bombarding duel lasting two days and two nights, the Germans fell back, enabling the British to extend their gains. All reports, say the field marshal, indicate that the German losses were severe.

The text of his statement follows:

"Since the successful enterprise north of Ypres, reported in the communication of July 6, the enemy has made repeated attempts to retake his lost trenches. All his counter-attacks have been stopped by the successful co-operation of our own and the French artillery.

"This morning, after a bombarding duel which lasted two days and two nights, the enemy fell back along the canal, enabling us to extend our gains. In addition to the prisoners already reported, we captured a machine gun and three trench mortars. All reports indicate that the enemy losses, particularly in his attempted counter-attacks, have been severe."

COMPARATIVELY QUIET ON WHOLE FRENCH FRONT

Paris, July 9 (10:20 p. m.)—The following French official statement was given out tonight:

"The day has been comparatively quiet on the whole front. There was no infantry action. The enemy continues to bombard Arras with shells of a heavy caliber. There were some rather violent artillery actions between the Oise and the Aisne rivers, in the Champagne region, between the Meuse and Moselle rivers and in the forest of Apremont.

"In the Vosges our troops have organized the positions taken by us at Fontenelle. Our artillery fire by its systematic sweep has made impossible every return of the enemy. At the same time our counter-batteries put an effective stop to the German bombardment."

CLAIMS TURKS CAPTURE SEVERAL BRITISH TRENCHES

Berlin, July 9 (via London, 10:37 p. m.)—The Constantinople correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung has sent the following dispatch:

"The Dardanelles operations within a very few days have been developing very satisfactorily for the Turks. They captured several important trenches on the British right. French prisoners taken consist of youths scarcely 17 years old and old veterans. All make a pitiable impression.

"The British show signs of lack of discipline and over-exertion. Their commanders must use force in order to keep the men in control, troops in the second trench firing upon those in advance when the latter lag in attack or attempt flight."

AUSTRIANS REPULSE ALL ATTACKS OF RUSSIANS

Vienna, July 9 (via London, 11:15 p. m.)—The following official statement was issued tonight:

"In the Russian theater of war the general situation in the northeast is unchanged. In Russia Poland, on the heights north of Krasnik, fighting is proceeding, as on previous days. Extremely severe Russian attacks at several points were repulsed. West of the Vistula we maintained all captured Russian advanced positions.

"In the Italian theater of war on the front along the coastal district all was comparatively quiet, Italian airmen being forced to descend near Gerizia.

"In the Carinthian-Tyrolean frontier districts there have been artillery duels and skirmishes."

Offer for Tax Titles.

Santa Fe, July 9.—The board of county commissioners of Dona Ana county has received an offer of ninety cents on the dollar on all tax titles for delinquent taxes. The county has $200,000 due from delinquent taxpayers and will likely reach some arrangement by which it will be able to realize on the same due it. Santa Fe county will receive a similar offer.

Summary of War News of Yesterday

Germany's reply to the American note, regarding submarine warfare which was brought to attention of the German government after the sinking of the Lusitania, reiterates the assurance that American ships will not be interfered with so long as they are engaged in legitimate trade nor the lives of Americans upon neutral ships be endangered.

The German government makes the assurance also that German submarines will be instructed to permit the transportation of American passenger ships, but in return entertains the hope that the American government will see that these ships do not carry contraband. Should the number of passenger ships flying the American flag prove inadequate Germany announces that she is willing to permit America to place in service four hostile passenger steamers under the American flag to ply between European and American ports.

An advance of 700 yards along a narrow front in the Vosges in which the French captured 600 unwounded Germans and the surrender of the German forces in German Southwest Africa to General Botha, are the latest important war developments. These successes and the stand being made by the Russians in southern Poland are cited by British military critics as proof that the tide of the war is turning.

The bombardment of Arras continues and violent artillery actions are reported between the Oise and the Aisne rivers. Along other sections of the western front, with the exception of an artillery action in the forest of Apremont the French official statement announces comparative quiet reigns.

In Russian Poland, in the vicinity of Krasnik, fighting continues, while the situation in the northeast of the Russian war theater is unchanged. West of the Vistula, however, the Austrians claim to have held a Russian advance position recently captured by them. In the Carinthian-Tyrolean frontier, in the Italian war theater, the Austrian official statement says there have been artillery duels and skirmishes.

On the occasion today of his visit to the London Guild hall, where he made an appeal for recruits for the formation of reserves, Field Marshal Earl Kitchener was given an ovation by the people of London and a meeting of business men in Guild hall varied confidence in his administration of the war office, which certain British newspapers had criticised.

In his speech Earl Kitchener declared that England's greatest need was "men and more men until the enemy is crushed." The war secretary declared that a sufficient supply of munitions was assured and added that now the war office was able to equip all recruits as they enlisted.

Earl Kitchener and Premier Asquith returned to London Thursday night from a visit to the headquarters of the British expeditionary forces. While in France the war secretary, the premier and other cabinet members conferred with General Joffre, Field Marshal Sir John French and Premier Viviani and members of the French cabinet.

THREE BANDITS HOLD UP PARTY OF 125 TEACHERS

Only One Coach Load of Tourists in Yellowstone Park Robbed Before Miscreants Take Flight.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF YELLOWSTONE HOLD-UP

Salt Lake City, July 9.—An official report of the Yellowstone Park hold-up received by E. E. Calvin, general manager of the Oregon Short Line railroad, says:

"Five coaches of the Gillespie, Kinports and Beard company party were held up by two men a mile and a half beyond the junction of the Gibbon and Fire Hole rivers about 10 a. m. today. United States Senator James H. Brady of Idaho and F. J. Haynes of the Yellowstone Western Stagecoach company who were immediately behind these coaches, turned and drove to a road camp and reported the holdup to Colonel Brett, commandant of the park, who now has cavalry looking for the men. The loss is said to be very small. No one was injured."

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Livingston, Mont., July 9.—A party of twenty-five tourists, including United States Senator James H. Brady, of Idaho, was held up in Yellowstone park today by three highwaymen, one of the tourists, a New Yorker, named Rice, was fired at when he jumped down from the stage coach and ran back to warn other members of the party following in other coaches.

The bullet fired at Rice flattened itself against a rock nearby. Rice sped on and the bandits, realizing that the sound of the shot would act as an alarm, fled into the woods. How much they succeeded in obtaining from the tourists has not been learned tonight.

SCHOOL TEACHERS AND U. S. SENATOR

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 9.—Senator Brady of Idaho and the Rice party, containing about 125 teachers from New York and Brooklyn, were in today's Yellowstone park hold-up, according to a special dispatch to the Tribune from Pocatello, Idaho.

The leading stage of the Rice party was stopped and the passengers were ordered to line up and throw their money into a sack held by one of the three robbers. One man kept the crowd covered at close range, another held the sack and the third stood about fifty feet from the road to cover the approaches.

As the third coach was being robbed, Mr. Rice sprang from the vehicle and started back to tell the rest of his party to conceal their valuables. The robber guarding the road opened fire on Rice, who escaped into the timber unhurt. The robbers, evidently fearing capture, fled at once.

Senator Brady and F. J. Haynes, president of the Yellowstone Western Stage Coach company, were riding in the rear of their party, behind the Rice party. Hearing the shots, Senator Brady started forward on foot to investigate. He met Rice a few moments after Rice had escaped the robber's fire. Brady and Rice returned to the scene of the holdup and found the Rice party which refused to proceed until assured that the bandits had gone. Senator Brady then walked a half mile farther ahead without finding any trace of the robbers and returning mounted the seat of the first coach with the driver and the party continued its journey.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE TO USE BIG STICK

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Atlantic City, N. J., July 9.—After a brief session bought the Anti-Saloon league convention closed. Just before adjournment H. A. Baker, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league, issued an appeal to the people of the country, in which he urged that every effort be used to defeat candidates for congress and the United States senate who do not favor legislation for national prohibition.

THAW'S LAWYER MAKES SERIOUS CHARGE TO COURT

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

New York, July 9.—A charge by John B. Stanchfield, chief counsel for Harry K. Thaw, that the state had in Justice Hendrick's court an "expert 'lip reader'" who was translating for the benefit of alienists whispered conversations the slayer of Stanford White had with his attorneys and members of his family, precipitated a request today by Deputy State Attorney General A. L. Becker, that a mistrial be declared. Justice Hendrick refused to grant the petition but instructed the jury that remarks he assumed were not to be considered.

Thaw himself was on the witness stand at the time of the occurrence. He was excused without cross-examination immediately after it. During the day he told his own story of how he had shot Stanford White and he gave his views about alienists who have testified for the state at previous proceedings.

Thaw's examination was conducted by Deputy Attorney General Frank A. Cook, who raced rapidly from one subject to another, allowing Thaw to give full explanations when he desired.

With but one or two exceptions Thaw answered every question put to him directly and with emphasis. Spectators remarked that he seemed to be sure of himself.

Deputy Attorney General Cook announced that he would abandon efforts to bring Evelyn Nesbit Thaw here to testify. Mr. Cook said it had been reported to him that Mrs. Thaw was too ill to make the trip here and withstand the ordeal of testifying.

GERMANS LOSE ALL SOUTHWEST AFRICA TO BOTHA

British Boer Commander Conquers for English Area Much Larger Than Kaiser's Empire in Europe, Is Report.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Pretoria, South Africa, July 9 (via London, 11 a. m.)—General Botha, commander of the forces of the Union of South Africa, has accepted the surrender of all German military forces in German Southwest Africa.

The Germans surrendered unconditionally following the issuance of General Botha's ultimatum which expired at 5 o'clock Thursday evening.

With the exception of the necessary army of occupation the citizen army will be brought home as quickly as possible.

After suppressing the rebellion against British authority in the Union of South Africa, General Botha took command of British operations against German Southwest Africa and headed an invasion of that territory late in February. His operations were reported to be uniformly successful.

The forces under his command captured Olyhinene on May 4. Two days later it was announced that he had occupied the important railway junction of Karibib and other stations after a march of thirty-five miles over a waterless waste. Windhoek, capital of the German territory, was taken May 12 without opposition on the part of the German forces.

Reports from London recently have stated that the surrender of all the German forces was expected soon. British military experts have contended that General Botha has conducted a masterly campaign.

German Southwest Africa is on the west coast of Africa. The area is 322,450 square miles. The population is 79,500, chiefly Hottentots and bushmen. The European population in 1913 was 14,156, of which 12,292 were Germans.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE FAILS TO MEET DEMANDS

(Continued From Page One.)

vessels have no contraband on board, details of arrangement for the unhampered passage of these vessels to be agreed upon by the naval authorities of both sides.

Suggestion as to Travel.

"In order to furnish adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic for American citizens, the German government submits for consideration a proposal to increase the number of available steamers by installing in passenger service a reasonable number of neutral steamers under the American flag, the exact number to be agreed upon under the same conditions as the above mentioned American steamers.

"The imperial government believes it can assume that in this manner adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic ocean can be afforded American citizens. There would, therefore, appear to be no compelling necessity for American citizens to travel to Europe in time of war on ships carrying an enemy flag. In particular the imperial government is unable to admit that American citizens can protect an enemy ship through the mere fact of their presence on board.

Followed England's Example.

"Germany merely followed England's example when she declared part of the high sea an area of war. Consequently, accidents suffered by neutrals on enemy ships in this area of war can not well be judged differently from accidents to which neutrals are at all times exposed in the seat of war on land when they betake themselves into dangerous localities inspite of previous warnings. If, however, it should not be possible for the American government to require an adequate number of neutral passenger steamers, the imperial government is prepared to dispense no objections to the placing under the American flag to the American government of four enemy passenger steamers for passenger traffic between North America and England. Assurances of 'free and safe passage' for American passenger steamers would extend to apply under the identical preconditions to these formerly hostile passenger steamers.

Hopes for Understanding.

"The president of the United States has declared his readiness, in a way deserving of thanks, to communicate and suggest proposals to the government of Great Britain with particular reference to the alleviation of maritime war. The imperial government will always be glad to make use of the good offices of the president and hopes that his efforts in the present case, as well as in the direction of the lofty ideas of the freedom of the seas, will lead to an understanding.

"The undersigned requests the ambassador to bring the above to the knowledge of the American government and avails himself of the opportunity to renew to his Excellency the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

"VON JAGOW."

AMERICANS WORSHIP FALSE GODS, BRYAN SAYS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Oakland, Cal., July 9.—The American people worship the gods of wealth, fashion, fame, physical comfort, travel, passion, chance and drink, William J. Bryan said here today in an address before a joint meeting of the Baptist Young People's Union of North America and the National Educational association. He said the greatest of the ten commandments was "Thou shalt have no other Gods before me."

TURKISH FORCES AND ARABS THREATEN ADEN

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

London, July 9 (8:16 p. m.)—Turkish forces from Yemen, southwest Arabia, supported by Arabs, are threatening Aden, the British free port, according to an official report issued to the British press bureau tonight. The Turks, with a large number of Arabs and field guns crossed Aden hinterland near Labej, compelling a British force to fall back on Aden. This occurred on July 5.

BOMB BELIEVED CAUSE OF FIRE ON MINNEHAHA

Warned by Wireless, Crew Was Making Search When Explosion Occurred, Says Captain; Vessel Damaged.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Halifax, N. S., July 9.—The wireless warning sent over the Atlantic telling of Frank Holt's threat that a vessel would sink July 7 was received by Captain Claret of the Minnehaha early in the morning of the seventh.

The lifeboats were swung out, the fire hose made ready and the search begun. It lasted all forenoon and until the explosion occurred in number 2 hold in the afternoon. Two sailors, G. Leonard and P. Right, who were standing on a hatch above the spot where the explosion occurred, were hurled into the air, but escaped with bruises. The deck cargo over the burning hold was wrenched away and a steam pipe inserted. For twenty-four hours the flames' progress was arrested. They then reached number 4 hold.

Captain Claret was firmly convinced that a bomb caused the explosion. The explosives on the ship, including the cordite and loaded shrapnel shells, were separated from the fire by strong bulkheads.

One of the officers said that as the Minnehaha was passing down New York harbor on her outward voyage a launch passed by and its occupants shouted "Minnehaha, down, down," and pointed to the water.

This officer said that he had felt the steamer would meet with trouble after he had seen the work of loading her. The explosion, he said, occurred at 1:15 o'clock in the afternoon of July 7 and when the hold was opened up there was a strong smell of gas.

The Minnehaha steamed slowly into Halifax harbor shortly after noon today, through a mist and drizzling rain.

Early wireless advices from Captain Claret indicated that the flames had been mastered during the night, that the blaze had been all but extinguished and that there apparently was no further danger, but when the vessel arrived the fire was still burning and the ship was hot from stem to stern.

There is no doubt in the minds of the officers that Erich Meunter, alias Frank Holt, or confederates were responsible for the explosion which occurred at 1:15 o'clock on the afternoon of July 7, the date upon which Meunter predicted that some vessel, the name of which he appeared uncertain, would be destroyed.

Meunter's plans were frustrated by the fact that his weapon of destruction was placed with miscellaneous freight forward and was so separated by stout bulkheads from an enormous cargo of ammunition, which with other inflammable munitions of war intended for the allies, filled the afterholds.

While the steamer's crew fought the fire, Captain Claret headed for Halifax and brought the ship safely through a gale and fog to an anchorage here this afternoon. By that time the flames had eaten into hold number four, but late this afternoon it was announced they had been extinguished.

The theory of spontaneous combustion never was entertained, as the explosion was followed by the issuance from the hatches of suffocating fumes which seriously hampered the crew in their fight and which the officers said had been let loose by some infernal instrument.

Thrilling Stories by Crew.

Thrilling stories were told to the crew of the freighter. The first two days out were uneventful. The Minnehaha sailed from New York for England last Saturday evening. A half hour after midnight on Wednesday morning Captain Claret and his officers were somewhat startled by the receipt of a wireless message warning them that bombs were reported to have been placed in vessels that sailed from New York for English ports recently.

At a quarter after four that same afternoon, when the ship was 570 miles southeast of Halifax something let go in the third compartment and the ship trembled violently. One of the hatch covers shot off, carrying two sailors with it ten feet in the air. One was slightly injured. The crew removed enough freight to enable them to get near the flames. Steam was driven into the hold and soon the fire appeared under control, but Captain Claret would not take any chances and turned toward Halifax. At night the fire gained headway, finally reaching into the adjoining hold. Throughout the night the crew fought desperately. Yesterday they got the upper hand of the flames. Meanwhile the weather became unfavorable and early today a heavy southwest gale arose. This, combined with a thick fog, compelled the steamer to remain off Sambre for some hours and she did not reach anchorage at quarantine until early afternoon.

RAOUL MADERO DEFEATED NEAR TEXAS BORDER

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Laredo, Tex., July 9.—Villa forces were defeated yesterday at Barrotaran with a loss of 200 dead and several hundred wounded, according to information given out tonight in Nuevo Laredo by Carranza officials. The Carranza loss was said to have been "nominal." Three hundred prisoners were taken by the Carranza forces, including three colonels, who, it was said, were executed immediately.

In describing the battle which took place eighty miles south of Eagle Pass, Tex., Carranza military authorities said that their forces ambushed 2,800 Villa troops commanded by Gen. Raoul Madero. Taken by surprise, the Villa forces wavered under fire and then retreated, it was said, losing one-fourth of their number and inflicting only slight damage on the attacking force.

A large Carranza force now is approaching Monclova in an effort to oust the Villa garrison there, according to the Nuevo Laredo authorities.

MEN ARRESTED IN IOWA MURDER MYSTERY COOL

Say Story of the Killing of Rich Cattleman and His Son and Burial of $90,000 in Gold Is Huge Joke.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Bedford, Ia., July 9.—With four men under arrest for alleged complicity in the murder of a wealthy stockman and his son at Siam, Iowa, in September, 1868, and arrangements made for the protection of the state's chief witness, representatives of Attorney General Cosson's office tonight said they were prepared for the next phase of Taylor county's double murder and buried treasure case. This, they said, would come Tuesday, when the preliminary hearing of the defendants, Bates Hunteman, Samuel Scrivner and Henry and John Damewood, will be called in the local court.

C. A. Robbins, assistant attorney general, left tonight for Des Moines for a conference with his chief, Attorney General Cosson, after arrangements had been made to insure the appearance of Mrs. Maria Porter of Quitman, Mo., at the hearing Tuesday. She is the woman who, as a 14-year-old girl, is said to have witnessed the killing of the cattleman, believed to have been Nathaniel Smith of St. Joseph, Mo., and his son, and the subsequent burial of $90,000 in the old Collins farm near Siam.

Samuel Scrivner, the wealthiest man among the defendants, in an interview here today, characterized the whole proceeding as a "huge joke." The Damewoods, notwithstanding they declined to treat the matter seriously, announced that they wished to retain the "best lawyers" in the county.

Another version of the treasure story came to light, when old residents said the money had been buried on the farm by the James boys. This was said to account for their interest in locating it in after years. The loss of the plat in a fire which burned the house on the place, and the death of Jonathan Dark, the only member of the gang who knew where it had been buried, it was claimed, made necessary the search that extended so many years.

MRS. PORTER REFUSES TO RECOUNT STORY

Quitman, Mo., July 9.—Efforts today failed to induce Maria Porter of this town to recount the story of the murder of a wealthy cattleman on a farm near Siam, Iowa, in 1868.

Beyond admitting that she was Maria Collins, before her marriage, who was mentioned in Bedford, in dispatches as witnessing, when a little girl, the murder which has caused recently the arrest of four men near that place, Mrs. Porter refused to talk.

She said she had been advised by attorneys in Iowa to refrain from discussing the case and said it was her intention to return to that state to testify at the trial of the men under arrest.

GREAT OVATION FOR KITCHENER; APPEALS FOR MEN TO JOIN IN WAR

(Continued From Page One.)

have been mainly addressed to the house of lords, but I have felt that the time has now come when I may with advantage make another and larger demand on the resources of English manhood.

"All the reasons which led me to think in August, 1914, that this war would be a prolonged one, hold good at the present time. It is true that we are in an immeasurably better situation now than we were ten months ago, but our position today is not least as serious as it was then.

"It is not for me to tell you your duty, that is a matter for your consciences," said Lord Kitchener, "but make up your minds and do so quickly and be certain your so-called reason is not a selfish excuse.

Compliments Colonists.

"In the Dardanelles," Lord Kitchener said, "the Australians and New Zealanders combined already have accomplished a feat of arms almost unexampled in brilliancy and are pushing the campaign to a successful conclusion.

"In each of these great dominions new and large contingents are being prepared, while South Africa, not content with the successful conclusion of an arduous campaign in Southwest Africa, is now offering large forces to engage the enemy in the main theater of the war.

"It is true," he said, "that Germany's long preparation enabled her to utilize her whole resources from the very commencement of the war, while our policy is one of gradually increasing our effective forces. It might be said with truth that she must decrease whilst we must increase."

The speaker here dwelt on the question of raising new armies, "some of which have already made their presence felt at the front," and continued:

Great Reserve Forces Needed.

"The dimensions of the new army already have reached a figure which only a short time ago would have been considered unthinkable, but there is a tendency, perhaps, to overlook the fact that these large armies require a still larger reserve to make good the wastage at the front.

"And one cannot ignore the certainty that our requirements in this respect will be large, continuous and persistent, for one feels that our gallant soldiers in the fighting line are beckoning with an urgency at once imperious and pathetic to those who remain at home to come out and play their part, too.

"Steps will be taken to approach with a view to enlistment all possible candidates for the army, unmarried men to be preferred, before the married men, as far as may be.

"The work of completing the registration will extend over some weeks. I would urge all employers to help by releasing all men qualified for the service, replacing them by men not recruitable, as the result of age or by women as already has been found feasible in so many cases."

KITCHENER VISITS WAR FRONT IN WEST

Frederick Palmer, who is at the front for the Associated Press, sends the following:

British Headquarters in France, July 8 (via London, July 9, 5:12 p. m.)—For the first time since the army has occupied the present line, Field Marshal Earl Kitchener has been at the front. He was accompanied by Premier Asquith and Colonels Hanker and Fitzgerald. He arrived on Tuesday afternoon, the guest of Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary forces on the continent, and that afternoon visited the grounds of the flying corps, the cadet school, where officers are trained, and the machine gun school.

The next morning Lord Kitchener was up at 5:30 o'clock and an hour later called at one of the department headquarters in the town where he spent a half hour. The major in charge belonged to the night tour, the officer of the day tour not having yet come on. Later with Premier Asquith he visited the second army, saw the troops, guns positions and trenches and went into shell-torn Ypres. Everywhere the party passed the troops were drawn up outside their billets as the automobiles went by.

That afternoon the field marshal met King Albert of Belgium and was shown the inundated area in front of the Belgian lines.

On Thursday Lord Kitchener visited the first army, reviewed the Indian cavalry troops and saw the French troops in position in the region of Arras. He returned to London on Thursday evening.

No feature of the army organization at the front was omitted from the field marshal's inspection. He saw more in two and one-half days than any one had ever been able to see in the same length of time at the front. His characteristic gift for reaching the essentials was shown by his probing questions, whether he was watching the aviators or looking at gun positions, and wherever he went experts of each branch of the service were at hand to answer all his inquiries.

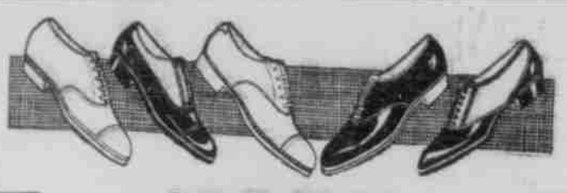
Both the premier and Lord Kitchener stopped and spoke to the men who were engaged in digging trenches.

Wherever they went the silver haired premier and the tall, determined appearing figure of the field marshal were recognized and it was evident from the attitude with which Lord Kitchener was met what a hold he has on the imagination of the army. He showed less fatigue than some of the younger members of the party who conducted him.

GOVERNMENT RADIO POWER INCREASED

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Brownsville, Tex., July 9.—It was regarded here today as significant in connection with the Mexican situation that the United States government has arranged for an early increase of the power of the army radio station at Fort Brown near here, so that wireless communication will be possible from here with battleships anywhere in the Gulf of Mexico from Key West to Vera Cruz. The material for increasing the station reached Galveston yesterday and is due to be installed by August 1.



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HIDEOUS CRIME COMES TO LIGHT NEAR LAS VEGAS

Fourteen-year-old Girl Brings Grave Charge Against Her Father; Defendant Held for Grand Jury.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL)

East Las Vegas, N. M., July 9.—One of the most terrible crimes ever recorded in the history of San Miguel county came to light here today when fourteen-year-old Alejandra Costillo brought a charge of assault against her father, Juan Costillo, two separate offenses being alleged, one on Tuesday and the other on Wednesday night.

Costillo was arrested today and taken before Justice of the Peace Felix Gonzales. He waived preliminary examination and was held to the grand jury in $1,500 bond.

The Costillos live at Llano, a little town near here. On Tuesday the wife of the accused went to a nearby village on a visit, returning to her home on Thursday. On her return she was told her story by her daughter which caused her at once to consult the district attorney. An investigation by Sheriff Roman Gallegos and Assistant Attorney Chester Hunker followed, with the result that a charge of assault was brought against Costillo.

Costillo is about 45 years old.

ACTIVITY OF FELIX DIAZ UNDER INVESTIGATION

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Washington, July 9.—The department of justice will investigate reports that Gen. Felix Diaz is fitting out Mexican expeditions in Baltimore and Miami, Fla. The department cannot interfere with mere shipments of arms but if any attempt is made to set out from an American port with a military expedition the government will step in.

Diarrhoea Quickly Cured.

"About two years ago I had a severe attack of diarrhoea which lasted for over a week," writes W. C. Jones, Buford, N. D. "I became so weak that I could not stand upright. A druggist recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. The first dose relieved me and within two days I was as well as ever." Obtainable everywhere.

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Large package Gold Dust	20c
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Green Apples, 6 pounds for	25c
10 pounds New Potatoes	25c
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5-lb. package Pastry Flour	35c

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