PRESIDENT AGAIN CUTS EXPORTS AS MEASURE TO HUMBLE GERMANY

Proclamation Directs That Goods May Not Be Sent to European Neturals Except Under License and Extends List of Articles for Which License Is Required for Shipments to Allies.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.—Use of export control as a war weapon to hasten the submission of Germany is seen here in a proclamation issued last night by president Wilson placing further restrictions on overseas shipments.

The proclamation directs that goods may not be sent to European neutrals except under license and extends the list of commodities for which license is required in shipments to the allies and neutrals other than European countries.

The president, in a statement accompanying the proclamation declares it is the main purpose of the government to see that no American products are made "the occasion of benefit to the enemy either directly or indirectly," and added:

"It is not the intention to interfere unnecessarily with our foreign trade, but our own domestic needs must be adequately safeguarded.

"It is obvious that a closer supervision and control of exports is necessary with respect to those European neutrals within the sphere of hostilities than is required for those countries farther removed."

To Keep Goods From Germany.

The proclamation makes it clear for the first time that the United States is prepared to go to almost any limit to prevent goods from going to Germany. Neutrals already have been informed that the United States will see to it that no American goods may be used even to replace indirectly goods shipped from neutral countries to Germany. Some administration officials even favor stopping food shipments to neutrals where the food is used to feed workmen engaged in manufacturing war materials for German use.

Revised List of Goods.

The revised list of goods for which license is required for shipment from the United States to the allies and to all other countries follows:

Coal, coke, fuel oils, lubricating oils, hand lantern oil, naphtha, benzine, red oil, kerosene and gasoline, all bunkers, food grains, flour and meal therefrom, corn flour, barley, rice flour, rice, oat meal and rolled oats fodder and feeds, oil cake, oil meal cake, malt and peanuts, all meats and fats, poultry, cottonseed oil, corn oil, copra, desiccated cocoanuts, butter, fresh, dried and canned fish, edible or inedible grease of animal or vegetable origin, linseed oil, lard, tinned milk, peanut oil and butter, rape seed oil, tallow, tallow candles and stearic acid, sugar, glucose, syrup, pig iron, ferro silicon and spiegeleisen; steel ingots, billets, blooms, slabs and sheet bars.

Iron and steel plates, including ship, boiler, tank and all other iron and steel plates, one-eighth of an inch thick and heavier and wider than six inches; iron and steel structural shapes, including beams, channels, angles, tees and zees of all sizes; fabricated structural iron and steel, including beams, channels, angles, tees, zees, and plates, fabricated and shipped knocked down; scrap iron and scrap steel; ferro manganese, tool steel high, high speed steel and alloy steels, and machine tools, steel hardening materials.

Fertilizers, including cattle and sheep manure, nitrate of soda, poudrette, potato manure, potassium salts, land plaster, potash, cyanide, phosphoric acid, phosphate rock, super-phosphate, chlorate of potash, bone meal, bone flour, ground bone, dried blood, ammonia and ammonia salts, acid phosphates, guano, humus, hardwood ashes, soot, anhydrous ammonia, aeronautical machines and instruments, their parts and accessories thereof.

Arms and ammunition, all explosives, nitrate of potash, rosin, saltpetre, turpentine, ether alcohol, sulphur, sulphuric acid and its salts, acetone, nitric acid and its salts, benzol and its derivatives, phenol (carbolic acid) and its derivatives, toluol and its derivatives, mercury and its salts, glycerine, potash and its salts, all cyanides and films, carrier and other pigeons.

Anti-aircraft instruments, apparatus and accessories; all radio and wireless apparatus and its accesories; optical glass, optical instruments and reflectors; cotton and cotton linters, wool, wool rags, wool and khaki clippings and wool products, flax, sisal, jute, hemp and all manufactures thereof, hides, skins, leather, leather belting; sole and upper leather; leather boots and shoes, harness and saddles and leather clothing, snap and soap powders.

All engines and motors operated by steam, gas, electricity or other motive power and their accessories; metal and woodworking machinery, oil well casing, oil well drilling implements and machinery and the accessories thereof; steam boilers, turbines, condensers, pump and accessories thereof; all electrical equipment, crucible emery, emery wheels, carborundum and all artificial abrasives; copper, including copper ingots, bars, rods, plates, sheets, tubes, wire and scrap thereof; lead and white lead, tin, tinplate, tin cans and all articles containing tin; nickel, aluminum, zinc, plumbago and platinum, newspaper, print paper, wood pulp and cellulose, ash, spruce, walnut, mahogany, oak and birchwoods; and industrial diamonds.

NEW CHANCELOR FAILURE, CLAIM

Germany May Have Still Another Chancelor Soon Is Belief.

Copenhagen, Denmark, Aug. 28.—The possibility of another change in imperial chancelors in Germany is discussed by Georg Bernhard in the Vossische Zeitung. He says that it is plainly evident already that the appointment of a minor official like Dr. Michaelis, without general political experience, was a mistake, and that the results desired are not likely to be reached quickly under the new administration.

Theodor Wolff, of the Tageblatt, dismisses the new bundesrat-reichstag committee as "a nostrum designed to soothe the cry of the German people for control of the government."

CHINESE GENERALS OFFER ARMIES FOR WAR SERVICE

Pekin, China, Aug. 28.—Gens. Li Pei-Ching, Lung Chi-Kwang and Ku Chin-Tan, commanding 50,000 troops of Yunnan, Kwei-Chow and Kwang-Tung provinces, have offered forces for service in Europe. The provisional governors of Yunnan and Kwang-Tung have given official recognition to Pekin's declaration of war against Germany, apparently having been reconciled to the government of the acting president, Gen. Feng Kwo-Chang. The hostile movement in the southern provinces is now plainly a fiasco. The press generally is urging China to present an undivided front to the enemy.

GERMANS ARE DISCUSSING POPE'S PEACE PROPOSAL

Copenhagen, Denmark, Aug. 28.—Pope Benedict's peace note will be the principal subject of discussion at a meeting in Berlin this afternoon in which imperial chancelor Michaelis, members of the German parliament and representatives of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony and Wurttemburg will participate. Reports from the German capital add that Dr. Michaelis will leave for Belgium immediately after the meeting.

MUST PUT OUT EYES OF ENEMY

Success of War Depends Upon Who Can See Most and Hide Most.

By HILAIRE BELLOC.
(Foremost War Historian of the World.)

Paris, France, Aug. 28.—Since war became an organized affair every action has consisted of two parts. The first point has been observation, the second, the piercing of a line.

When we say "since war became an organized affair," it is well to remember that this phrase carries one back far beyond the beginnings of recorded history. It is clear that great bodies of men, moved at a fairly rapid rate over vast distances, as they were in the very earliest of recorded wars, must have needed high organization; and the confused impression that those large forces went forward in a sort of herd, will not stand examination. Mere food, let alone the supply of weapons and the complexity of command, makes it certain that even before recorded human history began, human beings acting as great military bodies worked under a highly organized scheme.

To those two divisions in any action—(1) preliminary observation, and (2) the action proper (whether by the piercing or the turning of a line)—was added, as artillery slowly developed, a subdivision.

The second and main part, the action, consisted more and more in two parts, (a) fighting first at long range, and then (b) fighting at short range.

Development of Artillery.

Throughout the 19th century this subdivision of preliminary artillery work as the first chapter of action, followed by infantry or cavalry work as the second chapter, developed as the artillery arm was more and more understood. I will not say more and more "evolved" because the guns remained of much the same character for 150 years, and all that changed was the method of handling them.

For instance, right up to the French revolution there was in most armies no organized methods of driving guns; even as late as Valmy, in 1792, a great number of the guns were driven by farm hands locally impressed for the purpose; Napoleon conceived the distinct preliminary function of the gun—that it should prepare the action of infantry and cavalry; and from his time onwards it has rightly been taken for granted that an action divided itself into those two separate chapters, the first of which was the artillery preparation (designed to shake and weaken the opponent), and the second of which is the attack properly socalled.

The Cavalry Screen.

Observation remained quite distinct during all the 19th century and the first years of the 20th. It was absolutely essential to success, but it was not part of the action properly socalled. It was essential to success because upon it depended your knowledge of what the enemy had to use, and even of how he intended to use it, and because it gave you the only chance of effecting a surprise.

Observation meant, as it means still, (1) positively (or offensively) the knowledge of what and where your opponent was, and (2) negatively (or defensively) the prevention of your opponent knowing what and where you were.

Until the advent of aircraft this function of observation might be separated into the following categories, I speak, of course, of tactical observation alone, not of strategical observation:

1. The examination of prisoners in order to discover what units you had in front of you, and the collection of printed and written matter through spies to the same effect.

2. The "feeling" by cavalry spread out like a screen in front of your army.

The Use of the Screen.

This screen fulfilled two functions. It discovered in a groping sort of fashion what there was in front of it, and it prevented your opponent from finding out what you were doing behind that screen.

Upon the efficiency of this cavalry screen observation really depended till less than ten years ago. That is why the continental armies were accused by observers unaccustomed to the theory of war of overworking their horses and of being bad horsemasters. It was well worth the while of any commander, up to quite the last few years, to wear out a very large number of horses by keeping men constantly in the saddle on condition that by so doing he could get some rough idea of what his opponent was doing, and prevent that opponent from finding out what he was doing. In other words, cavalry was sacrificed as to its horses just as a knight is sacrificed in the early part of a game of chess because it meant essential early knowledge and was the determinant of observation at the very beginning of the struggle.

Advent of Aircraft.

But with the advent of aircraft all this was changed.

Observation now became quite a different matter. Aircraft permitted you to see nearly all that the enemy was doing in fair weather during the hours of daylight. You could actually photograph his entrenchment and his movements; incidentally, you could, while you were observing, embarrass him. For although the function of embarrassing him was not the same as the function of observation, yet the two were intimately combined; and aircraft could, in a moderate degree, bombard and interrupt his communications and bombard and interfere with his magazines.

But this enormously increased power of observation counsted a certain new condition hitherto undreamt of.

The Old Time Screen.

Movement in the air was in three dimensions. Powerful as you might be in the air, your opponent might none the less escape your power above or below your action.

Cavalry was not of this sort. Cavalry in the old days formed a screen which with a good management was not pierced. No such screen can be established in the air. The only way of getting superior observation in the air was by fighting the enemy's machines as they came over towards you. The only way of obtaining a monopoly of observation was by your preventing any of the enemy machines from getting over your lines. In other words, the function of observation from being a "feeling" or "creeping," turned into a real preliminary battle.

The Three Battles.

It has been well said, therefore, that in modern war every action consists in three battles—the battle of the air, the battle of the preliminary bombardment, and the final action; of these three, the battle in the air is quite distinct and precedes the others.

There exists then (today a thing undreamt of three years ago) the true battle for observation. There are those who conceive that the future of the war will be driven into the air altogether. It may be so. But for the moment our interest is in the actual position, which position consists not action in the air alone, but action in the air as a separate and distinct phase, the first and essential phase determining a modern battle.

As is always the case in the history of war, a new development in arms does not merely extend the old functions, but overlaps in the field of another function.

The Battle for Observation.

This "battle for observation" has taken on functions outside itself. The aircraft force which wins over its opponent the power of observation, which, as the phrase goes, "puts out the enemy's eyes," is also essential to the management of guns. Observation nowadays not only tells you what the enemy is doing, and how he stands, but also directs—is essential to directing—your fire. Therefore, even as things are now, without considering what further developments may accrue to the importance of the new arm, to win the battle in the air is an absolute condition of success; not only in the function of observation, but as an adjunct to the artillery preparation; not only as an adjunct to artillery preparation, but later as an adjunct to the action proper, when the advance of infantry is supported by and protected by artillery, and that artillery corrected by observation from the air.

It pays to paint with Patton's Sun Proof Paints. Leader Lumber Co.—Adv.

SAYS RUSSIA IS IN GRAVE PERIL

Korniloff Declares Germans May Capture City of Petrograd.

(Continued From Page One)

in the spring of 1915, at the time of the retreat in Poland, Galicia and the Carpathians."

Kerensky vs. Korniloff.

A conflict at the national conference between premier Kerensky, backed by the moderate Socialists and a majority of the council of workmen's and soldiers' delegations and the constitution delegates and other non Socialist parties, the Moscow industrial group and this part of the army which stands for ruthless military discipline, is approaching.

The opposition to the premier looks to Gen. Korniloff, the commander in chief of the Russian army, as its champion.

Korniloff is Popular Hero.

The name of Korniloff is on every tongue. His coming was awaited with something akin to fear by the extreme left, which still incites against discipline in the army, and with open exultation by the opposite group. The latter group made the general's arrival Saturday the signal for a demonstration seldom accorded even to a general victorious in battle. The importance of the demonstration is emphasized by the fact that not one member of the cabinet was at the railway station, but instead there was an imposing display by the military and civilian admirers of Gen. Korniloff.

Gen. Korniloff's biography and his photograph were distributed free by the organizers of the demonstration. Officers went about the streets exhorting veterans of the war and particularly cavaliers of the Order of St. George to go to the railway station, explaining to them that duty compelled every patriotic man to support the destined "savior of Russia" from foreign defeat and internal disintergration.

Reception at Station.

At the station when the Russian commander in chief arrived was Gen. Verkhovsky, commander in chief of the Moscow military district; mayor Rudneff, with a deputation from the municipality, a group of Socialist members of the conference, headed by M. Roditcheff, a veteran member of the duma, as well as leaders of Moscow's industries. The sole subject of conversation appeared to be the necessity of supporting Gen. Korniloff's demand for strong measures, including increased bayonet bombardment, against the forces of disorder in the rear of the fighting army.

Bear Flowers For Commander.

The station was filled with delegations of Cossacks and guards of honor, the chief guard of honor being composed of much decorated cavaliers of St. George, youths from a military academy and Cossacks. Every man of the guard of honor, following the Russian army practice when welcoming a specially loved commander, held a rose and another flower. There was also present a group of service boy volunteers, none over 18 years of age, all of whom had fought since the beginning of the war, and a girl volunteer who had been wounded twice on the field of battle.

Cossacks Guard Korniloff.

Gen. Korniloff alighted from the train with after guard, followed by bodyguard of Terek Cossacks, picturesque Asiatics in prune colored caftans, leather belts and vast, shaggy sheepskin bushlies.

Korniloff Looks Like a Jap.

Gen. Korniloff, who is of Cossack parentage, resembles a Japanese. He is below middle height and of medium size. He has small, black eyes and a coarse Tartar beard. His manner was grave and modest as he inspected the guard of honor. He spoke to some of the soldiers and took back their flowers under his feet as he passed.

Mayor Rudneff welcomed Gen. Korniloff on behalf of the city of Moscow. The mayor declared that the general was not only the destined victor at the front, but the savior of Russia from ruin at home.

Need the Fighting Spirit.

As Gen. Korniloff marched between lines of soldiers toward M. Roditcheff, the officers drew their swords and the band played the "Marseillaise." Addressing the Russian commander, M. Roditcheff said:

"Russia has all her army wants, arms, supplies and a brilliant commander. All she lacks is a fighting spirit in her soldiers. It is you, general, who have the will and the means to restore that spirit."

After kissing M. Roditcheff, Gen. Korniloff made a brief speech.

"We expect from Moscow," Gen. Korniloff said, "a message to the army. That message I hope will rise in this grave crisis be of liberty and equality in the name of which, falsely interpreted, Russia's people have been driven off the right track, but a message of victory and order. For myself, at any sacrifice, I shall do all in my power to turn that message into reality. I believe in and I predict the resurrection of our army."

Given Great Ovation.

As Gen. Korniloff left the station he was given a tremendous ovation by the military and civilian population. The working classes, however, were absent.

SAY RUSSIAN COMMANDER SENT SECRETS TO FOES

Petrograd, Russia, Aug. 28.—At the trial for high treason of Gen. Soukhomlinoff, former minister of war, Gen. Ivanoff, former commander in Volhynia and Galicia, testified yesterday he had information showing that military secrets had been communicated direct from Petrograd to Germany and Austria by way of Warsaw.

Gen. Velitchko, deputy director of the engineer corps, said he regarded Gen. Soukhomlinoff as having been principally responsible for the defeats of the Russian army.

As soon as he was appointed minister of war, the witness testified, he suppressed various councils created for the purpose of discussing questions of national defence.

CIVILIAN POPULATION IS NOW EVACUATING TRIESTE

Washington, D. C., Aug. 28.—News dispatches from Zurich, Switzerland, to a Rome newspaper telegraphed to the Italian embassy here today says the civilian population of Trieste, Austria, toward which the Italian troops are advancing in their great drive against the Austrians, is evacuating the city by order of the Austrian military authorities. It was stated that it was not a military evacuation.

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Compare our prices with other cost and credit stores and you will find that we save you 20 to 40 percent on your grocery and meat bill. Remember we are the originators of low priced groceries in El Paso and still maintaining quality in every way. No delivery or credit business enables us to always have the ready cash to get the price, that's why we make the price.

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Corn, Best, can 17c; doz.	$1.98	Baking Powder, Bulk, pound	5c
Matches, Box (Special)	4c	Malted Milk, regular $1.00 size	87c
Hydro Pura, 2 10c packages	15c	Olive Oil, 60c Bottle	30c
Hydro Pura, regular 25c package	19c	Olive Oil, 90c Bottle	60c
Crisco, Small Tins	37c	Carnation Mush, regular 20c package	13c
Crisco, Medium Tins	72c	Cocoa, Bulk, Best, pound	25c
Crisco, Large Tins	$1.42	Karo Syrup, Two 10c cans	15c
Soap, Crystal White, 6 bars	25c	Tea, Bulk, Best, pound	25c
Soap, B. B. Yellow, 6 bars	25c	Pears, regular 15c can	11c
Pork and Beans, can 11c; dozen	$1.30	Fruits, Assorted, Qt. Cans 20c; dozen	$2.35
Pork and Beans, No. 2 can 17c; dozen	$1.95	Wash Boards, regular 45c value	29c
Dried Apples, Best, pound	17½c	Bull Durham Tobacco, dozen	47c
Prunes, Large Ones, pound	17½c	Wheat Straw Papers, dozen	45c
Peaches, Best Grade, pound	16c	Jam, regular 35c value	29c
Apricots, Dried, Best, pound	25c	Cherries, 50c bottle 35c; 90c bottle	65c
Raisins, Bulk, Best, pound	15c	Tetley's Tea, ¼-lb. 10c; ½-lb. 19c; pound	35c
Layer Cakes, All Kinds, each	25c	Grape Juice, pint 18c; quart	35c
Angel Food Cake, Best, each	20c	Ink, Black, Two 5c bottles	5c
Doughnuts, Fresh, dozen	10c	Mucilage, regular 5c bottle	3c
Pies, All Kinds, Best, each	12c	Toilet White Soap, large bar	5c

LOBSTER . . . Reg. 20c can 6c, Reg. 35c can 12c, doz. $1.35

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SYRUP, Cane and Corn, Quart 23c, 1-2 gallon 45c, gallon 85c

COFFEE, McMickle's Morning Joy; IT SATISFIES ..... **Lb. 28c**

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Onions, 12 pounds	25c	Spuds, Medium Size, 8 pounds	25c
Apples, Eating, 4 pounds	25c	Lemons, dozen	30c
Rhubarb, 2 lbs. 15c, 4 lbs.	25c	Black Eyed Peas, 2 pounds	15c
Celery, Best, 2 bunches	15c	Sweet Potatoes, Yellow Yams, 4 pounds	25c
Fresh Tomatoes, 6 pounds	25c	Okra, Fresh, 2 pounds	15c
Cantaloupes, 6 for	25c	Bananas, dozen	20c

MEAT DEPARTMENT SPECIALS

Veal Stew, 3 pounds	25c	Veal Shoulder Roast, pound	11½c
Veal Chops and Loin, pound	15½c	Veal Round, Best, pound	18½c
BACON BY STRIP, NICE AND LEAN, POUND			34½c
Round of Beef, pound	21c	Dressed Hens, Fresh, pound	21c
Beef Loin Steak, pound	22½	Home Made Sausage, pound	12½

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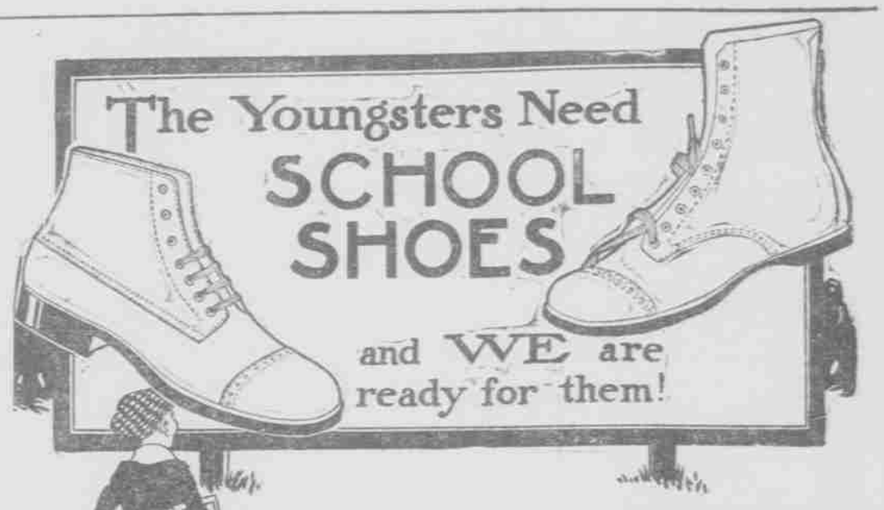

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This is more than a Firestone slogan, more than a working motto of the organization. National stress and the need of thrift now make Most Miles per Dollar a sound American doctrine.

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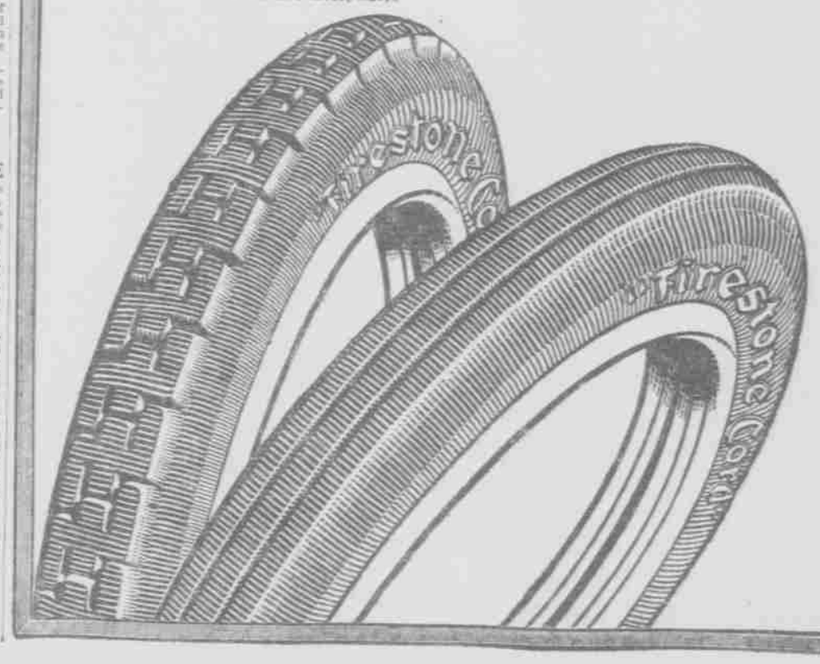
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