men from throughout the state in attendance. The meeting will continue tomorrow and will end with a banquet tendered by the local chamber of commerce. Among the scheduled speakers are B. B. Herbert of Chicago, founder of the National Editorial association; Congressman H. A. Barnhart of Rochester, and J. W. Piercey, director of the department of journalism at Indiana university.

TO AID PETER'S PENCE

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 13.—The Federation of Catholic Societies of St. Louis has taken the initiative in a movement to raise \$25,000 to aid in replenishing the depleted treasury of the Vatican in Rome. The movement, known as the Catholic Societies' Peter's Pence movement, is to be taken up by the organizations of the church throughout the United States. The movement is made necessary by the lack of financial support from France, Germany, Austria, Italy and the other European countries engaged in war.

SLUGGISH LIVER CAUSES**TROUBLE**

The discomfort and dangers of hot weather are doubled if the liver is sluggish and the bowels inactive. Foley Cathartic Tablets are prompt, wholesome and effective in action without griping or pain. If you feel lazy and languid, bloated or overfull, a Foley Cathartic Tablet will help you. Stout persons welcome the light and free feeling they bring. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

HEAVY LAND FILINGS

Santa Fe, Aug. 13.—According to the report sent to Washington today by the Santa Fe land office, 33,242.19.6 acres were filed upon in the Santa Fe land district, one of six in New Mexico, during July. There were 184 entries of which 19 were state elections of indemnity school lands, totaling in area \$5,473.71. There were 40 final homestead entries covering about 5,200 acres; 113 original homestead entries covering more than 21,000 acres; three desert entries, covering 321 acres, and a number of lesser entries.

The Clerk Guaranteed It

"A customer came into my store the other day and said to one of my clerks, 'have you anything that will cure diarrhoea?' and my clerk went and got him a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and said to him, 'If this does not cure you, I will not charge you a cent for it.' So he took it home and came back in a day or two and said he was cured," writes J. H. Berry and Co., Salt Creek, Va. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

Of the total world production of cotton in 1913 the United States contributed 60.9 per cent. Next to corn, cotton is the most valuable crop grown in this country, and it is the largest single item of export.

POSTPONED OLD AGE

Overworked, weak or diseased kidneys make one feel old before middle age. Rheumatism, acnes and pains, too free perspiration of strong odor and other symptoms are warning that the kidneys need help. Foley Kidney Pills make the kidneys strong and active. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

PUTS KIBOSH ON GOOSE FAIR

London, Aug. 13.—The fact that England is at war has been brought seriously to the minds of the Midland farmers this week by the announcement that the annual Goose fair at Nottingham has been abandoned this year. Goose Fair was first mentioned in a charter granted to the town by King Edward I in 1290, and only on two occasions since has it not been held. It was abandoned in 1676 in consequence of the "pestilence and sickness" that raged throughout the land, and again about a century later, when the changing of the Gregorian style of calendar necessitated omitting from that year the days on which Goose Fair should have been held. The fair originally lasted for 21 days. It was subsequently curtailed to nine, and in 1876 to five, and a few years ago to three. During these three days the central part of Nottingham was entirely given up to amusements, and more than 100 excursion trains daily arrived in the city from all parts of the country.

Despondency Due to indigestion

"About three months ago when I was suffering from indigestion which caused headache and dizzy spells and made me feel tired and despondent, I began taking Chamberlain's Tablets," writes Mrs. Geo. Hon., Macedon, N. Y. "This medicine proved to be the very thing I needed, as one day's treatment relieved me greatly. I used two bottles of Chamberlain's Tablets and they rid me of this trouble." Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

HONORED DEAD VETERAN

Santa Fe, Aug. 13.—In accordance with his dying wish, the funeral procession for the late Captain Fred Siegner, made the entire rounds of the Plaza this forenoon with the National Guard band at its head, and then wended its way to the National cemetery where the old veteran was buried. The funeral was under the auspices of Santa Fe lodge, Knights of Pythias. At the house, Colonel George W. Prichard, chancellor commander, delivered a eulogy and at the cemetery, the band sounded taps. At the request of the veteran, the remains of his wife who preceded him to the grave several years ago, were disinterred and then reinterred in the same grave with him. There were floral tributes from the lodge and friends. The pallbearers were: Corporation Commissioner Hugh L. Williams, J. S. Candelario, B. F. Segerson, J. M. Horn, Willis Williams and J. McGregor. Siegner was 71 years of age at his death. He was stationed for many years at Santa Fe with the regular army and after being mustered out settled here, building himself a home. For a long time he was the leader of the regimental brass band. He leave his entire estate to two young women who took care of him during the last days.

FIGHTING FOR MARSANS

St. Louis, Aug. 13.—The petition to set aside the injunction restraining Armando Marsans from playing ball with any team other than the Cincinnati Nationals, which was to have come up for hearing in the federal district court today, was postponed until Friday because two attorneys for the Cincinnati club were unable to reach here today.

For a Sprained Ankle

If you will get a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment and observe the directions given therewith faithfully, you will recover in much less time than is usually required. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

ADMITS HIS GUILT

Santa Fe, Aug. 13.—A recommendation for clemency went with the verdict of guilty in the case of the United States vs. Jose Antonio Sandoval, the Acoma Pueblo charged with complicity in the attempt to poison the husband of Josita Corn who pleaded guilty yesterday. The verdict was sealed and was returned at 9:45 last night and read this morning. Sandoval was sentenced to 30 days in jail, \$1 and costs. The next case taken up was that of Dan Pitkin of Gallup, charged with perjury before the grand jury.

TAKE OUT THE ASHES

Uremia is due to the circulation in the system of poison and waste products that should be removed from the blood by the kidneys. If the ashes are not removed the fire dies and the machinery stops. So with the waste products of the system. Foley Kidney Pills help the kidneys remove waste matter that causes rheumatism, aches and pains, stiff joints and sore muscles. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

Jack Dunn's Richmond team is not setting up any attendance records at home. Evidently Richmond fans prefer a winning Virginia league team to a second division International league outfit.

DARTIGUENAVE CHOSEN PRESIDENT OF HAITI**CALM PREVAILS IN THE CAPITAL BUT TROUBLE IS NOT UNEXPECTED**

Port au Prince, Aug. 13.—General Dartiguenave today was elected president of the Haitian republic. Calm prevailed.

General Dartiguenave received a majority of 72 out of the 116 votes cast. The voting for the various presidential candidates was as follows:

General Dartiguenave, 94; Luxembourg Cauvin, 14; Emmanuel Thezan, 4; Dr. Rosalbo Bobo, 3; blank, 1. Total, 116.

ARMY AVIATOR KILLED

Fort Sill, Okla., Aug. 13.—Quartermaster Captain George H. Knox of the First aero squadron, U. S. A., was killed, and Lieutenant R. B. Sutton, his aide, probably was fatally injured today when an aeroplane in which they were flying fell 500 feet. The squadron had just been transferred from California.

STEEL INDUSTRY FACING A REAL BOOM

IT IS EXPECTED TO PROSPER, IF
WAR CONTINUES OR IF
PEACE COMES

New York, Aug. 11.—The war group of the Steel shares are energetically discounting future prosperity. War contracts have of course been the chief stimulus. Many machinery and manufacturing plants have been turned into munition factories, a few of the largest concerns having secured enormous contracts which must be filled within the next few months. There is much exaggeration as to both profits and size of some of these orders, but large profits are unquestionably in sight for a few special concerns, and meanwhile the speculative spirit has been thoroughly aroused after a long period of torpidity. The concerns securing war orders are inevitably large consumers of semi-manufactured materials, tools, etc., and their sub-contracts with producers of raw materials are chiefly responsible for the present activity in the iron and steel trade, which is daily expanding. This industry is facing a veritable boom. Capacity is now employed to at least 90 per cent and many concerns are fully employed or running overtime. Prices are advancing daily and promise to go considerably higher. It is estimated that war contracts are absorbing about 20 to 25 per cent of current raw materials output and that domestic trade has not yet reached anything like the normal level. Buyers, however, are being forced to place orders more freely than intended in order to anticipate higher prices and to secure deliveries. The building trade is reviving. Ship building is active and railroads are placing orders more freely for rolling stock and equipment, though rails still seem to be somewhat in comparison neglected. The outlook for the steel trade, however, during the next 12 months seems unusually rosy. Peace is not in sight and war orders will continue. Our own government will also probably be a large buyer for army and navy equipment and domestic trade is practically certain of further recovery. When peace comes our export trade in cars, locomotives, bridge material, etc., should be greatly stimulated for the reason that the territory devastated by war will have to be promptly rebuilt and deliveries will be more promptly obtained from the United States than from any other direction. Demand from this source cannot be expected to continue. It is quite likely to abate later on, especially as Germany and England get back to something like normal industrial activity. Nevertheless, it is evident that for some time to come the American steel industry is in for a period of decided prosperity. This has been largely discounted by the rise in the war group of Steel shares and liquidation may be expected to increase as the advance progresses.

The activity in Steel will soon be

reflected in better business conditions throughout the iron and steel districts. Large movements of ore are expected on the Lakes. The railroads will benefit from larger traffic both ways. Labor will be better employed at higher wages, and the fall demand for many articles of clothing, food and furnishings will be in large volume this autumn. In the agricultural districts the outlook is quite as promising. Some slight decrease in conditions may be caused by last week's unfavorable weather, but the agricultural outlook as a whole is unimpaired and the indications remain for good crops at satisfactory prices in all parts of the country. Even the cotton situation is not so bad as at one time represented, and the south while undoubtedly inconvenienced by the war, though no more than certain other sections of the country, will doubtless emerge in fairly satisfactory condition.

War continues to dominate the market, although the situation is less threatening since our foreign relations are decidedly more satisfactory. Our differences with Great Britain are in a fair way of adjustment. They affect property rights only and arbitration will be adequate to settle the differences between us, just as it has been in numerous controversies for the past one hundred years. Our differences with Germany are rather more serious, since they involve the safety of American lives at sea. But fortunately Germany has lately shown a more conciliatory spirit and is apparently endeavoring to prevent any "deliberately unfriendly" episodes.

On the Stock Exchange there is a disposition to pay more attention to the best class of industrials and railroad shares. The latter have been neglected for some time past for reasons quite familiar. The transportation outlook is rapidly improving. Good crops mean good business and larger traffic prospects at the west. Activity in steel means similar conditions over a large section of the east. General business here will show corresponding improvement. Credit is generally sound. Collections are fair. July failures were the smallest in the past two years. An early decision is anticipated from the interstate commerce commission on railroad rates. Some of the roads are already reporting better gross returns and the improvement in net has been greater than gross, owing to enforced economies. The era of dividend passing is probably past and the better class of railroad stocks can be absorbed with greater confidence than at any time within the last 12 months. Foreign sales of our securities have ceased for the time being, although they may be renewed under certain conditions. The foreign exchange situation has been eased somewhat by the Canadian loan transaction. There has been continued talk of placing large foreign credits in this market or endeavoring to create a market for foreign government bonds on this side, but thus far they have met with little success and need cause no apprehension. Funds are abundant in this country and savings are apparently accumulating faster than a year ago in spite of dull business. Our financial situation as a whole must be regarded as eminently conservative, sound and promising. We regard the outlook in general as

favorable, but advise much caution and a sharp lookout for setbacks arising from developments in the war of possible collapse in some of the over-worked war group specialties. These advances have been too rapid and too hazardous.

HENRY CLEWS.

A TENTATIVE PLAN FOR SETTLEMENT OF EUROPEAN WAR

Germany to sell to France Alsace-Lorraine for an equivalent of its real value and retire from France and Belgium, but to have commercial access to the Belgian seaport, which would be declared a free port; Germany to pay over to Belgium the amount acquired from France to restore Belgium; the Colonies to be restored to Germany to be England's and Japan's peace concessions; Austria and Italy to agree between each other for a settlement and urged to do so by the other nations; Constantinople to be a port to appease Russia, Turkey to acquiesce and Austria and Serbia to agree between themselves to settle their differences; establish a world court able to enforce its decrees by an international police force of the world—military and naval forces superior to those of any single power in the world. All the above nations to pledge themselves for a peace to last 50 years at least, agreeing as advantages to be gained thereby to reduce their armies and navies to a peace basis, which would admit, during that period, of their liquidating their liabilities incurred by the war. All these nations to obligate themselves to work in unison to maintain peace not only amongst themselves but throughout the world. I feel quite sure that the United States, South America and China would gladly join in the combination for the great advantages that would accrue to them by the certain assurance of peace prevailing for the next 50 years.

HENRY CLEWS.

President of the American Peace and Arbitration League.

LAND FOR SETTLERS

Los Angeles, Aug. 11.—Hundreds of persons in search of homes have filed applications at the local land office for parcels in the two big tracts now subject to settlement under the homestead laws. The tracts embrace 86,630 acres recently withdrawn from the Santa Barbara national forest and 160,235 acres withdrawn from the Sequoia national forest. The land, much of which is valuable for agriculture and grazing, is located in the Los Angeles land district between the Santa Clara river and Castaic canyon areas and in the Visalia land district in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada mountains.

WOMEN AS EDITORS

Santa Fe, Aug. 13.—The Woman's Board of Trade in special session today accepted a proposition to issue a Woman's Board of Trade edition of the Daily New Mexican on Labor Day which will be especially devoted to Woman's work in the capital as well as the development of Santa Fe as a tourist, health, art and educational center.

The ladies' museum committee met today at the Palace of the Governors and made detailed arrangements for

the reception to be tendered Professor F. W. Shipley of Washington university, president of the Archaeological Institute of America, on next Tuesday, when he will lecture before the summer school on "Roman Portraits." The reception is to be made the leading society event of the summer season.

Nearly \$40,000,000 worth of leather boots, shoes and slippers are sold annually in Canada. Of this amount domestic manufacturers produce 89 per cent, the 11 remaining per cent being represented by importations from Great Britain and foreign countries.

TEACHERS HOBNOBBING AT SAN DIEGO FAIR

NEW MEXICO PEDAGOGUES FRATERNIZE WITH INSTRUCTORS FROM MIDDLE WEST

Santa Fe, Aug. 13.—Forty teachers from the middle west struck the New Mexico building at San Diego at the same time as the New Mexico teachers did, and there was instant fraternizing. They were the advance guard of thousands of teachers who will visit the building this month, on the way either to or from the San Francisco exposition.

Miss Kathleen O'Brennan, a noted Gallic student and social editor of the Irish Times of Dublin, and correspondent for several London papers, was a visitor at the building.

Miss Harriett A. Wood of Portland, president of the library congress, was a guest at the New Mexico building. Another distinguished visitor was Rev. Atherton Simpkin, evangelist extraordinary to the railroad men of the west, as well as pastor of the Phillips Congregational church at Salt Lake City. John P. Hopkins former mayor of Chicago and postmaster, Roger Sullivan, democratic national committeeman, Joseph Connery, county recorder of Chicago, John J. Corbett, capitalist, as well as T. Riordan president of the Arizona Lumber company, blew in from the Windy City.

GOOD TEMPLARS IN SESSION

San Francisco, Aug. 13.—With delegates present from all over the country the national grand lodge of the International Order of Good Templars met in San Francisco today for its annual session. The order is a worldwide organization working for temperance reform. In honor of the delegates attending the convention next Wednesday will be celebrated as Good Templar day at the Panama-Pacific exposition.

ANOTHER STRIKE

Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 13.—Machinists of the Lake Torpedo company, who suddenly left their work yesterday following a demand for increased wages, claimed today that they had been joined by members of the Brotherhood of Amalgamated Engineers, a British labor body equivalent to the International Association of Machinists. The Burns & Bassick company today posted a notice to its men, who number about 300, that the nine-hour day at the present ten-hour wage

Optic Want Ads bring sure results—any where—anytime.

JAPAN MUST GET MORE ELBOW ROOM

COUNT OKUMA EXPLAINS THE
POSITION OF HIS COUNTRY
TOWARD AMERICA

San Francisco, Aug. 7.—The conduct of Japan toward China is explained especially for American understanding by Count Okuma, the Japanese premier, in a message which has been given to the Associated Press offices here, by Dr. Clay MacCauley, an American clergyman and author, who for many years has been a resident of Tokio and an active leader in the American and Japanese peace societies.

Count Okuma is said to desire greatly that the American understanding of Japanese relations with China be clarified in some particulars, and Dr. MacCauley, who has enjoyed close personal acquaintance with the premier, undertook to gratify the latter's wish by reporting a summary of half-an-hour's interview, which he had with Count Okuma, through an interpreter. This summary is described by Dr. MacCauley as a faithful one, but not an effort to reproduce the count's remarks literally.

"The rise of Japan," the premier began, "has induced some concern and aroused some unrest in the west. In the histories of nations we see that often, with the genesis and growth of a new nationality, violent aggressions, accompanied by various barbarities and sometimes atrocities, have marked their advance. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the rise and expansion of Japan have drawn to them a suspicious attention in the west, especially since the passing of the China-Japan war 20 years ago. And now, a world attention is being given to the course of the diplomatic relations that have arisen between these two countries. But the intelligent classes of Americans may easily understand the peculiar position in which Japan has been placed by the movement of events in the far east.

"The United States has gained its present greatness and power as the result of a long process of annexations of territory by both purchase and conquest. You know that the enormous Louisiana territory was bought by your country, and that Texas and California came to you through conquest. By these acts of conquest Mexico, directly, must have lost greatly. Yet, indirectly Mexico has been benefitted immeasurably by the conduct of her strong and faithful neighbor—the United States. If, for example, your country had been indifferent or passive 50 years ago to what then occurred in Mexico, that country would have come under a rule of the French dynasty and the greed of the ambitious Louis Napoleon would have gratified Mexico should be grateful for the friendship and the helpful protection of the United States as given to her at that time.

"Now it is not going too far to

say that a very good parallel can be drawn between the relation at present existing between Japan and China and that guiding the conduct of the United States towards Mexico in the past,—the only noticeable difference being in the relative magnitudes and resources of the nationalities of the far east. China has been supported either directly or indirectly by Japan for a long time. Had this not been the case, the ancient Chinese empire—now the newest republic—would have suffered dissolution or partition long before this.

"Japan has never attempted or wished to do away with the sovereign integrity and national independence of China. Even the China-Japan war of 1894-5 was fought, above all else, for the sake of the self-preservation of the Japanese nationality.

"The course of the recent international affairs between Japan and China seems to have occasioned some severe criticism in parts of the west, but the diplomatic motives and the conduct of the discussions have been right and very just.

"It was evident to Japan that the German occupation of Tsing-Tau, was a serious menace and peril to the peace of the far east. With the co-operation of the British army and navy, the Japanese forces brought about a surrender of the Kiao-Chow fortress. But it is equally evident to Japan that the occupation of Tsing-Tau is useless and undesirable. Because of this fact, even if there were no other reason, the Japanese government will return the Kiao-Chow territory to China. At the same time, however, Japan wishes by way of compensation to settle the pending problems that have remained in relation to South Manchuria and, therefore, these have been brought forward for adjustment and solution. As to Mongolia it is the fact that the Chinese police force there has been merely a name. The people have been exposed to the attacks of robber-bands, and the country has been in great disorder. Japan has demanded that she be given the police control of the district.

"Then, further, as to the Chinese seacoast. In the judgment of Japan the occupation of any part of that coastline by a foreign power is extremely dangerous to the peace of the far east. Consequently, the Japanese government has required of the government of China that it shall not concede any part of its coast hereafter to any alien nationality.

"Now, observe, that in doing these things, Japan has not in any way violated the 'Open Door Policy' in China. Japan has not at all monopolized the interests or the privileges to be had by others in China. The people of all nations are still to be welcomed to this vast land of Asia."

At the close of his remarks, Count Okuma referred to the aims and methods of German imperialism. He commended German culture and civilization highly so much that it expressed, and he was confident that it would flourish after the present war, but said he believed that German imperialism would come to an end. The people, he continued, had thought and wrought and accumulated enormous wealth, but their imperialism was using this power now to destroy their lives and civilization. "If this course of action is right," said the premier, "in what

can we find a worthy meaning for human existence? The imperialistic power which manifests itself in this way must come to an end once and for always."

Count Okuma believed that the American people had learned much from the great war, and he said:

"I sincerely wish that the endeavors of the United States government for the promotion of international peace and the progress of humanity may have the best of results."

BRITAIN'S "NEW ARMY" FULL OF "PEP"

REGULARS AND TERRITORIALS
ARE JOINED BY HUSKY
VOLUNTEERS

British Headquarters, France, July 22, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The "Keecheenaires" as the French peasants call the new army, have joined "Tomme Atkeens," the regular and the "Tereetoreals" at the front. Tomme begins to feel like the oldest inhabitant. By the way, he does not like to be called "Tommy," though the world persist in a word which is as objectionable to him as "Jacky" is to the American bluejacket.

The British regular did all the fighting for the first five months of the war. He had his joke at the expense of the territorials, who are about the same as the American National Guard, when they arrived. The territorials thought that they were made soldiers when the war broke out; but they were drilled for months at home before they were sent to France where they were drilled some more and set to digging reserve trenches behind the line. In the spring they had their turn, and the Canadians, too.

"Don't be downhearted! There are still some Boches left!" the territorials join the regulars in saying to the new army. Beside the new army the territorials feel like G. A. R. men.

"It's kind of you! We knew that you could have killed them all off, if you had wanted to," the Kitcheners reply.

"Don't charge too fast! Wait for us to catch up!" call the regulars.

"We'll wait on the Rhine," answer the new army.

Well named is the new army. It has brought a new element into life at the front. They bear the stamp of long route marches over English roads and of the merciless formal training of the drill ground.

On seeing three or four hundred soldiers bathing in a canal their broad chests and the fine play of their muscles told that they were of the first hundred thousand which answered the call to arms last August.

If the average old-timer of the trenches had to run five miles against the average new army man he would be blown half way and the new army man would trot past the goal an easy winner. Sitting in a dugout under shell fire is not exercise. When

men come out of the trenches, they want to sleep and eat. The tendency is to grow fat.

The veterans are fight-hardened and trench-hardened but not muscle-hardened. That is the reason why the officers encourage cricket and football and other sports. It saves the men from the drudgery of compulsory exercises to keep them in condition.

The other night when one heard some soldiers billeted in a barn singing one was certain without asking that they were new army men. The British regular rarely sings in camp or on the march. Neither elated or depressed he plugs along doing his day's work. As the new army flows in he will be outnumbered but unchanged.

Those new army men are singing "God Save the King", before they lay down in the straw for the night in the land of France which was all so new and strange to them and so commonplace to the veterans. Their fresh young voices were pleasant to the ear.

Everyone hopes they will keep on singing. A mere laymen did not know but that they might bring their bands. At intervals one asks himself what is missing in this British army, anyway? Then he answers, music, of course.

If a band were to start playing in the trenches there would be a shrapnel bullet through the drum and a high explosive in the mouth of the horn in short order. Bands may have no place at the front but that does not rule out the Scotch bagpipe. When you hear "The Campbells are Coming" at the head of a company marching black from the trenches—well, for want of other music, the bagpipe becomes sweet to other than Scotch ears. No modernization of war will separate a Scotch regiment from its pipes.

"The bands were left at home to aid recruiting," say the new army men.

"We did not know but your officers might bring along their swords," remarked the old timers.

There the veterans were having a dog at the expense of the young junior officers many of whom were at school when the war began. If there is any ornament which is obsolete at the front it is the sword.

The sword is the officer's symbol of authority; the sign that he is on duty. In place of it the officer at the front wears his sword belt. Only one fresh to the front would see anything odd in countless officers with empty frogs for holding their swords at their hips. However, if all wore their caps with band and visors and no tops it would soon seem commonplace.

The young officer of the new army who a year ago had no idea of ever being an officer also has the empty frog and carries a walking stick. His sword along with countless other swords has been checked outside the cloakroom of war along with his umbrella which no one thinks of carrying at the front. You can not tell him from the other officers except by his eagerness and his battalion insignia.

"I had studied trenches and dug trench demonstrations," said one of der shell fire is not exercise. When them, "but when I came to go into

 ✦ GLITTERINGS FROM THE DIA- ✦
 ✦ MOND S RANCH ✦

Won't be long before the Mix Las Vegas made films will begin to make their appearance. Not only will we be able to re-enjoy our own scenery but millions of others will also. Advertising? Well we guess, chess!

 The men folks of the Selig company are enjoying the swimming up at the Hot Springs Nat. The Y. M. C. A. has given the whole company a pass to use the pool whenever desired.

 Las Vegas has the Mix craze, it seems. One merchant is featuring Mix cravats, while Dave Conway, Murphy's soda dispenser threatens to get a brand new Mix-ed drink. Yeah, just kill him, he ain't got no friends.

 Pat Fields and Dick Hunters are seen limping these days. So would you if you were shot off a horse going about "thirty per." "We dont mind plowing up the earth," said Pat kind o' peeved, "but gee, man, them stones. Phew!"

 Miss Hazel Page, who does characters, for the Selig company, is still mourning the loss of two trunks of perfectly good trunks. The Santa Fe is making strenuous efforts to locate the apparel.

 Have you seen the Selig dog, Teddy act? He's a reg'lar canine Thespian, he is. Teddy will appear in the story soon to be shown here "The Girl, the Villain and the Dog." Teddy did some great work in one of the Hazards of Helen railroad stories the other night. He played "opposite" friend Maloney.

 The question has been asked a number of times, "Are the Selig cowboys, sure enough punchers?" We can say positively they are. Every one of them has ridden the range and done every bit of work incidental to ranch life. If you want to make the bunch happy just tell them that you heard the "Major" (their name for Mix) say they were going out camping for a few days. While they tolerate it, city life becomes downright irksome to these sons of the range.

 The last two members to join the Selig family were Messrs. Anderson and Parker. They came overland in Anderson's little Studebaker and made the trip in six days, stopping off at Prescott and taking part in the frontier days at that place. Both boys "got in the prize money" and both, by the way, added "Las Vegas, New Mexico," to their "handles" in the list of "wherefroms." That's the right spirit, isn't it?

 The cowboys did their first "snaked" stuff out on the hills the other day. Falls from horses going full speed, dashes down "straight up" hills were a part of the program. The stunts must have been thrillers for the boys themselves say they were, and when they say anything about what is ordinarily their work-a-day be sure and see that particular picture.

 Few recognized in the crusty, cross-eyed old maid working in the comedy

"Her Slight Mistake," the pleasant faced Mrs. Chrissman. Versatility is the middle name of the members of the Mix outfit. No matter what the stunt, there is always some one to do the job.

 Tom Mix would have felt indeed complimented had he heard the remarks of a few old timers as he and his bunch passed in the big stage coach. Usually the men who have actually seen the old west quaff at the efforts of some movie actors in trying to put across western stuff that is western stuff. But with Mix they all take off their hats. "That feller," said one of the pioneers the other day, "makes one think that they are sure enough living back in the good old days, the way he rigs up them scenes. When that there stage coach came a rumbling up Bridge street the other day, with all the boys surrounding it as though on guard, I'll tell ye right now it kind of made me think I was dreaming. When you get right down to it there is no mystery about it. Mix is a real product of the west and therefore ably fitted to turn out films that teem with the western life, for after all he is just living over his experience of many years spent in the saddle.

HOUSTON AS A SEAPORT

New York, Aug. 9.—The long-cherished plan to make Houston a great inland seaport is about to become an accomplished fact. At an early hour tomorrow morning the steamship Sallilla will clear from this port direct for the Texas City. Her departure will mark the inauguration of a regular steamship service between the two cities. The voyage will be made by way of the Atlantic and Gulf thence through the new ship channel to Houston. The arrival of the ship at Houston next Thursday is to be made the occasion for a big celebration in honor of the opening of the ship channel and the dedication of the new municipal piers.

How to Keep Well

By Charles G. Percival, M. D.
 Every year during the hot weather the "mad dog" scare comes up and it is valuable to know what to do.

A dog that has rabies or is "mad" shows distinct rabies symptoms, and runs in a straight line, snapping at everything in its path, and it has a rope-like froth hanging from its jaws. If a dog showing such signs bites you send for a doctor and kill the dog immediately. The important fact is to ascertain whether or not the dog is mad. The head should be cut from the body, as the germ of rabies is conveyed to the person from the dog's teeth. The presence of the germ is determined by the examination of the dog's brain under the microscope. The health department of nearly all the large cities or states will gladly make this examination free of charge. The head should be packed in sawdust and ice and sent at the earliest opportunity to the public health department nearest your home.

As rabies has a long incubation period before the disease develops,

this may often be prevented by the inoculation of the person with doses of the rabies antitoxin.

This is obtained from the spinal cord of rabbits which have died from inoculation of the rabies, and it makes the body immune from the dreaded tissues are not made immune and if deferred or not given faithfully, the tissues are not made immune and the attacks are oftener than not fatal.

The Pasteur treatment is a vaccine, not a serum.

The bite of a dog is a punctured wound and liable to be quite deep. As punctured wounds do not bleed freely the germ, if allowed to remain, is literally sealed in the body. A freely bleeding wound helps to cleanse itself, as the infection or germ may be washed out by the freely flowing blood. For that reason, surgeons always enlarge a punctured wound, and dog bites after their enlargement are oftener than not cauterized, though they may be cleansed by strong antiseptic dressing as a safeguard from the entrance of other germs.

B. L. asks for a remedy for ivy poison:

Answer: Nearly every day some one discovers a new remedy for ivy poison. Each one is the best according to the one who recommends it. Here is one:

Carbonate of Magnesium, 2 drams; oxide of zinc, 2 drams; aristol, 1 1-2 drams; lime water, four ounces.

Shake mixture well, then pour a little on the poisoned surface, spreading it evenly by using a camel's hair brush. Use the remedy thus every hour, use it freely for it is harmless. Co lothe hot poisoned skin by the use of an ice bag. Keep the skin dry. Fanning the skin makes the remedy dry more quickly. Keep the bottle well corked, for the mixture dries quickly. If the mixture does dry up in the bottle, add more lime water.

Marie H. asks how to treat a bad burn.

Answer: Immerse the burned part in warm water and keep it there for hours if necessary. The whole body in a continuous warm bath for days and weeks has been resorted to beneficially for peritonitis, rheumatism of the joints, neuralgia, etc. Warm water bath is an anodyne for pain, but especially for burns.

The continuous warm bath gives immediate and complete relief from pain, and is the most excellent treatment. It is of great value on account of the soothing effect when in pain. The warm water penetrates the burnt tissues, keeping them moist and soft. Without the immersion, the cuticle, which has been destroyed, in its entire depth would harden and form an impenetrable covering over the underlying parts. Immersed in water, tissues which have become gangrenous cannot dry up but remain moist. They detach themselves easily and are washed away easily after having become detached. Thus keeping the wound clean. There is no accumulation of pus, there are no crusts of desiccated wound secretions, and most essential, no dressing is required. The patient does not have to suffer the often painful process of change of dressings.

W. A. B. Please give treatment for pimples of the face.

Answer: Solutions of boric acid are beneficial, and sometimes curative, without other treatment in cases of

unsightly pimples on the face. The solution should be used hot and in large quantities. A heaping tablespoonful of boric to each quart of water makes a solution of proper strength, and at least three quarts should be used. The face should be soaked well for at least ten or fifteen minutes, by leaning over the bowl and using towels wrung in the hot solution. This softens the epithelium, removes the grease and germs, and facilitates the action of any local application that may be made afterward. In many cases this treatment alone cures but it is also necessary to avoid too rich a diet, to keep the bowels open, bathe frequently and generally aid elimination of the toxic material in the bowels.

MASTER BUTCHERS MEET

San Francisco, Aug. 9.—Several thousand members of the United Master Butchers of America were present here today at the opening of the annual convention of the organization, Chicago, Kansas City, New York, St. Paul, Omaha, Denver, Portland and numerous other cities were represented. The federal inspection of imported meats, the slaughtering of young beeves and the regulation of meat packing are among the subjects that will receive attention during the week. An attractive program of entertainment has been prepared for the visiting members, many of whom are accompanied by their families.

OHIO STATE GOLF TOURNAMENT

Youngstown, Ohio, Aug. 9.—The best golf talent of the Buckeye state was represented here today at the opening of the annual championship tournament of the Ohio State Golf association. Play will be conducted on the links of the Youngstown Country club and will continue through the week. Leading clubs of Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Columbus, Dayton, Canton and other cities are represented. The entrants devoted today to practice work. The first qualifying round is scheduled for tomorrow morning.

WALL STREET IN CAMP

New York, Aug. 9.—Several hundred prominent business and professional men of this city, among them many well-known Wall street bankers, lawyers and brokers, packed their kits today preparatory to departing for Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., where they are to join the military training camp especially designed for business and professional men. The training camp is something new in the movement to better the military situation in the United States and has the approval of President Wilson, Secretary of War Garrison, and Major General Hugh L. Scott, the chief of the general staff. It is the belief of those behind the plan that 1,000 men will be in attendance when the camp passes to the command of regular army officers tomorrow morning. The course of instruction will occupy four weeks.

Chick Evans can be "off his game", lose his sticks or jump out of a balloon, and then win the western golf championship before supper time.

Clark Griffith, the Washington pilot says he is off baseball scouts and in future will develop the pastimers from the sand lots.

PERSONALS

sonal affairs.

John Nelson of Optimo was here today for a short visit.

George Stacey, a Santa Fe railroad man from Raton, was here today in the interests of the company.

H. R. Parsons, of the Fort Sumner legal firm of Persons and Edward, is here today on legal affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. Orrin G. Hale of Albuquerque were in Las Vegas today for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Van Houten of Shoemaker drove into town last night for a short visit.

Mrs. Phil H. LeNoir and baby returned this afternoon after a visit to California and the expositions.

Mr. and Mrs. Elfego Gallegos of Gallegos were in Las Vegas today for a short visit. Mr. Gallegos is justice of the peace of his town.

General Superintendent Rowan of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, will pass through Las Vegas tomorrow morning in his private car attached to the rear of train No. 7. He is bound for the coast.

Mrs. R. B. Miller of Hutchinson, Kan., is in Las Vegas for a short visit with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Haskell. Mrs. Miller is on her way home from the coast.

Louis Ilfeld and Noah Ilfeld, both of Albuquerque, arrived this afternoon for a visit with relatives. Both are connected with the Charles Ilfeld company in the Duke City.

Miss May Sweeney of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Miss Margaret Murphy of Raton are spending a few days in town visiting friends, before leaving for the coast.

Roy Seelinger, who left here some time ago, now is in Guayaquil, Ecuador, having a very pleasant trip to the South American republic.

Frank Faircloth, an attorney from Santa Rosa, is in Las Vegas on legal business.

Placido Baca y Baca, a notary public, and Camilo Sanchez, a sheep man, both from Santa Rosa, were in Las Vegas today to attend to some personal affairs.

William J. Lucas, president of the state board of law examiners, returned last night from Santa Fe, after conducting examinations in the Capital City for admission to the bar.

Rev. Father Balland, rector of the Catholic parish at Mora, is in Las Vegas on ministerial business.

Jose S. Duran, sheriff of Guadalupe county, came in last night from Santa Rosa on legal business.

Leon Guy returned this afternoon from Chicago and places in Indiana, where he has been spending a few weeks' vacation.

Mrs. G. L. Guy returned today from Wagon Mound where she has been visiting.

Sheriff Roman Gallegos of San Miguel county left this afternoon for San Jose. Sheriff Gallegos reports that the wheat crop in that vicinity is in fine shape, according to reports from his ranch.

W. R. Ray, general storekeeper of the Santa Fe railroad, passed through Las Vegas this afternoon in his private car attached to the rear of train No. 1. He is bound for Albuquerque.

N. M. Bryant, secretary and treasurer of the Home Bond and Loan company of Albuquerque, was in Las Vegas today on business.

Mrs. John Morrow of Raton drove

down yesterday evening, putting up her car at the garage of the Las Vegas Auto and Machine shop.

A. L. Parsons of Optimo was in Las Vegas today to attend to some business affairs.

C. E. McGinnis, an attorney, and Dr. James B. Van Horne, a physician, both from Santa Rosa, were in town today to attend to some professional affairs.

Charles A. Wheelon, an osteopath from Santa Fe, was here today to attend to some personal affairs.

C. M. Barber and R. E. Rayburn, both of Albuquerque, were in town today for a short visit.

VISITORS IN CAPITAL

Santa Fe, Aug. 13.—Dr. C. A. Fleming of Gallup, member of the state legislature, arrived in Santa Fe today on federal court business. Mrs. Mary A. Rankin and daughter, Miss Dessa Rankin of Axtell, Kansas, were in Santa Fe today on their way to Chimayo, where they will visit at the Presbyterian mission school. Miss Beulah Benson of New York arrived today to spend several days in the city and to visit the Cliff dwellings.

BRITISH SHIPPING SUFFERS HEAVILY

THREE STEAMERS ARE SUNK, WITH THE LOSS OF SEVERAL LIVES

London, Aug. 13.—The 3,000-ton British steamer Jacona, which was engaged in the trans-Atlantic trade, has been sunk. Her captain and nine members of the crew were rescued. The Jacona sailed from Middlesbrough, England, on August 11 for Quebec. She was owned by the Cairns line of London.

The Osprey is Sunk

Announcement was made today of the sinking of the British steamers Osprey and Summerfield and the Norwegian steamer Aura. The chief engineer, mate and the mate's wife of the Summerfield were drowned. The others on board the three vessels were landed.

The Summerfield, of 687 tons gross, was built in 1913 and owned in Liverpool. There are five British steamships named Osprey. Shipping records mention no Norwegian steamer Aura.

It was announced later that the trawlers Thrush and Humfrey had been sunk. The crews were saved. The men from the Thrush were at sea for three days in small boats before they were picked up.

Problems associated with cotton and rural credits will be the leading subjects of discussion by the Southern Commercial Congress, when it holds its annual meeting in Charleston, S. C., next December.

A company composed exclusively of Chinese has leased the famous You Bet gold mines near Grass Valley, California. Drift mining will be carried on and the Celestials expect to earn large profits where white labor has failed.

NON-COMBATANTS PERISH IN ARMENIA

THE WAR CAUSES SUFFERING AND DEATH TO AN UN-OFFENDING PEOPLE.

A Russian Camp in Turkish Armenia, June 7.—The Russian army that is in pursuit of the elusive Turks, in this region have, at this writing, reached the valley of the Habur, an affluent of the Tigris, at a point sixty miles south of Van.

On June 2 the right flank of the Russian forces engaged the Turks under Hallid Bey, near the Tigris and fought until nightfall, when the Turks made off in the darkness. The Armenian volunteers, who are doing some of the best fighting for the Russians, began the battle at nine o'clock in the morning and sustained it alone on open ground until noon when General T's cavalry from Sarai came into the action. The artillery was brought up in the forenoon, but by that time Hallid Bey had taken a position on inaccessible mountains, and since then there has been no contact with him.

Whatever may be true of atrocity stories from other sources, it is certainly a fact that the warfare in Armenia has resulted in the killing of more non-combatants than soldiers, and it is doubtful if there is any other area in the world where the war is so plainly a case of murder.

The Associated Press correspondent has himself seen the corpses of non-combatants, both men and women, strewn along every trail that the Russian army has traversed. On June 4 while climbing a pass at least 10,000 feet above sea level, two remarkable handsome Armenians were seen slain beside the road, and nearby lay a Kurdish girl, dead from starvation and hardship. In a niche of rocks lay a baby softly crying beneath a saddle blanket.

At one point a group of thirty Armenian women gathered at the mid-day halting place of the Russian soldiers on the crest of the pass, and moaned for food and clothes, but there was nothing to spare them, as the soldiers themselves were without bread or fuel to cook their superabundant mutton. They were in a district where even dry weeds failed them for fire-building purposes, and there were no more villages to destroy for roof timbers. Even the veteran campaigners of the Russo-Turkish war of 1878 and of every Russian campaign since then are sickened by the conditions with which they come in daily contact in this devastated land, and especially by the emergence of the brute instincts to kill and destroy.

The roads and sheep paths everywhere are strewn with the possessions of the Kurds of Van Vilayet and on the mountains and in the valleys there graze countless thousands of their abandoned sheep. Dead horses, broken saddles, harness and torn uniforms testify also to the rapid weakening of the Turkish regulars.

One mountain stream was found bridged with rugs and carpets laid on roof timbers from a neighboring village. Another was formed of the bodies of sheep, similarly supported.

The Russian military students in this camp claim that the present progress of their forces has cast a shade even upon the crossing of the Alps by Napoleon and Hannibal. Almost daily this army has had to cross worse than Alpine heights. The best maps have proved unreliable, and there have been no competent native guides. Detachments have gone three or four days at a time without a pound of bread or rye toast, and a general halt was made necessary today by the almost total lack of salt, sugar, bread and barley. The horses have climbed up and down many steep slopes 2,000 feet high on grass alone. The last great pass, a snowy waste of many miles, is marked by scores of dead and dying horses. In some places the ground to be traversed was covered with snow hundreds of feet deep. In other places horses had to be led over narrow, melting snow bridges across swirling streams. To slip was to be engulfed and that fate befell three of the Russian soldiers.

In the sunshine it is blistering and blinding while during the night there is frost. Last night fresh snow fell on the heights around the camp. The camel train arrived last night 24 hours late. The men had to sleep the night before in the open. Scarcely a dozen campfires of scanty stubble were blazing long enough to boil tea and those too thinly covered to sleep had to walk in the dark to avoid freezing.

To compete the desperation, the bivouac happened to be in a place overgrown with poisonous weeds of which the horses ate greedily, as a result fifty or sixty including General N's mount were dead before morning.

There has been scarcely a word of complaint and the chief regret is that they have been unable to force their enemy to accept a decisive engagement.

M'GUIRE AND BIG GANG BEGIN WORK ON ROAD

FINAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW HIGHWAY

It was announced in Santa Fe yesterday by State Engineer James A. French that work upon the Holman-Taos road will be begun at once. This is the road that will connect the city of Mora with Taos and will give the Santa Barbara Pole and Tie company's plant between those two cities an outlet into Mora and San Miguel counties. Welch McGuire will be in charge of a large crew of road constructors. Mora county and the business men of Las Vegas raised a fund of \$5,000 to pay for the construction of the road.

The Mora county bridge at Cebolla has been completed. The structure is of concrete and steel and there are two spans thirty feet in length. The bridge was erected at a cost of \$2,991.

The annual report of the Kentucky department of mines for 1914 shows that more than 30,000 men are employed in the 364 coal mines in that state.