Our Last Week of Sale

PARLOR SUITS AT ACTUAL COST

BARGAIN NO. 1—A Massive Solid Mahogany Suit—Sofa, Rocker and Chair; Colonial Design; Upholstered in Genuine Spanish Leather; Regular Price $97.50; Sale Price $70.40

BARGAIN NO. 2—Golden Quartered Michigan White Oak Suit; Large; Colonial Design; Genuine Spanish Leather Over 6-inch Springs; Regular Price $100.00; sale Price $76.50

BARGAIN NO. 3—A French Design in Dull Mahogany; Three Pieces—Settee, Rocker and Chair; in Genuine Spanish Leather; Regular Price $36.50; Sale Price $29.55

OHTER SWELL SUITS in Adams, Colonial and Louis XIV. Regular Prices from $40.00 to $100.00; Special for Last Week of Our Suit Sale, from ..... $25.00 to $66.00

STRONG BROS.

THE HOME FURNISHERS

Strong Block Second and Copper

WE GIVE GREEN TRADING STAMPS

will be the scene of an early renewal of activities.

The railroads are not taking shipments destined for Riga. Historic monuments are being removed from the city and the exodus of the people continues.

The text of the announcement follows:

"Between the Dvina and the Niemen rivers the fighting continued Friday without any essential change of front.

"Near Kovno, the enemy attacked the positions of the first line of fortresses on the left of the Niemen. Our heavy batteries are bombarding them vigorously.

"Near Ossowetz the enemy at dawn Friday developed an intense fire and launching great clouds of asphyxiating gases began an assault on the fortress positions. He carried the works near Sosna, but was dislodged by our fire and by a counter attack.

"On the Narew there was desperate fighting. On the roads to Ostrov the enemy, on Friday, after a series of sanguinary collisions, succeeded in progressing somewhat and extended the ground which he had occupied. Desperate enemy attacks in the Serock region on the previous evening, were successfully repulsed.

"On the Vistula there was a cannonade. Our heavy artillery successfully counter-attacked the work of a pontoon party on the Vistula during Thursday night.

"Between the Vistula and the Bug rivers most desperate actions were fought in the direction of Kurow to Kotsk and in the region on the right bank of the Viepr river north of Lecna."

AUSTRIAN REPORTS TELL OF CONTINUED FIGHTING

"Between the Vistula and the Bug fighting is proceeding. Austro-Hungarian troops south of Lubartowe and the Germans northeast of Lecsna, penetrated the enemy's lines.

"In the Italian theater. In the Gorizia district the front east of Polesso and Redipaglia was very heavily bombarded by the enemy in the forenoon. Several Italians attacked this sector in the afternoon but after a short engagement ceased to advance.

"In the Tyrol and Carinthia there were only artillery actions."

FIERCE FIGHTING ON THE WESTERN BATTLE LINE

Paris, Aug. 7.—The following official statement was issued tonight:

"Some artillery fighting has taken place in Artois around Souchez and Rocklincourt and also between the Oise and the Aisne on the plateau of Nouvron.

"In the Argonne, the Germans once repeated attacks around hill No. 213. They were repulsed. The explosion of two mines enabled them to gain a foothold in one of our trenches. They were immediately expelled by a counter-attack.

"In the forest of Apremont the bombardment has been continued with the same intensity as on previous days.

"In the Vosges the enemy several times shelled our positions at Linge and Schratzmannele. Toward 2 p. m. they made an attack in the pass of Schratzmannele, on the road from Hoenerck which was stopped by our sweeping fire. At the end of the afternoon a new German attack was repulsed by means of a bayonet charge and grenades.

GREAT BRITAIN HAS MODIFIED TONE OF NOTE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Washington, Aug. 7.—Colville Barclay, charge of the British embassy, called at the state department today to explain the recent British note on the seizure of the American ship Neches. The British note, he said, because of its brevity did not fully present the British reasons for action that the ship was not taken in reprisal for violations by Germany of the rules of naval warfare and that the rule regulating such detentions and seizures was not intended to apply to the United States alone, but to all neutral nations.

State department officials said the explanation placed the case in a different light which will be recognized in the forthcoming reply to the London foreign office.

ITALIANS GAIN STRONG POSITION FROM AUSTRIANS

Stubborn Fighting Results in Organization of Plava Sector; Partial Success Is Achieved in the Carso.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Rome (via Paris, Aug. 8, 1:30 a. m.)—The following official communication dated August 7, was given out here tonight:

"In the Plava sector our troops are establishing themselves in the conquered positions. The enemy during the night of August 6-7 tried two attacks on them, supported by the fire of numerous groups of artillery which were combatted by ours and reduced to silence. Both attacks were repulsed.

"In the Carso a stubborn struggle which lasted all day yesterday was decided toward evening by the material success of our arms, especially in the center where we took part of the depression descending toward Doberdo and took 150 prisoners.

"On the right wing the enemy artillery fired incendiary bombs on the depots of Monfalcone, succeeding in starting a big fire and by violent salvos of artillery tried to stop our detachment which sought to extinguish the fire. Nevertheless, the dash and energy of our troops enabled them, after a while to control the fire and to limit considerably the damage."

TEXAS EMPLOYS GUNMEN TO HUNT BORDER BANDITS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Corpus Christi, Tex., Aug. 7.—Expert trailers selected from ranchmen with records for shooting and a knowledge of the border country are being sought to augment the Texas ranger force in an effort to disperse raiding outlaw gangs along the Mexican border, it was announced tonight by Gov. James E. Ferguson, who is here on a fishing trip.

Twenty additional men today were ordered added to the ranger forces and the governor said he would authorize an increase of 100 men if the force of this number were necessary to cope with the robbers whose depredations on nothing ranches culminated several days ago in an attack on the village of Sebastian and the killing of two men.

"The raiding of Texas of this lawless element is purely an internal affair and the state will make quick work of it," said Governor Ferguson.

The governor said he appreciated the valuable cooperation of the United States troops who did splendid work on the border and undoubtedly prevented the bandits from crossing into Mexico.

CARRANZA BANISHES GUATEMALAN MINISTER

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Mexico City, Aug. 7.—Dr. Juan Ortega, minister to Mexico from Guatemala, was given his passports today and informed that he must leave the country within twenty-four hours.

The reason for this step was not announced but it is supposed that he is persona non grata with Carranza.

WAR HAS CAUSED SPECIALIZATION IN MANY LINES

School to Train Men to Make and Throw Bombs Gives Interesting Insight Into New Methods of Fighting.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

British Headquarters, France, July 26.—It was at a bombing school on a French farm where chosen soldiers brought back from the trenches were being trained in the use of the anarchist's weapon which has now become as respectable as the rifle. Specialism develops as the war goes on. There are no M. B. degrees for master bombers yet, but that may come, any day.

Present was the chief instructor, a young Scotch subaltern with blue eyes, a pleasant smile and a rock of the north spirit. He might have been twenty years old, though he did not look it. On his breast was the purple and white ribbon of the new order of the military cross which you get for doing something in this war which would have won you a Victoria cross in one of the little wars.

Also present was the assistant instructor, a sergeant of regulars—and very much of a regular—who had three ribbons which he had won in previous campaigns. He, too, had blue eyes. These two understood each other.

Handle With Care.

"If you don't drop it, why it's all right," said the sergeant. "Of course, if you do——"

We did not drop it.

"And when you throw it, sir, you must look out and not hit the man behind and knock the bomb out of your hand. That has happened before now to an absent-minded fellow when you throw bombs."

"They say that you sometimes pick up the German bombs and chuck them back before they explode," it was suggested.

"Yes, sir, I've read things like that in some of the accounts of the reporters who write from 'Somewhere in France.' You don't happen to know where that is, sir? All I can say is that if you are going to do it you must be quick about it. I shouldn't advise delaying your decision, sir, or perhaps when you reach down to pick it up neither your hand nor the bomb would be there. They'd have gone off together, sir."

"Have you ever been hurt in your handling of bombs?" one asked. Surprise in the bland, blue eyes.

Must Treat Them Right.

"Oh, no, sir! Bombs are well behaved if you treat them right. It's all in being thoughtful and considerate of them!"

Meanwhile he was jerking at some kind of a patent fuse set in a shell of high explosive.

"This is a poor kind, sir. It's been discarded, but I thought that you might like to see it. Never did like it! Always making trouble!"

More distance between the audience and the performer.

"Now, I've got it, sir—get down, sir!"

The audience carried out instructions to the letter as army regulations require. We got behind the protection of one of the practice trench traverses. He threw the discard beyond another wall of earth. There was a sharp report, a burst of smoke and some fragments of earth were tossed into the air.

In a small affair of two hundred yards of trench the other day it was estimated that the British and Germans together threw about five thousand bombs in this fashion. It was enough to sadden any minister of munitions. However, the British kept the trench.

"Do the men like to become bombers?" one asked the subaltern.

"I should say so. It puts them up in front. It gives them a chance to throw something—and they don't get much cricket in France, you see. We had a pupil here last week who broke the throwing record for distance. He was pleased as punch with himself. A first-class bombing detachment has a lot of pride of corps."

Bombing a Trench.

To bomb has become as common a verb with the army as to bayonet. "We bombed them out!" means a section of trench taken. As you know a trench is ding and bank with sandbags in zigzag traverses. In following the course of a trench it is as if you followed the sides of the squares of a checker board up and down and across on the same tier of squares. The square itself is a bank of earth with the cut on either side and in front of it. When a bombing party bombs their way into the possession of a section of German trench there are Germans under cover of the traverses on either side of them. The German is waiting around the corner to shoot the first British head that shows itself.

"It's important that you and not the Boches chuck the bombs over first," explained the subaltern. "Also that you get them into their traverse or they may be as troublesome to you as to the enemy."

With the bombs bursting in their laces the Germans who are not put out of action are blinded and stunned. In the moment when they are thus off guard the aggressors leap around the corner.

"And then?"

Must Do It First.

"Stick 'em, sir!" said the matter-of-fact sergeant. "Yes, the cold steel is best. And do it first. As Mr. MacPherson said, it's very important to do it first!"

It has been found that something short is handy for this kind of work. In such cramped quarters—a ditch six feet deep and from two to three feet broad—the rifle is an awkward length to permit of prompt and skilful use of the bayonet.

"Yes, sir, you can mix it up better with something handy, sir—to think British soldiers would come to fighting like assassins, sir," said the sergeant.

"You must be spry on such occasions. It's no time for wool gathering."

Not a smile from him or the subaltern all the time. They were the kind you would like to have along in a tight corner whether you had to fight with knives or fists or seventeen-inch howitzers.

The sergeant took us into the storehouse where he kept his supply of bombs.

"What if a German shell should strike your storehouse?" it was suggested.

"Then, sir, I expect that most of the bombs would be exploded. Bombs are very peculiar in their habits. What do you think, sir?"

It was no trouble to show stock, as the clerks at the stores say. He brought forth all the different kinds of bombs which British ingenuity has invented—but, no, not all invented. These would mount into the thousands. Every British inventor who knows anything about explosives has tried his hand at a new kind of bomb. One means all the kinds which the British war office has considered worth a practice test.

All Kinds of Bombs.

There were yellow and green and blue and black and striped bombs, egg-shaped, barrel-shaped, conical and concave bombs, bombs that were exploded by pulling a string or pressing a button—all those to be thrown by hand, without mentioning grenades and other larger varieties which were thrown by mechanical means which would have made a Chinese warrior of Confucius' time or a Roman legionary feel at home.

"This was the first born," the subaltern explained—"the first thing we could lay our hands on when the close quarters trench warfare began."

It was out of date, now, as grandfather's smoothbore—the tin pot bomb which both sides used early in the winter. A wick was attached to the high explosive wrapped in cloth and stuck in an ordinary army jam can.

"Quite home-made, as you see, sir," remarked the sergeant. "Used to fix them up ourselves in the trenches in odd hours—saved burying your refuse jam tins according to medical corps direction—you threw them at the Boches. Have to use a match to light it—very old-fashioned, sir. I wonder if that old fuse has got damp. No, it's going all right"—and he threw the jam pot which made a good explosion.

"But here is the best; we're discarding the others," he went on as he picked up another bomb.

It was a pleasure to throw this crowning achievement of the experiments. It fitted your hand nicely; it threw easily; it did the business. It was foolproof against a man in love or a warpoet.

"We saw as soon as this style came out," said the sergeant, "that it was bound to be popular. Everybody asks for it."

U. S. SOLDIERS GUARD NOGALES; FIGHT EXPECTED

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Nogales, Ariz., Aug. 7.—General Calles, the Carranza commander, is drawing his lines closer about Nogales, Sonora, and is expected to attack tomorrow at daybreak.

In anticipation of a battle, a double guard of American soldiers has been placed on the international line and a machine gun picquet has been stationed on Tiburcio hill, overlooking the city. United States cavalrymen are patroling the border near the city.

Maytorena insists he will resist Calles' attack. Informed of the fact that the American troops have received artillery reinforcements, Maytorena replied:

"We have guns, too."

Maytorena rushed 550 heads of his cattle across the line into the United States tonight. The population of Sonora, is reported to be subsisting on burros, horses and dogs.

Mexican soldiers are extending their raids on the American side. It was reported today that they stole yesterday 500 head of horses and cattle belonging to ranchers in the vicinity of Duquesne.

WAR MANEUVERS OF ATLANTIC FLEET SOON

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Newport, R. I., Aug. 7.—The Atlantic fleet is again to be put to the test of protecting the eastern seaboard from invasion by a supposed foreign fleet. Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, its commander, announced tonight that officers of the naval war college were at work mapping out the problems of another war game to take place after the target practice in Narragansett bay next fall.

According to Admiral Fletcher, the maneuvers will be based on lessons derived from the mimic war of last June, when the "enemy" fleet accomplished its purpose in effecting a landing on the shores of Chesapeake bay. As in the previous war game, it is expected that the Atlantic fleet will be called upon to protect the coast from Eastport, Me., to Hatteras.

INSTITUTE OF FRANCE HONORS ITALY'S KING

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Paris, Aug. 7 (4:50 a. m.)—King Emmanuel of Italy has been elected a foreign member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, one of the sections of the Institute of France. The king is an authority on medals and coins. His majesty's book on the subject was awarded the academy prize in 1914.

The French institute now has two heads of states, the king of Italy and President Poincare of France, and one former head of a state, Theodore Roosevelt, among its members.

U. S. REFRIGERATED BEEF ON SALE IN PARIS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Paris, Aug. 8 (2:20 a. m.)—The American refrigerated beef was placed on sale in the markets of Paris for the first time yesterday. The innovation met with great success. The average price of this meat was thirteen cents a pound. It is expected that a few days trial will demonstrate whether the refrigerated beef is practicable for permanent use.

Lawn Tennis Match Postponed.

Chicago, 7.—Rain late today caused a postponement until Monday of the final match for the Western Tennis association's championship in doubles. Earlier in the day, Heath Byford and Alex Squair won their way into the finals by defeating Hal Gifford and M. G. Ketchum, 6-3, 9-7, 6-1, in the semifinals, and Walter Hayes and Ralph Burdick earned the right to play Byford and Squair by defeating Jerry Weier and Al Green, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2, 8-6.

Boys Are Paroled.

Santa Fe, Aug. 7.—Governor McDonald today issued two paroles from the reform school: Robert Porter, of Lincoln, and Allen Brandle, of Union county.

Assessment Rolls Received.

Santa Fe, Aug. 7.—Otero county today turned in its assessment roll showing a total assessment of $9,122,806, as against $8,288,789 last year. The exemptions are $176,161.

LIQUIDATION ON PARIS BOURSE IS CAUSING TROUBLE

Law to Be Introduced in Chamber of Deputies Providing That Bank of France May Lend Brokers Money.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

Paris, July 28.—One hundred million dollars is the sum required, according to the best estimates, to pay balances due on transactions on the Paris bourse at the end of July last year, settlement of which is still in suspense. Financiers agree that the longer the settlement is postponed the more difficult the final liquidation will become, so an earnest effort is being made to reach a decision.

A law will be introduced in the chamber of deputies providing that the necessary funds be advanced by the Bank of France on the guarantee of the government to aid the "Agents de Change"—official stockbrokers—who are collectively and individually responsible for the obligations of traders dealing through them. This law proposes that the "Cours de compensation," that is to say the basic price of each security on which settlements are made, shall be fixed by a commission composed of the minister of finances, the presidents of the finance committees of the senate and the chamber of deputies, and the "Chambre Syndicale des Agents de Change"—the directing committee of the stockbrokers' association.

Under ordinary circumstances the "Cours de compensation" upon which deals are carried over from one settlement day to another are fixed by the stockbrokers' committee, one hour before the closing of the course, in conformity with the cash quotations of the day. Such a liquidation was impossible at the outbreak of the war. The closing of the bourse simply held all deals in suspense.

Deliveries Impossible.

A great many of them were between Frenchmen and subjects of powers now at war with France, in which cases the deliveries of securities and the settlement of margins were and still is impossible. Besides, a great many investors and speculators for whom transactions were in course are at the front. Their interests will be protected by carrying over their deals on the basis of the settlement price until they are able to liquidate. As the subjects of countries at war with France, their deals must be closed out arbitrarily. If they are winners the affair is simple; if they are losers their brokers must pay for them. That is a penalty they incur in return for the monopoly they have in the negotiation of securities. That monopoly dates from the creation of the Bourse of Paris by decree of the state council as a measure to restrict speculation after the complete demoralization of French finances by the speculations of the "Mississippi Bubble." Different decrees of the state council prohibited negotiations of securities elsewhere than on a public market, and gave the monopoly to seventy "Agents de Change"—stockbrokers, named by the king.

These seventy official stockbrokers formed a permanent committee of eight, presided over by a "syndic" or manager, and this committee is called "Chambre Syndicale des Agents de Change;" they, with the approval of the minister of finance, and in accordance with special laws passed by parliament, decide the admission of securities to the official quotations. All other securities are dealt in freely by "curb" brokers, and as their transactions are not controlled it is impossible to even estimate approximately the total of the balances left unsettled the day of the closing of the bourse.

Huge Sum Involved.

The total value of foreign securities listed at the bourse, December 3, 1913, that is to say admitted to the official quotations was sixteen billions 200 million dollars, eight billions of which were held in France. The domestic securities listed at the same time were about fourteen billions of dollars, most of which was held in France. There are altogether 1,200 different securities that figure in the list of official quotations, including government bonds, municipal bonds, railroad, canal and other securities.

Financial experts, taking the estimate of Monsieur Neymarck, of 170 billion dollars as the total value of the world's securities, figure that war depreciation has cost their holders throughout the world twenty billion dollars. Supposing the loss in France to be in the same proportion as estimated on the world's total securities, 11 per cent, the depreciation upon the foreign and domestic securities that she now holds twenty-two billion dollars, $2,000,000,000.

DEMAND EMBARGO ON ARMS EXPORTATIONS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 7.—A proposed request that various state organizations send delegates to the Friends of Peace convention at Chicago next month was approved tonight by the executive board of the National Federation of German-American Catholic societies, the sixteenth annual convention of which will open here tomorrow and continue for five days.

The resolutions committee is expected to ask the federation to adopt resolutions favoring an embargo on the exportation of arms to Europe and urging relief for Catholic residents of Mexico.

The federation has raised nearly $55,000 since the Pittsburgh meeting for war purposes. Of this amount President Frey said $42,000 has been forwarded to Germany and Austria-Hungary and to German war prisoners in Siberia.

For a Sprained Ankle.

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RUEF LIKELY TO BE PAROLED BY PRISON BOARD

Included in Application of Former Boss for Liberation Is Request That He Be Barred From Frisco County.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

San Francisco, Aug. 7.—Abraham Ruef, once a political power in San Francisco, now serving a fourteen-year term in San Quentin penitentiary for offering a bribe to a San Francisco supervisor, included in his application for parole now on file with the state prison board a request that he be debarred from entering San Francisco county within ninety days, it was learned today. Ruef today completed service of four years and five months, half the net time of his sentence, allowing for good behavior credits.

George H. Keane, attorney for Ruef, said today that Ruef feared his presence in San Francisco during the municipal election campaign now in progress, might result in charges by enemies that he had resumed political activity. To forestall this, Keane said, Ruef asked that he be prevented from coming here.

Hearing on Ruef's application has been set for August 21 at San Quentin. No objections have been offered to Ruef's parole, Keane said, and he expected it to be granted.

Meyer Ruef, the prisoner's aged father, died last year. His mother has been very ill for some time.

GERMANS ATTACKING RUSSIAN FORTRESSES

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Petrograd, Aug. 7 (via London, 10:40 p. m.)—Attacks upon the fortress of Kovno and Ossowetz by the German forces have been begun, according to an official statement issued tonight at the Russian war office. The works of Sosna, part of the Ossowetz fortress, were stormed Friday under cover of a gas attack, but the Germans were dislodged by counter-attacks, the statement says.

Unofficial reports that Kovno was being evacuated by the Russians reached London today, but the Russian official statement indicates that they still are in possession of the city which is the capital of the government of Kovno in Lithuania and nearly reaching the Baltic. It is a fortress of the first class.

Ossowetz, also strongly fortified, is about fifty miles northeast of Warsaw on the Narew river and about the same distance southwest of Kovno.

Treasury Receipts.

Santa Fe, Aug. 7.—State Treasurer O. N. Marron today sent to the counties of Grant and Luna, Series C bonds, Grant receiving $89,700.

TROOPS OF FOUR KINGDOMS TAKE PART IN CAPTURE

Warsaw's Fall Accomplished After Severe Resistance, Russian Garrisons Retiring During Night.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Berlin, Aug. 7 (via London, 8:45 p. m.)—According to press dispatches from Warsaw now reaching Berlin, the Polish capital fell as the result of a midnight storm of shot and shell against the forts in south side of the city.

A division of Prussian reservists had the honor of making the first breach in the fortress line and they entered the city at 3 o'clock on the morning of August 5.

These troops had been heavily engaged for two days and two nights with the forts which, though deprived of heavy artillery, were capable of offering highly effective resistance to the infantry.

Forts Still Effective.

The forts in Warsaw had been destroyed last winter when Field Marshall von Hindenburg's drive from the west threatened the Russian lines along the Vistula and when the evacuation of the city seemed imminent. They were later rebuilt as supporting points for infantry and were surrounded with intricate entanglements of wire, ditches and extensive fields of buried mines to explode under the feet of storming columns.

The fall of the west front of the fortress occurred almost simultaneously with the capture of the southern forts. Mixed divisions of Saxon, Bavarian and Wurtemburgian troops carried the western forts so that all four German kingdoms were represented in the victory.

Stubborn Resistance.

The troops attacking from the west had at times to do severe fighting in working their way within storming distance of the forts. The Russians resisted stubbornly and retired under the cover of the night.

13 FUNERALS OF FLOOD VICTIMS HELD IN ERIE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Erie, Pa., Aug. 7.—Thirteen funerals of victims of Tuesday night's flood were held today and Erie was a city of mourning. All regular business was suspended, and only the work of clearing away the debris left by the flood and disinfecting those portions of wreckage and streets that threatened pestilence was proceeding.

The wrecking force was augmented to 2,000 men today while the state health department had 200 additional men at work with many tons of lime.

No more bodies were recovered today, but one death of a workman was recorded. A team of horses engaged in hauling debris ran away, throwing out the driver and breaking his neck.

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