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LARRAZOLO CHOICE OF REPUBLICANS FOR GOVERNOR

Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 3.—Following the nomination by acclamation of Albert Bacon Fall and Octaviano A. Larrazolo for United States senator and governor respectively, amid scenes of remarkable enthusiasm last night, the republican state convention this morning unanimously named Benigno C. Hernandez for representative in congress and took up next in order the nomination of a candidate for justice of the supreme court, the convention having agreed upon District Judge Herbert F. Reynolds of Albuquerque. Hernandez was nominated by ex-Senator T. B. Catron.

The feature of the acceptance speech of Mr. Fall last night was his declaration that if he was returned to the senate he refused to be a "rubber stamp" and would not be dictated to or coerced into voting against his convictions. The keynote of his speech was an attack upon the alleged administration theory that "This is a government of men of men and not of laws."

The platform adopted includes anti-Hearst, suffrage and prohibition planks declared that the republican party is the war party, so acknowledged by the president; a denunciation of democratic attacks upon the state council of defense, and high praise of Mr. Fall as "open and fearless as an advocate of right and justice and in denunciation of incompetence and inefficiency."

High praise was given the record of Governor Lindsey.

In the vote on governor Lindsey received 118 votes against Larrazolo's 852, immediately thereafter making the motion that Larrazolo be named by acclamation. The governor accepted his defeat in a graceful speech. In nominating Mr. Larrazolo Charles A. Spiess, national committeeman, strenuously denied charges of race prejudice on the part of the candidate who in an eloquent speech of acceptance made the same statement.

Before the convention took a recess last night it voted to invite Congressman W. B. Walton, democratic nominee for senator and Felix Garcia, nominee for governor, to "adjourn politics" and until the end of the fourth Liberty loan campaign, and make a joint speaking tour throughout the state. Senator A. B. Fall and O. A. Larrazolo, republican nominees, respectively, for these offices, to accompany them.

The nomination of Reynolds was made by acclamation after he was nominated by A. A. Sedillo of Albuquerque. T. B. Catron placed in

nomination Benjamin F. Pankey of Santa Fe county for lieutenant governor and it was also made unanimous after which a noon recess was taken.

Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 2.—Preceded by a parade of nearly a thousand delegates headed by National Committeeman Charles A. Spiess and United States Senator A. B. Fall and a band the republican state convention convened at 10 a. m. today and shortly thereafter H. O. Bursum of Socorro, temporary chairman launched into his keynote speech. "There is no issue of loyalty between the parties," declared Mr. Bursum, in opening his speech.

"We are all anxious to win the war." He said the real issue is the placing of the conduct of the war in the hands of republicans that it may be done more efficiently, and asserted that while President Wilson must be recognized as commander in chief in charge of waging war, "we do not recognize him as the dictator of domestic policies."

He declared the war was not a party affair, that the republicans in congress had given the administration war measures more loyal support than the democrats and that "the legislative branch should be republican in order to make fully available the power of both parties" in winning the war.

He resented vigorously, he said, the alleged unmanly attempt of democratic leaders to make it appear that a vote for the republicans would bring "joy to the kaiser"; denounced such an attitude as ridiculous and then took up the defense of Senator Fall against the charges made in the democratic convention.

He said Fall was not a "rubber stamp" that if he were a "gadfly" as alleged, there should be more gadflies in congress; pointed out that Fall's early advocacy of an 18 to 45 years draft law had to be adopted; declared Fall's criticism of the administration only constructively and praised him as a champion of free speech. He vigorously defended the record of the state council of defense and declared the party was proud of the administration of Governor Lindsey.

SAYS ALLIES SHOULD PREPARE FOR LAST SACRIFICE BEFORE VICTORY

Paris, Oct. 3.—With victory in sight the allied nations should set themselves forth for the last sacrifices necessary before the final triumph is secured, Premier Clemenceau declared today in a ringing pronouncement.

The premier's words are embodied in a letter he has sent to the council general of the Loire, which has passed an address strongly supporting the governments course.

"The councils representing the people," says the premier's response,

"can depend upon the government with Marshal Foch and the United allied armies, to pursue their course until the benefits of complete success are wrested from the enemy. The splendid victories of recent weeks have definitely determined the fortunes of war to the stupefaction of the enemy who now suddenly discovers that he had grossly deserved himself.

"These victories are only the first sheaves of the fruitful harvest of which the highest recompense will be the final deliverance of the world from the oppression of implacable brutality, and open the way for its marvelous development. Let us salute the glorious aurora whose first rays illuminates the victorious fronts of the founders of the American republic and of our revolutionary forefathers.

"In the abyss of irreparable defeat the Prussian militarists will bear the shame of the greatest attempt at wrong doing of which a barbaric people has been able to dream. The supreme obstacle to the reign of right and law among mankind is about to disappear in the acclaim of a victory in which it is our duty to make effective the triumph of humanity.

"For this let us continue to be true to ourselves. Let us accomplish the last sacrifices caused by the supreme convulsions of savagery. The collaboration of all in the reviving of the world will achieve the work of idealism toward which so many generations have gloriously sought the way and that history reserves to us the inexpressable glory of realizing."

if the quota is to be raised. No better securities have ever been offered to any people, but patriotic motives should prompt investment in the bonds fully as much as the investment feature of them. Las Vegas boys in France are giving their lives and the least that the people at home can do is to back them with every dollar that they can.

San Miguel county will go over the top, but we must buy bonds to the very limit.

TAG DAY NETS \$500

Santa Fe, Oct. 3.—Something like \$500 are now available to the child welfare department of the Santa Fe Woman's club as the result of Tag Day yesterday, which had the new museum as its headquarters with Mrs. N. B. Laughlin, president of the club in charge. The money will be kept in a special fund to be expended for a free clinic for poor children being part of the child welfare work now under way throughout the state.

Rubbing out the Hindenburg line is the task of our doughboys and they are some rubbers.

TURKS MUST HAVE AID OR MAKE PEACE

GERMAN REVERSES ON WESTERN FRONT WILL BRING PROPOSALS.

London, Oct. 3.—The Turkish situation looking toward surrender was described in well informed diplomatic circles here this morning as "moving." In the same quarter two days ago it was declared to be stagnant.

London, Oct. 3.—There is every indication diplomats say, instead of Germany threatening Turkey as was reported a fortnight ago when Bulgaria was wavering, Turkey now is threatening Germany. This has resulted in an effort by Germany to get some troops to Turkey, but the size of the force is not known.

Reports that the Central powers have sent a large force to Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, are discredited on all sides.

A diplomat familiar with Turkey points out that it will take the greatest pressure on Enver Pasha, a strong pro-German, to make peace proposals. Reports that Turkey took up with Germany the question of requesting peace are characterized as "intelligent anticipation" and evidently emanated from the demands Turkey made for military help.

Failure to get this help which Germany, it seems, will not be able to give, and further Teuton reverses on the western front are sure to bring proposals from Turkey. This is the belief in the best informed circles.

SPEECH POINTS TO PEACE

Amsterdam, Tuesday, Oct. 1.—The five points named by President Wilson in his New York speech, taken in conjunction with the letter of the German emperor to Chancellor von Hertling, are looked upon by Austro-Hungarians as constituting an important step in the direction of peace.

ASIATIC CHOLERA

(By the Associated Press.)
Madrid, Oct. 2.—Several cases of Asiatic cholera have been discovered in Vienna and deaths have occurred from this disease there, according to official news received here from the Austrian capital.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The food administration announced that first steps had been taken to stabilize the butter market.

THE WORLD WAR

Bulgaria has signed an armistice with the allies and the first break in the alliance of the central powers has come. Terms laid down by the allies were accepted by Bulgaria and hostilities between the nations and the allied powers will cease.

The allied terms, as reported from semiofficial sources, include the demobilization of the Bulgarian army, the Bulgarian withdrawal from allied territory.

With Bulgaria under allied control the position of the remaining central powers in the Balkans and the near east will be most serious. The main communication line between Berlin and Constantinople will be cut and Austria-Hungary will be open to invasion across the Danube.

Before the signing of the Bulgarian armistice the allied troops had made further substantial progress toward the invasion of Bulgaria and the liberation of Serbia.

As a result of terrific attacks by the allies over five sectors, the aggregate length of which is more than a hundred miles, the German position in France appears to be in imminent peril.

From the North sea as far south as the St. Quentin region a battle is now flaring up, with the Belgians on the extreme north cutting deep into the positions the enemy had held since 1914 and with the Americans, British and French smashing the Hindenburg line between Cambrai and St. Quentin.

Northeast of Soissons, north of the Aise, the French have gained the crest of the ridge along which runs the famous Chemin des Dames from which the Germans apparently are hastily retreating.

In the Champaign sector General Gouraud's French army has smashed its way ahead toward the vital German positions west of the Argonne forest.

East of that forest and west of the Meuse General Liggett's American army appears to be crushing the enemy's resistance as it irresistibly rolls northward.

Everywhere the Germans are fighting with desperate valor. There is little indication that the morale of the enemy has broken down under the sledge hammer blows of the allies. It is only by fighting of the bitterest character that the gains made during the past day have been possible. Realizing that he stands with his back to the wall and in danger of disaster, the enemy is battling with all the resources at his disposition to check the allies before his lines are forced to break and his entire army in France is forced to retreat toward Germany.

Reports indicate that Marshal Foch's strategy is very similar to that followed during the Marne-Somme and St. Mihiel drives. He is attacking the wings of the German positions and intends by exerting pressure there to compel the center of the enemy line to retire.

Again the offensive attacks of the allies may be likened unto an immense pincer which is slowly, but inexorably, closing. Far to the north the Belgians have cut deep into the German positions and not only threaten the enemy submarine bases along the Belgian coast, but also place the German line farther south in extreme peril. Cam-

brai is now near its fall and the allies and more are becoming of less use to the Germans.

Cambrai was burning today, having been set on fire by the Germans while Field Marshal Haig's forces were pushing into its suburbs on the north, west and southwest.

Around St. Quentin the British were extending their iron ring. Between St. Quentin and Cambrai the British are crossing the Sceidt canal at several points, having taken Veblulle on the canal west of Le catalet and midway between Cambrai and St. Quentin.

Northeast of St. Quentin the British have taken Levergies, east of a point running north and south through St. Quentin.

The wedge driven in between the fortress of Lille and the German submarine bases on the Belgian coast is being widened rapidly. The Belgians are encircling Roulers on the railway line from Lille to the submarine bases of Ostend and Zeebrugge.

Farther south the British menace Menin on the same railroad an

dare along the Lys west of Menin for a distance of five miles.

The forces under King Albert are on open ground and it would seem that the railroads forming and within the triangle of Lille, Ghent and Bruges would soon be lost to the Germans, bringing about the evacuation of Ostend and Zeebrugge.

General Barthelot has resumed his onslaught against the German lines between the Vesle and Aisne, west of Rheims. The French here are marching toward the eastern end of the Chemin des Dames and the open country north of Rheims by which Laon can be outflanked.

From the Suipe to the Meuse the French and Americans maintain their strong steady pressure against the German forces defending the important communication lines running east to Metz from the Laon-St. Quentin region.

West of the Argonne the French are pressing up the valley of the Aisne toward Challerange and Vouziers. Since September 26 the French have captured more than 13,000 prisoners and in excess of 300 guns on this front. East of the Argonne the Americans continue to maintain and improve their positions in the face of strong German resistance.

In the last ten days the western battle front has seen great changes as the allies have forced their way through the Hindenburg line. From Neuport the allied line today runs south to Dixmude, southeast to Roulers, south and west to near Armentieres, which is virtually surrounded, and thence on an arc to near La Bassee. Thence it runs south through the western outskirts of Lens to Gavrelle, where it swings southeast to Blecourt, three miles north of Cambrai. Around Cambrai the British line is less than a mile from the center of the city. South of Cambrai the St. Quentin canal forms the line until the region southwest of La Catalet is reached. Between here and St. Quentin the British have driven in a sharp salient with its apex at Levergies.

St. Quentin is surrounded north west and south, whence the French hold an irregular line southward to La Fere.

Running along the west edge of the forest of St. Gobain the line strikes

the Ailette at Anizy and then runs southwest across the Chemin des Dames and along the Oise-Aisne canal to the Vesie at Jenchery. Thence to St. Marie-Py, past Rheims, the line runs east. West of Sulppe there is a salient with its apex at Monthers. Crossing the Argonne south of Grandpre the line runs northeastward to the Meuse at Brieculles. From the Meuse to the Swiss border there has been little change.

General Allenby in Palestine has thrown his cavalry far to the north of the sea of Galilee and they are reported to 21½ miles from the imperial railroad junction of Damascus.

On the Mediterranean coast French mounted forces are approaching Beyrout northwest of Damascus.

London, Oct. 1—"Feelers" have been put out by Turkey for an armistice, the Evening News today says. While these advances are said to be semiofficial, no notice will be taken of them until an official telegram is received.

BULGARS FEARED REVOLUTION

Paris, Oct. 1—It was the fear of revolution at home and the failure of Germany and Austria to send him the military force required that induced King Ferdinand of Bulgaria to turn to the entente for help, according to the American consul general at Sofia.

NO HUNS WEST OF CANAL

With the British Army in France, Oct. 1—Not one German now remains on the western side of the St. Quentin canal. The enemy was driven back in heavy fighting last evening and last night. The Germans are holding the east bank.

SERBS DEFEAT BULGARS

In the region of Vesles Serbian troops Sunday severely defeated the Bulgarians near Charevo, six miles from the Bulgarian front. The inhabitants of Serbia say the Bulgarian soldiers killed their officers who tried to stop them in their flight.

WILL ADDRESS PYTHIANS.

Santa Fe, Oct. 1.—Supreme Representative William Duval of Kansas will address Pythians at Santa Fe on Saturday evening, and will be accompanied on the visit to Santa Fe and other New Mexico lodges by Grand Chancellor C. A. Whited of Raton. A number of Albuquerque Pythians will attend the Santa Fe meeting.

CAMBRAI BATTLE CONTINUES.

Paris, Oct. 1.—British forces resumed the battle before Cambrai at daybreak today, according to news received here. They are reported to have captured the villages of Fontaine, Notre Dame, Canating, Noyelles and Sully.

GERMAN COAST ENDANGERED.

With the British in Flanders, Oct. 1.—The Germans today continued to fight as desperately as before, but every hour sets the menace to their Belgian coast position.

TURKEY FOR THANKSGIVING.

London, Sept. 30.—General Allenby, commanding the British forces operating in the region of Palestine between Jerusalem and the sea of Galilee have taken 5,000 more Turks and have captured 350 guns.

THEY HAVE BECOME COMRADES TO MAKE THE WORLD FREE. nest out of action without help and winning the silver star.

Washington, Oct. 1.—One hundred and fifty thousand college students were mustered today into the students' army reserve corps at more than 50 colleges and universities becoming a part of the military forces. Standing at attention, the students heard read messages from President Wilson, Acting Secretary Crowell, and General March.

President Wilson's message said: "The step you have taken is a most significant one. By it you have ceased to be merely individuals, each seeking to perfect himself to win his own place in the world and have become comrades in the common cause of making the world a better place to live in. You have joined yourselves to the entire manhood of the country and pledged, as did your forefathers, 'your lives, your fortunes and your sacred honor' to the freedom of humanity.

"The enterprise upon which you have embarked is a hazardous and difficult one. This is not a war of words; this not a scholastic struggle it is a war of ideals, yet fought with all the devices of science and with the power of machine. To succeed, you must not only be inspired by the ideals for which this country stands, but you must also be masters of the technique with which the battle is fought."

MRS. SPIESS AND MRS. GORTNER SELL OVER \$19,000 IN ONE DAY.

Having the enviable record of selling the largest amount of bonds in one day of any of the women's committees working in the entire state of New Mexico belongs to Mrs. Charles Spiess and Mrs. William Gortner of Las Vegas. Working in the old town of Las Vegas these two ladies set a record that will be hard for other committees to equal. The first day of the loan drive they took subscriptions amounting to \$19,100, which is nearly 10 per cent of the entire amount that San Miguel county has been called upon to subscribe.

The work of the various women's committees during the third Liberty loan drive was most successful—so successful in fact that the women of the country have been given a much larger place in the raising of the fourth loan. While the work of Mrs. Spiess and Mrs. Gortner was more successful in the amount of bonds sold, other committees of the county have been working just as earnestly, and the work of the women will make much easier the task of raising the county's quota of \$220,350 for the fourth Liberty loan.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 1.—The double honor of being awarded a distinguished service cross and the right to wear a silver star upon its ribbon has been given to Private Charles Kemmes, Fairbury, Neb., by General Pershing for extraordinary heroism.

On July 18 Private Kemmes worked his way to the rear of a machine gun nest of two guns and six men near Soissons and in a hand-to-hand combat, singlehanded put it out of action. For this he was awarded the distinguished service service cross. Two days later he repeated his performance by putting another machine gun

GERMANS RESORT TO DESPERATE MEANS TO RETAIN POSITION.

With the American Forces Northwest of Verdun, Monday, Sept. 30.—6:40 p. m.—Although it is apparent that the Germans are desperately trying to keep the Americans back as far as possible from the Kriemhilde line on the front from the Argonne to the Moselle, evidence accumulated today that the enemy was weakening, notwithstanding the fury of his general resistance.

Fires behind the German lines are taken as an indication that the enemy is burning supplies, while observers have reported a movement to transport vehicles, apparently well loaded, toward the north.

The engagement today was virtually a general one along the whole line, then fighting covering nearly the entire field, over which rain fell.

The Germans had their heavier guns in action while their lighter artillery was firing point blank in many places as they continued their efforts to drive holes in the American lines.

The enemy appears to be resorting to desperate means to maintain the strength of his forward line. He is even reinforcing it with detachments taken from units that ordinarily are held intact. It is learned that in many cases units as small as a battalion have been ordered into the line to fill up holes in regiments not even in the same division. As against the theory that the Germans are preparing to fall back, there is a report of a southward movement of a small detachment of tanks from Romagne. If they are brought into action it will be the first time the enemy has used them in this operation.

BULGARIAN ARMISTICE CAUSES MUCH ALARM—DEMAND ACTION.

London, Oct. 1.—There is the greatest excitement in Germany over the defection of Bulgaria, judging from special dispatches received here from Holland. On Saturday the excitement amounted to a panic.

The alarm brought forth the instant demand that "something be done."

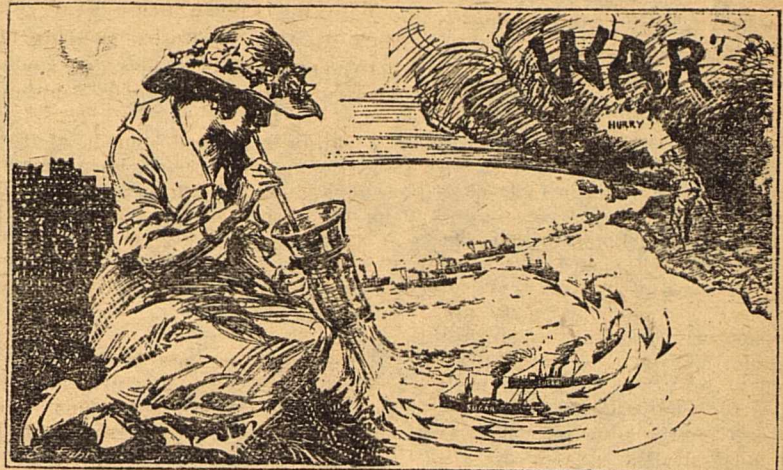
A dispatch to the Daily Mail from The Hague says the demand is for somebody possessing the confidence of the Germans and their allies to replace the present military oligarchy.

Prince von Buelow, former German imperial chancellor, may be the vague personality mentioned in the advices from the Hague as the statesman who is expected to appear as the German "strong man" in the present crisis.

It has been an open secret that Germany was holding Prince von Buelow for possible use in the critical period that the making of peace would bring, and the very suggestion that comes now for a man of his type perhaps be appointed to as indicating that Germany herself is coming to realize that the beginning of the end is at hand.

Prince von Buelow has purposely been kept out of the limelight in the

DON'T DRINK SHIPS!



U. S. Food Administration.

Are you shocked to see the lady drinking ships? You drink ships every time you use sugar unnecessarily, in a beverage. Seventy-five per cent. of the sugar used in this country has to be brought here in ships. Every possible ship is needed for the transportation of troops and supplies to the other side. Eliminate sugar as a luxury, and you release many ships for war purposes. Teach your appetite to remember this—**DON'T DRINK SHIPS.**

war and has taken no part in the political struggles that have arisen in the German empire. It has been understood that the idea was that he should be untrammelled by international differences.

SMALL INVESTORS SHOULD RESPOND

There is one danger in connection with the fourth Liberty loan. That is that the immensity of the sum to be raised may give small investors the impression that their savings are not needed. "The big fellows will look after this," the man of moderate means may be tempted to say. "My \$100 wouldn't be a drop in the bucket."

Just there is where he would be wrong. Six billion dollars is a whale of a sum. The big fellows must do their share, but they alone can't handle it. The only way it can be subscribed is by an enormous number of investors taking all they can. Every possible \$50 and \$100 subscription is needed. The loan is going to be a success. But it can be a success only with the help of every American family subscribing to the limit of its means.

The committee collecting for the linen shower for French hospitals are short of their quota of linen huck hand towels and linen handkerchiefs. The dimensions of these articles are: Hand towels approximately 18x30; handkerchiefs 18x18. Anyone desiring to contribute, please send articles tomorrow to Helen V. Kelly, 825 Sixth street.

Dr. W. A. Mason, a well-known resident of Estancia, died this morning at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Mason will arrive tonight on train No. 2 and will accompany the body back to Estancia. Body is in charge of Charles J. Day, undertaker.

At a meeting of the fourth district this morning, the delegates from Guadalupe, Mora and San Miguel counties unanimously nominated D. J. Leahy for re-election as judge of the Fourth Judicial district.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 1.—A dispatch from France today quotes the German socialist newspaper Vorwaerts on the Bulgarian situation as follows:

"Bulgaria deserts the central alliance to make peace. We the German people then remain alone to face the French, English and Americans, our backs to the wall and death facing us. Such is the situation that we have in view today and we must meet it with the necessary courage."

The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger says: "No one can avoid seeing how great the danger is owing to the Bulgarian crisis. It would be a crime to conceal it."

TO FILL VACANCY.

Santa Fe, Oct. 1.—A committee consisting of O. N. Marron of Albuquerque, A. H. Hudspeth, Arthur Seligman and N. B. Laughlin of Santa Fe and George H. Hunker of Las Vegas, has been named by Chairman Isaac Barth of the democratic state convention to fill vacancies on the democratic state ticket. The first vacancy to be filled is that of congress, Judge Granville A. Richardson of Roswell having declined the honor.

Three women physicians of New York—Dr. Anna T. von Sholly, Dr. Caroline E. Finley and Dr. Mary Lee Edward—have been commissioned lieutenants in the army of the French government for distinguished service under fire.

Previous to the present war, the only town in the Old World ever captured by the United States was the town of Derne, in Tripoli, which was taken by an American force under General Eaton in 1804.

Miss Celeste J. Brennan, a graduate of the Massachusetts institute of technology, has been appointed sanitary inspector in the new munitions town of Penniman, Va.

It would help a whole lot toward peace if the Hapsburgs would only join in with Colonel Waterson in his reiterated cry: "To hell with the Hohenzollerns."

THE WORLD WAR

Germany's defenses between Cambrai and St. Quentin are crumbling under the blows of Marshal Foch and the time of the expected German withdrawal from France and Belgium apparently is drawing appreciably nearer.

Under the attacks of British, American and French troops the Hindenburg defense system from the Scarpe to the Oise, a distance of 50 miles, is being overrun. In the north the valuable network of railroads in Flanders rapidly is becoming useless and in the south the French are pressing vigorously their advance west and north of Rheims.

Northeast of St. Quentin the British have advanced more than five miles eastward from the front line of the Hindenburg positions. A salient most dangerous to the enemy has been driven in between St. Quentin and Le Catelet, and the British are advancing through a big gap in the enemy line across important road and railways toward La Catau, one of the most important traffic centers west of the German border.

Cambrai has not yet been occupied by the British but Field Marshal Haig has taken important heights south of the town and east of the Sheldt canal thus drawing closer the net about Cambrai. The French met with spirited resistance in entering St. Quentin but succeeded in throwing the enemy beyond the canal which cuts through the eastern suburbs.

North and south of the town the French have advanced further eastward.

In Flanders the Germans are reported to have set fire to the railway junctions of Roulers and Menin and to be removing their big guns from the Belgian coast around the submarine base of Ostend, which is being outflanked.

The Belgians now are five miles from Thourout, while the British are across the Lys seven miles north of Lille and are within seven miles of Courtrai. All these are important railway centers and Lille is the strongest German position north of Cambrai.

General Berthelot speedily is driving the Germans back to their old lines in the Rheims region. Further gains have been made between the Vesle and the Aisne and north of Rheims. Several miles more and the French will be in the open country north of Rheims and threatening the immediate communications of Laon. The French advance here and east of the Suipe is placing the Germans between Rheims and the Suipe in a pocket.

In Champagne there has been little change, but the French have rendered useless the railroad running through the Argonne forest from Challerange. This makes possible a further American movement on the eastern edge of the Argonne. North and west of Mont Faucon, in the center of the American sector west of the Meuse, the Americans again have moved forward.

British troops virtually surrounded the important Turkish base of Damascus. It is reported the Turkish commander has asked for terms of surrender.

Americans Clear Forest

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 2.—The Argonne forest is being cleared of enemy troops by American soldiers from New York and Illinois. One of the

American negro units also has participated in the operation.

Germans Raze St. Quentin

With the French Army Near St. Quentin, Oct. 2.—Entire sections of St. Quentin are in flames and explosions are heard in the city continually.

Fighting continued north of the town when the French have made progress. The French have gained the tunnel of the St. Quentin canal at Tronquoy and continue to advance east. The city hall of St. Quentin appears to be intact but it is said to be mined.

Germans Evacuate Sea Coast

Washington, Oct. 2.—Further evidence of German preparations for evacuating the Belgian sea reached the state department today in dispatches saying hospitals, postoffices and the contents of storage houses of the German fourth army district were being moved back and turned over to the military government in the interior.

Hungarian Situation Grave

Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 2.—The Bulgarian armistice has undoubtedly created a grave situation for Austria-Hungary, the Austrian premier yesterday told the lower house, but suitable military measures will be taken immediately, in accord with Germany.

London, Oct. 2.—Damascus, the capital of Syria was occupied by General Allenby's forces on Tuesday morning, according to an official statement issued today by the British war office.

Damascus is the Turkish base in Syria and Palestine and its fall probably means the end of all Turkish resistance to General Allenby in Palestine and Syria. The ancient city is the junction point of railroads leading to the port of Beirut and Alepho, 180 miles northeast.

Alepho is the most important Turkish base in this region of Asia Minor and it is a junction point of the railroads from Palestine and Mesopotamia. Damascus has a population of about 150,000. It is one of the holy cities of the Mohammedans and the Arabs regard it as one of the four paradises on earth.

The capture of Damascus marks an advance of 130 miles by the General Allenby's forces since September 10. In that time the British have captured more than 50,000 prisoners destroyed at least three Turkish armies and driven them from Palestine and a great part of Syria.

Lens, the chief coal mining city of northern France has been evacuated by the Germans. In their widespread retirement movement near the Belgian border they also have abandoned Armentieres to the British. The scope of the enemy retreat is thus accentuated in the sight of the official announcement from Berlin. It now seems certain that the line to the south of Lens, toward Douai will be involved. By giving up Armentieres, the Germans also have gone far toward laying Lille open to the allies. Lille is less than seven miles east of Armentieres.

The Germans have fallen back three miles in their retreat along the Lens-Armentieres line, it is reported this afternoon.

FRENCH TAKE SIX TOWNS

Paris, Oct. 2, 1 p. m.—General Berthelot's army today is making good progress between the Vesle river and

the Aisne canal. The French troops have captured five or six villages and their advance at some points has reached a depth of from 5 to 6 kilometers.

BELIEF IS THAT U. S. S. TAMPA WAS SUNK BY A GERMAN U-BOAT.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The U. S. S. Tampa, a former coast guard cutter in naval service, was lost off the English coast Sept. 26 with all on board while on convoy duty. Ten officers and 102 enlisted men of the crew, one British officer and five civilian employes lost their lives.

A navy department statement today announcing the disaster says the ship was sunk at night in the Bristol channel and that reports indicate that she was struck by a torpedo while escorting a convoy.

Captain C. Satterlee of the coast guard commanded the cutter. Apparently there were no eye-witnesses to the sinking. The navy's report says an explosion was felt after the Tampa had gone well ahead of the convoy about 9:45 p. m. and that later quantities of wreckage, one of the Tampa's lifeboats and the bodies of two unidentified officers in uniform were found.

GERMANY IS QUIVERING UNDER HEAVY BLOWS OF THE ENTENTE.

Paris, Oct. 3.—A wide retreat of the German forces on the western front is foreseen by the Berlin department of propaganda. In a statement published by the bureau, Germany is said to be actually shaking under the assaults of the reassembled entente forces.

It is necessary for Germany, the statement adds, that a portion of the German defensive position be maintained in Belgium and France so that the fatherland will be kept safe from the battles now being decided.

The German statement then asserts that the American offensive between Meuse and the Argonne is dying down and that the French offensive in the Champagne remains entangled in the first zone of the German defense system.

REPORT IS THAT BOLSHEVIK ARE USING THE DUM-DUM BULLETS.

Archangel, Tuesday, Oct. 1.—American troops now hold the furthest point south reached by any of the allied forces in the advance southward from Archangel. This point is a small village 35 miles south of Shenketrek, 300 miles southeast of Archangel on the river Vaga. The Bolshevik stronghold of Velsk is 40 miles away.

The Bolshevik troops are using dum-dum copperheaded bullets.

At Shepkursk where the Americans are using the former cossack quarters for their barracks, the townspeople are extremely friendly. Of the population of a little more than 2,000, several scores of men have been contributed to the Russian regular and irregular detachments.

GERMANS THROW FITTEST MEN IN BATTLE TO STAY ALLIED BLOWS

British Headquarters in France, Oct. 3.—The Germans are heavily

drawing on the divisions at other parts of their front for their fittest fighting battalions to reinforce the Cambrai St. Quentin line.

The Germans were expected to put up a sturdy fight in an effort to arrest the advance of British troops beyond the Hindenburg line and they are fulfilling the anticipation. Yesterday afternoon the Germans delivered repeated counter attacks against positions both north and south of Cambrai which the British had won in the preceding 24 hours and in some places Haig's men were slightly pressed back. The Germans have suddenly given way in the Labassee sector under the long sustained British pressure. Last evening the British line ran near the Bois D'xhuito, the Bois Quatorze, Benfontaine and Hulluch, which is being cleared to Bouvrin. This morning Labassee was being cleared of the enemy while to the north the British were in Lorgies and across the Aubers Labassee line along its entire length.

In Flanders the Germans heavily counted attacked at Gheluwe. The British repulsed the attack and continued to hold the village, although a few machine gun posts on the eastern fringe were still held by the enemy.

STOCKMEN INTERESTED IN SUCCESS OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' FAIR.

Prize and premium lists for the exhibit of the products of the Boys' and Girls' clubs, which will be held here October 11 and 12, are being prepared by County Agent M. R. Gonzalez and Joseph Nielson, leader of the city garden clubs. Prizes in the form of thrift stamps in varying amounts will be given the boys and girls of the clubs who display the best products, including corn, beans, wheat, pigs, canning, cooking and sewing. To other boys and girls or to grown folks who make winning displays, ribbons will be awarded.

A number of prominent farmers and ranchmen have announced their intention of bringing in fine livestock for display. The management announces that such displays will be welcome. In addition to the regular prizes offered, the Commercial club will give prizes to the best garden displays offered by children of the various schools. The exhibition will be held in the Armory and on the vacant lots adjacent.

NOMINATED FOR TWO OFFICES

Santa Fe, Oct. 2.—J. S. Long of Roosevelt county, who has been nominated by the democrats for state superintendent of public instruction, is also the democratic nominee for the legislative house from Roosevelt county. Nomination for the latter place is equivalent to election, while the former nomination involves an expensive campaign. It is not yet known, for which of the two nomination Mr. Long will stand, as he cannot run for both offices.

SUFFRAGE WILL PASS

Washington, Oct. 2.—Senator Shafroth, of Colorado predicted today that the national suffrage resolution which was defeated in the senate yesterday would be finally passed by the senate before March 4. Resolutions are to be introduced, he said, in all state legislature, convening next January, instructing their senators to vote for the measure.

AN APPEAL TO MEN AND WOMEN TO PREPARE FOR TASK LAID UPON THEM.

Secretary McAdoo has requested the religious leaders of the U. S. to devote the Sunday of October 6th to the cause of Patriotism.

As Federal Reserve Chairman of the Tenth District for the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee I am requesting that you as a co-worker consult your local clergymen and lend your cooperation to making this day the greatest "Go to Church Sunday" in the history of our country. Will you not extend an invitation to every individual in your community to be present at this Liberty Service.

The songs of the allied countries should be sung thereby honoring those who have for so long been "Holding the Line."

May I suggest that you prepare an Honor Roll of the names of the men over-seas who have gone from the homes in your community and that these names be presented to the congregation.

At these meetings let us hold in sacred consideration the sons of Mothers who have been wounded in battle and those numbered with the dead.

"Old Glory, the banner of Democracy," symbol of our own flesh and blood, leading on to Victory, should be the inspiration of the day.

Our religion is the foundation upon which we must rest to maintain the spirit of Democracy which is going to bring an overmastering Victory in this World War and in the immortal words of Lincoln, "Having thus chosen our course without guile, and with pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God and go forward without fear."

Our duty is clear. We must prove ourselves full worthy of our honored sons who are giving their all that the teaching of Christ may prevail throughout the world.

"In All that American Army you can see no Jew, Gentile, no Roman Catholic, no Protestant. Within their khaki uniforms, look as closely as you may, you will see nothing but a soldier of this Republic, AN AMERICAN BY THE GRACE OF GOD."

Believing that you will give your efforts to making October 6th a Holy Patriotic Day, I am, yours very sincerely,

FRENCH AND BRITISH

ARE COMRADES.

Behind the Lines—Two striking instances of the cohesion and fellowship existing between the French and British forces occurred recently.

At a certain point of the front line, a Canadian regiment, 30 per cent of whom spoke French, were attacking side by side with French troops. The Canadians were hard pressed by the Germans in front, who were occupying a wood and holding it with strong machine gun defenses. They appealed to the French regiment on their right for assistance, and the French troops immediately advanced, completely turning the position and enabling the Canadians to advance in their turn.

Shortly afterwards the French were similarly held up and appealed to the Canadians, who immediately attacked and saved the situation.

With the American Army in France Oct. 2.—It was reported late tonight that the Americans on the front between the Meuse and the Argonne had again moved forward over one of the most hotly contested sectors of their advance, the ground north and west of Mont Faucon. To what extent the Germans have been compelled by the turn of the events to

change their plans is shown by a battalion order just captured. It says tersely:

"The troops are reminded that our position is our winter position." The regiment at the time this dictum was issued was in the line below Cambrai. There seems to have been a general juggling of the German forces.

London, Oct. 2.—Very heavy casualties were inflicted on the Bolshevik troops by the entente forces when they captured Ukhtinskaya in northern European Russia September 20, according to an official statement issued today by the war office. The town which has been intended as a base for Bolshevik operations in Karelia had been fortified under German supervision.

Large captures of enemy troops have been effected during the pursuit of the retreating Bolsheviks and the remaining enemy forces are surrounded, virtually clearing southern Karelia of enemy troops.

British Headquarters in France, Oct. 2.—The long, bitter battle is still raging, but it has turned so definitely in favor of the British that it is scarcely even now premature to hail it as a great victory.

To the north of the sector where the chief tactical gain of yesterday was scored (in the region north of St. Quentin) there was continuous and desperate fighting.

Again and again the reserves of enemy storming troops were flung into the counter attack and the battle swayed with incredible fury. Amid all this surging, however, our troops were gradually shouldering forward.

This morning the sun was shining and everybody, even the tired troops who went thru the heavy grueling of yesterday, were cheerful.

The fighting was resumed this morning with the enemy opposition increasing as reinforcements appeared in the line.

The improved weather brought out the British airmen. They came and went again and again dropping more than 30 tons of bombs upon the spots which seemed likely best to repay such attention.

With the British Army in France, Oct. 2.—10:30 a. m.—British forces, breaking thru the German lines on the Beaurevoir-Wiancourt front and capturing both these villages, together with Sequehart, created a salient which aided materially in the capture of St. Quentin by the French.

The capture of Beaurevoir cleared up the situation in the Gouy salient to the north. The British fourth army took these places, while the third army captured Crevecoeur and Rumlilly south of Cambrai, and the high ground east and north of those villages.

The Canadians had a hard day yesterday north of Cambrai, the Germans making a determined stand around the burning city.

The British third and fourth armies took 1,700 additional prisoners yesterday.

In view of the loss to the Germans of St. Quentin and the lines to the north of that city an enemy retirement on a fairly large scale seems probable. Given fairly good weather some very big changes on the western front may be seen before winter.

With the American Army North-west of Verdun, Tuesday, Oct. 1.—Many Germans straggled in today and gave themselves up. At one point 75 Germans were captured when a small American detachment appeared in front of them and began shooting point blank. The Germans promptly held up their hands.

WRECKAGE INDICATES THAT GERMAN SUB WILL DO NO MORE HARM

New York, Oct. 2.—The German submarine which sank the French cruiser Dupetit Thours in European waters August 7 was in turn destroyed by gunfire from an American freight steamship, one of a convoy of 24 steamers which the French warship was helping through the danger zone, it was learned here today.

According to the report the attack took place at dusk. The cruiser was steaming about 1,000 yards in advance of the convoy which the American ship led. Those aboard the American vessel heard three explosions in succession and say the cruiser settled in the water.

Shortly after, shouts of warning were heard from men in a life boat 100 yards distant. The submarine was observed on the surface with the life boat between it and the American vessel. Two shots were fired over the boat, the second hitting the u-boat. An explosion followed and the submarine went down. On the surface could be seen wreckage which indicated that it had been torn apart.

VILLA DRIVEN FROM JIMENEZ, KILL RANCHERS IN THAT NEIGHBORHOOD.

El Paso, Texas, Oct. 2.—Henry Breckman, reported killed during the battle of Jimenez last Thursday, telegraphed his brother-in-law here today he was safe and should reach his home in Parral soon. He was last seen where the fighting was the heaviest in Jimenez and because he became separated from his American companions, it was officially reported he had been killed.

Harry Johnston and W. A. Scott who were with him in Jimenez when Villa attacked the second time, are also believed to have reached Parral in safety.

The German miller killed during the fighting was Otto Orth, an Alsatian in whose mill the federal commander established headquarters. He was killed by a stray bullet. General Amaro, commanding the federals, was surrounded at this mill and almost captured, reports from there today state. The fighting was waged from the old to the new town; many homes have been entered and the occupants shot down because the federals fought from the windows.

Villa also killed a number of ranchers near Jimenez after he was driven from town by General Murgia.

London, Oct. 2.—Seizure by the British expedition of German mining property and other development plants in Spitzbergen including a big wireless installation is reported by the Express, with the intimation that the work of developing immensely rich iron and coal deposits is proceeding. The expedition to Spitzbergen sailed a few months ago.

Sir Ernest Shackleton was the commander but he was obliged to leave to take up other duties. His successor F. W. S. Jones, who returned to London yesterday, gave an encouraging declaration of the vast mineral wealth which has hitherto been tapped. Mr. Jones said the expedition met with encounters with eight German submarines.

Of Great Assistance to Russia Washington, Oct. 2.—The seizure of Spitzbergen by the British is expected here to prove of great assistance to the Russian government of the north at Archangel. A short time ago an American engineer made an exhaustive examination of the coal and other deposits in Spitzbergen and it was largely due to his report that the British expedition was undertaken.

REPRISALS WILL INCLUDE CITIES ALONG RHINE, IS WARNING.

Washington, Oct. 2.—An ultimatum to Germany regarding the ruthless destruction of cities and private property in northern France and Belgium is being urged on the allies and the United States and is under consideration.

The burning of Cambrai and St. Quentin and the devastation of one of the most populous regions of Europe as the Germans retreat has aroused great indignation and it was said in diplomatic circles today that Germany would be warned soon that if she allows the work of destruction to continue severe reprisals will follow.

It is suggested that the cities of the Rhine should be marked for destruction and the Berlin government told that for every French and Belgian city ruined without military reason a city equally important and valuable sentimentally and materially will be laid waste.

Cambrai Burns.

An official dispatch from France today quotes the Petit Parisian as follows:

"Cambrai is burning. This is the new crime accomplished by those destroyers of life. Cambrai, the historical city with all her memories of the past; Cambrai, the modern town with its industries, is falling to pieces among a red and black whirlwind of sparks and flames.

"Cambrai is at present moment but an enormous fire. The Germans have left, but threw as they went their incendiary torches on the valuable remembrances of ancient France. Our allies who had taken such precautions to save the town, are horror-stricken at the impious work of the Germans."

STATEMENT

Of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August, 24, 1912,

Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower published weekly at East Las Vegas New Mexico, for October 1, 1913: State of New Mexico, County of San Miguel, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared M. M. Padgett, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the owner and manager of the Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Optic Publishing company, East Las Vegas, New Mexico. Editor, M. M. Padgett, East Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Managing Editor, M. M. Padgett, East Las Vegas, New Mexico. Business Manager, M. M. Padgett, East Las Vegas, New Mexico.

That the owners are: M. M. Padgett, East Las Vegas, New Mexico.

M. M. PADGETT,

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2d day of October, 1913.

GRACE WHITE, Notary Public. My commission expires March 23, 1922.

**WITH WONDERFUL DARING THEY AMERICAN STREET
FLY OVER ENEMY LINES
MAKING OBSERVATIONS**

(By the Associated Press)

With the American Troops Northwest of Verdun, Friday, Sept. 27.—American observation aviators played their customary important part in the advance of General Pershing's forces yesterday on this front. They carried out 75 missions during the day, starting from their bases before daylight and working until long after dark. They came in contact with German infantry on 35 occasions. The aviators were divided into groups. The first section was assigned to an infantry unit to report its progress. The second did observation work, watching the general advance, the location of the enemy troops and the movements of his batteries. The third section was attached to the corps for general scouting and observation work. The American machines not only carried out this work but themselves went over to the offensive repeatedly and spent time in attacking enemy formations.

The aviators returned to their hangars at night with the wings of their machine often riddled with bullet holes. A ground mist especially in the morning, necessitated their descending to a level of only 75 feet above the fighting units, while over the American infantry the aviators encouraged the men and flew so low that they could hail the advancing fighters.

One wounded man lying on the ground even turned over and waved cheerily to a plane as it flew close above him. One of the machines which sighted a big group of Germans swooped down upon it. The machine gun jammed just as the aviator was about to fire. The machine turned so that the observer might fire when it was discovered that the Germans were prisoners in the hands of five American soldiers. One pilot had so narrow an escape from death that the glass eye piece was shot out of his goggles. Putting up his hands to adjust the goggles, another bullet grazed his thumbs. Still another pilot received an explosive bullet through the front of his outer fur coat, setting it on fire. He was not wounded.

With the American Forces on the Front Northwest of Verdun, Sept. 28.—1:10 p. m.—The determination of the Germans to hold the Argonne forest and the region east has caused the enemy to reinforce the front opposing the American. One German division brought up is the same unit that was used to reinforce the line when the Americans fought for Belleau wood, northwest of Chateau-Friery.

There has been much fighting in the dense forest, but its character has been largely that of a clearing operation, a great number of isolated machine gun nests being met with these and ordinary snipers have been troublesome, although unimportant, in view of the general operation.

One detachment of engineers south of Mont Faucon, being hampered in their work, dropped their tools long enough to clean out one German machine gun nest. The gunners who were not killed were captured by the Americans.

Wormy children are unhappy, puny and sickly. They can't beotherwise while worms eat away their strength and vitality. A few doses of WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE performs a marvelous transformation. Cheerfulness, strength and the rosy bloom of health speedily return. Price 30c per bottle. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

CAR STOPPED

El Paso, Sept. 28.—A street car from the American side was stopped in Juarez today and the passengers ordered to get out. The crew was then notified by a Mexican officer to return to El Paso and discontinue the Juarez service. However, the service was resumed a short time afterwards and no effort made to close the port was done yesterday when new quarantine regulations were enforced by the American authorities. It was announced today the port was closed through a misunderstanding of the American health service officials' precautionary orders.

Washington, Sept. 28.—General Pershing's communique for Friday records the continued successful advance of the first American army northwest of Verdun, reported in press dispatches last night. It follows:

"Section A: Northwest of Verdun the first army continued its attacks yesterday. The towns of Crapentry, Very, Epinonville and Ixoiry were taken. Repeated hostile counter attacks on Major General Cameron's corps were thrown back by troops from Ohio, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Washington and Colorado.

IOWA COUNTY "OVER TOP."

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 28.—Lucas county, Iowa, claims to be the first county in the United States to go "over the top," in the fourth Liberty loan. Word was received yesterday that its quota of \$741,000 was exceeded at 9:50 a. m. Thursday when \$750,000 had been subscribed without solicitation.

NO RECESS FOR CONGRESS.

Washington, Sept. 28.—House leaders virtually abandoned plans for a recess to begin next week and to continue until after the elections after several members had indicated opposition to any recess until several bills, including the army appropriation measure, had been passed.

VON STEIN RESIGNS.

London, Sept. 28.—Lieut.-General von Stein, the Prussian war minister, is reported to have resigned, according to advices to the Exchange Telegraph company from Copenhagen.

THREE FIRES IN PAST WEEK

would be a warning to you against keeping money or valuable papers in the house or office. At a cost of less than 17 cents a month you can rent a small private safe in our fireproof vaults and secure absolute protection to your valuable papers and other treasures which you may never be able to replace. Reserve one today. YOU may be next to suffer loss.—The Peoples Bank and Trust Co.—Adv.

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.

A Wilkes-Barre woman is the first of her sex to apply for enlistment in the Pennsylvania state police force.

Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 28.—The democratic state convention concluded its labors shortly before 1 o'clock this morning and placed in nomination the following ticket:

Senator—Congress W. B. Walton, Grant county.

Congress—Judge Granvill A. Richardson of Chaves county.

Governor—Felix Garcia, Rio Arriba county.

Lieutenant Governor—Elmer E. Veeder, San Miguel county.

Secretary of State—Juan J. Duran Union county.

Treasurer of State—T. W. Medley Socorro county.

Auditor of State—Marcos C. de Baca, Sandoval county.

Attorney General—T. J. Mabry, of Bernalillo county.

Justice of the State Supreme Court—R. H. Hanna of Santa Fe county.

Commissioner of Land Office—Geo. P. Davisson of Chaves county.

Corporation Commissioner—D. J. Finnegan of Quay county.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. S. Long of Roosevelt county.

The features of the night session were political jockeying between the Putney and Garcia forces over the gubernatorial nomination, a speech by Neill B. Field of Albuquerque in which he roasted alleged "petty politics" in the convention and an ovation given Miguel A. Otero, former governor and now United States marshal for the Panama canal zone who made a rousing Wilson speech.

Washington, Sept. 28.—The United States and Germany through negotiations conducted by the Spanish ambassador at Berlin have agreed to pay stated monthly sums to all officers held as prisoners of war. This agreement may be revised by the conference on the general subject of prisoners of war, now in progress at Berne, Switzerland.

The agreement followed negotiations lasting nearly a year and provides that first and second lieutenants and officers of corresponding grade in the Germany army shall be paid 350 marks or \$83.35 a month and captains and officers of higher grade of either army shall be paid 400 marks or \$95.25 a month. Officers not included in either of these two classes shall be paid \$55.56 a month.

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.

BREAKS STRONG LINK.

Washington, Sept. 28.—Military men here say the capture of the Bulgarian city of Strumitza by allied forces on the Macedonia front breaks the strongest link in the Bulgarian defense and leaves no serious obstacle to the allied march into the country.

Sincere Gratitude

Mrs. William Bell, Logansport, Ind., writes: "I deem it my duty to express my gratitude for the good Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy did me when I had a severe attack of diarrhoea three years ago. It was the only medicine that relieved me."—Adv.

MANY bed-ridden sufferers from backache and rheumatic pains owe their condition to the fact that they neglected the first warning of kidney trouble.

Prompt action at the first sign of disordered kidneys will prevent much suffering. Keep the blood stream pure by keeping the kidneys healthy and the poisonous waste matter that causes pain and misery will be eliminated from the system.

Foley Kidney Pills

have brought relief to thousands of suffering men and women who were afflicted with backache, rheumatic pains, stiff or swollen joints, sore muscles, dizziness, puffiness under eyes, floating specks, biliousness, bladder weakness, loss of appetite or other symptoms of kidney trouble.

Mrs. Sam C. Small, Clayton, N. M., writes: "In January I was taken bad with my kidneys and bladder. I had been in bed two months, but kept getting worse. Then I got so bad something had to be done. We noticed an advertisement in the Clayton News for Foley Kidney Pills and we sent for some. They have done me more good than all the medicine I have taken."

SOLD EVERYWHERE

NO ARMISTICE WILL BE GRANTED UNTIL COMPLETE VICTORY IS OBTAINED

London, Sept. 28.—Great Britain has replied to the Bulgarian request for an armistice. The reply, it is stated, is fully covered by the answer given the Bulgarian representative by the commander of the allied army on the Macedonian front. By this reply it is perfectly well defined that no military operations can be suspended.

At the same time regarding the proposal that duly accredited Bulgarian representatives should confer with the allies on the question of peace, it has been made quite clear to the Sofia government that such a peace necessarily involves a complete rupture by the Bulgarian government with Turkey, Germany and Austria-Hungary. The allied governments necessarily demand every guarantee which they could consider necessary to safeguard their military operations and prevent the dispatch of German troops to Bulgaria.

In discussing the Bulgarian proposal, it is pointed out that the allies have no intention of attempting to make a final territorial settlement in the Balkans which obviously must be a matter for consideration at the peace conference.

The question, it is stated, is one of the conclusion of such a military agreement as would prevent any further danger from the Bulgarian side to the operations of the allies in the Balkans.

If the terms laid down which have been dispatched to Sofia are not acceptable to the Malinoff government the allied powers, it is added, have no further conditions to propose and it will rest with Bulgaria to find other representatives who can accept these conditions.

ORDERED BACK TO POST

Washington, D. C., Oct. 1.—Dominick Murphy, American consul general in Sofia, who accompanied the Bulgarian plenipotentiary to Saloniki, where they arranged the armistice has been ordered back to his post by the state department. No criticism of Mr. Murphy is made here, but it is made plain that he had no instructions to participate in the negotiations and probably acted only as an observer.

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.

LIBERTY BOND PURCHASES WILL HELP PROTECT LAS VEGAS YOUTHS IN TRENCHES.

As you walk along the streets of Las Vegas any evening you probably notice the absence of many faces which a year ago were quite familiar. Many of them—bright, ambitious, smiling young chaps—have quit the 204 \$100 bonds. If you will buy but two of these \$100 bonds the money will place 5,000 machine gun rifle cartridges in the hands of some young American gunner—very likely a Las Vegas boy. These cartridges will not only help to lessen the total of fighting Huns, but protect him from attack and make his return more sure.

Make your contribution—no, not a contribution, just a loan—at least 5,000 cartridges. Then buy another \$100 worth of bonds to make it 5,000 more. Pursuits of civil life to don the armor of the soldier to help fight the battle for liberty and humanity. A number of them have already crossed the Atlantic and some of them are, no doubt, at this very moment in the front line trenches or helping drive the Teuton forces back. Their smiles we hope have not disappeared, but grim determination has steered their hearts to do their bit to wipe the last vestige of "kultur" and Prussian militarism from the face of the earth.

You and I want to bring these boys—everyone of them—safely back home. We want them back again as a part of our daily life, even if we cannot boast of a service flag in the window, denoting a vacant chair at the table.

But before we can expect to see them again we must see that they are properly fed, clothed and furnished with the guns and ammunition to accomplish the task they have set out to do. Las Vegas quota for the fourth Liberty bond is \$220,350, or 2.

Every school in the country has been given an opportunity to participate in the third junior four-minute-men contest to be held during the fourth Liberty loan campaign.

This contest will be conducted in the same manner as the preceding contests, in war savings stamps and third Liberty loan, respectively.

Bulletins containing specially selected material for use during the fourth Liberty loan campaign have been prepared by the four-minute-men of the committee on public information and sent out in collaboration with the educational division of the same committee and with the bureau of education of the department of the interior.

These bulletins will be used by the teachers as texts from which the children prepare four hundred word essays, which are then recited as four-minute speeches and a winner chosen from each grade. Inter-grade contests are then conducted to decide the winner for the entire school or for such sub-division of it as the principal may deem most fair to the contestants, considering differences in age. The winners in these finals receive official certificates appointing them as junior four-minute-men on the designated topic.

The contests require careful study of patriotic subjects, and promote war-time thrift, in addition to affording interesting and motivated subjects for exercises in composition and recitation.

The amount of fruit pits and nut shells collected by the Boys' and Girls' clubs of Las Vegas up to Saturday, Sept. 28, is as follows:

Company A—	Lbs.
Gerald Bryant, Captain	75
Company B—	
Henry B. Roberts, Capt.	57
Company C—	
Frederick Ifeld, Capt.	54
Company D—	
Homer Keene, Capt.	23.5
Company E—	
Earl Lewis, Capt.	94.5
Company F—	
A. Archuleta, Capt.	71
Company G—	
Joe M. Romero, Capt.	144
Company H—	
Virginia C. de Baca, Capt.	44.75
Company I—	
Merrell Gonzalez, Capt.	44.5

Total 637.25
Amounts turned in by the pupils of the various schools of Las Vegas, including club members:

	Pounds.
Normal Training schools	203.75
West Side Public schols.	144
De La Salle institute	71
Loretta academy	44.75

Total received to date..... 739.25
These pits and shells have been gathered by the youthful soldiers of the "third line trenches" who have showed their willingness to assist in saving the lives of our men from German poison gas. The gas masks require a certain form of carbon. The best form is made from cocoanut shells, which at present are very scarce. The most satisfactory substitutes for the cocoanut are:

- a—Peach stones.
- b—Apricot pits.
- c—Prune pits.
- d—Plum pits.
- e—Olive pits.
- f—Date seeds.
- g—Cherry pits.
- h—Brazil nut shells.
- i—Shells of hickory nuts, walnuts and butternuts.

COUNTY LEVIES ANNOUNCED.

Santa Fe, Oct. 1.—The state tax commission yesterday announced through Chief Clerk Rupert F. Aspfund, the various county levies for the coming year. In some instances demands for levies exceeding the legal limit, especially for public schools and highways, had to be trimmed, while in a few instances they were allowed. State Auditor W. G. Sargent at the same time announced a reduction of .15 of a mill in the state levy, which totals \$5.25 mills as against 5.40 mills last year, of which one mill is for highways, one mill for the current school fund, one-quarter mill for war certificates, three and one-half mills for general purposes. For the cattle sanitary board a special levy of two mills is made on all cattle, and for the sheep sanitary a special levy of five mills on all sheep is allowed.

SELIGMAN AT WORK.

Santa Fe, Oct. 1.—Chairman Arthur Seligman, who will again be generalissimo of the democratic forces of the state, is already putting in long hours as the campaign work although there is sufficient left of the organization of two years ago to make the work easier this time, at least, in experienced hands. Up to yesterday he had not heard whether Judge G. A. Rivchardson

would accept the nomination for congress and discredited reports that the judge would and had declined to make the race. In case, however, word is received officially that Richardson will not make the race, the executive committee of five will be called together to name a candidate.

BOMB BULGARIAN STORES.

London, Oct. 1.—British cavalry operating in Bulgaria are approaching Petrich where they will cut communications between Seres and Sofia. Allied airmen are bombing Bulgarian and Austrian magazines and stores and are only 57 miles in an airline from Sofia.

Field Marshal von Mackensen is reported to have arrived in Sofia. He is said to be hurrying German divisions southward to help the Bulgarians and Austrians working on defense work at Nish.

PROMISES REPRISALS.

London, Oct. 1.—In his speech at the Guild hall yesterday Councillor Bonar Law said it had been promised that if the enemy continued to bombard defenseless towns, he would be paid back with interest and that the promise had been kept. The British air force, he declared, had had a great deal to do with breaking the enemy morale.

ALASKA FLOODS.

Juneau, Alaska, Sept. 30.—Torrential rains of unusual warmth, causing a deluge along the main shore of the Gastinau channel, have torn away homes and forced the temporary abandonment of the government hospital in Juneau.

DEMOCRATS MEET.

Denver, Oct. 1.—The executive committee of the democratic state central committee met at 8 o'clock last night to select a candidate for lieutenant governor. Harry F. Churchill of Golden, nominated at the primary election, withdrew from the ticket. The committee met Saturday to name his successor, but failed to reach an agreement.

REPUBLICANS HARMONIOUS.

Santa Fe, Oct. 1.—The republican county convention in the court house was so harmonious that despite the large attendance, usual formalities, such as the appointment of committees on permanent organization, on credentials, on rules and order, was dispensed with and the temporary organization was made permanent by viva voce vote, former U. S. Senator Thomas B. Catron being chairman; Apolonio Chaves, vice chairman; G. W. Armijo, secretary; R. L. Baca and Alfredo Lucero, interpreters. Campaign addresses were made by ex-Senator Catron, Col. George W. Prichard and former Congressman B. C. Hernandez. A committee of five headed by Catron selected the 54 delegates to the state convention, who will also be the delegates to the district judicial and the district legislative conventons. The convention recommended that District Judge Reed Holloman be nominated for the judgeship, and adopted the resolutions presented by the committee headed by Judge Holloman.

At the Rio Arriba county republican convention, at Chamita, addresses were made by T. B. Catron, Reed Holloman, E. P. Davies, B. C. Hernandez and Jose Lobato. It too was harmonious.

PATRIOTIC FILMS TO BE RUN EACH NIGHT AT THE CORONADO THEATRE.

The picture shows of Las Vegas will be 100 per cent strong in aiding the fourth Liberty loan. Thirty-five moving picture stars of the various moving picture companies have made negatives in aid of the loan. From each negative the government is furnishing prints to be run each night in the picture shows throughout the country.

Each day that a film is run a record of the Liberty loan subscription taken that day in the theatre will be kept and a full report made at the end of the drive. Edith Story will be at the Coronado tonight.

Subscriptions will be handled in a different manner for the fourth loan to the way they were handled in the third loan. A great many of the people who subscribed for bonds in the picture shows during the last drive did not take the bonds after having subscribed for them, consequently the banks were left with the bonds on their hands, they paying for the bonds themselves. During this drive the name and address of the person wishing to subscribe will be taken, also the amount of their subscription, and the following day the regular committee will call and take the subscription in regular form, and either the cash or first payment on it. Persons who make their subscription in good faith will not resent this, and it will eliminate the subscriptions of the other kind.

AUSTRIAN ATTACK.

Rome, Oct. 1.—Numerous Austrian detachments attacked Italian advanced posts in the Guidacai valley, west of Lake Garda, Saturday, says the enemy was driven back across the Chiese river.

MINNESOTA IS SAFE.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The battleship Minnesota which struck a mine off the Atlantic coast has arrived safely at a naval station and is now in dry dock, the navy department announced yesterday.

MILLION TO FIGHT INFLUENZA.

Washington, October 1.—Congress today appropriated a million dollars to be used by the public health service in fighting Spanish influenza and other communicative disease, and directed the secretaries of war, the navy and the treasury to use their medical forces of the army, navy and public health service in aiding the work of local authorities.

PEACE MILITARY POSTPONED.

Amsterdam, Oct. 1.—A proposition that the presidents and vice-presidents of the parliaments of belligerent and neutral states shall be invited to meet for an unbinding discussion of the basis of peace has been introduced in the lower house of the Austrian parliament.

The motion, says a Vienna message, was introduced by Herr Neumann, a liberal deputy. It would empower the president of the chamber of deputies to convey the invitation to the parliaments of the belligerents and neutral states. The meeting would be held at a place agreed upon.

One hundred and fifty women have qualified as inspectors of army cautions by taking the course of instruction provided by the London county council.

Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising
Farming - Mining

ESTABLISHED 1882

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Applied to the catastrophic experience through which the world is passing this ancient proverb needs a radical alteration, for with stupendous losses are to be colossal gains.

Of no other country is this likely to be more true than of these United States, as the briefest possible consideration proves beyond dispute.

Never again, it seems quite certain, are we to be caught in the jaws of a great emergency so thoroughly unprepared. This lesson of preparedness has been too solemn, too costly and too conclusive to admit of that.

Some system of education and training of our youth to fit them for possible military service will inevitably be adopted in which a practical training for life will be extended to millions where in the past it has only been enjoyed by thousands—an education in obedience, discipline, loyalty, morality and the care of health.

A unification of the various sections of our country has already been achieved in which a deeper sympathy and clearer comprehension of apparently conflicting interests has been attained and which offers brilliant prospect of a higher, finer, nobler nationalism.

We are rapidly gaining a new and more adequate conception of the possibilities of a scientific conduct of the production and distribution of wealth and the management of affairs by centralized wisdom and authority—a scientific method in which the blessings of life will be enormously multiplied and far more evenly divided.

We have received a startling and convincing illustration of the accursed evils which adhere in certain theories of government without law, and of the danger of permitting wild and irresponsible theorists to advocate their views without restraint. Bolshevism or I. W. W. schemes will receive but little toleration in this country in the future.

We have been violently and reluctantly drawn out of our isolation into the current of the world's affairs and compelled to take the place of leader in the evolution of the life of the race. This means for us a mental enlargement and a deepening sense of responsibility which will radically alter our views and conduct.

Last, but not least, at the close of this war we shall receive back from their pilgrimage to Europe two or three millions of young crusaders whose enlarged vision and intensified idealism will give our civilization such a push forward as it has never

received before or dreamed of as among the possibilities of our national life.

When counting the cost of this war in dollars or estimating its horrors by enumerating the names of our glorious youths who died upon its fields of battle we must not forget the by-products of this frightful upheaval.

There is no great loss without some small gain, and the ones which this war has brought us are a thousand times greater than all the losses put together.

It is with the greatest of sorrow that the people of Las Vegas learn of another of their boys who has made the supreme sacrifice in the service of his country and for the cause of humanity.

Charles Arthur Garner, son of Mrs. F. L. Garner of this city, has been killed in action on the western front. He leaves a wife and one son to mourn his loss.

Manuel N. Gallegos, son of Mrs. Manuel Gallegos of Central, N. M., is also reported killed in action, and Osci J. Bainum of Bellvue, N. M., is reported wounded.

CITIZENS, BE ON YOUR GUARD!

(Written by Harold Mac Grath for the National Security League.)

Watch out! Be on your guard, Americans! Presently the German government will step forward, washing its Judas hands and smirking conclusively.

"Come; let us patch up our differences. Why go on with this murder, when a little quiet talk may settle it? Why, we will give up Belgium, northern France, even Alsace and Lorraine. We won't talk about indemnities. And who the devil cares for Russia? Come on; let us get together and talk it over."

Americans, watch your step. Fathers, mothers, sisters, wives, mind your eye. Here comes the deadliest menace of all. For there will be thousands of well-meaning men and women—kindly well-meaning people who will never learn anything, who were born wobble-kneed and weak in the tear-duct—who will throw up their hands and wail: "Oh, my friends, let us be merciful! Let us stop this horrid war before all youth is wiped out. Let us forgive. In Christ's name, let us forgive!"

Americans, in the name of Christ, stand firm! For if this isn't a war for Christianity, there never was one. Germany's God is not ours. Germany has vaunted the fact.

No mercy until the Hun—all

them, from the kaiser down—is beaten, beaten, beaten to his knees, made to understand the white man's horror or what his war-just has spewed forth upon an innocent world.

Remember the Lusitania!
Remember the priests and the nuns!

Remember the wife and daughters, the little children!

Remember our hospitals!

Remember the poisoned wells!

Remember the crucifixion of our soldiers!

Remember the blood that cries up from French soil!

Vengeance! As an American citizen I demand it of my government.

A white man's vengeance; retribution; restitution. I demand it in the name of my brothers—my common brothers who have died in France, who are dying this moment, for those who will die tomorrow!

We shall talk of mercy and forgiveness only when we have finished the job we have started out to do!

So take care, pacifists! We true Americans are in no gentle mood. We have not desire for the incursion of white-livered, wobble-kneed emotionalists into the field we have so recently chosen for ourselves. We did choose it. And by the same token we shall finish it. Germany wanted WAR. By the living God, she is going to get it, a brimming cup of it. When we have forced the draught down her bloody pirate's throat, we'll talk of peace and mercy and forgiveness.

But all pacifists are warned to keep clear of our road until then!

In speaking of the American soldiers in France, Premier Clemenceau said in the French House of Deputies:

"The French generals tell me the victory was peculiarly American in its conception and exception. I am much impressed with the magnificent discipline, daring and bravery of the American troops."

David Lloyd-George, Prime Minister of England, in speaking of our soldiers, said:

"We know that when they appear in the battle line they fight in a way worthy of the great traditions of their great country. This is in itself a source of support, sustenance, and encouragement to all those who with anxious hearts are watching the conflict going on in France."

The English and French Prime Ministers have only expressed the opinion of the world of the Americans in France. Our soldiers' part in the great drive against the Germans is worthy of our great nation.

The campaign for the fourth Liberty loan, the drive toward victory which it is the part of the Americans at home to make a triumph and success, is going on. If we do our part as well as our soldiers do theirs, our response will be worthy of our great country and of our soldiers and sailors. And every good American will do his or her best to make it so.

It has become the solemn duty of any and every American citizen, upon whose shoulders rests the slightest responsibility for interpreting this greatest war of history, to point out the fountain springs from which its poisonous waters issue. With imperturbable and impudent assurance the German statesmen of keep attempting to foist the burden

of its origin upon England, France or Russia by reiterating their and the Kaiser's "love of peace." But, every now and then, the "cat jumps out of the bag" in the honest words of some bluff old soldier or sailor.

This time it was Admiral Koester, the former chief of the German fleet, who "called a spade a spade." In his speech to the German Navy League at Dortmund he blurted out the very pith and essence of the German philosophy of life. "As nature needs storms, as God has given beasts teeth and claws, man, also needs the sword."

There you have it in a nutshell—the acrid kernel of the faith of the Hun—about the relationship of men and nations to one another. Let them deny it or conceal it as they will, this is what they think; it is what they believe, it is what they cherish and it is this theory of nature which makes them the peril and scourge of the human race.

If this is a fundamental law of nature the outlook for the world is dark indeed, for with the progress of science every war must become more and more and everlastingly more horrible. If we regard it as an eternal law we should cease to believe either in God or in His goodness, in life and in its value. We should take our lives in despair or become morsers of greed and cruelty as we believe the Germans actually have, and all disciples of that doctrine must.

We consider it the doctrine of devils. That this principle has ruled for ages, through the elementary stages of the development of life, it would be madness to deny; but that it is to govern its future and entire evolution, it is criminal to believe. Such laws are what St. Paul denominated "schoolmasters"—pedagogues, pais agos, the leaders of little boys to school. They are only temporary in their domination, and are abrogated when their mission ceases. The principles of idolatry, slavery, polygamy and autocracy had their temporary rule and mission, but have passed also, must the principle that society away—have been superseded. So, needs to be cleansed by wars as the atmosphere does by storms.

Against that fundamental error, that misleading and vicious doctrine of the German creed, the world has set itself with grim determination. War is not a necessity in evolution. Men do not have to have swords as brutes do teeth and claws. They need plowshares instead of swords and pruning hooks instead of spears. They were made to be brothers and to dwell together in unity instead of cut one another's throats. German philosophy to the contrary, notwithstanding.

It is gravely announced that Marshal Foch smokes two-cent cigars, but this cannot account entirely for the German retreat.

"It's a long time since we made a safe hit" remarks the Emperor of Germany to the Emperor of Austria.

Turks say their defeat was due to German neglect. Think of the All Highest being kicked by a Turk.

Von Hertling now blames the war on the late King Edward, which, of course, let's out all the living.

HOG ISLAND, A DESOLATE WASTE A YEAR AGO, NOW HIVE OF INDUSTRY

Philadelphia, Oct. 3.—Transformed in less than a year from a desolate waste, practically inaccessible, into the greatest ship yard in the world is the story, in brief, of Hog Island. It was hardly more than ten months after the first surveyor ran a line through the length of the island that Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the president, christened the first ship to be launched at the big plant. From its 50 ways, very soon, three fabricated steel cargo carriers a week will slide into the Delaware river with a splash that soon must swell into a tidal wave rolling in the direction of Germany.

With two vessels already launched and 40 now on the ways in progressive stages of construction, the yard today virtually is complete. Before the end of the year, according to officials of the American International Shipbuilding corporation, there will be 50 ships on the ways and 28 more, already launched, in the finishing basins, or 78 under construction at one time—more than two miles of ships.

As fast as the vessels are launched other keels are laid and as fast as they are delivered others will pass to the outfitting piers. In 22½ months from the time the contract was signed on September 13, 1917, Hog Island, these officials say, will deliver to the government 1,385,000 tons carrying capacity of ships at a cost considerably in excess of \$200,000,000. When the yard is in full operation it will have a capacity of 1,500,000 tons a year, more than three times the entire yearly output of America before the war. About 31,000 men are engaged in the work.

The 50 ways at the yard, which is located on the Delaware just outside of Philadelphia, extend for a mile and a quarter along the river front and are completely equipped with a highly flexible system of derricks for assembling the fabricated parts. These ways are operated in ten groups of five and each, with auxiliary buildings and tool shops, is an independent ship assembling unit. Adjoining them and forming a continuous water front of another mile and a quarter are the ship outfitting basins with seven piers, each 1,000 feet long, and outfitting berths to accommodate 28 vessels at one time during the period between launching and completion.

In all there are about 3550 permanent buildings in the yard. They cover approximately 25 acres and include a central administration building housing 1,650 persons and an engineer's building for 750 engineers and draughtsmen. There are barracks for 6,000 workmen, three guard barracks, a handsome Y. M. C. A. building, a large hotel, a central cafeteria, mess halls, a model emergency hospital and innumerable auxiliary buildings which make up a city within itself. There is also a training school for shipbuilders with 150 instructors. New men are rapidly trained, 600 at a time, and most of them, officials say, are becoming adept in the new trade of ship erection and assembly.

The army of 32,000 workers at the great plant include men of all nationalities and all occupations. Nearly 1,000 girls are also employed and many

of them are doing work formerly done by men. Most of the common labor was obtained in and around this city, but the skilled mechanics and office employes hail from virtually every section of the country. The payroll averages close to \$1,900,000 a week.

Virtually no labor trouble has been experienced at Hog Island, the few minor grievances of the employes being quickly adjusted. After a recent inspection tour of the yard, Charles M. Schwab, director general of the Emergency Fleet corporation, said that everything was "most harmonious." The only thing needed, he added, was additional experienced riveting gangs and these soon would be turned out at the training school.

One of the most serious problems encountered in the development of this great city of shipbuilders was that of housing the vast army of employes. For a brief period this caused no little anxiety, but the situation was relieved by the construction of barracks housing 6,000 persons and bachelor apartments for 2,000 more. Accommodations for thousands were also found at boarding houses and with private families in all sections of the city. Later 1,000 four and six room houses were constructed near the shipyard at an average cost of \$3,500 and rented to the employes at a nominal figure.

Details of the yard's progress are interesting. On September 12, 1917, the Emergency Fleet corporation of the United States shipping board awarded the contract to the American International Shipbuilding Corporation to construct the plant and to build 50 7,500-ton cargo ships. On October 29 an additional order was given for 70 8,000-ton cargo and troop ships and on May 30, 1918, the construction of 60 more 7,500-ton vessels was ordered a total of 180. All are to be completely outfitted, even to the table linen and silverware.

Construction work was begun on the big plant a week after the contract was signed and five months later the rough wooded island of 846 acres had been converted into a thriving city of shipbuilders, and the first keel laid.

Eighty miles of standard railway track have been put down within the yard and 18 miles of roadway built. Three million feet of electric wire has been put underground and an air compressor plant with a capacity of 75,000 cubic feet a minute, the second largest in the world, has been installed.

In the words of an official of the American International Corporation, Hog Island "is a peculiarly American achievement, born of great necessity. It is American in its colossal size and in the combined simplicity and boldness of its design, American, too, in the thoroughness and speed of its realization. It stands today by far the greatest shipyard in the world. The emergency fleet corporation may well pause a moment to say that its work is well done. In days to come, when there is time to take stock of these things, it will be written that this arm of the government indeed deserved well of its country in the great war.

"For the American International corporation and its associates it is enough to say that they have had a part in an enterprise which will forever be remembered as one of the great achievements of a great epoch."

HOW AMERICA WILL PROVIDE FOR RETURNING HEROES OF THE GREAT WAR.

An army officer has asked the question: "What will become of the men of our army after the war?"

Perhaps there may be elements of uncertainty about some features of the after-war situation, but there is not the slightest doubt that every American who has served his country in the army, navy, or marine corps during this awful war will be treated royally when he leaves the service.

Of course the vast majority will return to the positions which they left when they enlisted. In most cases they will be welcomed back to their old places and doubtless in many cases they will be given even better positions in recognition of their invaluable services.

Civil War veterans were given special preference in connection with all of the enormous number of governmental civilian positions available and a like preference will doubtless be shown the veterans of this war by the government and also by commercial concerns of all kinds.

Then, too, there will be no doubt shortly be formed a huge national and, perhaps, international association of the veterans of the great World War, similar to the old Grand Army of the Republic but much more extensive and powerful than that noted Civil War organization. It is a well known fact that the G. A. R. for more than forty years was one of the most powerful factors in the business and governmental affairs of the country, electing congressmen and presidents of their choice and securing the passage of many private and general laws for their benefit. The concessions were gladly made notwithstanding the fact that they were veterans of the armies of only the northern section of the country. How much more cordial and extensive then will be the recognition that is given the millions of our heroes of this great war when they return to civil life? Surely the whole people will feel that nothing is too good for them, and they will be given to understand that, having saved the world from destruction, it belongs to them.

If there is any question about the matter at all it is not as to whether the returning soldiers will be properly provided for in every way after the war, but rather whether there will be anything worth having left for the rest of us after we get through doing for these millions of heroes all of the things we want to do and will insist upon doing for their happiness and welfare when they come back home.

Santa Fe, Oct. 3.—The last crop bulletin of the season for New Mexico, was issued yesterday by Meteorologist Charles E. Linney. It says that the range is maturing satisfactorily and that stock generally continues in good condition. Rapid progress has been made in cutting, shocking or topping of corn and the harvest of beans while threshing of small grain continues. Little or no frost damage is reported. Beans are yielding well in northeast districts. Apple shipments are general from southern districts and other late fruits and vegetables are abundant and good. The following are the last local crop reports:

Roswell: Week was dry and comparatively cool; corn harvest nearly finished and all other crops through for the year, except alfalfa; ranges even for the year, except alfalfa; ranges still poor.

Saint Vrain: A dry week with mod-

erate temperatures. Range is fair but crops are very poor, except in a few favored spots. Those who have fodder are cutting it very close.

Black Rock and Zuni: Cold nights but far without material damage. Corn is fair, also range and potatoes. Spurring wheat and cats were good, also truck crops and vegetables.

Santa Fe: Dry, cool and favorable, week with light frost but apparently without damage even to tender garden truck and vines. Harvest of beans and corn general, with light yields on dry lands and considerable corn late and immature. Late fruits and vegetables abundant.

Fort Stanton: Light sprinkles fell the first of the week, but no general rains; nights continue very cool and frost touched the district Friday morning.

Jemez Springs: Moderate temperatures during the week, with a light sprinkle, abundant sunshine and favorable harvest weather.

Hagerman: Apple picking and shipping are going forward rapidly and many cars have been loaded and more are to follow, the season proving favorable.

Springer: The late summer rains have been especially favorable for late truck crops and the range. Cabbages and root crops are abundant and excellent.

OSTEND WILL BECOME UNENTENABLE SOON

London, Oct. 2.—The Germans are making a determined effort in Flanders as everywhere else to stop the onrush. It is also reported that if the allies push even five miles further eastward on the Belgian front Ostend will become untenable, while an advance of ten miles would jeopardize the entire coast line.

BIG WAR PROGRAM WILL FALL DOWN WITHOUT MORE WORKERS.

The community labor council has been notified that women are to be added to its membership, one representing employes and the other representing management. Accompanying the announcement was the statement that the need of women in industrial pursuits is growing, because of the war. Community labor boards and the entire machinery of the United States department of labor will use their best efforts to have men released from employments where their places can be taken by women so that they may be placed in war work. The government is short fully 1,000,000 unskilled men and needs many skilled mechanics and artisans to carry on the tremendous war program that has been laid out. These can be obtained only by having such men's places filled by women, the government believes. The bulletin state that it will be impossible to carry on the "business as usual" policy, but if the great war program now projected is carried out, hundreds of thousands of persons now engaged in other occupations must drop them and engage in war work to the exclusion of all else.

FAMINE AMONG PRISONERS

Paris, Oct. 2.—Forty Greek prisoners who have been held in eastern Macedonia by the Bulgarians have arrived at Saloniki, according to a Havas dispatch. Famine and torture had decimated the ranks of the prisoners.

AMATEUR BLACK HANDER CAUGHT

As a result of an attempted black mail enterprise, Ina Gilstrap received a load buckshot in his left hand and George Cashmore was shot through the thigh, Saturday night. Gilstrap is a well-known colored man and Cashmore is an old and highly respected native. Cashmore was the innocent bystander when he tried to escape, and Gilstrap was shot by Conn Jackson when he tried to escape, and Cashmore was hit by a stray bullet from A. A. Sena's revolver. Sena was shooting at Gilstrap, who was running. Neither of the injured men are seriously hurt.

The blackmail scheme was probably originated in the minds of Gilstrap and some others not yet identified. The victims chosen were some of the most prominent Jewish families in the city. A letter was written to each of the prospective victims, advising them of what was expected. The letter explained just who would receive a copy, and advised that the recipients get together and arrange the details, which involved \$3,000 and a couple of small diamonds.

The letter follows:

East Las Vegas, N. M. Sept. 27.
to Mr. Rosenwald & Sons
Dear Sir

A quick notice to the Jewish people in this town. I believe the Jews away off out here in Mexico are asleep. Now we have some new plans to put in the hands of our people to work on so we all may maintain our wealth and rights in this country after the war is over don't you know the American people regret the Jews progress in this country. don't think because you have lived here almost all your life the American people are in love with you this war has created a death evil between the Germans and all the Jews & Americans. if we are 100 per cent Americans we Jew people in this country must wake up & get our eyes open, so we may all live and still be in the lead when this war is over & the only way for us to do so is to hold our money together let me ask you some questions, do you know that the Jews are hated worst than any other people in this country 2nd don't you know that the U States are going to take every able bodied man they can & make him go to help fight Germany don't you know we ought not fight Germany because Germany belongs to us. I am telling you what I know & get from Washington. 3rd do you know that Germany is the shrewdest nation in this war, do you know that Germany can and are putting marks on her people in this country to keep them from passing the examination for the war it is done with poison wass and it do not hurt you at all we have used it on thousands of Jews in this country & not one have passed we hope to reach every state in the union where our people are so our men may escape the war so as to keep on making money. You people away off down here in Mexico believe what these white s-b-s tell you. They will murder you if they can get a chance as they would me don't believe this paper talk about the war being almost indeed its not near over yet. let

me tell you something keep this under your hat if you are a 100 per cent American ha ha Germany has set a trap for U States she has 3 big gas pens about 9 feet high & miles around & opens & closes like a bob wire fence she intends to capture a million or two at a time sometime next spring ts in about three hundred miles of Berlin do you know Germany has the best airplanes in the world she has 100 airplanes that can fly across the great seas also carrying one ton besides her crews. Germany gets as much material from this country as any other country thats whats going to help her send the U States back home do you know that Germany has invented a spy glass made of two small diamonds & eff shells & a looking glass to look into any city or town in Germany or the U States that beats all the world has ever done or ever will do. Now we are making a drive all over this country asking aid from our people also leaving these plans & trying our best to keep them out of this war two third of the people in this country are fighting because they have to I know well the negro is fighting because he has to also the mexican & one half of the whites so if we can hold the U States to a close point they will be willing to come to some peace terms then the war will stop otherwise its going to be hell for every nation thats into it, yes I am a real Jew & got my wealth here in the U States I dont want to go to no war to fight Germany & you do not neither I know how you feel about it we have raised this month for the support of Germany in this country 1/2 million dollars thats the way Germany has been holding out. Keep this under your hats for the Jew people are true to each other were they not there would have been a thousand of us murdered no one can understand how Germany is holding out. We buy this goods in this country as england and France who it costs like hell so we use this spy glass to tell just where we are in danger or not. We are asking our people in this town for three thousand dollars if you cant give this much give what you can to show us you are not against us. please leave this money in an old gunny sack under the fountain square near the Ford Garage at E Las V then two of you men come direct to the Castaneda Hotel waiting room remove your hats when you inter the door so I will know who you are. take two eggs and boil for 10 minutes then break hole in one end of egg put in hole one small diamond in each egg also buy very small looking glass of some kind put these articles in sack with money we will show you something that is wirth why. You may have these litle diamonds as soon as we prove this spy glass fact to you and you can always use them for the same purpose, now if you cant take a chance at up why should we take such a chance at you when our lives are at stake for you leave this money at 9 o'clock at night we will also set you up a message station here which will not cost you one penny more than what you give in this drive. We have located jewish homes in this town have also put these letters in these homes so you five men know who our people are so please ask them to help raise as much as you can for

this drive. Come together here at once and decide what to do so if you prove true then we will stay in this town a few days till we get things straight. one of these letters is to the Ilfields Stearn & Nahms Co. and Greenclay near station also Bacharack Bros.

This spy glass may look impossible to you but please come to the Hotel & I will prove it to you just two of you men come because if more come it will create too much excitement & I might get caught & hung & shot.

Cecilio Rosenwald, one of the chosen few, gave his letter to an official, who called in A. A. Sena, of acteristic cleverness planned to catch the blackmailer.

He selected Conn Jackson, who also has gained for himself not only a reputation for bravery, as well as accuracy with a gun, to aid in the capture. It was arranged that the gunnysack, as ordered in the letter, be placed under the fountain at the appointed time, and the two men to go the Castaneda, according to program. Jackson took his position in State Police. Mr. Sena has made quite a reputation for himself as a Ed Sanner's second-hand store and Sena was located in the stairway in the rear of the Greenberger store.

About 45 minutes after the sack had been placed in the appointed place, Gilstrap emerged from the alley in the rear of the Greenberger store and walked directly to the fountain. When he stooped down to get the sack, Jackson ran out and was within a few feet of him before he was discovered. Leveling a double-barreled shotgun at his man, Jackson ordered him to put up his hands. But instead, the man ran. Jackson fired one shot into the ground near the man's feet, but that only made him run faster. The second shot was intended to stop him, but this, too, seemed to give the man wings. He started for the alley from which he came, but he spied Sena, who had emerged from his hiding place, so turned back to Center street. It was at this time that Sena cut loose with his six-shooter. He only fired two shots. Both missed the fleeing man, but one of them hit Cashmore in the leg, about three inches below his body, and passed clear through, but fortunately did not hit either the bone or the artery.

When Gilstrap reached the alley by the Wells Fargo building, he disappeared. It was not known then whether the man was colored, or was blacked up.

Soon after Cashmore was given medical attention by Dr. Fleming, Gilstrap walked into the Opera Bar and gave himself up. He was suffering intensely from a wound in his left hand. He claimed that he was simply working for two white men, who had given him the letters to place at the different homes, and that he was to receive \$10 for going after the sack. He refused to say who the two white men are, and up to today, has failed to make his story sound reasonable. Mrs. Gilstrap was taken into custody, but was later released. Other people are being closely investigated, but so far it looks like a plain Gilstrap dream of sudden wealth.

E. G. Murphey and Mrs. Art Langston also received letters in the same handwriting, Saturday, demand-

ing money. Nothing in these letters indicated just why they were expected to contribute.

Gilstrap is a well-known colored man, and has always been trusted by everybody for whom he has worked. He was at one time janitor at the high school building, and was noted for his kindness to the children. Recently he has been employed as janitor at some of the odwntown office buildings.

George Cashmore, who was hit by the stray bullet, was standing in Sixth street, near the Center Block drug store. He is an old and trusted employe of the Graaf & Hayward company. It is not expected that he will have any serious trouble from his wound, as he was in the hands of Dr. Fleming a few minutes after he was hit.

The announcement that an exhibition of the products of the boys' and girls' clubs of San Miguel county would be held here on October 11 and 12 has brought an enthusiastic response from the youngsters and their elders as well. That the exhibit will result in the bringing in of a greater collection of agricultural products and livestock than has ever been displayed here is the present indication. The boys' club members will display beans, wheat, corn and pigs raised by them, while the girls will have displays of cooking, canning and sewing. Some prize porkers raised by club members will be heard grunting about the armory and there will be some steers, calves, horses and cows.

Many grown persons have expressed a wish to display their products, and it has been decided to let them do so. Boys and girls who do not belong to the clubs also will be permitted to bring exhibits. Formulation of a program for the two days is under way. It is planned to entertain the boys and girls from the country districts as cordially. The prize lists will be ready for publication soon.

El Paso, Sept. 28.—The El Paso Mining Circle was formally organized here at a meeting and smoker held last night in the club rooms of the University club which is fostering the circle. Its purpose is to organize the mining men of the southwest and to establish headquarters here for mining men from Arizona, New Mexico and Mexico, who are in El Paso. It is planned to have Dr. L. D. Ricketts, formerly of the Cananea Copper company, deliver an address at the next meeting of the circle.

A Beautiful Woman

Do you know that a beautiful woman always has a good digestin? If your digestion is faulty eat lightly of meats, and take an occasional dose of Chamberlain's Tablets to strengthen your digestion. Price 25c.—Adv.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Rhodes wish to extend their heartfelt gratitude for the love and sympathy extended to them during the illness of their son, Robert Frank and for the lovely floral offerings from the O. R. C., Eastern Star and many friends.

The first medal awarded to a foreigner for meritorious service to the United States was given by congress to Lieutenant Fleury, a young French officer, for gallantry displayed at the battle of Stony Point in 1779.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY'S LIBERTY LOAN QUOTA WILL GIVE SOLDIERS WEAPONS.

The American soldier swears by his rifle. Machine guns are powerful weapons, hand grenades and trench bombs may be handy at times but when it comes right down to real sure-enough fighting in the open, where the enemy can be seen, give the doughboy a rifle every time. The ease with which he can put a leaping Boche at a hundred yards has amazed the soldiers of the French and British armies.

Give the Yanks time and rifles enough and they will drive straight through to Berlin. The boys will do the shooting, but it is up to those who stay at home to provide the rifles. San Miguel county must provide its share and it will do it by subscribing its quota and more of the fourth Liberty loan. Do you know what San Miguel county will be doing if it subscribes only the minimum quota of \$220,350 that has been allotted to this city. It will be putting rifles in the hands of 8,814 of the boys who are offering their lives in the cause of their country. Each rifle used by the American soldiers costs the government \$25. Every \$50 bond that you buy will put two rifles in the hands of boys at the front—and maybe they will be Las Vegas boys who are fighting your fight 3,000 miles away from home.

Las Vegas will buy 8,814 rifles for the boys over there if it only subscribes its minimum quota of the fourth Liberty loan, but it will do more than that. Remember that every \$1,000 over the quota subscribed means 40 more rifles for the boys who know how to use them.

MACEDONIAN ADVANCE

STILL CONTINUES

London, Sept. 30.—The advance of the entente allied forces in Macedonia continues, says an official statement issued by the British war office. Greek troops are pushing to the eastward along the Belashitza range.

TIME WILL BE CHANGED

ON OCTOBER 27TH

The time will be changed on October 27 instead of tomorrow as was the belief in Las Vegas. On October 27 the old time will be resumed and all hands on clocks will be moved an hour back.

Reports have been circulated that commencing tomorrow the time in public schools of Las Vegas will be changed. Dr. Roberts stated this afternoon that schools will resume the present time until further notice.

PRESIDENT DRAWS NO. 322.

Washington, Sept. 30.—President Wilson personally today opened the ceremony of drawing numbers for the 13,000,000 men registered in the new draft. He drew the first capsule which contained the number 322.

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.

Boston Mass., Oct. 1.—At least 85,000 persons have Spanish influenza in Massachusetts and the death list is growing hourly.

THE WAR COULD NOT HAVE BEEN FOUGHT BUT FOR WOMEN'S SERVICES.

Washington, Sept. 30.—President Wilson today stepped into the breach of the senate fight over the woman suffrage resolution and in a personal address in the senate chamber asked for its passage as a war measure. The president addressed the senate as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Senate: The unusual circumstances of a world war in which we stand and are judges in the view not only of our own people and our own conscience, but also in the view of all nations and peoples will, I hope, justify in your thought as it does in mine, the message I have come to bring you. I regard the concurrence of the senate in the constitutional amendment proposing the extension of the suffrage to women as vitally essential to the successful prosecution of the great war of humanity in which we are engaged.

"I have come to urge upon you the considerations which have led me to that conclusion. It is not only my privilege, it is also my duty to apprise you of every circumstance and element involved in this momentous struggle which seems to me to effect its very process and its outcome. It is my duty to win the war and to ask you to remove every obstacle that stands in the way of winning it.

"The women of American are too noble and too intelligent and too devoted to be slackers whether you give or withhold this thing that is mere justice; but I know the magic it will work in their thoughts and spirits if you give it to them. I propose it as I would propose to admit soldiers to the suffrage, the men fighting in the fields for our liberties and the liberties of the world, were they excluded. The task of the women lies at the very heart of the war, and I know how much stronger that heart will beat if you do this just thing and show our women that you trust them as much as you in fact and of necessity depend upon them."

Can Now Eat and Sleep in Comfort.

If troubled with indigestion or sleeplessness you should read what Miss Agnes Turner, Chicago, Ill., has to say: "Overwork, irregular meals and carelessness regarding the ordinary rules of health gradually undermined it until last fall I became a wreck of my former self. I suffered from continual headache, was unable to digest my food, which seemed to lay as a dead weight on my stomach. I was very constipated and my complexion became dark, yellow and muddy as I felt. Sleeplessness was added to my misery, and I would awake as tired as when I went to sleep. I heard of Chamberlain's Tablets and found such relief after taking them that I kept up the treatment for nearly two months. They cleansed my stomach, invigorated my system, and since that time I can eat and sleep in comfort. I am today entirely well."—Adv.

Murphreysboro, Ill., Oct. 1.—Twenty-five men are reported to have been killed at 5 o'clock Saturday morning in an explosion in the north mine of the Franklin Coal and Coke company at Royalton, Ill. The dead include the superintendent and general manager of the mine.

10 CITIES IN TENTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT WILL HAVE THIS HONOR.

Ten cities in the 10th Federal Reserve district will have the honor of having ships bear their names, and ten more will have the honor of naming ten tanks which will be used against the Huns, according to a bulletin received by the Liberty loan committee this morning. Permission has been obtained by the Director of Publicity for the Tenth District from the shipping board to have ten ships named for cities and also from the tank corps to have ten tanks named for cities in this district.

In order to establish a proper and fair competition between the cities in this district for both the ship and tank honors, the cities have been classified on the basis of population. Las Vegas will come in class 2 with other cities of from 5,000 to 10,000 in population.

The first city in each class in this district to exceed its quota, at the same time distributing the sale of bonds to at least 20 per cent of its population, will give its name to one of Uncle Sam's new ships. The second city in each class to reach the same attainment will have the honor of naming a tank which will be used against the Huns. The class in which each city belongs will be based on its present population as certified to the Tenth District committee by the county chairman of the county in which the city is located.

The sale of bonds in Las Vegas has been gratifying to the committee. With some hard work and a great amount of enthusiasm, it is possible for Las Vegas to win this honor. Make arrangements to buy your bonds as soon as possible, and at the same time make the amount as large as possible. Las Vegas will subscribe its quota, but let's do it quickly, and let Las Vegas boys be transported to France in a ship named in honor of their "home town," and let's make it possible for the "S. S. Las Vegas" to carry them food and clothing, and the wherewith to put the Hun in discard forever. If you have already subscribed, see if it is not possible to subscribe a little more. If you have not subscribed, hurry your subscription; if you have been working in the campaign—work just a little harder—this is an honor Las Vegas cannot afford to pass by.

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.

PRISONERS TAKEN IN DRIVE.

London, Oct. 1.—British, American and Australian forces pushed forward Sunday night on the front between Bellicourt and Gonnelleu, in the face of the severest opposition. Field Marshal Haig announced yesterday. Four thousand prisoners were taken by the allied forces to the north of St. Quentin and 40 guns captured.

GERMANS CANNOT GET OUT.

London, Oct. 1.—The British have cut the Hindenburg line on a front of eight miles and have penetrated through it to a depth of three miles in flanking operations about St. Quentin.

The German communications in this region are under such an intense fire that it is impossible for them to get any quantity of men or material in or out.

The British are in no hurry to clear up the situation about Cambrai and it may be three or four days before they actually take the town. The German communications there also have been ruined and they cannot bring in help or take away much material.

Surgeons agree that in cases of cuts, burns, bruises and wounds the FIRST TREATMENT is most important. When a necific 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 and \$1.50. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

ALBUQUERQUE MAKES

A GRAND START

Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 1.—Announcement that Albuquerque's subscription to the fourth Liberty loan had already reached \$181,000, was made at a noon luncheon for canvassers held here Saturday. The entire county's quota is \$844,800.

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.

PRISONERS TOTAL 16,000.

London, Oct. 1.—The number of Germans taken prisoner by the French and Americans in their drive in the Champagne and to the east exceeds 16,000, according to a Paris dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company.

Bronchial Trouble

Mrs. A. E. Sidenberder, Rockford, Ind., states: "For an attack of bronchial trouble which usually assails me in the spring I find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the only thing that gives me relief. After using it for a few days all signs of bronchial trouble disappears."—Adv.

EXEMPTION CLAIMS

Washington, Oct. 1.—The provost marshal general has asked district draft boards to use all possible speed in passing upon claims of registrants for deferred classification on occupational grounds.

When the chest feels on fire and the throat burns, you have indigestion and you need HERBINE to get rid of the disagreeable feeling. It drives out badly digested food, strengthens the stomach and purifies the bowels. Price 60c Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

NEWS OF AMERICA AWAKE THRILLS MEN BATTLING IN EUROPE

General Pershing has sent the following cablegram to the war department at Washington:

The men of the A. E. F. expect that the fourth Liberty loan will be subscribed.

In the camps and villages of France we have been training and preparing these many months for the supreme test. In the ports and along the road that reaches from the sea to the battlefield, we have been organizing, constructing, achieving.

We have toiled cheerfully against the day of battle and the spirit that has urged us on through the discomfort and drudgery of the winter, in muddy fields and sodden trenches, in storm-swept ports, in rain and sunshine, has been the determination be worthy of those whom we left behind when we crossed the seas. By the side of the allied veterans of the four years' conflict we have made a beginning as proof of what we hope to accomplish.

The news of America awake, of the national spirit more strong, more united, more determined, day by day, thrills us all. We have a thousand proofs that our people are behind us. The past successful loans, the fleets that are being launched, the voluntary economics willingly undergone for the cause of the world freedom, makes us proud that we represent you.

The American spirit of liberty and freedom urges us to continue until the end. It is the knowledge of that spirit which makes us certain that our people at home will stand behind us as they have from the beginning so that we may return soon to you, the victory won.

PERSHING.

HORSE STEALING MANIA.

Zurich, Oct. 2.—Horse stealing in Vienna has increased to such an extent that several firms have been forced to give up business. A good wagon team is now worth \$5,000 to \$5,250. Some firms have lost as many as a dozen horses, as well as wagons, and thefts continue daily in the streets. The horses stolen are usually sold to slaughter houses.

CHINESE DRAMA

Oakland, Calif.—A company of Chinese theatrical players presented a drama here recently which started at 11 o'clock in the morning and did not end until midnight. This 13 hour performance was merely the drama reduced to tabloid form, the production as written taking nine months before the drop of the curtain on the final act. The play was presented as a feature of the land and industrial exposition being held here and was shortened for the reason that the exposition will close this month.

FOR SICK SOLDIERS

Ogden, Utah.—Nearly 2,000 jars and bottles of fruits and jams have been prepared by the women of Ogden for convalescent soldiers to be sent to Fort Douglas, near Salt Lake City, when that post is turned into a hospital for invalid men of the United States army. Much of this fruit was canned or bottled by the women of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Ogden, but the donation is by no means confined to that organization.

The fruit was donated by prominent orchardists and Boy Scouts help-

ed in gathering the fruit and the jars in containers.

ITALIAN FRONT ACTIVE.

Rome, Oct. 2.—Artillery duels, which at times became intense, were prevalent yesterday on the entire front in the Pasudio area, on the Asiago plateau and in the Montello region of northern Italy, says the official statement issued by the Italian war office. South of Mori hostile parties attempting to approach the Italian lines were dispersed.

AIRCRAFT MADE IN THIS COUNTRY FAVORITES WITH PILOTS

Washington, Oct. 2.—A most favorable report on DeHaviland four airplanes with liberty motors manufactured in this country has been made to Major General Kenly, chief of military aeronautics, by an officer of the air service, just back from Europe.

The officer's report says the machines compare favorably with the best brand French makes. The first planes arrived in France May 13 last and since then have been coming in ever increasing numbers. Six weeks ago about 18 planes were arriving daily. Some changes were necessary at first the officer said but each succeeding shipment showed better workmanship and a few changes were required. The plane and motor has become very popular with our pilots, said the report.

"We obtained approximately 130 miles per hour at ground level with one plane and without any special preparation obtained an altitude of 10,000 feet ten minutes and 21 seconds full load, excepting bombs. We were able to loop, dive and do other stunts. The French minister of war also spoke well of the liberty motor. Under secretary of state for aviation, M. Dumesnil, informed me that the French would gladly take every motor we could produce which we could not use ourselves."

NEW BUILDING IS COMPLETED AND SERVICES WILL BE HELD FRIDAY

Camp Funston, Kan.—The Jewish welfare building now is in course of construction next to the Knights of Columbus building on the zone. It will be used in addition to the present welfare facilities in the camp, open to all soldiers regardless of creed. M. H. Gelfand who has been field representative of the welfare board here with headquarters in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium, will be in charge of the new building.

Rabbi H. H. Mayer of Kansas City, one of the prominent leaders in his church in the mid-west, will be the guest of the camp on October 4. While here he will officiate at services and will address the men in uniform.

Dramatic Director

H. W. Pemberton, a well-known theatrical producer and director, has been appointed as dramatic director of Camp Funston, as successor to George W. Brooks. The commission of training camp activities has transferred Mr. Brooks to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., where he will serve in the same capacity he did here.

To begin with, Mr. Pemberton has issued an invitation to all who have had theatrical experience or who desire to develop their talents in that direction, to report to him. He wants all the new material he can get. One

of the star groups now under training of Director Pemberton is a quartette. All have had professional experience and possess excellent voices. The members are Charles Dodson, baritone; Howard "Fatty" Lang, second tenor; Gene Garrity, base; John Wilgus, tenor.

Y. M. C. A. Work

An interesting report reflecting the work here by the Y. M. C. A. covering the month of August, has been compiled by I. G. McCormack, general secretary of the Camp Funston Y. There are 20 Y huts in Funston and the total attendance for the month was 747,117. Fifty-eight educational lectures were given, which were heard by 22,265 soldiers. A total of 842 educational classes were held, the attendance at which was 11,244. During the 30 days covered by the report, 9529 books were circulated. The total membership in the 38 educational clubs was 11,154.

The social department reported an attendance of 61,879. Seventy-two thousand three hundred persons witnessed the 104 motion picture shows given during the month.

The number of letters written in the Y. M. C. A. buildings was 628,222.

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 2.—Stimulated by the demands of war, southern California's bean crop this year will surpass its yield of oranges in value. Threshing now is being completed and preliminary estimates announced today by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce indicate that the bean crop will run more than 8,000,000 bushels, having an average value of \$4.50 per bushel—a total of more than \$40,000,000.

According to government figures, last year California produced more than half the beans in the United States. This year there is an unusually large acreage, due to the many ranchers inter-planting their young orchards with this staple of the soldiers' diet. The total acreage is 478,000.

A few miles south of Los Angeles is the largest bean acreage in the world under one ownership. This is known as the Irvine Ranch. It has 35,000 acres planted in beans which will bring the growers something something over \$3,000,000.

The government this year has commandeered the straw obtained in threshing the beans, which it is understood will be used as cattle feed. One of the huge threshers employed in preparing the huge crop for the army and navy has a capacity for turning out 2,000 sacks of 80 pounds each a day and 50 tons of straw, equal to nearly \$20,000 in food value.

Honolulu, Oct. 2.—Hawaii's exports of molasses have increased from 100 gallons worth \$7, in 1910, to eleven gallons, worth \$392,000 in the year ending June 30, 1917. Molasses, a by-product of sugar, is rapidly becoming an industry of importance in the territory and the great sugar interests are now planning to further increase the output.

London, Oct. 2 (Via Montreal).—Bulgaria, during the discussion of over the armistice at Saloniki indicated she was not averse to attacking Turkey, according to reliable news received in London, Reuters limited states today. Bulgaria explained, however, that she could act militarily in this connection in co-operation with the allies.

UNIVERSITY MEN FIGHT THE HUNS FOR LONG PERIODS

Paris.—The "savage" brigade is the name by which a certain brigade of the American army is known, according to Paul Ginisty, the Petite Parisien's special correspondent who describes a visit that he has just paid it. It is composed of volunteers from Michigan and Wisconsin, who are mostly young university men. They have a marching song, which goes:

"The kaiser has no chance,
We'll shoot him in the pants!"

When Ginisty saw them they were at repose after nine consecutive hard days' fighting, during which they had discarded everything but their munitions and had only been able to get a little food there times. When they were relieved they were worn out but they had won a wide enough stretch of ground to compensate them.

One of their officers told a few stories about his men. Two of them, he said, had advanced so rapidly that they found themselves surrounded by the enemy. They dashed at a machine gun, killed the gunners and turned the quick-shooter on the enemy, one firing, the other slipping in the hands of cartridges and so kept them at a distance and cleared a way back to their own side.

A doctor found one covered with blood. "You'll have to carry him," said the doctor to the stretcher bearers.

"Ah! To the depot for that!" replied the soldier, "I am not so tender, just guide me!"

"In this brigade are many young men of German descent," writes Ginisty. "Their atavism has disappeared, they are now pure Americans, thinking and acting as Americans. A few days ago a bit of reconnaissance work was wanted which need a man prepared to take risks. A volunteer presented himself whose name showed his German origin:

"So much the better," he said with a smile, "if the Boches fire upon a Boche."

"He returned wounded, but bringing the information that was required!"

POWER PLANT BILL PASSED.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The house yesterday passed without a dissenting vote and sent to the senate the administration emergency power bill, providing for government acquisition and extension of electric power plants. It authorizes the expenditure of \$175,000,000 for extending existing plants or building new ones.

FIVE-EIGHTHS FRONT INVOLVED.

Paris, Oct. 2.—Approximately five-eighths of the Franco-Belgian front is involved in the present great battle. The Intransigent estimates that out of a total front of nearly 400 miles active fighting is going on along an aggregate frontage of 250 miles.

NAVY BOAT OVERTURNS.

Washington, Oct. 2.—A dispatch to the navy department yesterday from Key West, Fla., said a boat from the U. S. S. Salem overturned off the port Sunday night in a heavy sea. Unofficial reports said 20 men were unaccounted for.

SHIPS COLLIDE.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Naval submarine chaser No. 60 was sunk in collision with the oil steamer S. W. Waller off the coast of New Jersey. Two men from the chaser are missing.

Fort Bliss, Texas., Oct. 2.—The first two deaths here from Spanish influenza occurred last night when Sergeant William Fouser and Private Ralph Stephenson died of pneumonia at the base hospital following attacks of influenza. Sergeant Fouser's home was in St. Louis, Mo., and Private Stephenson's home was at Bilstow, Ill.

Five hundred cases were reported in the district today by the base hospital officers. Of the 170 new cases reported at the hospital today, ten were suffering from pneumonia.

MANILA'S QUOTA SUBSCRIBED.

Manila, P. I., Oct. 2.—Manila subscribed approximately ten million of the twelve million pesos allotted her for the fourth Liberty loan in the first three days of the drive. The campaign opened Friday night. Veterans of past insulars subscribed a quarter of a million and at a meeting of Chinese of an amount in excess of a million was pledged.

AMOUNT COTTON GINNED.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Cotton ginned prior to September 25 amounted to 6,719,915 bales, counting round as half bales and including 87,700 round bales and 2,814 bales of Sea Island cotton, the census bureau today announced.

Ginnings last year to September 25 amounted to 2,511,658 bales.

SHOULD REGISTER BONDS FOR YOUR PROTECTION

The secretary of the treasury is particularly desirous that the registered bonds of the United States be popularized as widely as possible. Registered bonds are recorded in the treasury department in the name of the holder and consequently, in the event of loss, can be traced, which is impossible with the coupon bonds of which no record exists.

Registered bonds may not be delivered as promptly as coupon bonds, because of the detail requisite to make the proper records, and the purchasers of registered bonds should be advised that deliveries will consequently be delayed for 30 to 60 days after full payment has been completed.

ADDITIONAL SHIPBUILDING.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Construction of 454 vessels of 1,000,000 dead weight tons is the additional program of the shipping board disclosed today to the house appropriations committee by Chairman Hurley in explanation of his request for additional authorizations of \$484,000,000 for the present fiscal year.

RIOTS IN BURGARIA.

Paris, Oct. 2.—Anti-German and Pacifist riots are in progress throughout Bulgaria, according to a Zurich dispatch to the Journal. It is added that rumors are current of the formation of a national cabinet in Bulgaria under the leadership of Premier Malinoff and Dr. Ghenadieff, released from prison a few days ago under a pardon by King Ferdinand.

THIS YEAR'S COTTON.

Washington, Oct. 2.—This year's cotton crop was estimated at 11,818,000 equivalent by 500 pound bales by the department of agriculture today, basing its estimate on the condition of the crop on September 25, which was 54.4 per cent of normal and which forecasts a yield of 154.1 lbs. to the acre.

New York, Oct. 2.—Discovery of a serum which preliminary experiments indicate will act as a preventative for Spanish influenza, was announced by the health commissioner.

SMALL PERCENTAGE REJECTED
Santa Fe, Oct. 2.—That only 307 men sent to the cantonments out of 7,858 by New Mexico, have been rejected for physical unfitness, is the report received by Governor W. E. Lindsey from Washington, New Mexico standing second in that respect, excelled only by Rhode Island, whose rejections for physical unfitness was 3.66 per cent, while those of New Mexico were 3.9 per cent. For the United States the total rejections on that ground were 133,987 out of 1,747,355 men or 7.5 per cent. Of course in addition to those rejected after reaching their camps and cantonments, many men were exempted in the first place because of physical disability and never were inducted into military service.

BLOW TO DUAL MONARCHY

Amsterdam, Oct. 2.—Saturday's Vienna newspapers which have reached here, describe the tremendous sensation caused in the Austrian capital, by the Bulgarian collapse. The impression was that Bulgaria's secession had administered a grave blow to the dual monarchy. There was a panic on the bourse. The pandemonium on the Budapest bourse was such that business had to be suspended.

TO FIX WHEAT PRICE.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Senators and representatives from wheat growing states and officials of the National Wheat Growers' association decided to appoint a special committee to urge the president to fix the price of wheat for 1919 at \$2.50 a bushel.

TAKE 2,000 PRISONERS

(By the Associated Press)
London, Oct. 2, 5 p. m.—Two thousand prisoners have been taken by the French between the Vesle and the Aisne in their operations of the last two days.

BULGARS LEAVE SERBIA

London, Oct. 2.—Serbia is being evacuated by the Bulgarian troops who are returning to Bulgarian territory, according to the Serbian official statement of Tuesday night.

AID OF UNITED STATES A CERTAIN GUARANTEE OF VICTORY

Paris, Oct. 1 (Tuesday)—Marshal Joffre, former Premier Viviani and Captain Andre Tardieu, head of the general commission for Franco-American war matters were recently asked by the Magazine Lectures Pour Tous, to give an outline of what could be expected from the American effort toward deciding the war. Marshal Joffre wrote: "From the moment of my return from Washington I have affirmed my conviction in the effect of America's aid, of which I clearly foresaw the full magnitude. This American aid is today a reality. I rejoice to see that America is ready for an effort as great and as prolonged as will be necessary. It is a certain guarantee of our common victory."

Former Premier Viviani's contribution is a tribute to President Wilson "That great man of silence who adds acuteness of observation to rapidity." He adds: "History which sparkles with so many names, will not show one more glorious to future generations than that of President Wilson." Captain Tardieu gives statistics telling what America has done in men and in finance and in feeding the entente nations.

PRO-GERMAN SUICIDES

New York, Oct. 2.—Under indictment on charges of bribery and conspiracy to defraud the government, Joseph Usoskin, manager for Valen-

line and Company, shirt manufacturer, committed suicide today at his home in Brooklyn. A date for his trial was to have been fixed today.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH OPENS NEW WAY FOR PEACE, IS WILHELM'S BELIEF

Amsterdam, Oct. 2.—Plans are under consideration for the reorganization of both the imperial German and Prussian ministries on the lines of a parliamentary system, according to the Berlin Tageblatt, which quotes Friedrich von Payer, the imperial vice chancellor to this effect.

The vice chancellor, the newspaper says, received the leaders of all the parties and discussed the contemplated parliamentarization which the vice chancellor declared would extend to the Prussian as well as to the imperial ministry.

The consensus of opinion in the dual monarchy, according to a message from the Vienna semi-official news agency, is that the emperor's letter solves the question of parliamentarization in Germany. While the points made by President Wilson seem to offer a chance of agreement in as much as he did not, it is held, definitely reject the essential principles laid down by the central powers, and on the other hand that his points "do contain a definite negation in the face of the central powers."

The president's latest speech, says the message, opens fresh ground for a peace discussion, "which is the main thing." The message concludes by saying that the Austro-Hungarian monarchy must continue to labor untiringly in the direction of peace and it exhorts the Austrian parliament, which reassembled Tuesday for the autumn session to devote its entire attention to that end.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 2.—Fire yesterday afternoon threatened destruction of the Liberty loan war exhibit special train en route to Denver with trophies taken by the American forces on the western front, according to a message received at Liberty loan headquarters today. Flames sprang up shortly after the train left Douglas, Wyo., while a speed of 40 miles an hour was being made. An airplane brought down by allied airmen near Soissons which occupied an entire car, was discovered burning. Armed with fire extinguishers, soldiers clung to precarious positions and fought the flames till the train could be stopped. Then a bucket brigade was formed to a nearby pond and the blaze extinguished. The cloth covering of part of the wing of the airplane and fuselage were damaged.

WRECK KILLS MANY.

London, Oct. 2.—Three hundred and fifty persons have been killed, it is feared, in a railway accident at Malmo, Sweden, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen today. Fifty children who were returning to Stockholm from the country are among the dead.

CHINESE BUY BONDS.

Shanghai, China, Oct. 2.—America's fourth Liberty loan campaign has been endorsed by most of the Chinese chambers of commerce and it is being promoted by the most extensive advertising in the history of China. In Shanghai the subscriptions at the end of the second day amounted to \$250,000.

Many prominent Chinese newspapers devote their leading editorials to the opening of the loan drive.

MAY EXTEND TRAINING

Washington, Oct. 2.—Advisability of extending the students army train-

ing corps plan to high schools is being considered. Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska took up the question with the war department and it was learned that the idea is regarded as favorably.

REVOLTS BREAK OUT IN SERBIA

London, Oct. 2.—News has reached the Serbian army in Macedonia that revolts have broken out in Serbia and other regions where there are Serbians, Croats and Slovenes. This announcement is made in a Serbian semi-official note which says that the reports should be received with great reserve.

It is feared, the note says, that the Austro-Hungarian government purposely is arranging with the police authorities to excite the peaceful inhabitants and then on the basis of such acts confiscate their property and imprison them in camps. It is declared the camps are in a terrible state because of infectious diseases and dirt.

SEPTEMBER DRY AND COOL

Santa Fe, Oct. 2.—September just past, was drier and cooler than the average for the past 47 years in New Mexico, according to the report of U. S. Meteorologist Charles E. Linney. The mean temperature for the month was 60 degrees, the maximum 84 degrees on September 14; the lowest 38 degrees on September 17; the greatest daily range 34 on September 17 and the least 12 degrees on September 3. Since New Year the accumulated excess above the normal temperature has been 133 degrees, while the accumulated deficiency in precipitation is 1.23 inches. The precipitation the past month totaled only three quarters of an inch and the greatest precipitation for any consecutive 24 hours was only .46 of an inch on September 3. The mean relative humidity was 40 per cent. There was not a day without sunshine, only one day classified as cloudy, 15 as partly cloudy and 14 as clear, six days having hundred per cent of sunshine and the sunshine per cent for the month being 78 per cent.

JURY DISAGREES.

Norfolk, Neb., Oct. 2.—The jury which heard the case of the Rev. W. Windolph, pastor of the Catholic church at Creighton, Neb., who was charged with making disloyal statements, disagreed in federal court here last night.

HOLLOMAN NOMINATED

Santa Fe, Oct. 2.—At a district convention of Santa Fe, Rio Arriba and San Juan counties, Judge Reed Holloman was renominated for district judge. Judge Holloman was appointed district judge by Governor W. E. Lindsey to succeed Colonel E. C. Abbott, resigned. At the district convention held in this city today Mayor E. P. Davies placed Holloman into nomination, former Congressman B. C. Hernandez of Rio Arriba, and E. E. Young of San Juan, seconding the nomination. The only other candidate to announce himself was Attorney Ira L. Grimshaw, law clerk of the state supreme court.

ALLIES OCCUPY VILLAGES.

Archangel, Monday, Sept. 30.—American, British, Russian and French troops today occupied villages on both banks of the Dvina river to a point 125 miles north of Kotlas, in the government of Vologda. They have advanced 75 miles in the last two weeks and they now are about 375 miles southeast of Archangel. The river is blocked further south by Bolshevik mines and barges which have been sunk in the channel.

Making the World Safe for Truth

By Richard Washburn Child.

I had a long talk at the Capital with one of the great personalities of modern times, who will be remembered forever as a scholar and an authority in statecraft, and an unflinching leader in a long fight for world democracy.

He said to me: "Never before this moment have our people been as united as now. The war has glorified the national spirit; there is complete willingness to sacrifice. If there is fault with the government's conduct of the war the people are willing to shut their eyes and mouth; this is a national policy. It is founded upon the unwillingness of the officials to invite or tolerate criticism, but still more it is founded upon a belief of the people that nothing must be criticized. Will you not say that this spirit is magnificent?"

Suddenly he turned his great body and his lion head toward me and said in a rumbling whisper: "It is ruin!"

"I have startled you?" he went on. "Ah well! I am in the minority. For I believe not only in the theory but also in the practice of democracy, and we are not practicing democracy when the editors and writers of our nation are browbeaten by subtle ways into silence, when the half-spoken threat of censorship and governmental displeasure is always in their ears, when criticism is called the voice of German influence, or is said to have a demoralizing effect upon our French or British allies. Nor are we practicing democracy when the best of industrial and financial our country, or because of their leaders, thinking to be more loyal to our country, or because of their timid reluctance to risk the frown of those in office, criticize only behind closed doors, in meetings of mice, and so allow mistakes to be made."

He paused and held toward me a great forefinger. "In such a case the people are deceived. The facts are not changed. We are not stronger. There is no more strength in our armies or in our navy. We can do no more harm to the Germans. We are weaker, because there is growing a day of reckoning when our national spirit will be sick of idolatry founded upon something other than the bare cold truth, when it will be sick and broken because loyalty to government, like loyalty to one's mother, will not remain unwounded if one may say, "She has lied to me."

To this doctrine it is certain the President of the United States would subscribe, heading the list of our millions of loyal citizen, conscious of the need of watching day and night the preservation of our democracy at home while we fight for the safety of democracy overseas.

The man who made this statement was not an American, nor was he speaking of America. Kovalevsky, the great authority on international law and constitutional government and rugged, dauntless pioneer in democracy's cause, was in his study in Petrograd one afternoon in the winter of 1915-16. He spoke to me not as Milloukov, nor Shingarez, nor

Guchkov, had done, nor even as Kerensky, whom I had heard addressing a great meeting of socialists, for Kovalevsky alone prophesied the fate of a nation, unsafe for truth. He spoke of Russia.

No one will believe that the situation in America is to run parallel to the situation in Russia, no one will want to believe it. The subject of criticism of the administration, however, has become a tender subject and this in itself is enough to raise the alarm.

We may talk of other investigations, we may talk of the exposure of evil propaganda, and of the need for national unity. No investigation can be as important as the endless continuing ruthless investigation which American citizens must apply to be sure that, under the stress of war, American democracy and the rights of free men are not smirched, twisted, and weakened by unseen, quiet pressure, by browbeating or by sentimental sheep-spirit. No exposure is more valuable than the exposure of propaganda aimed to create a government machine, which, in alliance with a group of newspapers and the great publicity organization at Washington, might betray us into the hands of Bolsheviki, led by those pale-blue theorists who conceive a state as a bank upon which limitless drafts may be made, but which requires from the citizens no deposits. No object of national unity is more important than the preservation of the right of every American to have his share in winning the war, not only with his body, but with his brains.

A democracy can, will, and ought to constrict men when needed, and women when they are needed, and wealth and resource when they are needed, but when it tries to constrict thought, the jig is up—it is no longer a democracy.

Indeed that is the very thing we are trying to teach the Kaiser, and no one knows better than the members of the cabinet, nor would assent more quickly to the statement that if we, the citizens of a democracy, fell into the error of a sheep citizenship, or into the power of a shepherding government, we would have lost the war—not in France, where we are going to win, but right here, at home, in your own town—on your home grounds. We would have lost the essential parts of America itself!

To everything there are two sides. And both sides are supported by sincere men, and both sides are supported by crooked men.

The crooked men who support the "No Criticism" campaign are in two classes. The first are the men in congress, who, wishing to curry favor with the president, hurl abuse of any kind that is handy at any suggestion or at any truth told to help America win the war or to prevent America from changing her essential character. The abuse that was handy at first was the empty charge of pro-Germanish. The next abuse was of the charge that a man with an idea and the courage to state it was not "standing behind the president"—a standing which is excel-

lent when the president is right, and only adds to the error of the administration when the administration is wrong.

I spent the winter in Washington in war work and I am familiar with the amusement which these tactics caused among government officials, correspondents and other wise observers who laughed regardless of their party sympathies because the drugging of honest opposition was so easily accomplished by this deception sold to the American people.

The insiders in Washington know equally well that there is a half-formed ring, pacifist in the bottoms of many of their hearts, not to be trusted when we go to the peace table, socialists and idealists in purpose, but not honest enough to declare their program. Many are wholly unscrupulous in using government power if they are able to appropriate it, whether it be the power of publicity or the power of putting labor to sleep by offering more dollars, though these dollars will buy less.

This half-formed ring is pressing too close to the president to please him, no doubt, too close to please the British or the French. The desire of this ring is to have things go as they are. Most of them are little men, basking in the warmth of power in a proximity never experienced before. Traceable to them are definite lies—the lies which partake of exactly the same character as the lies told by the Russian autocrats to the people about the strength and equipment and progress of the war.

We in America have been fed the fake about a naval victory told in July, 1917, by the committee on public information, the lie about our ship-building progress, before criticism and reorganization under Mr. Schwab had started it going, the lies about airplanes circulated under official stamp, before criticism and reorganization had created new motion.

So much for this second insincere There are, however, all over the group of the "No Criticism" school.

These are, however, all over the country, good, honest, zealous men who believe with all their being that criticism even in the form of suggestions and ideas disrupts our national unity. With some of the foremost leaders in the republican and in the democratic parties I have discussed the value of this doctrine in which no doubt there is some virtue.

It produces the semblance of national unity. In an old-fashioned war, where good management at the top did not count as heavily as it counts now, this policy would have had more merit and less risk. For a time it may fool the enemy into a belief that we are quite perfect, but this is not probable. It may give our "allies" encouragement; but if they

ever find out that beneath our exterior of national unity there is inefficiency and error which criticism would have corrected they would probably say, "Give us a little less national unity if that is necessary in order to give us a little more actual assistance." And at home, if "national unity" is going to mean the complete abandonment of any contribution of brains and policy by the party not in power, whichever that party may be, and a silence upon the part of all of us who may believe that in some matters we are going

dangerously wrong, then not only is "politics adjourned," but democracy itself is adjourned and gone out of business.

The "unity-at-any-price" and "No Criticism" schools probably will fail to establish themselves.

First: Because common sense tells anyone that if our war machine has defective parts it is not only the right but also the duty of democratic citizenship to point them out honestly, clearly, and with sufficient vigor to be heard, and with sufficient insistence to cause repair and prevent disaster.

Secondly: Because Britain and France with longer experience have built their war machines, not by "unity-at-any-price," which was the Russian slogan while it lasted, but by honest, vigorous criticism, and by opposition and by refusal to set up idolatry of leadership above love of country.

Thirdly: We have tasted already the fruits of courageous criticism and of wise, persistent opposition.

Criticism and nothing but criticism brought belated preparedness.

Opposition and nothing but opposition awakened us to our moral duties toward this World and Mankind and Democracy and this War and toward entering the War.

Pressure and nothing but pressure brought the size of our army and the sending of great numbers abroad under a change of program.

Complaint and nothing but complaint awakened our ship-building efficiency.

Suggestion and nothing but suggestion brought some centralization and some order in our purchasing of war supplies.

Hammering and nothing but hammering put our War Department in better shape.

Exposure and nothing but exposure is responsible for rebuilding our collapsed airplane program.

Agitation and nothing but agitation for a better Top Management—for a war cabinet—forced the partial reformation of our war machinery.

These things are not debatable; they are admitted universally, are known to all; they are common knowledge in the most remote hamlet of the country.

If the moral awakening of America and our win-the-war efficiency have come from criticism, whether that criticism is called pro-German, disloyal, seditious, partisan, or by any other name, let us have more of it. It taught us our moral duty. It put us in against the Hun after he had slapped our face over and over. It diminished the bloody costs of unpreparedness. It urged us on to win by good management and our full contribution, as the president said "without stint."

It will stir us to a close unity with our "Allies."

It will awaken us to the need of preventing Russia from being bought or blackjacked by Germany.

It will guarantee us against any possible flabbiness of representation at the peace table.

It will put its foot on the Bolshevik Scuttlers of the ship.

It will preserve the customs and rights of democracy.

It will help the president, exactly as it has repeatedly and constantly helped him, into the right paths.

DR. ROBERTS OPENS SCHOOL DRIVE WITH A FIVE-BOND PLEDGE.

At one of the most enthusiastic chapel meetings ever held at the University, the Normal faculty and students pledged sixty \$50 bonds and are assured of ten more. The whole amount was pledged in less than 30 minutes this morning. After several patriotic songs had been sung the matter of the drive was brought up, and it was announced that pledges could be given. President Roberts started the drive with four bonds, which he later raised to five. There was an immediate response to the appeal, and many students bought.

All the high school and college classes, several of the grades, the Glee club, and the Triogonian News, voted to subscribe. The spirit of the meeting was tense, and the students broke into cheers again and again. Not a minute was wasted, and Dr. Roberts, who was presiding, had difficulty in taking the names of those who wanted bonds.

The meeting closed with a spirited song, "Loyalty Is the Word, Today," and the president dismissed the chapel, saying, "I thank you, not only in the name of the school, the county, and the nation, but in the name of humanity."

This remarkable record was made by a school numbering only 150 students in high school and college, and already owning over \$2,000 in bonds of former loans.

VICTORIOUS ADVANCE MADE IN ORIENT IN PAST FIFTEEN DAYS.

Paris, Monday, Sept. 30.—The official report from the war office tonight on operations in Macedonia shows, step by step, the advance of the allied armies which results in Bulgarian delegates signing an armistice with the entente allies at Saloniki on Sunday night.

"The victorious operations, which in less than fifteen days, have led the allied armies in the orient as far as Uskub," the statement says, and "also in to the territory of the enemy."

"At 11 p. m. on Sept. 29 the plenipotentiary delegated by the Bulgarian government, signed an armistice at Saloniki. On Sept. 30 at midday hostilities between the Bulgarians and the allies ceased.

"The operations began when a Serbian division moved forward and carried by assault the formidable mountain barriers of Vetrenik, Dobropolje and Sokol. By Sept. 22 they had out the communication of the first Bulgarian army operating along the Vardar and those of the Bulgarian second army and the Germans north of Monastir. All the allied forces joined in the attack Sept. 18 against the enemy at Doiran, capturing this region from important Bulgarian forces.

"Beginning Sept. 21, the Italian, Greek and French troops in the region of Monastir moved forward. On the 22nd a general pursuit began. It was conducted with ardor and splendid energy.

"On the 23d the Serbians and the rection of Krivolak. On the 24th rection of Krivolak. On the 24th French cavalry entered Prilep. On the 25th, Ishtib and the formidable bar-

rier to Veles were captured; the British opened the road to Strumitza which they entered Sept. 26. The same day the Serbians reached Kochana and Veles and the Italians, French and Greeks were marching on Kichevo.

On the evening of Sept. 26 the Bulgarians asked that hostilities be suspended."

With Canadian Forces in France, exceedingly bitter fighting with attacked in the offensive on the west side canal Du Nord, have engaged in exceedingly bitter fighting with comparatively few losses considering the number of captures taken into account. Up to noon today the Canadians had taken about 8,600 prisoners, including officers of high rank, and 140 guns.

Captured documents show that we only anticipated by a few hours last Friday a prepared offensive by the enemy. Our progress therefore although steady during the second and third days, has been won only after the bitterest kind of fighting in which the machine gun defense has been used to the limit.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Big downward swings in corn today accompanied by heavy selling. Oats paralleled the action of corn. Weakness in provisions resulted from the fresh breaks in grain.

Oct. 1.33; Nov. 1.30 1/4.
Oats: Oct. 69 3/4; Nov. 70 1-4.
Pork: Oct. 38.30; Nov. 38.80.
Lard: Oct. 26.60; Nov. 26.12.
Ribs: Oct. 23.00; Nov. 23.17.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 1.—Hogs: Receipts 155,000, lower; bulk \$18.50@ \$19.50; heavy \$19@19.75; light \$18.25 @19.40; pigs \$16@18.50.

Cattle: Receipts 28,000. Western steers \$11@14; cows \$5.25@11.75; heifers \$7.00@12.50.

Sheep, Receipts 15,000. Steady. Lambs \$14.00@16.55; yearlings \$10 @12; wethers \$9@10.

PEACE DEMONSTRATION

London, Oct. 1.—A peace demonstration took place in Berlin on Saturday, according to news received today. The cheering crowds assembled in front of the Bulgarian legation at the German capital, necessitating police intervention.

The rioters, according to the information got the upper hand of the authorities and committed excesses. A number of statues in the Berlin squares were destroyed.

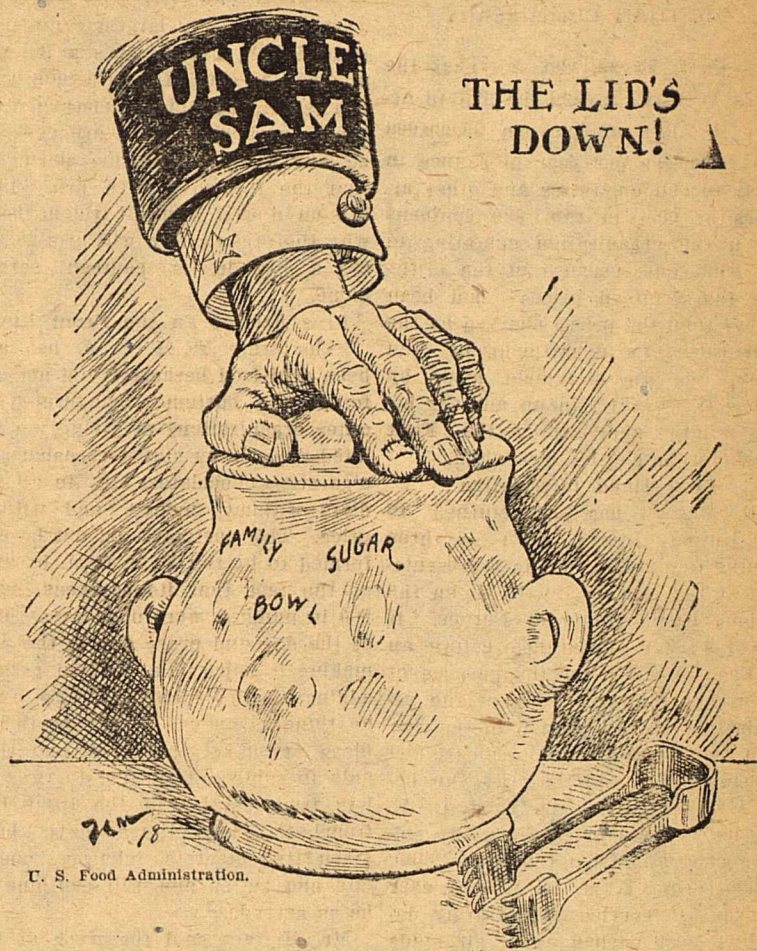
TWO TOWNS CAPTURED.

Vladivostok, Oct. 1.—American troops co-operated with the Japanese in the occupation Thursday of Blagovestchensk. Eugene Regnault, French commissioner on the allied conference at Vladivostok, has arrived here.

This is the first report that American units at at Blagovestchensk.

TOOK \$30,000 BOND.

Santa Fe, Oct. 1.—Miguel Chaves heads the list of Liberty bond subscribers at Santa Fe with \$30,000. The First National bank matched his subscription with \$30,000, being second on the list. The total subscriptions are nearing the \$100,000 mark and have passed one-half the quota assigned to Santa Fe county.



U. S. Food Administration.

FREE DISPENSARIES IN COUNTY ARE URGED FOR BENEFIT OF THE CHILD.

Democracy for Babies! It seems a strange slogan for an organization to adopt, even one which is pledged to better the conditions for babies in this land and others. Our great task now is to win the war for Democracy; surely this will include Democracy for the children! Think a minute. You, in your happy, lighted home; do you ever stop to think of a house on some bleak mesa, where an unschooled, unskilled mother struggles on alone? You are sometimes tired, are you not? Have you thought of the woman who labors in pain because there are no housekeeping help for her? And, most of all, have you considered the woman who brings precious life into being, and then lets it go out again because she didn't know what to do? Who suffered and then lost. It is for the sake of such women as these that the government is asking us to observe a "babies' year" and to do all in our power to "make the world safe for babies."

Someone has said that the most hazardous of all occupations is that of being a baby, and someone else has more distinctly said that it is better to be a soldier in France than a baby in America. Strangely enough, all this loss of life in Europe, has made us very conscious of the value of life, has made us very solicitous for the welfare of those who are to carry on the life of our people. We are just beginning to realize the enormity of our yearly loss in babies. Last year in the United States three hundred thousand babies died from causes that were preventable. Think of it! Enough babies died in one year from illnesses that care and knowledge could have cured, to almost double the population of New Mexico.

The cardinal principle of the Welfare Workers is to bring to the mothers of this county, especially in the

rural communities, enough knowledge of "what to do" for babies, that life will not be so needlessly thrown away. The first thing that is necessary is a complete record of the children under five years, a record of their weight, height, physical condition, etc. Then the workers will know just what there is to do. After that, there must be a nurse who can go all over the county and give medical advice to expectant mothers. Then there must be a free clinic where babies can be taken to be examined and doctored, have proper food prescribed, etc. The milk conditions are particularly important, and will fall under the work of the committee. Milk is quite essential to the life of a child, and must be sanitary and well balanced if the baby is to grow strong and big. These are a few of the many things the Welfare Workers will try to give to the mothers of San Miguel county.

There is one thing that may hinder the work of the women very much. Perhaps there will be some mothers who will resent the inquiries of the committee, through a sense of false modesty or pride, or a fear of having to pay for medical services. The ladies of the committee are not doing it because our government that we are all giving to, and sacrificing for, has seen the great need of better conditions for babies, and has asked them to help. They wish only to help the mothers of San Miguel county.

No one should have any fear that they come for any but a good purpose.

TWO DEATHS FROM SCOURGE

Boulder, Colo., Oct. 1.—Leroy Carter and Laverne McDaniel, members of the students' army training corps at the University of Colorado, died at the university hospital yesterday from Spanish influenza. These were the first fatal cases reported at the university. There are now 120 cases of influenza in isolation here.

JAMES G. McNARY EXPLAINS WHY Y SOLD CIGARETS HIGHER THAN COMMISSARY

El Paso, Texas, Oct. 3.—That the army Y. M. C. A. had decided to accept the loss of between \$3,000,000 and \$5,000,000 per year in France in order to sell cigarettes and other articles at cost in the 800 canteens which the organization operating in the war zone, because of the criticism that canteen prices had been higher than the prices charged by the quartermaster's department of the army, was the statement made by James G. McNary, in an address before a large audience in the First Presbyterian church last night.

First Hand Information

Mr. McNary has just returned to the United States after a three months' tour of duty as the representative of the army Y. M. C. A. on the various battle fronts of Europe. It was his first appearance before an El Paso audience for the purpose of discussing the war work of the organization he represented in the war zone and he said he felt constrained to reply to some of the criticisms being levelled against the Y. M. C. A., and its workers at the front by soldiers returning from the battlefields.

"The army Y. M. C. A. took over the canteen service of the army, including post exchanges of all kinds at the request of the United States government," said Mr. McNary. "The organization did not want to assume the responsibility but the government insisted because of its evident belief that the army Y. M. C. A., with its hundreds of huts, stations and drug-outs in the first line trenches, and with its large force of secretaries and other workers was equipped for the job.

Why Higher Prices Were Charged

"It has been charged, and truthfully so that the Y. M. C. A. for a time sold its cigarettes, its chocolates, its toilet articles and other things which it was required to carry in stock at prices which were higher than had been charged by the quartermaster's and by the managers of the various post exchanges when the latter were being conducted by the soldiers themselves.

"That this had to be done was due to the fact that while the government was operating the canteen and post exchanges it sold all merchandise at cost in the United States. It did not add ocean freight, railroad freight from French ports to the nearest railway station or heavy cartage charges from the railway station to the camps near the trenches. All of these charges had to be paid by the Y. M. C. A., and by other organizations doing welfare work among the soldiers in the war zone, and in order to avoid loss we added them to the cost of the various articles sold.

Now Selling at a Loss

"The army Y. M. C. A. was severely criticised for charging higher prices for the cigarettes, tobacco and other things sold and rather than fall into the bad graces of the soldiers resolved to sell at cost in the United States, charging the freight cartage, etc. to profit and loss, which charge now amounts to nearly \$5,000,000 and will continue to be charged off at the rate of about \$5,000,000 per year.

"The business of the canteen oper-

ated by the Y. M. C. A. will amount to not less than 100,000,000 francs per year. One of the largest canteens in operation in France does a business of about 1,500,000 francs a month. It can rapidly be understood then, when these enormous figures are considered, and when it is further considered that the figures I have just quoted are on a cost minus freight basis, why the organization will lose \$5,000,000 a year in its canteen service alone.

Free Service on the Front Line

"The army Y. M. C. A. has also been criticized because it did not conform to a custom inaugurated by other organizations of giving, on isolated days or on stated occasions, its cigarettes chocolates, etc. to all soldiers without money and without price. This custom could not be conformed to by the Y. M. C. A. because of the fact that its canteens, some 800 in number, were open every hour of the day and every day in the year making it impossible, without greatly adding to the losses, to give away anything to anyone at any particular place except at the front, and then only to soldiers returning to rest billets from service in the front line trenches. They always have been given free cigarettes, tobacco, chocolate and coffee and will continue to be so served.

Mr. McNary said the work of the army Y. M. C. A. is divided into two classes. It must operate its hundreds of post exchanges or canteens which as a rule are connected with rest stations and recreation huts. It must look after the physical interests of the men by the encouragement of athletic sports; the giving of moving pictures and other forms of entertainment including the conduct of libraries, the books for which are provided by the American Library association, and must also have regard for the spiritual welfare of the men by providing religious meetings, sing songs, etc. In addition it operates countless hotels and restaurants.

Why Religious Work Is Necessary

"The soldiers going to France have three convictions," said Mr. McNary "They are sure they are not coming back, they begin to feel that there is a life hereafter and they are absolutely convinced that they have not, up to this time, lived as they should have lived. It would surprise you to know the demand made upon the religious workers of the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus and the representatives of the Jewish welfare board, the three organizations operating in the war zone and aiming to provide for the spiritual as well as the material welfare of the nearly 2,000,000 sturdy Americans now in France.

Men Lead Clean Lives

"I am glad I am able to say to the American mothers as well as to American fathers, sisters and brothers, and even to wives, that they have little cause to fear that their men are in danger of being led astray. Drunkenness is very rare and one American officer who, in the course of his duties, has had ample opportunity for observation, told me that since he had been in France he had seen but one drunken soldier. This same officer made the statement that the so-called social diseases instead of being widely prevalent, had been practically eliminated from the American army, the pres-

ent number of afflicted being fewer than one-tenth of one per cent."

High Tribute to Other Organizations

In closing Mr. McNary paid high tribute to the Red Cross, to the Knights of Columbus, to the Salvation Army and to the American Library association for the good work being done by each among the soldiers in France and he begged his hearers to bear in mind this good work when an appeal for funds with which to finance all of the organizations now doing war work is made during the week of November 11.

Washington, Oct. 3.—President Wilson today delivered one of the few—but highly interesting—presidential addresses which in all likelihood will never find its way into print.

The president received a delegation of some hundred women suffragists representing practically every state. They came to express their thanks for his address to the senate earlier in the week and for all his efforts toward adoption of the woman suffrage constitutional amendment resolution.

What the president said will not be printed because the affair was private but it can be said that he expressed his view of the senate's rejection of the resolution in terms which would have attracted the world's attention to his rhetoric.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, Oct. 3.—Favorable war news led to new declines today in the corn market. Opening prices, which varied from the same as yesterday's finish to 1½ lower, with November \$1.28½ to \$1.29 and December \$1.26 3-8 to \$1.26½, were followed by a sharp set back, and then something of a reaction.

Oats reflected changes in corn.

Lower quotations on hogs made revisions weak. Pork especially was depressed. The close was as follows: Corn, Nov. \$1.39½; Dec. \$1.26½. Oats, Nov. 69; Dec. 69½. Pork, Oct. \$36.30; Nov. \$36.80. Lard, Oct. \$26.65; Nov. \$25.70. Ribs, Oct. \$22.65; Nov. \$22.60.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, Oct. 3.—Hogs, receipts 7,000. Market lower. Heavy \$18.50@19.25; lights \$18@19.10; pigs \$16@17.75.

Cattle, receipts 11,000. Market lower. Prime fed steers \$17.50@19; western steers \$11@14.50; cows \$5.40@11.75; heifers \$7@12.50; stockers and feeders \$8@14.50; calves \$6@13.

Sheep, receipts 18,000. Market lower. Lambs \$14.30@16.40; yearlings \$10@12; wethers \$9@11; ewes \$8@9.50.

DRAFT DELAY

Washington, Oct. 3.—Delays in the printing of the master list of 17,000 order numbers for the new draft registrants, prevented copies being sent to district draft boards. It was said today, however, that all of the boards will have lists in the mail addressed to the mby tomorrow.

MALADY HITS CIVILIANS

Washington, Oct. 3.—Reports to the office of the surgeon general showed a decrease in the number of cases of Spanish influenza at army camps for information reaching the public health service was that the malady was rapidly spreading among the civilian population.

PRINCE MAXIMILIAN'S IDEAS ARE FOR ABANDONMENT OF CONQUEST.

Amsterdam Oct. 3.—Prince Maximilian of Baden has been named German imperial chancellor, according to the Zeitung Ammittag of Berlin.

Prince Maximilian is heir to the throne of the Grand Duchy of Baden. He was born July 10, 1867. For some years he has been recognized as the leader of the Delbrueck group of German moderates and upon the fall of Imperial Chancellor Michaelis, Nov. 1, 1917, he was put forward as the moderates' candidates for the chancellorship. His name, however, did not go before the emperor as Prince Maximilian objected for dynastic reasons.

Early in the present year Prince Maximilian gave a semi-official interview in which he outlined his views on Germany's peace terms. His statement was a rude shock to the Pan-Germans in that he advocated the abandonment of all ideas of conquest. He advocated an Anglo-Saxon peace, in the sense that the German empire must serve as a bulwark in protecting the western nations from the spread of Russian Bolshevism.

Prince Maximilian's wife was formerly Marie Louise, duchess of Brunswick-Lunsbourg, and bears the title of princess royal of Great Britain and Ireland.

Selection of Prince Causes Surprise.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The reported selection of Prince Maximilian of Baden to be imperial chancellor of Germany in succession to von Hertling was received here with some surprise as it was known that about ten days ago the prince was offered the post, but declined it after consultation with the King of Baden, who thought the position beneath the dignity of a member of the royal house. He is known to have a considerable influence with the people of the various kingdoms that go to make up the German empire and it is believed that the Kaiser and von Hindenburg may expect him to be of assistance in saving many of the imperial prerogatives that would be endangered if the country is granted proposed political reforms.

USE THE APPLE CROP

Apples are among the most nutritious of fruits and their food value is higher than that of many every-day foods regarded as indispensable on the tables. Apples have about three-fourths the nutritive value of potatoes, generally regarded as a solid and dependable food.

America is now the leading apple growing nation of the world and this year with food so scarce all over the world it becomes an urgent duty not to let any of our apple crop go to waste. In every home with storage facilities, as many apples as possible should be stored as soon as the winter varieties are in the market. The windfall apples may be saved by drying. Cut, peel, core, and slice, drop into cold water containing eight teaspoonful of salt to the gallon, if a light colored product is desired leaving them a minute or two in the water. Dry in the sun or over the stove. There are numerous ways in which apples may be added to the daily menu with advantage.