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FREE USE OF STATE LAND VERY LARGE

POLICY OF STATE LAND COMMISSIONER HAS RESULTED IN LARGE INCREASE OF CROPS AND GREAT IMPROVEMENT OF LANDS AND THEIR VALUE

Commissioner Ervian's permit to farm the state's leased grazing lands during the period of the war with additional rental, issued by state land commissioner, Robert P. Ervian, at the beginning of the greater food production movement in New Mexico, has added a total of 2,441 acres to the producing area of the state this season. Returns on acreage planted under the permit up to July 1, were made public by the state land office today, the total being regarded as about final for this season. Farmers on the grazing leases have followed closely the advice of state agricultural college experts to stick to New Mexico Pinto beans, corn, sorghums, and Irish potatoes wherever conditions were known to be favorable. Of the total of 2,441 acres planted, 442 acres are in beans, chiefly New Mexico Pintos; 3433 acres in corn, 377 acres in sorghums, 1361 acres in milk, 1146 in Kaffir, 2291 in wheat, 1731 in oats, rye, fetirita, sudan grass, broom corn, cowpeas and truck.

In issuing the permit to farm the leased lands the Commissioner made it plain that the leaser was to use his judgment as to whether or not his land was most useful to the country in supporting cattle or sheep or for crops. Hundreds of leasers answered at once that no part of their leases could be farred successfully and that to break the sod would be to spoil good grass land to make a poor farm. Others reported that their plans for the season were made and could not be changed, but that they would break the land this fall should the war continue. The number of these and the acreage indicated makes it probable that double the area now in crops on the leased lands will be broken this fall for winter wheat or for next season's planting. Every county in the state is represented in the grazing lease farming returns, except Bernalillo, where the state land area is very small. Union county leads with 2912 acres; Quay next with 2181; Curry is third with 1997, and the other counties range from 1807 in Guadalupe down to 20 acres in Sandoval. There are a considerable number of women among the grazing lease farmers.

The names of all these new farmers have been given to the county agricultural agents through the state agricultural college and will receive every possible assistance in caring for their crops. The state land office proposes to keep a careful check on the results obtained, and if these prove as satisfactory as has been the patriotic response to the commissioner's permit, a vigorous campaign to extend the acreage farmed will be made during the coming winter.

Many holders of grazing leases reported that they were farming on their patented land or homestead claims adjacent to the state land held by them. Blanks were sent to all of these. A total of 140 replies from twenty counties that a total acreage of 15,377 being farmed this season, one-half, or 7679 acres was the increase over acreage farmed by these same men last season. Beans, corn, sorghums, milo, and Kaffir also lead in the reports from these lands contiguous to the state lands. An equally careful report of results will be sought by the state land office from the crop production will be of importance in determining character and value of the state lands adjoining.

GAME WARDEN STILL AFTER THE VIOLATORS.

Deputy Warden Thomas G. Kain last week arrested Steve Wiseman of Raton and Chas. Kallast of Koehler for fishing without a license. Both were fined \$25.00 and costs. He also arrested Rupert Eastham and Roy Ramelot both of Maxwell who were likewise fined \$25.00 and costs, but the fine was suspended in their cases on the payment of the costs they were boys.

L. R. Fleming, salaried county game warden at Silver City, arrested Juan Estrava, of Pinos Altos, for killing wild pigeons. There is an indefinite closed season on these birds. Estrava was tried and fined \$100 and costs.

Later Fleming arrested C. F. Harrison, of El Paso, Texas, for killing doves out of season. The open season for doves is from August 16 to September 30 of each year. Harrison was tried at Silver City, found guilty and fined \$50 and costs.

A BUSINESS CHANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

The United States Government can save money by doing business in New Mexico in purchasing its coal provided it can arrange the freight rates to the coast. The recent official investigations of the coal rates and selling prices at the mines east of the Mississippi developed a willingness upon the part of the operators to reduce the selling price of coal from one dollar to a dollar and a half and to bind themselves to sell for three dollars a ton. This would indicate that they were selling coal at four dollars and four dollars and a half a ton at their mines. The published price of coal at the Dawson mines is interesting in comparison with the rates evidently

CHARGED IN THE EAST. LARGE CONSUMERS AND DEALERS CAN PURCHASE COAL AT DAWSON, AFTER ALL RECENT ADVANCES ARE CONSIDERED, AT THE FOLLOWING RATES.

To large contracts, mine run, \$1.0325; screened lump, \$2.1825. Small contracts, mine run, \$2.10; screened lump, \$2.35, and the three domestic grades of screened and washed coal, \$2.75 per ton, which makes the highest grade of coal sold at the New Mexico mines for 25 cents a ton less than the eastern operators now offer to sell their product for, after reducing their prices one dollar and one half dollars a ton.

Prices at other mines are not now available, but are probably about the same as at Dawson, and as two advances of price have been made this year to meet the increasing cost of production in New Mexico, it is evident that the coal operators of this state have been selling their product at a little more than one-half of the price secured by eastern operators.

NEW MEXICO \$750,000 ARIZONA \$132,000.

A recent news item from Phoenix states that Arizona last year received a total income from its state lands of \$132,000, and that 2,653,000 acres of the total of lands granted to that state by congress have now been selected by the state. Without reflecting in any way on the administration of Arizona's state land grants it is interesting to compare the situation in that state with that of New Mexico's state lands. This state practically the whole of the 11,000,000 acres granted to the state by congress, has been selected. The income of the state lands in 1916, credited to various schools and public institutions, was in excess of \$750,000. The total income of the present year probably will pass one million dollars. Not only has New Mexico completed selection of its lands, securing the choicest portions of the public domain by early selection, but more than 7,000,000 acres of the total owned by the state is under some form of income producing lease.

GREAT INCREASE IN THE USE OF MOTOR CARS.

Washington, July 5.—In 1916 there were 1,067,332 more motor cars registered in the United States than in 1915. This was an increase of 43 per cent. The gross total of registered cars, including commercial cars, was 3,512,996; the number of motorcycles registered was 250,820. The several states collected in registration and license fees, including those of chauffeurs and operators, a total gross revenue of \$25,865,369.75. Of this amount 92 per cent or \$23,910,811, was applied directly to construction, improvement, or maintenance of the public roads in 43 states, according to figures compiled by the U. S. Office of Public Roads.

The figures for 1916 correspond very closely with the increase of motor-car registration of the last three years. This yearly increase has averaged 40 per cent in the number of cars and 50 per cent in revenues.

When viewed over a period of years, the increase in motor car registration and gross revenue has been remarkable. In 1906 the total state registrations were approximately 48,000 cars, on account of which the several states collected in fees and licenses a total gross revenue of about \$190,000. Only a small part of this was applied to road work. In 1916 the \$25,865,369.75 collected formed nearly 9 per cent of the total rural road and bridge revenues of the states.

Recent years have shown an increasing tendency to put the spending of the motor-car revenues directly in the hands of the state highway departments. Of the total amount applied to road work in 1916, 70 per cent, or \$16,411,520, was expended more or less directly under the control or supervision of state highway departments. Only 13 states did not exercise any direct control over the expending of the net automobile revenues.

MUCH MINING PROGRESS AT STEEPLEROCK CAMP.

Details of the mining transaction at Twin Peaks, mining camp near Duncan are now available.

The new company entering the mining district of the Duncan vicinity, the Rival Mining company, is an organization of mining and business men of Bisbee, a vicinity, the object of which being the development of mines throughout the state.

Recently the Rival company secured control of a group of eight claims in the Twin Peaks country, some of which are owned by local parties, including the Fraser brothers, who operated in that vicinity for the past eight or ten years. The consideration is not made public.

Work on the sinking of two shafts on this group is to be commenced at once, in fact H. M. Ziemer of Bisbee, who is to have charge of the work, went to the property on Thursday with a corps of assistants, and active operations are under way.

The Carlisle mine has again been unwatered and the lower level of the mine is being cleaned out. A few months ago the water managed to gain on them and rose to the 500 foot level.

FORTY PER CENT INCREASE IN EIGHTH GRADE GRADUATES.

An increase of forty per cent over the previous year in the number of graduates from the eighth grade in the rural schools of New Mexico was achieved during the past school year according to a compilation just completed by the department of education. Reports from all rural schools show a total of 1052 boys and girls who completed the eighth grade work successfully. If the eighth grade graduates of the incorporated cities and towns be added the grand total of those now ready to enter New Mexico high schools in September will be over 1500. The educational forces state county and local are now co-operating in a systematic effort to induce every boy and girl who can possibly do so to go into high schools.

State School Superintendent J. H. Wagner attaches great importance to completion of the eighth grade work in the country schools and to a proper recognition of the work accomplished. In place of the little printed certificate given to eighth grade graduates in former years, Superintendent Wagner is this year conferring on the graduates a handsome lithographed diploma. Mailing of 1062 of these diplomas has just been completed, the diplomas bearing the signatures of the State school superintendent, the county superintendent and the teacher who delivers the credential into the hands of the student. The eighth grade graduates have been delighted with the diplomas and a number of graduates of former years have written to the department asking that their little certificates be changed into the more pretentious diploma.

In discussing the great increase in number of eighth grade graduates today Superintendent Wagner said he regarded this increase as the most convincing of the rapid advancement of the state's entire school system. He anticipates a still heavier increase for the coming school year.

Following is a list of the eighth grade graduates of Santa Fe county, exclusive of those in municipal schools, Mary Powell of Stanley being the honor graduate.

- Santa Fe County.
- Frank A. Murphy, Madrid, N. M.
- George A. Murphy, Madrid, N. M.
- James Honer Smith, Stanley, N. M.
- Mary Granito, Cerrillos, N. M.
- John Granito, Cerrillos, N. M.
- John Mutta, Cerrillos, N. M.
- Elizabeto Salazar, Cerrillos, N. M.
- Gabriellita Sandoval, Cerrillos, N. M.
- Dominic Costa, Madrid, N. M.
- Rose McDonnell, Madrid, N. M.
- Sebil Liese, Madrid, N. M.
- Glady, Murrion, White Lakes School, Stanley, N. M.
- Ella Mae Gladin, Stanley, N. M.
- Clair Collander, Cerrillos, N. M.
- Antonia Granito, Cerrillos, N. M.
- Lela Nix, Cerrillos, N. M.
- Julia Verolgio, Cerrillos, N. M.
- Everett Dennison, Hyer, N. M.
- Zulema Pino, La Cienega, Santa Fe Post Office, N. M.
- Stanley, N. M.
- William M. Powell, Stanley, N. M.
- Mary Powell, Stanley, N. M.
- Thelma Pruitt, Stanley, N. M.

MARRON & WOOD CASE BEFORE SUPREME COURT.

The state supreme court, in a decision rendered has sustained the demurrer of the state to the answer of O. N. Marron and Francis E. Wood, of the law firm of Marron & Wood, attorneys of Albuquerque, who have been cited to show cause why their disbarment proceedings should not be instituted against them. The attorney general some time ago filed an information charging the attorneys with practicing law despite the fact that they had been suspended from the practice by the state supreme court.

In their answer the respondents admitted that the sign bearing the words "Attorney at Law" remained on their offices, also that these words were on their letter paper, that they had drawn certain deeds and contracts and that fees had been collected, but they maintained that such was permissible while they were suspended. They denied a number of charges made in the information.

The state was represented at the hearing held two days ago before the supreme court by Attorney General Harry L. Patton and the respondents by Attorney A. B. Rencher of Santa Fe.

Messrs. Marron and Wood were suspended by the federal court from practice for a period of two years, for alleged unprofessional conduct.

TALMADGE COLONIZING LARGE SOCORRO TRACT.

C. L. Talmadge, who became the owner of the first of the year of the Bosque del Apache grant, is spending some time in Socorro. Mr. Talmadge reports that he has recently been having engineering done on his newly acquired lands, which takes in the town of Elmendorf, to work out a complete drainage and irrigation system. He will be colonizing and selling in small tracts this fall, and also expects to ditch this land from a point almost due east of Socorro, the grant extending that far north on the east side of the Rio Grande. He also states that there is an excellent prospect for the starting of a sugar factory at Elmendorf within the next year, all of which listens good to the people of the valley. Mr. Talmadge has the scientific man who made the Artesian belt, of eastern New Mexico, and the Panhandle, Texas country bloom like the rose, and with our favorable growing seasons, plenty of water, and good soil there is no reason why the same cannot be done in the Rio Grande Valley.—Socorro Chieftain.

INCREASE OF CROPS LARGE IN NEW YORK

POSTAL FRANK TO BE EXTENDED TO THE NATIONAL GUARD REGIMENTS. WORTHLESS APPRAISEMENT OF ROADS CRITICIZED. ITALIAN ENLISTMENTS UP TO AVERAGE.

Special to State Record. Washington, July 3.—Representative William F. Waldow of New York takes a great interest in all matters relating to the farm and the welfare of the farmer. He has exerted himself in cooperation with the Food Supply Commission of his state to encourage the planting of increased acreage for all lines of produce. The result has been, according to Mr. Waldow, that, without spending a dollar for salaries, the people of the State of New York have been induced to plant this year, in addition to what they cultivated last season, 60,000 acres of potatoes, 148,000 acres of corn, 200,000 acres of oats, 16,000 of barley, and a large acreage of other crops. Congresswoman Waldow has given her approval to all the legislation that has had for its object the increase of our crops, and has done what he could to assist in its passage.

Frank for N. G.

A proposition to extend the freedom of the mails to official matter of the National Guard of the various states has been presented to the House by Representative Charles H. Dillon of South Dakota. Inasmuch as the Guard has been drafted into the federal service Mr. Dillon can see no reason why their privileges should be less than those of members of Regular Army organizations. In his bill the War Department is directed to furnish the various units of the guard with the necessary frank envelopes, and all the provisions of the law of 1877 relating to the use of the frank by the Executive Departments are extended to the National Guard.

A Worthless Job.

One of the easiest ways to relieve the great pressure of work on the Interstate Commerce Commission, in the opinion of Congressman Joseph Walsh of Massachusetts, is to discontinue the work of valuation in which they are now engaged, and which he believes will be absolutely worthless when completed. Instead of increasing the membership of the Commission Mr. Walsh thinks it would be far better to dispense with the endless amount of labor involved in valuing the roads, and allow the three members who now give most of their time to that branch of the work to devote their energies to the more important duties of the Commission.

Anemic Leaders.

Congressman Franklin F. Ellsworth of Minnesota meets the partisan cry of the administration to send the "over the hill" men to the "President" by asking us to "contrast the red-blooded patriotism shown by the Republican leaders in the bleached and anemic action of the Democratic leaders in that same body." Mr. Ellsworth calls attention to the fact that the war legislation of the present congress was made possible by the votes of Republicans, and the bitter opponents of the conscription act, upon which all our military activities are based, were Democrats.

Roman Redivivus.

A stirring tribute to Italy and her entrance into the war has been paid by Representative Isaac Siegel of New York. He considers remarkable the change that has occurred in the attitude of our people toward the Italians. Men who have criticized the Italian man claims that young Italians will be found in the army and navy of the United States in the proportion that their population bears to the rest of the country. Mr. Siegel is proud of the fact that he has thousands of Italian boys in his district, and claims that New York has a greater Italian population than any other city in the world except in Italy itself.

Absorbent Cotton.

Back in 1914, when cotton was away down in price, Mr. McAdoo sent a lot of government funds down South to help out the planter. Now that cotton is away up in price, is the administration going anything to help out the consumer?

The Crown Prince Crows.

Secretary McAdoo has been receiving many unmerited compliments for the success of the Liberty Loan. Far be it from us to attempt to detract from his self-satisfaction as he rates himself once more as the "greatest of finance ministers" since Gallatin. But the fact is that the loan succeeded in spite of and not because of him. His first announcement that the loan was over-subscribed and that a dike must be built around the Treasury to keep out the flood of funds was so misleading that the country regarded the loan as a settled thing and it was only when Mr. McAdoo realized that the loan was a moral failure and called all the agencies of the country to his assistance that it was put through in the splendid fashion that marked the close of the subscriptions. "Me and Betty killed the bear" is an old and familiar saying in the rural sections. McAdoo's chestiness is on a level with the boasting of Betty's husband.

The Dispensable Denman.

The Denman-Goethals row may be to the Wilson administration what the BaFinger-Pinchot controversy was to Mr. Taft. It is always unfortunate when two subordinates of

ones. In this case however the President may decide it—for he will have to take the matter in hand—the opinion of the country will not be divided as in the former case. The country will inevitably side with Goethals. This opinion will find expression in congress where it has been pointed out in debate by the members of the Shipping Board have not demonstrated that they possess great capacity. The shipping programme is one which calls for executive ability not for a knowledge of admiralty law as practiced on the Pacific Coast.

ECONOMY EXPERT FISHER GIVES LIQUOR TAX FACTS.

In 1916 the Federal Government received revenue from revenue taxes on alcoholic beverages of \$159,000,000 from distilled spirits and \$89,000,000 from fermented liquors, making less than one-quarter of a billion altogether. This is less than 10 per cent of the subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, and less than 5 per cent of the per annum wartime Federal expenditure—possibly less than 2 per cent; while the part derived from fermented liquors is less than 2 per cent of the annual cost of the Federal Government and perhaps less than 1 per cent. These taxes are of course paid not by the industry but by the consumer as a part of the two and one-quarter billions (\$2,225,000,000) he pays in the retail price of liquors leaving two billion (\$2,000,000,000) additional cost which the Government does not get and which is worse than wasted, for the nation. It is what we pay to liquor dealers and producers for narcotics. Now that physiologists, and also the American Medical Association (on June 11th inst.) condemn alcoholic beverages we are ratified in saying that the nation loses two billion worth of energy in their production. Under prohibition the same two and one-quarter billions would be spent on non-alcoholic drinks and other things. That is the nation's labor and capital now so wasted would be transferred into channels of true production. The Government could then get the same quarter of a billion from the same people and still leave as it were two billions in their pockets. There would be that value produced in additional food, munitions, clothing, etc. Besides this transfer of productive energy there would also be an increase of true productive energy. Experiments show that two to four glasses of beer a day will impair the work done in twosetting by 8 per cent, increase the time required for heavy mountain marches 22 per cent, and accuracy in shooting under severe army tests 30 per cent.

The assumption the total alcohol used in the United States to be consumed uniformly among its families and assuming the transfer of excess channels reduces productivity 2 per cent to 4 per cent it follows that the productivity of labor in the United States would be increased from 10 per cent to 20 per cent by prohibition. But if as is the fact the consumption is unequally distributed the impairment will of course be greater, that is ten glasses of beer will reduce energy than twice the impairment of five glasses. Therefore 10 per cent increase is a safe minimum. More direct evidence is available. In Russia textile mills have increased productivity 9 per cent since vodka prohibition and in textile mills the pace is almost rigidly fixed by machinery. The Russian military production has increased productivity has been 30 per cent. Observers in Finland find in mining districts an increase of 50 per cent. A Connecticut manufacturer who made a careful reckoning as to what drunkenness among his employees cost him found that its elimination would reduce his manufacturing expenses would increase his factory output over 20 per cent. Consequently in view of all these and other facts we are safe in concluding that labor productivity would be increased at least 10 per cent through prohibition so that the wages and profits in territory now wet would expand over 10 per cent. Basing estimates for 1917 on figures of Prof. King of Wisconsin for 1909 and 1910 the present total income of the people of the United States representing the entire national productive energy is about forty-five billion dollars (\$45,000,000,000) of which three-fourths consists of wages and profits. Assume that the remainder consisting of interests, rents, etc., is not increased through prohibition and cost only the thirty-three billion (\$33,000,000,000) of wages and profits. Most of this is produced in the wet territory where our large cities and industries are. A rough study shows that two-thirds of our national wealth is in the wet area, also three-fourths of our corporate incomes subject to income tax, therefore, at least two-thirds of the nation's wages and profits are produced in wet area or over twenty-two billions. Applying the estimated possible increase of 10 per cent we discover that we would at least gain in added production through the release of human energy two and two-tenths (\$7,200,000,000) billions. This is in addition to the two billions saved merely by transferring our energies from alcohol production to something possessing true value. The gain through the transfer of energy and the gain through the increase of energy are together therefore over four billions, without counting the indirect saving with the moral side by saving the cost of jails, almshouses, asylums, etc., nor counting the economic saving from reducing the death rate. It is therefore pennywise and pound-foolish to argue that prohibition destroys revenue—it simply requires a transfer of taxes from alcoholic beverages to non-alcoholic beverages and the other productions to which

our energies would be transferred. My colleague, Professor Adams, has suggested a definite scheme for new tax levies. Other schemes are easy to construct. Congress can do this. The net result will obviously not be additional economic or tax burdens, but quite to the contrary. One might as well argue against a public health measure to reduce the death rate on the ground that it would reduce inheritance taxes. To keep alcohol for revenue is as comical as Charles Lamb's description of the Chinese method of roasting a pig by burning down a house with the pig inside. Even without new taxes the old ones would automatically yield more revenue. The income tax, for instance, would yield at least 10 per cent more without increasing the rate. This expansion alone would yield thirty or forty million dollars. Most other tax yields would increase correspondingly, we could even for the present let our present proposed tax bills alone and take a quarter or half a billion out of the billion oversubscribed for the Liberty Loan. Statesmanship is interested in developing the full strength of the nation out of which all taxes must be paid. Russia was more dependent on income from vodka, than we are on income from our liquors. But after prohibition had led of large concerns in Russia employing Labor have said they would pay in cold cash sums necessary to cover the deficit in revenue and could afford it easily from the larger incomes derived from increased capacity of the employees.—Irving Fisher, Professor of Political Economy, Yale University.

GERMANY AND I. W. W. MAKING TROUBLE AT GALLUP.

The long arm of the Kaiser is reaching into the United States and as a result American industry is being crippled by strikes instigated by the I. W. W. who are charged with working in the interests of Germany's blood-thirsty war lord. Mine strikes and being called all over the United States and injury will be done America's great cause. It now looks as though the Gallup coal district is to be tied up with a strike, it is common talk on the streets that unless the Gallup American Coal Co., recognizes the United Mine Workers of America the mine will be called out. The company will not grant the recognition demanded and within a few hours the strike will be off. The miners have been holding meetings at the camps and in Gallup in rooms in the rear of Joe Schaur's saloon where a short time ago several I. W. W. were arrested after they had been cursing the United States and the flag. It is reported that the demands on the company were formulated at these meetings and the decision made to strike if the demands are refused which they will be. The mines of the new company and possibly one other will be closed down for a time if the threatened strike takes place. The coal mines of this district have no real grievance, working conditions are good and the pay is the best it has ever been. There will be no sympathy with a strike here coming at such a time and for such reasons. A big majority of those about to strike here are alien enemies of the United States.—Gallup Herald.

EVERETT DRAWS 100 DAYS FREE BOARD AND \$100.

"Mexican Pete" Everett, convicted of having said "to hell with the United States flag, to hell with the government and to hell with all the citizens here" in a local cafe, was fined \$100 and given 100 days in jail by District Judge Leahy, who sternly arraigned the prisoner, declaring that in spite of his plea that he had been drinking, he knew what he was doing. Said the court: "By your conduct you have shown yourself unworthy of your birthplace a traitor to your country in its time of need, a disgrace to an American manhood, unworthy of the protection of the flag which you dishonor. I will say God help you dishonor."

BILL BOOZE HAS QUIET WEEK—ONLY LANDS A FEW.

Jack Burt, convicted for the second time for bootlegging was last Friday sentenced to serve one year in the state penitentiary. Burt was arrested recently on the Raton Pass with an auto load of whisky.—Raton Reporter.

First Case at Deming.

We understand the first case of supplying a soldier with booze came before U. S. Commissioner B. V. McKee last week and that the extreme penalty will be inflicted. It is the firm intention of the government to prosecute every case of this character to the limit.—Deming Graphic.

Had Gallup Booze for Winslow.

Last Sunday evening, night officer Gardner, picked up one Felix Cielo, a stranger who got off No. 7 whose trunk seemed to be altogether too heavy to be filled with ordinary baggage. An investigation of its contents disclosed the fact that it was filled with bottles of whisky that had been purchased in Gallup, from which point the trunk was checked to Winslow. He was given a preliminary hearing before Judge Samson Monday morning, and bound over in the superior court, and is now languishing in the jail at Holbrook awaiting the pleasure of Judge Sapp.—Gallup Independent.

Great men leave two different impressions of themselves on their contemporaries—the one the result of their public career, the other their private life.

STOCK MEN MEET FRIDAY AT CARLSBAD

NEW POLICY OF HOLDING MEETINGS IN DIFFERENT STOCK RAISING SECTIONS OF THE STATE ADOPTED AND WILL BENEFIT INDUSTRY.

Albuquerque, July 5.—What promises to be a very important and interesting meeting of the Executive Board of the New Mexico Cattle & Horse Growers' Association will be held in Carlsbad, New Mexico, July 13 and 14.

It is the desire of the Executive Board that every stockman in New Mexico shall be benefited by this organization, and all persons interested in the vital questions of the day governing the stock industry of New Mexico should be present. Plans for the extension of the activities of the association will be discussed.

By holding these meetings in different cattle raising sections of the state it is hoped by the Executive Board to get in closer touch with the several sections to the end that their body can serve them better and that the work of the association can be brought before the people.

Members of the Executive Board who can signified their intention of being present at the meeting in Carlsbad are: Wm. R. Morley, Vice-President, Datil, New Mexico; Vic Culbertson, Vice-President, Fierro; W. S. Hopewell, Albuquerque; H. A. Jastro, Chairman of the Market Committee, the American Live Stock Association, Bakersfield, California; Ex-Governor W. C. McDonald, Carrizozo; A. B. McGaffey, Albuquerque; J. H. Kelly, Watrous; Hugh McKeen, Alma; C. C. Tannehill, Roswell. Other representative cattlemen from over the state are expected to be present at this time.

Up-to-Date Garage.

One of the largest crowds that ever assembled in the city, attended the ball at the new Powell Garage Saturday evening and all report the best time ever. The floor space of the garage is 75x75 feet so there was plenty of room to dance. The Bristol Orchestra furnished the music. There were people from Tule, Dalhart, Mt. Dora, Des Moines, Grenville, Trinidad, Folsom and surrounding communities, beside those in town, who attended. Mr. Powell served lemonade to the crowd. They tripped the light fantastic until the early morning and every one was enthusiastic over the fun they had. Mr. Powell will have one of the most complete and up-to-date places in the county when he is equipped for business. The tank for gasoline which he has ordered holds 550 gallons. He has a rest room for ladies and a large comfortable office room. He will employ the best mechanics of all kinds and will handle the Overland car and the Willys-Knight exclusively. Mr. Powell is a hustler and as he knows a car from end to end, we are sure his business will grow to immense proportions. He will employ only the best mechanics and expects to guarantee the work he turns out. This is a new enterprise for Clayton and we are anxious to see it thrive.—Clayton Citizen.

Making Whole Wheat Flour.

Did you know that there was a flouring mill at South Springs, that is grinding two-hundred sacks, 17 1/2 pounds each, every day? And that the mill has been running half the night overtime for some time to catch up with the orders? Not many around this section are aware of this. A little over a year ago B. R. Abney and son, T. A. Abney, started the mill, just on a small scale. The business has increased so that they have ordered a new mill which will double the capacity output. The product of this mill is becoming popular in Roswell, Artesia, Portales and Lake Arthur. The brand carried on the sacks are: South Springs Milling Company; Choice Bolted Cornmeal; Whole Wheat Flour. It is made on rock, using the French Burr system. At present the mill is using 80,000 pounds of corn a month. Wheat for the whole wheat flour has been hard to get, but what has been ground has been shipped in from Superior, Nebraska. Due to the establishment of this mill at South Springs, more than 500 acres will be planted in the South Spring district this year, in wheat, besides the corn acreage has been increased. Abney & Son are now plowing 252 acres and in September will plant to wheat.—Roswell Star.

Oil Development Assured.

W. Goff Black made another trip to Denver and as usual pulled off a big deal for Axtec, one that will assure the testing out of the oil prospects in this county without delay. The Oil Leases in which W. Goff Black and associates are interested have been taken over by the Producers & Refiners Corporation, a \$20,000,000 corporation, of Colorado. The Company owns a refinery at Blackwell, Oklahoma and a large acreage of producing lands in Oklahoma and Kansas from which they are now earning \$10,000 a year, while the refinery profits amount to about \$200,000 a year. They have leases in Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Wyoming and will do research prospecting as they will have about \$1,000,000 in cash from sale of Preferred stock. They let contract for new refinery to be built in Wyoming at meeting Black attended.—Axtec Independent.

REGISTRATIONS FOR SELECTION

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, July 3.—Regulations to govern the next step toward selecting a national war army from the millions registered for service on June 5th, were issued Monday at the direction of President Wilson. The regulations make it clear that there are to be no class exemptions and that each individual case must be decided on its merits.

The local exemption board—one for each county of less than 45,000 population or city of 30,000, with additional boards where necessary for each additional 30,000 population—will pass upon claims for exemption except those based upon industrial or agricultural occupation, subject to appeal to the district boards. All cases involving agricultural or industrial exemptions will be passed upon by the district boards—one for each federal judicial district—which also will decide appeals from decisions of the local boards.

A date will be set soon by Brigadier General Crowder, provost marshal general, for the meeting and organization of the boards. At the same time it is expected that the selection regulations will be promulgated, so the process may be put under way without delay.

The present intention is to call the men selected to the colors about Sept. 1st, or as soon thereafter as the contingents to house them can be completed.

In a statement accompanying the announcement of the regulations, the president called upon the boards to do their work fearlessly and impartially and to remember that "our armies at the front will be strengthened and sustained if they be composed of men free from any sense of injustice in their mode of selection."

The statement follows: "The regulations which I am today causing to be promulgated, pursuant to the direction of the selective service law, cover the remaining steps of the plan for calling into the service of the United States qualified men from those who have registered, those selected as the result of this process to constitute, with the regular army, the national guard and the navy, the fighting forces of the nation, all of which forces are under the terms of the law placed in a position of equal right, dignity and responsibility with the members of all other military forces.

"The regulations have been drawn with a view to the needs and circumstances of the whole country and provide a system which it is expected will work with the least inequality and personal hardship. Any system of selecting men for military service, whether voluntary or involuntary in its operation, necessarily selects some men to bear the burden of danger and sacrifice for the whole nation.

"The system here provided places all men of military age upon an even plane and then, by a selection which neither favors the one nor penalizes the other, calls out the requisite number for service.

"The successful operation of this law and of these regulations depends necessarily upon the loyalty, patriotism and justice of the members of the boards to whom its operation is committed and I admonish every member of every local board and of every district board of review that their duty to their country requires an impartial and fearless performance of the delicate and difficult duties entrusted to them. They should remember as to each individual case presented to them that they are called upon to adjudicate the most sacred rights of the individual and to preserve unimpaired the honor of the nation.

CHINA REPUBLIC OVERTHROWN.

President Deposed by Dictator, and Boy of Thirteen Declared Emperor.

London, July 3.—After an existence of less than seven years, the Chinese republic has ceased to exist, according to advices from Peking. Reuter dispatches stated that an ultimatum was served on President Li Yuan Hung by the military dictator, Gen. Chang Hsun, demanding his immediate resignation. At the same time it was announced that the Manchurian emperor, Hsuan Tung, had been restored to the throne. The emperor is 13 years old. Gen. Chang Hsun, who is the military governor of Anhwei province, has taken a prominent part in the recent internal troubles in China and a dispatch from Peking, June 18, said that he had assumed the power of dictator. At that time it was reported that President Li Yuan Hung was virtually a prisoner and that friends of the president were not permitted to enter the palace.

WOUNDED WELCOME PERSHING.

Great Crowd Gathers in Downpour to Greet American Commander.

Paris, France, July 3.—One of the most touching incidents connected with the arrival of the representatives of the American army in France occurred when wounded French soldiers received Major General Pershing at one of the institutions of the National Federation for the Aid of the Wounded in the Champs Elysees. A large crowd assembled, as is usual wherever Gen. Pershing is expected, and waited patiently in a downpour of rain for the arrival of the American commander, who was greeted with enthusiastic cries of "Long Live the United States!" Long Live General Pershing!

U. S. Food Going to Germany.

Washington.—The United States unwillingly has been providing Germany with the most valued of the food products she herself lacks for the successful prosecution of the war. Fats in sufficient quantity to ration all of Germany's 7,000,000 men under arms are entering Teutonic empires from Holland and Scandinavia. These countries get these products, directly or indirectly, from the United States. Hence the desire for speed on the part

NEGROES HANGED, BURNED BY MOB

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

St. Louis, July 3.—In the jail at East St. Louis, 500 ringleaders of the mobs that battled, lynched and shot armed negroes yesterday and last night are prisoners and the edge is taken from the mob spirit. Soldiers are being rushed here and with bayonets are clearing the streets. The fires that brought millions of dollars in losses are believed under control. Through the smoking ruins the khaki-clad boys are prodding here, there and everywhere, finding bodies of the blacks, charred and burned in the flames of their own homes. Perhaps the total dead will never be known, but it may reach 150 and might even go higher.

500 JAILED, RIOT HALTS

INJURED FILL HOSPITALS AND PROPERTY LOSS MILLIONS WHEN CITY IS FIRED.

As the men so notified appear, the boards first will make a physical examination in accordance with special regulations to be provided, bearing in mind that all persons accepted by them will be re-examined by army surgeons. If the physical examination is passed successfully, then comes the question of exemption.

Persons who must be exempted or discharged by the local board include: Officers of the United States, of the states, territories and of the District of Columbia; ministers of religion, students of divinity, persons in the military or naval service of the United States subjects of Germany, all other aliens who have not taken out first papers, county or municipal officers, custom house clerks, workmen in federal armories, arsenals and navy yards, persons in the federal service assigned by the President for execution, pilots, merchant marine sailors, those with a status with respect to dependents which renders their exclusion desirable (a married man with dependent wife or child, son of a dependent widow, son of dependent aged or infirm parent, or brother of dependent orphan child under 16 years of age; those found morally deficient and any member of any well recognized religious sect existing May 18, 1917, whose creed forbids participation in war and whose religious convictions accord with the creed).

Claims for exemption because of dependents may be made by the man himself, his wife or other dependents, or by a third party who has personally investigated the case. A claim made by the husband must be accompanied by supporting affidavits signed by the wife and by the head of a family residing in the same territory. A claim by the wife or a third party must be accompanied by two supporting affidavits signed by heads of families.

Similar rules govern claims on the grounds of other dependents when the dependents or third parties being authorized to file claims with supporting affidavits. In each case the board must be satisfied before it grants exemption or discharge that the dependent or dependents actually are supported mainly by the fruits of the man's mental or physical labor.

Local boards are required, subject to appeal, to pass upon claims for exemption or discharge within three days after the filing of affidavits. District boards must decide appeal cases within five days after the closing of proofs and their decisions are final. If the ruling of a local board is affirmed the person in question stands finally accepted for military service.

In passing on claims for exemption on the ground of employment in necessary industrial and agricultural occupations the district boards must be convinced that the particular enterprise affording such employment actually is necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment or the national interest during the emergency.

The regulations have been drawn with a view to the needs and circumstances of the whole country and provide a system which it is expected will work with the least inequality and personal hardship. Any system of selecting men for military service, whether voluntary or involuntary in its operation, necessarily selects some men to bear the burden of danger and sacrifice for the whole nation.

The system here provided places all men of military age upon an even plane and then, by a selection which neither favors the one nor penalizes the other, calls out the requisite number for service.

The successful operation of this law and of these regulations depends necessarily upon the loyalty, patriotism and justice of the members of the boards to whom its operation is committed and I admonish every member of every local board and of every district board of review that their duty to their country requires an impartial and fearless performance of the delicate and difficult duties entrusted to them. They should remember as to each individual case presented to them that they are called upon to adjudicate the most sacred rights of the individual and to preserve unimpaired the honor of the nation.

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KING ALEXANDER OF GREECE



King Constantine of Greece having been forced off his throne by the allies, and the crown prince not being acceptable to them, Prince Alexander, Constantine's second son, was nominated for the place. He is twenty-four years old and has not shown anti-entente proclivities as did his elder brother.

FOOD PRICES RISING

INCREASE AT RATE OF FIVE PER CENT IN MONTH.

Report Says Year's Increase Amounts to 39 Per Cent, With Price of Potatoes and Flour More than Doubled.

Washington.—Retail food prices in the United States advanced on an average 5 per cent from April 16 to May 15, as shown in figures compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. During the year ending with May 15 they increased 30 per cent. The biggest jump during the month was in flour, which advanced 29 per cent. The increase in cornmeal was 15 per cent; beans 14 per cent; bread 13 per cent; and rice 11 per cent. The only drop in price was in onions, 30 per cent; and butter 9 per cent.

Some of the month's increases are given as follows: Beef, 2 to 4 per cent; bacon, ham and lard, 8 to 10 per cent; hens, 1 per cent; salmon, 10 per cent; eggs, 3 per cent; cheese, 3 per cent; milk, 3 per cent; potatoes, 6 per cent; sugar, 5 per cent; coffee and tea, 1 per cent.

The greatest advances during the year were made by potatoes, which advanced in price 149 per cent, and in flour, 122 per cent.

In the last four years, retail food prices generally have advanced 56 per cent.

Preliminary estimates by the food administration indicate that farmers received an average price of \$1.50 a bushel for their last year's wheat crop against 98.4 cents the year before and 97 cents the year before that.

To Cut Bread Cost in Two.

Washington.—"We will reduce the 9-cent loaf of bread to 5 cents." This was the declaration made by the National Association of Bakers at a conference with Herbert C. Hoover, food administrator. This organization of country-wide affiliation also voted a war chest of \$100,000 and expects through its 250 agencies to cut the cost of bread almost in two. To obtain this result the bakers have arranged to eliminate waste. One of the first steps will be to standardize the loaf. There will be no more "fancy" breads and there will be no more returns.

Lloyd George Pledges Liberty.

Dundee.—"We have driven the great army of Germany underground," said Premier Lloyd George in a speech here. "When a great army is driven to these tactics it is the beginning of the end; it means that we are pounding a sense of inferiority into every pore of the German military mind. It is good for the war, is even better after the war. As long as the Prussians have an idea of superiority in their minds, Europe will not be a decent place for people to live in peace. It will be easier after this."

Allies Loaned \$1,018,000,000.

Washington.—The Treasury Department placed an additional \$1,000,000 to the credit of England, making total loans to Great Britain for war purposes of \$560,000,000. This makes a total of loans to the allied countries of \$1,018,000,000.

Ruark Reappointed Receiver.

Washington.—President Wilson nominated Lee A. Ruark at Del Norte, Colo., to be a receiver of public moneys.

Negro Mob Kills Policeman.

East St. Louis, Ill.—More than 200 rioting negroes in East St. Louis, Monday morning, every man armed either with a rifle or a revolver, virtually took possession of the "black belt," killed one policeman and seriously wounded others.

Tammany Hall Address by Keating.

Washington, July 2.—Representative Keating of Colorado will deliver the Fourth of July address at Tammany Hall.

Coal Fields Sold for \$3,000,000.

New York.—The extensive coal fields of the Victor American Fuel Company, located in the Gallup district of New Mexico, have been sold for a consideration of approximately \$3,000,000, for the account of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company, the Chino Copper Company and the American Smelting and Refining Company.

Chicago Bank Closes Down.

Chicago.—Doors of the old private banking firm of Graham & Sons, which has heavy deposits, were closed.

REPUDIATE THE COAL PRICE PACT

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Secretary Baker, as Defense Council Head, Declares \$3 Is Exorbitant.

NO POWER TO FIX PRICES

SECRETARY OF NAVY DANIELS WILL BUY FOR GOVERNMENT AT \$2.33 AT MINES.

Washington, July 2.—Secretary of War Baker, as president of the Council of National Defense, repudiated Saturday an agreement fixing a tentative price of \$3 a ton for bituminous coal reached at a conference here Thursday between coal producers, Secretary Lane, a member of the Defense Council, members of the council's coal preparation committee, and the Federal Trade Commission.

Neither the council nor its committee, Secretary Baker said in a letter to W. S. Gifford of the council, has power to fix prices. He added that the price of \$3 at the mines suggested for bituminous coal is "exorbitant, unjust and oppressive."

Secretary Daniels, another member of the council, earlier in the day said the agreement would in no way affect coal purchases for the navy. The navy, he said, will continue to buy from the mines at \$2.33 a ton, leaving a price to be determined after the Federal Trade Commission has ascertained production costs.

In his letter to Mr. Gifford, Mr. Baker asserted that he believed no members of the Defense Council disagree with him as to the limitations on the powers of the council and its committees and as to the effect of the action taken. The fact that the conferences were attended by members of the council and of the trade commission, he declared, gave no legality to the agreement.

The price-fixing agreement was reached after 400 operators called here by the coal production committee had adopted resolutions authorizing their committees to give assent to such maximum bituminous prices as might be named by the secretary of the interior, the Federal Trade Commission and the coal committee.

REPUBLIC OF CHINA FALLS.

Manchu Regains Throne—Army Head Commands President Li to Resign.

London, July 2.—Gen. Chang Hsun, says a Reuter's limited dispatch from Peking, China, has informed President Li Yuan Hung that he must retire because of the Manchurian emperor, Hsuan Tung, has been restored to the throne. Another Reuter's limited dispatch from Peking says that Hsuan Tung issued a mandate Saturday morning announcing his succession to the throne of China.

Reed Bill Makes 23 States Bone Dry.

Washington.—The Reed bill makes twenty-three states bone dry. They are: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Washington and West Virginia. Those partially affected are California, Connecticut, Delaware, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio and Texas.

Roads Refused Rate Increases.

Washington.—The Interstate Commerce Commission denied the plea of the railroads of the United States for a horizontal increase of 15 per cent in freight rates. In its decision the commission indicated its willingness to increase class rates in the Eastern district approximately 14 per cent. Since about one-fourth of the freight handled is moved under class rates, the decision virtually allows the Eastern lines about 4 per cent increase in gross freight revenue. Increases sought in rates on coal, coke and iron ore will be granted.

Belgian Mission to Visit Colorado.

Washington, June 30.—The Belgian mission will leave here Sunday for its western tour. It will arrive in Chicago Monday morning and spend the day there, and afterward will visit Milwaukee, Green Bay, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Spokane, Seattle, Portland, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, Denver, Topeka, Little Rock, Louisville, Cincinnati, Charleston, W. Va., and Tulsa, Okla.

Deweese Denied New Trial.

Salt Lake City.—Howard Deweese, convicted of slaying his wife, was denied a new trial.

Crowded Trolley Leaps into Niagara.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 2.—A Niagara Gorge route car, crowded with sightseers, plunged into the river in the upper reaches of the Whirlpool rapids Sunday afternoon. Thirteen bodies have been recovered. A soldier who saw the accident says he saw at least six persons carried down the river into the maelstrom below. Late last night police and National Guard officers placed the number of known dead in the gorge accident at 23, and the known injured at 39.

War Tax Bill is Completed.

Washington.—Revision of the \$1,800,000,000 war tax bill passed by the house five weeks ago, was completed by the Senate finance committee. The measure virtually was rewritten and reduced to \$1,652,170,000, with no authorization of additional bonds.

Wildhorse Has \$25,000 Fire.

Wildhorse.—A fire of unknown origin destroyed the greater portion of the business section of this town. The estimated damage is \$25,000, \$15,000 of which is covered by insurance.

MRS. GEORGE W. BARNETT



Mrs. George W. Barnett, wife of Major General Barnett, U. S. M. C., who is active in Red Cross work, photographed at the luncheon given to the delegates to the American Red Cross war council by Mrs. Hugh L. Scott at Fort Myer, Va.

GREECE JOINS ALLIES

ATHENS BREAKS DIPLOMATIC TIES IN GERMAN CAPITALS.

Premier Lloyd George Declares that Teutons Must Pay Indemnity for World Wreck Wrought.

Athens, June 30.—The Greek government has broken diplomatic relations with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey. Although war has not yet been declared, the Greek government considers that a state of war exists since its advent to power.

Amsterdam.—It is reported in advices from Vienna that Emperor Charles, in audiences given to party leaders in the lobby of the Reichstag, several times stated that he was striving actively and unflinchingly for peace.

Glasgow.—Peace can come in the world only when the allies have attained their aims and had their objectives guaranteed, Premier Lloyd George declared. Peace before victory, he added, "would be the greatest disaster in the history of mankind." The prime minister's speech was a reaffirmation, in even more vigorous language than that to which he is accustomed, of England's adherence to her war aims as already announced. He went further, however, in asserting the allies' demands for indemnities. "Indemnities, he declared, constitute an essential part of the mechanism of civilization everywhere. Without them we have no guarantee against repetition of other wars."

"The democratization of Germany would be the best guarantee for peace. We would negotiate in a different spirit and with less suspicion with a free government than with the aggressive, arrogant Prussian militarism.

"Peace must be guaranteed by the destruction of the Prussian military power, so that the German people's confidence will repose in their equity, not in military might.

"America, always the mainstay of freedom, is beginning to send her valiant sons to the battlefields of Europe to rally around the standard of Liberty, said the premier. "That is why victory now is more assured and more complete than we could have hoped for."

Bisbee Miners Called to Strike.

Bisbee, Ariz.—Following the ignoring of demands which they presented to the three largest copper mine operators in the Warren district, representatives of the Metal Mine Workers' Industrial Union, at a miners' mass meeting, called on all miners to walk out Wednesday.

Gen. Obregon Appointed Observer.

El Paso, Tex.—Gen. Alvaro Obregon, former minister of war in Carranza's cabinet, has been designated as military observer of the Mexican government with the American and French armies, and will go to the French front.

Gen. Scott on Russian Front.

Petrograd.—Major Gen. Scott, chief military member of the American mission, was at the Russian front for a lengthy tour.

Contributions for Red Cross.

The Washington Red Cross headquarters announced that Delaware had all other states in per capita contributions to its fund, with a rate of \$5. Figures for other states thus far tabulated are: New York (outside New York City), \$1.28; Colorado, \$1.27; California, \$1.12; Illinois, 88c; Oregon, 82c; Utah, 78c; Idaho, 71c; Wyoming, 70c; Nebraska, 55c; Iowa, 49c; Arkansas, 38c; Texas, 35c; Nevada, 21c; North Dakota, 11c; New Mexico, 10c; South Dakota, 9c; Hawaii, 8c.

Mongolia Hits Mine and Sinks.

Bombay, India.—The Pentanular and Oriental liner Mongolia struck a mine off Bombay on June 23d. The passengers and crew have arrived at Bombay. The mails are believed to have been lost.

New Greek Ministry Takes Office.

Athens.—The new Greek ministry, headed by A. Venizelos, took the oath at the palace and was acclaimed by an enthusiastic crowd returning to the government building.

BRITISH CAPTURE 8,686 PRISONERS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

TWO THOUSAND-YARD LINE TAKEN BY GERMANS AT VERDUN ON WEST BANK OF MEUSE.

RUSSIA STARTS DRIVE

TROOPS GAIN GROUND AROUND LENS, SOUTH OF SOUCHEZ RIVER.

Berlin (via London), July 2.—The Russian troops in the eastern theater of the war have opened a heavy attack on the Germans along the Stripa front. They stormed the German positions along an 18½-mile line, but, according to the official German report, met with heavy losses and were forced to retire.

This was the most extensive attack delivered by the Russians since the revolution. The soldiers of new Russia have assumed the offensive. For the first time since the revolution last March Russian troops have begun an attack on an extensive scale.

British have captured German positions on a front of half a mile southwest and west of Lens. During June the British captured 8,686 prisoners, including 175 officers, and also sixty-seven guns.

Germans and French are still in grips in the Verdun sector. East of Rheims a German surprise attack was thrown back with heavy losses. Two German submarines were fired on by gunnys on an American ship and it is believed one periscope was shattered. A third submarine was seen, but it submerged before the gunners could fire upon it.

London.—South and southwest of Oppy Friday Field Marshal Haig struck a sudden and tremendous blow at the German lines, capturing the enemy's forward positions over a front of 2,000 yards and gaining the whole objective sought.

Turks drive back Russians on Persian frontier. Germans, after several attacks east of Cerny, gain 1,000 yards of French trenches at Verdun. Germans also storm French positions on 800-yard front in Avocourt wood.

Boston.—The torpedoing and sinking of four large British cargo carrying steamers was announced in advices to local insurance offices.

Canadian Army Headquarters in France, June 29.—Under a protecting concentration of artillery fire Canadian troops stormed and captured the German front line trench before Avion, a suburb of Lens.

Petrograd.—Newspapers say that more than 3,500 German prisoners and 100 officers, also prisoners, escaped from various parts of Russia through Finland last month. The Finns are said to have given very little help toward recapturing them.

London.—The Elder-Dempster steamer Adah was torpedoed without warning and sunk by a German submarine June 15.

News of the safe arrival of the troops sent a new thrill through Washington. No formal announcement came from the War Department. None will come probably until Maj. Gen. Pershing's official report has been received. Then there may be a statement as to the numbers and composition of the advance guard.

Washington.—Safe arrival at a British port of a party of about 125 aircraft experts, sent from this country to investigate European methods of aircraft designing and manufacture, was announced by the aircraft production board.

Rio Janeiro, June 29.—Brazil has revoked her decree of neutrality in the war between the entente allies and Germany.

Senate O. K. Shafroth Mine Bill. Washington.—From the Senate committee on mines and mining Senator

HOLDS CHARM FOR RED-BLOODED MEN

Navy, With Its High Ideals and Splendid Record, Justifies Nation's Pride.

MEN NEEDED FOR SERVICE

Uncle Sam Pays All Expenses and Monthly Wage is All Velvet— "There is Always Room at the Top," True of Navy.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—Sailors of the American navy, many of them young men who only a year ago were on the farm, at the bench, at the counter, or in school, today are in Uncle Sam's destroyers sailing the waters of the northern seas, where they are engaged in the heroic duty of upholding the world principle of freedom for all peoples.

The American people always have shown a kindly disposition toward the man-of-war and the man-o'-warman. There has been an appeal about the sea which has drawn and held the interest of landmen who never smelt salt water. Americans always have taken a pride in their navy.

Today Uncle Sam needs men for his navy and he wishes to get them from the ranks of those who are charged with the volunteer spirit of service. Our great fleet is mobilized "somewhere on the coast" for possible deadly service with the great fleet of the enemy. Today, for the navy has allowed the fact to become known, many of our smaller craft, the bulldog destroyers of the navy, are hunting the submarine sharks in the waters off Dawn's Rock, close to the coast of Ireland and farther north, where even in summer the elements at times are almost as fierce as "man, the enemy."

Pay is Doubled.

Recently the congress of the United States increased the pay of the sailor men so materially that the recruits' pay is double what it was.

In the navy the young men of the country, both in times of peace and in times of war, secure liberal educations. Their opportunities for travel and for sight-seeing are greater than those of men employed in almost any other calling in life. Moreover, the boys just entering manhood who enlist in the navy are given opportunities for instruction which, if they have the ambition and the mental qualifications, will enable them to enter the naval academy at Annapolis on the same terms as midshipmen who are nominated by members of congress, and at that institution to secure an education which fits them for the commissioned rank which the government of the United States will confer upon them.

There are traditions in the American navy which keep high the spirit of endeavor in every man who walks the deck under the colors, from the admiral to the apprentice seaman. The boy learns all about John Paul Jones, and his deeds on the sea for his country; all about Decatur, Bainbridge, Hull, Porter, Farragut and Dewey. As the secretary of the navy has said, in what is really an appeal to the youth of the country to enlist under the navy's colors, the standard is high.

Service of High Ideals.

The navy has been throughout its entire existence a service of high ideals; and its unbroken record of great and worthy achievement, of duty well done, has been due to the high standard set for officers and men in the beginning and which has been maintained ever since. This standard was never higher than it is today; and any young American who thinks of going into the navy may feel sure that, on enlisting, he will enter a service in which he may, and should, always feel a justifiable pride and of which the uniform is a badge of honor.

Young men between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five, who are not skilled in any naval trade, are enlisted as apprentice seamen. Immediately upon being sworn in at the recruiting station they are sent at government expense to a naval training station. The apprentice seaman, because he is a green man and simply undergoing training has been paid in the past \$17.00 a month. From this time on, however, under the recent act of congress his pay throughout the war and until six months after its ending is to be \$32.00 a month.

Now it must be remembered that the sailor, whether he be a recruit or a seasoned man-o'-warman, is under no expense at all for his livelihood after he once joins the navy. He is given clothing, food, shelter and medical attendance. Out of his pay all that he spends is such money as he desires to spend for such luxuries and entertainments as he seems inclined to indulge in.

Increase Soon Comes.

It must not be supposed that an apprentice seaman continues long to draw simply the amount of his first pay. His first raise comes in the seaman branch, and if he is in the fireroom he gets an additional sum.

The navy needs men who are trained or partly trained in the various trades. Men who are proficient along certain lines and who come within certain limits of ages are enlisted for specific purposes in the navy. They are given pay in accordance with standards set for the different lines of endeavor which they must follow. Full information concerning enlistments of this kind can be had at any recruiting office. The navy today is a world in

itself. It needs men proficient in nearly all lines of human working endeavor.

Rate of Pay in Navy.

The law increasing the pay of the men in the navy has just been enacted and the pay tables under the new dispensation have not yet been made out. But it is a simple thing to determine the rate of pay of each seaman of whatever class by adding to the pay given in the accompanying table the amount of increase in each case. The increased pay allotment has just gone into effect. Below is given the navy wage table, with the pay as it stood prior to the recent act of congress. In order to know what each man's pay now is, it is only necessary to know that every man now drawing less than \$21 a month will receive an increase of \$15 a month; that every man drawing at present from \$22 to \$24 a month, inclusive, will receive \$12 a month additional; that every man drawing more than \$24 and less than \$45, will receive \$8 a month additional; and that every man drawing at present \$45 or more a month will receive \$8 a month additional pay.

It should be borne in mind that the apprentice seaman, the ordinary boy recruit, who ordinarily gets \$17.00 a month, will be receiving at the time that this is read \$15 additional, making his pay \$32.00.

Here is the pay table as it stands today regardless of the increases which congress has ordained:

Chief Petty Officers.	Monthly Pay.
Chief masters at arms.....	\$50.00
Chief boatswains' mates.....	45.00
Chief gunners' mates.....	40.00
Chief turret captains.....	35.00
Chief quartermasters.....	30.00
Chief machinists' mates.....	25.00
Chief electricians.....	20.00
Chief carpenters.....	15.00
Chief water tenders.....	10.00
Chief yeomen.....	5.00
Chief messengers.....	5.00
Chief pharmacists' mates.....	5.00
Bandmasters.....	5.00

All chief petty officers with a permanent appointment receive \$77 a month and allowances.

Petty Officers, First Class.

Masters at arms, first class.....	\$40.00
Boatswains' mates, first class.....	35.00
Gunners' mates, first class.....	30.00
Turret captains, first class.....	25.00
Quartermasters, first class.....	20.00
Boiler makers, first class.....	15.00
Machinists' mates, first class.....	10.00
Shipfitters, first class.....	5.00
Coopermakers, first class.....	5.00
Electricians, first class.....	5.00
Blacksmiths, first class.....	5.00
Plumbers, first class.....	5.00
Sailmakers' mates, first class.....	5.00
Carpenters' mates, first class.....	5.00
Water tenders, first class.....	5.00
Painters, first class.....	5.00
Printers, first class.....	5.00
Stokers' mates, first class.....	5.00
Yeomen, first class.....	5.00
First musicians.....	5.00
Pharmacists' mates, first class.....	5.00

MARINES ARE ALWAYS FIRST IN FIGHT

They Go Everywhere by Land or Sea in Defense of the American Flag.

MOTTO: "ALWAYS FAITHFUL"

The Recruit Entering Service Today is Paid \$30 a Month and the Opportunities for Advancement are Numerous.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—"First in the Fight" is the war-time slogan of the United States marines, while "Semper Paratus," "Always Faithful," is their motto in peace and war.

So it would seem that if good words, coupled with faith, secure a man's salvation, there must be some reason as well as rhyme in the last four lines of the Marine corps hymn:

If the Army and the Navy Ever look on Heaven's scenes, The will and the deeds are guarded by The United States Marines.

Recently Uncle Sam has ordered an increase in the number of his marines to a war strength of 30,000 men, which numerically means 4,000 more men than there are in a division of troops of the United States army. There is room in the marines, therefore, for any stalwart young American between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five who wishes to be a soldier and a sailor in one, to be first in the fight, and to be able to prove that he is always faithful to the ideals of humanity and the ideals of his country.

In the present war the American belief is that the two are one.

When congress recently increased the pay of the army it also increased the pay of the navy and of the Marine corps. The recruit today who enters the Marine corps will receive \$30 a month pay, an increase of \$15 over the pay in the more or less piping times of peace. More than this, if he goes to sea, which unquestionably will be his lot, he will receive 20 per cent additional, and it is generally accounted that in this war time the 20 per cent increase will be continued while the Marine is on land in a foreign country, holding up his end for the United States.

What is the marine? This is one of the questions in a little catechism issued by the officials of the corps. The answer is that the marine is a soldier of the sea.

The marine is a soldier and a sailor, and yet he is neither. He is a sort of a two-fisted fighting rover. He goes everywhere by land or by sea to the last outpost of civilization and beyond

Masters at arms, second class.....	\$35.00
Boatswains' mates, second class.....	30.00
Gunners' mates, second class.....	25.00
Turret captains, second class.....	20.00
Quartermasters, second class.....	15.00
Boiler makers, second class.....	10.00
Machinists' mates, second class.....	5.00
Shipfitters, second class.....	5.00
Coopermakers, second class.....	5.00
Electricians, second class.....	5.00
Blacksmiths, second class.....	5.00
Plumbers, second class.....	5.00
Sailmakers' mates, second class.....	5.00
Carpenters' mates, second class.....	5.00
Water tenders, second class.....	5.00
Painters, second class.....	5.00
Printers, second class.....	5.00
Stokers' mates, second class.....	5.00
Yeomen, second class.....	5.00
First musicians, second class.....	5.00
Pharmacists' mates, second class.....	5.00

Petty Officers, Third Class.

Masters at arms, third class.....	\$25.00
Boatswains' mates, third class.....	20.00
Gunners' mates, third class.....	15.00
Turret captains, third class.....	10.00
Quartermasters, third class.....	5.00
Boiler makers, third class.....	5.00
Machinists' mates, third class.....	5.00
Shipfitters, third class.....	5.00
Coopermakers, third class.....	5.00
Electricians, third class.....	5.00
Blacksmiths, third class.....	5.00
Plumbers, third class.....	5.00
Sailmakers' mates, third class.....	5.00
Carpenters' mates, third class.....	5.00
Water tenders, third class.....	5.00
Painters, third class.....	5.00
Printers, third class.....	5.00
Stokers' mates, third class.....	5.00
Yeomen, third class.....	5.00
First musicians, third class.....	5.00
Pharmacists' mates, third class.....	5.00

Rating With Seamen.

Seamen gunners.....	\$25.00
Seamen.....	20.00
Firemen, first class.....	15.00
Musicians, first class.....	10.00
Hospital apprentices, first class.....	5.00

Rating With Seamen, Second Class.

Seamen, second class.....	\$20.00
Firemen, second class.....	15.00
Shipwrights.....	10.00
Musicians, second class.....	5.00
Buglers.....	5.00
Hospital apprentices, second class.....	5.00

Rating With Seamen, Third Class.

Apprentice seamen.....	\$15.00
Firemen, third class.....	10.00
Landmen.....	5.00

Commissary Branch.

Chief commissary stewards.....	\$75.00
Commissary stewards.....	70.00
Ship's cooks, first class.....	65.00
Ship's cooks, second class.....	60.00
Ship's cooks, third class.....	55.00
Bakers, first class.....	50.00
Bakers, second class.....	45.00
Landmen.....	40.00
Stewards to commanders in chief.....	35.00
Cooks to commanders.....	30.00
Cabin stewards.....	25.00
Woodroom stewards.....	20.00
Storage stewards.....	15.00
Storage cooks.....	10.00
Warrant officers' stewards.....	5.00
Warrant officers' cooks.....	5.00
Mess attendants, first class.....	5.00
Mess attendants, second class.....	5.00
Mess attendants, third class.....	5.00

*If Americans citizens.

All stewards and cooks of the messman branch, who are American citizens, and hold certificates of qualification, receive \$5.50 a month in addition to the above rates of pay.

Navy Medals Men.

The United States today is at war. The government officials are looking to the young men of the country to come to the help of that democracy which means liberty. There are rear admirals and captains in the United States navy today who rose to their high rank of command from the position of naval apprentice. Rear Admiral William H. H. Southard once was a naval apprentice. Capt. John Emil Roller was a naval apprentice. "There is always room at the top" is a saying that is credited originally to the sea service. Uncle Sam needs recruits to help sustain the honor of his flag. The sea and its service have a holding charm for men of red blood.

Pay in the Army.

In order that the young man who desires to become a volunteer through enlistment in the United States army, for probable first service in the field of the present war, may know just what his pay will be, the following table is given by which he can determine almost at a glance what his "monthly money" will amount to, and while studying the table he should remember that the government takes it upon itself to keep him in food and clothing, to give him lodging and medical attendance and, in fact, to provide for him every necessary of life free of cost. Here is the table:

	Per Month.
Private, second class, bugler.....	\$30.00
Private, hospital corps (per medical department).....	25.00
Private, first class.....	20.00
Corporal, artillery, cavalry, infantry, sapper, medical, signal and field artillery, medical department, farrier, wagoner.....	15.00
Corporal, engineers, ordnance, signal corps, Q. M. corps, medical department, mechanic, coast artillery, chief mechanic, field artillery, musician, saddler, mechanic, cavalry, artillery, engineer, cavalry, infantry, stable sergeant, field artillery, infantry, cavalry, artillery, infantry, cavalry, artillery, cook, horseman, radio sergeant, military academy.....	10.00
Sergeant, engineers, ordnance, signal corps, Q. M. corps, medical department, stable sergeant, engineers, mess sergeant, engineers, color sergeant, electrician sergeant, second class, band sergeant, musician, first class, infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineer, musician, second class, military academy.....	5.00
Battalion sergeant major, field artillery, infantry, squadron sergeant major, sergeant major, junior grade, master gunner, sergeant bugler, assistant band leader.....	5.00
Regimental sergeant major, Regimental supply sergeant, sergeant major, senior grade, quartermaster sergeant, Q. M. corps, ordnance sergeant, first sergeant, battalion sergeant, first sergeant, military academy, first class, engineers, Q. M. corps, signal corps, assistant engineer, musician, first class, military academy.....	5.00

ADD FUEL TO BELGIAN HATE

Flendish Ingenuity Displayed by Germans in Devising Methods of Torture for Inhabitants.

Another Name for Patriotism.

Chicago.—Gust J. Papathodorokomondurgistomichelakopolos is the owner of a liberty bond. The fact was discovered by tabulators of the loan subscribers.

A license tax of \$1,000 a year on cats had checking is proposed in Kentucky.

CHANCE FOR HIGH SERVICE IN ARMY

Always an Opportunity for Enlisted Men to Secure Commissions.

WELL PAID AND CARED FOR

Food, Clothing, Lodging and Medical Attendance Provided—Many Who Have Entered Service as Privates Have Gained High Rank.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—"In the regular army, O!"

This line is from a song in praise of the regulars which is as old as the army itself. It is the pride of the regulars to say that they are always ready and it would seem the civilian who reads the history of the standing army that the pride is not misplaced.

There seems to be throughout the country a misunderstanding concerning enlistments in the regular army today. The registration of men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one for possible selection as soldiers in the new national army does not in any way prevent the registered man from enlisting in the regular army, the navy or the marine corps. There is still a chance for each enlisted man who serves in the aviation corps receives an addition of 50 per cent in his pay while he is on duty that requires him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, or while holding the rating of aviation mechanic.

In the regular army the enlisted man is assured of a fine quality of leadership. He is under the command of men who know the war game from its beginning to its end and who understand thoroughly how to instill a strict discipline which is good for the men and for the service because, while necessarily strict, it has for its spirit a kindly consideration and a knowledge of the needs of the soldier. Moreover, the regular army officers know how to care thoroughly for the health of their men.

Thoroughly Trained Leaders.

It must not be understood from this that the new national army will not be well led and well cared for, but in the regular service the entire personnel of the commissioned ranks is that of men who have had the best kind of training with special reference to the guidance of those who shall be under their control. In the national army in each organization there will be some regular officers, whose duty it will be to impart to the newer officers the things which they have learned by long experience. Both services will be of the highest order.

The young man who enlists in the regular service has every chance of promotion. He enters as a private, but there is an opportunity for him while still an enlisted man to secure a position which will pay him \$81 a month in addition to his entire support so far as food, clothing, lodging and medical attendance are concerned. The government gives all these things gratis.

There is always an opportunity for enlisted men of the United States army who are mentally and physically alert to secure commissions, and thereby to pass from the ranks of an enlisted man to that of an officer, and be assured of a profession for the rest of his life. Enlisted men who remain enlisted men in the army can retire after 30 years service with good pay and allowance.

Long List of Achievements.

It was the regulars who suffered in the Fort Dearborn massacre on the site of Chicago over a hundred years ago; it was the regulars under Major Dade who in Florida, hopelessly outnumbered and ambushed, fought until almost the last man was killed, the Seminole Indians under the fine leadership of one of Osceola's chieftains.

It was the regulars who went to death in the country of the Rosebud under the white chief, Custer; it was a little band of regulars who met Big Foot and his warriors on Wounded Knee creek in 1890 and won the fight after appalling losses. It was the regulars who, Joseph, and who followed Geronimo, the Kid, and other savage Apaches, into the mountain fastnesses of Mexico. It was the regulars who have dared everything for their country. Their record is a magnificent one.

The regular army is now being brought up to a war standard of strength. When the ranks are full there will be following the colors as a part of the regular establishment some 288,000 Americans. Any young American today has an opportunity to become by volunteering a member of this devoted band. It means service, and hard service, but it also means high pay, and in all human probability glorious service. Hardships there will be in plenty; dangers, a multitude, but there are the compensations of service that is service, and of a sense of patriotic duty done in a field of life into which devotion to country calls the young American.

Organization of the Army.

The organization of the army today is different from the organization of other days. In the old days there was no aviation service and little or no signal service of any kind. The medical service was crude; the artillery had not become the great factor in warfare that it is today, and there was less specialization along all lines of military endeavor.

Let us take the American army as it is provided for under the law of today, a time when we are in war with great military power. Of course it must be remembered that in addition to the regular army we shall have the new national army, the National Guardsmen, the navy and the Marine corps to help us win in the fight for the liberty of the world.

The regular army of the United States upon the present war footing consists of 64 regiments of infantry, 25 regiments of cavalry; 20 regiments of field artillery, a coast artillery corps, brigade, division, army corps, and army headquarters, with their detachments of troops; a general staff corps, an adjutant general's department, an inspector general's department, a judge advocate general's department, a quartermaster's corps, a medical department, a corps of engineers, an ord-

nance department, a signal corps, the officers of the bureau of insular affairs, a military bureau, the regular army reserve, and other smaller organizations used for disciplinary grades, service schools, and record depot detachments and for some other purposes.

How it is Commanded. An army is a huge body of men gathered together for fighting purposes in different units of organization. An army when it passes a certain strength usually is commanded by a general. Today there is no general in the United States army, but it is probable that within a few months congress will re- give the rank and name some officer, who, taking the title of general, shall have supreme command of all the fighting forces in the field.

An army is composed of army corps. There may be two or three or more corps in an army. Sometimes when there is a huge number of troops in the field one general is put in supreme command while his forces are divided into several armies, each one in command of a lieutenant general. It is likely that congress soon will make Maj. Gen. John J. Pershing a lieutenant general and put him in command of the First corps, consisting of several divisions of troops, to see service in France.

A division of troops is commanded by a major general. It is composed of several brigades, each one of which is commanded by a brigadier general. It is possible for a brigade to consist of a combination of cavalry, infantry and artillery, but frequently each brigade is composed of regiments all of the same branch of the service. The typical infantry brigade, for instance, consists of a headquarters and three regiments of infantry, while a typical cavalry brigade consists of a headquarters and three regiments of cavalry.

Each regiment is divided into battalions, and each battalion is commanded by a major. A battalion consists of two or more companies, troops or batteries, and each company is commanded by a captain. In each company there is a first lieutenant and a second lieutenant, and complete complement of noncommissioned officers, first sergeants, duty sergeants, and corporals.

The company is divided into squads for purposes of instruction, discipline, control and order, each squad consisting of a corporal and seven privates. The corporal is the squad leader, and when absent is replaced by a designated private. It might be said that from the squad, consisting as it does only of a corporal and seven privates, the whole formation of an army is developed, and in a sense regulated. The squad is a small base unit from which armies take their growth by a series of developing steps.

Private Goes to Top.

On July 22, 1861, Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee applied for enlistment as a regular in the army of the United States. There was nothing to differentiate him from other young men who applied daily at the recruiting office. He was assigned as a private to Troop K of the Sixth cavalry, an organization which exists today and in which John J. Pershing, now commanding our forces in France, saw his first hard fighting duty. General Chaffee rose from private to sergeant, to first sergeant, to second lieutenant and through the rest of the ranks until he was made lieutenant general of the United States army, the ranking officer of Uncle Sam's forces.

Chaffee was a soldier of the highest order. His career in the Spanish-American war was markedly efficient. He fought at San Juan and later went to the Philippines. While there he was ordered to take command of the American forces which were to join the allied forces in their march on Peking, the forbidden city. That was one of the most successful and hard-working expeditions ever dispatched by the United States. Chaffee won fame for his services. Within the compass of his years in the army he had served in every rank barring that of corporal.

Of the three living lieutenant generals of the army, all of whom are on the retired list, not one was a graduate of West Point. They all came up, if not from the ranks, at least from the lowest commissioned offices, working their way by merit, until they received the highest military honor possible under the existing law, promotion to command of the army with the rank of lieutenant general.

The fact that all young men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one are registered for possible service does not prevent their volunteering for service in the regular army, the navy or the Marine corps. There is a chance for high service "In the regular army, O."

LATE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Western Newspaper Union News Service. DENVER MARKETS.

Steers (pulp fed) good to choice.....	11.75@12.00
Steers (pulp fed) fair to good.....	11.00@11.75
Heifers, prime.....	10.75@11.00
Cows (pulp fed) good to choice.....	10.00@10.75
Cows (pulp fed) fair to good.....	9.50@10.00
Cows, canners and cutters.....	8.50@9.00
Veal calves.....	12.50@13.25
Bulls.....	7.50@8.00
Feeders and stockers, good to choice.....	9.50@10.25
Feeders and stockers, fair to good.....	8.50@9.25
Feeders and stockers, common to fair.....	7.50@8.50

Good Hogs.....

Good hogs.....	15.55@15.70
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Sheep.

Yearling lambs.....	14.00@15.25
Yearling lambs.....	14.00@15.00
Ewes.....	12.50@13.00
Wethers.....	10.50@11.00
Yearling wethers.....	12.50@13.00

HAY AND GRAIN MARKETS.

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

Buying Prices—Per Ton.	
Colorado splayland.....	\$15.00@25.00
Nebraska splayland.....	21.00@22.00
2d Bottom, Colo. and Nebr.....	19.00@21.00
Timothy.....	22.00@23.00
South Park.....	22.00@23.00
Gunnison Valley.....	21.00@24.00
Straw.....	6.00@7.00

Cats, Nebr., 100 lbs., buying.....

Cats, Nebr., 100 lbs., buying.....	2.45
Cats, Nebr., 100 lbs., buying.....	2.40
Corn, in sack, selling.....	2.25
Corn, in sack, selling.....	2.27
Bran, Colo., per 100 lbs., selling.....	1.90

Flour.

Hungarian patent.....	5.65
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Dressed Poultry.

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FRANK STAPLIN Managing Editor

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PATRIOTISM OF THE PRESS.

The service rendered to the Government of the United States in the sale of the Liberty Loan Bonds of 1917 by the press of the country is a record of the generous patriotism of the newspaper men of America. It is recorded in the pages of thousands of American newspapers, many of them printed in foreign languages, from the largest daily to the smallest country weekly. The newspapers of the country "came across" with liberal donations of space in news, editorial and advertising columns.

Newspaper men have observed with deep and patriotic pleasure the whole-hearted activity of the men of their fraternity in the country in promoting the sale of the Liberty Loan Bonds. The influence and assistance of all publications in making the loan a success are simply incalculable. Their efforts greatly contributed to making it a double success in that it was not only largely oversubscribed but the Liberty Loan Bonds were placed in every community in the United States, in cities and remote country districts, in mining towns and manufacturing centers, among farmers and country merchants as well as city bankers and large commercial and manufacturing houses.

It was a great educational campaign. Readers of their country paper in their country homes, and new American citizens from papers printed in their old language, and others just learning our language, who in the evening spelled out the news in the great daily papers, were instrumental in the purchase and subscription of the Liberty Loan Bonds. In the nature, value and terms of Government bonds, especially the Liberty Loan Bonds of 1917, the whole Nation has made a long stride forward in financial education through the Liberty Loan campaign of 1917 as conducted through the press of this country.

The country press which without compensation gave liberally of its limited space to the Liberty Loan, in their respective spheres all classes of publications in the country, and of their field thoroughly and well. The press of America can look back on the work it performed for the Liberty Loan as a great public service, all thoroughly and unselfishly performed.

Secretary McAdoo's Letter.
"The Liberty Loan campaign was essentially one of education, and without the generous and patriotic support of the press of the Nation the task of those in charge that it would be a regular loan would not have been realized. The untiring efforts of the newspapers throughout the campaign were a constant inspiration to the various other groups of workers. At a time when news space was at a premium the Liberty Loan was featured at length.

"Newspapers, and magazines, in their news, editorial and advertising columns, fought for the success of the loan every step of the way. The foreign-language press, in 36 languages, gave daily proof of the undoubted loyalty of peoples of foreign birth.

WILLIAM G. McADOO,
Secretary of the Treasury

"THE EPIC OF WOOL"

In a remarkable article entitled "The Epic of Wool," appearing in the April number of "The Nation's Business," the official organ of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Anselm Chomel traces briefly the rise and fall of the wool industry, closing with the words: "England, knowing well the value of her sheep, has even in the stress of this unprecedented conflict maintained, if not increased, her best breeding herds. If we show equal discernment and wisdom, the United States will witness a dramatic revival of the industry which will eclipse any period of prosperity which it has enjoyed in the past. We could produce the 300,000,000 pounds of wool a year that we import, and we ought to produce it, or most of it, in order to maintain the economic independence which is essential to the maintenance of political independence."

Mr. Chomel doubtless has reference to the 1915 importation of wool, which totaled 308,000,000 pounds, compared with 248,000,000 pounds in 1914, and 195,000,000 pounds in 1913. Imports for the fiscal year 1916 reached the high water mark of 535,000,000 pounds. Of that amount 96,000,000 pounds were imported from "other countries", that is, countries from whom our purchases heretofore have been too insignificant to entitle the countries to special mention. We ransacked the corners of the world for 18 per cent of our 1916 importation of wool, and today our wool manufacturers are dead up against it for the raw product, and we have an army of 2,000,000 men to clothe from ton to ton, wool's wool clip in 1916 was 2,700,000,000 pounds, or 156,000,000 less than the preceding year.

We reached our highest production in 1903 when we raised 64,000,000 sheep. Our population then was 78,000,000. Last year our sheep numbered less than 50,000,000 and our population was 102,000,000. One sheep for each person would keep us comfortably clothed.

The country is now flooded with propaganda urging increased food-producing acreage. We should also raise more wool. No single commodity is more necessary to our bodily comfort or the physical necessities of our soldiers than wool. Many factors have worked together to cause the decline in our production, the principal one, perhaps, being the inroads which agriculture has made on available grazing lands. But for at remunerative prices.

PROFITABLE PREPARATION.

Evidence is accumulating to convince the people of New Mexico that one of the best investments they ever made was in organizing the Council of Defense.

The results of the efforts of the Council will, of course, depend somewhat upon the crops this year, and the crops will depend upon the rainfall, so the outcome is in the hands of a Superior power, but this much is certain: More acreage has been planted in New Mexico than ever before through the efforts of this Council of Defense, and even with a partial crop, the state will be better off for the work done, while a full crop means millions of dollars more for our farmers. But crops, or no crops, it has been discovered that much can be done of immense value to the entire state in the way of drawing attention to the possibilities.

What wild alarm caused Charles Springer to get behind a project for utilizing the potatoe lands of Colfax and Mora counties, and it is now known that these counties can furnish the state with potatoes at a great profit to the growers. From now on that section will become of importance to the world as a potatoe growing section.

There is no other commodity should we be so independent of other countries as in wool. The gradual imposition of a tax which might ultimately be well-nigh prohibitive of importation would be a justifiable measure if it would enable us to raise sufficient wool for our own needs, and once that status was reached it should be retained. This world war should be taken advantage of by our wool growers to increase their wool. Every small farmer should have at least a few sheep. When the war is over the industry should be perpetuated through the medium of a high protective tariff.

ATTRACT I. W. W. ENMITY.

It is an open secret that "organizers" of the I. W. W. are at work in New Mexico, in an effort to close down the coal and copper mines of the state. Coal is needed to produce copper, to run the railroads for the transportation of war materials and troops, and to assist in supplying our allies.

New Mexico coal operators could not escape the notice of the enemies of this nation, even if they wanted to, because they have, or nearly all of them have been, exceedingly active in efforts for immediate preparedness. It is only necessary to visit to the activities of Charles Springer and his coal corporations, the Chino people and their Mr. Sully, and the El Paso & Southwestern system and Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Hawks and their other officials, to see nothing of the others, to show just that many reasons why a close down of the copper and coal mines is something greatly to be desired by the enemies of this country.

It is not improbable that the Chino people purchased coal mines at Galton to assure themselves coal for continued operations during the war period, as coal is necessary. The E. P. & S. W. is supplying the copper smelters of Arizona with coal, and it is said to be handling an immense amount of government business, so a coal shortage would work things generally in the south-west, and close down copper mines—strikes or no strikes.

Under these circumstances it becomes necessary to keep the coal and copper mines of this state going to their full capacities, together with the necessary railroad facilities, and those staying at home can do the United States of America no greater service than by seeing to it that they do continue to run, at least until this war is over.

There is a local side to this, also. A recent law taxing all mines on output has increased the tax revenues of this state by hundreds of thousands of dollars over the old system of taxing the "probable value" of the property, according to the ideas of some assessor, and any general closing down of the mines of the state would not only stop the flow of revenue, but would cause a business depression of magnitude, but would cut off the tax revenues of the state to an extent which would bring disaster to our state institutions, and work particular havoc with our public schools.

Besides our national interests, we have local interests in "keeping things going," and in exerting ourselves to do so we need have no fear of adding anything to the income of these corporations, because the copper producers have agreed to sell the government their copper at before-the-war prices, thus wiping out war profits; the coal operators of the state are getting one-third less per ton of coal than the recent eastern agreement calls for, at the mine, and the railroads are meeting an increased cost of doing business and straining every resource to get all their tonnage in shape for the use of the government in an emergency. We will be doing ourselves the good, and our state and country will profit by it.

GIVE RAILROADS FAIR DEAL.

The passage of the bill authorizing priority of shipments by rail as the President may direct means the virtual control of railroad operations by the administration and the exercise of this power may have a very great influence upon railroad revenues. Yet nothing has yet been done to counterbalance this. The food control bill, which likewise seeks to impose governmental regulation upon the farmer, in the production and distribution of his crops, provides that a minimum price may be fixed so that, no matter what may happen, the farmer will not have to sell his products at unremunerative figures. The railroads should be treated equally well. If the government is to tell the railroads how much they shall pay their employees how many hours their men shall work, what character of freight shall be carried, and all that, the government should also tell the railroads that the working inroads which agriculture has made on available grazing lands. But for at remunerative prices.

MY GRANDPA'S VIEWS.

Alva Chandler.
My grandpa's no Republican
They make the tariff high,
The laboring men pay double
For everything they buy,
But oh, he's not a Democrat,
They just sit around and blow,
And never do a single thing,
But pocket all the "dough."

He'll never be a Socialist,
For he can tell you now
They'd take away his bony horse
And his old muley cow,
They would divide up everything,
With those who steal and shirk,
My grandpa tells me all of this
When he is not at work.

Oh, no, he's not a Socialist,
They'd take away his home,
And make him quit my dear grand-
ma
And start him forth to roam
To search for his "affinity"—
All this "free love" is hosh,
He had a time to get grandpa
And she will do, by gosh.

My grandpa's no Progressive,
He knew 'twould prove to be
A failure from the very first;
The failure he could see,
For Roosevelt got as mad as fire,
And started that for spite,
But now he's taking the back track
And says he's won the fight.

And prohibition's just a scheme,
It's vile with filth and rot,
They want to beat the tax and start
Blind tigers by the lot;
But grandpa says they can't fool
him,
He knows what they will do,
They are a crew of hypocrites,
For they drink whiskey too.

My grandpa says the world is bad,
The Satan's soaring high;
In politics, in war and creeds,
His finger's in the pie,
And grandpa will have naught to do
Where Lucifer assists,
My grandpa laughs and says grand-
pa is just a Pessimist.

A STRAWBERRY PATRIOT.

According to the Farmington Times-Hustler (Socialist) a Yip can glorify the red flag of treason, curse the Government, and speak disrespectfully of Old Glory, and still be a patriot. All the red-blogger has to do is to raise a few boxes of strawberries and he at once becomes a patriotic American, alive to the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

WAYNE COUNTY SETS PACE.

Wayne County, 36th Congressional District, State of New York, is setting the pace for all other counties in the United States in regard to war measures. The other day the Wayne County Farm Bureau arranged for 12 camps of 25 boys each to constitute a labor supply for picking berries, cherries, thinning fruit, working on truck crops, and for general harvesting purposes. Each camp will be under the direction of a responsible leader. Any community in the county needing help will apply customers were secured, the signers having not the remotest conception of the tariff question, but were told the increase of duty would make them pay more for their stockings. These petitions fell on the ways and means committee like the leaves on the babes in the woods.

IF THE WEEKLY FAILS TO COME

Sometimes dad says the paper somehow ain't got up just right and does a lot of knocking when he reads it, Friday night. He says there ain't a dad burned thing in it worth while to read an' that it doesn't print the kind of stuff the people need. He throws it in the corner and says it on the "bum," but you'd ought to hear him holler when the weekly fails to come. He reads all the wedding and sports like all get out, and he reads the social column with a most derisive shout; he'll read about the parties and he'll fuss and fret and frown and says they print the paper for women folks alone. He says of information it does not contain a crumb, but you ought to hear him holler if the weekly fails to come. He's always first to grab it, and he reads it through and through, and he doesn't miss an item or want ad, old or new. He says they don't know what we want, them durn newspaper guys. I'll take a day off sometime and go and put 'em wise. If editors were as wise as dad, they'd sure be going some, but you'd oughter hear him holler if the weekly fails to come.

REPUBLICANS IN FIRST TRENCH.

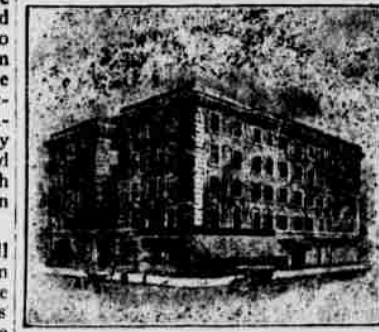
The Republicans in congress have done themselves great credit by the manner in which they have disregarded partisanship in support of every measure tending to strengthen the administration in the conduct of the war. Not every measure has been passed in the form requested, it is true. In fact, most of the important bills have been freely discussed and amended, with manifest improvement as a consequence. By debating and perfecting the measure, congress has helped rather than hindered the administration in the ultimate winning of the war.

The one piece of legislation for which the administration made the most persistent fight was the so-called spy bill, which would give the bureaucrats almost absolute power over free speech and a free press. Undoubtedly the enactment of that law in the form desired would remove many unpleasant features from the management of the war, but it would hinder rather than hasten victory. With the censorship powers established, we would have had no exposure of the slaughter of nurses on American ships by defective American shells. There would be no discussion of standardization of munitions and guns with a view to securing interchangeability. There would be no exposure and no danger of exposure of neglect in providing healthful shelter and food for the soldiers. There would be

AUDITORIUM HOTEL

Most convenient Hotel in Denver for Shopping.
Only 1 block from Denver Dry Goods Company.
Only 1 1/2 blocks from Lewis Dry Goods Co.
Only 2 1/2 blocks from Joslin Dry Goods Co.
Only 4 blocks to Daniel & Fisher Dry Goods Co.
Only 3 blocks to the 3 main theatres and all the main picture shows.

TWO NEW MODERN, FIRE-PROOF GARAGES JUST FINISHED WITH- IN ONE HALF BLOCK OF HOTEL.



The main street car lines on half block away (for quiet) reaches every part of the City and City Park. The main auto State thoroughfare from North and South goes past our door.

The Auditorium Hotel is comfortable. You feel just like you were at home. The ladies lounging room which has just been lately completed on the first floor, adds greatly to the comfort and convenience of the guests.

RATES AND PRICES ARE REASONABLE.

The dining room is attractive and prices very modest. The a la carte menu and table d'hote meals are both used.

Watson Bros. own the Hotel and furnishings
TRY THE AUDITORIUM NEXT
TIME YOU COME TO DENVER.

GRANT LANDS FOR SALE

7338 Acres in the South End of the De Vargas Grant; \$3 Per Acre.

This ranch is five miles north of Lamy and eight miles south of Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, on the line of the Santa Fe railroad, in Santa Fe County.

It is all stock fenced with the exception of one and one-half miles on the north where it joins some rented land.

It is most abundantly watered and has the finest pasturage; the soil being a rich adobe, which is also highly adapted for agriculture.

A sheltered valley on the east, through which runs the Santa Fe Trail, (the great, Transcontinental Highway) affords a magnificent road in all directions and the valley furnishes the best of shelter for stock in bad weather.

Cheaper per acre than state land and is far superior to any land now being offered. Possession given in six months from date of sale.

Write for fuller information to Santa Fe Realty Company, or call on Lorin C. Collins or Carl A. Bishop at suites 17 or 19 Catron Block, Santa Fe, New Mexico.



The Nation's Needs First

The illustration shows a military officer hurrying to the telephone for important military business and a civilian cheerfully according him the right of way. This typifies the attitude of the nation and it also typifies the attitude of the Bell System.

The nation is at war and it is necessary that private interests shall be subordinated to the Government's need for telephone service.

When war was declared, the whole Bell System was immediately placed at the disposal of the Government.

During these weeks of military preparedness the Government has had the service of the most comprehensive and efficient telephone system in the world.

As our military strength grows, and we become larger participants in the great war, the demands of the Government upon our service will continue to increase, and must always be met.

An extraordinary increase in telephone traffic, due to the unprecedented commercial and industrial activity incident to the war, must be adequately provided for.

We ask you to cooperate in this patriotic service, and to bear cheerfully any unavoidable inconvenience or delay in your telephone service.

The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Co.

THE REAL ADVENTURE

By HENRY KITCHELL WEBSTER

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ROSE STANTON ALDRICH MAKES AN OPPORTUNITY FOR HERSELF DURING REHEARSALS OF THE MUSICAL COMEDY IN WHICH SHE IS TO BE A CHORUS GIRL AND FINDS HAPPINESS

Synopsis.—Rose Stanton, of moderate circumstances, marries wealthy Rodney Aldrich, on short acquaintance, and for more than a year lives in idleness and luxury in Chicago. The life falls on her, she longs to do something useful, but decides that motherhood will be a big enough job. She has twins, however, and they are put into the care of a professional nurse. Rose again becomes intensely dissatisfied with idleness, so over the violent protest of her doting husband she disappears into the business world to make good on her own initiative, gets a job in the chorus of a musical comedy in rehearsal and lives under an assumed name in a cheap rooming house. She is well liked by the show producer because of her intelligent efforts and he commissions her to help costume the chorus. Her fashionable friends think she has gone to California on a long visit.

CHAPTER XVII.—Continued.

—12—

Rose arriving promptly at the hour agreed upon, had a wait of fifteen minutes before any of her sisters of the sextette or Mrs. Goldsmith arrived. "I don't want anything just now," she told the saleswoman, but she had, in these few weeks of Clark street, lost her air of one who will buy if she sees anything worth buying. In fact, the saleswoman thought, she had lost her air of one who will buy if she sees anything worth buying. In fact, the saleswoman thought, she had lost her air of one who will buy if she sees anything worth buying.

The rest of the sextette arrived in a pair and a trio. One of them squeaked "Hello, Rose!" The saleswoman was shocked on seeing Rose not an acknowledgment of this greeting and just about that time they heard Mrs. Goldsmith explaining why she was and the nature of her errand to the manager.

The sort of gowns she presently began examining over with delight, and ordering put into the heap of possibilities, were horrible enough to have drawn a protest from the wax figures in the windows. The more completely the fundamental lines of a frock were disguised with sartorial scroll-work, the more successful this lady felt it to be. An ornament, to Mrs. Goldsmith, did not live up to its possibilities, unless it in turn were decorated with ornaments of its own; like the fleas on the fleas of the dog.

Rose spent a miserable half-hour hovering over these selections of the wife of the principal owner of the store, feeling she ought to put up some sort of fight and hardly deterred by the patient facility of such a course. All the while she kept one eye on the door and prayed for the arrival of John Galbraith.

It came in just as Mrs. Goldsmith finished her task—just when, by a process of studious elimination, every possible thing in the store had been discarded and the twelve most utterly hopeless ones—two for each girl—laid out for purchase. The girls were dispatched to put on the evening frocks first, and were then paraded before the director.

It was a diplomat and he was quick on his feet. Rose, watching his face very closely, thought that for just a split second she caught a gleam of indefinable horror. But it was gone so quickly she could almost have believed that she had been mistaken. He didn't say much about the costumes, but he said it so promptly and adequately that Mrs. Goldsmith beamed with pride. She sent the girls away to put on the other set—the afternoon frocks; and once more the director's approbation, though laconic, was one hundred per cent pure.

"That's all," he said in sudden dismissal of the sextette. "Rehearsal at eight-thirty."

Five of them scurried like children out of school around behind the set of screens that made an extemporaneous dressing room, and began changing in a mad scramble, hoping to get away and to get their dinners eaten soon enough to enable them to see the whole ball at a movie show before the evening's rehearsal.

But Rose remained hanging about, a couple of paces away from where Galbraith was talking to Mrs. Goldsmith. The only question that remained, he was telling her, was whether her suggestions were not too well, too refined, genteel, one might say, for the stage.

He wasn't looking at her as he talked, and presently, as his gaze wandered about the store, it encountered Rose's face. She hadn't prepared it for the encounter, and it wore, hardly veiled, a look of humorous appreciation. His sentence broke, then completed itself. She turned away, but the next moment he called out to her: "Where you waiting to see me, Rose?" "I'd like to speak to you a minute," she said, "when you have time."

"All right. Go and change your clothes first," he said.

She found the other girls on the point of departure. But Edna offered to wait for her.

"No, you run along," Rose said. "I've some errands, and I don't feel like seeing a movie tonight, anyway."

Edna looked a little odd about it, but hurried along after the others.

A saleswoman—the same one the manager had assigned to Rose, under the misconception, which that smart French waltzer of hers had created when she came into the store—now came around behind the screen to gather up the frocks the girls had shed. "Will you please bring me," said

Rose, "the Polart model you showed me before the others came in? I'll try it on."

The saleswoman's manner was different now, and she grumbled something about its being closing time. "Then, if you'll bring it at once..." said Rose. And the saleswoman went on the errand.

Five minutes later, Galbraith, from starting gloomily at the mournful heap in his hands, looked up to confront a vision that made him gasp.

"I wanted you to see if you liked this," said Rose.

"If I like it!" he echoed. "Look here! If you know enough to pick out things like that, why did you let that woman waste everybody's time with junk like this? Why didn't you help her out?"

"I couldn't have done much," Rose said, "even if my offering to do anything hadn't made her angry—and I think it would have. You see, she's got lots of taste, only it's bad. She wasn't bewildered a bit. She knew just what she wanted, and she got it. It's the badness of these things she likes. And I thought..." She hesitated a little over this. "I thought that it would be easier to throw them all out and get a fresh start."

He stared at her with a frown of curiosity. "That's good sense," he said. "But why should you bother to think of it?"

Her color came up perceptibly as she answered. "Why—I want the piece to succeed, of course..." Rose turned rather suddenly to the saleswoman. "I wish you'd get that little Empire frock in maize and cornflower," she said. "I'd like Mr. Galbraith to see that, too." And the saleswoman, now placated, bustled away.

"This thing that I've got on," said Rose swiftly, "costs a hundred and fifty dollars, but I know I can copy it for twenty. I can't get the materials exactly, of course, but I can come near enough."

"Will you try this one on, miss?" asked the saleswoman, coming on the scene again with the frock she had been sent for.

"No," said Rose. "Just hold it up." Galbraith admitted it was beautiful, but wasn't overwhelmed at all as he had been by the other.

"It's not quite so much your style, is it? Not drive enough?" "It isn't for me," said Rose. "It's for Edna Larson to wear in that 'All Alone' number for the sextette."

Galbraith stared at her a moment. Then, "Put on your street things," he said brusquely. "I'll wait."

CHAPTER XVIII.

A Business Proposition.

Buzzing around in the back of John Galbraith's mind was an unwelcome protest against the way Rose had just killed her own beauty, with a thick white veil, so nearly opaque that all it let him see of her face was an intermittent gleam of her eyes. The business between them was over, and all she was waiting for was a farewell of dismissal, to nod him a farewell and go swinging away down the avenue. Still he didn't speak, and she moved a little restlessly. At last:

"Do you mind crossing the street?" he asked abruptly. "Then we can talk as we walk along." She must have hesitated, because he added, "It's too cold to stand here."

"Of course," she said then, but he had made her hesitate was her surprise over his having made a request instead of giving an order.

"Do you think you'll be able to convince Mrs. Goldsmith," she asked, as they walked down the east side of the avenue together, "that her gowns don't look well on the stage?"

"Probably not," he said. "No, she won't be convinced, and if I know Goldsmith, he'll say his wife's taste is good enough for him. So if we want a change, we've a fight on our hands."

The way he had unconsciously phrased that sentence startled him a little.

"The question is," he went on, "whether they're worth making a fight about. Are they as bad as I think they are?"

"Oh, yes," said Rose. "They're dowdy and fourth-class and ridiculous. Of course I don't know how many people in the audience would know that."

"And I don't care," said John Galbraith, with a flash of intensity that made her look around at him. "That's not a consideration I'll give any weight to. When I put a production under my name, it's the best I can make with what I've got. When I have to take a cynical view and try to get by with bad work because most of the people

out in front won't know the difference, I'll go out to my little farm on Long Island and raise garden truck."

There was another momentary silence, for the girl made no comment at all on this statement of his credo. But he felt sure, somehow, that she understood it, and presently he went on speaking.

"Would it be possible, do you think, to get better gowns that would also be cheaper? That argument would bring Goldsmith around in a hurry. It's ridiculous, of course, but that's the trouble with making a production for amateurs. You spend more time fighting them than you do producing the show."

"I don't believe," said Rose, "that you could get better ready-made costumes a lot cheaper; the two or three we might be able to find wouldn't help as much."

"And I suppose," he said dubiously, "it's out of the question getting them any other way than ready-made; that is, and cheaper, too."

The only sign of excitement there was in the girl's voice when she answered, was a sort of exaggerated matter-of-factness. "I could design the costumes and pick out the materials," she said, "but you'd have to get a good sewing woman—perhaps more than one—to get them done."

He wasn't greatly surprised. Perhaps the notion that she might suggest something of the sort was responsible for the tentative, dubious way in which he had said he supposed it couldn't be done.

"You've had experience in designing gowns, have you?" Galbraith asked.

"Only for myself," she admitted. "But I know I can do that part of it. I'm not good at sewing, though,—she reverted to the other part of the plan. "I'd have to have somebody awfully good, who'd do exactly what I told her."

"Oh, that can be managed," he said a little absently, and at the end of a silence which lasted while they walked a whole block: "I was just figuring out

how to work it," he said, explaining his silence. "I shall tell Goldsmith and Block (Block was the junior partner in the enterprise) that I've got hold of a customer who agrees to deliver twelve costumes satisfactory to me, at an average of, say, twenty per cent less than the ones Mrs. Goldsmith picked out. If they aren't satisfactory, it's the customer's loss and we can buy those that Mrs. Goldsmith picked out, or others that will do as well, at Lessing's. I think that saving will be decisive with them."

"But do you know a customer?" Rose asked.

"You're the customer," said Galbraith. "You design the costumes, buy the fabrics, superintend the making of them. As for the woman you speak of, we'll get the wardrobe mistress at the Globe. I happen to know she's competent, and she's at a loose end just now, because her show is closing when ours opens. You'll buy the fabrics and you'll pay her. And what profit you can make out of the deal, you're entitled to. I'll finance you myself. If they won't take what we show them, why, you'll be out your time and trouble, and I'll be out the price of materials and the woman's labor."

"I don't think it would be fair," she said, and she found difficulty in speaking at all because of a sudden disposition of her teeth to chatter—"I don't think it would be fair for me to take all the profit and you take all the risk."

"Well, I can't take any profit, that's clear enough," he said; and she noticed now a tinge of amusement in his voice. "You see I'm retained—body and soul—to put this production over. I can't make money out of those fellows on the side. But you're not retained. You're employed as a member of the chorus. And, so far, you're not even paid for the work you're doing. So long as you work to my satisfaction there on the stage, nothing more can be asked of you. As for the risk, I don't believe it's serious. I don't think you'll fall down on the job, and I don't believe Goldsmith and Block will throw away a chance to save some money."

And then he pressed her for an immediate decision. The job would be a good deal of a scramble at best, as the time was short. They had reached the Randolph street end of the avenue, and a policeman, like Moses cleaving the Red sea, had opened a way through the tide of motors for a throng of pedestrians.

"Come across here," said Galbraith, taking her by the arm and stemming this current with her. "We've got to have a minute of shelter in the north lobby of the public library. The stale, baked air of the place almost made them gasp. But, anyway, it was quiet and altogether deserted. They could hear themselves think in there, he said, and led the way to a marble bench alongside the staircase.

Rose unpinned her veil and, to his surprise, because of course she was going in a minute, put it into her ulster pocket. But, curiously enough, the sight of her face only intensified an impression that had been strong upon him during the last part of their walk—the impression that she was a long way off. It wasn't the familiar contemplative brown study, either. There was an active, eager excitement about it that made it more beautiful than he had ever seen it before. But it was as if she were looking at something he couldn't see—listening to words he couldn't hear.

"Well," he said a little impatiently, "are you going to do it?"

And at that the glow of her face was turned fairly upon him. "Yes," she said. "I'm going to do it. I suppose I mustn't thank you," she went on, "because you say it isn't anything you're doing for me. But it is—a great thing for me—greater than I could tell you. And I won't fail. You needn't be afraid."

He counted out a hundred and twenty dollars, which he handed over to her. She folded it and put it away in her wristbag. The glow of her face hadn't faded, but once more it was turned on something—or someone—else. It wasn't until he rose a little abruptly from the marble bench that she roused herself with a shake of the head, arose too, and once more faced him.

"You're right about our having to hurry," she said, and before he could find the first of the words he wanted, she had given him that curt farewell nod which from the first had stirred and warmed him, and turned away toward the door.

And she had never seen what was fairly shining in his face.

She couldn't, of course, have missed a thing as plain as that but for a complete preoccupation of thought and feeling that would have left her oblivious to almost anything that could happen to her.

The flaming vortex of thoughts, hopes, desires which enveloped her was so intense as almost to evoke a sense of the physical presence of the subject of them—of that big, powerful, clean-souled husband of hers, who loved her so rapturously, and who had driven her away from him because that rapture was the only thing he would share with her.

Since she had left his house and begun this new life of hers, she had, as best she could, been fighting him out of her thoughts altogether. She had shrunk from anything that carried association of him with it. That all thoughts and memories of him must necessarily be painful, she had taken for granted.

But with this sudden lighting up of hope, she flung the closed door wide and called her husband back into her thoughts. This hard thing that she was going to do—this thing that meant sleepless nights, and feverishly active days—was an expression simply of her love for him—a sacrificial offering to be laid before the shrine of him in her heart.

Yet, the fact that Rose's heart was racing and her nerves were tingling with a newly welcomed sense of her lover's spiritual presence, did not prevent her flying along west on Randolph street and south again on the west side of State, with a very clearly visualized purpose. Half an hour later she halted a passing cab and deposited in it one dressmaker form, a huge bundle of paper cambric—in black, white and washed-out blue, and her own weary but still excited and exultant self.

It was after eight o'clock when she reached her room. Rehearsal was at eight-thirty and she had had nothing to eat since noon. But she stole the time, nevertheless, to tear the wrappings off her "form" and gaze on its respectable nakedness for two or three minutes with a contemplative eye. Then, reluctantly—it was the first time she had left that room with reluctance—she turned out the light and hurried off to the little lurch room that lay on the way to the dance hall.

It was during that first rehearsal, while she so narrowly missed being late for, that she got the general schemes for both sets of costumes. She began studying the girls for their individual peculiarities of style. Each one of the costumes she made was going to be for a particular girl.

At last when a shout from Galbraith aroused her to the fact that she had missed an entrance cue altogether, in her entranced absorption in these visions of hers, and had caused that unpardonable thing, a stage wait, she resolutely clamped down the lid upon her imagination, and until they were dismissed, devoted herself to the rehearsal.

But the pressure kept mounting higher and higher, and she found herself furiously impatient to get away, back to her own private wonderland, the squallid little room down the street, that had three bolts of cam-

bric in it and a dressmaker's mannequin—the raw materials for her magic! Rose couldn't draw a bit. She hadn't the faintest impulse to make a beginning by putting a picture down on paper and making a dress from it afterward. She couldn't have told just why she had bought those three shades of paper cambric.

What she had felt, of course, at the very outset, was the need of something to indicate, roughly, the darks and lights in her design. And, short of the wild extravagance of slashing into the fabrics themselves and making her mistakes at their expense, she could think of nothing better than the scheme she chose.

Rehearsal was dismissed a little early that night, and she was back in her room by eleven. Arrived there, she took off her outer clothes, sat down cross-legged on the floor, and went to work.

When at last, with a little sigh, and a tremulously smiling acknowledgment of fatigue, she got up and looked at her watch, it was four o'clock in the morning. She'd had one of those experiences of which every artist can remember a few in his life, when it is impossible for anything to go wrong; when the vision miraculously betters itself in the execution; when the only difficulty is that which the hands have in the purely mechanical operation of keeping up.

There comes into Rose's life a new crisis which means more hard work and much worry. The next installment covers important developments in the story.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

OFFICE BOY OBEYED ORDERS

Business Man Succeeded in Keeping Out Canvassers But He Also Kept Out His Wife.

"I'll call in a day or two's time, and perhaps you will by then have altered your mind," said the lady as she was being shown out.

Mr. Oldboy was annoyed. He had just been pestered by a canvasser, and resolved it would be the last time. Calling in the office boy, he gave him instructions accordingly. "Look here, my lad!" he said, impressively, "if a lady calls again to see me say I'm out, or if you like, that I won't see her. Do you hear?"

"Yes, sir."

"If she refuses to go tell her I'll give her in charge. I won't have anything to do with her."

"Yes, sir," the lad replied, and withdrew.

The next day, as chance would have it, Mrs. Oldboy, who was on a shopping expedition, found herself in the vicinity of her husband's office, and decided to call in.

"Can I see Mr. Oldboy, please?" "You can't, ma'am!" definitely answered the lad, remembering his instructions.

"But I will—"

"He said he didn't want to see you any more." Interrupting her with this sharp retort, the lad folded his arms and stood ready for the next.

"But I can—"

"Look here, ma'am, if you don't go I'll fetch a policeman. He don't want to 'ave anything to do with you. That's what he told me, so I should go if I was you."

Mrs. Oldboy, highly indignant, left without attempting to say another word.

That night it took Mr. Oldboy exactly an hour and forty minutes to explain matters.

To Make Book Plates.

One way to make effective book plates is to have a stencil, through which you can work up the slips in water-colors. Stencils are cut from oiled stencil paper or board, but if you are going to make very many, it might be well to have a metal stencil cut, as the paper or cardboard will soon wear out. Look through the magazines for some appropriate design or group and trace it to your stencil paper. Cut it up into little portions, as you would a jigsaw puzzle, so that all the design is in parts, all joined by small "bridges" to each other. Cut out the design, leaving the bridges firm, with a sharp knife, holding the stencil over glass or marble as you cut. When complete proceed to color through the stencil onto thin cardboard or water-color paper. A dozen or so of these book plates at a time will not be a strenuous task and the result will easily repay labor.

Luminous Eyes.

Cats among mammals, and owls among birds, says W. H. Hudson in his book "Idle Days in Patagonia" are the most highly favored of any creatures in the matter of luminous eyes. "The feline eyes, as of a puma or wildcat, blazing with wrath, sometimes affect one like an electric shock; but for intense brilliancy the yellow globes of the owl are unparalleled." Mr. Hudson asserts that nature has done comparatively little for the human eye either in these terrifying splendors or in beauty. He says that in Brazil he was greatly impressed with the magnificent appearance of many of the negro women; but that if they had only possessed the "golden irides" of certain intensely black tropical birds their "unique loveliness" would have been complete.—Outlook.

Woman Landscape Gardener Succeeds.

AMERICAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL UNITS FIRST TO ANSWER NATION'S CALL FOR HELP ON EUROPE'S BATTLEFIELDS

Organized in Peace Times, These Groups of Surgeons, Nurses and Privates Are Showing the Allies That Uncle Sam is Prepared to Aid Them Fully in One Department at Least—This Community Must Do Its Part—We Must Give Our Time, Services, Money.

If the American Red Cross had never done anything else than organize, equip and supply the base hospitals which are now backing our armies, it would have justified its existence. Of course it has done, and still is doing, countless great things for America and for the world; but its accomplishment in the line of base hospitals is just now of prime importance.

As briefly as it may be defined, a base hospital is an institution which cares for the sick or wounded soldier from the time he is sent back from the firing line, until he is able to be removed to a hospital in his own country.

It is almost unbelievable, but nevertheless a fact, that until the American Red Cross took hold of the task a year ago, no nation in the history of the world had ever organized a base hospital until after war had been declared and the fighting begun, and the wounded men lay writhing on the ground.

Always, of course, there have been a few army surgeons with each regiment, who patched up the slightly wounded and got them back into the firing line as quickly as possible. Also, of course, there have always been in all countries some sort of hospital system for the care of the sick and wounded when they got home.

But always the intermediate institution, for the care and transportation of the sick and wounded between the front and the home hospitals, was missing. This has invariably led to a terrible congestion of wounded on the battlefields, where thousands suffered needlessly, lost arms and legs that might have been saved, or died when a little care would have preserved them.

Col. Jefferson Randolph Keen, U. S. A. Medical corps, director general of military relief of the Red Cross, has likened the former organization to a bridge of which the end spans were complete, but the middle span—the base hospitals—was entirely lacking.

When a man is wounded in battle, the method of caring for him is this—modified, of course, by varying conditions:

He lies on the field in No Man's Land between the lines, or in the trench until he is able to drag himself away, or the stretcher bearers can reach him, and carry him to one of the little first-aid stations. These are always very near to the fighting lines—sometimes in a part of the trench where the men are fighting.

There an army surgeon stanches the flow of blood, puts a dressing on the wound to keep out infection, binds on

splints in case of broken bones, and makes it possible for the patient to be moved to the little field hospital a short distance from the fighting line.

This field hospital is usually a tent—sometimes a hut or a barn or even a space in the open air sheltered by a hill or a clump of trees. It is really little more than an enlarged first-aid station, with a capacity for not more than 125 wounded, who lie on the ground on tarpaulins. There are no beds, and seldom any cots.

From the field hospital the wounded are taken, as rapidly as possible, to the evacuation hospitals, still farther from the danger zone. Each evacuation hospital cares for the wounded from three field hospitals. This, too, is an emergency station, and has no permanency. It is a collection station for wounded, where the worst cases may be given a little more attention than has been possible before.

As rapidly as the motor ambulances, the hospital trains, the hospital ships, or other agencies, are able to work, the wounded are taken from these collecting stations to the base hospital, located at the army base some distance to the rear.

Here, for the first time, the wounded man finds himself in a real hospital, in the hands of surgeons and nurses who have the time to give his hurts every possible care.

He is put into a real bed in a real hospital, supplied with X-ray, bacteriological and pathological laboratories, a diet kitchen presided over by skilled cooks, and with surgeons and nurses drawn from America's most highly trained to wait on him. If he

with no greater success. Finally, in 1873, three Russian columns were set in motion with the design of squeezing the country into submission. In May of that year Khiva capitulated and the khan agreed to pay a war indemnity of \$11,000,000, a debt which is still being liquidated in annual installments.—National Geographic Society Bulletin.

A bill to prevent "baby angels" in movies is before the New Jersey legislature.

Fought Hard for Freedom.

In ancient and early medieval times Khiva was a part of the kingdom of Bactria, Parthia and Persia in turn. The Great Genghis Khan overran it in the year 1221 and 150 years later it fell beneath the ruthless sword of Tamerlane. As early as the seventh century the Cossocks had discovered the wealth of the province, and in 1717 Peter the Great made an unsuccessful effort to annex it. A century and a quarter later Czar Nicholas I also attempted to conquer it, but

requires an operation, he is in the hands of the best surgeons of the land, with the finest surgical tools to do their work. And the hospital has an ample supply of wound dressings, pads, splints, hospital gowns, surgical shirts—all the thousand and one things of a first-class hospital must have.

That is the service which the American Red Cross has provided for our country was at war—before a single American ship or unit of the American army was headed for Europe. Thirty-six of these hospitals—enough to care for the wounded of an army of a million men—have been made ready to the last strip of bandage and the last enrolled stretcher bearer. Several of them are now in France, helping to care for the wounded of the allies, and ready to care for the American soldiers who are sure to fall into their hands before many weeks.

Each of these base hospitals calls for the services of 23 surgeons, 2 dentists, 75 Red Cross nurses and 150 privates, including orderlies, ambulance drivers, stretcher bearers and clerks.

The permanent minimum equipment of each hospital consists of three carloads of beds, mattresses, scientific apparatus, operating room paraphernalia, and all utensils. Units going to Europe these days, however, are taking double or triple equipment.

The consumable supplies of each hospital consists of 85 crates of bandages, wound pads, splints, fracture pillows, dressings and hospital supplies of every kind to the number of 42,482, all made up to army standard, packed, boxed and labeled so that surgeons and nurses can put their hands on them in a moment.

Now—from this it might seem that the Red Cross has done everything needful, and that there is nothing more to do for the base hospitals but to wait until the wounded begin to stream in, and give them the benefit of all this foresight.

Not so. It has been established that the supplies of bandages and splints and wound pads and gauze in a base hospital last through just about four days of heavy fighting. Then, unless there were a great store of supplies to draw from, the hospital would find itself with 500 wounded on hand, and no dressings for their wounds.

Here, again, is work for the Red Cross. All over the land, wherever supplies were made for these 36 base hospitals, are women trained in making hospital supplies. It is for these women not only to stand ready to furnish other supplies, but to train still

other women to take up the work; for when the Americans begin to fight there will be no stopping the stream of wounded until the war is won. And the Red Cross cannot afford to let a single fighting man die for lack of a bandage or a splint. Is our community doing its part?

In France right now the supply of gauze and linen is so low that they are reported to be using old newspapers to stanch bleeding wounds. That must never happen to an American soldier. And unless the American people get behind the Red Cross with all their strength and in all their numbers, and train themselves to turn out supplies for their hospitals, it may happen.

It would be the irony of fate if a soldier from our own town—perhaps your own family, or mine—were to get gangrene in his wound, perhaps lose an arm or a leg or even his life, because we folks here had failed to furnish the dressings for his wound.

Red Cross Stretcher Men.

After wounded soldiers receive first aid in the trench dressing stations they are carried back at night usually by Red Cross stretcher-bearers under fire to waiting Red Cross ambulances two or three hundred yards to the rear. They are conveyed then to the field hospital several miles back, and as soon as conditions permit, the patients are removed to a base hospital 40 or 50 miles behind the firing line.

The Red Cross now has more than 1,200 regularly organized chapters in the United States, with considerably more than 2,000,000 members.

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The Secrets of the Hohenzollerns

STARTLING EXPOSURE OF INNER LIFE OF KAISER AND CROWN PRINCE AS TOLD BY COUNT ERNST VON HELTZENDORFF TO WILLIAM LEQUEUX

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JULY 8

AHAZ, THE FAITHLESS KING.

LESSON TEXT—II Chron. 28:1-5, 20-27.
GOLDEN TEXT—Without faith it is impossible to please him.—Heb. 11:6.
LESSON TEXT—II Chron. 30:1-12.

Ahaz reigned sixteen years from about 739 to 723 B. C., over the kingdom of Judah, its capital being in Jerusalem. The kingdom was nearing its end, and was destroyed within a few years after the death of Ahaz. His character presents many interesting questions for discussion; the character of his reign, the wealth and prosperity of his father and grandfather, the development of his character from the home wherein he originated, why a nation can be successful and not be righteous or virtuous, that is, outwardly successful, and the application of these questions to our present-day political and commercial lives.

I. Ahaz, the Ruler. (vs. 1-5). The character of Ahaz is not to be admired. He played a prominent and evil part in the history of the Kingdom of Judah. We find his name recorded among the Syrian inscriptions of the year 732 B. C., the Hebrew historian having dropped the prefix "Jeho" from his name. The full name indicates that he had "grasped Jehovah." Yet he was untrue to his name. The historian says "he did not that which was right in the sight of the Lord." This puts it mildly, but indeed few of the kings of Judah did otherwise, and he patterned his conduct not after the good model of his father, but the thoroughly bad conduct of the kings of the northern nation, Israel. He was but twenty years of age when he took the throne, but had already entered upon a course of action opposed to that of his father and grandfather in that he imitated the ways of the kings of Israel and caused to be circulated throughout the land the image of Baal. He was rich, and opposed to that of his father and grandfather in that he imitated the ways of the kings of Israel and caused to be circulated throughout the land the image of Baal. He was rich, and opposed to that of his father and grandfather in that he imitated the ways of the kings of Israel and caused to be circulated throughout the land the image of Baal.

Luring the Kaiser.

"Ah! I see it all, Heltzendorff. My practical joking becoming known, the anarchists have taken advantage of it. I have been lured here, out of Germany, by a cleverly conceived dodge, for I came here believing that I was to meet in secret General Oranowski, chief of the czar's military cabinet, who wished to confer with me. And though he was due three days ago he has not arrived. Instead, this woman and her friends are busy plotting my death."

"Without a doubt, probably had you opened that box yonder it might have been fatal," I said. "Is it not wise to leave at once for Berlin?"

Herr Zeller acted promptly upon my suggestion, and we carried back to Germany the box containing the actress' blouse. Next day in my presence, the box was carefully opened in the military laboratory, when we found, wrapped in a pretty blue crepe de chine blouse with heavy beaded trimming, a small canister filled with a high explosive, the fuse so arranged that had the string of the box been suddenly released by cutting in the ordinary way a terrible explosion must have ensued.

Certainly the emperor very nearly lost his life as a result of his own practical joking.

As for the Spanish dancing girl, she apparently followed the emperor, for two days later she and a man named Ferroni, a well-known Italian anarchist who was posing as her husband, were arrested at Herbestal when about to enter Prussia, and both were eventually sent to prison for ten years.

(Copyright, 1917, William Lequeux.)

Fighting Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis is being vigorously fought in Australia, for though the percentage of deaths from tuberculosis in Australia is less than in most other countries, the federal government is not unmindful of the fact that its pension list contains the names of many persons who are rendered physically wrecks through the undermining influences of diseases of the respiratory organs. A federal committee on the causes of death and invalidity in the commonwealth is conducting an investigation of tuberculosis and means of combating it. The figures for 1914, when there were 3,574 deaths from tuberculosis, indicate that the disease is most destructive in its effect between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five years, as far as both sexes are concerned, but after this life period deaths in male cases predominate.

Hunting at the Front.

All game laws are in abeyance in France, and with that strange disregard of shell fire observable among the wild life to be found on the western front, pheasants, partridges, rabbits and hares have increased to an extraordinary extent. No man's land teems with game, while the marshes beside a certain river (which must be nameless) are full of wild duck and snipe. There are no shotguns, and service revolvers do not make good shooting when fired at the flying birds so the snipe and wild ducks are stalked in wary style and shot "sitting." The sport of sniping snipe in the marshes is fraught with many dangers, and it requires a very ardent sportsman to crawl through the reeds, amid the ever-lasting mud, in the hopes of potting snipe.—From Soldier's Letter.

The Failure.

The \$400,000,000 distributed in gifts to workers at the year's end by the employers of America led George W. Perkins to say at a dinner in New York:

"It is impossible to miss success in America; it's impossible to fail in this rich land, unless, indeed, you've got the spirit of the Paint Rock storekeeper."

"The keeper of the Paint Rock store was playing checkers and chewing tobacco beside the blazing stove in the back room when a man came in and said:

"There's two customers in the waiting room."

"S-sh," said Storekeeper SI in a whisper. "Keep quiet, an' they'll get away ag'in."

Christiania was, 292 years ago known as Oslo, which, for the 600 years preceding, was the capital of Norway.

Blind and Destructive.

Envy is blind, and has no other quality but that of detracting from virtue.—Livy.

A LETTER FROM THE CROWN PRINCE'S PERSONAL ADJUTANT TO WILLIAM LEQUEUX, POSSESSOR OF THE SECRETS OF EUROPE.

Venezus Nadon,
par Morel-sur-Loding,
Seine-et-Marne,
February 10th, 1917.

My dear Lequeux:
I have just finished reading the proofs of your articles describing my life as an official at the imperial court at Potsdam, and the two or three small errors you made I have duly corrected.
The gross scandals and wily intrigues which I have related to you were many of them known to yourself, for, as the intimate friend of Louis, the ex-crown prince of Saxony, you were, before the war, closely associated with many of those at court whose names appear in these articles.
The revelations which I have made, and which you have recorded here, are but a tithe of the disclosures which I could make, and if the world desires more, I shall be pleased to furnish you with other and even more startling details, which you may also put into print.
My service as personal adjutant to the German crown prince is, happily, at an end, and now, with the treachery of Germany against civilization glaringly revealed, I feel, in my retirement, no compunction in exposing all I know concerning the secrets of the Kaiser and his son.
With most cordial greetings from
Your sincere friend,
(Signed) ERNST VON HELTZENDORFF.

member her, yet, for the life of me, I could not recall the circumstances of our meeting.

An hour later, on returning to the hotel, I saw her speaking with the con- cierge.

She was evidently staying there, hence a few minutes afterwards, when she had ascended the lift. I questioned the man, and learned that she was Madame Rosales, from Malaga, in Spain. She had arrived with her husband three days ago, but monsieur had left the same morning for Paris, and she was now awaiting his return.

The motive of the emperor, usually so restless and pompous, in remaining virtually a prisoner in the hotel, and most mysterious, and even a chat with Herman, his majesty's chief valet, elicited no information.

That night, as I sat alone eating my dinner—for Herr Zeller took his meals in his private sitting room—the dark-haired woman sat at a table near me. With her was a pretty girl in a pale pink dinner gown, evidently a friend who lived in the town.

The pair chatted together and laughed merrily over their meal, while I watched them covertly.

Why, I cannot even now tell, but I held Madame Rosales in distinct suspicion. Yet I could not recall where we had met before. Now, however, as I sat there in the corner eating my meal I felt convinced that, on her part, she had recognized me, and further, that she had pointed me out to her companion.

Later in the evening I made other inquiries in the hotel, and learned that Madame had several friends. The evening that her husband left for Paris a tall, thin, pale-faced young man had called upon her after dinner, and had a long chat with her in a corner in the lounge. Afterwards they went out together for a short walk, and, returning, he smoked a cigar before he left. On the following day another man, of rather unkempt appearance, called and touched with her.

Needless to say, I watched Madame carefully, and managed during that evening to catch several glances of her. After the pair had dined they spent a short time in the lounge, where they both smoked cigarettes. Then, it being a beautiful moonlight night, they put on their coats and went for a stroll.

The Emperor Peeps In.

So interested had I become in the woman that I followed, and, unsuspected, I dogged their footsteps for nearly half a mile, until they entered a dark, forbidding-looking house which faced a weedy canal.

When the door opened a man greeted them, and slipping in quickly, they disappeared.

They were there for over an hour—yet I remained keeping constant vigil, until at last Madame emerged alone, retracing her steps hurriedly to the hotel.

Next morning I met her in the lift at about eleven o'clock, and we descended together. She was dressed to go out, but in the hall the porter handed her a telegram. This she opened, afterwards writing a reply, and taking it herself to the post office.

I was much irritated because my memory was so at fault. There were, I felt, some peculiar circumstances connected with the woman at the time I had known her, but what they were I could not recall. I saw, however, that her memory was better than my own, and that she had already grown apprehensive.

It was not in Berlin society that I had met her. Of that I felt assured; just as certain, indeed, that her real name was not Rosales.

While I had been out watching the woman on the previous night the emperor had also taken a stroll through the city. What, I wondered, would the Berlin police have thought if they knew that William was walking about at night unguarded and unattended at the Hague.

As I sat with him attending to some correspondence and taking down a number of instructions regarding important matters at the Wilhelmstrasse, he suddenly broke off and told me how he had, on the previous night, spent an hour drinking Dutch beer at that popular resort of tradesmen and their wives, the Royal Brasserie.

"Nobody recognized me," he laughed. "I found out that they sold the best beer one can get outside Germany, and I really enjoyed it. I sent for you, but you had already gone out. Did you go to the theater?"

"No," was my reply, and then I told him practically what I have related in the foregoing lines.

"How curious!" exclaimed his majesty. "I would much like to see this mysterious Spanish lady. She must be interesting."

of the night to be handed a dispatch from the emperor; old princesses jumped out of bed to receive an imperial communication; officers tore open the envelopes eagerly expecting high appointments; the admiral of the grand fleet believed that war had been declared; and insignificant foreign diplomats were under the impression that the emperor had at last deigned to notice them.

The whole thing was a huge joke invented by the Kaiser on the castle terrace, and the court and the imperial family were in fits of laughter over it for a week.

A Message to the Emperor.

One afternoon when we were back again at the palace at Potsdam the emperor was explaining to me a certain order he wished carried out. Presently one of the funkies entered with a private note for his majesty. The emperor read it, and instantly I saw that his countenance grew pale and his manner changed.

He read it again, and then re-read it, his lips compressed, his eyebrows narrowed, and his cheeks unduly pale. Afterwards he struck a match and burned the letter in the grate.

That mislaid no doubt contained some grave news, the nature of which I could not guess, because he suddenly abandoned his work, and telling me to meet him in the study at eight o'clock that evening, he strode out.

When he had gone out I picked up the blackened tinder and examined it, but it was so charred that I could not read any word, though from the two or three marks of the pen I realized that it had been written by the hand of a woman.

An hour later I learned that the emperor had left Potsdam. He had by receipt of that letter evidently become seriously perturbed.

I called the funkies who had handed him the mislaid and questioned him. He had received it from another servant who had received it from someone else, until at last I discovered that it had been handed by a young girl to one of the sentries on duty outside the palace, who in due course had sent it to his majesty.

While passing along one of the corridors that evening I met bald-headed old Von Klupfel, who was at that time grand chamberlain, and he beckoned me into his cozy room. Then, when the door was closed, he asked—

"What has happened? The emperor has left incognito and all of a sudden. The state ball tomorrow night has been cancelled."

"Cancelled!" I echoed. "Where has the emperor gone?"

"Nobody knows—except Herman, his personal valet, whom he has taken with him."

"Curious," I remarked, thinking of the letter, though, of course, I told Von Klupfel nothing of it. Whatever transpired within his majesty's study was always regarded as a strict secret. More than one serious family quarrel had occurred there in my presence.

"Well, something serious has certainly occurred. That is my belief," declared the old chamberlain. "Uncle Zeppelin was coming to the palace tomorrow on a visit, and I have just sent him a telegram to postpone his journey."

"But his majesty had two important engagements tomorrow, and, in addition, a military parade in Berlin," I said.

"All is canceled, my dear Von Heltzendorff," replied the old fellow. "The emperor has left for a destination unknown. I suppose I had better report his absence to the imperial chancellor?" he added.

"No, if I were you I would say nothing," I replied. "For some private reason his majesty has evidently been forced to go on a journey. Without doubt I shall hear from him tomorrow. As soon as I do so I will tell you."

A Telephone Message From "Herr Zeller."

My expectation was realized, for the next day just after six o'clock in the evening I received a telegram dispatched from Haarlem, in Holland, ordering me to go to the Adlon hotel, in Berlin, at once and register there. The concluding words of the message, sent in English, were: "You will receive a telephone call at 10:30 tonight." It was signed "Zeller," one of the names used by the emperor when he traveled incognito.

I ordered the car and drove into Berlin, taking with me a small bag, and engaged a room in Herr Adlon's hotel, in which was a telephone.

Soon after ten o'clock I told the telephone operator that if anyone rang me up I should be in my room.

Half-past ten came, and then slowly the hands of the clock passed round to eleven, and past.

Suddenly there was a sharp ring, and I took up the receiver.

A strange voice sounding far away asked for me, and I replied in the affirmative.

Then in a few seconds another voice—which I instantly recognized as the emperor's—asked in English—

EDITORIAL NOTE.—William Lequeux, who here chronicles for his friend, Count Ernst von Heltzendorff, the latter's revelations of the inner life of the imperial German court, has long been recognized throughout Europe as the possessor of its innermost secrets.

The English "Who's Who" says of him: "He has intimate knowledge of the secret service of Continental countries and is considered by the government (of Great Britain) as an authority on such matters." Another authority says: "Few people have been more closely associated with or know more of the astounding inner machinery of Germany than he."

Lequeux probably has more sources of secret information at his command than any contemporary in civil life, and for the last six years the British Government has made valuable use of his vast store of secret information through a specially organized department with which Lequeux works as a voluntary assistant.

Count von Heltzendorff became an intimate of Lequeux several years prior to the outbreak of the war; he has been living in retirement in France since August, 1914, and it was there that Lequeux received from the crown prince's late personal adjutant permission to make public these revelations of the inner life of the Hohenzollerns—that the democracies of the world might come to the real, but heretofore hidden, personalities of the two dominant members of the autocracy they are now arrayed against.

The Kaiser's Secret Trip to the Hague.

ONE May morning in 1907 I was waiting on the terrace of the Castle of Halber, at that time in the possession of the late Freiherr von Stumm, whom the emperor often visited.

On the previous day we had arrived with a numerous suite and a large number of personal attendants, and during the journey his majesty had been very busy receiving the daily reports, signing documents that had been submitted to him and dictating some personal letters in French to certain sovereigns with whom he was on friendly terms.

I think, however, that our host became secretly irritated at the frequent visits of his imperial guest, for certainly what with the establishment of the special telegraph to Berlin and a special post office, and the finding of accommodation for the crowd of personal attendants, each visit must have cost poor old Von Stumm a considerable amount.

I had already been busy upstairs in the room allotted to me, and had come out to take a walk in the warm and welcome sunshine, when suddenly I saw the emperor in a suit of brown civilian clothes striding towards me.

He seemed to be in a humorous mood and joked with me as I walked beside him.

Suddenly he halted, as though recollecting something and asked: "Heltzendorff, have you with you some of our paper for important documents?"

"Certainly," was my reply.

"Ah! then please place some of it with envelopes upon my table, and also wire to Berlin to send here ten couriers."

"Ten couriers?" I echoed in surprise. "Yes, ten. I may want even twelve or more."

I saluted and re-entered the Schloss to put the imperial command over the special wire, after which I took out and placed upon the emperor's table some sheets of that special dark blue paper which bears the imperial crown and cipher embossed in black, with the words in German "document of the highest importance," the formidable looking envelopes to match bearing the same words.

Just before eight o'clock that night I was informed that the couriers were waiting below, and on descending found six of the imperial messengers and four from the ministry of foreign affairs, ready to travel anywhere, even to the uttermost ends of the earth.

A Stupendous Hoax.

On informing his majesty, the latter handed to me about thirty of the great blue envelopes containing "documents of the highest importance," addressed in his own hand to various officers of state, princes, princesses, and other prominent people in all parts of the empire.

"These are to be taken at once, Heltzendorff," the emperor said. "The messengers are to bring us replies."

"In every case?" I asked.

"Yes, in every case," he answered.

Then I carried the batch of correspondence below, and much puzzled at the nature of this latest activity in private letter-writing, I handed them to the couriers, who sorted them out and distributed them among themselves.

Half an hour later the documents were being conveyed to various parts of the empire.

When I returned to the study I found the Kaiser laughing quietly to himself, and wondered what could be the reason. He signed some documents I read to him, but ever and anon a broad smile would cross his usually stern features.

Until a week afterwards I did not learn the cause of the imperial merriment, but when I did I burst into loud laughter myself.

Those envelopes containing "documents of highest importance" each contained only a comic postcard, which the emperor had purchased during a visit to Saarbrück.

The Kaiser had played a huge joke upon those whom he despised, for the delivery of these formidable imperial dispatches created a great stir in the households of their recipients. Old princes were awakened in the middle

CAPITAL CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

General and Personal

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Bullock were Albuquerque visitors this week.

Dr. T. E. Tannus, of Albuquerque is in the city this week on his monthly visit.

H. DuRoss O'Bryan, of Tesque, left Monday to attend the Cowboys' Reunion at Las Vegas.

Herbert L. Galles, of Albuquerque agent for the Cadillac Motor car was here on business this week.

William Penhallow Henderson, the noted artist returned from a trip to San Francisco and Los Angeles.

A. E. James, director of the Taxpayers Association left Sunday on a week's trip to the southern part of the state.

James Delgado, sheriff of San Miguel county and Frank McKane, deputy clerk were business visitors in Santa Fe this week.

Mrs. Edward L. Safford is reported to be rapidly improving from a recent operation for appendicitis at St. Vincent's hospital.

A. G. Whittier, state traveling auditor is now in Raton on official business. An audit of the books of that county is in progress.

Leandro Vargas and Dan McKenzie, two Santa Fe musicians played with the Las Vegas band during the Cowboys' Reunion this week.

Mrs. Frank A. Hothell and three daughters of Albuquerque were in the city Tuesday on their way to Las Vegas to spend the Fourth.

Charles W. Deendorf, U. S. surveyor has returned from the northern part of the state where he has been surveying government land.

Paul A. Hall and Earl T. Wiley, assistant state traveling auditors left during the week to check up the books of the officials of San Miguel county.

Mrs. L. T. Stoner and grand-children William and Grace Lord and Otis Seligman left Tuesday to attend the Cowboys' Reunion at Las Vegas.

Captain Edward L. Safford of Company National Guard returned this week from La Madera, where he succeeded in getting twelve more recruits.

Carl J. A. Wood, secretary of the Santa Fe Dealing company at Golden, Mo. and Mrs. M. H. Wood, also of Golden, are visitors in the city this week.

Robert P. Faxon, land commissioner, Miss Deane, Miss Clara Gilman and Miss Clara Gilman left Tuesday on an expedition to Taos and Red River City.

Mrs. Joe D. Sana and daughter Miss Louise left the first of the week to spend a month with her sister Mrs. William M. Alder at Huntington Beach, California.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ortiz Jr. and child left Tuesday to spend a week's vacation in Colorado. Mr. Ortiz is one of the linotype operators in the State Record office.

The portrait of the late U. S. District Judge William H. Pope, who was also a chief justice of New Mexico, has been sent from Atlanta, Georgia, to be placed in the Capitol.

Phil H. Le Nour, general secretary of the Council of Defense returned to his Las Vegas home to spend a few days vacation and incidentally take in the big exhibition there this week.

Prof. E. C. Ringer, principal of the Santa Fe High school will take part in an opera to be given by the Red Cross society of Las Vegas in that city July 11. Prof. Ringer has made a distinct hit with the public on several occasions.

Some so-called Americans are willing to give their country everything they have except their money, their homes, their families, their friends, their wives and children—all this is freely given in the cause of patriotism.

Rev. J. B. Prival, Archbishop of Santa Fe and the Rev. A. B. Beyer, pastor of the Goodpastor church here, returned the latter part of last week from San Pedro, where a large class of children received their first communion and were confirmed.

Governor W. E. Lindsey and daughter Miss Helen Lindsey, J. A. French, state highway engineer and brother E. L. French returned Sunday from Amarillo, Texas, where they attended the meeting of the Ozark Trails Highway association.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Sabia and Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Kistler, of Albuquerque passed through the city Sunday on their way to the Pecos to spend a few days with Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Albright, also of Albuquerque, who are summering there.

Mrs. L. L. W. Wilson, Ph. D. of Philadelphia, arrived Sunday evening and left the following day for Otowi to offer the excavation of a large community house at that place. Mrs. Wilson has employed about twelve San Ildefonso Indians to do the work.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth W. Oliver who are living on the Ramon Vigil grant had as their guest during the week Dr. and Mrs. Guthe and Dr. A. V. Kiefer of Boston, Mass., and Col. Frank Winn of the Twenty-fourth U. S. cavalry, who is stationed on the border.

J. R. Ball, formerly of Espanola, who has recently taken the agency for the Chevrolet Motor Car and located in Santa Fe is having splendid success with the sale of this light, powerful, and up-to-date car. It is one of the best and is sold at a reasonable price and its good qualities are receiving recognition by car users everywhere.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Kenney have returned from their honeymoon trip to Denver.

Lieutenant Earl Wilson, U. S. Army, was an Albuquerque visitor during the week.

David E. Grant, a prominent young attorney of Alhambra, was a business visitor this week.

The trouble with scandal is that people are willing to believe it—or at least they pretend to.

Edward Cartwright arrived Wednesday from El Paso to visit his father Samuel G. Cartwright.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel C. Ortiz, newlyweds, have arrived in Santa Fe from their trip to the coast.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Bowman and little son left Sunday to spend several weeks on the Pacific coast.

Mrs. John Hampel and daughter Miss May Hampel have gone to California to spend a month at the coast.

Paul A. F. Walter and son John who recently graduated from Union College at Hollywood, arrived home Sunday from California.

Judge R. P. Barnes, Republican floor leader in the house at the last session of the legislature was an Albuquerque visitor this week.

Guy P. Harrington, of the U. S. survey, returned Saturday night from a trip on official business in the southern section of the state.

Col. Bronson M. Cutting, president of the New Mexican Printing company, returned Sunday from a six weeks' visit in New York City.

Miss Grace Wilson, of Kansas City, Mo., arrived Monday to spend the summer with her mother Mrs. Harry L. Wilson, Librarian of the Museum.

Mrs. Allie J. Kanen, Grand Matron O. E. S. of New Mexico, left Monday to visit the chapters in the north and northwestern part of the state.

William D. Starkweather, linotype machinist operator at the New Mexican left Monday to visit relatives and friends for several weeks in Boston Mass.

Messrs. Bond and Nohl, prominent merchants of Espanola have completed a road to the top of the divide in the Santa Clara canyon which will be of great benefit to that part of the country.

The Paris Theater will be closed about a month in order to completely renovate the building. Manager W. L. Giffert announces that the "Maev" will be shown at the Elks Theater for a change.

J. W. Giddings, of the state engineer's office returned the first of the week from his trip to Amarillo, Texas, where he attended the meeting of the Ozark Trails Highway association.

Mrs. James Baca, wife of Adjutant General Baca Mrs. A. S. Brooks and Mrs. Kenneth Oliver were Santa Feans honored at a dance given by Mayor E. D. Buiat at the Alvarado hotel in Albuquerque Wednesday night.

John R. McManus, formerly superintendent of the State Penitentiary, has been appointed secretary of the Federal Farm Loan Bank at Wichita, Kansas, succeeding T. J. Giffert, who has been transferred to Washington. Mr. McManus left the city last week to assume his new position. Mrs. McManus and their two daughters will remain in Santa Fe for several weeks before removing to their new location.

John A. Long, who was chief draftsman in the U. S. Surveyor General's office in this city when Gen. W. Johnson of Indiana was surveyor general arrived in the city last Monday and has been spending a pleasant week meeting old friends of whom he finds many. Mr. Long has not been here since May 1893, he was located here most of the time from 1880 to 1893. Mr. Long is now a designer in the office of the city engineer of Kansas City.

Frank Curry who has recently engaged in the live stock commission business in this city for the purpose of handling Mexican mules, cattle and sheep from Mexico where he is familiar with the stock industries and how to secure them made his first sale recently of Spanish mules to Frank Bond of Espanola, the first importation consisting of 36 head. These mules are likely to prove of great practical advantage to many people who can not afford to buy large mules at \$150 to \$200 per head, as they cost only about \$45 or \$50 and eat only about half as much as the larger animals. They are very hardy and fine for packing and ordinary light hauling and their use will in a large measure help to solve the problem of shortage of work stock and high cost.

FOR SALE—Best sheep proposition in New Mexico for sale, including 4,000 ewes, with lambs, fifty bucks and some registered ewes, jacks and outfit, fine 240 acre ranch with good paid up water right, 160 acres in alfalfa, 48 in oats, buildings, machinery and full outfit; also including summer range rights and leases as well as winter range leases—\$50,000 cash will handle, balance time. Aztec Realty Co., Aztec, N. M. No. 25.

FOR SALE—Garage—Fine opportunity in garage business, well established, big repair storage and auto livery business, fireproof building 50x60 business growing rapidly, will sell business and rent building or sell building also. Good reason for selling. This is a fine opportunity for the right man. Aztec Realty Co., Aztec, N. M. No. 24.

FOR SALE—Corporation Laws of New Mexico. Price 25 cents. State Record, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

LUCILE LOUISE BOULE DIED THIS MORNING.

Mrs. Lucile Louise Boule, wife of Earl M. Boule died of a complication of troubles at 1:15 o'clock this morning at her home on Galisteo street. Mrs. Boule's charming personality was much admired and she had endeared herself to a large circle of friends whose sincere sympathy goes out to the bereaved husband and little twelve old daughter. The funeral will take place at 8 A. M. tomorrow morning from the Boule home, where services will be conducted by Rev. E. H. Hammond, pastor of St. John's Methodist Episcopal church assisted by the Methodist church quartet. The body will be buried in the family plot there. Undertaker Rising has charge of the funeral arrangements here. The pallbearers here are: C. J. Roberts, Hugh H. Williams, John Pflueger, Henry S. Kaune, John N. Zook, and C. W. McClintock.

William B. Prince, proprietor of the Sunshine ranch near Espanola was here on business this week.

Miss Tonita Sena of the Record office is spending the week in Las Vegas with friends and attending the Cowboys' Reunion.

Mrs. Theodore Corrick who has been at the sanitarium for several days returned to her home in the Taos valley Thursday.

Frank Ortiz Sr. and family left Monday to visit friends in Las Vegas and take in the Cowboys' Reunion which is on there this week.

The term of the district court at Tierra Amarilla, Rio Arriba county will begin Monday. Judge E. C. Abbott will preside and several leading attorneys of this city will be in attendance.

At Santa Fe the Fourth was exceptionally quiet and only for the occasional boom of a firecracker one might have been entirely oblivious of the day. A few picnic parties enjoyed an outing in the mountains while a vast number of the residents of the city spent the day toiling in their offices or at home.

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SALESMAN—To appoint Agents for greatest Automobile Tractor on market. Position open in a million dollar company. Offers excellent returns and good money. Write giving references. Suite 230, Liberty Tower, N. Y.

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TRANSFER INITIALS for monogramming automobiles, trunks, etc. Agents, write for manufacturers' prices. Save 100 per cent. Establish sub-agencies. Globe Decal Co., Jersey City, N. J.

FOR SALE—Central New Mexico Cattle and location on National Forest. All year grazing. Little feeding necessary. Abundant water, grass, shelter. Full particulars on request. No. 31, care New Mexico State Record.

AUTO TRACTOR—For a limited period, we offer the agency for the most wonderful Automobile Tractor on market. Position open in a million dollar company. Offers excellent returns and good money. Write giving references. Suite 230, Liberty Tower, N. Y.

PERSONAL.

MARRY for sure success try the hundreds of ready-made early married men. Most reliable strictly confidential particulars free. Successful cupid Mrs. Cappel, The Home Maker, Box 757 Oakland, Calif. No. 21.

MARRY IF LONELY; for results, try me; best, most successful; hundreds rich with marriage soon; strictly confidential; most reliable; write or wire. Aztec Auto Power Tractor Co., 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE—WANTED.

WANTED—Information and terms relative to ranch of 5,000 to 10,000 acres with plenty of stock water. No. 16, State Record, Santa Fe, N. M.

REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE.

The Government needs Farmers as well as Fighters. Two million three hundred thousand acres of Oregon & California Railroad Co. Grant Lands. Title vested in United States. To be opened for homesteads and sale. Containing some of the best land left in United States. Large Copyrighted Map, showing land by sections and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, temperature, etc. Postpaid One Dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Portland, Oregon.

INVESTMENTS—El Paso real estate investments pay well. Increasing values. Future assured. Some good things on hand. Indicate size of contemplated investment and send for list. McCutcheon & McCutcheon 815 Mills Bldg. El Paso, Texas.

FOR SALE—55,000 acres, 2,000 can be irrigated. Good grass, plenty of water. R. R. runs through it. \$275 per acre. Title perfect. Easy payments. No. 22, Care State Record.

WANTED—Ranch of 8,000 to 10,000 acres. Must have good grass and water. Will not pay any fancy prices. No. 15, State Record, Santa Fe, N. M.

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Everything that you buy at our store is a bargain, not that it is marked at a low price, but because of the high standard of quality that it contains.

We have and always will give our patrons the best merchandise obtainable. The price on everything will be the lowest possible.

But how can we sell the best quality of merchandise cheaper than anyone else? That is easy. We do not have to pay high rent, and we are satisfied with a small margin of profit.

When you sum up all of these facts, you will plainly see that we are trying to run this store on a co-operative basis, sharing the greater percentage of our profits with our customers.

283 San Francisco St., Santa Fe, New Mexico.

SOCIETY, CLUBS, LODGES, CHURCHES

Here and There Over the State

WHOSE?

Within us lives the spark we call immortal, Essence divine and subtle, undefined, That stays not at the closing of death's portal, But bursts the bonds that once its flight confined.

It onward wings its way—ah, whither? Onward and onward, through eternal days, But never comes a sign or token hither To hint the mystery of its secret ways.

Only, at times, strain of heavenly sweetness, A flower's breath, a voice, a look, a face, Elusive in its sense of incompleteness, Stirs us with its old, and half-familiar grace.

And a vague consciousness of pre-existence, Struggles to light, through memory's half-closed door, Whose once the soul that thus with strange insistence, Whispers within—"Soul we have lived before!" —Elinor Gray.

Department Meeting. The Woman's Union of the Presbyterian church will meet with Mrs. L. B. Hanna this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Missionary department will have charge of the program.

Sunday School Picnic. The teachers and members of the Sunday school of the church of the Holy Faith will hold their annual picnic today at the U. S. Indian school grounds.

Social at Santa Fe Club. An informal social was held at the Santa Fe Club the evening of the Fourth. The affair was one of the most delightful events given there in weeks.

Childrens Hour. Mrs. Alfred Wiley entertained the little folks this morning at the Library hall by telling them some very interesting stories.

Saturday Bridge Club. The Saturday Bridge club held its last meeting at the residence of Mrs. A. B. Renchan.

Monday Card Club. Mrs. Leslie Gillett entertained the members of the Monday card club this week.

Silver Anniversary. The Santa Fe Woman's Board of Trade will celebrate its twenty-fifth or silver anniversary Monday. This excellent organization which has done so much for Santa Fe was organized July 9, 1892. A public reception will be held Monday night at the Board of Trade building. Receiving with the President, Mrs. A. B. Renchan, will be the past presidents of the board, Mrs. Helen Spitz, Mrs. Harroun, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Spitz, Mrs. Kaune, and Mrs. Arthur Seligman, and the charter members who still hold their membership in the board and are in the city, Mrs. Hurt, Mrs. Harroun, Mrs. Palen and Mrs. Nordhouse of Albuquerque. Presiding with the president at the refreshment table will be the vice presidents, Mrs. T. Z. Water, Mrs. Paul A. F. Walter and Mrs. James Rolls. Splendid music has been provided for the occasion. Delicious refreshments will be served and a delightful time is assured everybody.

For Our Selection. There is a wealth of comfort in the old maxim, "The world is wide." This is simply to say that it offers a limitless field for selection. If one fact is black, another is bright. If a friend is false, somewhere true friends are waiting your coming. To sit in a dark corner while bright life is everywhere about you; to brood over a sorrow, a slight privation, when a multitude of good generous and helpful deeds illustrates the daily life of the world; to rage at the limitations of your own estate when you can make your spirit sympathetically master of everything—this is to declare an indolent spirit. It is a form of voluntary servitude to the powers of darkness.

In Honor of Miss Safford. Miss Alta Sanford entertained several friends at a dance the latter part of last week given in honor of Miss Ruth Safford who left to spend the summer in Washington. The guests were: Mrs. Bestice Seligman, Miss Helen Rapp, Miss Vattelle Dills, Miss Helen Fyke, of Illinois, Miss Grace Lord, Miss Mary Cunningham, Miss Majorie Fridau, Miss Thomas, of Texas, Miss Ramona Baca, Miss Flossie Sanford, Messrs. Bernard Spitz, H. Kaune, R. Kaune, L. Murnby, Harold Hamill, Detorest Lord, Alfred Rolls, Ott Seligman, William Lord, Charles Byles, Elmer Friday, Ray McCanna and Amado Chavez, Jr., of Albuquerque.

Euterpe Club. The Friday Musical Club which will henceforth be known as the Euterpe Club, held its last meeting with Mrs. M. J. McGinness. The club will hereafter meet the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. The next meeting will be with Mrs. D. S. Lowitzki, on Washington avenue, July 12.

Church Tea and Sale. Tuesday afternoon the Girls' Friendly Society of the church of the Holy Faith held their annual tea and sale at the residence of Mrs. Frank Clancy, on Palace avenue. The Placita presented a very attractive appearance. The tea and sales were a decided success.

Wagner-Chaves. Miss Flora Wagner of this city and Mr. Manuel Chaves of Galisteo will be married Monday morning July 9, at the Cathedral of St. Francis by Rev. Monsignor Fourcheu. Mr. and Mrs. Chaves will leave immediately for Denver, Colorado.

Tennis Tournament. A large crowd of spectators witnessed the ladies' tennis tournament on the Santa Fe Club courts Wednesday afternoon. Among the players were: Mrs. Waters, of Boston, Mrs. Brooks, and Miss Crisly Lady, Mrs. Renchan, Miss May Spitz and the Misses Parker of England.

Santa Fe Rifle Club. The Woman's Auxiliary of the Santa Fe Rifle Club met at the Armory Tuesday night. The Santa Fe Boy Scouts have also organized a Rifle Club and will meet Wednesday night in the Armory to practice target shooting.

Kempenich-Gans. Mr. and Mrs. L. Kempenich of Albuquerque, have announced the engagement of their daughter Miss Elsie Kempenich to Mr. Julius Gans, of Santa Fe. The wedding will take place late in September.

Union Dance. The Fraternal Union celebrated the Fourth by giving a dance at the Armory Wednesday night. The affair was largely attended and a pleasant evening was spent by those present.

Tuesday Card Club. Mrs. James Seligman was hostess at the Tuesday evening card club at her home on Hillside avenue.

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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 at 4c per K. W.
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San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego
\$56.05 \$46.05 \$46.05
Returning via Ogden or Salt Lake \$56.70
Returning via Portland or Seattle \$81.70
On Sale June 15th to September 30th, 1917.
Return Limit October 31st, 1917.

EASTERN TOURIST RATES

DENVER, COLO. \$24.10
COLORADO SPRINGS 20.00
PUEBLO, COLO. 18.40
CHICAGO, ILL. 55.75
ST. LOUIS, MO. 47.95
ST. PAUL—MINNEAPOLIS 55.75
NEW YORK, N. Y. (Standard) 67.95
NEW YORK, N. Y. (Differential) 64.95
BOSTON, MASS. (Standard) 67.95
BOSTON, MASS. (Differential) 65.25
WASHINGTON, D. C. (All Line) 65.30

Date of Sale, June 1st to September 30th, 1917. Limit for return passage, October 31st, 1917, except that tickets to New York and Boston at above rates, good for 60 days from date of sale, not to exceed October 31st 1917.

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