TODAY'S PRICES
Mexican bank notes, state bills, 8@19; pesos, 77c; Mexican gold, 53¼c; nacionales, 20½c; bar silver, H. & H. quotation, 96½c; copper, $29@30; grains, higher; livestock, steady; stocks, irregular.

EL PASO HERALD

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS

HOME EDITION
WEATHER FORECAST.
El Paso and West Texas, unsettled, cooler in Panhandle; New Mexico, fair, cooler; Arizona, fair.

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RUSSIAN PLOTTERS DRIVEN INTO EXILE

FREEDOM OF THE WORLD DEPENDS ON RETAINING SUPREMACY OF THE SEAS

Submarine Campaign Has Put An End to German Hope for Victory, Says Premier Lloyd George; Says News From Russia Is Unsatisfactory, But Allies Must Exercise Patience; Pays High Tribute to the U. S.

BIRKENHEAD, Eng., Sept. 7.—Premier Lloyd George, in a speech here today on receiving the freedom of the city, declared that the whole allied cause and the freedom of the world depended on supremacy at sea and that he was certain it would be maintained. German statesmen, he said, had been at great pains to impress upon their people that the submarine figures given out by him in the house of commons recently were inaccurate.

He declared these figures were absolutely correct and that they put an end to all hopes of the enemy to win.

The premier asserted he was absolutely convinced that the German submarine never would be able to beat down the strength of the British empire or beat down the hopes of the alliance by all the efforts the Germans could make.

Must Be Patient With Russia.

The premier said the news from Russia in the last few days had not been good. He thought when the revolution came that it would have the effect of postponing victory, but he had expected an earlier recovery.

"However, through all we must exercise patience," he added.

Repair Bases Machine Under Fire.

Lloyd George said the Russian leaders, all brave and patriotic men, knew the enemy attempt in the Riga region involved the fate of the revolution, the fruits of which they would do their best to defend. Under fire the Russian leaders were repairing the machine which had broken down and he was confident that in the end they would succeed.

Effect of Russian Failure.

"What I am concerned about most," the premier went on, "is not the effect which the failure of Russia would have on the war, but the harmful effect it would have on the cause of democracy in the world."

German Machinations Fail.

It took a long time, Mr. Lloyd George said, for oppressed people to get accustomed to freedom, as it did for free people to get accustomed to oppression.

"One thing gives me satisfaction," he continued. "German attempts to sow dissensions between the allies east and the allies west failed. Germany only decided to invade Russia with the sword because all her other methods and machinations failed."

England Not Responsible for War.

The premier said he repudiated with scorn that charge that England was responsible for the war.

"England drew the sword in honor of her pledged word," he declared.

Far from being despondent about the crisis in the eastern theater, Mr. Lloyd George said further, the people should look forward to Russia with hope, because she would recover and play a greater part yet before the war was over and saving the world from Prussian domination.

Praise for Other Allies.

"Dark as may be the clouds in the Russian sky," he said, "there is sunshine on the banners of the allies in all other theaters of war. Germany may boast her victories in the east against unresisting forces, but her reply is the success of the allies in the west, especially the recent success of the Italians.

No Defeat for U. S.

"America, who has now come into the conflict, has never known defeat and on this occasion, too, she with her allies, will triumph over her foe.

"For all these reasons I ask you to be of stout heart. There may be stony paths to climb, but we will climb them. Our footpaths may be stained with blood, but we will reach the heights, and then in front we will see the rich valleys and plains of the new world."

U. S. ARMY DOCTOR SLAIN; 2 OTHERS DEAD, 19 HURT, AS FOE BOMBS HOSPITAL

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 7.—The Germans yesterday made an aerial attack upon the American hospitals occupied by St. Louis and Harvard contingents, situated in a coast village, killing one officer of the American army medical corps and wounding three others severely, Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France telegraphs today.

Two others of the rank and file were killed and 16 wounded, five of the latter being Americans.

This is merely one of many such raids made by German airmen recently upon hospitals in France, indicating a systematic attempt to demoralize the hospital service of the allies.

Hospitals Plainly Marked.

Airmen have continually appeared above the hospitals, which were plainly designated by Red Cross markings on their roofs and which flew the flag of the Red Cross, and have bombarded them with explosive bombs, in spite of the inhumanity and the violations of international law involved as well as the violations of the internationally recognized rules of war.

Germans Wounded Are Also Victims.

In one of the first raids on a French hospital, committed about two months ago, the German aviator steadily bombed the hospital while nurses and orderlies hurriedly carried outside their patients, numbering more than one hundred, of whom many were wounded German prisoners. A number of the latter were killed.

A Systematic Campaign.

There is every indication that the Germans have taken on a systematic campaign of destroying hospitals, taking no thought of the helpless wounded inside or of the noncombatant surgeons and nurses.

No Cause For Mistake.

Because of the distinctive, plain and well recognized markings of the hospitals, there is no chance for German aviators to make the mistake of thinking they are bombing military depots or headquarters of military commands. All attacks on hospitals have been delivered in broad daylight, apparently so that no mistake might be possible and that the raiders might make sure the success of their criminal enterprise.

Harvard Hospital Suffers Most.

British Headquarters in France and Belgium, Sept. 7.—Following their policy of attacking military hospitals both near the front and in the rear, German airmen dropped a number of bombs on a group of British-American hospitals on the coast.

One bomb fell in the hospital occupied by a St. Louis unit, wounding one man. Other bombs fell on a Harvard hospital, killing one and severely wounding three other officers of the medical corps of the American army. Sixteen other persons, five of them Americans, were wounded. Ten of these 16 were hospital patients. (By A. P.)

WE MUST FIGHT UNTIL GERMANY IS CRUSHED

Peace Treaties Do Not Necessarily Mean Peace, Says Sir E. Carson.

SHALL WE LET ENEMY RECOVER?

Incomplete Defeat Would Allow Germany to Prepare For Next War.

LONDON, ENG., Sept. 7.—Prominence is given by the newspapers today to a statement by Sir Edward Carson to a correspondent, in which Sir Edward declares:

"There is a great deal of very loose and mischievous talk about peace. Some people seem to imagine we have only to conclude a treaty with Germany and all will be well. I would like to ask what is to happen then? Are all the nations of the world to proceed with preparations for the next conflict; to pursue their researches in science to the expansion and creation of still more deadly weapons of warfare; to spend their resources in the creation of enormous cohorts of airplanes and submarines for the destruction of unfortified towns and the murder of the innocent women and children that inhabit them; to take advantage of the experience gained in this war in the improvement of lethal and poisonous gases for the destruction of humanity? Are we to live in daily terror that at any moment another conflict may arise which might almost lead to the extinction of civilization itself?

Treaty Does Not Secure Peace.

"The truth is a treaty of peace does not necessarily secure peace in the only sense wherein it can be of any real use to progress and humanity. We talk platitudes about a league of nations to ensure peace without considering conditions essential to its success. There was a league of nations to protect Belgium. There were solemn treaties and conventions at The Hague to apply the principles of humanity to the conduct of war and give effect to international law. How did these avail on the outbreak of the war?"

No International Law—Wilhelm.

Sir Edward quotes the German emperor as saying there is no international law; that treaties are scraps of paper, and so forth, and adds:

"I have not seen a single suggestion made as to how in future these calamities are to be prevented from recurring if the lawless temper of the Germans remains unrepentant and their power to repeat their crimes remains what it has been in the past relatively to the rest of the world.

"President Wilson is right when he declares no terms signed by the present generation would afford the slightest security for the peace of the world, and nothing is more certain than that just in proportion as the military defeat of Germany is incomplete the duration of peace will be short. Whatever terms Germany might now bring b[illegible] to restore her strength for another aggres[illegible] her people would soon forget [illegible]nomic privations as they [illegible] to endure and would rema[illegible] ed they proved themselves [illegible]

Germany Must Be Crushed.

Sir Edward asserted that if this war is to put an end to all [illegible] German militarism must be su[illegible] crushed to make fresh aggression by her impossible for a long time to come, "and until it is no longer possible for the German people themselves to be deluded by the legend of their invincibility in arms."

GRAND DUKES AND MINISTERS OF OLD REGIME MUST GO

CLOSE WATCH IS KEPT ON CZAR TO PREVENT HIM FROM OUTBREAK

Women Plotters Are Also to Be Sent Out of the Country Into Exile; Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch and Grand Duke Paul Are Among Those Who Are to Be Driven Out.

PETROGRAD, Russia, Sept. 7.—The newspapers today announce that the government has decided to release and exile abroad, as a result of the recent exposure of a counter revolutionary plot, grand duke Michael Alexandrovitch, grand duke Paul, Mme. Virubova, confidant of former empress Alexandra, who lately was released from the Petrohavlovsk fortress; former minister of the interior Khvostov and the former palace commandant, Gen. Voveikoff. Former premier Sturmer's secretary, the notorious Manassevich Manuilov, was sent abroad yesterday.

It develops that the arrest of Mme. Margaret Pitrovo, said to have been one of the chief conspirators in the plot, was effected when she was caught trying to enter the prison of former emperor Nicholas at Tobolsk with a letter.

Her correspondence was seized and she was put on board a steamer under a heavy guard and dispatched to Petrograd. The government has sent three commissionaires to Tobolsk to watch the former emperor.

CONSPIRACY TO HAMPER NATION IN WAGING WAR IS REVEALED

Opposition to Draft Law, Burning of Crops, Strikes in Copper and Lumber Industries Are Revealed as Evidence of Effort to Interfere With Government in Almost Every Conceivable Manner.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—Reports and disclosures made to officials here in connection with the seizure Wednesday of I. W. W. documents throughout the country indicate, it was said today, that there has existed for some time a nation wide conspiracy to hamper the government in almost every conceivable way in carrying on the war.

Many Forms of Opposition.

Opposition to the draft law, burning of crops, some of the socalled labor disturbances and attempts to curtail production in war industries, reports indicated, were all part of the same alleged conspiracy whose prime motive was thought to be the crippling of the government's efforts in every way possible spirit of interference with military and naval operations.

Inquire Into Conspiracy.

The investigation begun by the federal grand jury at Chicago in connection with Wednesday's raids on I. W. W. offices throughout the country will go into all phases of the alleged conspiracy. Officials today said that it probably will be the most comprehensive investigation undertaken on behalf of the government since this country's entry into the war.

Thousands of Documents.

Tens of thousands of letters, checks and other documents in the possession of federal authorities will be placed before the grand jury at Chicago or other grand juries which later may investigate ramifications of the alleged conspiracy.

Plot Centers in Chicago.

It was intimated today that the government's theory is that the alleged conspiracy was entered into in Chicago, although its operations extended to virtually every section of the United States.

In the light of reports made recently to officials here, the numerous instances of opposition to the draft law at widely scattered points were part of the general alleged conspiracy and were prompted by virtually the same set of men in almost every instance.

Various Phases of Conspiracy.

Burning of wheat fields and attempts to burn spruce forests in the Pacific northwest, it was thought, were but another phase of the alleged general conspiracy directed by the controlling heads. Dozens of sporadic attempts to cripple war industries by strikes and acts of violence are regarded as a third phase of the alleged conspiracy. Publication of articles designed to create anti-war sentiment or anti-ally sentiment were a fourth phase, it is thought, of the movement.

Executive Force of the Plot.

Indications point, it was said, to a group of men, considerable in number, who, constituting what might be termed the executive force of the alleged conspiracy, dictated all its activities through a large number of lieutenants.

Inquiry to Be Prolonged.

Department of justice officials said today that the investigation probably would be prolonged. United States attorney Clyne is to be assisted by Frank C. Daley, of Indianapolis, and Frank K. Nebeker, of Salt Lake City, and the entire investigation will be conducted under the personal supervision of Wm. C. Fitts, assistant attorney general, under whose direction the seizure of I. W. W. documents was made. Mr. Fitts will make daily reports to attorney general Gregory.

German Fund Tapped.

Where the money came from to finance the manifold activities of the movement under investigation is a subject into which the grand jury will delve deeply. Many evidences, it is said, point to a German fund from which money was lavishly supplied for work of the alleged conspirators. Heretofore the connection between German funds and activities of persons apparently working for the government had not been established.

United States attorneys in many sections of the country were today making a minute study of the documents taken in the recent raid. Mr. Fitts declined to comment on the federal activities in connection with the I. W. W. raids, further than to say that reports from all sections were "very satisfying."

Deportees At Columbus Send Up a Loud Wail; Lack Blankets and Food

Columbus, N. M., Sept. 7.—No blankets and no breakfast yesterday caused the leaders of the men in camp here, who were deported from Bisbee, Ariz., July 12, to send telegrams of complaint to William D. Haywood at Chicago and to governor Thomas Campbell, of Arizona.

In a message to governor Campbell said the nights were cold, the men had no blankets and asked when they would be returned to Bisbee and restored to their constitutional rights. The one to Haywood complained that they had no breakfast nor blankets.

There are approximately 450 men left of the 1200 originally deported from Bisbee. No arrests as a result of the recent raids on I. W. W. headquarters throughout the country have been made here.

20 FARMERS, U. S. OPPONENTS IN WAR, LODGED IN JAIL

Chickasaw, Okla., Sept. 7.—Twenty farmers, alleged members of the Working Class union, were lodged in jail here yesterday, charged with conspiring to blow up the Rock Island bridge over Red river south of Terral.

The men, according to information in possession of the federal authorities had formed a pact to do everything in their power to prevent enlistments and mobilization of the army.

HIGHER INCOME TAX REJECTED

Senate Votes Down La Follette's Amendment; Hollis's Plan Also Fails.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7.—Retention of the war tax bill's income provisions, raising $842,200,000, including $482,200,000 from individuals, was forecast today in a preliminary vote of the senate by which senator La Follette's amendment to increase the assessment upon individual incomes to $642,621,000 was rejected, 55 to 19.

Senators voting for the La Follette amendment were: Borah, Brady, Gronna, Hardwick, Hollis, Husting, Johnson of California; Jones of Washington; Kenyon, La Follette, McNary, Norris, Poindexter, Reed, Sheppard, Sutherland, Thompson, Vardaman and Trammell.

Senator Hollis's amendment proposing to increase the income tax levy to $537,000,000 or about $72,000,000 more than the bill provides by increasing surtaxes on incomes in excess of $25,000 also was voted down, 51 to 28.

POLES DISLIKE GERMAN RULE

Won't Accept That Which Is Good From Hands of Alien, Germans Say.

Amsterdam, Holland, Sept. 7.—In a speech at Warsaw, Gen. von Beseler, governor general of the Russian territory occupied by the Germans, frankly admitted the Germans had failed to win the sympathy of the Poles.

"We have experienced much which we would have preferred not to experience," he said. He complained of lack of appreciation of German efforts, which he attributed to the ambitious temperament of the Poles and their objection in receiving even what was good from the hands of others.

"Our work here is made very much more difficult in this way," he continued. "The Poles now complain that there is still no government but this is a matter which cannot be settled off hand. They must be satisfied with our temporary rule, which is intended only for the good of the country."

PROVINCE MAY BE MONARCHY

German Reichstag to Consider Elevating Status of Alsace-Lorraine.

Copenhagen, Denmark, Sept. 7.—It is reported by the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, that the question of Alsace-Lorraine probably will be discussed at the session of the reichstag which is to be opened September 24. Presumably the discussion will relate to the erection of Alsace-Lorraine into a monarchy with the German empire.

A minor reichstag reform bill promised by the government, granting some 20 additional seats in the reichstag to the larger cities and most thickly populated industrial districts will be introduced. Other bills will be brought forward to deal with the falling birth rate.

The Saxon government has refused to introduce universal suffrage on the basis of the reichstag franchise for the diet of Saxony.

The new German committee, composed of seven members of the reichstag and an equal number from the bundesrat, formed for the purpose of bringing the government into closer touch with the legislative bodies, probably will not meet before September 12 to consider the German reply to pope Benedict's peace proposals.

GERMANS MELT BRONZE STATUES FOR MUNITIONS

Copenhagen, Denmark, Sept. 7.—A Berlin dispatch reports that it has been decided to melt bronze statues for munition purposes. The Munich correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger reports that orders for the expropriation of statues have already been issued in Bavaria.

JAPAN AND U. S. PLAN WAR AIDS

Shipbuilding Chief Consideration Being Discussed by Officials.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7.—Such agreements for closer cooperation in war activities as may be entered into by viscount Ishii, head of the Japanese mission, and secretary of state Lansing will be based largely upon the conferences between vice admiral Takeshita and American naval officials.

It was indicated at the state department today that the outstanding points had to do with transportation and it was stated that to determine questions connected with that problem, the Japanese naval representatives would confer with experts of the navy department.

Involved in the problem are the questions of aid the Japanese government can give in increasing the ship tonnage in the Atlantic as well as in the Pacific, the aid that this government can give Japan in carrying out her shipbuilding program and the possibilities of Japanese yards increasing ship construction for the entente powers.

By both the American and Japanese conferees, it has been made clear that the only questions to be determined are those looking to a better means of uniting the forces of the two countries in the war, and it was indicated that it was probable that on certain phases of the problems, the entente nations might be consulted.

President Of France Praises Splendid Troops Of America, Marching In Big, Solid Squares

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, Sept. 7.—Wearing their British trench helmets and looking very grim and warlike, the American troops passed in review before president Poincare, of the French republic, yesterday. They were massed in great solid squares and, marching quickly to spirited American music, presented a spectacle of unusual splendor. President Poincare, addressing the troops later, said that he had witnessed their demonstration with great emotion and felt that events were ever bringing the French and American peoples closer and closer together.

President Inspects Barracks.

The French president, accompanied by Paul Painleve, minister of war and marine, Gen. Petain and several other French generals, was met at the American field headquarters by Gen. J. J. Pershing and Maj. Gen. Sibert. Today was the anniversary of the birth of Lafayette as well as the beginning of the battle of the Marne, and president Poincare said that he had especially selected the date to pay his first visit to the American troops. He inspected several American barracks and billeting quarters in French villages and then went to visit some historic spots on the Marne battlefield.

Review on Top of Plateau.

The French president's reception was marked by democratic simplicity. He was dressed in his familiar blue knickerbocker suit with leather leggings, and wore, as usual, a simple blue yachting cap. The review was held on the top of a plateau in the American training area, and when president Poincare and his party arrived early this morning, the troops were drawn up at attention in regimental squares, a formation which seemed wonderfully formidable.

Bands Play the Marseillaise.

Bands stationed here and there about the swaying field launched into the strains of the Marseillaise as the president's automobile, flying the French tri-color, appeared over the crest of the steep hill. The review proceeded immediately. President Poincare saluted the American and regimental flags as they passed. Afterward, while the men stood at ease, all of the officers of the expeditionary force were detached and assembled in a semi circle about the president and his party.

Pershing Addresses Officers.

Gen. Pershing stepped forward and addressed them briefly:

"We are being paid a great honor today in the visit of the president of the republic to which we have come to do our share in the fight for liberty," Gen. Pershing said. "This happens also to be the anniversary of the beginning of the battle of the Marne, a day which will ever stand out in the history of the world. It is peculiarly fitting that this army should be so honored on this day, for I am sure it will give us a still greater feeling of patriotism and loyalty for the principles for which we shall fight and will instil into us a still higher spirit for the accomplishment of the task before us. It will make us, the advance guard of the American forces, feel still more keenly the responsibility that has been placed upon us."

President Then Speaks.

Gen. Pershing then presented president Poincare and the president, stepping into the semi circle, removed his cap, as he began to speak in a clear, far reaching voice. He spoke in French, but already a majority of the officers of the expeditionary force are acquainted with the language, and they followed each sentence closely.

At Grips With the Enemy.

"It makes me very happy," president Poincare said, "to be able to bring today the congratulations of the French republic to this very fine army commanded by Gen. Pershing and which I have just seen marching before me in such a magnificent manner. It filled me with emotion at seeing so many gallant officers and so many brave soldiers, who facing dangers on the sea to come to the soil of France to defend the common cause of the allies and to consecrate their lives, if need be, to the common cause of liberty.

"As president Wilson said the other day, we are fighting for the same ends and the interests of the free United States are at stake everywhere. The allied armies are at grips with the enemy, whether it be in Flanders, Verdun or on the Isonzo.

Celebrate Common Anniversaries.

"Today in all the great cities of America is being celebrated the anniversary of the birth of Lafayette. Today also I will visit the tombs of the heroes of the battle of the Marne, the men fallen in that advance guard of the armies which are now fighting for right and civilization. Thus our two countries are celebrating today two common anniversaries which must draw them still more closely together and inspire them in the struggle in which they are engaged."

Cheers for Wilson and U. S. A.

President Poincare concluded his address with the cry: "Long live

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2).

AMERICANS SEND FRANCE PRAISE

Baker and Daniels Cable Messages of Greetings on Marne Anniversary.

Paris, France, Sept. 7.—In connection with the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of the Marne, the newspapers today publish several messages to the French people from prominent Americans. Secretary of the navy Daniels cabled to the Matin:

"There are through history a small number of peaks which become light houses ever illuminated for lovers of liberty. Bunker Hill is an American name symbolizing resistance to superior enemy. The battle of the Marne saved Paris, checking the invading flow of Prussianism. Marshal Joffre and the heroes who faced the invaders not only saved the capital and their country but prevented Prussian militarism from submerging the whole world."

The secretary said the United States would celebrate the anniversary of this battle as it observes Independence day, adding:

"Liberty and the Marne are words today and forever inseperable."

20th Century Not of Blood.

Secretary of war Baker sent the following:

"Liberty is not yet assured in the world. Many of its fruits remain to be gathered. But this has been gained once for all by the battle of the Marne—that the 20th century will not be an age of blood and iron, but an era of more generous relations among the members of the human family."

AUSTRIANS ARE LOSING HEAVILY

Rome, Italy, Sept. 7.—Italian pressure against the Austrians in the region northeast of Gorizia is becoming decisive, the war office announced today. The enemy has suffered extremely heavy losses for several days in his desperate resistance.

The statement says:

"Northeast of Gorizia, the enemy, having suffered heavy losses for several days, is making desperate resistance against our pressure, which is continuing decisively."

CANADIANS LOST HEAVILY IN OPERATIONS AT LENS

Ottawa, Canada, Sept. 7.—Advices received here confirm the previous report of Gen. Sir Arthur Currie that successful Canadian operations around Lens were not accomplished without heavy casualties, although the percentage was not so large as in other battles.

No definite estimate has been sent here, but the interpretation placed on Gen. Currie's statement that the German casualties were equal to 59 battalions and that the Canadians were only one-third of that, is roughly estimated at 59,000 Germans and approximately 22,000 Canadians.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY BATTLE REPORTED ON FRENCH FRONT

Paris, France, Sept. 7—Violent artillery fighting occurred last night on the Champagne and Verdun fronts, says today's official announcement.

GOMPERS NAMED PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN ALLIANCE

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 7.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, today was unanimously elected president of the American Alliance of Labor and Democracy, recently organized to solidify labor behind the government and stamp out the activities of disloyalists.

U. S. MAY BUY ALL MEAT FOR ALLIES

Centralizing Purchases Is Discussed With Livestock Representatives.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7.—The closing sessions of the national conference of livestock raisers, called by secretary Houston and Herbert Hoover today were deboted to discussion of the effect that government purchasing on behalf of the allies may have in stabilizing meat and dairy products prices.

No Price Fixing For Meat.

Price fixing for meat and dairy products has no place in the government's food control plans, Herbert Hoover, the food administrator, today told the National Livestock conference. Not only would it be inadvisable to institute price fixing in these industries, he declared, but the food administration has been given no such power.

To Eliminate Speculation.

As long as there is a heavy demand for meat with a decreased production, Mr. Hoover said, meat prices will continue to soar. The hope of the food administration is that it can stabilize quotations and thus eliminate speculation.

"I cannot believe there is a panacea for a situation of this kind," said Mr. Hoover. "Our problem is to increase production. Drastic control of packing plants, with government operation an alternative, will not work.

Says Price Fixing Fails.

"Everywhere in Europe price fixing—that is the naming of maximum prices—has failed. We had the fixing of wheat prices thrust upon us as it is our duty to purchase 20 percent of the crop for export and we had the wheat committee name a price as a guarantee to producers and to stop speculation.

Difference Between Wheat and Meat.

"The meat situation is such that a high price to producers is guaranteed for many years. If war were to end suddenly, or if the submarines were to be overcome, however, great stores of wheat would be realized in Argentina, Australia and India and the bottom would have dropped out of the market in this country. These three nations will have on hand soon enough wheat to feed the world, but ships cannot be had to transport it.

Are Over Exportive Pork.

"Beef and pork present different situations We export a small amount of beef, relatively, but now we are over exporting pork and it may become necessary to take measures to keep a proper relation between the price of corn and hogs. We want your advice as to how this may be done.

"There is nothing that can be done to stop the rise in meat prices if the shortage continues, but if we stabilize prices the rise will move at a continuous level. Producers must have a price that will stimulate pro-

(Continued On Page 2, Col. 6.)

PETROGRAD IS GETTING SCARED

Many Wealthy Persons and Business Firms Leaving the Capital.

Petrograd, Russia, Sept. 7.—Although Petrograd, in the opinion of various military authorities, is in no immediate danger on account of the fall of Riga, preparations are being made against an unexpected descent by the Germans. The temporary government has appointed a special civil commission with authority to preserve order. The cabinet has decided there is as yet no need for the government to be transferred elsewhere.

Although there are no signs of a panic, there are elements in the population, particularly members of the wealthy class, who are leaving or attempting to leave in large numbers. Many business firms are considering transferring their headquarters to Moscow, Nijni-Novgorod or elsewhere.

According to the newspapers, the present Russian front represents the arc of a circle from the mouth of the river As southeastward about 40 miles from Riga, Dvinsk, according to reports, is still holding out.

It was announced here yesterday that the German fleet, earlier reported off Riga, was now entering the Gulf of Finland, apparently to proceed either against the naval base of Reval or the fortification of Kronstadt, which defends Petrograd.

Russian Naval Forces Ready.

It was announced later that no enemy vessels other than submarines have been observed in the gulf of Riga, the war office announces. The Russian naval forces are ready to engage the Germans.

RUSSIANS ARE BURNING TOWNS

Berlin, Germany, Sept. 7.—The official statement on the eastern front says:

"The retreating enemy has set fire to villages between Lobe lake (about 10 miles northeast of Friedrichstadt) and Friedrichstadt.

"The booty taken in Duenamuende in addition to many rifle requisites and much war material, totaled 49 guns, 22 being of large caliber.

GERMAN CAVALRY IS 40 MILES EAST OF RIGA

Berlin, Germany, Sept. 7.—German cavalry has been in successful engagements with Russian rear guards at points as far as 40 miles to the east of Riga, in following up the retreat of the Russians northwestward from the lower Dvina, army headquarters announced today.

City To Be Congratulated Upon Having The Herald

Perry-Kirkpatrick Co., El Paso, Texas:

We thank you for the copy of The El Paso Herald's Midsummer Advancement Edition of August 25 and have studied with interest the writeup of El Paso.

We do not hesitate to say that even a wonderful city like yours is to be congratulated on having such a newspaper.

Yours truly,
Hornberger, Schmitt & Co.,
Gen. Agts., Insurance.
By J. G. Hornberger.

German Disregard Of The Law Of Humanity Brings The War Close To Americans