

REGIMENTS OF HEROES, SAVIORS OF VERDUN, PARADE BEFORE GENERAL JOFFRE



General Joffre reviewing at St. Dizier regiments which did the most to save Verdun.

Recently General Joffre reviewed the regiments which prevented the Germans from piercing the French lines and capturing Verdun. These regiments were singled out and taken to St. Dizier to rest from the terrific struggle in which they had been engaged. They were reviewed in the square of St. Dizier in front of the monument which commemorates the battle of St. Dizier, which was besieged by the Germans in 1514.

AMERICA'S REPLY TO THE KAISER

United States Expects Germany to Scrupulously Adhere to Rules of War.

Washington, May 8.—A note cable by Secretary Lansing to Ambassador Gerard today for delivery to the British foreign office informs the German government that the United States accepts its "declaration of abandonment" of its former submarine policy and now relies upon the scrupulous execution of the altered policy to remove the principal danger of an interruption of the good relations existing between the United States and Germany.

The government of the United States feels it necessary to state that it takes it for granted that the imperial German government does not intend to imply that the maintenance of its newly announced policy is in any way contingent upon the course or result of diplomatic negotiations between the government of the United States and any other belligerent government, notwithstanding the fact that certain passages in the imperial government's note of the fourth instant might appear to be susceptible of that construction. In order, however, to avoid any possible misunderstanding, the government of the United States notified the imperial government that it can not for a moment entertain, much less discuss a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities of the rights of citizens of the United States on the high seas should in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other government affecting the rights of neutrals and non-combatants. This is in reply to the concluding statement in the last German note to the effect that while submarine commanders had been ordered to sink no peaceful freight or passenger-carrying ships without warning or without safety for passengers and crew, the German government would reserve to itself complete liberty of decision unless the United States was successful in its efforts to break the British blockade.

No Quarrel. Secretary Lansing issued a statement tonight saying that the great part of Germany's answer to the demand of the United States was devoted to matters which the American government could not discuss with the Berlin government, but he considered Germany had yielded to our representations and that "we can have no reason to quarrel with her" so long as the altered policy is lived up to.

Following is the text of the note cabled today by Secretary Lansing to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, with instructions to deliver it to the German minister of foreign affairs:

"The note of the imperial German government under date of May 4, 1916, has received careful consideration by the government of the United States. It is especially noted as indicating the purpose of the imperial government as to the future, that it is prepared to do its utmost to confine the operation of the war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents, and that it is determined to impose upon all its commanders at sea the limitations of the recognized rules of international law upon which the government of the United States has insisted."

Throughout the months which has

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elapsed since the imperial government announced on February 4, 1915, its submarine policy, now happily abandoned, the government of the United States has been constantly guided and restrained by motives of friendship in its patient efforts to bring to an amicable settlement the critical questions arising from that policy. Accepting the imperial government's declaration of its abandonment of the policy which has so seriously menaced the good relations between the two countries, the government of the United States will rely upon a scrupulous execution henceforth of the now altered policy of the imperial government such as will remove the principal danger to an interruption of the good relations existing between the United States and Germany.

The government of the United States feels it necessary to state that it takes it for granted that the imperial German government does not intend to imply that the maintenance of its newly announced policy is in any way contingent upon the course or result of diplomatic negotiations between the government of the United States and any other belligerent government, notwithstanding the fact that certain passages in the imperial government's note of the fourth instant might appear to be susceptible of that construction. In order, however, to avoid any possible misunderstanding, the government of the United States notified the imperial government that it can not for a moment entertain, much less discuss a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities of the rights of citizens of the United States on the high seas should in any way or slight degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other government affecting the rights of neutrals and non-combatants. In such matters is single, not joint, absolute, not relative."

Mr. Lansing's statement made public after the note was on its way to Berlin, follows: "The greater part of the German answer is devoted to matters which this government can not discuss with the German government. The only questions of right which can be discussed with that government are those arising out of its action or out of our own and in no event those questions which are the subject of diplomatic exchanges between the United States and any other country."

"The essence of the answer is that Germany yields to our representations with regard to the rights of merchant ships and non-combatants on the high seas and engages to observe the recognized rules of international law governing naval warfare in using her submarines against merchant ships. So long as she lives up to this altered policy we can have no reason to quarrel with her on that score. Though the losses resulting from the violation of American rights by German submarine commanders operating under the former policy will have to be settled."

"While our differences with Great Britain can not form a subject of discussion with Germany, it should be stated that in our dealings with the British government we are acting as we are unquestionably bound to act in view of the explicit treaty engagements with that government. We have treaty obligations as to the manner in which matters in dispute between the two governments are to be handled. We offered to assume mutually similar obligations with Germany, but the offer was declined. When, however, the subject in dispute is a continuing menace to American lives, it is doubtful whether such obligations apply unless the menace is removed during the pendency of the proceedings."

The treaty with the British government referred to is the convention negotiated by former Secretary Bryan under which the two nations agreed that any dispute arising shall be submitted to an investigating commission. For one year before entering into such a treaty Germany brought a request for information, but formal negotiations never were instituted.

The hope that the note might end the discussion regarding the conduct of submarine warfare tonight was entertained by some officials and by persons in close touch with affairs at the German embassy. Should this prove true the way would be cleared for renewal of negotiations for settlement of the Ligitania, Arabia, Sussex and other pending cases growing out of illegal submarine attacks. In other official quarters, however, there was apparently uncertainty regarding the result which the note might have. A new crisis, it was pointed out, would arise should Germany make a rejoinder to the communication and insist that its new policy is contingent upon the United States making certain demands upon Great Britain.

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GREAT LOSSES OF GERMANS

Estimated 300,000 Teutons Have Fallen in Attack on Verdun.

Paris, May 8.—The German offensive on both banks of the Meuse has once more resulted in complete failure. A whole corps of fresh troops hastily summoned by the crown prince to reinforce the one which had already fought at Verdun, merely succeeded in increasing the tremendous number of casualties inflicted by the terrific French artillery fire.

After two days and nights of uninterrupted drenching with heavy shells of explosive and asphyxiating character of the French advanced lines, which were reduced to an unrecognizable mass of debris, the Germans launched an infantry attack, expecting to break the stubborn French resistance. Wave upon wave of gray-coated men numbering 25,000, advanced and were blown to pieces by the impassable curtain of fire from the French seventy-fives, well supported by heavy guns in the rear.

Field of Death Widened. How many lie dead on neutral ground between the opposing trenches is now impossible to estimate, but it is certain that the victims leave their lines in an utterly useless attempt.

The net result of this new outbreak of the German offensive is merely a slight widening of "the field of death," that narrow strip of ground separating the French and German positions. Not only were the crown prince's troops unable to occupy the front line trenches, which had been voluntarily evacuated in the early part of the battle as untenable under the hurricane of shells, but during last night and this morning the Verdun heroes succeeded in dislodging the Germans from a few advanced positions which they entered yesterday.

Attacks on Hill 304. It is especially to the northwest of hill No. 304 that the battle has attained its climax. Here the Germans have attacked five consecutive times in series ranks. Battalion after battalion was launched at double-quick step to its last march, an easy mark for the French gunners.

When finally the remaining troops managed to obtain a foothold in this section of the French positions, the French infantry counter-attacked with the bayonet and chased them out everywhere except in a small communication trench of the outposts. The hand-to-hand battle, say eye-witnesses, reached a terrific paroxysm. Bayonets, knives, rifle butts and fists were equally good weapons for the Verdun defenders, who one and all had sworn to die rather than give way.

"The Germans will not pass," said General Petain, on passing the immediate command of the Verdun section to his successor, General Nivelle. Assaults to Continue. But it would be folly to imagine that the crown prince will be satisfied with failure of his fourth attempt to take the historic French fortress. Each time his artillery preparation is characterized by greater intensity and duration.

More than one million shells of all calibers have exploded along the French front line in the last forty-eight hours, and the fact that more than 40,000 troops were employed shows that the attack was not a mere feint to mask other preparations, but was a real and desperate attempt to attain a big success, regardless of the cost in lives. The number of French casualties, owing to the general staff's standing policy of sparing lives whenever possible, is not to be compared with the German losses. When the figures are published the awful truth will be revealed to the world that nearly 300,000 Germans have fallen dead or wounded or been taken prisoners during the eleven weeks of the great battle.

FRENCH REPULSE GERMAN ATTACK

Paris, May 8, 11:10 p. m.—The official communication issued tonight reads: "On the left bank of the Meuse the bombardment continued with the same violence against Avoourt wood and the whole region of hill 304. A German attack, launched during the course of the afternoon against our positions at hill 307, west of hill 304, was stopped by our curtain of fire

and the fire of our machine guns. On the right bank and in the Woivre, the artillery action was quite active. Our batteries effectively cannonaded the enemy encampments northwest of Euevzin and south of Thiaucourt. The day was comparatively calm on the rest of the front. The Belgian communication reads: In the region of Dixmude the Germans twice essayed, last evening and this morning, to renew the intense bombardments which have characterized the last few days. The entry into action of our batteries of all calibers quickly put a stop to these two attempts.

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CONDUCTORS IN ST. LOUIS

Grand Division of O. R. C. and Ladies' Auxiliary in Triennial Session.

St. Louis, May 8.—The triennial session of the grand division of the Order of Railway Conductors met here today for a session that will last three weeks and possibly five. Simultaneously, the Ladies' Auxiliary of the order will meet here throughout the week.

It is estimated that 5,000 delegates will attend.

HIGH TRIBUTE PAID BRANDEIS

Washington, May 8.—President Wilson's letter giving his reasons for nominating Louis D. Brandeis for the supreme court and urging confirmation was read to the senate judiciary committee today by chairman Culberson, but no vote was taken as had been expected and no time was fixed for one.

President Wilson characterized the charges against his nominee as "intrinsically incredible to any one who really knows Mr. Brandeis," and declared they "proceeded for the most part from those who hated Mr. Brandeis because he had refused to be servile to them in promotion of their own selfish interests, and from those whom they had prejudiced and misled." The president added that the "propaganda in this matter has been very extraordinary and very distressing to those who love fairness and value the dignity of the great professions," and he recalled that the late Chief Justice Fuller had spoken of Mr. Brandeis as the ablest man who ever appeared before that court. The president declared that in naming Mr. Brandeis he did not depend upon "endorsements" but nominated him because it "was and is my deliberate judgment that of all the men now at the bar whom it has been my privilege to observe, test and know, he is exceptionally qualified."

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SITUATION HAS ADDED GRAVITY

Uncertainty as to Outcome of Conference on the Mexican Border.

Mexico City, May 8.—General Carranza and his official advisers were in conference during all of Sunday night and until 8 o'clock Monday morning, discussing the campaign against the border raids, which it is believed have been inaugurated to be prosecuted systematically by enemies of the Carranza government now residing in the United States. Telegrams to the foreign office today said that the plots of the conspirators have become known to the secret agents of the Mexican government, and that the names of all the leaders have been obtained.

El Paso, Tex., May 8.—Today's conference between Generals Scott and Funston and General Obregon, Mexican minister of war, and Juan Amador, sub-secretary of foreign affairs, ended late today, without an agreement having been reached.

It was intimated, however, that efforts to effect an understanding regarding the status of the American troops in Mexico had not been abandoned, and that another conference would be held.

Today's meeting took place in General Scott's private car, on the American side. When or where the next meeting would be held was not disclosed.

Oregon's Opinion. When General Obregon returned to Juarez in his touring car, he was asked: "Is the conference ended?" He smiled, shrugged his shoulders, and replied: "It is just beginning." A. J. McQuatters, president of the Alvarado Mining & Smelting company, was again present at the meeting of the American and Mexican representatives. Neither he nor any of the others would discuss what had taken place.

Situation Again Grave.

In El Paso tonight the feeling grew that the situation had taken on added gravity following the bandit raid in the Big Bend district. It was reported on good authority that most of today's conference had to do with the raid and the steps to be taken to disperse bandit groups in northern Chihuahua. New demands were presented to the Mexican representatives. It was said, which would include the co-operation of the Mexican and American troops in districts not hitherto touched in the negotiations.

Whatever the reply of the Mexican minister of war, it was evident that he wished to gain more time.

Conference Short.

The conference began at 4:55 p. m. and ended in just an hour and fifteen minutes. Tonight more telegraphic conversations between General Obregon and General Carranza at the provisional capital took place. The conference could be seen through the windows of General Scott's private car throughout the meeting. General Obregon shrugged his shoulders now and then and shook his head. Generals Scott and Funston appeared determined and at times spoke animatedly.

RAPID PROGRESS OF THE RUSSIANS

Petrograd, May 8, 12:20 p. m., via London, 5:15 p. m.—With the melting snows no longer delaying the descent of the Russian Caucasian armies from the high Armenian plateau into the plateaus of Asia Minor, where the Turks, having gathered all available reinforcements, are ready at last to make a determined stand, the campaign in Asia Minor has reached a most interesting and possibly a decisive stage.

The descent of the Russians westward toward Erzingan has thus far proved the most difficult of all of the Russian lines of advance. Here, until the last few days, the winter snows still held, and this, added to other hazards accompanying the descent from a tableland averaging a mile above sea level, has made satisfactory progress impossible. To the southwest, into Mesopotamia, however, owing to the fact that the season has been easier, and the Turks south of Bitlis are being driven from a series of fortified positions, hotly pursued by Cossacks, who have proved themselves masters at this sort of warfare.

The both the Turkish flank—that is the one along the Black sea and that south of Bitlis—have been bent back by the severity of the Russians assaults, while the Ottoman center before Erzingan remains slightly advanced for the reasons just stated. If the Russians succeed in their present effort directed against the extended center, Erzingan and Baiduz will soon fall into Russian hands and the way will be open to Sivas.

HOW TO BE SLIM

If you are too fat and want to reduce your weight 15 or 20 pounds, don't starve and weaken your system, or think you must always be laughed at on account of your fat, but go to A. R. L. Colature Drug Co. or any good druggist, and get a box of Oil of Korein capsules, take one after each meal and one before retiring at night. Weigh yourself once a week and note what a pleasant and reliable method this is for removing superfluous fat from any part of the body. It costs little, is absolutely harmless and a week's trial should convince anyone that it is unnecessary to be burdened with even a single pound of unsightly fat.—Advertisement.

THE DOCTOR'S ADVICE



The questions answered below are general in character, the symptoms or diseases are given and the answers will apply in any case of similar nature. Those wishing further advice, free may address Dr. Lewis Baker, College Building, College-Biltmore Bldg., Dayton, O., enclosing self-addressed stamped envelope for reply. Full name and address must be given, but only initials or fictitious names will be used in my answers. The prescriptions can be filled at any well stocked drug store. Any druggist can order of wholesaler. I am so crippled that I cannot walk. Please answer at once.

Answer: Here is the best remedy for rheumatism that is known, and if taken according to directions you will soon be well again and be strong and well. Get 2 drams of iodide of potassium, 4 drams sodium salicylate, 1/2 oz. wine of colchicum, 1 oz. comp. essence cod-liver oil, 1 oz. comp. fluid balsam and 4 oz. of syrup sarsaparilla comp. Mix and take a teaspoonful at meal time and again before going to bed. C. O. C. asks: "I am constipated, tongue coated, have headache, dizzy spells and indigestion sometimes. Please advise." Answer: I advise that you begin using three grain sulphur tablets (not sulphur). These tablets are laxative, act on the liver, kidneys, spleen, twisting and keep the blood pure, by securing its eliminative functions. Relief should follow quickly. "Secretary" writes: "I have pains in my spine and frightful headaches in back of head, fainting spells, twitching and trembling, paralytic, sleeplessness, loss of appetite and strength, and in fact am a bed-ridden invalid in such cases and forming accustomed work and duties. Please advise." Answer: In all such cases the assimilative functions have not kept pace with the work of the body. A powerful tonic treatment is needed. I find three grain cadomene tablets unexcelled and in fact am a bed-ridden invalid in such cases and forming accustomed work and duties. Please advise. Mrs. C. W. B. asks: "I suffer greatly owing to too much fat. Can you advise me of a good reducing remedy?" Answer: Any well stocked pharmacy will supply you with 5 grain arbolone tablets, packed in sealed tubes with full directions for use. These tablets have proven wonderfully effective in reducing abnormal fat.—Advertisement.

CYMRIC IS HIT BY A TORPEDO

Queenstown, via London, May 9, 3:30 a. m.—The Cymric was torpedoed at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon. It is reported that she is still afloat and is proceeding to an Irish port.

London, May 8.—The 13,000-ton White Star liner Cymric which for some time has been engaged in freight service, has been torpedoed by a German submarine, according to advices received here. One report says that the Cymric was attacked in the Atlantic. The information of the White Star company at Liverpool is that the steamer was torpedoed about noon today.

The Cymric left New York April 29 with an enormous cargo of war munitions. As she usually makes the voyage from New York to Liverpool in ten days, she was, therefore, within a day or two of her destination. It is considered probable in the absence of definite details, that the disaster to the Cymric occurred off the west coast of Ireland, but whether on the northerly or southerly route cannot be stated.

The fate of the steamship is not yet known, although an early message received in London reported that the Cymric was sinking. The crew aboard numbered about 100 men but the steamer carried no passengers.

VOTERS CALLED TO ACT AS JURORS

The following taxsmen have been summoned to serve as trial jurors in Judge N. J. Harris' division of the district court during the month of May: John H. Bishop, Hendrick Bell, Peter Ernstrom, Peter Anderson, Soren Mollerup, Hyrum Carver, John Wheeler, Harry Korb, William H. Draney, William Bybee, Joseph Polkman, H. G. Call, William Stratton, Heber Holmes, Paul F. Barrows, George A. Burrows, A. H. Krumpnerman, George Olmstead, Joseph F. Fernholm, Thomas Newey, Joseph C. McFarland, Joseph R. Wright, Jr., Joseph E. Richardson, Israel Canfield, Fred D. Wil-

MORE SUCCESS FOR RUSSIANS

Petrograd, via London, May 8, 9:18 p. m.—The following official communication was issued today: Our artillery caused a conflagration at Ilhuk and prevented efforts by the Germans to extinguish it. An explosion followed in some of the German munitions depots. At 1 o'clock yesterday morning the Germans fired in gusts on the sector south of Ilhuk and then attempted to take the offensive. Their attempts were without success.

The Germans also violently bombarded the sector north of Lake Ilsen, southwest of Dvinsk. In the region south of Viscneff, since the morning of the 7th, the Germans have been continually firing, sometimes by gusts. Two German aeroplanes threw eight bombs on the village of Liachovichy, northwest of Kremenetz. We exploded a mine, which destroyed an enemy mine gallery. In Galicia, south of Zebroff, northwest of Tarnopol, our men, crawling by way of a crater of a mine toward an enemy post, overwhelmed the enemy with grenades, driving him from his fortified position.

On the Black sea yesterday the Turkish cruiser Breslau bombarded Eupatoria, an unfortified health station (in the Crimea, north of Sebastopol). In the Caucasus region, in the direction of Erzingan, the Turks, as the result of our fire, retreated, evacuating the whole of their first line trenches.

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