

9-13-1918

New Mexico State Record, 09-13-1918

State Publishing Company

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/nm_state_record_news

Recommended Citation

State Publishing Company. "New Mexico State Record, 09-13-1918." (1918). https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/nm_state_record_news/114

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the New Mexico Historical Newspapers at UNM Digital Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in New Mexico State Record, 1916-1921 by an authorized administrator of UNM Digital Repository. For more information, please contact disc@unm.edu.

IMPORTANT CASE IS WON BY NEW MEXICO IN LIEU LAND SUIT

THE COURT IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REVERSES INTERIOR DEPARTMENT RULING BASED ON OPINION OF JONES

State Land Office Wins Suit Instituted by Commissioner of Public Lands on Behalf of State against Secretary of Interior and Commissioner of General Land Office in Favor of State.

Supreme Court of District of Columbia Grants Every Prayer of State in Petition Against Interior Department and Repeals the Doctrine Laid Down by A. A. Jones Which was followed by Department in this case.

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

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

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

Thereupon a motion for re-hearing of the case was filed before the Secretary of the Interior, which was also denied. A Petition for the Exercise of the Supervisory Authority of the Secretary of the Interior was then presented to the Department in which the State's contention was fully set forth and the injustice and unfairness of the Departmental holding was sought to be impressed upon the officers of the Department. Up to this time the matter had been handled entirely by the Secretary of the Interior, but it became apparent that oral argument before the Secretary was desirable in order to fully present the case for the State. Accordingly Mr. Patrick H. Loughran of Washington, D. C., was retained by the State, and the case was able presented to the Secretary of the Interior by him by brief and oral argument.

BANKERS OF STATE DO GOOD WORK AND HAVE A GOOD TIME

VISITORS HEAR PAPERS ON TIMELY MATTERS AND ARE SHOWN REAL SANTA FE HOSPITALITY BY THE LOCAL PEOPLE

The state bankers' convention held in Santa Fe on Monday and Tuesday accomplished much in the way of furthering cooperation and an understanding of banking conditions as affected by the war in New Mexico. Active work for better regulations covering cattle loans on the part of the federal reserve system and for better state laws to be urged on the next legislature on the same subject was done.

More vigorous laws and vigorous measures for apprehending forgers was recommended in the president's address, and discussed.

Bankers pledged themselves to favor a blue sky law as inclusive as that now in operation in Kansas and other states and to discourage the flotation of unnecessary loans in this state during the war.

Chattel mortgage laws were reviewed with the recommendation that breaches of mortgage statutes be classed as felonies instead of misdemeanors as is the case in New Mexico at present. Resolutions regarding the use of trade acceptances were passed and discussion showed that the trade acceptance practice is on the increase in this community.

Expressions of thanks to Santa Fe and to the organizations responsible for the splendid entertainment proffered here were adopted. The Association elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Joseph Jaffa, Roswell.
Vice President—George H. Ulrick, Carrizozo.
Treasurer—W. A. Losey, Hagerman.
Secretary—(to be filled by executive committee).

Vice President American Bankers' Association of New Mexico—D. T. Hoskins, Las Vegas.
Vice President American Bankers' Association, State Bank Department—Roy Ammerman, Roswell.
Vice President National Bank section, American Bankers' Association—W. D. Murray of Silver City, retiring president of the New Mexico Bankers' Association.

These committees were elected: Legislative—Arthur Seligman, Santa Fe; J. M. Cunningham, Las Vegas; J. W. Harris, George Ulrick, Carrizozo; Guy L. Rogers, Albuquerque.

Executive—A. C. Rathel, Deming; Jackson Agee, Silver City; Ernest Ruth, Raton.
On the social side the bankers were well entertained. J. Wight Giddings, manager of the De Vargas hotel, was a capable host. The grand ball on Tuesday night with music by Al Morrison's orchestra was a brilliant success. Following a picture show entertainment a special program including a rendition of the Eagle Dance on the stage of the St. Francis auditorium was tendered the guests. A lawn supper at the Bishops Lodge in Tesuque Valley was a feature of the session. Levi Hughes officiated as toastmaster. The visiting ladies were entertained at luncheon at the home of Mrs. C. G. Mardorf on Tuesday.

The delegates to the convention and the localities represented were in part as follows:
E. Gaskill, Drovers National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.; George H. Ulrick, Peoples Bank & Trust Co., Las Vegas; E. B. Bently, Farmers & Stockman's bank, Wagon Mound; F. C. Mitchell, assistant cashier, Southwest National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.; Lee Baldwin, Socorro State Bank, Socorro; P. F. Campbell, vice-president, bank of Hatch, Hatch; H. B. Jones, president, First National Bank, Tucuman; Ernest A. Ruth, cashier, National Bank of New Mexico, Raton; G. R. Scott, cashier of Union Bank, Las Cruces; P. M. Morters, New England National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.; Charles H. Moore, vice-president National City Bank, Kansas City, Mo.; A. F. Kerr, El Paso Bank & Trust Company, El Paso; J. C. Meisic, cashier, Texas Bank & Trust company, El Paso; J. Koerber, Albuquerque; J. M. Pickel, Torrancia County Savings Bank, Willard; Geo. H. VanStone, state bank examiner, Santa Fe; Arthur Seligman, vice-president First National Bank, Santa Fe; L. A. Hughes, president First National Bank, Santa Fe; Hallett Reynolds, First National Bank, Las Vegas; D. T. Hoskins, San Miguel Bank, Las Vegas; G. H. Allen, American Bankers association, New York; P. M. Hallings, vice-president Inter-State Bank, Kansas City, Mo.; C. N. Blackwell, First National Bank, Raton; Sam K. Lawder, Federal Reserve bank, El Paso; G. P. Reichel, cashier, First National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.; C. E. Bigelow, Mountain-air State Bank, Mountainair; James W. Leech, cashier Citizens bank, Albuquerque; Frank R. Coon, First National Bank, Lordsburg; S. C. McCrimmon, New Mexico State bank, San Antonio, N. M.; T. F. Smilling, Gallup; W. A. Losey, cashier First National Bank, Hagerman; Roy Ammerman, cashier First State Bank & Trust company, Roswell; L. B. Gregg, state banking department, Santa Fe; W. D. Chile, Espanola State bank, Espanola; Arthur C. Rathel, vice-president, The Bank of Deming, Deming; B. F. Pearson, Peoples State bank, Alamogordo; J. B. Herndon, State National bank, Albuquerque; C. Hobbs, First National bank, Roswell; D. A. Espy, cashier Citizens State bank, Mills; H. P. Saunders, cashier American National

WAR CONVENTION CALLED TO MEET ON NEXT THURSDAY

GOVERNOR APPOINTS 1000 DELEGATES TO LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE; THE SEVEN WAR DRIVES WILL START

Governor Lindsey has called a convention to be held on the evening of September 19 at Albuquerque to form a unit in New Mexico of the league to enforce peace.

The employment of both military and economic forces to make nations obey international law is the object of the meeting.

Regular delegates will be named and the public invited to take part. A commercial boycott of Germany and its allies is the gist of the movement.

To secure cooperation among seven war work associations is another object of the meeting.

One drive for all of them for the week beginning November 11 is suggested by the president as a national measure.

Funds are required by the Y. W. C. A. by the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the war camp community service, the American library association, the Jewish welfare society and by the Salvation Army.

The Knights of Columbus drive for \$50,000 from New Mexico is proceeding satisfactorily leaders report.

Col. Ralph E. Twitchell is acting as secretary in making arrangements for the conference. It was originally planned to hold the convention on September 23 but the date as now announced is as given above September 19.

CONSIDER CUTTING DOWN ROAD WORK TO CONSERVE LABOR

STATE DEPARTMENT CONSIDER TO DISCUSS ECONOMY IN ADMINISTERING COUNTY TAX LEVIES AND OTHER MATTERS

To consider a program of economy in road construction because of the scarcity of labor due to the war, a joint meeting of the governor, the state engineer, the state council of defense and state tax commission has been called at the governor's office for Thursday.

Statistics have been drawn up by the tax commission tending to show that the returns from road taxes levied by the counties will exceed last year's total by 30 per cent and that some of the counties have exceeded in their budget the one mill levy prescribed by law and that several counties have exceeded their authorized road appropriations by more than 5 per cent, thus bringing their expenditures within the review of the commission.

Up to the present time but one project has been disapproved in Washington, the building of a one mile road from Tucuman to Glenridge in Quay county known as federal aid project No. 6. Two projects have been withdrawn and thirteen have been accepted by the government so far.

DEMOCRATS CANNOT MAKE AN ISSUE OF THE WAR

The democrats are trying hard to create the impression that the war is the issue in the approaching elections and that in some unexplained way it would be an act of disloyalty to vote against the President's party candidates. The war is not in any sense an issue, and never has been from the moment the United States entered the conflict. The President, to be sure, went back into power on a "he kept us out of war" argument but even that has been forgotten since we became a belligerent.—Indian.

STATE ENGINEER RECEIVES \$5000 FOR ROAD WORK IN SEVERAL OF THE COUNTIES

Among remittances received this week by state engineer James A. French for road work are \$1,500 from Sierra County to be used on the road from Hillsboro to Lake Valley; \$1,525 for work on the road from Artesia and Lake Arthur; \$1,250 from De Baca to be expended between Fort Sumner and Santa Rosa \$4,000 from San Miguel for use on the roads to Romeroville, Rowe, and La Manga and on the scenic highway.

METHODISTS WILL HOLD BIG CONFERENCE IN THIS CITY BEGINNING ON NEXT TUESDAY

PROMINENT MEN INCLUDING EX-GOVERNOR BUCHTELL OF COLORADO AND SEVERAL ABLE BISHOPS WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE. LOCAL PEOPLE PLANNING TO ATTEND THE SESSIONS. PREPARATIONS MADE TO ENTERTAIN VISITORS

The fourth annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal churches of New Mexico will open in this city next Tuesday and continue for six days.

Rev. F. E. Lochridge and many other local people have been busy this week arranging for the big event which will be the most important ever held in the state by Methodists.

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 17TH.
8:00 P. M. Address of Welcome..... Judge C. J. Roberts
Response..... J. C. Keegan
Get Acquainted.

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 18TH.
9:00 A. M. Address..... Bishop Thomas Nicholson
9:30 A. M. Conference Session.
2:30 P. M. Committee Organization.
8:00 P. M. "The Retired Minister". Address, Major E. C. Clemons, D. D.

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 19TH.
9:00 A. M. Address..... Bishop Thomas Nicholson
9:30 A. M. Conference Session.
2:30 P. M. Women's Societies.
8:00 P. M. Educational Anniversary..... H. A. Bassett, D. D. Presiding.
Address..... Bishop Thomas Nicholson

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 20TH.
9:00 A. M. Address..... Bishop Thomas Nicholson.
9:30 A. M. Conference Session.
2:30 P. M. Epworth League Anniversary.
8:00 P. M. R. C. Baker, Presiding.
Sunday School Anniversary.
Spanish Speaking Methodism in the Southwest.
L. P. Tirre, Presiding.

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 21ST.
9:00 A. M. Address..... Bishop Thomas Nicholson
9:30 A. M. Conference Session.
2:30 P. M. Anniversary, Benevolences.
8:00 P. M. Reception at the Executive Mansion by Governor and Mrs. W. E. Lindsey, in honor of the New Mexico Annual Conference.
Patriotic Meeting.
Dedication of the Conference Service Flag .. S. Alonzo Bright D. D. and Bishop Thomas Nicholson.
Address, "American Leadership in this Present Crisis in the History of Human Freedom". Chancellor Henry A. Buchtell, D. D., L. L. D.

SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 22ND.
9:30 A. M. Conference Love Feast.
10:30 A. M. W. H. Stevens, Leader.
Sermon by the Rev. Bishop Thomas Nicholson D. D., L. L. D.
3:30 P. M. Ordination.
7:00 P. M. Epworth League, W. E. Thomas, Leader.
8:00 P. M. Centenary.
Stereoscopic Lectures under direction of the Centenary Team composed of the following: Bishop Thomas Nicholson, Paul G. Vogt, D. D., and Oscar Huddelston, D. D.

NEW MEXICO NEWS REVIEW

BERNALILLO

Children Start Big Fire
Two children, a five year old boy and a three year old girl, started a fire at the Superior lumber mill in Albuquerque last Sunday that resulted in the destruction of the entire mill plant and stock, causing a loss of close to \$50,000. They put shavings and sawdust in a can and set fire to them, and the boy threw the can through an open window into the mill building.—Albuquerque Ruralist.

A cash prize of \$25 is being offered by the Albuquerque chamber of commerce for the best design of an emblem and trade mark for the use of the New Mexico Bean Growers Association. The object of the chamber of commerce in holding the contest is to secure a trade mark which will advertise both New Mexico beans and New Mexico.

CHAVES

Fifty-four men left this county Saturday night for the coal mines at Dawson, New Mexico to engage in coal mining.—Roswell Star.

Henry H. Chewning Saturday sold to local hostlers the first of his crop of baby beef, the same being from select jersey stock and prime in every respect. He has raised some fourteen head of calves for this purpose and will deliver it himself. This is one of the first to report under the national agricultural service stimulation, but doubtless many more are raising this finest quality of beef for local markets.—Roswell News.

According to the report issued by Superintendent D. N. Pope, the city schools opened this year with an enrollment of 647 boys and 829 girls, making a total of 1,476 students. This is practically the same as the enrollment at the end of the first month last year, but the number of children who will enter in the next few weeks will probably bring the total up quite a bit.—Roswell News.

COLFAX

Highway in Bad Shape
The condition of the Scenic Highway is reported to be as bad as it is possible for a road to be. Even before the recent heavy rains, it was difficult to make the trip over the hill on account of large, deep holes which could not be circumvented, and

since the rains began the road has been practically impassable. Seventeen cars were reported mired down on last Wednesday night on top of the hill.—Raton Range.

Colfax county has been blessed with splendid soaking rains during the past few days, approximating a total precipitation of 2 inches. Some hay and beans in the county are likely to suffer if the rains continue longer, but in the main great good has been done by the moisture, which puts the fields in fine shape for fall seeding.—Raton Range.

Suspicious looking kegs are dropping in on nearly every express now days and it would surprise one to see the names on some of these kegs. We are all wise guys and don't intend to take any chances with unstroke or snake bite.—Springer Stockman.

Throughout this part of New Mexico the range grass is going to be splendid for the coming winter season, with the exception of a few small districts. The rains of last month have accomplished wonders and if frost does not come too soon there will be the best feed on the range known in a number of years.—Springer Stockman.

A terrific rain fell over this city and vicinity Wednesday afternoon. For some time it was in the nature of a cloudburst and a little hail accompanied it.—Springer Stockman.

Thomas Freeman, of Dawson, formerly a resident of Springer committed suicide by hanging himself with a piece of bailing wire in a garage last Thursday night. He was 65 years old and a widower. As near as can be learned his only relative a brother is living somewhere in Montana.

W. M. Wiegand, manager of the Springer Trading Co., has taken up the proposition of installing a creamery at Springer and is meeting with considerable encouragement.

CURRY

Sewer Extension Commenced
The work of extending the sewer and water system has been commenced. The contracting company has shipped in a large ditch-digging machine and other material to be used in the work. A large quantity of sewer pipe has been unloaded last week.—Clovis News.

Laundries Consolidated
W. F. Swartz who has been conducting the Clovis Steam Laundry, and S. W. Griswell, who has been conducting the Model Steam Laundry, have consolidated the two businesses and during the period of the

ASPIRANTS APPEAR FOR STATE OFFICE CONVENTIONS HELD

COUNTY DELEGATIONS GETTING READY FOR STATE MEETINGS NEW CANDIDATES ARE TALKED OF. MUCH GUESSING

The dates of the state party conventions which are to be held in Santa Fe are as yet unannounced. Probably both will be called very near the 30th of the month the campaign which is to follow the shortest in New Mexico's political history.

So far the initiative seems to rest with the democrats who according to custom will probably first convene as theirs is the ranking party inasmuch as the democratic candidate for governor was elected in the last campaign. Democratic primaries were held in a number of counties on Saturday September 7th and their conventions on the 9th. In the Pecos Valley a number of democratic county conventions were held several weeks ago and their delegations are for the most part uninstructed.

In Santa Fe county the democratic convention held Saturday afternoon pledged a delegation of 60 to support Chief Justice Richard H. Hanna for re-nomination to his present position and Adolph P. Hill now assistant secretary of state for the office of secretary. In Bernalillo county the convention developed two booms for the governorship. D. K. B. Sellers, the enthusiastic road builder, and Robert E. Putney who refused the honor of the gubernatorial nomination two years ago are the favored ones. Putney, who is chairman of the county central committee, appears the stronger although Sellers who combined with C. L. Tallmadge of Socorro who is gaining ground as the democratic possibility for U. S. senator nearly stamped the convention. Bernalillo will send 48 democrats to Santa Fe to cast 24 votes.

Ticket talk says that Justice Hanna has backed away completely from the honor of opposing A. B. Fall as senator and wants to be in again. Judge Granville A. Richardson appears to be less of a possibility and the friends of Tallmadge are losing no opportunity to put him forward. The democrats of San Juan county in convention on September 3 endorsed Sellers for the governorship and came out for W. B. Walton as senator.

Santa Fe County Convention
Miguel A. Otero former republican governor addressed the democratic convention in Santa Fe last Saturday afternoon urging that congressional representatives loyal to the administration be elected in a speech which indicated that the unfettered and desecrating believe they hold a corner on loyalist material. He was both temporary and permanent chairman. The administration was endorsed from Wilson to Walton to say nothing of Jones. W. J. Barker, former republican was secretary of the convention which was without disorder and not without enthusiasm.

Republicans Outlook
With the discussion of the governorship remaining much as it has been with B. F. Pankey, the well known cattelman, and Governor Lindsey most frequently mentioned for the nomination and J. D. Sena and O. A. Larrazolo also possibilities for the positions on the ticket are being mentioned to come in for public discussion.

Bernalillo county where primaries were held Monday September 16, and a convention on Saturday September 21 selected an uninstructed delegation of 182, the apportionment being on the basis of one for each 15 votes cast for governor in the last election.

W. H. H. Llewellyn in a Santa Fe interview recently declared that Dona Ana county will send a solid and immovable delegation for W. E. Lindsey for governor.

It is around the state land commissionership that discussion now centers. J. R. Aguilar of Wagon Mound, Mora county, has come to the fore as a very possible, as he would be a very acceptable nominee. Robert P. Ervin the present commissioner has been declared to favor Charles P. Barker, his law assistant, as a candidate for successor to the office.

Theodore Roush of Dona Ana county and Frederick Muller of this city are also strong candidates for the nomination and are said to be actively in the race.

TERM OF DISTRICT COURT BEGINS WITH KELLY BOND CASE

TRIAL OF MRS. M. R. CASE OPENS FRIDAY, HOLLOMAN WILL NOT SIT IN BOND HEARING. LEAHY TAKES HIS PLACE

The trial of Mrs. Maud Rand Case was set for the morning of Friday, September 13th. District Judge D. J. Leahy will be unable to sit in the case of the State vs. W. G. Kelly until after September 27th.

Attorneys Catron & Catron and A. B. Kenehan retained by the defendant entered a demurrer before Judge Leahy charging that the indictments do not set up any offense. The bonds involved in the suit amount to about \$65,000.

The empanelling of a grand jury for the September term is under way.

SENATOR FALL MAKES FIGHT FOR SOLDIER BOYS.

Portraying Senator Fall's vigorous support of his amendment to the draft law—allowing drafted men 18 years and over to make mineral or any public land entries as if more than 21 years of age, also suspending residence requirements in the matter of homesteads until their muster out of service—and his valiant defense of the young soldiers and cattlemen of New Mexico from invasion of fraudulent intent or action which arose in the course of the amendment, an opposition instigated by the Department of the Interior, reached here today in full detail in the Congressional Record.

Senator Fall was masterful in his denunciation of the presumption that the young soldiers' entries would be made for fraudulent purposes. He denied any suggestion of fraud being connected with the cattlemen of this state. High lights of the battle appear thus in the Record.

"I am one of those, Mr. President, who has been most insistent in opening the public lands, upon making easy the path by which homesteads could be obtained upon the remaining public lands, having as I have at various times explained, in view not only of the right of the homestead entryman but also the right of the state to have the land within its borders subjected to taxation.

"I cannot indulge in the presumption, sir, that entries will be made for fraudulent purposes. I could not indulge in any such presumption, nor would I ever make a suggestion tending to lead one to believe that I indulge in any such presumption. However, the department has requested the passage of this joint resolution the second clause of which provides a very heavy fine and penalty for any cattlemen—my colleague referred to cattlemen yesterday—who may have been practicing any entry or relinquishment by any such entryman, who for a consideration might perjure himself, because he must take an oath when he makes this application that it is for his own benefit, and to assume that the boys in the trenches would take such an oath for a few dollars at the solicitation of any cattlemen, or that they would be for me to assume that they are perjurers, either when they enter the Army or because the Congress of the United States has offered them an opportunity to benefit by perjury.

"I have heard in New Mexico, I may say for many years, as I have here in this body and throughout the country generally, animadversions from time to time upon the cattle barons and others as seeking to defraud the government and to retain in their own possession the public domain for their own use, that they sought to prevent homesteads being made upon their ranges. I have never heard them condemned upon the theory that they would solicit the entry of homesteads upon their ranges.

"Mr. President, in so far as I am aware, there have been no frauds committed by cattlemen in seeking to acquire public domain in any state, in so far as I am aware, and I have the personal acquaintance of almost every cattelman in my state, including my colleague. I can say here, sir, that I believe the cattlemen there generally would be just as honest, straightforward and as clean as would be my colleague or myself, and we are both engaged in the cattle business in New Mexico. I will say, sir, that I do not believe any cowman would find it to his interest to solicit of any soldier an entry upon that cowman's range, because the soldier might at any time take possession through a member of his family under the law as it exists now or under our court decisions through someone else representing him and deprive the cowman of the use of the land."

SANTA FE FIELD DIVISION HAS FIVE STARS ON ITS SERVICE FLAG

On the service flag which hangs in the office of the Santa Fe Field Division are five stars, for Herbert W. MacFarren, William S. Towner, Herbert V. Betts, Harry A. Ferris and Reese P. Fullerton. May none of these stars be changed to gold is the fervent wish of their fellow workers and all other friends, superintendent, and W. D. Murray for state treasurer, the first two are candidates but Mr. Murray has not indicated so far, that he cares to be a candidate.

DARK DAYS PAST NEVER TO RETURN

ENEMY EFFORT SPENT AND TIDE HAS TURNED, DECLARES BRITISH GENERAL.

75,000 HUNS CAPTURED

SPRING GAINS OF HUNS WIPE OUT OLD BATTLE LINE OF 1917 BROKEN.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

London.—"We have passed through many dark days. Please God, these will never return," says Field Marshal Haig, commander-in-chief of the British forces in France, in an order of the day. The commander then says: "The enemy has now spent his effort."

The order of the day follows: "One month has now passed since the British armies, having successfully withstood all attacks by the enemy, once more took the offensive in their turn."

"In that short space of time, by a series of brilliant and skilfully executed actions, our troops repeatedly defeated the same German armies whose vastly superior numbers compelled our retreat last spring."

"What has happened on the British front has happened on the front of our allies less than six months after the launching of the great German offensive, which was to have cut the allied front in two."

"The allied armies are everywhere advancing victoriously side by side over the same battlefields on which, by courage and the steadfastness of their defense, they broke the enemy's assaults."

Field Marshal Haig added that the capture of 75,000 German prisoners and 750 guns in the course of four weeks' fighting showed the magnitude of the British achievement, and added: "Yet more than that has been done. Already we have pressed beyond our old battle-lines of 1917. We have made a wide breach on the enemy's strong defenses."

ST. QUENTIN MUST FALL

Allies Continue Advance and Germans Evacuate More Villages Driving People Before Them, Looting Homes.

Paris, Sept. 11.—Between the Somme and the Oise the French have advanced beyond Hincourt, despite strong enemy resistance, according to the war office announcement.

Near Gouzeaucourt and Havincourt the British pressed a little further toward Cambrai in the former region after having put down counter attacks. To the south the French, from the district west of St. Quentin southward to the western side of the St. Gobain forest, have pushed eastward toward the Oise river, which they are virtually upon all along this front, with their flanks now resting dangerously near both St. Quentin and La Fere.

St. Quentin now stands only a little more than three miles away, while La Fere is so closely encroached upon from the west and outflanked from the north that seemingly it must soon fall. In their latest endeavors, the Franco-American forces have made some slight progress in the face of the extremely stubborn resistance of the enemy. Likewise, in the sector east of Soissons the French and Americans have gained additional ground between the Vesle and Aisne rivers.

BURIAN ADMITS HUN DEFEAT.

Amsterdam.—An exchange of views between the central powers and the entente was tentatively suggested by Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, in an address to visiting German newspaper men, according to a Vienna dispatch.

Baron Burian is quoted as saying: "I am certain that this war must cost this tormented earth a terrible amount of bloodshed and an immeasurable destruction of precious possessions before the end can be reached by the military overthrow of the enemy, if indeed, this at all is possible."

Continuing, the foreign minister said: "We are oppressed by the same cares but we are not downhearted. You can convince yourself here that we, just as in Germany, are waging a defensive war, rejecting all responsibility for the prolongation thereof which was criminally forced upon us by the enemy."

"No party can be sure of the issue until the end of a war but it is not to be expected that either party should renounce the possibility of a military victory."

GRANTED WINE PRIVILEGES.

House Committee Reports Prohibition Measure.

Washington.—War-time prohibition moved a step nearer when the House agricultural committee decided to report favorably the food production bill, including the amendment added by the Senate making prohibition effective July 1, 1919. The committee inserted a provision permitting the importation of Italian wine until May 1, 1919, as requested by the Italian government through the State Department.

Thousands Given Iron Crosses.

Paris.—According to L'Eclair, Emperor William of Germany has been extremely profuse in his bestowal of the Iron Cross. L'Eclair points out that he has found 153 princes to honor with the highest German decorations, 967 generals, 26 other high dignitaries and 51,386 Germans of the general staff. The number of private soldiers honored with the decoration is but 4,743. Besides, 12,645 noncommissioned officers have received it.

BLUMA ZALZANEY



Miss Bluma Zalzaney, nineteen-year-old Russian girl who has been indicted for conspiring with Hindus to start an uprising in India against English rule. Federal authorities claim she is the head of the bolshevik party in San Francisco.

DROP 911 TON OF BOMBS

ALLIES BRING DOWN 465 ENEMY MACHINES.

Supremacy of British Aviators Over German Airman Shown by Official Statement.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

London.—The official statement on aerial operations Sept. 5 says:

"Twenty-five hostile machines were brought down by our airmen Sept. 4, and no less than nine balloons were shot down in flames. In addition, four hundred hostile machines were driven down out of control. Sixteen of our machines are missing."

"Since Aug. 8, 465 enemy machines have been brought down by our airmen. In addition, the total of enemy machines proved to have been driven out of control, many of which must actually have crashed, is exactly 200."

"The above figures are exclusive of the considerable number of enemy machines brought down by gunfire from the ground. Sixty-one German balloons have been set on fire. Nine hundred and eleven and a half tons of bombs have been dropped by use."

"Practically the whole of the air fighting has taken place on the enemy's side of the line. The number of our machines which have failed to return during this period is 262."

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

Showing Falling Off in Corn and Gain in Wheat Estimates.

Washington.—Heavy decline in the condition of the corn crop caused a reduction of 317,000,000 bushels in Monday's Department of Agriculture forecast of production compared with last month's estimate. Spring wheat production, however, showed improvement, with an increase of 21,000,000 bushels in the estimated production, making a total wheat crop this year of 899,000,000 bushels.

The forecast follows: Spring wheat, 333,000,000 bushels; all wheat, 899,000,000 bushels; corn, 2,672,000,000 bushels; oats, 1,177,000,000 bushels; barley, 236,000,000 bushels; white potatoes, 355,000,000 bushels; sugar beets, 6,210,000 tons; apples, 196,000,000 bushels.

Two Injured in Motorcycle Wreck. Sterling, Ill.—William Ross had both arms broken and sustained internal injuries and one of his wife's eyes was gouged out, one of her arms broken and she suffered internal injuries when a motorcycle collided with a telegraph pole between Sterling and Elft. The motorcycle was driven at such a high rate of speed that it broke the telegraph pole in two and the machine was a pile of fragments when rescuers reached the spot.

U-Boat Torpedo Kills Montrose Man. Montrose, Colo.—The first Montrose man to make the supreme sacrifice of war was Adelbert Elmer Armitage. A telegram from the Navy Department to Thomas Armitage announces that his son, an assistant fireman aboard the transport Mount Vernon, formerly the German liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, was among those killed in the engine room when the transport was torpedoed 200 miles west of the French coast while on a return trip.

House Passes Dry Zone Bill. Washington.—Without a dissenting vote the House passed, after a few minutes' consideration, the Senate resolution empowering the President to establish prohibition zones around munition factories, mines, ship yards and other war production plants.

Report German Crops Above 1917. Copenhagen.—An official German crop report estimates the yield this year at from 10 to 15 per cent above that of 1917.

Forty-one Yankees Cited for Bravery. Washington.—Graphic stories of the individual heroism and daring of forty-one American officers and men fighting in France are told in cryptic citations by General Pershing in awarding them distinguished service crosses.

480,000 Yanks Reach France in August. London.—The Morning Post learns from Paris that 480,000 Americans were landed in France during the month of August.

Costigan Renamed on Tariff Board. Denver.—President Wilson reappointed Edward P. Costigan of Denver to the Federal Tariff Commission and Claude R. Porter, Centerville, Iowa, to be an assistant attorney general.

To Fix Responsibilities for Roundup. Washington.—Senator Thomas of Colorado demanded that the persons responsible for the draft roundup in New York be dismissed from the government service.

CONSUL HEADS HELD CAPTIVES

REPORT THIRTY-SIX BRITONS' LIVES ARE TO BE TAKEN SHOULD LENINE DIE.

CZECHS TAKE RAILWAY

GERMAN ARTILLERY LENDING AID TO THE BOLSHEVIKI WEST OF VOLGA.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—British and French consular and other officials through-out Bolshevik controlled Russia are under arrest pending the outcome of negotiations now going on between the allied governments and the soviet authorities.

The allied powers have demanded the release of the prisoners and warned Bolshevik authorities that they will be held personally responsible for their safety.

Stockholm.—Thirty-six British officials are imprisoned in Russia, under threat of being shot if Premier Lenin dies, it was learned in a message from Helsinki Monday. The British prisoners are accused of being implicated in the attempt to kill Lenin.

Amsterdam.—The soviet government of Russia is willing to prepare for the exchange of diplomats with Great Britain, if the neutral powers will undertake to guarantee that the Bolshevik representatives at London are given a safe conduct home.

According to an official announcement made at Petrograd and received at Amsterdam, up to the present 512 alleged counter revolutionaries, including ten members of the Right Social revolutionary party, have been shot as a reprisal for the murder of Moses Uritsky, chairman of the Petrograd commission for the suppression of a counter revolution.

From Olovyanna to Penza, a distance of 2,000 miles, Czech-Slovak forces hold the railway, it was stated. This indicates the Czech-Slovak forces have penetrated more important areas of Russia, loosening the Bolshevik grip.

Dispatches indicate that German artillery is lending aid to the Bolsheviks west of Volga, from Penza to north of Kazan. These said the Bolsheviks were gaining strength there because of this Russian aid.

An official report is that the Bolsheviks had retaken Samara. If this report is true, Orenburg, Simbirsk and other important cities in that district are in danger.

TWENTY WIN OFFICERS' RANK.

Coloradoans Named Second Lieutenants at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

Washington.—The following is the list of Colorado men graduated Aug. 31 from the field artillery central officers' training camp at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., and eligible for commission as second lieutenants: James P. Boylan, Charles M. Brown, Howard R. Hayne, Edward C. King, Leo G. Hetrick, Muri J. Ellison, Harold L. Gayman, George E. Hollister, Jack A. Chambers, William R. Chellard and Robert C. Edmunds, Denver; Paul G. Hardie, Victor Percy V. Fraser, Boulder; James L. Bingham, Loveland; Paul Ashby Black, Rocky Ford; William F. Herdman, Rocky Ford; William F. Carroll, Colorado Springs; Floyd E. Hall, Fort Collins; Delwin V. Glens, Olney Springs, and Harry W. Elofson of Salida.

REVENUE ACT BEFORE CONGRESS

Bill to Raise \$8,000,000,000 in Taxes and Twice as Much in Bonds.

Washington.—Without evidence of political division, Congress Friday began work on the greatest revenue measure in all history, providing for the raising of \$24,000,000,000—\$8,000,000,000 in taxes and twice as much in bonds—to pay America's share of the cost of the war next year and for loans to its co-belligerents. In the House Democratic Leader Kitchen, chairman of the ways and means committee, explained the draft of the bill while hearings on it were begun by the Senate finance committee.

Japanese Forces Occupy Khabarovsk. Shanghai.—Japanese forces have occupied the town of Khabarovsk, Siberia, according to advices received here from Vladivostok.

Prince Ferdinand Killed in Action. London.—Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern has been killed in action at the front, according to the Cologne Gazette.

Exemption Up to Dependents.

Washington.—Because many men of the new draft ages are expected to refuse to claim exemption from military service, regardless of the need for them at home, the provost marshal general's office suggested that employers or interested dependents should not fail to file formal claims in such cases. It is pointed out that the form of the questionnaire purposefully leaves the exemption claim open to be filled by others than the registrant himself.

U-Boat Blast Killed Thirty-five. Washington.—Thirty-five members of the crew of the American army transport Mount Vernon, formerly the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, were killed by the explosion of a torpedo which struck the vessel Sept. 5, when she was 200 miles from the French coast, homeward bound. The passengers included Senator Lewis of Illinois, who was among those safely landed after the transport returned to a French port under her own steam.

Catholic Bishop Dies. Indianapolis.—The Right Rev. Francis Blais Chastard, bishop of the Indianapolis diocese of the Roman Catholic church, died here after a lingering illness. He was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 13, 1834.

Wilson Abandons Speaking Trip Plans. Washington.—Definite abandonment of President Wilson's plans for a transcontinental speaking tour for the Fourth Liberty Loan was announced Monday at the White House.

MAJ. GEN. L. W. T. WALLER



Brig. Gen. Littleton W. T. Waller has been promoted to the rank of major general in the United States Marine corps for gallant duty in Haiti and in France.

KILL MANY AT MOSCOW

BOLSHEVIKI HOLD HOSTAGES—NEW OUTBREAKS EXPECTED.

Czecho-Slovak National Council to Establish Headquarters in Prague, With Exile in Charge.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Amsterdam.—A number of arrests have been made in Moscow under a decree dated Sept. 5, ordering the taking into custody of all of the social revolutionists of the right and the taking of hostages from the bourgeoisie parties and groups of former officials as a precaution in case of new conspiracies. Those arrested were chiefly revolutionists and high ecclesiastics. The ecclesiastics were arrested in connection with the alleged British plot. The Pravda alludes to the situation as extremely grave.

Washington.—An official dispatch from Switzerland says the Czecho-Slovak national council will shortly establish headquarters in Prague, where the Socialist deputy, Eoukoup, will be in charge of all local councils in Czech towns.

Reports from Petrograd received through Stockholm say the Maximalist papers are openly advising the murder of French and English nationals in Petrograd.

RAISE FOR MILLION RAIL MEN.

Get \$25 Per Month Increase by Order of Secretary McAdoo.

Washington.—Nearly 1,000,000 railroad employees, including clerks, track laborers and maintenance of way men are to receive wage increases of \$25 a month, the equivalent of \$1 a day or 12 cents an hour, over the pay they received last Jan. 1 under a wage order issued by Director General McAdoo. Advances are effective as of Sept. 1. This order, affecting half the railroad men in the United States and adding approximately \$150,000,000 to the annual payroll in calculations of labor representatives, represents the second largest aggregate wage increase ever granted in American industry. It is supplementary to the general railroad wage order issued nearly four months ago, providing for about \$300,000,000 increases, and for the classes of employees affected it supplants provisions of that order.

Prison Opens for Haywood. Leavenworth, Kan.—William D. Haywood, secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World, and ninety-two other members of the organization convicted at Chicago on charges of violating the espionage act, were received in the federal penitentiary here Saturday.

Girl Executed for Lenin Shooting. Amsterdam.—Dora Kaplan, the alleged assassin of the Bolshevik premier, Nikolai Lenin, was executed on Sept. 4, according to a Moscow dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin.

Air Lieutenant Killed. San Antonio, Tex.—Lieut. Buck of New Hartford, Conn., stationed at Kelly field, was killed instantly when his plane fell 4,000 feet.

Baker Arrives in Paris. Paris.—Newton D. Baker, the American secretary of war, arrived in Paris Sept. 9.

Identify I. W. W. Chief Bomb Thrower. Chicago.—Michael F. Sullivan, assistant state's attorney, declared that John W. Wilson had been identified as having been implicated in the planting of the bomb in the Chicago federal building. Explosion of the bomb killed four persons and resulted in serious injury to a score of others. Wilson, who is said to be a leader of the I. W. W., and Mrs. Minnie Wynn, sister of William D. Haywood, convicted leader of the I. W. W., were taken into custody.

Indianapolis.—The Right Rev. Francis Blais Chastard, bishop of the Indianapolis diocese of the Roman Catholic church, died here after a lingering illness. He was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 13, 1834.

Wilson Abandons Speaking Trip Plans. Washington.—Definite abandonment of President Wilson's plans for a transcontinental speaking tour for the Fourth Liberty Loan was announced Monday at the White House.

FRENCH IN OLD 1917 TRENCHES

FRENCH AND BRITISH SWEEP FORWARD TO OUTPOSTS OF HINDENBURG LINE.

ALLIES NEAR CAMBRAI

ALMOST ALL GROUND GAINED BY GERMANS IN 1918 DRIVE NOW RECOVERED.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Paris, Sept. 10.—North of the Somme French troops have made another advance in the direction of Clastres and have occupied Lomont farm, according to the war office announcement, and have crossed the Crozat canal opposite Liez, three miles southwest of Vendeuil.

As the allied armies draw near to Cambrai, St. Quentin and the natural defensive positions of the Germans in the St. Gobain forest the offensive is losing momentum.

Slow progress continues to be made by British forces in the direction of Cambrai and St. Quentin and if the operations of the French armies are successful in encircling the St. Gobain massif the German retreat must begin anew and with greater rapidity.

The British are within six miles of St. Quentin at Villeneuve and have captured Roisel and St. Emille. Along the line between Cambrai and St. Quentin the British advance has carried them into their old positions, from which they were driven by the Germans last March.

Strong counter attacks against the French near Lauffaux and north of Celles-sur-Aisne seem to bear out the belief that the Germans will not give up St. Gobain without a struggle. In addition to the protection it affords Laon, the St. Gobain position, if captured, would weaken the entire German line eastward toward Rheims. Northwest of St. Gobain the French have taken Mennessis and Torgnier and are threatening La Fere. On the edge of the forest the French have penetrated the outskirts of Servais.

Paris, Sept. 9.—The French have occupied Vaux, Fiquieres and Hapencourt, north of the Somme, as well as Hamel, according to the war office announcement. They have also made advances on both sides of the Oise.

Berlin, Sept. 9.—"On the battle front we are everywhere in our new positions," says the German official communication issued Sunday.

The above dispatch indicates that the Germans have taken up positions in their old Hindenburg line on the entire western front. It was from this line they started their drive March 21. This means that the allies since July 18 have regained all of the territory which Ludendorff captured in his offensives between March 21 and July 18. The British and French official reports announce captures of towns within two or three miles of the Hindenburg line and there probably remains only the "mopping" up of the strip intervening.

The British and French continue to cut their way into the German lines on the lower part of the battle line in France. Notwithstanding the bad weather, the British here encroached upon Cambrai and St. Quentin, while farther south the French armies are pressing toward La Fere and Laon. Between the Vesle and the Aisne rivers, where Americans are with the French, ground has been gained.

The British now are standing at Villeneuve, six miles from St. Quentin, having carried out an advance over a ten-mile front on the general line of Ephegy, Hesbecourt and Vermand. To the north the greater part of Havincourt wood, a German strong point barring the way to Cambrai, has been captured.

So rapid has been the British advance in this section they are in the positions they held before the German drive last March. The Germans are offering stout resistance.

The French are working around St. Gobain forest north of Soissons in the movement that aims at the outflanking of La Fere and Laon and all of the German positions east of this region. They have reached the outskirts of the village of St. Servais, on the northern end of the forest, and two and a half miles from La Fere, while a short distance to the north they have taken the village of Mennessis, on the St. Quentin canal. This latter gain brings the French within little more than eight miles from St. Quentin.

During the first week of September Field Marshal Haig's forces have taken more than 18,000 prisoners and large numbers of machine guns and quantities of stores.

Paris, Sept. 7.—The French have occupied all their old trenches along the whole of the front to the north of the Aisne river and also have captured the towns of Ham and Chauny in the salient southwest of St. Quentin, says the official communication issued by the war office. South of the Aisne the American troops have made further progress in the region of Villers-en-Pravere and Revillon. The French advance east of the Canal du Nord at some places has reached a depth of more than ten kilometers (about six miles).

London.—British casualties published during the week ending Sept. 7 totaled 19,589.

Call 15,000 Delinquent in Roundup. New York.—More than 15,000 men were inducted into military service and 15,000 others were adjudged seriously delinquent as a result of the slacker roundup in New York and northern New Jersey, Charles F. De Woody, chief agent of the Department of Justice, announced. A total of 60,187 men were examined.

MANY MILES IN CHASE OF LOVER

Girl Crosses Ocean Four Times and at Last Is Close on Trail.

New York.—Miss Margaret Bale, a pretty American girl of twenty-two years, arrived at an Atlantic port a few days ago on what she hopes will be the last lap of a journey which has extended over a period of four years and has entailed four crossings of the ocean and four trips across the English channel. Miss Bale, early in 1914, became engaged to an American boy in Minnesota. The date for the wedding had been set when the war broke out and the young man hurried



Passed Her Lover in Mid-ocean.

to Canada where he enlisted in the Maple Leaf army and went to France with the first Canadian contingent.

The young woman and her mother crossed to England some weeks later and for two years Miss Bale tried unsuccessfully to obtain permission to visit France. Finally she succeeded, but found upon her arrival in France that her lover had been ordered back to Canada on a recruiting mission and she followed him there, only to learn on reaching a Canadian port that he had rejoined his company for active service somewhere in Flanders.

Nothing daunted, the young woman recrossed the ocean alone and again obtained permission to visit France. When she had crossed the English channel she learned that her fiance had been wounded and had been ordered back to Canada to recuperate. A comparison of the sailing dates indicated that she had passed her lover somewhere in mid-ocean.

The young woman hurried back to England and caught a boat that landed her in an American port not far from the Canadian border. As she jumped into a taxicab at the railroad station that would permit an immediate departure for the town in which her lover was located she said to the railroad officials:

"Gentlemen, if I ever catch up with that man he's going to be married very suddenly."

KNOCKED FROM BIKE, ALIGHTS ON TRUCK

Evansville, Ind.—When Miss Cecilia Heeger, sixteen, was knocked from her bicycle by a large laundry truck she bounded through the air and alighted on the hood of the truck. Although somewhat dazed she clung until the radiator of the truck until it stopped, and she was lifted down by passersby. Her injuries were slight.

SIGN IS SURE EFFECTIVE

Landlord Takes Drastic Means to Get Gamblers Out of His Building.

Steuenville, O.—"This is a public gambling house. I want them to move out. Signed, Harry M. Low." This sign affixed to the top of a building on a downtown corner here attracted considerable attention, but it got the result desired.

Low, a business man, wanted gamblers to move out of his building but could not secure enough affidavits to bring ejectment proceedings. He hung up the sign. The gamblers who were not wanted moved. Legal proceedings were unnecessary to vacate the building.

Sugar Repeaters Busy. Oklahoma City, Okla.—Sugar repeaters are the latest pests with which the state food administration has to deal, and steps have been taken to stop the practice. In a letter sent to all sugar dealers the state food administration asks that a record of all sales be sent to the county administrator. He will check up the sales, and where persons have "repeated" they will be unable to buy more sugar.

Falls Into Mine; Unhurt.

Connellsville, Pa.—In again, out again, gone again was the experience recently of a Fayette county farmer. He was driving a team of horses attached to a mowing machine when the earth gave way and the whole outfit fell into an abandoned coal mine. Without a moment's hesitation, the farmer clucked to his horses and in a few moments emerged from the mouth of the pit, some distance away, unhurt and ready to continue the work in the field.

PHIPPS, SHOUP AND TYNAN WIN

ACCORDING TO UNOFFICIAL RETURNS EARLY WEDNESDAY MORNING FROM PRIMARY.

KEATING LEADS IN THIRD

THIRTY THOUSAND VOTERS CAST BALLOTS AT DENVER PRIMARY ELECTION.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Denver, Sept. 11.—Returns early Wednesday morning gave: Governor—325 precincts in Denver and through the state, Tynan 10,885 and Gunter 7,476. Republican—241 precincts, Shoup 6,803 and Ballreich 3,084. United States Senator—229 precincts, Phipps 5,841 and Waterman 3,182. Lieutenant Governor—118 precincts outside of Denver, Churchill 1,452 and Lockard 987. Auditor, Republican—126 precincts outside of Denver, Stong 2,184 and Catren 1,093. Democratic, Barnard 1,799 and McMahon 838. Treasurer—128 precincts outside of Denver, Mulvihill 1,859 and Harper 1,465. For Congress, Third district, 388 precincts, Keating 2,239 and Martin 2,149.

William H. Malone, in charge of the Gunter headquarters, made the following statement at midnight:

"We do not concede defeat. While it is true that Tynan is making a hard fight in Denver, we hope to overcome his lead, if there is one, by a majority of from 3,500 to 5,000 for Gunter that will show itself in the Third congressional district and the Western slope."

Tynan supporters are claiming a victory in Denver by 2,500, and a majority of 5,000 in the entire state.

Oliver H. Shoup of Colorado Springs will carry the state by a three-to-one vote over Charles A. Ballreich of Pueblo, according to estimates based on Denver and outside returns early Wednesday morning.

Lawrence C. Phipps will carry the state by four to one, according to his campaign managers. He is opposing Charles W. Waterman.

Returns from eighty-eight out of 490 precincts in the Third congressional district, where Congressman Edward Keating and John A. Martin are contesting for the nomination for United States representative, give Keating a lead over Martin. The vote stands: Keating, 2,239; Martin, 2,149.

Partial returns in Denver indicate that McCue, Sullivan, Kenney and Cline are leading in the Democratic race for senator and that these are leading for state representatives: Crowley, Wright, Egan, Nast, Schayer, Johnson, Spacey, Moir, Manclon, Vandermeulen, Duncan and Hyder.

Mullins is leading in the Democratic race for district judge in Denver and is nominated. Others whose nominations are indicated by the early returns are Perry, Dunklee, Andrew and Wright.

Those leading in the Republican race for district judges are Moore, Whitford, Bray, Hersey and Butler; for state representatives, Baker, Fairfield, Lake, Young, Mayer, Rotruck, Bigelow, Steele, Rhodes, Rader, Allen and Franks; for state senators, Booth, Knauss, Dodge and Garwood.

It is estimated that 30,000 people voted in the Denver primaries.

Twelve Killed in Train Crash. Alliance, Neb.—Twelve persons are reported dead and nearly a score are reported injured in a collision between Burlington train No. 43, westbound, with a work train near Birdsall siding, seven miles east of here.

CALL 19-20 AND 32-38 MEN.

Boys Will Be Detailed to Training Corps in October.

Washington.—Provost Marshal General Crowder announced Tuesday that the first call to the colors of men who register Thursday will include men in the 19 and 20-year-old classes and in the classes from 32 to 36 years, inclusive. Questionnaires will go first to registrants within these specified age limits and local boards will be ordered to classify them first in readiness for calls beginning in October.

Young men in the 19 and 20-year classes, Gen. Crowder said, will be accepted for induction into the students' army training corps, but he pointed out that the authorized strength of this corps represents only 150,000 men, whereas the total number of registrants below 20 will be over 3,000,000.

Gen. Crowder issued an appeal to employers to assist in the presentation of claims for occupational exemptions, and declared that no estimates could be made as to the number of older men who ought to be so exempted.

COL. SICKEL TAKES OWN LIFE.

Was in Charge at Columbus, N. M., When I. W. W. Was Deported.

St. Louis, Mo.—Col. Horatio Gates Sickel, U. S. A., retired, shot and killed himself in his home here. He was 64 years old, and formerly was in charge of the Twelfth cavalry. He was in charge at Columbus, N. M., when 1,800 alleged I. W.

MOTORHORN IS QUITE LAWLESS

Some Day the Raucous Tyrants of the Streets Will Be Suppressed.

MEANING IS UNMISTAKABLE

"Klaxon," "Screach," "Rattlesnake," "Birds," "Roaring Bull" and "Barker" Sprung Into Existence Over Night.

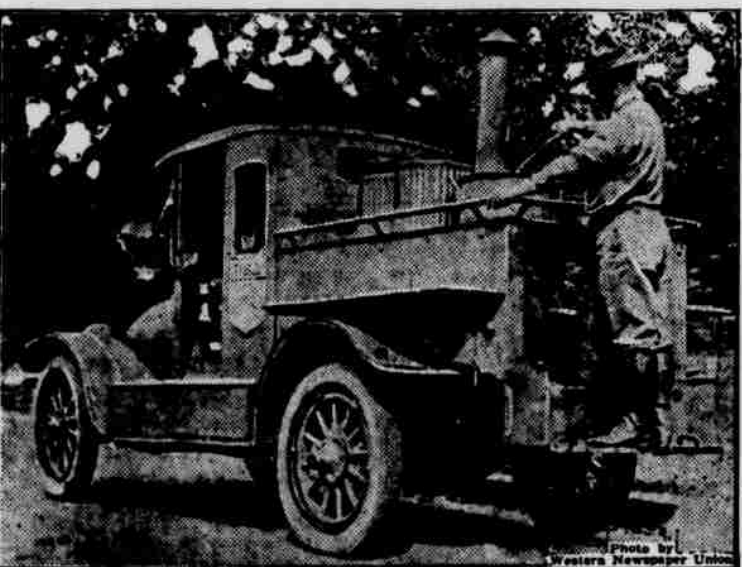
There is no mistake about it, the motorhorn is busy endeavoring to make us its slaves. It may be, of course, that in these days, when to petty tyrannies are added super-tyrannies and world tyrannies, and our lives are bound up with fighting the archest of them all, we are liable to scent a tyrant at every turn of the daily routine. But the motorhorn is a particularly flagrant type. Do what we will to dodge it, we are rarely, if ever, free from it, observes a writer in Christian Science Monitor. It reaches us as we wake, it startles us as we walk. All day long and well into the night it keeps up its hideous cacophony, its raucous demand, its threat and counter-threat, its exhortation and blame, its roar and blarney, its blast or howl, its bark or whistle, bidding us to get out of that despot's way. No matter the note, whether it issue from screech horn or rattlesnake horn, bulb or "bird," its meaning is unmistakable; we must stand not upon the order of our going, but go.

Is a Lawless Fellow. The motorhorn is, at heart, a lawless fellow, though there were days, halcyon days, when he was amenable, or at least law abiding. It is rather exasperating now to recall that comparative age of innocence when the motorhorn was emerging and the horse driver predominated, when nothing worse than the comparatively innocuous irritation of whip cracking used to sound in one's ears, while bicycle bells rang musically along the highways.

One took comfortably to the mellow brassy trumpeting of the "bulb." It was friendly, certainly kindly intentioned. It never startled, and a puncture in its bloated sides, which gave it a wizened, expiring note, suggestive of deflating balloons, always raised a sympathetic laugh. It seemed to say "Would you mind?" or "By your leave?" or "Will you oblige?" or "Mind your toes, please!" or anything pleasant and courteous of that kind. It was never brutal and tyrannical, it never presumed to order us about, much less to make us jump, or suddenly change our legs into agitated springs. One simply obliged it; one liked to oblige; it was rather delightful to obey such a kindly disposed fellow.

But a day came, a dies irae, when everything changed. The "klaxon," the "screach" and the "rattlesnake," the "bird" and the "roaring bull," the "barker" and the whatnot seemed to have sprung into existence overnight and to have combined in one fiendish contest of autocentric malevolence with the avowed object of chasing every predecessor of the motor horn. Before their onslaught, bell, bulb and the musical "Gabriel" went their way, and, alas! with them went our peace and security. Before we knew it, we had, instead of motor signals, a roaring fauna of the streets. Their names were pure camouflage. We had revived the prehistoric tribe of the howling and howling dinosaur, the mastodon, the

UNCLE SAM HAS VERY LATEST MODELS IN "CHOW WAGONS" ON WESTERN WAR FRONT



One more proof that the United States is destined to have the best motorized army in the great European war is seen in the fact that Uncle Sam has the very latest models in "chow wagons."

The body proper of the newest motor kitchen is mounted on a powerful motor truck and contains three main compartments: first, a refrigerator, nearest the front end; second, a storage space for flour, coffee, tea and other nonperishable foodstuffs; and, third, a small oven, which is placed next to the range. The last-mentioned member is at the rear and protrudes beyond the motor truck proper.

Handling four big kettles or pots at

the same time, the range can take care of the food for a large number of men, while a derrick and block and tackle arrangement over the range permits of the ready handling of the huge containers. The "cookhouse" is provided with a number of hatches for gaining access to the various compartments and suitable loops are provided to facilitate the loading and unloading of the motor kitchen aboard steamer or railroad car.

It is reported that the soldiers have been well satisfied with the "chow" turned out by these motor kitchens, and it is not unlikely that the idea will find general favor with the military authorities. The present model is said to cost about \$7,000, complete.

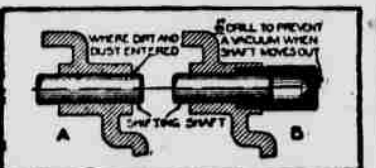
EXCLUDING GRIT AND DUST

Constant Movement of Foreign Matter Prevents Smooth Action of Steel Shaft.

Trouble often occurs when shifting the gears of an automobile. In many cases the difficulty can be traced to such cause as shown in the accompanying illustration.

The part at A illustrates the manner in which grit and dust may readily work their way inside the gear case. The constant movement of this foreign matter rubbing against the aluminum case and the steel shaft in time prevents smooth action of the latter when the gears are being shifted.

The repair may be made by providing a piece of steel rod, bored out to a



A Supplemental Piece of Steel Used as a Cap to Prevent Dust Entering the Bearing.

diameter a trifle larger than that of the shifting shaft, and to such depth as to enable the shaft to move the gears without the shaft touching the case. The added piece, as shown at B in the foregoing diagram, is fastened through the medium of a thread.—Adolph Klein, in Popular Science Monthly.

FULL COMPLEMENT OF TOOLS

Make List of Those Usually Carried on Car and Check It Up at Frequent Intervals.

Every car should carry a full complement of tools, although the manufacturer has one idea on the subject and the experienced buyer has another one. Make a list of the tools, etc., that you usually carry on the car and check it up occasionally. Tools are borrowed or mislaid and so are not at hand when wanted. By checking up from time to time such trouble is avoided.

How to Stall Motor.

If at any time you open the switch and the engine continues to run it is due to glowing carbon or overheated engine. Close throttle, put gears in low speed, apply foot brake gently and let in clutch suddenly. This will stall motor.

Tests for Cylinders.

Opening the relief valves to see if a cylinder is missing is not always a reliable guide unless you speed up the engine. Feed plenty of gas and you will frequently get a burst of flame through the valve from what you thought was a dead cylinder.

FLAT BUILDINGS PROVE POPULAR

Multiple Dwelling Offers Solution of Housing Problems.

ECONOMY IN CONSTRUCTION

Through Use of Concealed Beds It Is Possible to Make Three Rooms Perform the Service of Five and Some of Six.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD. Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1327 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose three-cent stamp for reply.

In developing plans for industrial housing projects one of the greatest problems confronting the building committees and architects is to decide what type of building will best suit conditions and meet requirements. Each type of house has its particular advantages and the decision is largely governed by climatic conditions, class of workmen erected to, proximity to large cities and the facilities for transportation.

Hitherto the detached house has generally been conceded the most satisfactory solution to the problem, but after a careful survey of the situation the large industrial institutions throughout the country are rapidly awakening to the fact that the multiple dwelling or apartment building possesses many advantages over the single house.

In the multiple dwelling a number of families are housed under one roof. The number of apartments in each building varies to meet conditions. Some communities find the four-family house more successful, some the six-family and others find the larger buildings, housing from eight to twenty-four families, best suited to their needs. At this time we will discuss the smaller buildings containing four to six apartments each. The advantages of this type of building are worthy of much consideration.

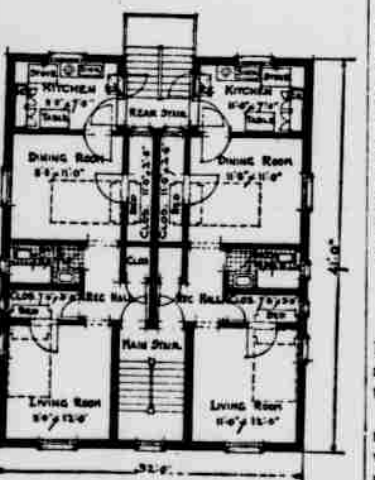
Construction Costs Reduced. First of all, construction costs are greatly reduced by housing a number of families under one roof. On account of the party walls, less material is required and a big saving is also achieved.



feet in plumbing, roofing, painting and excavating. Next comes the saving of ground. By building multiple dwellings more families can be accommodated on a given ground space, thereby overcoming any lack of transportation, as more concentration is made possible and it is not necessary to spread the industrial cities over so much territory.

From a purely investment point of view, the multiple dwelling is very attractive. The apartments are in great demand by people who do not wish to assume the responsibility of owning their own home and the rent derived provides a very good income on the money invested by the builder.

It is customary at the present time to encourage the workmen to purchase their homes on the deferred payment plan, making the payments out of their savings. This plan encourages thrift and is undoubtedly a very good one, but the same scheme has been carried



Plan No. 1—Three-Room Apartment With Five-Room Accommodations.

ried out with the multiple dwelling with far greater success because it enables the thrifty workman to become a landlord.

Experience has proven that there is a ready market for income-producing property, and in sections where ground values are high the multiple dwelling provides a much more lucrative investment than the detached house.

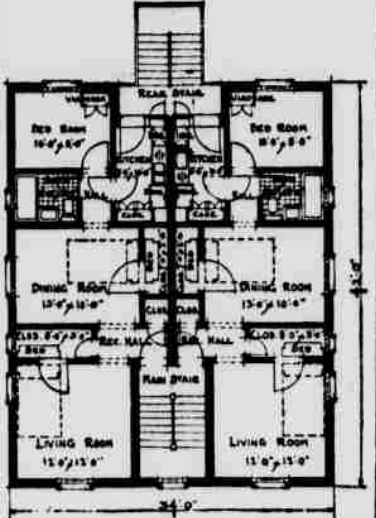
Room Plan Important. In order to make the small apartment building a distinct success, the most important thing to consider is the floor plan of the apartments. An elaborate elevation is entirely unnecessary and only adds to the cost of the building, but when it comes to the floor plan no idea should be overlooked which will economize space or save housework. It costs no more to build from a good plan than it does from a

poor one. In fact, poor layouts are often more expensive.

In building for industrial purposes it is absolutely necessary to keep the building costs down as low as possible, whether the apartments are to be rented or sold outright. The average workman is a man with a family of from three to five, consequently maximum sleeping accommodations must be provided without materially increasing the cost of the building. In carrying out the modern ideas of efficiency, all unnecessary rooms must be dispensed with entirely.

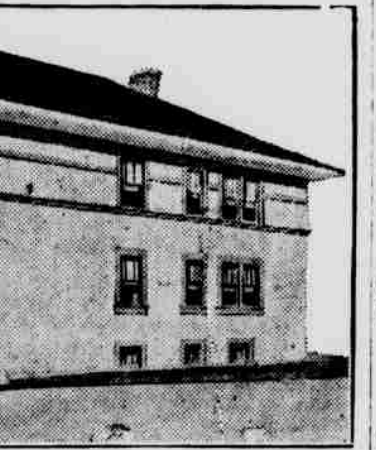
The accompanying floor plans are for buildings for four or six families each (depending on whether two or three stories high), and the striking feature of each building is the vast saving of space effected by eliminating bedrooms.

Plan No. 1 is for a building only 32 feet wide and 41 feet long, and can be built on a lot only 40 feet wide, yet there are two apartments on each floor,



Plan No. 2—Four-Room Apartment With Six-Room Accommodations.

each apartment having sleeping accommodations for four people. These are really the old-style five-room apartments "botted down," so to speak, to the modern "efficiency" apartments of three rooms. The two bedrooms of the five-room apartment are completely eliminated by concealed beds, which convert the living and dining rooms into sleeping rooms at night. During the day we have the same living room, dining room and kitchen as the old-style five-room apartment. At night we have a kitchen and two large, airy sleeping rooms. Each room has a private access to the bathroom. This plan is used successfully in many sections of the country and is much more efficient than the old plan of eliminating the dining room, compelling the housewife to serve meals in the kitchen.



Sometimes it is advisable to have at least one regular bedroom. In such instances a plan such as No. 2 is used. This plan is for a building 34 feet by 42 feet and represents the old style six-room apartment with two bedrooms eliminated, reducing it to four rooms. In addition to the living room, dining room and kitchen there is one bedroom. Otherwise the same ideas contained in plan No. 1 are carried out.

Eliminating Bedrooms Economy. Great economy in construction, furnishing and housework is gained by eliminating as many bedrooms as possible and making the living and dining rooms do double duty, serving as bedrooms at night when they are no longer needed for other purposes.

Concealed beds have been used successfully for many years in high-grade apartments and residences, but only in the last two years have their advantages been recognized in connection with industrial housing.

A full size, all metal bed, sanitary in every respect, is concealed in an ordinary clothes closet behind a door only three feet wide. The operation of the bed does not interfere in any way with the closet for clothes-hanging purposes. The expense of installing these beds is but a small fraction of the cost of a bedroom. Closets must be provided anyway, and it is simply a question of planning and arranging these closets properly to receive the beds.

Dobbin Deserves Medal. In these days of popular clamor in England against so many new titles, a trooper comes to bat for a decoration for his horse.

"The old mare saved the lives of myself and my officer," he said. "We were out at 3 a. m. trying to get communication when the old girl suddenly neighed. We opened our eyes, and as a result of what we saw we swerved around and returned with the news. Coming back with a party of twenty we wiped out the German section, only three being taken alive. If the old mare hadn't neighed the officer and I would have gone on to death or a prison camp. I think she ought to get some sort of decoration for distinguished service."

To Break a Jar Evenly.

To break a glass jar evenly, soak a cord in turpentine and tie it around the jar where you wish to have it broken. Fill glass with cold water up to the string and set fire to the string.

Open Confession.

"How long has Spicer been a member of congress?" "I imagine quite a little while. He told me confidentially the other day that if he had to earn his living in the open market, he couldn't make \$10 a week."—Life.

LATE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

DENVER MARKET.

Cattle. Fat steers, grassers, choice to prime, \$14.00 to \$15.00. Fat steers, grassers, good to choice, \$13.00 to \$13.50. Fat steers, grassers, fair to good, \$12.00 to \$12.50. Heifers, prime, \$10.00 to \$11.00. Cows, fat, good to choice, \$8.50 to \$9.50. Cows, fair to good, \$7.50 to \$8.50. Cows, medium to fair, \$6.50 to \$7.50. Cows, canners, \$5.00 to \$6.00. Bulls, \$4.00 to \$5.00. Veal calves, \$11.00 to \$14.00. Feeders, good to choice, \$10.00 to \$11.00. Feeders, fair to good, \$8.75 to \$9.50. Stockers, good to choice, \$8.50 to \$10.00. Stockers, fair to good, \$8.00 to \$9.50. Stockers, medium to fair, \$7.00 to \$7.75.

Good hogs, \$13.00 to \$20.00.

Hay and Grain Market.

(F. O. B. Denver, Carload Price.)

Buying Prices. Colorado, upland, per ton, \$23.00 to \$24.00. Nebraska upland, per ton, \$23.00 to \$24.00. Prairie hay, Colorado and Nebraska, per ton, \$20.00 to \$21.00. Timothy, per ton, \$23.00 to \$25.00. Alfalfa, per ton, \$20.00 to \$23.00. South Park, per ton, \$22.00 to \$24.00. Gunnison Valley, per ton, \$23.00 to \$24.00. Straw, per ton, \$5.00 to \$6.00.

Oats, Nebraska, 100 lb., buying, \$2.00.

Corn chop, sack, selling, \$3.40.

Corn in sack, selling, \$3.35.

Gluten feed, sack, selling, \$2.99.

Brn. Colo., per 100 lb., selling, \$1.30.

Hungarian Patent, 38 lbs., sacked, subject to discount, \$5.14.

Hungarian, 48 lbs., sacked, subject to discount, \$5.27.

Dressed Poultry.

The following prices on live poultry are net F. O. B. Denver.

Turkeys, fancy d. p., \$30.00 to \$32.00. Turkeys, old toms, \$24.00 to \$25.00. Turkeys, choice, \$22.00 to \$23.00. Hens, lb., \$20.00 to \$21.00. Ducks, young, \$27.00 to \$28.00. Geese, \$25.00 to \$26.00. Broilers, 1 1/2 to 2 lbs., \$15.00 to \$18.00.

Live Poultry.

Roosters, lb., \$10.00 to \$12.00. Turkeys, 10 lbs. or over, \$22.00 to \$24.00. Hens, \$22.00 to \$24.00. Ducks, young, \$27.00 to \$28.00. Geese, \$25.00 to \$26.00. Springs, \$25.00 to \$26.00. Broilers, 1 1/2 to 2 lbs., \$15.00 to \$18.00.

Eggs.

Eggs, graded No. 1, net, \$1.00 to \$1.10.

Eggs, graded No. 2, net, \$0.90 to \$1.00.

F. O. B. Denver, \$1.00 to \$1.10.

Butter.

Creameries, ex. 1st grade, lb., \$1.00 to \$1.10.

Creameries, 2d grade, lb., \$0.90 to \$1.00.

Process, \$0.80 to \$0.90.

Packing stock, \$0.70 to \$0.80.

Fruit.

Apples, Colorado, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Peaches, box, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Pears, Bartlett, box, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Pears, cooking, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Vegetables.

Beans, navy, cw., \$12.00 to \$13.00.

Beans, Pinto, cw., \$8.50 to \$9.50.

Beans, Lima, lb., \$10.00 to \$11.00.

Beans, green, lb., \$10.00 to \$11.00.

Beans, wax, lb., \$0.90 to \$1.00.

Beans, Colo., doz. bunches, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

Beans, new, cw., \$2.50 to \$3.00.

Corn, sweet, doz., \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Carrots, new, Colo., \$2.50 to \$3.00.

Carrots, cw., \$4.00 to \$5.00.

Carrots, Col. dz. bunches, \$3.00 to \$4.00.

Cauliflower, lb., \$0.80 to \$1.00.

Celery, homegrown, doz., \$3.50 to \$4.00.

Cucumbers, outdoor, dz., \$2.00 to \$3.00.

Cucumbers, homegrown, dz., \$2.00 to \$3.00.

Lettuce, curly, doz., \$2.50 to \$3.00.

Onions, table, doz., \$2.50 to \$3.00.

Onions, cw., \$2.50 to \$3.00.

Parsley, doz., \$4.00 to \$5.00.

Potatoes, new, cw., \$2.50 to \$3.00.

Radishes, long, doz., \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Radishes, round, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Spinach, lb., \$0.60 to \$0.70.

Tomatoes, homegrown, lb., \$0.50 to \$0.60.

Turnip, cw., \$2.00 to \$3.00.

Turnips, Col. dz. bunches, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Metal Prices.

New York—Lead—\$4.05.

Spelter—East St. Louis delivery, \$9.00 to \$12.00.

Bar Silver—\$1.01 1/2.

Copper—\$26.47 1/2.

Tungsten concentrates—Unit, \$24.00.

Boulder, Colo.—Tungsten concentrates, 60 per cent, \$20.00 to \$25.00.

Unit, 35 per cent, \$15.00 to \$20.00; 10 per cent, \$9.00 to \$12.00.

Chicago Grain and Provision Prices.

Chicago—Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.52 to \$1.53.

No. 4 yellow, \$1.51 to \$1.52.

Oats—No. 2 white, 70 to 75 c., standard, 70 to 71 c.

Rye—No. 2, \$1.65 1/2.

Barley—No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.10.

Timothy—\$7.00 to \$10.00.

Hay—\$12.00 to \$24.00.

Ribs—\$23.37 to \$24.12.

Chicago Live Stock Quotations.

Chicago—Hogs—Butchers, \$12.00 to \$13.00.

20.20; lights, \$12.50 to \$13.50; packers, \$13.50 to \$14.50.

13.50; rough, \$12.75 to \$13.50; pigs, good and choice, \$13.00 to \$14.00.

\$17.75 to \$18.50; pigs, good and choice, \$17.00 to \$18.00.

Cattle—Beef cattle, good and choice, \$12.00 to \$13.00.

12.00 to \$13.00; butchers stock, \$11.00 to \$12.00.

Cows and heifers, \$7.50 to \$12.50; canners and cutters, \$5.00 to \$7.00.

Feeders, good and choice, \$11.00 to \$12.00.

11.00 to \$12.00; inferior, common and medium, \$10.00 to \$11.00.

Choice, \$10.00 to \$11.00.

Lamb, medium and prime, \$15.00 to \$16.00.

\$17.00 to \$18.00; medium and prime, \$15.00 to \$16.00.

Ewes, choice and prime, \$11.00 to \$12.00.

Culls and good, \$10.00 to \$11.00; culls, \$8.00 to \$9.00.

Price of Sugar.

New York—Sugar—Centrifugal, 6 and 10 lb. cut, \$10.50 to \$11.00.

mould A, 9.50; cubes, 9.75; XXXX powdered, 9.20; powdered, 9.15; fine granulated and diamond A, 9.00; confectioners' A, 8.90; No. 1, 8.85.

Prices for Grain at Minneapolis.

Minneapolis—Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.60 to \$1.62.

1.60 to \$1.62; No. 4 yellow, \$1.58 to \$1.60.

Oats—No. 2 white, 66 1/2 to 67 1/2 c.

Flax—\$4.23 to \$4.25.

Barley—\$2.00 to \$2.10.

Rye—\$1.62 to \$1.64 1/2.

Brn.—\$2.25 to \$2.30.

HIDES AND PELTS.

Dry Flint Hides.

Butcher, all weights, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 6

NEW MEXICO STATE RECORD

FRANK STAPLIN, EDITOR

Published Every Friday at Santa Fe, the State Capital by the
STATE PUBLISHING COMPANY
Frank Staplin, Receiver

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Santa Fe, New Mexico, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription \$1.50 per year

SANTA FE, N. M., SEPTEMBER 13, 1918.

The democrats of Colfax county put on a merry at their convention last week. The party split—held two conventions in the same hall at the same time—elected contesting delegations to the state convention and accused each other of all the crimes on the calendar. State Chairman Seligman was on the ground but did not succeed in bringing harmony out of strife.

Honorable Benjamin F. Pankey still seems to be the favorite for the republican nomination of all the cattlemen of New Mexico who affiliate with that party and in addition has numerous other political friends throughout the state, many of whom will show up as delegates to the convention and cast their ballots first, last and all the time for "Honest Ben Pankey".

Republicans of the First Judicial District seem to be pretty strongly in favor of the nomination of Judge Reed Holloman to succeed himself. During his short term as presiding judge of this district he has made an excellent record as an able and fearless judge. He was recognized as a very able lawyer before his elevation to the bench, and there seems to be no good reason why he should not be continued. As the district is normally republican by about 1500 plurality his nomination will be equivalent to an election.

D. K. B. Sellers and C. L. Talmadge who are undoubtedly the choice of a majority of Bernalillo county democrats for governor and senator were defeated for endorsement at their convention last week through the sharp practices of the Burkhard Putney faction. One prominent Albuquerque democrat came out in a statement which says the Burkhard men tore the tickets out of the hands of Sellers men and refused to let them even be heard. This is to be expected of followers of a man of the calibre and unscrupulous political record of Burkhard.

There is a growing impression among political forecasters that Judge David J. Leahy of San Miguel county will show up before the coming republican convention with very strong support from the eastern half of New Mexico for the nomination for justice of the supreme court. Judge Leahy is a veteran of the Spanish American war, made an enviable record as assistant U. S. attorney and in other professional positions, and since statehood has very satisfactorily administered justice in the courts of the district over which he has presided. There is no question but what Leahy's nomination would do credit to the party and very little doubt but what his election would be attained.

The Anti-Saloon League held an important meeting at Albuquerque last week at which its active committees were enlarged and very definite arrangements made to see that the prohibition amendment which goes into effect in this state on the 1st day of next month is properly and completely enforced. Practically all the people who took an active part in the campaign for the adoption of the amendment last year will also be active in seeing that the new law is enforced, and the saloon man who undertakes to dispose of any left-over stock or the bootlegger who attempts to peddle the same or other wet goods brought after that time will find that they are travelling a very rocky road, the end of which is pretty sure to be a stone wall enclosure.

The republican nomination for state commissioner of public land will probably be one of the most hotly contested of any at the forthcoming convention. Captain Fritz Muller is very strongly in the race and has large support not only in this county but from many communities in the state over all of which he has a wide acquaintance. Theodore Strouss, Jr., state game warden, is also well known over the state and is making a thorough canvass among his friends for the nomination. Charles B. Barker who had wide experience in land matters in the field division service of the general land office later as a partner of the late Leroy O. Moore, land attorney, and for the past two years in the state land office is also a prominent candidate for the place. J. R. Aguilar of Mora county, a very successful business man and stockgrower, now serving as a member of the State Tax Commission, made his announcement some ten days ago and will undoubtedly be backed by most of the delegates of Mora, San Miguel, Guadalupe and Taos counties as well as having considerable support in Colfax, Union and Quay. Any of these men are perfectly well qualified for the position and the party will make no mistake in the selection of any one of them.

The Mosquero Sun edited by Miss Aurelia Trujillo has been sold to Malacuna Baca, of Mosquero. He has taken charge of the future destiny of the paper, which will continue staunchly Republican as it has been under the management of Miss Trujillo. We wish the new owner unbounded success.

The glory of France is beyond all description. The spirit of the country has become for all time a synonym for indomitable will and steadfast devotion. So long as the human race endures and records its achievements in history, the spirit of France will be an inspiration to all peoples.

It would be interesting to read Herr Wilhelm von Heer's eulogy of von Hindenburg, the baby killer, if von Heer dared to put into print the feelings of admiration and tender regard that fill his heart.

WALTON'S CAMPAIGN DOPE

One of the jokes of the season is the letter recently sent out by Congressman Walton in which he quotes in full a bill he has just recently introduced in the House which provides that all government lands in this state be granted to the state. Mr. Walton says: "In the short time remaining of the present session of Congress it will be impossible to secure action on the bill by the House, but it is Mr. Walton's intention to take it up immediately upon the convening of the December session and push it for passage before adjournment in the spring".

Certainly it is too late to secure action now. But if Mr. Walton could put through such a bill why did he not introduce it early enough so that he could have gotten action this session, and thus have shown the people of New Mexico something tangible instead of a mere promise for next spring.

Surely Mr. Walton did not discover the advantage such a measure would be to this state, so recently, for, as a student of public affairs affecting New Mexico, he must have known that Senator Fall had twice introduced bills with the same object, before he went to Congress, of one of which Mr. Walton's bill appears to be a copy.

Mr. Walton must also have known, if he is conversant with New Mexico affairs, that a little over two years ago State Land Commissioner Robert P. Ervien was the leader of a movement which was endorsed by all the governors and state land officials west of the Mississippi river with a few exceptions and the purpose of which was to support Senator Fall's fight for the "western land to the western states".

Mr. Walton may also know that Senator Jones, then Assistant Secretary of the Interior in charge of Public Land administration, used his utmost efforts to induce and did induce democratic members of Congress to defeat Senator Fall's bill and that should he get such a bill through the House, Mr. Jones of New Mexico, if he had not faced about very recently, will oppose it in the Senate.

Tuesday September 17 is the anniversary of the signing of the constitution of the United States in 1787. Governor Lindsey in a proclamation calling the attention of the citizens of New Mexico to the fact says "the attention of all our people should be irresistibly drawn to the foundations stones and organized powers of the government".

No special observance of the day is planned in any portion of the state, so far as can be learned.

In order to allow his attorneys an opportunity to prepare an appeal to the U. S. Supreme court, Governor Lindsey granted to Elbert W. Blawie, the confessed and convicted slayer of Clyde D. Armour, an additional reprieve of his sentence until November 15th. Blawie was originally sentenced to hang on August 15th and this is the second extension that has been granted.

Similarly in the case of A. B. Smith sentenced for the murder of Jesse O. Starr to hanging on the 17th of September, the governor has granted a second reprieve for the reason that a commission which was to have inquired into his sanity will not be able to act until Judge Reed Holloman has the opportunity to serve with them. The execution of Smith's sentence is set for September 27th.

Bankers

RAILROAD LAND VALUES REDUCED BY \$1,000,000

Railroad lands in checkerboard sections are assessed now uniformly at \$125 an acre as a result of appeals taken by Santa Fe Railway attorneys to the state tax commission. The reduction amounts to about \$1,000,000 for the counties of San Juan, Bernalillo, Valencia, McKinley and Socorro.

The general figure in Arizona for assessing similar railway land is said to be 45 cents an acre.

ELKS AGREE TO SAVE A THRIFT STAMP A DAY

Six hundred members of the Albuquerque lodge of Elks have joined one big War Savings society, each member pledging himself to save regularly for the purchase of Thrift and War Savings Stamps. It is one of a dozen similar societies which have been formed here during the past week, largely as a result of the visit here of G. J. Wolf, state organizer of War Savings societies.

LAS VEGAS GRANT BOARD CLAIMS IT IS ASSESSED FOR TOO MUCH TERRITORY

On Saturday the Las Vegas Grant Company entered a claim with the State Tax Commission that the acreage on which it should pay taxes has been overestimated. The Company was assessed on 100,000 acres and asserts that its holdings do not exceed 40,000.

Because the testimony of a number of witnesses would be required the company decided not to press the appeal at this time, but may take it to the district court at Las Vegas. Some 280,000 acres of the Red River Land & Cattle Company were reduced from \$4.50 to \$3.00 an acre as a tax basis.

A reduction of from \$3.00 to \$2.50

STATE TREASURER'S REPORT

OF FUNDS ON HAND AT THE CLOSE OF THE QUARTER, AUGUST 31, 1918.

| FUNDS | Balance May 31, 1918 | Receipts | Transfers To | Transfers From | Payments | Balance Aug. 31, 1918 |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|------------|--------------|----------------|------------|-----------------------|
| Agricultural College | \$ 3,476.45 | — | \$22,785.58 | — | 3,476.45 | \$22,785.58 |
| Agricultural College Income | 3,004.78 | 2,103.50 | 875.00 | — | 2,177.74 | 3,805.54 |
| Agricultural College Perm. | 3,909.91 | 3,200.58 | — | — | — | 7,110.49 |
| Armory Bonds, Int. and Skg. | 1,122.84 | — | 690.88 | — | — | 1,813.72 |
| Blind Asylum | 586.73 | — | 13,512.98 | — | 13,367.89 | 731.82 |
| Blind Asylum Income | 1,140.99 | 117.50 | — | — | 1,129.11 | 129.38 |
| Blind Asylum Permanent | 8,883.04 | 168.41 | — | — | — | 9,051.45 |
| Board of Health | 229.50 | 235.25 | — | — | 443.70 | 21.05 |
| Capitol, Rehdg. Bonds Sink | 16,937.59 | — | — | — | — | 16,937.59 |
| Capitol Contingent Expense | 3,604.56 | — | 5,974.41 | — | 3,381.47 | 6,197.50 |
| Casual Deficit | 13,407.81 | — | 26,805.93 | — | 1,800.00 | 38,413.74 |
| Cattle Indemnity | 266.52 | 718.06 | — | — | — | 984.58 |
| Charitable Institutions | 5,298.21 | — | 13,898.51 | 1,094.31 | 7,916.08 | 10,186.33 |
| Common School Income | 57,673.66 | 27,354.66 | — | 59,354.53 | — | 25,673.79 |
| Common School Permanent | 34,740.35 | 25,092.86 | — | — | — | 59,833.21 |
| Current School | 27,007.08 | 6,662.98 | 122,049.84 | — | 83,603.72 | 72,116.18 |
| Chaves County Income | 6.40 | — | — | — | — | 6.40 |
| Deaf & Dumb Asylum | 634.24 | 330.29 | 8,698.45 | — | 8,609.21 | 451.15 |
| Deaf & Dumb Asylum Perm. | 6,855.40 | 198.41 | — | — | 543.36 | 421.17 |
| Eradication | 14.96 | 7.27 | — | — | — | 22.23 |
| El Butte Water Users Assn. | — | — | 2,556.39 | — | — | 2,556.39 |
| Fees Fund | 85.00 | — | — | — | — | 85.00 |
| Game Protection | 5,709.16 | 3,037.14 | — | 229.46 | 7,119.42 | 1,397.42 |
| Governors Spec. Contingent | 556.84 | — | — | — | 511.72 | 45.12 |
| General Refunding Bds. Skg. | 15,922.02 | — | — | — | — | 15,922.02 |
| Historical Soc. of N. M. | 225.00 | — | 225.00 | — | — | — |
| Hydrographic Survey | 5,055.95 | — | — | — | — | 5,055.95 |
| Insane Asylum | — | — | 27,782.37 | — | 26,316.50 | 1,465.87 |
| Insane Asylum Income | 554.97 | 169.92 | 1,335.83 | — | 1,825.12 | 235.60 |
| Insane Asylum Permanent | 10,955.02 | — | — | — | — | 10,955.02 |
| Insurance Fund | 48,368.73 | 830.00 | — | 8,537.08 | 14,950.00 | 25,711.65 |
| Interest on Deposits | 24,941.11 | 9,883.00 | — | — | 307.63 | 34,616.48 |
| Interest | 754.00 | 7,540.00 | 10,308.75 | — | 15,525.00 | 12,807.75 |
| Improv. Rio Grande Income | 11,534.66 | 809.21 | — | 46.36 | 312.90 | 11,984.61 |
| Improv. Rio Grande Permanent | 17,025.78 | — | — | 76.00 | — | 16,949.78 |
| Legislative Expense | 1,321.56 | — | — | — | — | 1,321.56 |
| Maintenance of Public Lands | 96,475.70 | 12,169.18 | — | — | 14,120.85 | 94,524.03 |
| Miners Hospital | 1,490.84 | — | 3,219.79 | — | 4,542.52 | 168.11 |
| Miners Hospital Income | 1,865.35 | 417.55 | 1,335.82 | — | 3,485.09 | 123.63 |
| Miners Hospital Permanent | 3,814.09 | 686.75 | — | — | — | 4,500.84 |
| Militia | 462.78 | — | — | 79.00 | 367.50 | 16.28 |
| Miscellaneous | 29,175.38 | 257.47 | 22,507.23 | 1,655.98 | 7,562.22 | 42,721.88 |
| Museum of N. M. | 686.70 | — | 15,425.24 | — | 15,255.42 | 852.52 |
| Military Institute | 3,007.50 | — | 19,646.45 | — | 14,119.61 | 8,534.34 |
| Military Institute Income | 2,773.94 | 956.68 | — | — | 2,849.02 | 881.60 |
| Military Institute Permanent | 2,091.83 | 1,175.12 | — | — | — | 4,166.95 |
| Normal School, Silver City | 1,130.03 | — | 26,017.66 | — | 27,147.69 | 216.13 |
| Normal School Income | 183.42 | 388.52 | — | — | 355.81 | 216.13 |
| Normal School Permanent | 1,852.35 | 362.76 | — | — | — | 2,215.11 |
| Normal School, Las Vegas | 1,492.42 | — | 34,079.47 | — | 33,710.42 | 1,861.47 |
| Normal School, Income | 483.47 | 388.51 | — | — | 505.81 | 366.17 |
| Normal School, Permanent | 1,852.41 | 362.76 | — | — | — | 2,215.17 |
| Normal School, El Rito | 1,991.09 | — | 4,207.92 | — | 5,747.32 | 451.69 |
| Normal School, Income | 156.94 | 105.29 | — | — | 223.46 | 38.77 |
| Normal School, Permanent | 2,535.79 | 56.78 | — | — | — | 2,592.57 |
| Normal School Eastern Inc. | 3,206.01 | 438.37 | — | — | 14.76 | 3,629.62 |
| Normal School Eastern Perm. | 2,938.35 | 350.00 | — | — | — | 3,288.35 |
| Penitentiary Income Fund | 1,047.98 | 465.80 | 1,335.83 | — | 2,476.81 | 372.80 |
| Penitentiary Permanent | 7,902.81 | 408.47 | — | — | — | 8,311.28 |
| Penitentiary Convicts Earn. | 5,692.51 | 6,866.38 | 2,127.13 | — | 13,431.42 | 1,254.60 |
| Penitentiary Purchase of Land | 12,239.46 | — | 119.84 | — | — | 12,359.30 |
| Penitentiary Hospital Bldg. | 1,003.58 | — | — | — | — | 1,003.58 |
| Penitentiary Equipment Oper. Room | 299.35 | — | — | — | — | 299.35 |
| Penitentiary Board | 111.00 | — | 733.76 | — | 85.04 | 759.72 |
| Penitentiary Current Expense | 1,336.50 | — | 9,700.01 | 1,897.67 | 5,731.92 | 3,407.01 |
| Penitentiary Trans. Disch. Convicts | 58.62 | — | 614.97 | — | 586.62 | 86.97 |
| Penitentiary Maintenance | 691.18 | — | 15,176.97 | — | 14,796.03 | 1,072.12 |
| Public Bldgs. at Cap. Income | 5,963.61 | 1.60 | — | — | 2,693.64 | 3,271.57 |
| Public Bldgs. at Cap. Perm. | 7,806.06 | — | — | — | — | 7,806.06 |
| Reform School | 978.53 | — | 6,775.75 | — | 7,405.81 | 348.47 |
| Reform School Income | 4,784.64 | 262.09 | 1,335.83 | — | 6,031.00 | 351.56 |
| Reform School Permanent | 950.21 | 192.00 | — | — | — | 1,142.21 |
| Rio Grande Commission | 1,382.45 | — | 5,000.00 | — | — | 1,382.45 |
| Rio Grande Drain, Survey | — | — | 5,000.00 | — | — | 5,000.00 |
| State Road Fund | 220,713.57 | 84,791.88 | 129,187.78 | 10,000.00 | 162,626.84 | 262,066.39 |
| School Building | 615.27 | — | — | — | — | 615.27 |
| State War | 42,591.04 | 22,129.50 | — | — | 33,192.84 | 31,527.70 |
| Salary Dist. Atty. 1st Judicial Dist. | 1,222.48 | 162.30 | — | — | 1,000.00 | 384.78 |
| Salary Dist. Atty. 2nd Judicial Dist. | 200.86 | 750.00 | — | — | 1,000.00 | 40.86 |
| Salary Dist. Atty. 3rd Judicial Dist. | 2,921.37 | 200.00 | — | — | 1,125.00 | 1,996.37 |
| Salary Dist. Atty. 4th Judicial Dist. | 478.03 | 1,100.00 | — | — | 1,000.00 | 578.03 |
| Salary Dist. Atty. 5th Judicial Dist. | 1,070.50 | 1,250.00 | — | — | 1,125.00 | 795.50 |
| Salary Dist. Atty. 6th Judicial Dist. | 250.00 | 750.00 | — | — | 1,000.00 | 312.50 |
| Salary Dist. Atty. 7th Judicial Dist. | 1,666.79 | 162.50 | — | — | 1,000.00 | 829.29 |
| Salary Dist. Atty. 8th Judicial Dist. | 1,539.27 | 600.00 | — | — | 1,125.00 | 1,014.27 |
| Salary Fund | 80,211.28 | 5,922.36 | 103,361.02 | 5,427.89 | 59,268.48 | 124,798.30 |
| School of Mines | 396.91 | — | 9,494.33 | — | 9,891.24 | — |
| School of Mines Income | 4,788.33 | 1,305.32 | 250.00 | — | 49.21 | 6,294.44 |
| School of Mines Permanent | 3,669.19 | 1,712.86 | — | — | — | 5,382.05 |
| Stream Gauging | 1,530.62 | — | 4,000.00 | — | — | 1,530.62 |
| San Juan County School | 507.73 | — | — | — | — | 507.73 |
| State Paving | 266.66 | — | — | — | — | 266.66 |
| Surveyors License | 431.49 | 11,354.33 | — | — | 9,313.95 | 2,471.89 |
| Sheep Sanitary | 6,145.66 | 532.72 | — | 5,343.31 | 89.29 | 1,245.78 |
| State Char. Penal & Re. Inc. | 14,090.63 | 260.01 | — | — | — | 14,350.64 |
| Series "A" Bonds, Int. & Sink | 42,375.16 | — | 13,745.14 | 237.50 | 4,593.75 | 51,189.05 |
| Series "B" Bonds, Int. & Sink | 2,004.12 | 8,000.00 | 237.50 | 344.39 | 8,288.76 | 1,608.47 |
| Series "C" Bonds, Int. & Sink | 74,157.30 | 35.64 | — | — | 66,092.94 | 7,499.99 |
| S. F. & Grant Co. R. R. Income | 16,382.53 | 683.79 | 500.00 | — | 155.91 | 17,410.41 |
| S. F. & Grant Co. R. R. Perm. | 14,524.05 | 3,700.74 | — | — | — | 18,224.79 |
| Transportation of Prisoners | 157.50 | — | 2,375.30 | — | 2,118.50 | 414.30 |
| Taxes of 1910 and Prior | 4,885.73 | 1,138.00 | — | 4,955.49 | — | 668.24 |
| Taxes of 1911-1916 | 18,856.00 | 10,712.57 | 8,178.18 | 26,632.12 | — | 11,114.63 |
| Taxes of 1917 | 2,049.48 | 655,926.24 | — | 657,975.72 | — | — |
| University of New Mexico | 6,019.18 | — | 39,797.01 | — | 45,816.19 | 1,467.08 |
| University of New Mexico Income | 3,245.57 | 2,450.56 | 250.00 | — | 4,478.05 | 1,467.08 |
| University of New Mexico Perm. | 24,907.03 | 1,528.42 | — | — | — | 26,435.45 |
| University of New Mexico Saline | 160.00 | — | — | — | — | 160.00 |
| Vocational Education | 17,317.76 | 3,750.00 | — | — | 6,293.31 | 14,774.45 |
| War Certificate Fund | 7,986.34 | — | 48,736.26 | — | 150.00 | 56,772.60 |
| Water Reservoirs Income | 49,453.44 | 4,103.37 | — | 10,214.48 | 327.04 | 43,015.29 |
| Water Reservoirs Perm. | 4,810.57 | 120.00 | — | 1,219.55 | — | 3,711.02 |
| U. S. Battle Ship N. M. | — | — | 8,312.08 | — | 262.08 | 8,050.00 |

"Outwitting the Hun"

By LIEUTENANT PAT, O'BRIEN

(Copyright, 1918, by Pat O'Brien)

AFTER WEEKS OF HARDSHIP O'BRIEN MEETS A FRIEND WHO OFFERS TO HELP HIM ON HIS WAY.

Synopsis.—Pat O'Brien, a resident of Momen, Ill., after seeing service in the American Flying corps on the Mexican border in 1916, joins the British Royal Flying corps in Canada, and after a brief training period is sent to France. He is assigned to a squadron in active service on the front. He engages in several hot fights with German flyers, from which he emerges victorious. Finally, in a fight with four German flyers, O'Brien is shot down. He falls 8,000 feet and, escaping death by a miracle, awakes to find himself a prisoner in a German hospital, with a bullet hole in his month. After a few days in the hospital he is sent to a prison camp at Courtrai. After a short stay there he is placed upon a train bound for a prison camp in Germany. He decides to take a desperate chance for liberty. He leaps through the open window of the car while the train is traveling 35 miles an hour. His wounds reopened by the fall, O'Brien almost literally crawls through Germany and Luxembourg, traveling at night and sleeping by day, living on garbage and raw vegetables stolen from gardens. He is driven almost to desperation by hunger and, reaching Belgium, he risks detection by going in the middle of the night to the home of a Belgian family, where he obtains the first cooked food he had tasted in 18 days.

CHAPTER X.—Continued.

The knack of making fire with two pieces of dry wood I had often read about, but I had never put it to a test and for various reasons I concluded that it would be unsafe for me to build a fire even if I had matches. In the first place, there was no absolute need for it. I didn't have anything to cook nor intends to cook it in even if I had. While the air was getting to be rather cool at night, I was usually on the go at that time and didn't notice it. In the daytime, when I was resting or sleeping, the sun was usually out.

To have borrowed matches from a Belgian peasant would have been feasible, but when I was willing to take the chance of approaching anyone, it was just as easy to ask for food as matches.

The second place, it would have been extremely dangerous to have built a fire even if I had needed it. You can't build a fire in Belgium, which is the most thickly populated country in Europe, without everyone knowing it, and I was far from anxious to advertise my whereabouts.

The villages in that part of Belgium through which I was making my course were so close together that there was hardly even an hour passed without my hearing some clock strike. Every village has its clock. Many times I could hear the clocks striking in two villages at the same time.

But the hour had very little interest to me. My program was to travel as fast as I could from sunset to sunrise and pay no attention to the hours in between, and in the daytime I had only two things to worry about: keep concealed and get as much sleep as possible.

The cabbage that I got in Belgium consisted of the small heads that the peasants had not cut. All the strength had concentrated in these little heads and they would be as bitter as gall. I would have to be pretty hungry to-day before I could ever eat cabbage again and the same observation applies to carrots, turnips and sugar beets—especially sugar beets.

It is rather a remarkable thing that today even a small of turnips, raw or cooked, makes me sick, and yet a few short months ago my life depended upon them.

Night after night as I searched for food, I was always in hopes that I might come upon some tomatoes or celery—vegetables which I really liked, but with the exception of once, when I found some celery, I was never so fortunate. I ate so much of the celery the night I came upon it that I was sick for two days thereafter, but I carried several bunches away with me and used to chew on it as I walked along.

Of course, I kept my eyes open all the time for fruit trees, but apparently it was too late in the year for fruit, as all that I ever was able to find were two pears, which I got out of a tree. That was one of my red-letter days, but I was never able to repeat it.

In the brooks and ponds that I passed I often noticed fish of different kinds. That was either in the early morning just before I turned in for the day, or on moonlight nights when the water seemed as clear in spots as in the daytime. It occurred to me that it would be a simple matter to rig a hook and line and catch some fish, but I had no means of cooking them and it was useless to fish for the sake of it.

One night in Belgium my course took me through a desolate stretch of country which seemed to be absolutely unpopulated. I must have covered twelve miles during the night, without passing a single farm or cultivated field. My stock of turnips which I had picked the night before was gone and I planned, of course, to get enough to carry me through the following day.

The North Star was shining brightly that night and there was absolutely nothing to prevent my steering an absolutely direct course for Holland and liberty, but my path seemed to lie through arid pastures. Far to the east or to the west I could hear faintly the striking of village bells, and I knew that if I changed my course I would undoubtedly strike farms and vegetables, but the North Star seemed to plead with me to follow it and I would not turn aside.

When daylight came, the consequence was I was empty handed and I had to find a hiding place for the day. I thought I would approach the first peasant I came to and ask for food, but that day I had misgivings—a hunch—that I would get into trouble if I did, and I decided to go without food altogether for that day.

It was a foolish thing to do, I found, because I not only suffered greatly from hunger all that day, but it interfered with my sleep. I would drop off to sleep for half an hour, perhaps, and during that time I would dream that I was free, back home, living a life of comparative ease, and then I would wake up with a start and catch a glimpse of the bushes surrounding me, feel the hard ground beneath me and the hunger pangs gnawing at my sides, and then I would realize how far from home I really was, and I would lie there and wonder whether I would ever really see my home again. Then I would fall asleep again and dream this time, perhaps of the days I spent in Courtrai, or my leap from the train window, or the Bavarian pilot whom I sent to eternity in my last air fight, of my tracer bullets getting closer and closer to his head, and then I would wake up again with a start and think the Lord that I was only dreaming it all again instead of living through it!

That night I got an early start because I knew I had to have food, and I decided that rather than look for vegetables I would take a chance and apply to the first Belgian peasant whom I came to.

It was about 8 o'clock when I came to a small house. I had picked up a heavy stone and had bound it in my handkerchief and I was resolved to use it as a weapon if it became necessary. After all I had gone through, I was resolved to win my liberty eventually at whatever cost.

As it happened, I found that night the first real friend I had encountered in all my traveling. When I knocked timidly on the door, it was opened by a Belgian peasant, about fifty years of age. He asked me in Flemish what I wanted, but I shook my head and pointing to my ears and mouth intimated that I was deaf and dumb, and then I opened and closed my mouth several times to show him that I wanted food.

He showed me inside and sat me at the table. He apparently lived alone, for his ill-furnished room had but one chair, and the plate and knife and fork he put before me seemed to be all he had. He brought me some cold potatoes and several slices of stale bread, and he warmed me some milk on a small oil stove.

I ate ravenously and all the time I was engaged I knew that he was eyeing me closely.

Before I was half through he came over to me, touching me on the shoulder, and stooping over so that his lips almost touched my ear, he said in broken English, "You are an Englishman—I know it—and you can hear and talk if you wish—am I not right?"

There was a smile on his face and a friendly attitude about him that told me instinctively that he could be trusted, and I replied: "You have guessed right—only I am an American, not an Englishman."

He looked at me pityingly and filled my cup again with warm milk.

His kindness and apparent willingness to help me almost overcame me, and I felt like warning him of the consequences he would suffer if the Huns discovered he had befriended me. I had heard that twenty Belgians had been shot for helping Belgians to escape into Holland, and I hated to think what might happen to this good old Samaritan if the Huns ever

knew that he had helped an escaped American prisoner.

After my meal was finished, I told him in as simple language as I could command of some of the experiences I had gone through and I outlined my future plans.

"You will never be able to get to Holland," he declared, "without a passport. The nearer you get to the frontier the more German soldiers you will encounter, and without a passport you will be a marked man."

I asked him to suggest a way by which I could overcome the difficulty. He thought for several moments and studied me closely all the time—perhaps endeavoring to make absolutely sure that I was not a German spy—and then apparently deciding in my favor, told me what he thought it was best for me to do.

"If you will call on this man" (mentioning the name of a Belgian in—, a city through which I had to pass), he advised, "you will be able to make arrangements with him to secure a passport, and he will do everything he can to get you out of Belgium."

He told me where the man in question could be found and gave me some useful directions to continue my journey, and then he led me to the door. I thanked him a thousand times and wanted to pay him for his kindness and help but he would accept nothing. He did give me his name and you may be sure I shall never forget it, but to mention it here might, of course, result in serious consequences for him. When the war is over, however, or the Germans are thrown out of Belgium, I shall make it my duty to find that kind Belgian if I have to go through again all that I have suffered already to do it.

CHAPTER XI.

I Encounter German Soldiers.
What the Belgian told me about the need of a passport gave me fresh cause for worry. Suppose I should run into a German sentry before I succeeded in getting one?

I decided that until I reached the big city which the Belgian had mentioned—and which I cannot name for fear of identifying some of the people there who befriended me—I would proceed with the utmost precaution. Since I had discarded my uniform and had obtained civilian clothes, I had not been quite as careful as I was at first. While I had done my traveling at night, I had not gone into hiding so early in the morning as before and I had sometimes started again before it was quite dark, relying upon the fact that I would probably be mistaken for a Belgian on his way to or from work, as the case might be. From now on, I resolved, however, I would take no more chances.

That evening I came to a river perhaps seventy-five yards wide and I was getting ready to swim it when I thought I would walk a little way to find, if possible, a better place to get to the river from the bank. I had not walked more than a few hundred yards when I saw a boat. It was the first time I had seen a boat in all my experiences.

It was firmly chained, but as the stakes were sunk in the soft bank it was not much of a job to pull them out. I got in, drank to my heart's content, shoved over to the other side, got out, drove a stake into the ground and moored the boat. It would have been a simple matter to have drifted down the river, but the river was not shown on the map and I had no idea where it might lead me. Very reluctantly, therefore, I had to abandon the boat and proceed on foot.

I made several miles that night and before daylight found a safe place in which to hide for the day. From my hiding place I could see through the bushes a heavy thick wood only a short distance away. I decided that I would start earlier than usual, hurry over to the wood and perhaps, in that way, I could cover two or three miles in the daytime and gain just so much time. Traveling through the wood would be comparatively safe. There was a railroad going through the wood, but I did not figure that that would make it any the less safe.

About three o'clock that afternoon, therefore, I emerged from my hiding place and hurried into the wood. After proceeding for half a mile or so I came to the railroad. I took a sharp look in both directions and seeing no signs of trains or soldiers, I walked boldly over the tracks and continued on my way.

I soon came upon a clearing and knew that someone must be living in the vicinity. As I turned a group of trees I saw a small house and in the distance an old man working in a garden. I decided to enter the house and ask for food, figuring the woman would probably be old and would be no match for me even if she proved hostile. The old woman who came to the door in response to my knock was older than I expected. If she wasn't close to a hundred, I miss my guess very much.

She could not speak English and I could not speak Flemish, of course, but nevertheless I made her understand that I wanted something to eat. She came out of the door and held for her husband in a shrill voice that would have done credit to a girl of eighteen. The old man came in from the garden and between the two of them they managed to get the idea that I was hungry and they gave me a piece of bread—a very small piece—which was quite a treat.

The house they lived in consisted of just two rooms—the kitchen and a bedroom. The kitchen was perhaps fourteen feet square, eight feet of

one side being taken up by an enormous fireplace. What was in the bedroom I had no way of telling, as I did not dare to be too inquisitive.

I made the old couple understand that I would like to stay in their house all night, but the old man shook his head. I bade them good-by and disappeared into the woods, leaving them to speculate as to the strange foreigner they had entertained.

From the great density of the population in this section through which I was now passing I realized that I must be in the outskirts of the big city which the Belgian had mentioned and where I was to procure a passport.

Village after village I intercepted, and although I tried to skirt them wherever possible I realized that I would never make much progress if I continued that course. To gain a mile I would sometimes have to make a detour of two or three. I decided that I would try my luck in going straight through the next village I came to.

As I approached it, I passed numbers of peasants who were ambling along the road. I was afraid to mingle with them because it was impossible for one to talk to them and it was dangerous to arouse suspicion even among the Belgians. For all I knew, one of them might be treacherous enough to deliver me to the Germans in return for the reward he might be sure of receiving.

About 9 o'clock that evening I came to a point where ahead of me on the right was a Belgian police station—I knew it from its red lights—and on the other side of the street were two German soldiers in uniform leaning against a bicycle.

Here was a problem which called for instant decision; if I turned back the suspicion of the soldiers would be instantly aroused and if I crossed the road so as not to pass so closely to them they might be equally suspicious. I decided to march bravely by the Huns, bluff my way through and trust to Providence. If anybody imagines, however, that I was at all comfortable as I approached these soldiers, he must think I am a much braver man than I claim to be. My heart beat so loud I was afraid they would hear it. Every step I took brought me so much nearer to what might prove to be the end of all my hopes. It was a nerve-racking ordeal.

I was now within a few feet of them. Another step and—
They didn't turn a hair! I passed right by them—heard what they were saying, although, of course, I didn't understand it, and went right on. I can't say I didn't walk a little faster as I left them behind, but I tried to maintain an even gait so as not to give them any idea of the inward excitement I was experiencing. No words can explain, however, how relieved I really felt to know that I had successfully passed through the first of a series of similar tests which I realized I did not know then how soon I was to be confronted with the second.

As it was, however, the incident gave me a world of confidence. It demonstrated to me that there was nothing in my appearance at any rate to attract the attention of the German soldiers. Apparently I looked like a Belgian peasant, and if I could only work things so that I would never have to answer questions and thus give away my nationality, I figured I would be tolerably safe.

As I marched along I felt so happy I couldn't help humming an air of one of the new patriotic songs that we used to sing at the air-drome back in Ypres.

In this happy frame of mind I covered the next three miles in about an hour and then came to another little village. My usual course would have been to go around it—through fields, back yards, woods or whatever else lay in my way—but I had gained so much time by going through the last village instead of detouring around it and my appearance seemed to be so unassuming that I decided to try the same stunt again.

I stopped humming and kept very much on the alert, but apart from

that, I walked boldly through the main street without any feeling of alarm.

I had proceeded perhaps a mile along the main street when I noticed ahead of me three German soldiers standing at the curb.

Again my heart started to beat fast, I must confess, but I was not nearly so scared as I had been an hour or so before.

I walked ahead, determined to follow my previous procedure in every particular. I had got to about fifteen feet away from the soldiers when one of them stepped onto the sidewalk and shouted: "Halt!"

My heart stopped beating fast—for a moment, I believe, it stopped beating altogether! I can't attempt to describe my feelings. I thought that the jig was up—that all I had gone through and all I had escaped would now avail me nothing, mingled with the feeling of disgust with myself because of the foolish risk I had taken in going through the village, combined to take all the starch out of me, and I could feel myself willing as the soldier advanced to the spot where I stood rooted in my tracks.

I had a bottle of water in one pocket and a piece of bread in the other, and as the Hun advanced to search me I held the bottle up in one hand and the piece of bread in the other so that he could see that was all I had.

It occurred to me that he would "frisk" me—that is, feel me over for arms or other weapons, then place me under arrest and march me off to the guardhouse. I had not the slightest idea but that I was captured and there didn't seem to be much use in resisting, unarmed as I was and with two other German soldiers within a few feet of us.

Like a flash it suddenly dawned on me, however, that for all this soldier could have known I was only a Belgian peasant and that his object in searching me, which he proceeded to do, was to ascertain whether I had committed the common "crime" of smuggling potatoes.

The Belgians were allowed only a certain amount of potatoes, and it is against the laws laid down by the Huns to deal in vegetables of any kind except under the rigid supervision of the authorities. Nevertheless, it was one of the principal vocations of the average poor Belgian to buy potatoes out in the country from peasants, and then smuggle them into the large cities and sell them clandestinely at a high price.

To stop this traffic in potatoes, the German soldiers were in the habit of subjecting the Belgians to frequent searches, and I was being held up by this soldier for no other reason than that he thought I might be a potato smuggler!

He felt of my outside clothes and pockets, and finding no potatoes seemed to be quite satisfied. Had he but known who I was he could have earned an iron cross! Or, perhaps, in view of the fact that I had a heavy water bottle in my uplifted hand, it might have turned out to be a wooden cross!

He said something in German, which, of course, I did not understand, and then some Belgian peasants came along and seemed to distract his attention. Perhaps he had said: "It's all right; you may go on," or he may have been talking to the others in Flemish, but at any rate, observing that he was more interested in the others than he was in me at the moment, I put the bottle in my pocket and walked on.

After I walked a few steps, I took a furtive glance backward and noticed the soldier who had searched me rejoin his comrades at the curb and then stop another fellow who had come along, and then I disappeared in the darkness.

I cannot say that the outcome of this adventure left me in the same confident frame of mind that followed the earlier one. I was sure I had come out of it all right, but I could not help thinking what a terribly close shave I had.

Suppose the soldier had questioned me! The rule I had been following in my dealings with the Belgian peasants—pretending I was deaf and dumb—might possibly have worked here, too, but a soldier—a German soldier—might not so easily have been fooled. It was more than an even chance that it would have at least aroused his suspicion and resulted in further investigation. A search of my clothing would have revealed a dozen things which would have established my identity and all my shaming of deafness would have availed me nothing.

As I wandered along I knew that I was now approaching the big city

which my Belgian friend had spoken of and which I would have to enter if I was to get the passport, and I realized now how essential it was to have something to enable me to get through the frequent examinations to which I expected to be subjected.

While I was still debating in my mind whether it was going to be possible for me to enter the city that night, I saw in the distance what appeared to be an arc light, and as I neared it that was what it turned out to be. Beneath the light I could make out the forms of three guards, and the thought of having to go through the same kind of ordeal that I had just experienced filled me with misgivings. Was it possible that I could be fortunate enough to get by again?

As I slowed up a little, trying to make up my mind what was best to do, I was overtaken by a group of Belgian women who were shuffling along the road, and I decided to mingle with them and see if I couldn't convey the impression that I was one of their party.

As we approached the arc light, the figures of those three soldiers with their spiked helmets loomed before me like a regiment. I felt as if I were walking right into the jaws of death.

As we approached the arc light, the figures of those three soldiers with their spiked helmets loomed before me like a regiment. I felt as if I were walking right into the jaws of death.

As we approached the arc light, the figures of those three soldiers with their spiked helmets loomed before me like a regiment. I felt as if I were walking right into the jaws of death.

As we approached the arc light, the figures of those three soldiers with their spiked helmets loomed before me like a regiment. I felt as if I were walking right into the jaws of death.

As we approached the arc light, the figures of those three soldiers with their spiked helmets loomed before me like a regiment. I felt as if I were walking right into the jaws of death.

As we approached the arc light, the figures of those three soldiers with their spiked helmets loomed before me like a regiment. I felt as if I were walking right into the jaws of death.

As we approached the arc light, the figures of those three soldiers with their spiked helmets loomed before me like a regiment. I felt as if I were walking right into the jaws of death.

As we approached the arc light, the figures of those three soldiers with their spiked helmets loomed before me like a regiment. I felt as if I were walking right into the jaws of death.

As we approached the arc light, the figures of those three soldiers with their spiked helmets loomed before me like a regiment. I felt as if I were walking right into the jaws of death.

As we approached the arc light, the figures of those three soldiers with their spiked helmets loomed before me like a regiment. I felt as if I were walking right into the jaws of death.

As we approached the arc light, the figures of those three soldiers with their spiked helmets loomed before me like a regiment. I felt as if I were walking right into the jaws of death.

As we approached the arc light, the figures of those three soldiers with their spiked helmets loomed before me like a regiment. I felt as if I were walking right into the jaws of death.

As we approached the arc light, the figures of those three soldiers with their spiked helmets loomed before me like a regiment. I felt as if I were walking right into the jaws of death.

As we approached the arc light, the figures of those three soldiers with their spiked helmets loomed before me like a regiment. I felt as if I were walking right into the jaws of death.

As we approached the arc light, the figures of those three soldiers with their spiked helmets loomed before me like a regiment. I felt as if I were walking right into the jaws of death.

As we approached the arc light, the figures of those three soldiers with their spiked helmets loomed before me like a regiment. I felt as if I were walking right into the jaws of death.

As we approached the arc light, the figures of those three soldiers with their spiked helmets loomed before me like a regiment. I felt as if I were walking right into the jaws of death.

As we approached the arc light, the figures of those three soldiers with their spiked helmets loomed before me like a regiment. I felt as if I were walking right into the jaws of death.

As we approached the arc light, the figures of those three soldiers with their spiked helmets loomed before me like a regiment. I felt as if I were walking right into the jaws of death.



ROAD BUILDING

MUST GIVE ROADS ATTENTION
Taxpayers Will Face Huge Road Bills After War Is Over If This Is Not Done.

Road maintenance must go on uninterruptedly or the taxpayers of the country will have to pay an enormous bill for the restoration of the highways after the war, says an editorial in a recent issue of Good Roads.

Something like a quarter of a century ago, systematic, intelligent road improvement was commenced by a few of the states in the northeastern part of the country. Today there is a highway department in practically every state and in most of the states the department is one of the major divisions of the government.

During this era of road improvement the annual expenditure throughout the nation has grown from an insignificant sum to a total well over a quarter of a billion dollars.

To date probably not more than 12½ per cent of the country's road mileage has been surfaced. Considered merely as a percentage, this showing is not encouraging, but when it is remembered that this one-eighth means an actual mileage of something over 300,000, the magnitude of the work accomplished is better appreciated.

Another fact that must be taken into consideration is that a large majority of the traffic of the country is carried on a small proportion of the total mileage and the greater part of the work of improvement has been done on these more important highways.

Some of the money spent for road betterment has been wasted. Some of it has been used for permanent work, the amount involved representing an investment that cannot be lost. A very large proportion of the total expenditure has been used for the construction of pavements and surfaces of varying durability and of different needs as to maintenance. The money they represent is an investment also, and one that can and will be lost if the upkeep of the roads is neglected.

The country's roads are worth billions of dollars, even if nothing more than their first cost is taken into account. Their present value, in terms of service rendered, is literally incalculable, for without them every activity would have to cease.

The successful prosecution of the war is the chief business of the American people today. But that doesn't mean that every American should be fighting or working in a munition plant or on a farm. There are countless other activities that are contributory to the three obvious essentials, and every one of them in turn is absolutely dependent upon transportation.

The nation's highway system is the foundation of its whole vast and complicated machinery of transportation. The public highways are indispensable and they must be kept in condition unless all the work we have done is to avail us nothing and the work yet before us is to be left undone. Money must be spent and labor and materials must be used—now.

Properly Built Road Drag.
With the drag properly built and its use well understood, the maintenance of earth and gravel roads becomes a simple and inexpensive matter. Care should be taken to make the log so light that one man can lift it with ease.

Motortruck Routes Lacking.
Although \$1,800,000,000 has been spent on highways in the United States during the last ten years, we are totally lacking in adequate motortruck routes between our large cities and distributing points.

Construction and Maintenance.
Road construction and maintenance in the United States involve an annual outlay of over \$300,000,000, a sum which, if capitalized at 5 per cent, would represent an investment of \$6,000,000,000.

Dairy Products for Allies.
Dairy products are essential to the well-being of the nation, and every effort should be expended to maintain the supply in this country and, so far as possible, to meet the increasing demands of the allies.

Ruts in Narrow Roads.
The narrow road which is high in the middle will become rutted almost as quickly as one which is too flat, for the reason that on a narrow road all the traffic is forced to use only a narrow strip.

Wood Grapple Saves Work.
The handling of logs by means of a crane equipped with a good grapple is not only more spectacular than the old method, but it effects an immense saving in labor and has made it possible to pile logs to a great height. Similar outfits are used in handling ties, posts, pulp wood, etc. The grapple is made like a clamshell bucket except that the scoops are replaced by curved steel tines. In the grasp of which a large number of logs can be held at once.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Main Thing.
"I rented the haunted house I had on my hands to an actor."
"Did he know it was haunted?"
"That's why he took it. Said he wanted to see the ghost walk."

The Roman catacombs are 680 miles in extent, and it is estimated that something like 15,000,000 dead are there interred.

Turks Profane Holy Place.
Mount Sinai Disfigured by All Sorts of Markings of Spots That Christians Hold Sacred.

He must be an unimaginative man, whatever his creed, who can ascend Sinai without a thrill of reverence. Here was given the law that is inscribed on the countless tablets of half a world, the maxims that have ruled much of the lives of billions of men and women for thousands of years. The barren grandeur of the peaks, the rocky difficulty of the ascent, are pitched in the proper key. Unfortunately, the Moslem rulers of the region have cluttered up the neighborhood of the mount itself with all manner of childish legends and "authentic" relics. Orientally tolerant, they have not only accepted the Jewish traditions of the spot, which have become a part of their great religious, Christianity; they have added to them and overlaid them with all manner of crude superstition.

Thus they will show you the very rock where the children of Israel set up the golden calf, and another commonplace boulder which is guaranteed to be the one smitten by Moses when the wandering Hebrews were slandering. Exhibit C is the tablets in his finger. broke the first tablets in his anger. Then there is a garden with a chapel, including the spot where Elijah was fed by the ravens. A second chapel in



"You Can Hear and Talk If You Wish—Am I Not Right?"

my last air fight, of my tracer bullets getting closer and closer to his head, and then I would wake up again with a start and think the Lord that I was only dreaming it all again instead of living through it!

That night I got an early start because I knew I had to have food, and I decided that rather than look for vegetables I would take a chance and apply to the first Belgian peasant whom I came to.

It was about 8 o'clock when I came to a small house. I had picked up a heavy stone and had bound it in my handkerchief and I was resolved to use it as a weapon if it became necessary. After all I had gone through, I was resolved to win my liberty eventually at whatever cost.

As it happened, I found that night the first real friend I had encountered in all my traveling. When I knocked timidly on the door, it was opened by a Belgian peasant, about fifty years of age. He asked me in Flemish what I wanted, but I shook my head and pointing to my ears and mouth intimated that I was deaf and dumb, and then I opened and closed my mouth several times to show him that I wanted food.

He showed me inside and sat me at the table. He apparently lived alone, for his ill-furnished room had but one chair, and the plate and knife and fork he put before me seemed to be all he had. He brought me some cold potatoes and several slices of stale bread, and he warmed me some milk on a small oil stove.

I ate ravenously and all the time I was engaged I knew that he was eyeing me closely.

Before I was half through he came over to me, touching me on the shoulder, and stooping over so that his lips almost touched my ear, he said in broken English, "You are an Englishman—I know it—and you can hear and talk if you wish—am I not right?"

There was a smile on his face and a friendly attitude about him that told me instinctively that he could be trusted, and I replied: "You have guessed right—only I am an American, not an Englishman."

He looked at me pityingly and filled my cup again with warm milk.

His kindness and apparent willingness to help me almost overcame me, and I felt like warning him of the consequences he would suffer if the Huns discovered he had befriended me. I had heard that twenty Belgians had been shot for helping Belgians to escape into Holland, and I hated to think what might happen to this good old Samaritan if the Huns ever



Last Photograph Taken of Lieutenant O'Brien Before His Capture. With Him Is His Chum, Lieutenant Raney.

of the new patriotic songs that we used to sing at the air-drome back in Ypres.

In this happy frame of mind I covered the next three miles in about an hour and then came to another little village. My usual course would have been to go around it—through fields, back yards, woods or whatever else lay in my way—but I had gained so much time by going through the last village instead of detouring around it and my appearance seemed to be so unassuming that I decided to try the same stunt again.

I stopped humming and kept very much on the alert, but apart from

THE WOMAN'S PART

By KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN
Of The Vigilantes

Perhaps because my life has been very much occupied with children and their various needs and interests, the child always looms large in my horizon—the child—that “brings hope with it, and forward looking thoughts.”

God knows how many war babies bring fear with them in place of hope, and the “forward-looking thoughts” must often be fraught with misgiving. One thing is certain, however, that though individual mothers here and there must of necessity have hearts laden with doubts of the immediate future, there never was a time when child life ought to be so carefully preserved, nourished, guarded, and guided.

This is pre-eminently woman's “part.” Not her only one, for she is proving again and again her ability to take a man's work when needed, and do it with an unexpected strength and skill and staying power. There are few things left indeed, that she cannot do, and her activities might be practically boundless were it not for the fact that in the shuffle of the sexes men cannot perform similar feats of flexibility and become mothers!

What Women Are Doing.

A great many of our tasks are performed as they have always been, rather in the background, though we are more or less dragged into the limelight of responsibility nowadays. (I almost hope that we shall not like it so well that we shall never want to work in the quiet places again!) The bearing and rearing and saving of children, the conservation of this great life force that the dreary, blood-stained world needs for its hope, its comfort and refreshment, the literal staff on which the future is to lean, this is woman's most practical contribution to the service of humanity. Make munitions, drive cars, nurse, and succor the wounded, mother the soldier in the camp and canteen—all this must be done, but the child must be kept in mind at every turn. He has a right to be born, to be welcomed, to be loved and wished for, that homes and hearth fires may not vanish from the earth, and that men and women shall not lack the greatest driving force in the universe, fatherhood and motherhood—the love and care of children.

There may come a time when the service flags are taken down because there are no armies battling on the field, no gold stars needed to mark pa-

rental sacrifices, but if a new banner should one day be hung in windows here and there with a star meaning: “Unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given,” it would be not a flag of sacrifice but still a flag of service and honor.

Let us save the children, then, even if the task be carried on humbly, patiently, unostentatiously. All we own, and wear, and are, all that is the outer husk of us, all that is the inner kernel, is being tested in these days. It is as if there were a universal “wash” and only the “fast colors” in life and character were coming out clear and true.

In all this the mothers and the fathers, the preachers and the teachers are a great factor. It is the children who are the seed corn of the future; it is the boys and girls of today that will have to endure the terrible reactions of this war and settle the problems that will vex us for years after peace is formally declared. Every man or woman who lends his money to the government in this crisis protects the future of his children; makes it more certain that America will never repudiate its debts, but pay them as it did after the Civil war, with a speed that gained the world's applause.

All Put Shoulders to Wheel.

The children are a definite factor in all our campaigns nowadays. Boy Scouts, Junior Guards, Camp Fire Girls, school children, have all put their shoulders to the wheel and in being an active part of the movement have grown in wisdom and understanding, self-dependence and right use of their slender powers. These are our own American children, for the most part sheltered, not always indeed from poverty, but at least from more terrible evils. Whenever I buy bonds or War Saving stamps or subscribe to the dozen and one causes forever knocking at the door, I long to give more and more because of the lives of women and children across the seas, innocent lives sacrificed to the relentless war god!—mothers, potential and actual—the mothers who would have replenished the standing armies of the world—and countless little children who were the hope of the future.

Then let us work, sacrifice, give, in memory of their sufferings and the unspoken anguish in which they groped and bled and starved to death. I do not speak of repaying slaughter with slaughter—vengeance is the Lord's part—I speak of giving as if we were laying a “sprig of rosemary for remembrance” on those hundreds of little pitiful, unconfessed bodies, that their more fortunate brothers and sisters may be saved, fed, clothed, sheltered and educated.

Whoever loves a child loves his country; whoever loves a child holds a stake in the future of his country; whoever saves a child sits on the seat with the builders of cities and the prophets of lasting peace.

Instead of better, and the result would have been a social upheaval. But the inevitable result of this war will be a pruning of capitalism and a healthy invasion of socialism from the top, to say nothing of the general awakening and desire for the betterment of mankind, which will remove so many of the proletarian grievances that they will not have half a leg to stand on. It is a pity it could not come sooner, but history is history; our war did not come until it was due. Moreover, people, particularly when moderately successful, never rouse themselves to reform until they have received a severe jolt.

That, however, is for the future, and there is only one way to deal with the present problem; exterminate it. When a careless farmer has permitted his fields to be invaded by gophers, rats, rattlesnakes and other vermin, he cannot afford to sit down and reproach himself and invent excuses for the invaders; he makes a clean sweep and kills them off, sweeps away the formidable menace to his prosperity. Then, a wiser man, he takes measures to keep his fields and granaries free of vermin in the future, and watches unceasingly. But he exterminates first.

One Class Without Friends.

To reason with an I. W. W. would profit as much as to reason with a rattlesnake, charged with poison and waiting its opportunity to strike. In the first place, what brains these outlaws ever had not only have deteriorated with class hatred, but they never would have been I. W. W.'s, if they had had a shred of natural ability, or were not too lazy to work. They must be got rid of, root and branch. The leaders should either be executed or shut up in asylums for the criminally insane, and the rest either deported or punished.

As for the American Liberals who are, trying to raise a fund to defend these outcasts, no censure is too harsh for them. They are either German agents, cowardly padlocks, or little groups of would-be “intellectuals,” who long to be thought academic, detached, remote from the vulgar passions that govern mankind in time of war. Well, that is the point. We happen to be at war. An attitude that no one would quarrel with in times of peace, for we are quite willing to let inadequately gifted men and women win a little prominence in whatever way they can, when all are living for themselves; they come under the head of menaces or pests when the entire country should be united in a single purpose. No doubt the government will get round to them in time, but if it does not there is an ever worse punishment in store for them, the contempt of their fellow citizens. They will be outcasts, forced to endure the society of one another to the last of their days. In other words, they will be boycotted. Perhaps they would prefer the word verboten.

On a lower plane of action, it is the reluctant, not the eager, whom we urge by promises of reward. Who would think of paying a man to do what he was yearning to do already? For instance, no one would hire a hungry man to eat, or a thirsty man to drink, or a mother to nurse her own child. Who would think of bribing a farmer to dress his own vineyard, or to dig about his orchard, or to rebuild his house? So, all the more, one who loves God truly asks no other compensation than God himself; for if he should demand something else, it would be the prize that he loved, and not God.—Bernard of Clairvaux.

SAVING FUEL

By CHARLES HANSON TOWNE
Of The Vigilantes

Out in the middle West in many ways they are doing more to help win the war than the people in the East.

For instance, what is so necessary as the conservation of fuel? In a western city the authorities have adopted the very same and workable plan of stopping the electric surface cars only at every other block to take on or let off passengers. Of course, everyone knows

that it costs money to stop and start a trolley car; and if the starting and stopping can be cut in half, think what amount of money is saved.

In order that passengers may not be confused, the city has posted notices that downtown cars will stop only at every other odd street, and uptown cars only at every other even street.

What a simple, feasible plan it is! Why do not the Eastern cities—and the cities all over the country—take it up? Write to your mayor and see what can be done.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By Rev. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.
(Copyright, 1918, by Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 15

MAKING CHRIST KNOWN TO THE WORLD.

(May be used with missionary application.)

LESSON TEXTS—Matthew 5:13-16; 28:18-20; Acts 1:8.

GOLDEN TEXT—“Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature.”—Mark 16:15.

DEVOTIONAL READING—Philippians 2:3-16.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS—Numbers 10:21; Psalm 96:3; Isaiah 63; Daniel 12:3; Luke 22:32; Romans 1:34; Philippians 2:4-16; James 5:19-20.

I. The Disciple's Relation to the World (Matt. 5:13-16).

Christ saves with a definite purpose. The character of the subjects of the Kingdom is set forth in the Beatitudes. He gives a character which will wield an influence. The whole mass of mankind is shown in the Scriptures to be corrupt, and the whole world in darkness. The disciples are to live such lives as will purify and enlighten. Their responsibilities are set forth under the figures of salt, light, and a city.

1. “Ye are the salt of the earth” (v. 13).

Salt is that which is opposed to corruption. It prevents the progress of corruption. The properties of salt are: (1) Penetrating; (2) Purifying; (3) Preserving.

Being salt, the disciples of Christ should penetrate, purify, and preserve society. Seeing on every hand the festering corruption of humanity, our responsibility is clearly set before us. The Christian should not go into seclusion. He should remain in the world, but not be a part of it. Let us be sure that as salt we do not lose our saltiness. Christians cannot do good after they cease being good.

2. “Ye are the light of the world” (v. 14).

Light illuminates and warns. Its gift is guidance. This world is cold and dark. Many are the pitfalls and snares set by the devil. Christians should so live, let their light so shine, as to prevent the unwary ones from falling into them. They should guide the lost ones of earth so that they may find the path that leads back home to the Heavenly Father's house.

3. The city set on a hill (v. 14).

By a city is suggested a government, a social order. Christian character and service should be so as to give the influence of the hill-city of Christ. Christianity was not intended to be hidden, but to be made so conspicuous as not to be hidden, the grand objective being to glorify God the Heavenly Father (v. 16).

II. The Disciple's Commission (Matt. 28:18-20).

1. What it is (v. 18). It is to teach, to make disciples. Christ's death on the cross and triumphant resurrection provided salvation for the world. “God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life” (John 3:16). This great fact must be proclaimed to the world. The great commission is backed by the urgency of human need and divine love and compassion for this need. The disciples are to administer baptism in the name of the Trinity to those who believe, and teach them to observe all things which Christ commanded.

2. Its scope—all nations (v. 19). It is as wide as the world, and this obligation lasts until all the world is evangelized.

3. Its sustaining power—“all power is given” (v. 18). The divine energy is back of all those who go. Since he is with those who go the enterprise cannot fail. Opposition of the devil, sickness and death cannot thwart, because it is backed by divine energy.

4. The superlending providence—“I am with you” (v. 20).

Though the disciples may be scattered far and wide, the divine Christ is always present to comfort, guide and sustain. This presence is guaranteed to the end of the age.

III. Paul called to Macedonia to Preach (Acts 16:1-15).

1. Circumstances of (vv. 6-8). While pushing on the work of evangelization on his second missionary journey, the Spirit forbade Paul to preach further in Asia. Doors being thus closed, there was nothing to do but to go down to Troas. The guidance of the Spirit is as much by closing doors as opening them.

2. How called (vv. 9-13).

It was by vision of a man from Macedonia saying: “Come over and help us.”

3. What called to do (v. 10).

4. First-fruits of Paul's ministry in Europe (vv. 14, 15).

Compensation.

On a lower plane of action, it is the reluctant, not the eager, whom we urge by promises of reward. Who would think of paying a man to do what he was yearning to do already? For instance, no one would hire a hungry man to eat, or a thirsty man to drink, or a mother to nurse her own child. Who would think of bribing a farmer to dress his own vineyard, or to dig about his orchard, or to rebuild his house? So, all the more, one who loves God truly asks no other compensation than God himself; for if he should demand something else, it would be the prize that he loved, and not God.—Bernard of Clairvaux.

Bible Makes All Plain.

Turn from the oracles of men—still dim even in their clearest sense—to the oracles of God which are never dark. Buy all your books when you feel the night of skepticism gathering around you. Bury them all, powerful though you may have deemed them, spells to illuminate the unfathomable; open your Bible and all the spiritual world will be as bright as day.—J. Wilton.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Behind the snowy loaf is the mill wheel; behind the mill is the wheat field; on the wheat field rests the sun-light; above the sunlight is God.

For every evil under the sun, there is a remedy, or there is none. If there be one, seek and find it; if there be none, never mind it.

SUMMER DESSERTS.

Baking Apples.—Pare and core eight apples. Arrange in a baking dish, fill the apples with apple jelly and chopped raisins. Cook until tender, basting with sugar, water and lemon juice. Decorate with quartered almonds, blanched, when they are brown.

Italian Cream.—Soak two tablespoons of gelatin in a fourth of a cup of water, seal two cups of milk, cool and add the yolks of three eggs well beaten, a pinch of salt and a fourth of a cup of sugar; cook until thick, add the gelatin, chill and as the mixture thickens fold in stiffly beaten whites. Mold and serve. Flavor with any desired extract or fruit juice.

Bavarian Cream.—Soak two tablespoons of gelatin in a third of a cup of cold water, dissolve in a fourth of a cup of hot cream; add a half a cup of sugar and the whip from a pint of cream when the mixture begins to thicken. Cut and fold in the cream without stirring. Flavor with vanilla and mold.

Chocolate Junket.—Melt a square of chocolate, add three tablespoons of boiling water. Heat a quart of milk to blood heat, just lukewarm. Dissolve a crushed junket tablet in a tablespoonful of cold water. Add a quarter of a cup of sugar and a teaspoonful of vanilla to the warm milk, stir in the dissolved junket tablet and the chocolate and pour into sherbet cups.

Velvet Sherbet.—Take a quart of rich milk, the juice of three lemons and two cups of strained honey. Freeze as usual, this is a most dainty and satisfying frozen dish.

No one by giving can escape the obligation to save. We must both give and save.

Meanness and miserliness have never been American faults; but thrift and prudence have not been American virtues.—The Saturday Evening Post.

WAYS WITH LEFTOVER MEATS

ASTY sauce served with leftover meats often makes a dish that is more palatable than it was in the original.

Mutton Ragout.—Melt a tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan, add the same amount of flour stir until smooth and brown, add one cupful of well-seasoned stock, stir until thick, then add two cups of cold chopped mutton and let it stand on the back part of the stove for 15 minutes.

When ready to serve add a tablespoonful of catsup and a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce, pepper and salt to taste.

Curry of Lamb.—Brown a teaspoonful of chopped onion in two tablespoons of butter, add a teaspoonful of curry powder and two teaspoonfuls of flour, stir until smooth and brown, then add a half teaspoonful of chopped mint and two cups of chopped cooked lamb, stir for two minutes to thoroughly mix the seasoning with the meat, then add two cups of stock made from extract of beef, cook until the sauce is thickened. Season and serve.

Ragout of Veal.—Brown a teaspoonful of onion in two tablespoons of butter, with a tablespoonful of cooked, chopped mushrooms. Add a tablespoonful of flour and brown, then add one cupful of stock, stir until smooth, then add one cupful of cold veal cut in pieces. Season with salt and pepper and serve.

Kidney Sauté.—Bliss a pair of kidneys in cold water several times, then cover with boiling water and simmer ten minutes, draining and removing with water once. Drain and skin the kidneys, cut in slices and cook as follows: Melt a tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan, add a tablespoonful of minced onion and the kidneys, cook, turning often, until the onion is brown. Add salt and pepper and two cups of stock. Cook three minutes and serve.

Kidney With Mushrooms.—Prepare the kidneys as directed above. Brown a tablespoonful of butter, add a tablespoonful of flour and brown. Add one cupful of stock, salt and paprika to taste, a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce and a half cupful of mushrooms cut in slices. Add the kidneys and cook until well heated through, and serve.

Hens Fear Airplanes.

Hens and roosters still are afraid of man's aerial contraption and the warning note of Chanticleer sounds forth whenever he hears the buzz of the propellers. Mother Hen, too, clucks nervously to her brood to seek shelter beneath her wings until the shadow has passed over the barnyard. The little chicks, knowing instinctively about hawks, rush with tiny wings tapping toward old Mother Hen almost even before she sounds the warning clucks.

We have plenty of food in this country but not an ounce to waste; we have plenty of labor, but not an hour to slack.

Thrift is simply the happy medium between recklessness and meanness.—The Saturday Evening Post.

SUMMER DRINKS.

FRUIT drinks are not only satisfying to the taste but healthful as well. There is nothing more beneficial in toning up the system than nature's own fruit juices.

Iced Tea With Mint.—Pound a pint of mint until the juice flows freely, then add two cups of water and bring to the boiling point for five minutes. Strain and add 2½ teaspoonfuls of gelatin dissolved in one-half cupful of orange-juice. Strain into a flat mold and chill. When thoroughly cold cut in squares about the size of a loaf of sugar. Prepare some iced tea, fill each glass half full of crushed ice, add a square of the mint jelly and fill with iced tea.

Coffee Ambrosia.—Mix a quart of strong black coffee. Allow this to cool, after straining, then add one-half cupful of honey, a few drops of almond extract, a pinch of powdered mace, two cups of cold milk, mixing well. Serve in glasses with a few spoonfuls of chopped ice and garnish with a spoonful of sweetened whipped cream.

Grape Juice Nectar.—Bruise four sprigs of mint to bring out the flavor. Add these to one pint of grape juice, three tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, a can of grated pineapple, a half cupful of honey, a pinch of salt, four tablespoonfuls of orange juice and a pinch of nutmeg. Set in a cool place for an hour, then strain and serve. Crushed ice should be added to each glass when ready to serve.

Loganberry and Ginger.—Chop half a pound of preserved ginger, add it to four cups of water and one cupful of honey; allow this to stand for an hour to steep well, then bring to the boiling point and cook gently for 15 minutes. Blend three tablespoonfuls of ginger syrup with a cupful of loganberry juice; cool, strain and serve with crushed ice.

Egg Lemonade.—Add a well-beaten egg to a pitcher of iced lemonade. This makes a drink that is both refreshing and nourishing.

The world which clouds thy soul with doubt
Is but a carpet inside out;
It's when we view these shreds and ends,
We know not what the whole intends;
So when on earth, things look so odd,
They're working out some scheme of God.
What now seem random strokes, will there
In order and design appear.
Then shall we praise what he turned we
spurned:
For then the carpet shall be turned.

LET US CAN WHAT WE CAN.

APPLE apples are plentiful and to save for winter use let us prepare some of the good things from the queen of fruits.

Apple Butter.—Pare and core apples, cut fine through a meat grinder, and to every pint of apple pulp take one quart of fresh cider; boil down one-half, add the apple pulp and cook slowly, stirring often. When it begins to thicken add brown sugar to sweeten. Cook until the butter is of the right consistency, like soft jam; pour into jars or glasses while hot and cover with paraffin when cool. If preferred spiced, allow the following quantities: To every five quarts of apple pulp use one teaspoonful each of ground cloves, allspice and cinnamon.

Indian Apples.—Take two quarts of tart apples, one pound of raisins, two quarts of green tomatoes, one small onion, three cups of brown sugar, two cups of lemon juice, one teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, three cups of vinegar, one-half cupful of salt and one ounce of ginger. Pare and core the apples, add the peeled onion, then the tomatoes, and put all through the meat grinder; add the raisins; mix all together and let stand in an earthen jar overnight. In the morning set the jar in kettle of water and boil slowly for six hours, stirring often. Put into jars and seal.

Grape Catchup.—Take five pounds of ripe grapes, two and a half pounds of brown sugar, a tablespoonful of pepper and a tablespoonful each of white cloves, cinnamon and allspice; two cups of vinegar, two teaspoonfuls of salt, two blades of mace. Put the whole spices in a small bag, and remove them, after the catchup is thick and ready to bottle. Seal while hot.

Cucumber Relish.—Grate one or more ripe cucumbers, squeeze quite dry, then add good vinegar to make of the consistency of catchup; add chopped onion, fresh chopped red pepper and salt to season. Bottle with oil cooking.

Peace and War.

In peace there's nothing so becoming a man as modest stillness and humility; but when the blast of war blows in our ears, then imitate the action of the tiger.—Shakespeare

In the Realm of Lingerie



Everything, from richest furs to kitchen aprons and war overalls, was given a chance in the recent style show at the Hotel Morrison, Chicago. It was a real exposition of practical garments of all sorts, designed by Americans, for Americans, and not merely a competition between manufacturers to see which could exhibit the most unusual, expensive and elaborate designs in women's apparel. The garments were made to sell, not simply for exhibition, and therefore one could judge from them the standards reached and the progress made in public taste. It was a valuable and interesting exhibit.

There was a great deal of interest in the new service suits for women who have taken up work usually done by men—as work in factories, munitions plants, gardens and the lighter farm work. The suits are made with trousers instead of skirts and usually in one piece with a blouse. Several varieties of overalls were among them and these, warlike clothes, proved more slightly than the usual skirt and blouse that are so prone to part company.

Nightdresses and negligees were not neglected; for the eternal feminine may clothe herself in war overalls five or eight hours in the day (in order to be able to buy dainty and frivolous things for other hours) but she will not be weaned away from filmy fabrics and laces. A pretty nightdress and a negligee, shown in the picture, were among the most graceful of several such garments in the exhibit at the style show. The nightdress of nainsook is low-necked, finished with scal-

loped edges and fine tucks across the front. There is an embroidered medallion at each side and full sleeves that are much longer than sleeves have been for several seasons. There is not much needlework on this gown, but what there is, is very well done.

The negligee is a long slip of plaited silk with an overdress of lace that hangs from the shoulders, having the effect of a short, full lace coat. It is open down the front and is to be worn over a lacey petticoat or slipped over the nightdress for bedroom wear. Satin slippers edged with silk fringe are a detail worth remembering for pretty negligees demand the right sort of footwear.

Plain Frocks of Silk.

The best-dressed young women at fashionable summer resorts are wearing, mornings, perfectly plain shirtwaist dresses of soft wash silk; waists gathered into a belt and trimmed with graceful collars and turned-back cuffs; skirts deeply hemmed at the foot and with or without patch pockets. Sometimes collar, cuffs and belt are piped with a contrasting color or the finish is done with hemstitching. These soft frocks look very fresh and dainty and are extremely graceful, blowing about in summer breezes. Plain white silks and silks with hairline stripes in color are used.

Flowered Hats.

Flowered hats are almost necessary when dresses of dainty organdie are worn.

Headwear Foreshadowing Winter



The melancholy days have come, but no have the new fall hats, and they have brought along with them a sure cure for the blues. It is just out of the question to try on this enticing new millinery and go on regretting the passing of summer at the same time, for winter is foreshadowed and welcomed by the loveliest of headwear. The war has thrown Americans on their own resources in designing, to a greater extent than ever before; it is a hard to tell just how much we owe to our own “home-grown” milliners, but there cannot be two opinions about the new hats. They are excellent from every standpoint.

There are shapes that are large and there are small hats, and all of them are graceful. Lines are wonderful and trimmings do not interfere with them or blur them. Brims are irregular, crowns are soft, materials are rich and trimmings simple. Much handcraft appears in the making of these hats and in the making of their trimmings. The predominating colors are quiet, but nevertheless brilliance is universal in the season's models.

A group of representative hats is pictured above. The shapes have style and becomingness to recommend them and include the principal types of hats to be worn during the coming season. At the top a hat of dark blue panne velvet is faced with long-napped beaver and has a band of beaver about the crown. There is a silk tassel of the same color for the trimming. The

brim is wider at the right side than anywhere else and has a beautiful upward roll to the left.

Just below is a lovely hat in dark brown satin with the entire underbrim covered with tightly curled ostrich feathers, also in brown. These very short curled lines look like Persian lamb fur. The hat is finished with a smart, wired bow and in this shape the brim widens at the left.

The big picture hat at the right is of black panne velvet faced with plain velvet. There is not much more to say of it except that its brim is soft, its lines marvelously becoming and its crown embroidered with wheat and flowers in heavy silk floss. At the other side of the group a small, drooping-brimmed hat of porcelain blue felt makes one waver in allegiance to big hats. The felt is overlaid with crepe georgette in the same color and for trimming there is a generous bow of wide grosgrain ribbon, matching the hat in color.

None of these shapes have rigid brims or crowns—each of them is simply trimmed and each proclaims itself the work of some skilled and clever milliner.

Julie B. Mumby

Waistcoat of Ivory Tone.

A blue serge suit should be accompanied by a waistcoat of ivory tone.

Original Velvet Slippers.

One sees many original slippers in black velvet. An exceedingly attractive example was stitched in white. The belt of velvet was almost concealed by the background of white stitching. The accompanying hat was fashioned from white silk, with the top of the crown and brim facing of black velvet.

An English artist sketches submarine scenes by descending with a diver's helmet and using waterproof paper and crayons.

CAPITAL CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

General and Personal

Attorney M. J. McGuinness left Thursday for Albuquerque on business.

Miss Victoriana Montoya left Sunday for Algodones where she will teach school.

Miss Emily W. Schaffer, of New York City, is the guest of her sister Miss M. E. Wood, on College st.

Adjutant General James B. B. attended the meeting of the National Home Guard at Albuquerque Thursday.

Major J. H. Toulouse district board organizer for the state council of defense has returned to the city from an official trip.

Manuel P. Manzanarez, of the state land office, left Monday afternoon for Little Rock, Arkansas, to enter an officers training camp.

Miss Amelia McFie, of Gallup, a former popular Santa Fean will arrive next week to visit her sister Mrs. Lansing Bloom.

Mrs. M. J. McGuinness and two children left Monday evening for Kansas City, where they will visit relatives for two or three months.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ortiz, Sr., Mrs. Frank Ortiz, Jr., and small children left Sunday for Chimayo on a short vacation and visit with friends.

Mrs. Leroy Moore and three children returned to their Los Angeles home Thursday morning, after a pleasant visit of several weeks in Santa Fe.

Mrs. H. W. Smith, of Santa Fe, is in the city for a visit with her husband, who is interested in Socorro Chieftain.

Gabriel and Charles Pop and Norbert Berchold left Wednesday for Denver, Colorado, where they will enroll as students in the Sacred Heart College.

It was estimated that the city of Santa Fe would register 700 or more in the draft on Thursday. The four precinct registration places were left open until 9 o'clock in the evening.

J. C. Meyer, day clerk at the Montezuma hotel, has leased the Don Diego Rooming house on Cerrillos road. The building has 18 rooms and he will conduct it as a rooming house.

A. S. Kirkpatrick, of the state engineer's office has resigned and left Wednesday for Hurley, where he has accepted a fine position with the Chino Copper Company. He was accompanied by his family.

Miss Clara Bursum, daughter of Hon. and Mrs. H. O. Bursum, of Socorro, has registered as a volunteer nurse and will take the course in a training hospital somewhere on the Atlantic coast.

Lieutenant W. H. Gregory, who has been with the inspection department of the federal food administration, received orders last Wednesday to report at once at the school for automobile mechanics of the Texas university at Austin.

The glorious fall weather in Santa Fe has been the inspiration for many short trips and hikes to the country. Not a few have availed themselves of the opportunity to spend a few quiet hours and enjoy the beauties and wholesome influences of nature.

John H. Sargent of El Rito is in Santa Fe on business.

W. B. Heberling interested in the Pecos mine was a recent visitor.

Charles A. Spiess, republican national committeeman, is at the De Vargas.

Geo. L. Ulrick is in the city from his home at Carrizozo to attend the meetings of the state tax commission.

Arthur Seligman, democratic state chairman, was in the northern part of the state Sunday on political business.

E. J. Mossman well known democrat and expert accountant is in the city.

Attorney general Harry L. Patton was a recent visitor to his home city, Clovis.

John Jerns, statistician for the state tax commission, has returned from San Juan county.

Geo. P. Mignardot will leave Santa Fe Monday for Camp Pike, Ark., to enter the officers' training camp.

J. H. Caldwell of the state engineer's office has left for a vacation at Waco, Texas, where he will visit relatives.

John Curtis Underwood, poet and literary critic, has returned from New York to renew acquaintances in Santa Fe.

Jack Knappson of Dr. David Knapp of this city has written that he has participated in front line fighting on the western battle front.

District Judge D. J. Leahy has arrived from Las Vegas to sit in the September term of the local district court in a part of the cases to be tried.

Among attorneys from Albuquerque who were here on legal business this week are Capt. W. C. Reid, solicitor for the Santa Fe Railway, and G. S. Downer.

Arthur von Nyvenheim is home on a furlough from the navy. He is visiting his parents, and has interesting accounts to tell of encounters with submarines.

J. D. Sena, Jr., son of Mariano F. Sena of this city, left recently for San Francisco to begin his studies for the priesthood under the direction of the Franciscan Fathers.

A. C. Compton, of the U. S. surveyor-general's office has returned from inspecting the various camps in this district. Mrs. Compton and little daughter Martha, expect to return home in a week or ten days from Illinois where they spent the summer with relatives.

B. H. Gibbs chief of the Santa Fe Field Division of the Land Office has received word from his brother, Lieut. Oscar C. Gibbs that the latter has arrived safely overseas. Lieut. Gibbs was at one time a special agent of the Field Division office here.

C. E. Beckner of Denver is spending a week in the city visiting his brother A. W. Beckner and family after which he will go on to San Diego to spend the winter with a daughter who resides there and whose husband is an officer in the U. S. Army.

Mrs. C. H. Lee and son Herbert are here from Arizona, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh H. Williams. Mrs. Lee is a sister of Hugh and the families are enjoying a very pleasant reunion. Another son of Mrs. Lee, Hugh H., a namesake of H. H. W., is in the U. S. Navy.

A rummage sale will be held by the Woman's Board of Trade for the benefit of civic charity early next week. Residents are requested to contribute articles for this sale which should be delivered at the City Library this week.

CAPITAL COAL YARD

Swastika Coal, Cerrillos Coal, All Kinds Steam Coal; Madrid, N. M., Anthracite Coal, Madrid Smithing Coal, Cord and Sawed Wood, Factory Kindling.

NEAR A. T. & S. F. DEPOT PHONE 85 MAIN

Save Wheat and Meat by Eating More

POTATOES

In this way you will greatly assist in the great war tasks of the United States Food Administration.

H. S. KAUNE & CO.

POWER RATE

200 K. W. 7c per K. W.
300 K. W. 6c per K. W.
400 K. W. 5c per K. W.

All in excess of the above 4c per K. W. Special Rates for Cooking.

SANTA FE WATER & LIGHT COMPANY

John H. Sargent of El Rito is in Santa Fe on business.

W. B. Heberling interested in the Pecos mine was a recent visitor.

Charles A. Spiess, republican national committeeman, is at the De Vargas.

Geo. L. Ulrick is in the city from his home at Carrizozo to attend the meetings of the state tax commission.

Arthur Seligman, democratic state chairman, was in the northern part of the state Sunday on political business.

E. J. Mossman well known democrat and expert accountant is in the city.

Attorney general Harry L. Patton was a recent visitor to his home city, Clovis.

John Jerns, statistician for the state tax commission, has returned from San Juan county.

Geo. P. Mignardot will leave Santa Fe Monday for Camp Pike, Ark., to enter the officers' training camp.

J. H. Caldwell of the state engineer's office has left for a vacation at Waco, Texas, where he will visit relatives.

John Curtis Underwood, poet and literary critic, has returned from New York to renew acquaintances in Santa Fe.

Jack Knappson of Dr. David Knapp of this city has written that he has participated in front line fighting on the western battle front.

District Judge D. J. Leahy has arrived from Las Vegas to sit in the September term of the local district court in a part of the cases to be tried.

Among attorneys from Albuquerque who were here on legal business this week are Capt. W. C. Reid, solicitor for the Santa Fe Railway, and G. S. Downer.

Arthur von Nyvenheim is home on a furlough from the navy. He is visiting his parents, and has interesting accounts to tell of encounters with submarines.

J. D. Sena, Jr., son of Mariano F. Sena of this city, left recently for San Francisco to begin his studies for the priesthood under the direction of the Franciscan Fathers.

A. C. Compton, of the U. S. surveyor-general's office has returned from inspecting the various camps in this district. Mrs. Compton and little daughter Martha, expect to return home in a week or ten days from Illinois where they spent the summer with relatives.

B. H. Gibbs chief of the Santa Fe Field Division of the Land Office has received word from his brother, Lieut. Oscar C. Gibbs that the latter has arrived safely overseas. Lieut. Gibbs was at one time a special agent of the Field Division office here.

C. E. Beckner of Denver is spending a week in the city visiting his brother A. W. Beckner and family after which he will go on to San Diego to spend the winter with a daughter who resides there and whose husband is an officer in the U. S. Army.

Mrs. C. H. Lee and son Herbert are here from Arizona, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh H. Williams. Mrs. Lee is a sister of Hugh and the families are enjoying a very pleasant reunion. Another son of Mrs. Lee, Hugh H., a namesake of H. H. W., is in the U. S. Navy.

A rummage sale will be held by the Woman's Board of Trade for the benefit of civic charity early next week. Residents are requested to contribute articles for this sale which should be delivered at the City Library this week.

PAYMENTS ARE DUE FROM FOUR YEAR LAND LEASES THE FIRST OF THE MONTH

The State Land Office is sending out notices to lessees of state lands whose four year lease terms end on October 1. Each year at this date approximately twenty-five per cent of the revenue from this source comes due. The law authorizes the commissioner to charge 12 per cent interest on overdue payments, and inasmuch as many of the lessees who are principally stockmen do not receive their mail regularly it is the desire of the commissioner to call their attention to the date.

TWO DRAFT CALLS ISSUED FOR SMALL NUMBER TO GO TO TEXAS TRAINING CAMP

A draft call was received from Washington today by federal disbursing officer R. C. Reid for seven typists and stenographers among men who are physically disqualified for active service but are subject under the limited service regulation. They are to be entrained September 23 for Fort Sam Houston in Texas.

A call for three negroes from the state of New Mexico to enter for Camp Travis, Texas, during the three day period of October 16-18 was also received. This is a general call for regular military service.

Marshal Foch says the Bible is the best preparation you can give to an American soldier going into battle to sustain his magnificent ideal and faith.

M'FIE EDWARDS & M'FIE ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW OFFICE.
Corner Palace & Washington Ave Santa Fe, New Mexico.

These eye SPECIALISTS are superior to all others in the city. They use the latest methods of examination and treatment. They are experts in the treatment of all eye diseases. They are experts in the treatment of all eye diseases. They are experts in the treatment of all eye diseases.

NEW MEXICO NEWS REVIEW

(Continued from page one)

war at least the laundries will be operated as one business from the plant of the Clovis Steam Laundry. —Clovis News.

DE BACA

Carload of Horses Shipped
J. O. Welborn started for Fort Worth last week with two carloads of horses. A sale will be held there on the 9th, 10th and 11th, and as a commission firm offers to pay the freight on the shipment the owners of the stock do not stand to lose much. —Fort Sumner Review.

The County Commissioners in session Thursday, ordered the road through the Jackson ranch opened to traffic \$4,500 will be spent by the state and county on this road, from town to Alamogordo creek, including a concrete spillway or crossing across the creek. —Fort Sumner Leader.

Water was turned in the irrigation ditch Monday, 27 days after the break in the dam and ditch. The washed out banks on the ditch were the cause of more work than the damage to the dam. This has been a costly washout and the farmers have sustained the worst loss in years. —Fort Sumner Leader.

DONA ANA

Easter Lambs
The Experiment Station of our College has purchased two hundred old ewes which are now being bred with view of having lambs at Christmas. The lambs will then be fattened and made ready for market under the general term of Easter lambs. The ewes will be fattened and marketed at the same time as the lambs. —Las Cruces Citizen.

Seventy-six cars of hay and straw were shipped out of the various stations of Dona Ana county in one day recently, at prices which add materially to the prosperity of the valley farmers. —Las Cruces Republic.

The third cutting of alfalfa is netting the farmers around \$25.00 for the best, with lower prices for the other grades according to quality. Baled straw is bringing from \$7.50 to \$8.00 per ton. —Las Cruces Republic.

New Troop At College
Two hundred and thirteen men have arrived at State College to replace the men who left last week for Camp Sheridan, Ala., under the charge of Lieut. Paulsen, who will return to the College after delivering his men at Camp Sheridan. The new men are registrants from New Mexico, whereas the former troop was from Kansas. —Las Cruces Republic.

EDDY

The state highway from Carlsbad to Lakewood is nearly completed. The road will be one of the finest in that part of the country and will connect the southern part of Eddy county with the roads of Chaves county.

Last Friday the residence and household furniture of Ellsworth James, of La Huerta, was completely destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire is only conjecture, and is believed to have started in the stove.

NEW MEXICO RED CROSS

RED CROSS ROOMS
New Mexico Building
Sewing room open every afternoon, 2 to 5.
Gauze room open every morning (except Saturday), 10 to 12.
Every afternoon (except Sunday), 2 to 5; Thursday evenings, 7.30 to 9.30.

Mrs. George Hoffman
Was the lucky one of the four contestants to receive the handsome quilt in the recent contest as the person in Valencia county who has done the most Red Cross work. The quilt was in a Red Cross pattern, pieced by Mrs. Brown of Los Lunas. The lady is 86 years old, and donated the quilt to the Methodist church in Belen and they in turn took this novel way of raising money on it.

Chaves County R. C. Notes
The Hagerman branch has finished and sent to headquarters 324 refugee garments. They are up on all of their work and the rooms are closed until new work arrives. The following contributions have been received:
Levi Barnett, \$3; T. D. Davenport, \$5; Mrs. Jonathan Wright, \$4; Musical, \$15.75; Dance, \$32.89; T. A. McKinzie, \$1.
Recent contributions received by the Roswell chapter amounted to \$20.00.

Delightful Red Cross Dance
The Red Cross dance given last Saturday night at Whitewater, was a success in every way. Mr. Allan Turner and Mrs. Sam Ford were awarded the prizes of two and a half dollars each for being the most dressed up and they were kind enough to donate to the Red Cross "Court corner," with Sam Ford officiating on the bench was the center of attraction during the evening. We thank with a little practice he would make a full fledged judge. The police force were, also busy during the evening keeping order. The proceeds of the dance, which amounted to fifty dollars, were donated by the Whitewater branch as their "bit" toward furnishing the Hostess House at Fort Bayard. —Silver City Enterprise.

The Baptist Ladies
Of Columbus have kindly turned their church over to the Red Cross, as it was the only available building in the town that would fill the requirements. This is a fine example of what a true Christian is ready to do in time of stress.

Mora County R. C. Notes
The Mills branch shipped to headquarters the following articles recently: 31 pairs of socks, 12 sweaters and 40 refugee garments.

The Home Service committee, composed of E. W. Howe, chairman; S. Vorenberg, secretary, and T. Roybal, member, are hard at work, and good results have already been obtained for dependents of the boys. The committees appointed in each precinct have accepted, and many have come to Wagon Mound to personally offer their services. One noticeable case in which this committee has rendered good service is in the case of the wife of Private F. Aragon, of Shoemaker. She was found ill and in want by E. L. Murphy, and Mr. Vorenberg, immediately ordered that she be provided with medicine and food, and has reported her case to headquarters in order that the allotment will be given her.

The Junior Red Cross
Of Colfax county exhibited some excellent samples of their work at the Public Library in Raton a few days ago. The following auxiliaries have turned in their work to the local chapter. Raton, 4 pairs of socks, 2 layettes, one made by the Camp Fire Girls and 1 garment; French, 3 sweaters, 2 pairs of wristlets and 1 pair of socks; Brilliant, 4 pairs of socks, 2 wristlets, 5 sweaters and 2 comfort pillows.

Another Record Sub. Brings \$6.00
The secretary of the Dulce branch Red Cross reports that the State Record subscription recently given them was auctioned last week for \$6.00. Mr. Charles Myers of the Pajeros Lumber Company of that town being the purchaser.

Curry County R. C. Notes
The quota of socks to be furnished by this county was 1204 pairs and 980 were shipped last week. The remainder of the quota will go forward as the sweater allotment was 200 and more than this number were sent in. 300 refugee garments were also shipped last Wednesday.

Torrance County R. C.
The following large consignments have been shipped to Denver headquarters from this county since Aug. 27. Estancia, 40 pairs of socks, 6 sweaters; Mountainair branch 25 pairs of socks, 6 sweaters; Lucy branch 10 sweaters; Cedarvale branch, 7 pairs of socks, 1 sweater; McIntosh branch, 12 pairs of socks; Frontier branch, 16 pairs of socks; 2 sweaters; Progresso branch, 24 pairs of socks; Silverton branch, 33 pairs of socks; Willard branch 26 pairs of socks; Pleasantview branch, 8 pairs of socks, 1 sweater; Moriarty branch, 4 sweaters, 37 pairs of socks and 8 pairs of wristlets.

Recent work was sent from the local chapter containing the following articles which also received favorable comment.

28 hospital bed shirts, Mountainair. 5 hospital bed shirts, Willard. 43 hospital bed shirts, Moriarty. 3 convalescent robes, McIntosh. 4 pajama suits, McIntosh. 1 pajama suit, Estancia. 20 pairs bed socks, Moriarty. 24 shoulder capes, 7 tea towels, 7 sheets, and 7 pairs pillow cases, Duran.

A joint entertainment given by the Red Cross ladies and the Boys and Girls Agricultural Club at Pleasantview, was well attended and the program exceptionally good. The proceeds for the evening were \$33.13. A cake donated by a number brought \$16.80 at auction. This branch has a little Red Cross worker Miss Johanna Clark, age 9 who was just finished a sweater.

Entertainment And Bazaar
On next Monday evening the Red Cross at Madrid will give an entertainment and bazaar. There is to be various features for the pleasure of the guests including cards and dancing. Refreshments will be served. An excellent committee is in charge and the event promises to be very enjoyable and we predict will be decidedly successful financially.

Folsom R. C. Takes in \$508.79
Mrs. James A. Dougherty reports that the Folsom branch held an auction sale on August 31st which netted \$508.79. This money will be used for running expenses of the branch. The ladies of that branch shipped to the Clayton Chapter last week 30 refugee house goods, 18 hospital bed shirts, 12 sweaters, 7 pairs of socks, and 2 pairs wristlets.

Entertainment Brings in \$155
Mrs. Charles Bonnell, secretary of the Cloudcroft branch Red Cross reports that a recent auction sale brought in \$60.00 and that the total receipts of the evening were \$155.00. Among the things auctioned was the complimentary subscription given to this branch by the State Record which Mrs. Bonnell purchased herself at \$2.20.

Delightful Red Cross Dance
The Red Cross dance given last Saturday night at Whitewater, was a success in every way. Mr. Allan Turner and Mrs. Sam Ford were awarded the prizes of two and a half dollars each for being the most dressed up and they were kind enough to donate to the Red Cross "Court corner," with Sam Ford officiating on the bench was the center of attraction during the evening. We thank with a little practice he would make a full fledged judge. The police force were, also busy during the evening keeping order. The proceeds of the dance, which amounted to fifty dollars, were donated by the Whitewater branch as their "bit" toward furnishing the Hostess House at Fort Bayard. —Silver City Enterprise.

The Baptist Ladies
Of Columbus have kindly turned their church over to the Red Cross, as it was the only available building in the town that would fill the requirements. This is a fine example of what a true Christian is ready to do in time of stress.

The War Relief Club
Met Tuesday night with Mrs. A. C. Koch and daughter Miss Dorothy Koch, on Agua Fria street.

SOCIETY, CLUBS, LODGES, CHURCHES

Here and There Over the State

MY CREED.
I would be pure, for there are those who trust me;
I would be true, for there are those who care;
I would be strong, for there is much to suffer;
I would be brave, for there is much to dare.
I would be friend of all—the foe—the friendless;
I would be giving and forget the gift;
I would be humble, for I know my weakness;
I would look up—and laugh—and love—and lift.
—Selected

Over in Union County
The following squibs published in the Clayton Citizen recently have caused considerable comment.

"The Good Die Young" is an old saying, yet what a great number of gray-haired ministers are in existence.
"Have you ever noticed how inconsistent or unattractive, God must be if His agents, the preachers are obeying orders?" General Pershing is calling for Chaplains, and the Y. M. C. A. is calling its Secretaries from the world, while God is said to be calling the preachers to large churches made up mostly of women and backed by high salaries. Well, anyhow, God knows His business, as he will not have to deal with the shortage of labor question, there being no danger of His agents being killed by bullets."

At Van Houten
A farewell dance was held last Friday night in honor of Bill Chittick, who is called in the next draft. It was a regular old-fashioned dance, as the camp had to be searched for coal oil lamps to take the place of the electric lights, as the power was off. Bill was presented with a comfort kit and a wrist watch.—Raton Range.

Mistake Discovered Too Late
In a western city a minister was greatly annoyed every Sunday by the women in the congregation turning around every time any one entered the church after debating in his mind the method of solving the perplexing problem he hit on a plan.

The next time he preached he announced "So that no one need turn around I will call out the names of the person or persons entering the church during my sermon." And he started, "My Dear beloved brethren, I am glad to see you here. First text for today's lesson will be—Miss McCreary's seventh chapter, second verse, of—Mrs. Sam Brown and baby—St. John, where it says—Judge and Mrs. Blair, with a new bonnet on."

Immediately he discovered his mistake and was going to correct himself but it was too late—every woman in the place had turned around.

Auction Bridge Party
Mrs. Terrell E. Price entertained delightfully and informally at her home on East Boundary and Boulevard last Wednesday afternoon, a number of the younger army matrons at auction bridge. The prizes for the highest score went to Mrs. Harry P. Bauman and to Mrs. Kenneth B. Elliott.—Columbus Courier.

Carlsbad Carpenters Celebrate
The carpenters of the city, having finished most of their rush jobs decided to take a lay off and have a good time fishing. Accordingly two cars full of the "Knights of the Hammer and Saw" loaded with everything good in the way of eatable left last Wednesday morning for the fishing grounds at the mouth of the Delaware. They expect to stay there until Saturday, being equipped with tent, bedding and cooking utensils enough to furnish a regiment.—Carlsbad Current.

Popular Amusement
Pitching horseshoes has become so popular in the army that at a number of places it has been found necessary to station guards to prevent the men from stealing the shoes off the feet of the horses. But no one has yet been found daring enough to steal.

The Swimming Pool
The Women's Improvement Association held a meeting at the Park and elected officers for the opening of the new swimming pool, donated by Mrs. Raymond, which will be dedicated this evening. Mrs. Numa Raymond, president; Mrs. O. H. Brown, secretary and Mrs. Dallas Reeves, treasurer. Mrs. Henry Stoes will represent the society and give a short talk at the dedication. The pool itself is now completed and the high fence surrounding it is nearly completed. The water from the irrigation ditch will give a continual flow through the pool, thus freshening the water and keeping it in a health condition for bathers.

As time goes on the citizens will realize more fully the importance of the great gift Mrs. Raymond has presented them with. It is going to be great sport for the kids, the grown up kids and the little kids, and swimming is one of the greatest exercises in the world, developing the lungs and swelling the muscles.—Las Cruces Citizen.

Benefit Base Ball Game
One of the best ball games in Santa Fe for many moons was pulled off Sunday afternoon on St. Michael's college grounds. The Knights of Columbus beating the local lodge of Elks by a score of 9 to 2. The game was held for the benefit of the K. of C. War Camp Fund and \$65.65 was realized, making an exceptional fine showing. The young men intend to keep in practice and put on one or two more games during the beautiful fall weather, which can always be depended upon in Santa Fe until late in the season.

Minstrel Show Decided Success
A minstrel show was given at the Armory, last Saturday evening at Las Cruces by a number of troopers of the Fifth Cavalry Over \$200 was realized from the entertainment, which will be paid into the company mess fund.

The War Relief Club
Met Tuesday night with Mrs. A. C. Koch and daughter Miss Dorothy Koch, on Agua Fria street.

Bankers Entertained
A reception was held in the New Museum Monday night by the bankers of this city to welcome the financiers, members of the New Mexico Bankers' association, who held their eight annual convention in the city this week at the Scottish Rite Cathedral. Tuesday afternoon the party were treated to an auto ride to the Tesuque Indian village and a "Country Supper" at Bishop's Lodge about three miles northeast of Santa Fe. Six Santa Fe high school boys assisted in serving. A happy culmination was the informal dance that night at the De Vargas hotel, so admirably suitable for social affairs. The evening was largely attended and although announced to be strictly informal several dress suits and beautiful evening gowns were in evidence which added to the brilliancy of the occasion. Al Morrison's orchestra furnished the delightful dance music. Refreshments were served.

Child Welfare Work
Monday afternoon in the old Palace of the Governors an enthusiastic group of ladies were present at a meeting held for the purpose of organizing the class of volunteers who will assist in the Child Welfare Work in this city and other communities. Dr. Edgar L. Hewett who so successfully carried out the same work in San Diego, California, where over 1000 children have been measured, weighed, examined and recorded, will have charge of the work here and will instruct the class.

He briefly outlined the plans, instructions and requirements, which will be followed during the course of instruction, which begins next Monday morning. Three rooms have been fitted up with all the necessary paraphernalia. The hours will be from 9-12, and from 2-5 each day the entire week, also the weighing, measuring, etc., of the children of pre-school age will be conducted. Miss Hastings, of San Diego, California, will arrive Tuesday and she will have charge of the mental testing. —Local physicians and nurses have volunteered to assist in the work as much as possible.

The Council of Defense have appropriated \$1,500 to carry on this work in the state, and \$600 will be used to defray expenses of the volunteers who will go to other communities to conduct the work or act as instructors. The Women's Clubs and Civic organizations in New Mexico have pledged their support and every effort will be made to protect the little children and babies.

We must bear in mind that President Woodrow Wilson said in a recent letter issued that "The protection of children is essential to winning the war." The women are earnestly requested to have their small children up to 6 registered and examined for which there will be no charge. A request has been made by the government that all children of pre-school age throughout the country be examined and their physical condition be reported to the Children's Bureau in Washington.

Masons Visit Cerrillos Lodge
The Santa Fe Lodge, Deputy Grand Master E. R. Paul made his official visit to the Masonic lodge at Cerrillos. He was accompanied by Charles Wheelon, Frederic Muller, Frank Staplin, L. J. Charles, C. A. Hatch, R. L. Cooper and W. E. Griffin. An excellent supper was served at Mrs. Andrews' hotel on their arrival at Cerrillos. They met with the local members at the beautiful little Masonic building.

Molinari—Ellard
News reached the city this week that Tuesday at Portales Miss Irene Molinari, of that city was married to Mr. Jaspas Ellard, of Plainview, Texas. Miss Molinari has spent several weeks here the past two years visiting her sister Mrs. C. B. Thompson and was very popular with the younger social set. The news was quite a surprise to Santa Fe friends.

The Female Slacker
The "Slacker" has been given a great deal of notoriety since the war, and the comments have been many and varied and not at all mild. Now the newspapers have commenced to take a few shots at the "female slacker" in an effort to show them up in their true colors. Among various other things the Mountaineer Independent says:

"But there is still another class that comes in for a fair share of attention during the present war that the Prussianistic bunch that are fast developing into such wonderful sprinters, and who are none other than the female slacker who grates and sprouts through the highways and streets of every town, village and city almost in the country carelessly alike of sunshine or of storm—utterly and totally indifferent to the needs and wants of others just so long as she can get a front place in the procession of female slackers that sport silk socks, slip cooling drinks through a straw at someone's expense and see what they call a good time."

And the Decatur Democrat has the following comment:
"One can't help wondering what will be done with the 'woman slacker'—the girls and women who pace the street listlessly, day after day, without procuring anything for the good of the world. The men loafers have been called slacker and the law has even taken them in hand, if no fight-work! someone suggests that the girls who grab about might be put into a sort of tread-mill arrangements whereby Red Cross supplies could be produced while they tread. The mother of a girl who grabbed about appeared recently in a store and sat down—nearly 'tuckered' out from scrubbing and working about the house. At the same time her daughter was heard planning an eighteen-mile hike with apparently no purpose in mind, other than pleasure."

The woman slacker is to be seen on all sides. Every town and city and many rural communities have 'em. At a time in a nation's history when all able bodied persons who are not at work should be ashamed to show their faces, a walk down any street will show up the female slacker who has naught to do, it seems, but sit on a shaded porch, dangle her pedal extremities and show her silk stockings, (and, incidentally, her legs) to those who may happen to pass her way. Ever notice 'em? "So have we."