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WAR MOTHERS WANT NO GERMAN PEACE

Evansville, Ind., Sept. 19.—"Unconditional surrender" is demanded of the German nation in a resolution sent today by the War Mothers of America, holding their first national convention here, to President Wilson, General Pershing and the American expeditionary forces in France.

The adoption of the resolution followed the reading of a telegram from President Wilson, as follows:

"To the War Mothers of America, the heart of the whole nation goes out in pride and deep sympathy; sympathy because of the supreme sacrifice they have made and in pride because of the superb courage with which those sacrifices have been accepted. Their sons are making America loved and honored wherever men love freedom and respect justice. Their heroism and their sacrifices will make the whole world a happy and safer home for the wives and mothers of brave men in the days to come.

Future generations will rise up and call these men blessed. Please accept my personal homage of respect and gratitude."

A resolution to be acted today calls for the retirement of P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, because of an alleged statement to the effect that "the nationwide movement to eliminate the German language from the public schools and ordinary affairs of commercial and social life is a form of hysteria."

LIEUT. PUTNAM HAD TWELVE AERIAL VICTORIES TO HIS CREDIT.

(By the Associated Press)
With the American Army on the Lorraine Front, Sept. 19.—First Lieutenant David E. Putnam of Newton, Mass., American ace of aces was killed late Wednesday afternoon while on patrol along the American lines.

Lieutenant Putnam was flying with Lieutenant Wendella Robertson of Fort Smith, Ark., when they were at-

tacked by seven German machines. Four of them made for Putnam's airplane and three attacked Robertson's. The attack was sudden and unexpected and the enemy was able to fire from above.

Lieutenant Putnam was shot twice through the heart. His machine glided to the earth at Limey, within the American lines, where he was found by his comrades. Lieutenant Robertson returned safely.

Lieutenant Davis E. Putnam, a descendant of General Israel Putnam, was credited with 12 aerial victories. He enlisted with the Lafayette flying squadron and brought down his first enemy machine January 19, 1918. He was awarded the French war cross March 23, after having won five victories in the air. He was later decorated with the military medal by the French government.

Lieutenant Putnam was transferred to the American aerial corps as first lieutenant early in June. His achievement June 10 of bringing down five German airplanes in one day has been eclipsed only once during the war. Aviator Rene Fonck of the French army having destroyed six machines in one day. Lieutenant Putnam's last aerial victory was reported September 2.

ITALY'S DAY TO CELEBRATE

Washington, Sept. 19.—What the Fourth of July is to the United States and the Fourteenth of July to France, the twentieth of September is to Italy, and her loyal sons will celebrate tomorrow with enthusiasm the greatest patriotic holiday in the Italian calendar.

It was 48 years ago on September 20, 1870, that the Italian troops stormed the Porto Pia and made their triumphant entrance into Rome, thus making the Eternal City the capital of United Italy. Yet that glorious conclusion to a remarkable campaign—a united Italy—left one great ambition of the Italian people unrealized, for hundreds of thousands of their countrymen in "Italia Irredenta" were left beyond the pale—still under the yoke of Austria.

It was General Count Raffaele Cadorna who led the brave troops into Rome on September 20, 1870, and it is his son, Count Luigi Cadorna, who has been covering himself with glory as the successful commander of the Italian armies in the present great war against Austria and her allies.

El Paso, Sept. 18.—Dan McNamara, engineer on the Southern Pacific railway running out of El Paso, died here last night. At one time he pulled a train out of Tucson and also on the Texas Central out of Mexico City.

BELIEVE STOCKMEN WOULD FARE BETTER IF GOVERN- MENT CONTROLLED

Chicago, Sept. 19.—The marketing committee of the American National Live Stock association indorsed the report of the federal trade commission on the meat packing industry—a report which advocates government control of the Chicago stock yards and government railroad control over the packers' refrigerator lines. The committee has been in session here for several days and speaking today of the subjects discussed, H. A. Jastro of California, who presided at the meetings, said:

"The most important part of our work was consideration of the federal trade commission report. Resolutions endorsing it were adopted."

Others of the committee here were Senator J. B. Kendrick of Wyoming, T. W. Tomlinson of Denver, H. C. Wallace of Des Moines, E. L. Burke of Omaha, former Governor Joseph M. Carey of Wyoming, Dwight Heard of Phoenix, E. C. Lasater of Texas, W. I. Stubbs of Kansas and I. T. Pryor of Texas.

H. C. L. 46 PER CENT MORE.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Investigation of the cost of living in five ship-building centers on the Pacific coast shows, the department of labor announced, that the expenses of the average family in June, 1918, had increased more than 46 per cent over those of December, 1914.

BILL FAVORABLY REPORTED.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The emergency power bill authorizing government control and centralization of electric power plants and providing a fund of \$175,000,000 for new plants and extensions was ordered favorably reported today by the house interstate commerce committee.

Amsterdam, Sept. 18.—Count

Michael Karolyi, Hungarian opposition leader, has reiterated his declaration that the central powers should accept President Wilson's 14 peace points as the basis for negotiations, according to a Budapest dispatch to the Frankfort Gazette.

Another essential he says, is for "serious democratic governments in Austria-Hungary and Germany to take the helm." The situation, he adds, also calls for the abrogation of the Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest peace treaties.

"Thus only can peace come," the count declared.

BREWERS TO BE MADE TO EXPLAIN PLANS

Washington, Sept. 19.—Investigation of political propaganda activities of the brewing interests was ordered today by the senate. It will be directed particularly at charges that the brewers have bought a Washington newspaper, contributed unprecedented sums to campaign funds, influenced newspapers through advertising contracts, paid money to citizens and even government officials and obtained pledges from members of congress.

Senator Jones of New Mexico introduced a resolution authorizing an inquiry by the judiciary committee and it was adopted by the senate with little discussion. After setting forth a long list of allegations against the United States Brewers' association, the resolution concludes:

"Resolved, That the committee of judiciary of the senate or any subcommittee thereof, is hereby authorized and directed to call upon the Hon. A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian and the department of justice and its United States district attorneys to produce the evidence and documents relating to the charges herein mentioned and to subpoena any witnesses or documents relating thereto that it may find necessary and to make a report of the result of such investigation and what is shown thereby to the senate of the United States as promptly as possible.

The action follows the publication here yesterday and today of statements by Arthur Brisbane, editor and owner of the Washington Times disclosing that to buy the Times, Mr. Brisbane was furnished \$375,000 as a loan by C. W. Feigenspan, a brewer, president of the Newark, N. J., Federal Trust company, acting for a group of brewers. Mr. Brisbane's statements were in answer to editorial discussions of an assertion by A. Mitchell Palmer, federal alien property custodian that the brewing interests had bought a newspaper under the shadow of the capitol.

THE WORLD WAR

In Macedonia the allies continue their offensive against the Bulgarians with success. Important positions have been taken and more than 3,000 prisoners captured.

Allied pressure against the Germans on the western front shows no signs of abating. In the region of Metz the enemy is reported to be burning towns in the valley of the Moselle, probably in preparation for a retirement in this region.

So successful was the first thrust of the Serbian and French troops in the Sokol region of the Macedonian front that the attacking front has been extended to more than 12 miles, on which the allies have advanced northward more than five miles.

Several series of ridges have been given up by the Bulgarians, who also have lost the village of Gradeshnitsa. A Jugo-Slav division is fighting with the allies and has reached the important height of Koziak, northeast of Sokol.

The allied movement apparently is aimed at the clearing of the Vardar valley and the threatening or capture of Prilep, an important railway junction and supply base north of Monastir. A Serbian official statement says the allied losses have been quite small.

From Ypres to Rheims the British and French are carrying out local engagements with success. Between Lens and Ypres the British have pushed forward slightly, while northwest of St. Quentin they are pressing toward Le Verguier, which is on high ground and offers a good starting point for a flanking movement north of St. Quentin.

Aerial activities in the region from Laon to Metz continued intense and possibly may be the forerunner of large scale infantry operations on this front. French aviators have accounted for 16 captive balloons and 12 enemy airplanes, while allied bombing squadrons have been drenching enemy railway junctions and other targets effectively.

German artillery fire against the new American front southwest of Metz is very strong. The belief that the enemy is digging in in the Hindenburg line is strengthened by the fact that his heavy artillery bombardment has not been followed by infantry attacks.

With the American Forces in France, Sept. 17.—3 p. m.—An American patrol in a raid made early this morning in the general region of Hammont, northwest of Thiaucourt, captured five non-commissioned officers and killed seven other non-commissioned officers.

Evidence is accumulating that the enemy intends withdrawing behind the Hindenburg line in Lorraine if he is pressed any further.

He is burning towns along the Moselle.

Prisoners taken report that the entire artillery of the 31st German division was captured in the American operation on this front.

With the French Armies in the Field Monday, Sept. 16.—Every hun-

dred yards of an advance made here weakens a pillar in the German resistance in St. Gobain forest. An order signed by the general commanding a German division defending this position was to hold the lines there.

"If the height to the east of Lafaux remains in our hands," says the order, "It prevents the enemy from obtaining a view of both sides of the canal from the Oise to the Aisne. If it falls into the enemy's hands it gives him a most favorable point for future attacks." "I expect," concludes the order, "that the division will be able here to maintain its previous reputation and will hold the position integrally against all attacks."

Advancing from shell hole to shell hole, over ground that appeared from a distance to be again ravaged by smallpox General Mangin's men defeated this crack division and five others that were put into a line over a front of 5½ miles between Allemant and Vailly. In doing so they conquered four caves at the summit of the height from which the stone was quarried to build the city of Soissons.

One of the caves measured 400 by 200 yards and has a dozen galleries through which an automobile can pass.

An entire German battalion was made prisoner in one of the caves while in another a colonel with his entire staff was taken.

All the caves were defended by machine guns that were raised to the mouth of the cave. This sort of resistance was particularly stubborn at the top of Mount des Singes, where the French troops exterminated the garrison which belonged to the Prussian guard division. They also occupied the chateau northeast of Vauxaillon definitely after it had been taken and retaken several times.

All the stone quarries and caves that were not defended to the last by the enemy were mined before they were abandoned. Ten such mines were discovered in time and rendered harmless.

Where the caves were free of mines, conclusive evidence was discovered the Germans expected to hold them.

Fifteen violent enemy counter attacks were repulsed around the quarries before they were finally conquered. The French were obliged to contend not only with their fortresses out of solid rock but with floods in the valleys to the north. Some of the troops fought 24 hours in water up to their knees. One battalion near Mennejean farm refused to be relieved after several attacks and counter attacks and consented to retire only when the farm was captured and considerable gains made to the east of it.

In this region the French are facing a part of the Hindenburg line which they already have broken into from the Mont De Singes to Vailly without the aid of tanks. This morning the French advanced 1000 yards at a single effort which is an enormous gain considering the obstacles met with at every hand. The Germans have reinforced the fighting front not only with dense masses of infantry, but are bringing up the three inch guns close to the front line and are firing point blank.

Latest reports from the front are that General Mangin's men are slow-

ly pushing on toward Chemin des Dames.

Paris, Sept. 17.—Six persons were killed and 15 others wounded in Sunday night's air raid over Paris, according to the lists given by the newspapers today. One of the injured was a woman, the mother of six children. One German machine, a Gotha, was brought down in the forest of Compiègne. The two aviators fled pursued by gendarmes.

This makes two of the enemy raiding machines accounted for by the French. A dispatch last night announced that one of the planes was brought down by a direct shot from the artillery defense of Paris.

The fighting yesterday on the new American front in Lorraine was featured by the gallant action of an American staff officer. When the officer saw there was danger of part of his advancing forces being outflanked by German machine gunners, he personally led his men in a charge against the guns. He captured one gun himself and his men took the others. The officer was wounded, probably mortally.

Petrograd, Saturday, Sept. 14, via Amsterdam, Sept. 17.—American, British and French detachments are reported by the Pravda to have met the Bolsheviki forces in battle on the Archangel front.

The Bolsheviki troops, after an initial success were repulsed by British reinforcements and fled in panic.

Japs Are Acting.
(By the Associated Press)

Tokio, Monday, Sept. 16.—The advance guard of the third Japanese division, bound for the Manchurian battle front, landed at Fusan, Korea, September 8, according to an official announcement issued today by the Japanese war office.

MANY EXECUTIONS

Stockholm, Sept. 17.—Wholesale executions are increasing in Petrograd, according to private telegrams received here by way of Helsinki. During the past week 812 persons were executed and more than 400 others are on the proscribed list. Most of them have already been made hostages. All persons of the rank of colonel of state have been imprisoned regardless of their political views.

London, September 17.—Field Marshal Haig today issued a special order of the day for the information of their troops in France. It reads:

"To General Pershing, Sept. 16, Headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces: All ranks of the British armies in France welcome with unbounded admiration and pleasure the victory which attended the initial offensive of the great American armies under your personal command. "I beg of you to accept and to convey to all ranks my best congratulations and those of all ranks of the British armies under my command."

Washington, Sept. 16.—The state department received a dispatch today dated Sept. 12, from one of its representatives in Europe, stating that it was the consensus of opinion among diplomatists of the allied government and American representatives that within the next few weeks the entente nations should be ready for most desperate peace proposals propaganda from Germany.

Dispatches from a neutral country, also received today, report that comment on the military situation has ceased to all intents and purposes in the German papers. It was apparent it was said, that the more the newspaper experts examined the military situation the less they like it, and that semi-official apologists are backing.

NEARLY 200,000 MEN MUST BE IN CAMP BEFORE OCTOBER 16, 1918.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Draft calls announced by the provost marshal general will take 181,838 men to army camps before October 16. The calls include:

- Arizona 216, Camp Kearney.
- Colorado 808, Camp Kearney.
- New Mexico, 355, Camp Cody.
- Texas, 7,941, Camp Travis.
- Calls for negroes include:
- New Mexico, 3, Camp Travis.
- Texas, 1,240, Camp Travis.

The new estimate is based upon plans for having nearly 4,000,000 American soldiers in France next summer and another million in training at home. It brings the money sought for the army in the fiscal year 1919 up to more than twenty-four billion dollars.

Ordnance estimates of \$3,585,874,660 are the largest items in the bill now proposed. They include fortifications, field artillery, small arms, motor cars and ammunitions.

The quartermaster's corps seeks approximately \$2,500,000,000. The chemical warfare section asks for \$198,800,000, which is a new item in army appropriation bills. The air service, which is now separate from the signal corps, seeks \$178,750,368. Previous appropriations for the air service for this fiscal year amounts to \$884,000,000, while the total appropriations for aircraft since the U. S. entered the war amounts to -1,300,000,000.

The total expense of the government during the year are expected to be between thirty-five and thirty-six billion dollars.

LABOR CONFERENCE

London, Sept. 17.—The fourth interallied labor and socialist conference called since the beginning of the war opened in London today with representatives from Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy and Belgium and Greece in attendance. The American delegates, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, John Neery and William Bowen arrived early at the convention hall. It is reported that A. F. Kerensky, former Russian premier, might attend.

LAND OFFICE WINS IMPORTANT SUIT

Word has been received by the State Land Office that the suit which was instituted last December against Franklin K. Lane and Clay Tallman, Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of the General Land Office respectively, by the Commissioner of Public Lands on behalf of the state of New Mexico to enforce the approval of certain forest lieu and indemnity selections made by the state has been decided by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia favorable to the state, and that the court has granted ever prayer for relief contained in the petition filed.

This controversy first arose between the office of the Commissioner of Public Lands and the Department of the Interior when a lieu selection made in March, 1915, wherein the base lands offered were situated within the Alamo National Forest, was, upon elimination of such base lands from the said Forest by Proclamation of the President effective more than a year after the selection, held for cancellation and rejection by the Commissioner of the General and Office under date of May 16, 1916.

Upon receipt of notice of rejection the Commissioner of the New Mexico State Land Office filed his appeal to the Secretary of the Interior, fully expecting that the justice of the state's contention would be readily perceived and the selection allowed. But the Secretary of the Interior by his decision of October 14, 1916, sustained the ruling of the Commissioner of the General Land Office and held against the State of New Mexico.

Thereupon a motion for re-hearing of the case was filed before the Secretary of the Interior, which was also denied. A petition for the exercise of the supervisory authority of the Secretary of the Interior was then presented to the department in which the state's contention was fully set forth and the injustice and unfairness of the departmental holding was sought to be impressed upon the officers of the department. Up to this time the matter had been handled entirely by C. B. Barker for the Commissioner of Public Lands, but it became apparent that oral argument before the Secretary was desirable in order to fully present the case for the state. Accordingly Mr. Patrick H. Loughran of Washington, D. C., was retained by the state, and the case was ably presented to the Secretary of the Interior by him by brief and oral argument.

Notwithstanding these efforts of the Commissioner of Public Lands for New Mexico to secure the state the rights guaranteed by the Enabling Act, the Department held adverse to the state under date of October 18, 1917, and ordered the lieu selection cancelled. As there were then a large number of the state's selections in the same status, involving a considerable area of lands selected which the state and its patrons could not afford to lose, it was decided by Commissioner Ervien to take the case to a competent court to secure a ruling on the question involved.

Accordingly a bill in equity was filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to secure mandatory injunction against the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office to compel them to approve the said State Selection. This suit which has been pending since January, 1918, has just been decided favorable to the state's contention on every point raised, and if the decision is to become final the state's selections will remain as made.

It is of interest to note that this line of decisions of the Land Department depend for their authority upon a ruling of A. A. Jones in a case of the same nature, which was decided by him when First Assistant Secretary of the Interior; that these decisions have been uniformly against the interests and contentions of the State of New Mexico, and that if submitted to would have resulted in enormous damage to the state and especially to the users of the public lands selected by the state for sale lease. The doctrine followed by the department in the cases noted has been characterized by attorneys and others familiar with public land matters as most unjust, unfair, and un-American, and its complete overthrow by the courts is a notable victory for the office of the Commissioner of Public Lands of the state over the arbitrary attitude assumed by the Land Department of the United States in following the precedent established by Senator Jones in the case mentioned.

SECRETARY LANSING VOICES GOVERNMENT'S PLAN OF NO CONFERENCES

Washington, Sept. 16.—The United States government will reject the proposal of the Austro-Hungarian government for a peace discussion. This was announced tonight by Secretary Lansing, with the authority of President Wilson.

Mr. Lansing made this statement: "I am authorized by the president to state that the following will be the reply of the government to the Austro-Hungarian note proposing an unofficial conference of belligerents:

"The government of the United States feels that there is only one reply which it can make to the suggestion of the imperial Austro-Hungarian government. It has repeatedly and with entire candor stated the terms upon which the United States would consider peace and can and will entertain no proposal for a conference upon a matter concerning which it has made its position and purpose so plain."

The reply of the American government, rejecting the proposal of Austria-Hungary for a secret and non-binding discussion of peace terms was delivered today to the Swedish legation for transmission to Vienna.

Approving President Wilson's answer to the Austrian peace note, Representative Fess of Ohio, chairman of the republican congressional campaign committee in a speech in the house today declared the note "leaves no chance for the enemy to gain by diplomacy when it could not win on the field."

Washington, Sept. 17.—Unqualified endorsement of President Wilson's rejection of Austria's proposal for sec-

ret and non-binding peace discussions was given in the senate today by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, republican floor leader and ranking minority member of the foreign relations committee. Senator Lodge said the president's prompt and curt refusal was right and wise, and that he was sure it would receive universal approval.

America's position is becoming so plain, the senator declared, that even the central powers soon will begin to understand it. Germany, having brought unnumbered woes upon an innocent world and appealed to the lust of conquest, he concluded. "She shall not now resort to talk and bargain for a decision. We mean to put her in physical bonds."

He said he believed the president's action would put an end to loose and feeble talk helpful to Germany about Austro-Hungarian peace offers.

"When Prussian militarism is crushed and the Germans throw up their hands," said Senator Lodge, "then the United States and her allies will tell them the terms of peace which they are to accept. In no other way can the world be made safe against German wars of conquest. In no other way can we justify our entrance into the war. Until complete victory is reached on German soil any discussion with our enemies would mean that the war was lost, our sacrifices in vain and our high purposes defeated.

"We shall press on until the only end worthy of attainment is fully reached. Germany has brought unnumbered woes upon an innocent world. She must be put in a position where she can not strike again. She has appealed to the lust of conquest, the dread arbitrament of arms. By that she must abide. She shall not now resort to talk and bargain for a decision.

"We mean to put her in physical bonds. We mean to make the world safe for all free, law abiding, decent people, so that they may live their lives in peace, unthreatened and unalarmed. For this we fight. We shall not ask more. We shall never accept less."

Senator Thomas of Colorado declared that the president spoke for the nation.

Senator Lodge praised Secretary Baker for his recent order barring certain books, because of their pro-German tendencies, from military camps. He referred to an anonymous book which was recently banned from military camps but which was said to have been endorsed by George Creel, chairman of the committee on public information. Senator Reed asked if Mr. Creel had transmitted the author's name to the department of justice for investigation. The minority leader said he had not heard when it had been done. Praising President Wilson's speech which called for "force and more force" against the enemy, Senator Lodge compared it with what he termed "stuff" written by Immigration Commissioner Howe, which he declared was in flagrant violation to the president's policy.

"What I am trying to show," Mr. Lodge continued with emphasis, "is how far this German propaganda extends, how subtle it is. We find even among officers of the

ment; we find it in the libraries of our soldiers; we find it everywhere." The senator declared that the German emperor has been the fountain head of much propaganda adding:

"Of his unattractive qualities, his religious hypocrisy is the worst."

He said the kaiser had "insulted" Belgium with a separate peace offer. One of the most creditable things President Wilson has done during the entire war, Mr. Lodge continued, was to recognize the Czecho-Slovak nation.

"If any nation ever deserved recognition it was the Czecho-Slovaks," he said.

"We must go farther and recognize the Jugo-Slavs, at the head of which stands Serbia. We must recognize the Poles. They and they alone can make a peaceful state in central Europe that will forever bar Germany from eastern Europe.

"When the president recognized the Czecho-Slovaks he set his hand to a document that meant dissolution of the Austrian empire."

FINANCIAL WORLD WILL SPARE NO EFFORT TO FURNISH SINEWS OF WAR

Denver, Sept. 17.—That the bankers of the country would stand behind President Wilson in his purpose to press the war to a conclusive peace was the sentiment expressed by members of the American Institute of Banking at the opening of the sixteenth annual convention of the organization here today. H. S. Heicht of New Orleans, president of the institute, opened the convention shortly after 10 o'clock. The keynote of the convention was sounded by Mr. Heicht. In his annual address he said:

"We are thrilled by the deeds of valor of our soldiers and their sacrifices. They are daily giving us new reasons why those of us who hold the second line trenches—the trenches of finance—should pledge them our untiring and unlimited support from home and should consider no sacrifice too great to do our full share toward bringing about an early and victorious conclusion of the war."

San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 17.—Five negroes whose sentences to death were pronounced by court-martial which tried them for participation in the Houston riot and whose sentences were approved by President Wilson, were hanged at Fort Sam Houston at daybreak today. No civilians were allowed to witness the executions which were carried through with great secrecy.

Those who paid the death penalty were all members of Company I of the 24th infantry. They are: Privates Babe Collier, Thomas McDonald, Joseph Smith, James Robinson and Albert D. Wright.

The other members of the 24th who were sentenced to be hanged by the court-martial were granted a commutation of sentence to life imprisonment by President Wilson. They were taken to Fort Leavenworth prison this morning to begin serving their sentences. They are members of I, K and M companies of the 24th infantry.

The ram is the most ancient of ship weapons.

THE WORLD WAR

Paris, Sept. 18.—Allied forces on the Macedonian front have penetrated to a depth of nearly four and a half miles on a front of fifteen and one-half miles and have captured four thousand prisoners, according to an official statement issued tonight by the war office.

It has been hinted in military circles for some months that this autumn would see a major operation on the Macedonian front and from the news of the past few days it appears that operation has begun. While it is not possible for military reasons to give the number of men intended to participate in this movement, its object is clear: to cut off Turkey from the other central powers, to crush Bulgaria, and to free Serbia, Rumania and the Jugo-Slavs of southern Austria.

Field Marshal Haig two months from the day of the allied offensive on the Marne has begun a closer investment of St. Quentin. His troops are attacking northwest of the city with the evident intention of outflanking it on the north.

The new operations follow the British capture of Holnon village on high ground three miles northwest of St. Quentin, Tuesday night.

Holnon is on a hill as is Maissemy captured last Saturday. These hill positions dominate the terrain north of St. Quentin and the road connecting the city with Cambrai.

From these favorable points the British are moving in toward the city. Full details of the operation are lacking but undoubtedly the British will meet with stiff opposition. The Germans here are on or near the Hindenburg positions, and captured documents show the enemy troops have been ordered to maintain their positions.

To the north the Germans are using their big guns actively against the British lines. Tuesday evening the Germans attacked Moeuvres, west of Cambrai, and pressed the British back to the western outskirts. Apparently the enemy is determined to hold his ground on the line between the Scarpe and the Oise.

Southwest of Metz the Germans have attempted to strike back at the Americans west of the Moselle river. The American artillery men have smothered the enemy effort and the Germans were driven back with losses. The attempt was made Tuesday evening and the enemy did not follow up the repulse with any further movements toward the American line.

With the British Armies in France, Sept. 18.—Field Marshal Haig's forces this morning attacked the German positions on a considerable front northwest of St. Quentin. Simultaneously French troops carried out an operation on the right. Successful progress was made on both fronts.

The attack was begun at 5:20 o'clock after a brief bombardment.

Coupled with the news of the success of the allied forces in the stages of the operations came reports that heavy fighting had developed at many points, particularly about Fresnoy,

Ronssey and Epiy, in the British zone and about Savy wood where the French were attacking.

The towns named in the foregoing reports indicate that the Franco-British attack is on a front of at least 14 miles.

The section along which the assault is being made is a most important one. The British prior to today had worked forward until they had established themselves in the old support line between Epehy and Verguier.

In front of them the Germans were sitting on a dominating ridge in positions which represented the British front line before the Germans launched their offensive last March.

In addition the Germans held the former second support line of the British. The crest of this ridge dominates the Hindenburg line which lies to the east. Hence, the value of the possession of this ridge to either side is obvious.

For days the Germans, who undoubtedly had expected a drive here had been feverishly fortifying themselves along the ridge whose loss would be a serious menace to the Hindenburg line in the rear. Still fighting seemed probable.

The British army, which is making the attack is employing veteran troops who have worked wonders in the last few months.

The Germans in a local attack on Moeuvres last night forced the British to withdraw from that village.

With the American Army in Lorraine, Sept. 18.—German aviation machine gunners and bombers attacked what they supposed to be the American positions in the region of the west of Vandieres last night. The mist and low clouds prevented the Germans from finding their targets. The Germans themselves were located and driven back by anti-aircraft fire.

The flying machine gunners dropped near the ground at several places but weather conditions were too much for them. The bombers flew at higher altitudes but they, too, were hampered by the weather and possibly by misinformation as to the American position wasted numbers of bombs.

Owing to the effectiveness of the American and French anti-aircraft fire a number of the German machines were hit, the observers reported.

German infantry attempted to attack the American lines west of the Moselle Tuesday evening but were driven back by the fire of the American artillery. When observers reported that a light line of German infantrymen was approaching the American big guns threw a terrific barrage into that area. There were no further movements by the enemy.

Observers reported this morning that there were no living Germans in the region where they were sighted last night. Quite a number of dead, however, were seen.

American aviators report that on Tuesday American gunners scored a direct hit on a big German gun in the region of Lachaussee, destroying the gun. Other hits nearby destroyed a number of gun emplacements and one shell struck the dugouts where the German gunners had taken cover.

Huns Launch Attack

Paris, Sept. 13.—German troops last night launched violent counter attacks

against the French positions on the plateau northeast of Soisy seven miles northeast of Soissons. The French war office statement issued today says that the German attacks were unsuccessful and that the French troops maintained their gains.

Villeret Taken By British

London, Sept. 13.—Villeret was taken by the advancing forces as were LeVerguier, Ronssoy and Berthacourt.

London, Sept. 19.—The Bulgarians are in flight in Macedonia and are burning stores and villages, according to a Serbian official statement received here.

The allied troops now have advanced more than 12 miles and their progress is so rapid that they have not been able to count the prisoners and war material taken. New regiments thrown in by the Bulgarians have been forced to retreat with the others.

The Bulgarians have been defeated completely and the Serbian troops are pursuing them day and night.

The Serbian and French troops have taken the towns of Tollets, Patshishta, Beshishta, Vitolishta, Malynitsa and Basimbey. They have also taken the heights of Kuchwov Kamen.

British troops in desperate fighting are plunging further into the Hindenburg line north of St. Quentin, while west of Cambrai they have withstood vicious counter attacks. The enemy is making every effort to retain his positions on the thirty-mile front and to check the new allied move which threatens both St. Quentin and Cambrai.

In Macedonia the Bulgarians are in flight northward before the Serbians and French. Hurling from important heights the enemy has been forced back twelve miles and the pursuit continued.

How serious was the menace to the security of the Hindenburg line by the British thrust north of St. Quentin is shown by the strong counter attacks the Germans have thrown against the British lines from Gouzeaucourt to the Arras-Cambrai road, thus extending the battle line nearly twelve miles northward. On the front attacked Wednesday the British are pushing ahead against bitter resistance toward the St. Quentin-Cambrai high road, railway and canal—three important enemy defense lines.

From Lempiers to Pontruet, which the British now hold, the Germans have been hurled from the forward lines of the Hindenburg position. The British at Lempiere are four miles from Le Catalet, and within one mile of the high road and the canal. On a short front west of St. Quentin the French are working steadily toward the town and are on the outskirts of Dallon, two miles from St. Quentin.

German counter attacks at Trescault and Moeuvres, southwest and west of Cambrai were preceded by an artillery bombardment which severed the British communication lines. At both points the Germans were hurled back with heavy losses. The enemy entered the British trenches at some points, but were overwhelm-

ed. The Bulgarian retreat from the Serbo-Greek border is reported to be in the nature of a flight and the enemy is burning stores and villages in his path. The allies have captured additional prisoners and war material which have not been counted, so fast has been their advance. A score or more Serbian villages have been reconquered and the Bulgarians have been driven beyond Basimbey, on the Cerna river, 15 miles southwest of Priley, the immediate objective.

It is not unlikely the Bulgarians will continue their retirement at least to the improved road running east and west through Prilep. Should the allies succeed in pressing the Bulgarians back to the north of Prilep a complete readjustment of the Teuton lines in Macedonia and Albania from the Adriatic to Soloniki would be inevitable.

Forty guns were captured by the British yesterday. Among the 8,000 prisoners taken, 23 German regiments in 11 divisions were represented.

An assault delivered by the Australians at 11 o'clock last night in the center of the Villeret sector forced the stubbornly resisting Germans to pull back from their advanced line to strongly fortified defenses in the rear.

Furious enemy counter attacks delivered at numerous places along the line late resulted in sanguinary fighting. In every case the Germans are thrown back and their losses were exceedingly heavy.

More than 300 prisoners, including 13 officers, were taken by the British in the midnight fighting.

In addition to capturing 40 guns the British took many machine guns and trench mortars.

A most portentous counter attack came just before dusk in the region southeast of Havincourt, a little north of the main battle. Here the Germans threw in six divisions supported by 40 batteries. They were completely repulsed and their casualties were extremely heavy.

The opposition to the British assault varied. At many points the enemy fought to the last ditch while at others he surrendered freely.

The moral effect of the British tanks was very great. Numbers of gray coats surrendered on sight of them before the land dreadnaughts fired a shot.

It was in the afternoon before the Germans began to make serious counter attacks. Then all their available infantry was thrown against strong points with the greatest determination.

Amsterdam, Sept. 19.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has issued a proclamation to the German army in the field, according to the Zeitung-Ammittag of Berlin, in which the German commander-in-chief alludes to the recent Austrian peace offer, saying that it does not involve an interruption in the war operations.

The field marshal adds that a readiness for peace is not in contradiction with the spirit with which Germany is waging the struggle. It is the army's duty, he says, to continue the struggle while waiting to see whether the enemy is sincere and ready for peace negotiation.

HAVE JAZZ BAND.

With the American Army in England.—"You are invited to visit the Red Cross Recreation Hut this evening and hear the finest jazz band in England," reads an invitation issued at an American camp in southern England to every American soldier who happens to be assigned to spend a day or two in this camp on his way to the front. The invitation explains further. "We claim the jazz band championship of the British Isles and are ready to meet all comers."

The Recreation Hut, where the band holds forth almost every evening, was fitted up to give the men a suitable place to spend their evenings and spare time, to write home, to read, and to have little amateur programs of entertainment. It is run by the men themselves in their own way.

BILLIONS FOR MILITARY.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Congress was asked by the war department yesterday to provide \$7,347,000,000 in addition to previous estimates for carrying out the enlarged American military program for the coming year.

PASSING THE BUCK.

London, Sept. 18.—The American expression "Let George do it," has found its counterpart in England in "Let the Postoffice do it," in the opinion of Postmaster General A. H. Illingworth.

Speaking of the work accomplished by his branch of the government, Mr. Illingworth said that whenever certain schemes have been evolved to aid in war work the authorities have said "the Postoffice will do it." And he hastened to add, "it does it."

Among the achievements of the postoffice during the last fiscal year, Mr. Illingworth detailed the paying out of over one hundred million allowances and fifty-one million old age pensions, the manufacture of vast stores of telegraph and telephone apparatus for use in the field, the construction of a network of wires for the home defense forces, the issuance of forty-nine million food rationing cards, the distribution of five million of national safety enrollment cards and tons of leaflets for the economy campaign.

BIG WAR PROGRAM.

Philadelphia, Sept. 18.—A huge war work program has been planned by the army general staff for the next eight months.

"The war department definitely plans to produce twice as much material from now until next June as it has produced since the beginning of the war," was the statement made here by John C. Jones, director of production in this district, in explaining that production in Philadelphia and vicinity will not be cut.

Mr. Jones said all of the plants will be kept running at capacity and that the order of the general staff of the army that contracts awarded here and in 59 other cities were to be kept at a minimum was really meant to prevent the breaking down of the program of producing an overwhelming amount of war material during the next eight months.

EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN

Santa Fe, Sept. 18.—The classes in training for work in examination of children were started yesterday morning with a good attendance from sev-

eral points throughout the state, the total number enrolling being 35. The course will continue through the week. In the mornings parents bring their children for examination. A half hour is devoted to the study of each child. Miss Hastings of San Diego began her lectures on mental measurements on Tuesday.

BREWERS STOP DEC. 1.

Washington, Sept. 18.—President Wilson yesterday signed a proclamation prohibiting after next October 1st, the use of any foodstuffs in brewing beer and near-beers, except malt and hops. After December 1st brewers must cease brewing altogether. Food administration officials say there still will be enough beer in the vats to last from now to six months and the sale of this will not be stopped.

WILSON REINSTATES MEN.

Washington, Sept. 18.—President Wilson has called upon the Remington Arms company, the Union Metallic Cartridge company, the Liberty Ordnance company and other manufacturers at Bridgeport, Conn., to reinstate all striking employees who seek to return to work in response to the president's demands.

SEAMAN SPEAK UP.

"Good luck to you all and may you all evade the tin fishes," is the characteristic way in which Secretary G. W. McKee of the Hull Seaman's Union concludes his annual report. "Since my last report," he says, "over fifteen thousand seamen have paid the price, besides many hundreds of passengers and service men."

"The enemy is not content with sinking ships and crews, but they cruise about afterwards ramming the wreckage in the hope of killing the survivors and leaving no trace of their fiendish work. No punishment could be too bad or too hard for a nation who knows nothing of sympathy, pity, kindness or affection but who excel in ruthlessness, rapine, murder, robbery and every kind of brutality which baseness and savagery can suggest. The creatures who ask for them not to be punished are worse than the Huns themselves and should be packed off to their friends in their spirited home.

"The seamen have won distinction during the war and we don't want them linked with the 'won't work' and 'down toolers' and the shirkers."

In urging special benefits from the unions for sailors that have to risk submarine perils, the report says:

"Does anyone really believe that ten pounds from the government will compensate a man for being torpedoed? If he does, let him pack up his comfortable job ashore and go to sea and face the torpedoes. I warrant he will soon change the tone of his story."

22 MEN STILL MISSING.

An Atlantic Port, Sept. 18.—The first officer and 13 men of the Portuguese steamship Lexioes, torpedoed Sept. 12 200 miles off the North Atlantic coast, arrived here yesterday after six days in an open boat.

El Paso, Sept. 16.—Three Mexicans in an automobile held up and robbed at a gasoline filling station early today and escaped with cash register.

LABOR LEADERS AGREE THAT COMPLETE CO-OPERATION IS NECESSARY.

London, Sept. 18.—Many resolutions set forth below were formed today at the meeting of the allied lashing all their resources to the end President Gompers of the American labor federation was present at the meeting.

The American proposals declare "it to be our unqualified determination to do all that lies in our power to assist our allied countries in marching all their resources to the end that the armed forces of the central powers may be driven from the soil of the nation which they have invaded and now occupy and that these armed forces shall be opposed so long as they carry out orders and respond to the control of the militaristic and autocratic governments of the central powers which now threaten the existence of all self-governing peoples."

The fundamental principles which must underlie the peace treaty are declared by the American delegates to be as follows:

"A league of the free peoples of the world in a common covenant for genuine and practical co-operation to secure justice and therefore peace in the relations between the nations. No political or economic restrictions."

"No indemnities or reprisals based upon vindictive purposes or a deliberate desire to injure, but to right manifest wrongs.

"The recognition of the rights of small nations and the principle that no people must be forced under a sovereignty under which it does not wish to live."

"No territorial changes or adjustment of power except in the furtherance of the welfare of the peoples affected and in the furtherance of world peace."

The proposals assert that the following basic principles should also be incorporated in the treaty of peace.

"In law and in practice the principle shall be recognized that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or an article of commerce.

"Involving servitude shall not exist except as punishment for crime for which the party shall have been duly convicted.

"The right of free association, free assemblage, free speech and free pass shall not be abridged.

"Seamen of the merchant marine shall be guaranteed the right to leave their vessels when they are in a safe harbor.

"No article or commodity shall be shipped or delivered in international commerce in the production of which children under 16 years of age have been employed or permitted to work.

"The basic work day in industry and commerce shall not exceed eight hours.

"Trial by jury shall be established."

The American proposals favor a world labor congress at the same time and place as the peace conference, and also direct official representation of workers in the official delegations of each of the belligerents formulating the peace treaty.

NEW MEXICO BOY KILLED

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—The Canadian casualty list today included E. E. McGill, Roosevelt, N. M.

WAR REVENUE BILL

Washington, Sept. 18.—In adopting the section of the war revenue bill taxing the income of corporations the house yesterday reduced the rate to 12 per cent on dividends paid, debts discharged and liberty bonds bought after last September first. The normal tax on corporations incomes was increased from 6 per cent at present to 18 per cent.

WAR SAVINGS**GOOD INFLUENCE**

The War saving society is the most active and effective influence yet found for encouraging persistent, systematic buying of War Savings stamps, according to Hallett Reynolds, state director of War Savings for New Mexico. As the result of an active personal campaign carried out by Mr. Reynolds and his assistant, G. J. Wolf, societies have now been organized in nearly every county in the state. Raton alone has 24; Albuquerque has 10, and there are two or more in Clayton, Taos, Gallup, Clovis, Calabed, Artesia, and many other towns. It is expected that the number of these societies in the state will reach 1,000 by October first. Membership in the war savings society involved no obligation of membership dues, but simply a pledge to buy war savings stamps regularly according to the means of the individual.

BRITISH DO GOOD WORK.

London, Sept. 19.—British army and navy aviators in the last 48 hours have dropped thirteen tons of bombs on the docks at Brueges and a German airdrome in Belgium, says an official statement from the admiralty yesterday. In all fight-eleven German airplanes were destroyed.

Denver, Sept. 19.—The first woman to speak before the American Institute of Banking is Mrs. Evelyn Aldrich of the American International Corporation of New York, who appeared before the association here yesterday.

Mrs. Aldrich spoke on "The Woman in the Bank." She asserted that the attitude of men bank employes discouraged the women, who felt that they were in the banks only on sufferance. A prominent banker told her, she said that women at first were more alert than men employes but that after a month or two they slackened up.

If the war continued another year, in the opinion of James Battry, vice president of the Guaranty Company of New York, government bond issues will reach at least \$26,000,000,000. This would seem to be big, but he pointed that the resources of the country scarcely have been scratched.

Mr. Battry did not believe that the \$8,000,000,000 war tax would disturb business next year if the tax were equitably distributed. He pointed out that last year's tax had not.

DEPARTMENT OF FLYERS.

Washington, Sept. 18.—The senate military committee yesterday, by a vote of 11 to 2, ordered favorably reported the bill introduced by Senator New of Indiana, providing for the establishment of a department of aeronautics with a cabinet officer at its head.

**PEOPLE OF FRENCH VILLAGES
KISS HANDS OF MEN WHEN
THEY DRIVE OUT HUNS.**

With the American Forces at Lorraine, France, September 16.—Following the American troops through the captured villages the correspondent found on every hand evidence of long control by the Germans. Bills for supplies had been paid with currency on which the Germans had printed French monetary terms.

The inhabitants of the salient were absolutely ignorant of the events of history in the last four years, knowing only what their captors had told them.

Here the sad stories heard in the whole of the reclaimed districts of France were accentuated by the long of German control which had isolated the people from news of relatives and of world happenings.

Every American entering the villages experienced the same reception as that given to Secretary of War Baker and General Pershing and their party. Aged men and women seized and kissed the hands of the officers and correspondents, crying and laughing, the curiously aged children imitating their elders unknowingly.

For their own compatriots, however, the greeting was deeper and the French patrons and troops were even more affected than those who had been delivered.

Later in the evening General Pershing and Secretary of War Baker resumed their journey in other sections of the regained region.

Albuquerque, Sept. 16.—A large number of designs are being received by the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce for the proposed trade mark for New Mexico Pinto beans, according to an announcement made at the offices of the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce.

A cash prize of \$25 was offered by the Chamber of Commerce last week for the best trade mark submitted for the use of the New Mexico Bean Growers' association. The contest closes October 15. Many of the entries are said to possess exceptional merit. School teachers, traveling salesmen, bean growers, business men and school children are all taking part. Details concerning the terms of the contest may be obtained by addressing the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce.

Held in High Esteem.

Few if any medicines are more highly esteemed than Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy by those who have used it for years as occasion required and know its real value. Mrs. W. Cogswell, Andrews, Ind., writes: "I have a high opinion of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is the best medicine on the market for diarrhoea and all forms of bowel trouble. My mother used it for years before I was married and still keeps it in the house."—Adv.

PAPER REDUCTION.

Washington, Sept. 16.—Fifteen per cent reduction in the consumption of print paper by agricultural periodicals, beginning Oct. 1, has been ordered by the pulp and paper section of the war industries board.

**MATERIAL TAKEN BY AMERI-SURVIVORS OF TORPEDOED SHIP
CANS MUCH GREATER THAN
AT FIRST REPORTED.**

(By the Associated Press)

With the American Army in Lorraine, Sept. 16.—12:30 p. m.—Activity of the German artillery increased somewhat during the forenoon today. No infantry attacks, however, were made.

Intense aerial activity marks the operations early today. The Germans have not resisted minor movements calculated to consolidate the American line which now has become firmly fixed.

Allied night bombing airplanes Sunday dropped more than 17 tons of bombs on Courcelles, Fhrange, Saarbrucken, Boulay, Guhl, Conflans and other points. The bombs dropped on Conflans were directed against the railway yards, the center of the German communications in this region. The roads crossing the Moselle also were attacked by the airplanes. Many direct hits were observed. An enemy train was hit at Onaulyon.

Pursuit groups, protected by a barrage fire, carried out numerous raids and scored victories in several engagements. Attempts of German aviators to cross the American line were unsuccessful generally. Enemy airplanes last night attacked points within the American lines. Bombs were dropped on St. Mihiel and the Germans used their machine guns against that town, but with little effect.

Reports from different points along the line show that the number of guns and the general material captured by the Americans is increasing. An entire artillery park was captured today at Jaulny.

Austrian prisoners captured by the Americans are bitter in their denunciation of the Germans. They accuse the Germans of leaving them in the lurch. Austrian officers declare they were not warned of the American attack. The Germans, they add, gave their entire attention to extricating themselves.

MOONEY PETITION READY

San Francisco, Sept. 16.—Thomas J. Mooney, sentenced to be hanged in connection with a bomb explosion here on preparedness day two years ago, was denied today by the California supreme court permission to seek a writ of error in the United States supreme court. This was said to be the defense's last move in the state courts. The court said it was without authority to grant the petition as it had overruled past petitions on which the present action was predicated. The petition is to be presented to the United States supreme court Maxwell McNutt, counsel of record for Mooney, announced.

**A WOMAN'S HEARTY
RECOMMENDATION**

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

The National Retail Druggists association is meeting in New Orleans.

**MOSTLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN
GET TO SHORE**

Plymouth, Sunday, Sept. 15.—Heart-rending scenes were witnessed here when hundred of survivors of the torpedoed steamer Gailway Castle were landed at 7 o'clock Thursday morning. The passengers were mostly women and children and it is believed that whole families have been lost.

Among the survivors were little tots scarcely able to walk, crying in vain for their parents. Parents were searching in all directions for news of their children women were seeking vainly for their lost husbands.

It mattered nothing that warm, dry clothing was distributed to take the place of the scanty attire survivors snatched as they left the ship. Their one thought was to get news of their relatives and friends. There seems no reason to doubt that the vessel was torpedoed without the slightest warning. The explosion occurred between the engine room and the stockhold, a fact which is taken to rule out any possibility that the ship struck a mine. Fearing that the liner would founder at any moment, Captain Dyer ordered the boats lowered and issued life belts to all passengers. One boat was swamped, another was damaged because the falls became fouled and another was wept back against the liner by wave and smashed by the propeller. Another narrowly escaped a similar fate.

SHIP TORPEDOED.

Canadian Atlantic Port, Sept. 15.—The Portuguese steamship Leixos was torpedoed in the north Atlantic give days ago, according to sixteen members of the crew who arrived here today. They have spent the interval in an open boat. It is feared that 35 others in the three boats may have been lost.

The Leixos was a vessel of 3,245 tons gross register and was formerly the Hamburg-American steamer Cheruskia. She was requisitioned by the Portuguese government after having been self interned at a Portuguese port at the beginning of the war. She was built in 1890 at New Castle, England.

SURGEONS agree that in cases of cuts, burns, bruises and wounds, the FIRST TREATMENT is most important. When an EFFICIENT antiseptic is applied promptly, there is no danger of infection and the wound begins to heal at once. For use on man or beast, BOROZONE is the IDEAL ANTISEPTIC and HEALING AGENT. Buy it now and be ready for an emergency. Price 25c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

SEVEN AIRMEN KILLED.

Washington, Sept. 16.—There were seven deaths from airplane accidents at army training fields during the week ending Sept. 7.

TRIED MANY, FOUND THE BEST bowels regular, sweeten the stomach and tone up the liver. J. G. Gaston, Newark, Ind., says he used a great many kinds of cathartics, but Foley Cathartic Tablets gave him more satisfaction than any other. He says they are the best cathartic tablets made. Sold everywhere.—Adv.



It Wards Off Croup

Never put a croupy child to bed without giving a dose of

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

Mothers know it stops croup because it cuts the thick choking mucus, clears the throat of phlegm, stops the hoarse metallic cough, eases difficult breathing, gives quiet sleep.

Mrs. T. Neureuer, Eau Claire, Wis., writes: "Foley's Honey and Tar completely cured my boy of a severe attack of croup."

Mrs. Chas. Reitz, Allen's Mills, Pa., writes: "I have used Foley's Honey and Tar for the past eleven years, and would not be without it. It has saved me many a doctor's bill for colds and croup."

SOLD EVERYWHERE

With the British Forces in France, Sept. 16.—Field Marshal Haig's forces continued their steady improvement of the British line at numerous points yesterday and last night. The most important gains recorded were in the Ypres-Comines canal sector, where an advance of about 1,000 yards was achieved near the canal, and in the Harvricourt zone, where posts were established along the canal Du Nord to the east of Dimicourt, thereby giving the aggressors a better position for future preparations.

The German artillery has maintained a steady bombardment at Harvricourt and surrounding territory.

British Advance Line.

British troops last night advanced their line north of the Aras-Cambrai road, establishing posts in the vicinity of Sanchy-Cauchy and Oppl, according to today's report from Field Marshal Haig.

On the Flanders front the British have pushed ahead in a successful minor operation on both sides of the Ypres-Comines canal on a front of more than two miles.

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

CALL FOR NEGROES

Washington, Sept. 16.—A draft call for 29,016 negro registrants, from 33 states, qualified for general military service and to entrain for national army camps September 25-27 was issued today by Provost Marshal Crowder. The call includes Texas 3,000; Bowie, Texas.

UP AND ABOUT AGAIN

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

Mexico today is celebrating her national independence day.

NO RULING THAT MEN WORKING IN GOVERNMENT PLANTS ARE EXEMPT

There has been a decided misapprehension in the minds of many of the men leaving San Miguel and Mora counties to work in the munition factories of Tennessee as to their status with regard to military service. Many of these men believe that they are actually entering the service of the government, while as a matter of fact they are to be employed by the DuPont Powder company, the public service bureau of the department of labor merely authorizing agents to assist in securing labor. But the most general misapprehension is that these munition workers will be exempted from military service, and the district board was quoted as authority for such a ruling. So many inquiries have been made to the district board that Charles Springer Saturday afternoon sent out the following telegram:

Mr. Charles W. G. Ward,
Government Appeal Agent,
East Las Vegas, N. M.:

Have no regulation specially exempting laborers recruited for powder works or other plants engaged in war contracts. Laborers recruited for such service will not receive any more favorable consideration for deferred classification than those engaged on farms in mining, railroading or other necessary industries or enterprises. You are authorized to give this telegram to newspapers for publication.

CHARLES SPRINGER,

All the munition workers going from New Mexico are to be classed as unskilled laborers. Under present draft regulations unskilled laborers are granted no deferred classification, nor does it seem likely that any such regulations will be issued under the new draft laws. Each munition worker within draft age must fill out his questionnaire and before he can be deferred he must satisfy his district draft board that he is of more importance to the nation in a factory than he is in the army. This ought to be an impossible task, for it is unthinkable that the men and women of this country are less patriotic than in the countries of our allies where all the unskilled factory labor has for years been performed by those who cannot become soldiers. New Mexico boards cannot exempt hundreds of young men from military service to perform unskilled labor without filling up her quotas with men less important to the nation from a military standpoint. No nation is worth living for or dying for unless the individuals comprising it are willing to make any sacrifice that will promote its well-being unless in time of danger individual interests may become wholly merged in the larger interest of the nation. The biggest possible army of the best men in the nation, as General Crowder has pointed out, is the most important of all considerations and it should follow that not one man of that army should be kept at home for lack of patriotic men and women to perform all the necessary unskilled labor required to ensure the most substantial sustenance and equipment of such an army.

The proper solution of the question is a serious one for New Mexico for Pennsylvania oil region. Another if the taking away for factory work had camouflage material. An is to go on at the present rate of several hundred each week, then unless for sheathing barracks,

substitutes ineligible for army duty can be secured to carry on the tremendously important work they are engaging in, we must either send vastly inferior men or entirely fail to fill our army quotas. No doubt other states are in the same predicament.

In the unbelievable event that the necessary labor cannot be voluntarily secured, there seems to be scarcely reason to doubt that labor will be drafted by the government just as are the men in military service.

CHARLES W. G. WARD.

GIEVRES TURNED FROM FOREST TO HIVE OF INDUSTRY IN RECORD TIME.

Gievres, Central France.—Today a forest, tomorrow a building, the next day a workshop.

This is the way the astonished French people describe how the Americans have suddenly constructed a huge establishment here, turning what was a pine forest into warehouses and then turning these into vast and busy centers for the huge mass of army supplies on the way to the front.

Gievres is a sort of half-way point, midway between the coast and the firing line, and is the central supply depot of the intermediate zone. Here things are sorted and arranged as they come pell-mell from the ocean ports, in vast miscellaneous masses just out of the holds of steamers, food, guns, clothing, barbed wire, medicine, carrier pigeons, refrigerated beef, rolling kitchens, and all the conglomeration of supplies needed by a million of men. Everything must be in order before it goes forward to the advance zone where the fighting is going on, and this is where the order is brought out of the seeming chaos in this tidal-wave of army goods sweeping in from America.

The Gievres depot has been laid in a elongated diamond-shape, and compared to a baseball diamond, it is seven miles from the home plate to second base, and two miles across from first to third base. Within this enormous diamond are 80 huge warehouses and scores of other buildings, some of them of unprecedented magnitude. One of these is a refrigerating plant rivaling those in the Chicago meat district. When we went into it today it had over 10,000,000 pounds of frozen beef—enough to feed one million of men 20 days.

This is only one detail of the vast depot of the intermediate zone with its miles of buildings and yards stacked with soldiers' food, soldier's clothing, ammunition and ordnance stores of all kinds, medical supplies, soldiers' libraries furnished by the American Library Association, and all the Y. M. C. A. supplies sent to its countless branches, for everything for the army is centered here before it goes forward to the men.

The yards are on the same vast scale as the warehouses, with stocks of coal half a mile long and 80 feet high—a comforting assurance for the warmth of the troops next winter—and miles of baled hay for artillery horses. Shovels and wheelbarrows were piled up like mountain haystacks. The well-boring machinery filling one park made it look like a

Pennsylvania oil region. Another if the taking away for factory work had camouflage material. An is to go on at the present rate of several hundred each week, then unless for sheathing barracks,

Pontoons and bridges and all the material for crossing rivers will come along in due time, for it was pointed out that this will be needed to "cross the Rhine."

Along one side of the depot 500 cars were bringing in this huge stock of war material just as it came from the ships, and on the other side 500 care were taking it away to the advance zone after it has passed through the processes of arrangement—each train a standard train with a fixed space for each article of the soldier's food ration, each article of clothing, ordnance, and all the requirements along the fighting front which have to be kept up day after day with un-failing regularity.

With the commandant of the depot The Associated Press correspondent made a tour over the plant, some 20 miles by automobile, through the maze of activity and vast material resources. At one point a remount station begun three days ago was well along toward completion, and it will soon be one of the main supplies for horses.

One whole depot was devoted to the new devices for gas attacks, defensive and offensive, with great stocks of gas masks, and the gas itself, and quantities of phosphorus and disinfectants to sprinkle the trenches and camps after the deadly mustard gas has been in the air.

Medical supplies require ten entire buildings for cots, litters, mattresses, oxygen tanks and the great stocks of hospital and medical supplies.

The signal service has two large buildings and much open storage with huge stocks of telegraph and telephone wire for the army communication system which now spreads all over France.

The warehouses for food, clothing, and all quartermaster's supplies extend along a frontage of several miles, all the buildings uniform, 500 by 50 feet. Uniforms, clothing, flour and what are called sack goods are kept under cover in the warehouses but much of the stock in crates boxes and barrels is stacked along the depot streets for miles.

The one item of gasoline is a huge thing owing to the part motor traction takes in warfare. In one month our army uses 5,000,000 gallons of an average of five gallons a man for an army of a million men. This means a steady movement of 10,000 barrels a month.

To step into the arm yrefrigerator on a hot mid-summer day is rather novel experience. The thermometer was about 90 as we went through the ayds, but as the Colonel opened a door of the big refrigerating plant we were struck with an Arctic chill of below zero—a drop of 95 degrees as we crossed the threshold. Inside, the workmen were bundled in fur coats wrapped around their ears. The floors were slippery with frost and the long ammonia pipes above dripped frosted icicles like stalactites in a cave. Frost an inch deep covered the burlap coverings of the big sides and quarters of beef, and the beef itself was frozen as solid as stone.

Many of the workers in this place are from the big packing houses of Chicago. Besides more than a million pounds of frozen meat always on hand there is oleomargarine, butter, lard and all kinds of fats. It is arranged like a ship with water-tight compartments, except that there are

cold compartments, so that the freezing is carried only to those compartments required. No ice is used, as the freezing process is carried out by the forcing of ammonia through pipes at a high pressure.

The German prisoners' stockade was not far beyond. Here some 1,000 Germans are housed and fed while they take part in the construction and warehouse work. Around the stockade runs a wire 15 feet high, with a number of armed guards.

The prisoners show no desire to get away, and when an exchange of prisoners was being carried out not long ago two of them actually broke down in tears at the thought of going back to their native land. They sleep on cots and their rations are about the same as those furnished the labor troops. The German officers have their own barracks inside the stockade, wear their uniforms and medals, and have rather comfortable equipment with spring cots.

Altogether it takes some 17,000 labor troops, besides 1,500 Chinese, 1,000 German prisoners, and a considerable number of French Annamites, to run this mammoth army establishment and keep the streams of supplies steadily moving to the fighting front.

PROTESTS SHIPMENT OF FEED

Washington, Sept. 17.—Protests against the provision in the recently passed emergency agricultural appropriation bill prohibiting interstate and foreign shipments of adulterated cattle feeds were submitted today to the house and senate agricultural committee by Harold A. Abbott of Chicago, president of the American Feed Manufacturers association, who declared that the legislation would force the feeding to cattle of valuable food products and destroy large numbers of alfalfa mills.

Crabs are past-masters in the art of camouflaging. One of their favorite devices is to take advantage of their natural resemblance to certain rocks. Sponges cling to these rocks, so the menaced crab, providing that even the lowest form of animal life possesses a certain degree of intelligence, diligently collects sponges and attaches them to its back. The illusion rarely fails to deceive.

ODD AND INTERESTING

Five out of the last nine czars of Russia have been assassinated. Since the commencement of the war the time whistle has been abolished in most of the lumber mills and camps in the Pacific northwest. The men now go to the work in the morning and cease work in the evening with the raising and lowering of the American flag.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Information reached the state department today that allied citizens in central Russia are in danger.

JAPS RECOGNIZE SLOVAKS

Washington, Sept. 17.—The Japanese government has recognized the Czecho-Slovak forces as allies.

One of the largest confectionery establishments in the world, employing 2,500 hands, is located in the Japanese city of Tokio.

Dr. F. H. H. Roberts left today for Santa Fe, where he will remain for a short time.

Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising
Farming - Mining

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Actuated, no doubt, by the valor of learned ignorance the Socialists of New York are again taxing the patience of the people of the United States. They hoot at the determination of the Allies not to end this bloody sacrifice until the heathenish structure of militarism falls into the dust, and they demand that steps be taken to bring about peace at once through a conference of delegates from both neutral and warring countries. Open sneers are made at the slogan of the patriots who demand "one hundred per cent loyalty" and insolent admission is made that they do not measure up to that standard.

Their discredited, torch-bearing leader, Scott Nearing, stark mad through undigested education, demands first that there shall be enacted the Federal amendment enfranchising women, which his party succeeded in having had adopted in New York state. Then there must be turned over to the producers the means and machinery of production, the banks, railways, mines and factories in order that the co-operative commonwealth may be formed. To this is to be added a public press put forth as a utility and operated for the benefit of the public.

To meet the vast war debt properly is to be conscripted in a sufficient amount to wipe it out, leaving the common people to pay nothing. His plan for the international conference is to elect delegates upon the proportional representation plan and at large in the United States. It is quite evident that Mr. Nearing, like his leader, Eugene V. Debs, is so mentally clouded that he does not know that there is a gigantic world war in progress and that until it comes to a close all laws are silent and in suspension save the one law of the survival of the fittest to survive. There is no room in times of war for an agitator who cannot establish in the slightest degree his reason for being.

Those who complain that they are unable to get the price they paid for their liberty bonds should take the time to read one of those instruments and then do some earnest thinking. It will be found that the bond is a promise to pay a certain amount at a fixed date, years in the future, with the option of calling, or paying, them sooner. In fine, it is on quite the same footing as a mortgage note. While it is not a demand note pay-

able at any time within the discretion of the holder. The difference is a wide one. No one, certainly, would fill the air with clamor if upon offering for sale a mortgage note years short of its maturity, a price lower than the face of it was offered. Even the maker of the note could not be compelled to redeem it before the appointed time.

Many of those who are selling their liberty bonds are moved by a desire to stand a slight loss in order to make better investments at a higher rate of interest. Question has been made of the lack of patriotism thus displayed, but real necessity would perhaps salve the offense, to call it such. Those who are driven by hardship to place their bonds on the market are above criticism, accepting always the reality of the compulsion.

There has possibly been some injury done to the standing of the bonds by making them the subject of speculation, and anything that the Federal Government may do to check further unsettlement will not be resented by the real financiers of the country. As for the bondholders who have been induced to trade their investments for alluring mining and other wildcat stocks, but little can be said other than to approve the biblical saying that even if a fool be brayed in a mortar it will not bring him wisdom. They have exchanged a Gibraltar safety for a slice of the moon. The very best advice in these unusual times is to hold fast to everything that is good and there is nothing better than a liberty bond.

The Kaiser tells the Germans he has made every effort to stop the war. The fellow who yoked himself to the steer made every effort to stop the steer after the steer got under way.

We'd hardly say that Ferdinand of Bulgaria is crazy because he is given to fits of weeping. If cable reports are true it's Ferdie's time to wail.

While Austrian "stool pigeons" are trying to hasten peace to please the Kaiser, Ludendorff thinks peace is coming too fast for his peace of mind.

Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse is willing to be King of Finland, "accompanied by a strong guard." An important proviso.

FRENCH PROGRESS

Berlin, Sept. 19.—The French made progress between Vauxviller and Allemant. Yesterday afternoon French troops penetrated the German lines in the direction of Pinon and south of Chavignon, but were driven back by a counter thrust.

That nature exacts a stern and unavoidable penalty for falsehood and deceit the German people are likely soon to learn and, perhaps, believe. Were it not for their boasted contempt for treaties as "scraps of paper" and the litter of lies they have left behind them in the pathway of their recent slip down the toboggan slide toward barbarism the proposal of the Austrians for a meeting of delegates from the belligerent nations" for a confidential and unbinding discussion of the basic principles" for the initiation of formal peace negotiations might have met with a favorable response. In their preamble they assert that all the nations engaged in this bloody and destructive war are tired of strife, and so indeed, they are. We have been fed upon horrors until nauseated by the daily dose. The longing for peace has become a passion. But there is not a single nation in the world that puts the slightest confidence in the sincerity of these proposals. Not one of them could listen with good faith to the most solemn promise given by an individual Teuton nor to that of the delegates all together. Their minds would be predisposed to suspicion and distrust. In every proposal and promise they would see a trap or a loophole. So poisonous an atmosphere of uncertainty would stifle free discussion. The councilors would have to wear their gas masks all the time. Every sentence and every phrase would appear to be a camouflage beneath which lurked a desperate and deadly foe.

Such is the penalty which liars ever have to pay. When only the truth can save them no man will accept their word. Peace, prosperity, progress are based upon confidence. Men must trust each other or civilization becomes impossible. "Do the devils lie? No—for them even hell could not subsist"

It was that wise old student of the soul of the world Sir Thomas Brown who uttered that pronouncement and, undemonstrable as it is, it hits this matter full between the eyes.

And yet those German statesmen after all these centuries of demonstration that falsehood is a hummerang which returns to smite the tongue that threw it, will "lie, sir, with such volubility that you would think truth a fool."

The contempt with which the allied nations are turning their ears of the earth except the Turks, could and unbinding (?) discussions" would be punishment enough for any nation whose conscience was not seared. No other nation on the face of the earth, except the Turks, could live a life of self-respect and be the object of such distrust. We shall see if the Germans can.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Railroad employees in the classes declared by the railroad administration to be essential to operation were instructed by Director General McAdoo to claim deferred classification as a patriotic duty.

TO MY INDEPENDENT-REPUBLICAN FRIENDS

For the sole purpose of defending the principle of no-re-election to public county offices in San Miguel county, several of us republicans banded ourselves together, two years ago, and with a view of more effectively championing this principle, we joined the democrats, and together with them we nominated a county ticket to which we all gave our faithful support. That principle for the sake of which we then abandoned the party of our choice, has since become the supreme law of our state, so made by constitutional provision. In addition to that, it is agreed that none of the present county officers (with the possible exception of one, in whose case the law does not apply) shall be a candidate for office at the coming elections. Such being the case, and the principle for which we contended two years ago being now the law of the land, I see no object whatever for the further existence of the so-called independent republican party, unless, indeed, our only object be to permanently affiliate with the democratic party; this I am not disposed to do; hence I now return to the republican party, the party to which I have always belonged. My mission as an independent-republican has been accomplished, and I now take leave of those with whom I associated myself politically two years ago, but personally I remain their friends.

TRINIDAD SENA.

It will not cheer the Germans after the first American attack to realize that 4,000,000 more Yanks are getting ready where these first ones came from.

German General Staff has warned the chancellor that the reichstag mustn't talk about present military events. Brest-Litovsk is still a much safer topic.

The Kaiser, shuddering at the idea of violation of the "sacred soil" of Germany, had no consideration for the sacred soils of Belgium and France.

London, Sept. 19.—The former Russian dowager empress and three princesses and two grand duchesses whose names are not reported, were burned to death about a month after the Russian emperor was shot, according to a story reaching London. The source of the story is given consideration in some quarters and an investigation has been started.

After the former emperor was killed the women were taken to an isolated village, according to the present report, made prisoners in a residence. They were there only a few days when a crowd of Bolsheviki attacked the house. The women barricaded the doors and the house was set on fire. All the persons in the house perished.

There has been various reports as to the fate of the former Russian empress and her daughters. A London newspaper on September 12 reported that she and her four daughters had been murdered by the Bolsheviki. This report was denied a few days later by the Bolsheviki foreign minister.

German Trickery In Russia Is Bared

Washington, Sept. 18.—German to represent.

trickery in breaking the Ukraine away from the bought-and-paid-for Bolshevik government, plots against loyal Russian soldiers and their leaders to insure complete German sway after the false peace conference at Brest-Litovsk, and further evidence of the precautions of the Teutons against Bolshevik preaching in their own ranks, are shown in secret documents from Russia, made public by the United States government.

Communications written in January disclose that the Bolsheviks were fully informed of what the Germans were doing in the Ukraine and knew that peace treaties with the Ukraine and Rumania were coming. They also learned quickly enough that Germany was disposing of their hopes to see their revolutionary propaganda took root on German soil.

Notes from the German intelligence service to Trotsky, the commander of foreign affairs, show first that a Turk with a Russian passport was sent to Petrograd to keep watch over the Russian commander-in-chief, and that a month afterward, late in February, removal of the commander-in-chief, General Bonch Bruevick, was demanded. Bruevick, whose continuance in the position was "particularly no longer desirable" to the Germans was turned out and General Parski, named by the German intelligence service, complains that "the agents sent to kill Generals Kaledine, Bogaeviski and Alexieff, were cowardly, non-enterprising people." This same document shows that as long ago as December, 1917, former German prisoners of war were being dressed in Russian uniforms to fight loyal Russian soldiers.

It is shown that the present heads of the Bolshevik government—Lenine and Trotsky and their associates—are German agents.

They show that the Bolshevik revolution was arranged for by the German Great General staff and financed by the German Imperial bank and other financial institutions.

They show that the treaty of Brest-Litovsk was a betrayal of the Russian people by the German agents, Lenine and Trotsky; that a German-picked commander was chosen to "defend" Petrograd against Germans; that German officers have been secretly received by the Bolshevik government as military advisers, as spies upon the embassies of Russia's allies, as officers in the Russian army, and as directors of the Bolshevik military, foreign, and domestic policy. They show, in short, that the present Bolshevik government is not a Russian government at all, but a German government, acting solely in the interests of Germany and betraying the Russian people, as its betrays Russia's natural allies, for the benefit of the Imperial German Government alone.

And they show also that the Bolshevik leaders, for the same German Imperial ends, have equally betrayed the socialist doctrines which they pretend to support and the working classes of Russia whom they pretend

The information gives conclusive proof that on June 9, 1914, the German Government was preparing for war, several weeks before the assassination of the Austrian Archduke, which was made the pretext for war.

One circular is an order from the German General staff, dated June 9, 1914, informing "an industrial concerns" in Germany to open the sealed envelopes containing their "industrial mobilization plans and registration forms" so that they might be prepared for the war for which the excuse had not yet been found.

The second circular is an order from the German General staff of the High Sea Fleet, dated November 28, 1914, calling for the mobilization of "all destructive agents and observers" in the United States and Canada for the purpose of preventing the sailing of ships from American ports to Russia, France, and England. The order calls for explosions, strikes, "delays" embroilments, and difficulties" and it recommends the employment of "anarchists and escaped criminals" for the purpose.

It is these damning proofs of a German conspiracy against the nations of Europe in June, 1914, and against the United States in November, 1914—it is these that Lenine and Trotsky surrender to the German Secret Service in Petrograd on order of "the representatives of the German General staff in Petrograd."

And they surrender them in conformity with a working agreement between the Bolshevik leaders and the German General staff.

Most significant are two photographs of further communications from the German Imperial bank. One is a letter addressed to the chairman of the council of people's commissars and the other is the "resolution of conference of representatives of the German commercial banks" received by the chairman of the Bolshevik central executive committee and indorsed by him in pen and ink. Together they give a complete synopsis of the terms on which Germany intends to have control of all Russian industries.

For five years from the signing of peace, English, French, and American capital in Russia are to be "banished" and "not to be allowed in the following industries: coal, metallurgical, machine building, oil, chemical and pharmaceutical." These industries are to be developed under the control of a "supreme advisory organ consisting of 10 Russian specialists, 10 from German industrial organizations and the German and Austrian banks." Germany and Austria are to "enjoy the unlimited privilege of sending mechanics and qualified workmen into Russia." "All other foreign mechanics and workmen are not to be allowed to enter at all" for five years after the conclusion of peace between Russia and Germany. "Private banks in Russia arise only with the consent" of the Union of German and Austrian banks." And so forth.

And this conspiracy between Ger-

man Imperial capitalism and the pretended Russian Reds is indorsed by a Bolshevik leader, with the recommendation that it should be "taken under advisement" and "the ground prepared in the Soviet of the workmen's and soldiers' deputies in case the council of people commissars will not accede to these requests."

Various details of the conspiracy between the Bolshevik leaders and the German general staff are exposed in photographs of letters which passed between the Bolshevik leaders and the German general staff, or the German officers in Russia.

Letters are given to show how the Bolshevik leaders and the German officers arranged for the assassination of Russian Nationalist leaders, for the destruction of the Polish legionaries in the Russian army, for the disorganization of Roumanian army and the deposing of the Roumanian king and for the substitution of officers satisfactory to Germany in command of Russian troops instead of patriotic Russian generals, for the suppression of patriotic agitation among the Russian soldiers, for an attack upon the Italian ambassador in Petrograd and the theft of his papers, and for the employment of German soldiers in Russian uniforms against the Russian national armies in the South.

Several of the letters are indorsed by Trotsky. Even standing alone, they are complete proof that the Bolshevik leaders were ruling as German agents in Russia and obeying German orders to act against all Germany's enemies and even against Russia itself.

Moreover, these Bolshevik leaders acted as German agents by suppressing their own socialist revolution in the Russian provinces where their doctrines interfered with German plans of annexation.

Another group of letters shows how the Germans cheated the Bolshevik leaders in their dealings with the Ukraine and made a separate German peace with the anti-Bolshevik leaders in that Russian province. And another group shows the Germans assisting both sides of the civil war in Finland.

WILSON'S PLAN ENDORSED

London, Sept. 18.—The American delegates to the inter-allied labor and socialist conference today presented proposals that the conference endorse 14 points laid down by President Wilson as the conditions on which peace may be established and maintained.

REBELS RAISE HAVOC.

El Paso, Texas, Sept. 18.—An unconfirmed report that rebels under Higinio Aguilar had attacked and damaged the power plant or power transmission line which furnishes electricity for Mexico City was received here from Chihuahua City yesterday, but no date was given for the attacks.

Denver, Sept. 18.—The grand chapter of the Order of Eastern Star in session here in conjunction with the grand lodge meeting of the Masonic order, held a patriotic meeting in the

London, Sept. 18.—The British have crossed the Hindenburg line at two points—at Villeret and at Gouzeaucourt. The depth of their penetration beyond, however, is not reported.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS WANTED—FUNSTON GETS SUPPLY OF APPLES

Camp Funston, Sept. 19.—The quartermaster's department has sent out an S. O. S. call for office help. The office of the quartermaster general in the business and supply department of the army, and just at present that division of the service appears to be about as busy as the proverbial cranberry merchant at Yuletide. He has sent a notice to this camp—and presumably to other camps as well—requesting each soldier to act as a committee of one to hustle office help for the quartermaster's department, either soldier or civilian, especially stenographers and typists. Any soldier who knows of persons back home who might help fill up the ranks of the Q. M.'s forces is requested to notify Lieutenant W. L. Rucker, sub-depot quartermaster department, Camp Funston. The lieutenant will advise and assist applicants in every possible manner.

Big Supply of Apples

Officers of the quartermaster department here evidently are believers in the old adage—"An apple a day will keep the doctor away." Furthermore, apparently they intend to keep him away—via apples—in No. 10 cans. Each can weighs 94 ounces. There were 18,000 cans in the shipment and another shipment of 24,000 cans is due in a few days. So the soldiers in camp can count on at least 2,000 cans of apples—enough to keep the M. D. elsewhere for "quite a spell."

As to who started the canned apple order—it happened something like this, perhaps. According to the correspondent received by the sub-depot quartermaster's department here, the chief quartermaster of the American expeditionary forces now engaged in chasing the Germans, found it more advisable to ship dried or evaporated apples across the Atlantic and to use the canned product in the United States camps. The evaporated apples are more compact, weigh less and take up less shipping space than the canned ones. So all the forces at home camps are going to eat canned apples, save precious tonnage space—and keep the doctor away.

Now don't imagine for a minute that the quarter master's force has overlooked figuring on just how long the apple supply will last. The Q. M. boys figure the apple supply this way: A No. 10 can for every 74 days a soldier is rationed at Funston, he must consume one can of No. 10 apples under the new order. More may be purchased for each ration, but that figure is set as a minimum.

Can't Get his French

Henry C. Butts of the subsistence division, now in France, but formerly stationed here where he had many friends, is frank to admit that he is peeved at the French girls. They cannot understand his French. Butts writes in a letter to Corporal McDonald: "Mac, I wouldn't trade one of those Kansas girls for a whole drove of the girls here. They are stupid here, for they cannot understand my French."

Independence, Kan., Sept. 18.—The Petrie Pipe Line company yesterday announced a dividend of \$5 per share payable October 31 to stockholders of record September 30.

**TWO OFFICERS ARE KILLED ONE
FATALLY WOUNDED OTHERS
BADLY HURT**

Denver, Colo., Sept. 14.—After one of the wildest nights in the history of Denver, probably not exceeded for gun play and sensational police developments since the city passed out of the frontier stage, a general man hunt is on today, with bloodhounds leading the way, for the roundup of the shooting bandits who yesterday afternoon killed Detective Chief John Rowan and dangerously wounded Detective J. D. Riley, in Colorado Springs, shot and slightly wounded three members of the Denver police department in this city last night. They held up two tourists and stole their car and jewelry from them, and wound up by murdering Patrolman Luther McMahill, of the Denver police force at Sixteenth avenue and Colorado boulevard this morning.

The gang is operating in two parties, the police believe, one of which is being hounded into the hills west of Sedalia, while the other is being sought within the limits of the city. Sheriff's posses, armed with high powered rifles and assisted by bloodhounds are scouring the Sedalia district for the men believed to have done the Colorado Springs shooting while every available man on the Denver force is searching for the desperadoes who killed McMahill this morning.

The killing of Patrolman Luther McMahill here early today brought the casualties inflicted by the automobile bandits who terrorized Colorado Springs and Denver yesterday to two officers killed, one probably fatally wounded and three slightly wounded. Roy Sherrill, one of the men sought by the police in connection with the robbery of a Missouri, Kansas and Texas train at Koch, Kansas on the night of July 10, is in the county hospital under guard with a serious bullet wound in the right leg. Another, Frank Lewis, is in jail in Pueblo, where he was taken for safe keeping after his arrest early today at Palmer Lake, near Colorado Springs and John Babb, stepfather of Lewis and three women are held in jail here pending further investigation.

Patrolman McMahill, who was shot dead when he stopped while going some from work to investigate a closed automobile standing at the curb at Sixteenth avenue and Colorado boulevard. McMahill's slayer and a companion escaped in their car. Five of the men sought in connection with the Kansas train robbery are at large.

Headquarters at Kansas City
Kansas City, Sept. 14.—A Kansas City associate of the Lewis band is held by the police here to be largely responsible for the capture at Denver of the three alleged members.

Since the train robbery July 10, Lewis, Jones, Sherrill and the wives of Lewis and Jones have practically made their headquarters at Kansas City the police say. The informer's name was not divulged. A woman, also is said to have talked to the police regarding the alleged robbers.

Friday it was learned that the woman had been met by Lewis, Sherrill and Jones in a motor car near Kan-

sas City. Officers were advised that the party was on a highway leading to Denver. The Denver authorities were thereupon notified.

Raymond Sherrill, brother of Roy Sherrill, is in the county jail at Wichita, awaiting sentence for burglary at Andale, Kansas.

Cleveland, Sept. 14.—Eugene V. Debs, charged with violation of the espionage act, was sentenced to ten years in the Moundsville, W. Va., penitentiary on each of three counts of the indictment by Federal Judge D. C. Westenhaver here today. The sentences will run concurrently.

Motion for a new trial was overruled and an exception on behalf of the defendant was allowed. A motion for arrest of the sentence was also overruled.

The court admitted Debs to \$10,000 bail with permission to leave the northern federal district of Ohio only, to go to and remain at his home.

In imposing sentence Judge Westenhaver said:

"I do not regard the idealism of the defendant as expressed by himself as any higher, purer, nobler than the idealisms of thousands of young men I have seen marching down the streets of Cleveland to defend our country.

"Any one who strikes the sword from the hand of those young men or causes another young man to refuse to do his duty when called to serve by their side, or any one who obstructs the recruiting service does just as much injury and wrong to our country as if he were a soldier in the ranks of the German army."

Following the motion for a new trial and the court's refusal, Judge Westenhaver asked Mr. Debs if he had anything to say. Mr. Debs spoke for 30 minutes. He asked for mercy and said he had no fault to find with the conduct of the trial.

The king of Norway was due to arrive in Stockholm today for his first visit to Sweden since the rupture of the union between Norway and Sweden in 1905, and great festivities have been arranged in honor of the occasion.

ODD FELLOWS AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 16.—Hundreds of delegates and visitors from all parts of the United States, Canada and Mexico are in the city to attend the annual session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Among the thousands of suggestions received by the inventions board of the British war office was one from a "crank," who suggested that all the birds should be conscribed. The writer's plan was to train cormorants to fly to Essen and pick the mortar from Krupp's walls until they crumbled in dust.

FIRE BEING INVESTIGATED

Fort Bliss, Texas, Sept. 16.—An official investigation is being conducted here of the fire last night which destroyed two storage tents, a Brown machine gun, several rifles and a quantity of ammunition. The fire occurred at the camp of a cavalry unit now on a practice march into New Mexico. The fire called out all of the reserve fire departments, from the city.

With the American Army in Lorraine, Sept. 14.—General Pershing's troops continued their steady advance against the St. Mihiel salient through the night. They reached and even passed the objectives set for them. Prisoners continue to pour in. The Americans pushed ahead all along the front except at one point. They were met with less resistance than they had expected. The Germans made only one counter attack in an attempt to stem the onrushing tide of Americans. The Germans, however, began their protective barrage too early. They gave the Americans warning of what was coming and General Pershing's men were completely prepared for the counter attack when it started.

The allied offensive on the western front for first the time is dominantly American, the French co-operating and in a military sense it is regarded as a continuing phase of the battle which began early last summer. Newton D. Baker, the secretary of war, witnessed the beginning of the battle from a French fort close behind the middle of the line. It was precisely 1 o'clock of a rainy, moonless night when a single dash of flame shot across the sky. It was followed by other flashes which gradually merged into a sheet of white light in the horizon.

Gradually there began to roll from this flame-lit area a mighty thunder amidst which could be distinguished now and then the crack and boom of German return shells bursting.

With the American Army in Lorraine, Thursday, Sept. 12.—After the American artillery had reached a drum fire intensity the American soldiers went over the top behind a barrage singing loudly: "Where Do We Go From Here Boys?"

The American attack was developed by a succession of surprise attacks at a great number of points in which the enemy's lines were penetrated. Those elements which reached the second German line of defense met with little resistance. The Americans blew up a number of block houses, machine gun pits and munition depots. The German artillery fire at first was very heavy.

The enemy losses are reported to have been very heavy.

LEAGUE TO MEET

New York, Sept. 16.—William H. Taft, president of the League to Enforce Peace, today called a special meeting of the league to be held here tonight to discuss the Austrian peace proposals. Mr. Taft is hastening here from Washington.

POLICE STRIKE OFF.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 16.—The police strike called last week was declared off today. The men will go back to work at 3 p. m. when the second shift reports for duty. The men came back without obtaining any guarantee from the city officials relative to their demands.

Washington, Sept. 16.—Measures for financing the war will occupy the attention of congress this week. The senate, reconvening Tuesday, will begin consideration of the administration Liberty Bond measure.

Returned soldiers who have lost limbs are carried free on the street railway in Calgary.

"YANKS."
Thomas F. Lagon in Leslie's.

Gen. Peyton C. March has rightly appealed to the general public to "cut out" altogether the use of the term "Sammy" with respect to our American troops abroad. This slang term is very weak. To call a vigorous, stalwart, fearless American soldier a "Sammy" is, on the face of it, a misnomer so ridiculous as to cause wonder how it could possibly originate in that line at all. General March denies that the French originated the term "Sammy." But it is generally understood that this grateful and emotional nation christened the first U. S. troops as "les amies" ("the friends") which the Americans, ignorant of the French language, interpreted as "Sammies." On the other hand, the English soldiers have adopted the name "Yanks" to designate our boys at the front. This term has historic distinction. It was first used in Cambridge, Mass., in 1713. It was a slang term among the students of the college to express excellency. For instance: a yankee good horse, or yankee cider. It was also used in the sense of smart and clever. In the War of the Revolution the term was used as one of derision by the English. During the Civil War the term Yanks was generally used in the South, and Yankeedom to them was any region in the North inhabited by Yanks. It is used to this day. Again the British have resorted to the name, but this time with the respect due to excellence and quick adaptability. It is a good name—historical, worthy.

There seems to have been a very insidious propaganca carried on, obviously by secret agents of Germany to the effect that savings banks deposits are to be confiscated. It is difficult to believe that any person in America would credit such a report for an instant. Secretary McAdoo says that the absurdity of these statements is manifest, but in order to allay the fears of a few who might be alarmed by such reports he repeats officially that the rumors are wholly baseless.

There is but one thing that will in the least put in danger of confiscation the savings of the American people and that nothing is a German victory. It is not the American government that our people need fear but the German government. And with the American soldiers fighting as they are and the American people supporting their government as they are, their rights and their property is safe.

Dublin, Ireland.—The Gaelic league has just celebrated its silver jubilee. It was founded in 1895 and for many years accomplished a great work, not only in encouraging the use of the Irish language and preserving it from extinction in the districts where it was still the common speech of the people, but in the advancement generally of Irish industry and education. Its revenue at the start was less than 200 pounds a year. Now it is close on 9,000 pounds.

At first the league was strictly non-political, but the government has proclaimed it to be a dangerous organization. The proclamation was declared to be aimed at the abuse of the organization as a cover for Sinn Feinn activities.

SIXTY SAN MIGUEL COUNTY MEN GO TO NASHVILLE, TENN.

Sixty men of San Miguel county left Saturday night for Nashville, Tenn., where they will be employed by the government in building a munitions factory. Before their departure, a dance was held in the armory. The affair was largely attended. The men were recruited by Manuel Mares of the public service reserve. It is the government's intention to recruit unskilled labor, preferably from the ranks of the unemployed. However, if employed men wish to go, they are accepted, because of the shortage of 1,000,000 laborers on government work. Another installment of men will leave September 21. Those who wish to enroll should place their names with A. T. Sena of the community labor council or M. M. Sundt, the registration officer. The men who left Sunday morning are:

Juan Garcia, Melie Smith, Benito C. Lucero, Ben Lopez, Florencio Armijo, Willie Ludi, Juan Brizal, Reyes Garcia, Florencio Gonzalez, Jose Sandoval, Manuel Gallegos, Trevino Trujillo, Leandro Nieto, Eusebio Ulibarri, Carlos Garcia, Luis Patron, B. P. Gonzales, Sabino Gonzales, Jose Rivera, Cristobal Montoya, Luis Gomez, Manuel Ortiz, Antonio Fresquez, J. M. Hodges, Fidel Baca, E. B. Farris, Pilar Casias, Presciliano Armijo, David Torres, Elias Baca, Jose Armijo, Fidelino Salas, Alfredo M. Garcia, Jacobo Baca, Florencio Chacon, Vicente F. Sanchez, Encarnacion Gutierrez, Fermin Montoya, Alfredo H. Lujan, Tony Grenier, Felipe Garcia, Hilario S. Montoya, Carlos Aragon, Juan Garcia Gonzales, Manuel J. Gonzales, Jose Kain, Antonio D. Gonzales, Eligio Garcia, Gilbert Bruch, Arthur Rogers, Antonio Roybal, Fred Alfred Olson, Eugenio Ortega, Ray Martinez, Juan N. Roybal, Manuel Flores, W. F. Lee, Manuel N. Lucero, Alejandro R. Lopez.

When the bowels feel uncomfortable and you miss the exhilarating feeling that always follows a copious morning operation, a dose of HERBINE will set you right in a couple of hours. If taken at bedtime you get its beneficial effect after break-

DEATH WITH HONOR

St. Louis, Sept. 16.—Forest de Sabastian, 21 years old, of East St. Louis, one of the soldiers who was pardoned by President Wilson May 4, after having been sentenced to death by court martial for sleeping on duty in France, was killed in action July 20, according to an official telegram received by his father.

PREPARE FOR

CHANGEABLE WEATHER

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

STRIKING COAL MINERS

Washington, Sept. 16.—The striking anthracite coal miners in the Shamokin coal fields must return to work at once before their demands will be considered by the fuel administration.

STRIKERS BECOME PATRIOTS WHEN FACED BY WORK OR FIGHT ORDER.

Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 16.—The strike of machinist and toolmakers in Bridgeport munition factories to end today, many men returning to work independently while the large body of strikers in mass meeting, after hearing read the letter of President Wilson to them, voted to return as a body.

The meeting also sent a reply to President Wilson. The strikers told the president they would take up their grievance in an orderly manner with the Taft-Walsh war labor board and asked his influence to get them an early hearing.

"To the great cause of keeping up the flow of munitions to which you have dedicated yourself and the present administration, the machinists here are, we hope, equally dedicated. We loyally accept your command that we return to working conditions which we left," the reply stated.

Washington, Sept. 16.—Launching of an offensive against the Bulgarians on the Saloniki front by the reorganized Serbian army, in co-operation with French forces, and the capture of three strongly fortified Bulgarian positions, is announced in an official Serbian communication received here today from Saloniki. The positions taken are Teak, Vetrenik Dobropoli and the mountain Sokal, which the Bulgarians have held for the past two and one-half years and were regarded as their strongest positions. Starting yesterday after artillery preparations, the Serbians and French moved forward, reached their objectives and were still going when today's dispatch was filed.

LOYAL TO ALLIES

Vladivostok, Sept. 17.—Representatives of the foreign government recently received a note from the minister of foreign affairs of the provisional government of Autonomous Siberia in which it confirms its loyal attitude to the allies and gives a reassurance that it considers it obligatory to maintain the agreements made between the allies in the course of the present war, as likewise all other agreements in force in Russia prior to October 25, 1917.

It was soon after this date that the Bolsheviki gained control in Russia. The Siberian provisional government asserts the present time is very opportune for realizing within territory of Siberia and afterwards in Russia the re-establishment of a front against their common enemy, with the guarantee that the sovereign rights of Russian and the principles of international law be not infringed.

WHEN CHILDREN

START TO SCHOOL

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

WILLIAMS PROMOTED

El Paso, Sept. 16.—T. H. Williams, former superintendent of the S. P. here, is now assistant general manager at Los Angeles, Calif.

GERMANY ATTEMPTS SEPARATE PEACE WITH BELGIUM TO SAVE DEFEAT.

London, Sept. 16.—American residents of London celebrated the American victory in public places last night. Londoners generally informed by special editions of the continued satisfactory progress of the American attack and the Austrian peace offer, displayed exuberance and hopefulness that was in marked contrast with the gloom of the summer months. It was felt that with the American army fighting under the guns of the fortress of Metz, and with Austria making an official bid for peace, things at last are really in the desired direction.

Austria's note is in the hands of the government together with information that Germany has made a direct offer of peace to Belgium. It is needless to say that these peace feelers make little impression on either the government or the people. They are pointed out, however, as a speedy enemy appreciation of the meaning of American military participation in the war. The view is held in political circles that Germany realizes she soon will be compelled to withdraw from Belgium and if she could secure a treaty barring Belgian territory to allied troops she would protect Germany against hostile attacks.

U. S. LABOR MISSION

New York, Sept. 16.—Arrival in Italy of an American Federation of Labor mission to set forth America's war aims was announced today here by the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy. The mission sailed from America in August and is separate from that now in England headed by Samuel Compers, although their objects are similar. James Wilson, president of the Pattern Makers' League of America, heads the Italian mission and the party includes representatives of the electrical workers, the textile workers, the united haters and the international granite cutters. There is a possibility that the missions may meet and confer while abroad.

COAL SHORTAGE SIGHTED

Washington, Sept. 16.—Governmental control and extension of the facilities of power plants as a war necessity was urged by Fuel Administrator Garfield today in asking the house commerce committee for prompt action on the administration bill authorizing control and erection of new plants. Asked regarding a coal shortage, the fuel administrator said one is in sight in the sense that in spite of increased production, the demand is still greater.

CUT THIS OUT—

ITS WORTH MONEY

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

AUTO BANDITS ESCAPE

El Paso, Sept. 16.—Three Mexicans in an automobile held up and robbed a gasoline filling station early today and escaped with cash register.

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATED WITHOUT POLITICAL DISTURBANCES

Juarez, Mexico, Sept. 16.—Today, the 108th anniversary of the national famous grito, or declaration of independence from Spanish rule, made by Miguel Hidalgo y Castillo, a priest at Dolores, Guanajuato, September 16, 1910, passed here without political disturbances. Reports from Chihuahua City, Ojinaga, Parral and other parts of the state, stated conditions were quite throughout the border states.

Independence day has been a time for revolutionary activities for many years in Mexico. Francisco Villa with his band attacked Chihuahua City on the eve of Independence Day, 1916, and later captured the city and looted it during the time General Pershing's punitive expedition which was in northwestern Chihuahua. Villa threatened to repeat the attack last night but official reports from the state capital indicated he was in the vicinity of Parral. No fighting was reported to military headquarters here from any part of the border state. The independence day celebration started with a reproduction of the scene attending the giving of the grito by Hidalgo, who was executed at Chihuahua City the year following. Salutes were fired today, the mission bells run, military and civic parades held and the celebration will close with a ball tonight.

Three columns of federals in command of Generals Favela, Garcia and Quevedo, a former Villa leader, have been in the field for two weeks pursuing Villa and this may account for his abandonment of the Chihuahua City attack and his march toward Parral and the Durango border. It has been Villa's practice in the past to retire into the Durango mountains when closely pursued by superior forces and additional reports from Chihuahua City today indicated Villa had gone toward Inde, Durango.

Telegrams received here from Chihuahua City reiterated the statement made at military headquarters that everything was quiet there and the independence day celebration being held without interruption. The state military authorities have assured the population of the capital that every precautionary measure has been taken and no attack is anticipated. Reports from Parral yesterday indicated everything was quiet there.

Tonight

If your liver is sluggish and out of tone and you feel dull and are bilious and constipated, take two or three of Chamberlain's Tablets immediately after supper, and you are almost certain to feel all right on the following morning.—Adv.

CITIES GET NO GRAIN

Minneapolis, Sept. 17.—Omaha, Kansas City and St. Louis were placed under a grain embargo today by the United States railroad administration because the fuel storage capacity at those markets had been reached. A. W. Trenholm, federal railroad manager for the northwest was advised today by R. H. Ashton, regional director at Chicago. The embargo order provides that no grain shall be shipped to those points unless authorized by a special permit.

UNITED STATES ERECTS BIG- GEST ARSENAL IN WORLD IN SHORT TIME.

Central France.—Artillery and airplanes are going to be two of the decisive factors in winning the war, according to military experts, and here at this little interior town can be seen what the ordnance branch of the American army has built up in the last four months to keep up the steady flow of artillery, arms, ammunition, machine guns tanks and all the material of combat toward the fighting front.

It is one of the mammoth institutions which has suddenly sprung up with the coming of the Americans and, since April last, it has spread over an area of several miles, with two enormous gunshops, two similar shops for tanks and gun-tractors, two more for assembling and repairing artillery of all kinds, another for machine-guns, rifles and small arms, with huge foundries and forges for the casting. Along with these are going up four great warehouses for housing all kinds of ordnance material.

The big government arsenal at Rock Island, Ill., is the only thing of the kind that compares in extent with this plant, and yet it is 90 per cent completed after four months of existence.

There are two stages in the steady up-keep of the cannon and all kinds of weapons going forward to the fighting lines. The first stage is in the zone of the advance, along with the army, where a number of ordnance shops are operated to meet immediate requirements in the field, to remount crippled cannon and to get the guns back into use with the least possible delay. The shops move forward with the troops, with machinery, tools, and all the stock and parts to do quick work.

The larger stage of work, which is not done in the face of the fighting, comes back here to the big shops equipped to do all kinds of extensive ordnance work, such as the re-boring of the heavy guns, the remounting of the gun carriages, and all classes of artillery work on a large scale.

In the heavy and constant artillery actions now going on the big guns are put to a severe test and there must be frequent re-tubing and re-rifling. The bigger a gun is the shorter is its life for effective shooting. The 12-inch gun has a life of 350 shots; the sea-coast 14-inch gun, capable of shooting 21 miles, has a life of about 150 shots. The smaller French 75 is good for some 10,000 rounds. But when the limit is reached the gun must come back here to be made over. Its use as a gun is in no way impaired, and with a new cylinder in the barrel, and new spiral rifling to keep the shell whirling, the gun is as good as new.

While this big institution is keeping up the steady supply of guns, large and small, in the fighting now going on, yet the main supply will sooner or later come from America when its vast productive resources get in full operation. There are cheering reports of how this production is fast increasing, particularly in machine-guns. But big guns and their mammoth tractors cannot be turned out in a day and after that is the problem of shipping such monsters across the Atlantic.

So, for the present at least, much of the vast supply of guns, great and small, moving forward to the firing line is of French pattern or French make. The splendid artillery results in the recent fighting tell how these guns are operated in American batteries. And yet it is only fair to the American fighting force to recognize that they are not yet fully equipped with their own arms, and that from this time forward there will be a steady increase of American metal and American high explosive as well as American airplanes in the crucial phases of the conflict.

An imposing array of all the types of big guns now in use is to be seen in the shops here with 4,000 gunmakers advancing them through all stages. On one side are the monster guns mounted on railway trucks with 8-inch, 10-inch and 12-inch rifles and the huge 8-inch and 9.2 howitzers drawn by tractors. Other forms of this heavy artillery are the 155 millimetre, the 4.7-inch, 5-inch and 4-inch guns, to the field guns of the famous French 75 pattern and the 155 millimetre howitzers. They look doubly monstrous in their war paint, with fantastic camouflage smeared over rifles and huge armored trucks.

The smallest field piece in this vast arsenal is the little French 37-millimetre, or one-pounder, which, under The Hague convention, is the minimum gun for firing explosive shells. Even in this workshop where the guns are being hurried forward to the front, one observes that the same Hague convention which the enemy ignores is being observed by the allies.

ADVERTISED LETTER LIST

Letters remaining uncalled for, for the week ending September 14, 1918:

Mr. W. M. Appling.
Alvin Sarghum Baldwin.
Louis and Mamie Bond.
Mr. Earl Bradley.
Mr. K. Coleayoshi.
Mrs. C. A. Cochran.
Rev. N. Greene (2).
Mr. J. D. Hand.
Mrs. R. H. Hungate.
Mr. H. P. Ingersoll.
Mrs. S. R. Lewis.
Mr. Margarito Romero.
Mr. Wm. Mikel (2).
Mr. O. L. Pettebone.
G. A. Phillips.
Est. of Clara G. Sanford (2).
Mrs. Nancy Sewell.
Mr. and Mrs. George Speers (Mr. Dale Speers).
Mr. W. H. Tracy.
P. A. Vogel.
Mr. Frank Weeks.
Robert S. Wright.
J. E. Williams.
Matilda Yerby.

When calling for the above letters please ask for "Advertised Letters."
E. V. LONG, Postmaster.

\$10,000 FOR WAR STAMPS

Santa Fe, Sept. 18.—At a patriotic meeting last night, held in the Paris theater over \$10,000 was subscribed in less than a half hour for the purchase of war savings stamps. Addresses were made by Colonel Collier and Judge Hanna. Music was furnished by the liberty chorus under the direction of Mrs. R. M. Henderson.

Teach the young idea how to shoot, and some day he may pot a Hun.

CORNERSTONE WAS LAID SEP- TEMBER 18, 1793—BUILDING BURNED IN 1814

Washington, Sept. 18.—The national capitol, where world history is now being made, had a birthday today. One hundred and twenty-five years ago, on September 18, 1793, the cornerstone was laid for the imposing pile that now dominates the whole city of Washington with its simple grandeur. President Washington officiated at the ceremony and many of the dignitaries of the young nation were in attendance.

The work of construction on the capitol proceeded very slowly. For many years after the cornerstone was laid there was little to suggest to the imagination a picture of the colossal pile, the first sight of which today fills every American visitor with awe and with pride.

A number of different architects superintended the early work of construction. Included among them were Stephen Hallet, a Frenchman; John Hoban, an Irishman; George Hadfield, an Englishman, and William Thornton, who hailed from the West Indies. The real "father of the capitol" was Benjamin Henry Latrobe, an English architect, whose services were employed by the government in 1803. He designed the ground plan for the two wings and also the legislative halls, and superintended their construction. He also rebuilt the capitol after the British burned it in 1814.

When the capitol was burned in 1814 the work of Latrobe which escaped the flames and still stands are the corridors, committee rooms, the stairs and the lobby. When he was chosen to reconstruct the building after the disastrous work of the flames he designed a vestibule in which are six columns and each column is composed of cornstalks bound together in such a way as to make the joints in the stalks form a spiral effect, while the capitals of the columns are modeled from the ears of the cereal. This was a unique order of architecture and was at once attractive and purely American. Another unique design along the same line, is to be found in the capitals of the columns forming the circular colonnade in the north wing, which represent the tobacco plant. He also left drawings of capitals designed from the cotton plant.

Following Latrobe, the work of design and construction was entrusted to Charles Bullfinch of Boston, who was the first native American architect employed on the building. Bullfinch built the old dome, the rotunda and library, and the glaciis and terrace on the west side. His work was largely a continuation of the plans drawn by Latrobe.

The center of the capitol was not fully completed until 1825, and it was 26 years later before the two wings were added. For a quarter of a century the structure remained practically as Bullfinch had left it. Then, in 1850, congress decided to replace the old wings by larger ones. The work of reconstruction was not finished until after the civil war.

The center of the capitol, from which rises the magnificent dome, is constructed of white sandstone, and the wings, of white marble. The colossal dome is 135 feet in diameter

at the base line and rises to a height of 287 feet. A cupola surmounts the dome, and crowning the cupola is Crawford's well statute of liberty, a beautiful bronze figure 20 feet high.

The central feature of the interior of the building is the great rotunda, which is 185 feet high and 300 feet in circumference. Ornamenting the rotunda are a series of magnificent paintings, representing American scenes. Most notable of the collection of paintings are the six canvases painted by Trumbull, depicting notable events of the American revolution.

The capitol is surrounded by a park of 22½ acres. Since the laying of the cornerstone 125 years ago today upwards of \$15,000,000 has been expended on the building and grounds.

JAPS MAY OWN LAND TITLES.

Riverside, Cal., Sept. 18.—Japanese born in California may acquire and retain title to real estate, and no violation of the alien land law results, according to an opinion handed down yesterday by Judge Hugh H. Crail of the Superior court here in the case of the People of the State of California vs. M. Harada. This was considered a test case.

CASE TRIAL

September 17.—In the trial of Mrs. Maude R. Case yesterday E. N. Rich testified that an automatic pistol lay within four inches of the right hand of R. H. Case as his body was found. It is possible that this pistol may figure somewhat in the defense. Sheriff Celso Lopez was an important witness as to the position of the body of the dead man and as to many other details of the surroundings. Mr. Donati, a local photographer, was called to identify pictures that he had taken and to answer certain questions as to the reliability of the camera in depicting things as they actually were. The trial will probably continue through the week. This morning Judge Holloman announced that he would be absent on Thursday in attendance at a war activities meeting in Albuquerque.

HORSEMEAT IN CANADA

Calgary, Alberta, Can.—A movement to permit the sale of horse meat in butcher shops throughout Canada has received the indorsement of all leading live stock organizations in this section of Canada and soon will be formally placed before the Dominion government in the form of a recommendation, according to the Alberta Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Shine Beeder's association.

Horse meat sold under the same regulations as obtain in various European countries would result in a great economic saving, the association says, adding that "thousands of light horses that have ceased to be of economic value consume large quantities of feed annually.

Figures dealing with the sale of horse meat in Europe were made public. They showed that one-sixth of the 600,000 families in Paris eat horse flesh, and that Germany, as far back as 1909, used 79,000,000 pounds of horse meat annually. In 1909, Germany also consumed 6,990 dogs, the figures showed.

RUNNING SHORT OF ALIBIS

Besides a retreat expert, German armies need an explanation expert.

KAISER'S PLAN TO EXCLUDE ALLIES FROM BELGIUM TERRITORY TURNED DOWN.

Paris, Sept. 18.—The Belgian government after consulting with the allies, according to the Petit Parisien, has decided to refuse without elaboration the reported offer of a separate peace made by Germany.

An Amsterdam dispatch Tuesday said that dispatches received from Berlin declared that nothing was known in competent circles in Berlin regarding the reported separate peace proposal in Belgium. Information was received in London Sunday night to the effect that Germany had made an offer to Belgium. The terms included the provisions that Belgium should remain neutral until the end of the war, that Belgium should use her good offices to secure the return of the German colonies and the pre-war commercial treaties shall again be put into operation. The proposal contained no admission that Germany had wronged Belgium, nor anything concerning reparation or indemnities.

Paris, Sept. 18.—“We will fight until the hour when the enemy comes to understand that bargaining between crime and right is no longer possible,” declared Premier Clemenceau in an eloquent address in the senate last evening. “We want a just and a strong peace, protecting the future against the abominations of the past.”

In beginning, M. Clemenceau spoke of the gratitude the people of the allied nations feel, “towards those marvelous soldiers of the entente,” by whom those nations would at least be liberated from the barbarian menace. He recalled the threatening attitude of Germany toward pacific France which had endured for a half century. “The infamous wounds, brutalities and tyrannies of an enemy who would not forgive us for having saved from wreck the consciousness of right and our claims of independence.” He pointed out how without the slightest pretext Germany hurled herself upon French territory burned and pillaged her towns and enslaved her men, women and children. “The enemy thought that victory would cause all this to be pardoned,” continued the premier, “but fortune has changed. The day of glory has come. Our sons are completing the formidable task of their fathers and with brotherly nations, are securing a supreme victory. All right minded humanity is with our troops who are liberating the nations from the furors of evil force.”

The Paris newspapers treat Premier Clemenceau's speech as in effect a reply to the Austro-Hungarian peace note.

Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 18.—Mrs. Maud Case, telling her own story in the district court where she is on trial for the murder of her husband, R. H. Case, in their apartments here February 21, swore the killing occurred after her husband had “terrorized” her and challenged her to a duel; that she grabbed up a shotgun in a frenzy after he had profanely ordered her to “get a gun”; that he threw himself on the bed and was reaching under a pillow for his pistol when the gun in her hands went off without her aiming or knowing she pulled

the trigger and that she did not realize he was dead until she had clasped him in her arms and felt the blood on her arm from the gaping wound in his head. She also told a long story of violent marital difficulties.

Pueblo, Colo., Sept. 18.—Frank Lewis, one of the alleged bandits arrested in Colorado Springs several days ago, was brought here from Denver this afternoon and arraigned before United States Commissioner Vales on a charge of robbing a mail train at Paola, Kansas. In default of \$25,000 bail Lewis was remanded to the Denver county jail. He was taken back to Denver on the 1:40 train by United States Marshal Burris and other officers.

Washington, Sept. 18.—An army of 4,800,000 next July after all deductions have been made for casualties and rejections, is what the enlarged American military program calls for.

General March explained this to the house appropriations committee today, in discussing the new seven billion dollar army estimates.

There are now about 3,200,000 men under arms, General March said, and the plan is to call 2,700,000 of the new draft registrants to the colors between now and July.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Provost Marshal General Crowder today announced orders to local draft boards which will permit the voluntary induction of draft registrants into the navy and marine corps and provide for drafts of men to be assigned to those services if voluntary inductions do not suffice to fill the demand.

Calls for men for the navy will go out before the end of the month and marine corps contingents will be called within a few weeks.

LABOR SHORTAGE.

El Paso, Sept. 18.—Mexicans are being employed here to work as cotton pickers in the Imperial valley cotton fields of California. Agents of the cotton growers and the department of labor were busy today getting Mexicans and their families to go to California for cotton picking.

A shortage of 5,000 laborers was reported from there.

REV. WHITLOCK BURIED

Santa Fe, Sept. 18.—Rev. John M. Whitlock of Lumberton, a widely known Presbyterian minister, who has held charges in Rio Arriba county, was buried in Farview cemetery in this city yesterday morning. Mr. Whitlock was born at Las Vegas 69 years ago and has been active in missionary work in the northern counties of the state for many years.

COMBS HOTEL CHANGES

Santa Fe, Sept. 18.—Thomas Doran has taken over the Combs hotel at Albuquerque from the former manager, Mr. Mitchell. In exchange the latter will receive the Doran ranch of 2,000 acres at Tesuque. It is understood that the Dorans will continue the management of the Montezuma hotel in Santa Fe.

With the Hindenburg line fading we can eliminate “impregnable” from the dictionary.

MONEY FURNISHED TO SUPPORT NEWSPAPER GIVEN BY HUNS, REPORT

Washington, Sept. 18.—In Harrisburg, Pa., last Saturday, A. Mitchell Palmer, the federal custodian of alien property, addressing the Pennsylvania state democratic committee, declared that he had gathered proof that German brewers in the United States in association with the United States Brewers' association furnished several hundred thousand dollars to put a newspaper in one of the chief cities of the nation, which Mr. Palmer declared was fighting the battle of the liquor traffic “under the shadow of the dome of the capitol.”

The Washington Times bought from Frank A. Munsey a little more than a year ago by Arthur Brisbane is the only newspaper “under the shadow of the dome of the capitol” which has recently changed hands, so far as is known.

Yesterday the Washington Herald, published by C. T. Brainard, called upon Mr. Palmer, editorially to give the name of the paper to which he referred.

Today in the Times, Mr. Brisbane published an editorial statement that that to buy the Times, he borrowed \$375,000 through a loan arrangement for him by C. W. Feigenspan.

SURVIVORS OF TORPEDOED STEAMER ARRIVE AT ATLANTIC PORT

At Atlantic Port, Sept. 18.—The second officer and eight men of the Portuguese steamer Leixoes which was torpedoed near Sable Island on Thursday of last week, arrived here today. They were picked up off the coast by a patrol boat. Another boat with ten men is still missing. The missing boat, said survivors, was separated from the Iris during a heavy gale the day following the loss of the steamship and cries for help were heard as the boat was lost to sight. One of the men in the boat arriving here. A negro died of exposure.

PROMINENT JAP DIES

Washington, Sept. 18.—Viscount Ichiro Motono, who resigned as minister of foreign affairs of Japan four months ago, died at Tokio yesterday from a stomach trouble with which he had suffered for a long time.

SOLDIERS FROM COLORADO ARE KILLED IN A WRECK IN MISSOURI

Springfield, Mo., Sept. 18.—Wrecking crews of the St. Louis, San Francisco railroad were working today to recover additional bodies of soldiers killed last night when a troop train and a freight met in a head-on collision near Marshfield, Mo., 20 miles northeast of here. The exact number of dead was unknown, but 11 bodies were in undertaking establishments at Marshfield, and it was believed possibly a dozen were still in the wreckage. Fifty of the more seriously injured were in Springfield hospitals having been brought here in a relief train.

The list of injured soldiers, the extent of their injuries not yet known includes James L. Vaughn, Maybelle, Colo., Fred Wyes, Johnson, Colo., L. Wood, Holyoke, Colo., Vern E. Young, Haxtum, Colo., Henry Sheldon, Ster-

ling, Colo., R. B. Stoolfire, Estes Park, Colo., K. Wythe, Lamar, Colo., Joseph A. Westbrook, San Ford, Colo., Melton A. Taylor, Axial, Colo., John Young, Magregry, Colo., William E. Burnett, Kit Carson, Colo., L. A. Yarbrough, Arriola, Colo., Lester L. Newton, Montrose, Colo., W. F. Srup, Denver, Wilbur E. Skinner, Loveland, Colo., Floyd D. Young, Haxtum, Colo., Frank L. Shabelle, Denver, Richard E. Schroder, Casper, Wyo., Henry Steithyke, Lafayette, Colo., Daniel Weidenkeller, Denver, R. C. Tool, Colorado Springs, Colo. Military authorities still refuse to give the names of those who were killed.

The exact number of killed was not known at noon. The number of injured was given as 40. It was announced all probably would recover. One man died at the hospital.

Washington, Sept. 18.—The United States and Great Britain have joined in an attempt to mediate between north and south China as a result of reports from British and American agents on the scene which hold out strong hopes for peace.

Sir John Jordan, British minister to Peking, was the instrument chosen for the delivery to the Chinese foreign office of the joint mediation proposals. It is understood, however, that formal action by the Chinese government must be delayed until after the inauguration of the president October 12.

Factional differences settled, it is expected, China will contribute considerable strength to the allied armies in Siberia.

Washington, Sept. 18.—New evidence of Germany's double dealing in Russia reached the state department today in a dispatch showing that German government agents some time ago sought ineffectually to form an alliance with strong Russian groups against their tools, the Bolsheviks. This information came from Moscow by courier to Samara and then to Consul General Harris at Irkutsk. The courier arrived at Samara on September 12 and his advice were cabled by Harris yesterday. According to the dispatch hunger and disorder existed everywhere in the Moscow region. It further stated that the Germans had begun the removal of all useful materials from the Baltic provinces evidently in preparation for evacuation. This, it is understood here refers to Esthonia and Livonia.

DAVIS HAS THE MONEY

Washington, Sept. 18.—John W. Davis of West Virginia, now solicitor general of the United States has been selected by President Wilson to succeed Walter Hines Page as ambassador to Great Britain. The announcement of Mr. Davis' selection today disclosed the fact that he has arrived safely in Switzerland, where he is to head the American delegation at the Berne conference between American and German missions on the treatment and exchange of prisoners of war.

The green, white and red flag of Italy was adopted in imitation of the red, white and blue of France, at Milan, on November 1, 1796, when Napoleon formed the Lombard militia to fight with the French armies.

AVIATORS 3,000 FEET UP CAN DETECT SUBMARINES 100 FEET UNDER SEA

London, Sept. 17.—When official announcement was made by the British government a few days ago giving a list of 150 German submarines that had been sent to the bottom by the allies, many persons appeared incredulous as to the correctness of the figures, these persons having been led to believe that no effective means had been found to combat the u-boat menace, except to protect our ships by heavy convoys.

While it is true that the naval convoy is still considered the chief protection against the German undersea craft, it is also true that very effective means have been found for detecting and destroying these pirates of the sea, the best proof of which is found in the British official statement giving the list of such craft destroyed.

It is now no secret that aeroplanes and seaplanes are playing the principal part in the war on the u-boat. Hundreds of them are constantly hovering over the waters surrounding the British Isles and flying ahead of the allied transports and warships while the latter are in waters infested by the Hun pirates.

This form of war game—hunting the u-boat by aero—has proved of immense service, and bombs, wireless, nets, chasers and machine guns are aiding the allied aviators in putting an end to the German's undersea fleet's ruthless career.

In clear weather, an aviator from a height of 1,000 to 3,000 feet, can detect a submarine even when it is down a depth of 100 feet below the surface of the water.

The usual evidence of a submarine's presence is the wake made by the periscope. This wake cannot always be easily seen from ships, but can always be readily detected from aeroplanes. For one thing, the aviator is not troubled by the refraction of the rays of light which interfere with the vision of a person aboard ship. Also, the aviator, flying at a height of 1,000 to 5,000 feet, has a range of vision of many miles, and the whitish wake of the periscope is clearly visible against the dark surface of the waters, even when white caps are showing.

What, perhaps, is most important of all, in clear weather an aviator can detect a submarine under water, even when it is down to a depth of 100 feet. In less clear conditions the submarine can be seen at from 20 to 30 feet depth, and the huge size of the present day submarines makes them not only easy to detect by the shadow they make in the water, but also by means of the foamy wake at the stern, clearly visible by contrast.

When a submarine is sighted under water the aviator sends a wireless summoning destroyers and trawlers and chasers. If the situation warrants it, opportunity is given to the trawlers which operate the nets to come up to the unsuspecting submersible, and enmesh it in the huge nets. This results in the capture of the submarine and her entire crew.

If, on the other hand, the u-boat is "wise" to the aircraft, the latter loses no time, but attack at once.

Needless to say, the Germans are up to all sorts of dodges when it comes to camouflaging their undersea

boats, and they have made exhaustive experiments in painting submarines so as to make them less visible under water. This can be done to some degree, but it is not easy to color the huge ocean-going submarines which are used for long cruises in such a way that they will blend with the water and conditions existing in different places.

Fortunately for the allies, however, nothing can be done to camouflage the foamy wake of the periscope or the under-water track of the hull.

So it has been found quite easy for the allied airmen to follow a submerged boat for many miles as she proceeds under water, and attack her with bombs the moment the periscope pops out of the sea.

Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 16.—The exact position in which it is alleged R. H. Case lay prostrate on a bed at his apartment in this city on February 21 when his wife, now on trial here for murder, is alleged to have shot him with a shot gun, was demonstrated graphically by the district attorney in court this morning when the county sheriff, Celso Lopez, witness for the state, was asked to lie upon a bed in the court room to indicate the alleged position of the victim to the jury. The district attorney reconstructed a rough representation of the room with its furniture in it. The sheriff, who is stated to have visited the scene of the killing soon after Case was shot, testified as to the location, size and shape of alleged bloodspots on the wall near the bed and photographs of the spots were adduced in evidence. One of the two photographers who took the pictures also went on the stand.

The state contends that Case was shot from behind, unwarned, as he lay on his stomach on the bed and alleges the course of the shooting on the charge is proven by the direction in which the blood and brains were blown.

The marriage of M. H. McCall and Miss Berd Harris took place on September 10 in Munroe, Mich. Both bride and groom are well known here. Mr. McCall was a resident of Las Vegas for the greater part of his life, having attended the schools here. The bride lived here for only a short time, having come from Ohio. She is the daughter of Mrs. Catherine Black.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Moving picture stars in special screen acts will furnish probably the most distinctive advertising feature of the fourth Liberty loan, which opens September 28. Plans for the campaign announced by Frank R. Wilson, director of loan publicity show that 35 different productions averaging 370 feet of film each, have been prepared and will be released during the three weeks' drive by leading film exchanges, so that each of the 17,000 movie theaters in the country will have a new four minute liberty loan feature every three days. The actors and their managers paid for the film productions, contributing services and materials of an estimated value of \$1,000,000 and the government paid for the four thousand duplicate films about \$50,000, or about \$3 for each theater in the country.

Those participating in the produc-

tions include George M. Cohan, Mary Pickford, Charlie Chaplin, Roscoe Arbuckle, Douglas Fairbanks, William S. Hart, Dustin Farnum, Geradine Farrar, Elsie Ferguson, Alla Nazimova, Enrico Caruso, Alice Brady, William Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew, Pauline Frederick, William Faversham, Wallace Reid, Sessue Hayakawa, Enid Bennet, Norma Talmadge, Charles Ray, George Beban, Mae Murray, Harold Lockwood, Edith Story, Emily Stevens, Dorothy Dalton, Lillian Gish, Earl Williams, Alice Joyce, Corrine Griffith, Gladys Leslie, Mae Marsh, Normand, Madge Kennedy and Mack Sennett.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Sept. 17.—Frank Lewis, alleged member of the bandit gang which terrorized Denver and Colorado Friday afternoon and night, was brought to Colorado Springs from Pueblo during the night and placed in the county jail. He was brought here for examination in the hope of securing further information of the movements of his associates.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 17.—All police reserves and ambulances in the city were ordered out to a fire which broke out this afternoon in the plant of the American Button company here. Police reports were that many girls were jumping from the windows of the factory.

Twelve persons are dead, according to the first police report. The blaze is still raging and firemen and policemen are making rescues.

All the dead are girl employes, ten of whom were trapped on the fourth floor of the mill, while two others, who jumped to the street, died in the ambulance on the way to a hospital. At least 12, perhaps more of the young women workers were injured, some of them seriously, the police reported.

After the fire was under control firemen began a search of the building where it is believed additional bodies might be under the debris.

About Chronic Catarrh.

Chronic catarrh results from a neglected cold or from a succession of colds, that is, before you are over one cold you contract another. The inflammation, at first acute, becomes chronic. When the cold is properly treated and promptly cured there is no further trouble. Parents often neglect colds contracted by their children and chronic catarrh, from which they never fully recover, is the result. To get rid of a cold take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is prompt and effectual.—Adv.

BANDITS STILL AT LARGE.

Denver, Sept. 16.—Dale Jones, reputed member of the gang that terrorized Colorado Springs and Denver last week, is still at large is the belief of the police. They are seeking him, his wife and another man, believing that they are still here. The man the police believed to be Jones was positively identified today as Jess Morgan.

Stomach Trouble and Constipation.

Those who are troubled with indigestion and constipation may find permanent relief by taking Chamberlain's Tablets. Roy F. King, Oriskany, N. Y., writes, "Chamberlain's Tablets cured me of a bad case of stomach trouble and constipation."

Adv.

Mrs. E. G. Maxwell, who has been ill for some time, is reported to be improving.

Juan Lucero was committed to the State Hospital for the Insane yesterday afternoon.

The report on the San Miguel county registration of September 12 up to last night reached 2,227 registrants.

Justice of the Peace C. H. Stewart has returned from a short trip to Kansas where he went to visit his mother.

A hand grenade which was sent from the trenches in France is on display in the Sixth street window of Mruphey's drug store; also several copies of American newspapers which are published in France for our boys.

The Normal University has already organized night class for people who are unable to attend in daytime. President Frank H. H. Roberts has organized a class in hostiraal soenology, which meets on Tuesday evening of each week. There are at least 12 or 15 in the class. Folkways is used as the text. The first recitation will be held next Tuesday evening.

Professor Wolfard has organized a class in shorthand and typewriting which meets two times a week—Monday and Tuesday evening. There are about 20 members in this class and anyone wishing to take up the subject should report to Professor Wolfard, the head of the department, at once.

Other classes will be organized as there is call for them.

Several are interested in beginning Spanish but not enough to justify the organization of a class.

Dean Carroon will offer a course in Borderland psychology, dealing with such subjects as psycho-analysis and dream consciousness and psychology of the sub-conscious and the psychology of literature, psychology of the mob. Anyone interested should see Dean Carroon or report to the office.

DOLLIN UP CARS

Owing to the fact that the tracks are out of commission in many places, it has been decided by Superintendent Townsend to discontinue all car service until it is possible to move the cars in an effective manner. During this period, all the cars will be completely overhauled and painted, so that when the tracks are again open, the bright newly painted equipment will be in keeping with the improved conditions.

13,000,000 REGISTER

Washington, Sept. 17.—Returns from the registration last Thursday of men from 18 to 45 on the basis of a few states complete and partial figures from all others, indicated today that the total would be 101 per cent of the estimated 13,000,000.

According to statistics, Irkutsk, the Siberian city which is now figuring so prominently in the news, is the wickedest city in the world. Before the war, Irkutsk had a population of 120,000, and 500 murders were committed there every year on an average—the highest known average in Christendom. In other words, one inhabitant in every 240 died a violent death.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Joe A. Turner of Silver City, N. M.: One 18 months old steer, unbranded.

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

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M.

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

Estray Advertisement

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

One 7 or 8 year old black horse, about 16 hands high, weight about 1000 pounds.

Branded Left hip

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

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 377-B 7-26-A 1st. pub. Sept. 14, last pub. Sept. 30, '18

Estray Advertisement

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

One 6 year old brown mare, about 14 hands high, weight 850 or 900 lbs. Unbranded.

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

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 383-B 7-48-D 1st. pub. Sept. 14, last pub. Sept. 30, '18

Estray Advertisement

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

One 3 year old red steer.

Branded Left shoulder

Branded Left ribs

Branded Left hip

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

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 380-B 7-31-C 1st. pub. Sept. 14, last pub. Sept. 30, '18

Estray Advertisement

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

One white faced yearling heifer,

about 3 feet high, weight 200 pounds

Branded Left ribs

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

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 378-B 7-38-B 1st. pub. Sept. 14, last pub. Sept. 30, '18

Estray Advertisement

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

One part Jersey steer.

Branded Left shoulder

Branded Left ribs

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

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 381-B 7-48-B 1st. pub. Sept. 14, last pub. Sept. 30, '18

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by D. R. Carter of Pena Blanca, N. M.:

One three year old black and white spotted steer.

Branded Right ribs

Ear marks

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

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 382-B 7-48-C 1st. pub. Sept. 14, last pub. Sept. 30, '18

Estray Advertisement

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

One one year old red, white faced steer, weighing about 300 lbs.

Branded Left ribs

Branded Left hip

Ear marks

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

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 379-B 7-33-A 1st. pub. Sept. 14, last pub. Sept. 30, '18

Estray Advertisement

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

One 10 or 11 months old Hereford heifer, unbranded.

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner

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

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M.

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

Estray Advertisement

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

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

Cow branded Left ribs

Branded Left hip

Ear marks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Oct. 4, 1918, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 372-B 7-37-D 1st. pub. Sept. 9, last pub. Sept. 24, '18.

Estray Advertisement

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

One brown mare mule 8 years old 14 1/2 hands high.

Branded Left shoulder

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

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 339-B 7-25-C 1st. pub. Sept. 14, last pub. Sept. 30, '18

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by J. J. Tucker, Box B. B. Magdalena, N. M.:

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

Branded Left shoulder

Ear marks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Oct. 4, 1918, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 371-B 7-42-C 1st. pub. Sept. 9, last pub. Sept. 24, '18.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Frank Strickland, East Vaughn, N. M.

One 4 year old red mottled faced cow.

Branded Left shoulder, ribs and hip,

Ear marks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner

on or before Oct. 7, 1918, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 376-B 7-42-D 1st. pub. Sept. 12, last pub. Sept. 27, '18

Estray Advertisement

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

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

All branded Left shoulder

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Oct. 5, 1918, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 374-B 7-34-B and C. 1st. pub. Sept. 10, last pub. Sep. 25, '18.

Estray Advertisement

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

One unbranded cow and yearling calf.

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Oct. 5, 1918, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 373-B 7-40-D 1st. pub. Sept. 10, last pub. Sept. 25, '18

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Portales, by Inspector P. D. Mersfelder, of Clovis.

One dogy calf reddish brindle.

Branded Right hip

Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before July 11, 1920, said date being two years from date sale reported.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 375-B 7-41-A 1st. pub. Sept. 12, last pub. Sept. 27, '18

Relief for Drouth.

El Paso, Sept. 17.—This city has been asked to raise \$5,000 to be used for the fund for the relief of Texas drouth sufferers and W. W. Turney, who is in charge of the campaign, has enlisted the aid of the county council of defense to assist in raising the money. The campaign was made necessary by the prolonged drouth which is held responsible for many farmers and cattlemen from leaving the drouth districts for other states.

New York, Sept. 16.—Lieut. Charles Kinney, Jr., of Covington, Kt., and F. H. Austin of Boston were killed when an army airplane from the Minola aviation field crashed to earth in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn today.

AMERICAN FORCES COINCIDE WITH PRESIDENT IN REGARD TO NOTE.

With American Army in France, Sept. 18.—From the manner in which the American army received the news of President Wilson's reply to Austria-Hungary's peace note, its attitude might be characterized as one of grim approval.

The report of the Austrian suggestion that a peace conference be held calculated rapidly yesterday from headquarters far in the rear to the front line trenches and the officers and men alike expressed the belief that none of the allied governments, certainly not their's, would yield to what they regarded as a trick of the central powers to gain time.

As news of President Wilson's brief answer moved steadily toward the outposts there was a feeling of relief among the officers of high rank and an air of satisfaction from the enlisted men. The attitude of the soldiers, often repeated, was:

"Sure, he won't. The Kaiser can't put over anything like that on him."

The American army, as yet only slightly scarred by war, has all the enthusiasm that characterizes all armies at the beginning of hostilities. The Americans wish Germany to be defeated.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Secretary Lansing made public today the official text of the communication he sent yesterday to W. A. F. Ekengren, the Swedish minister in charge of Austro-Hungarian interests conveying President Wilson's rejection of the Austrian peace proposals. The reply follows:

"Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note dated September 16, communicating to me a note from the imperial government of Austria-Hungary containing a proposal to the governments of all the belligerent states to send delegates to a confidential and unbinding discussion on the basic principles for the conclusion of peace. Furthermore, it is proposed that the delegates would be charged to make known to one another the conception of their governments regarding these principles and to receive analogous communications as well as to request and give frank and candid explanations on all those points which need to be precisely defined.

"In reply, I beg to say that the substance of your communication has been submitted to the president who now directs me to inform you that the government of the United States feels that there is only one reply which it can make to the suggestion of the imperial Austro-Hungarian government. It has repeatedly and with entire candor stated the terms upon which the United States would consider peace and can and will entertain no proposal for a conference upon a matter concerning which it has made its position and purpose so plain.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration. (Signed) "ROBERT LANSING," "Secretary of State."

POST ADDRESSES PEOPLE.

El Paso, Sept. 18.—Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of labor, who was transportation and communication here yesterday on a special mission these include three per cent on for his department, delivered a pub-

lic address in Liberty hall last night in which he appealed to the people to keep up the fight for democracy and to maintain democracy at home now and after the war.

REFUGEES FROM RUSSIA.

Stockholm, Sept. 18.—Another party of refugees from Russia, numbering 500 persons and including sixty Americans and thirty civilians, arrived yesterday at Haparanda. In the party were 400 Italian soldiers and officers.

REDFIELD RUNS WILD.

Washington, Sept. 18.—A system of government-owned deep sea level canals extending from Massachusetts to the south Atlantic states is recommended in a report submitted to the senate today today by Secretary Redfield in response to a resolution adopted last July.

DISAGREEMENT OVER TAXES CONNECTED WITH FLOUR AND COTTON.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Nearing conclusion of consideration of the eight billion dollar war revenue bill, the house struck temporary stumbling blocks in bitter fights over a proposed tax on cotton and an attempt to suspend the tax on mixed flour as recommended by the food administration. Both proposals went out on points of order.

Representative More of Pennsylvania offered an amendment to tax cotton \$3 a bale, drawing emphatic protests from southern members, who accused him of sectionalism and promptly interposed a point of order. In the meant time, Representative Moore supported by Representative Miller of Minnesota made a point of order against the mixed flour amendment which the ways and means committee had approved. Both points were sustained.

An amendment by Representative Greene of Iowa proposing a five per cent tax on the products of child labor also was lost on a point of order made by Democratic Leader Kitchin. Incidentally, Secretary McAdoo stated today that it is not the intention of the treasury department to ask for more than \$8,000,000 taxes for the current fiscal year, the amount proposed in the revenue bill. He expressed the opinion that it would be unwise to levy heavier taxes at this time.

Yesterday the house adopted the general plan and rates in the war revenue bill for taxation of war and excess tax profits, estimated to yield \$3,200,000,000 in revenue.

The war profits plan provides, broadly for a levy of 80 per cent on corporate profits exceeding 10 per cent on invested capital, plus a flat exemption of \$3,000 over profits of a pre-war period. The excess profits rates range from 35 to 70 per cent on capital over exemptions of 15 to 20 per cent.

With little discussion the estate or inheritance tax rates graduated and ranging from three per cent on \$50,000 estates to 40 per cent on those exceeding \$10,000,000 were adopted. From this source the bill is designed to raise \$80,000,000, next year and \$10,000,000 by 1929.

The house adopted the taxes on transportation and communication. These include three per cent on freight, one cent for each 20 cents

on express, eight per cent on passenger tickets, the reduction from 19 to 8 per cent on Pullman accommodations, the increase from 5 to 6½ per cent on oil pipe line transportation and the slightly increased taxes on telephone, telegraph and similar messages. The new tax of ten per cent on private leased wires, except for press service, also was approved.

EXPRESS COMPANY WANTS INCREASE.

New York, Sept. 19.—The application by the American Railway Express company for another 10 per cent increase in express rates has been approved and an order directing these increases is about to be issued, according to the understanding of Travis H. Whitney, New York public service commissioner.

DEMOCRATIC LEADER RESIGNS.

Denver, Sept. 19.—It was reported today that Raymond Miller, chairman of the state democratic committee, has resigned. The reason for his resignation was not stated. The democratic committee is to meet here tomorrow and will elect Mr. Miller's successor.

RASTAAS MADEN IS PLACE DESIGNATED BY GERMANY FOR THEIR CONFINEMENT.

Amsterdam, Wednesday, Sept. 18.—Rastaas Maden had been designated by the German war ministry as the central camp for American prisoners of war. The camp is situated at a point where the Rhine valley reaches the outer fringes of the black forest, near Baden-Baden.

At present there are about 1,000 Americans interned in this camp. Sergeant Edgar M. Halyburton, of Stony Point, N. C., has been elected their captain. His assistants are Camp Sergeants Wright, Georghagan, Miller, Upton, Barrett, Payne, Moore, Rauch, Harrison and Bradley.

E. M. Roberts, of Iroquois, S. D., who was blinded at the front, is confined in the camp hospital. He was the eighteenth American to be taken and the first to lose his sight. Arrangements have been made to have him transferred to Switzerland very soon.

In German Prisons

Washington, Sept. 19.—Names of the following enlisted men were announced today by the war department as having been located in German prisons: Betty, Curtis, Timpas, Colo., Brown, Charles J., Buckholtz, Texas

PILOTS NEEDED.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Production of aircraft and the training of aircraft personnel have advanced so far, the air department announced that additional pilots, observers and mechanics are needed. Enlistment rolls have been opened for voluntary induction to get these men.

EMBARGO IS LIFTED.

Winnipeg, Sept. 19.—As a result of the increasingly favorable condition of wheat throughout the Canadian northwest, the Canadian board of grain supervisors today cancelled the embargo on wheat shipments from important subdivision in Saskatchewan.

Mexico today is celebrating her national independence day.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, Sept. 19.—Frost predictions resulted today in a decided upward swing of the corn market. Oats rose with corn.

Lower quotations on hogs weakened provisions. Most of the business was in ribs. The closing quotations were as follows:

Corn, Oct. \$1.52¾; Nov. \$1.49¼.
Oats, Oct. 73¾; Nov. 74 5-8.
Pork, Oct. \$41.10; Nov. \$41.10.
Lard, Oct. \$26.57; Nov. \$26.20.
Ribs, Oct. \$23.37; Nov. \$23.37.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, Sept. 19.—Hogs, receipts 6,000. Market strong. Bulk \$19.50@20.50; heavy \$20@20.65; lights \$19.25@20.50; pigs \$17@19.25.

Cattle, receipts 9,000. Market steady. Prime fed steers \$18@19.40; western steers \$10.50@15; cows \$6.25@12.25; heifers \$7.50@13.50; stockers and feeders \$7.50@10.75; calves \$6.50@12.50.

Sheep, receipts 17,000. Market steady. Lambs \$15@17.60; yearlings \$10.50@13.50; wethers \$10@13; ewes \$8@11.50.

MORE REVENUE PROVIDED FOR.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Extension of the proposed war tax of ten dollars a year on business or occupations so as to include all persons in professions and trades earning \$2,000 or more annually, was approved by the house ways and means committee.

With the French Army in France, Sept. 19.—General Mangin's army attacked along the front northeast of Soissons today and captured the Colombes farm on the plateau just east of Sancy and just south of the point where the Chemis des Dames branches off the road leading from Soissons to Laon.

A strong counter attack led by grenadiers of the Prussian guard was repulsed by the French who drove the enemy back of the road leading from the plateau of Ange Gardiene to the Colombes farm. This road is less than a half mile from the Chemin des Dames.

This success puts the French in possession of part of the plateau of Ange Gardiene, which commands the ridge along which runs the famous "ladies way" for a considerable distance. It also drives deeper the wedge south of the Hindenburg positions in the St. Gobain region and facilitates operations in the direction of Pinon which was held by the French until the German offensive late in May.

BATTLE IN MACEDONIA

Berlin, Sept. 19.—German troops are aiding the Bulgarians in their defense against allied attacks in Macedonia, according to an official statement from the war office today. The Bulgarians are fighting against the French, Serbians and Greeks.

FAVORS RATE INCREASE

Washington, Sept. 19.—Director General McAdoo today approved the application of the American Railway Express company for further rate increases estimated to yield \$23,670,000 and has sent the proposal to the interstate commerce commission for final action. The commission announced tonight that public hearings on the matter will begin Tuesday, October 8.