LONG CASUALTY LIST ANNOUNCED

188 Names Are Given; 19 Killed, 17 Others Dead; 148 Wounded.

Washington, D. C., June 12.—The army casualty list today contained 188 names, divided as follows: Killed in action, 19; died of wounds, nine; died of accident and other causes, three; died of airplane accident, one; died of disease, four; wounded severely, 121; wounded, degree undetermined, 21; missing in action, four.

Among officers named was Lieut. John W. Rhonda, Payette, Idaho, killed in action.

The list:

Killed in Action.

Lieut. John W. Rhonda, Payette, Idaho; Corp. Hart Gentry, Weaver, Ala.; Sgt. J. Hatzenger, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.; wagoner Jay E. Cross, Chittenango, N. Y.; Pvts. Elmer Anderson, South Amherst, Ohio; Harry E. Finger, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Oscar C. Frank, Minneapolis, Minn.; John Gorshotte, Fresno, Calif.; Hjelke Hjekema, Idaho; Holland, Mirko Jovovich, Midland, Pa.; Ernest L. Jasper, Newton, Mass.; Arthur J. Klinger, Annoville, Pa.; Jay W. Lockwood, Liberty, N. Y.; Daniel J. Mahoney, Cheverlah, Wash.; Harley Mattox, Pickens, Miss.; Raymond Pitcher, Webeno, Mass.; Maurice J. Powers, Red Lodge, Mont.; Theodore Will, Toledo, Ohio; Joseph Zoke, Akron, Ohio.

Died of Wounds.

Pvts. Domenico Dimasi, Greensburg, Pa.; Joseph Patrick Dugan, Taunton, Mass.; Earl M. Guerrin, East Jordon, Mich.; Frank H. Johnson, Quincy, Mass.; Harry Maychrzyk, Ansonia, Conn.; Oliver E. Nerstrum, Siever Bay, Wis.; Alexander J. Roth, New York City; James Smith, Sargent, Ga.; Thomas H. Stineman, Wabash, Ind.

Died of Disease.

Lieut. Jesse M. Robinson, Washington, D. C.; cook Harden Wallace Fowler, Glasgow, Ills.; mechanic Edward Quallen, Dover, Del.; Pvt. Aubrey A. H. Wynn, Griffin, Ga.

Died of Airplane Accident.

Lieut. James A. Bayne, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Died of accident and other causes: Corp. Philip J. Waters, New York city; Pvts. Wenta Parks, Madison, Ga.; Anthony Petrolin, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Severely Wounded.

Lieuts. Richard A. Newhall, Minneapolis; John W. Scott, Detroit; Harold K. Simon, Marshall, Minn.; Sergts. Chas. E. Cunningham, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Charles Schoenthaler, Wash-ington, D. C.; Corp. Thomas W. Winters, Va. Corps; Claude W. Bauknight, Atlanta, Ga.; Eddie A. Beaulieu, Bangor, Me.; Leon D. Bunting, Walkerville, Mich.; Jos. F. Cely, Easley, S. C.; Preston Collins, Dublin, Ga.; Newell R. Davis, Hornell, N. Y.; Leslie E. Ewing, Chicago; Wm. M. Fahrer, St. Louis; Charles E. Gano, Wheeling, W. Va.; Martin Gisderon, Galveston, Tex.; Willard A. Gordon, Winterset, Ia.; Edward F. Hayes, Lynn, Mass.; John Jaimes, New Bedford, Mass.; Felix Krajewski, Brooklyn; Edward G. Meier, Ogema, Wis.; Gustav H. Nelson, Kennedy, N. Y.; David Palacci, Constantinople, Turkey; Herman F. Parker, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Edward Prill, Chicago; Albert J. Ruhter, Scranton, Pa.; Carson L. Shugart, Bluefield, W. Va.; Judson E. Steele, Edgewood, Ia.; Verlin W. Taylor, Red Cloud, Neb.; Aran E. Underwood, West Unity, O.; John H. Walsh, Milton, Pa.; Dean H. Walter, Hankin, Ills.; Harry Williams, Warren, Ohio; mechanic Claude E. Robinson, Athens, Ala.; Wm. J. Ward, St. Louis; Pvts. Wm. J. Allcox, Depew, Wis.; Fred C. Allen, Portsmouth, Va.; Anthony Arnes, Chicago; Bruce Barratt, Windber, Pa.; James John Benson, Gratiot, Wis.; Edward Berry, Rockford, Ills.; Edward Dawgert, Ridgeway, Mich.; Dwight W. Dreck, Cleveland, Ky.; Everett E. Bryant, Pittsburgh, Texas; Noel Burbank, Watervliet, Mich.; Henry C. Burch, Walstonburg, N. C.; Wm. E. Burns, Greenville, S. C.; Ralph J. Carpenter, Freedom Station, Ohio; Sam Chaney, Crandon, Wis.; Harry S. Clark, Williamsport, Pa.; Ralph C. Clements, Morrall, Ohio; Earl C. Cook, Marion, Ohio; George W. Cook, Menominee, Wis.; Glen Cole, Boyne City, Mich.; Edward Comerford, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; Keith Cretors, St. Paris, Ohio; John H. Cuthertson, Clatskanie, Ore.; Dennis Cullity, Somerville, Mass.; Elmer M. Curtis, Seattle, Wash.; August Dieford, Indianapolis; Thomas A. Devens, Chicago; James J. Doughney, Toledo, Ohio; Andrew Doughty, Pedro, Ohio; George T. Eckert, Felton, Pa.; Grover Elsbinear, Brussels, Wis.; Robert P. Ferrell, Chap. W. Va.; Fred M. Gibson, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Fred Gerber, Cadillac, Mich.; John Gordon, Piney Fork, Ohio; Russell K. Grim, Walesville, Ind.; Wm. H. Grubb, Germantown, N. C.; John J. Heines, Martinville, Pa.; Harry Harvey Sturgeon Bay, Wis.; Morgs Hayes, Starr, S. C.; Chas. H. Heath, Plattsburg, N. Y.; Henry J. Hessen, Brookfield, Wis.; Robert Hines, Greenville, Ga.; Sam M. Hodges, Concord, N. C.; Harry Howell, Lucedale, Miss.; Harry Jones, Monroe, N. Y.; Frank P. Holliner, Nanatuck, Conn.; Lloyd H. Lester Marshes, W. Va.; Simon Lindenfelser, Pittsburg, Pa.; Luther O. Little, Montgomery, Ala.; Thomas Maher, Batavia, Ills.; Walter M. Mann, Lapeer, Mich.; Bill Margens, Ruth, Nev.; Henry R. Markus, St. Louis, Mo.; Frank Martucci, Albion, Mich.; Thomas F. McCarthy, Valentine, Mont.; John C. McKee, Nelsonville, Ohio; Joe Miller, Clinton, Ind.; Claude H. Moore, Indianapolis, Ind.; James Mullin, Boston, Mass.; Oscar Nance, Ironton, Ohio; Tony Nesek, Chicago, Ill.; Wm. H. Nann, San Francisco; Tennnie Osborne, Manles, Miss.; Earl Padbury, Marysville, Mont.; Wm. Park, Cerning, N. M.; Royce E. Parmeter, West Port, S. D.; Wm. R. Parsons, McAlester, Okla.; Lissie R. Pate, Buckingham, N. C.; John B. Paulin, Chelmsford, Ont.; Joseph E. Person, Murphysboro, Ill.; Allie Peterson, Evansville, Wis.; August Petrahn, Brissenski, Russia; Alvin H. Floete, Kaukauna, Wis.; Marion Podgurski, Philadelphia, Pa.; Max H. Pourel, Pewaukee, Wis.; Martin A. Porter, Hiram, Ga.; Guy H. Read, Portland, Ore.; David A. Register, Graceville, Fla.; Raymond W. Riley, Baltimore, Md.; John Rockwell, Forestville, Wis.; Isaac A. Ramsey, Onsted, Mich.; Harry Schaeffer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Edwin Schmidt, Wilwaukee, Wis.; Frank J. Schuh, Marshfield, Wis.; Aaron Shelton, Corinth, Miss.; John M. Shields, Dozier, Ala.; Wayne E. Smith, Clarion, Pa.; John Sobrato, Sues Fierina, Italy; Harold A. Sharks, Fenton, Mich.; Frank Stevens, Chicago, Ill.; John M. Stocker, Rotelands, Calif.; Marc Sunderland, Jeersyville, Ill.; Suellie B. Tucker, Columbus, Ga.; Burley L. Udell, Manion, Mich.; Henry D. Vierria, Marysville, Calif.; Joe Wagner, Denver, Florida; Albert Wastell, Portland, Ore.; Oakley B. Wilson, Long Creek, Ore.; Basil M. Wooton, Lafty, Ohio; James A. Wyrick, Piedmont, W. Va.; William Yawn, Three Rivers, Mich.; Richard G. Zeisler, Portland, Ore.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined.)

Sergt. Rutsford Peterson, Vinton, Ia.; Corp. Charley Pelton, Nevada, Ia.; mechanic Jacob L. Denlinger, Gap, Pa.; Pvts. Charles M. Beamderfer, Lancaster, Pa.; Herbert D. Green, Des Moines, Ia.; Francis M. Harrison, Woodburn, Ia.; Ray F. Larbetsew, Milo, Ia.; Roy R. Vree, Webster City, Ia.; Olen B. Shawhan, Des Moines, Ia.; Earl A. Sutton, Nora Springs, Ia.; Teddie M. Siddnes, Centerville, Iowa.

Missing in Action.

Lieut. Raymond C. Burky, Philadelphia, Pa.; Pvts. Taney Bichun, New Britain, Conn.; Maurice B. Fishman, New Haven, Conn.; Joseph A. Crocon, Ridgefield, Conn.

MARINE CORPS STATION HERE

First Recruiting Office for El Paso Opened in the Security Bank Bldg.

The opening of the first marine recruiting station in El Paso, took place Wednesday afternoon, when Lieut. C. A. Fachman, of the marine corps, accompanied by Sergt. W. L. Andrews arrived in El Paso from Phoenix, Ariz., and established offices in room 201, Security bank building. Lieut. Fachman leaves Thursday for other points, leaving Sergt. Andrews in charge of the local recruiting station. Sergt. Andrews expects to secure permission to use Pvt. Phillip Balsman of El Paso, who here visiting his people at 1009 East San Antonio street for recruiting service.

Sergt. Andrews has seen eight years' service in the marine corps and in that time has seen practically every quarter of the world. He accompanied the fleet on its world encircling tour in 1910, and has been in nearly every port in Europe.

To Increase Personnel.

"The marine corps has been authorized to increase its enlisted personnel by 43,000 men," said Sergt. Andrews, "and since the recent good work of the corps in France, it is probable that a further increase will be granted. Of course, the examinations for entrance into the corps are severe, and it takes a man to pass, but there are wonderful opportunities in the marine corps for a young man. It is the oldest arm of the service, and was created by the continental congress before there was an army or navy.

"International law allows the landing of marines anywhere in the world to protect American interests, which means that marines see service in many parts of the world where no other corps would be allowed to land. Our office here in El Paso will probably be maintained until the end of the war."

AIR TRAVEL IS NOT DANGEROUS

War Develops Utility of Airplanes; Safe as Land Transportation.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Washington, D. C., June 12.—What effect is the tremendous development of aeronautics going to have upon American industries and ways of life during peace time?

This is a fascinating question which is being much discussed among the few men who realize how great a thing our progress in the air has become. They are agreed that the work of 50 years of peace time has been done in three or four of war and that the modern airplane is the highest achievement of man's mechanical genius.

The peace time uses of the airplane can be as yet only vaguely foreseen; but it is certain that none of these things will perish, that the technical knowledge, the industrial development, and the human sense of conquest over a new element are all permanent things.

Airplanes for Pleasure Rides.

Our new system of aerial coast guard patrols, for which provision has been made in the current appropriation measures, will absorb a large number of the machines and the skilled aviators which the government is now developing. It is not probable that any great number of government planes will be placed upon the market, but some will, and these will be eagerly bought up by enterprising men, and used for pleasure and industrial purposes.

The greatest force in the developing of peace time flying will be thousands of airplane pilots and mechanics who will be released from service after the war. These men will demand employment in their new and fascinating profession, and the demand will surely create its own opportunities, for the force of a widely felt human desire is after all one of the most irresistible forces in the world.

Mail By Air Route.

The carrying of mails by air, which has just begun in this country, will doubtless see a rapid development. There are hundreds of out of the way places in our land that service is far more needed than it is between Washington and New York. Aerial mail service, and passenger service, too, could do wonders for Alaska. The government once asked for bids on a contract to carry mail by air in Alaska, and no bids were made. After the war, with the country full of ambitious young aviators, and many used planes on the market, not much effort will go begging. There are many places in the west which need airplane service as badly as Alaska does.

The men who are close to modern airplane work expect a much more rapid development of passenger traffic in the air than the layman can imagine. This latter cannot get away from the idea that flying is very dangerous. He reads almost daily of accidents at the aviation schools, without realizing what a very small percentage of chance they represent when the number of men in training is taken into account. He never thinks about the automobile accidents which are recounted in every paper, because he has become accustomed to these and accepts them as he does the weather. He will probably be surprised to learn that 2950 cadets in our flying schools flew 241,200 miles, which is ten times around the world, in one day, without a fatality. Do you think that an equal number of beginning motorists could run that many miles without a serious smash up?

The "Ace" a Passing Phase.

The "ace" aviator of the newspaper stories, with his tiny wasp of an airplane and his hair-raising stunts, has also prejudiced the conservative landlubber against flying. He likes to read about these things, but does not imagine himself doing them. But as a matter of fact, this lone scout in his cranky little speed plane is a passing phase of the great air game.

The coming type of air craft is the heavy battle plane, which is as stable as a horse and buggy, carries several men, and is as easily controlled as a limousine. Our Haviland plane is of this type. There are several squadrons of 18 to 20 are fighting the war in the air today, and their development means the development of a stable plane which will carry several passengers—the kind of a plane we will use in peace time.

The experts say that the thing really needed to make civilian flying safe is a system of landing fields. Most of the accidents are landing accidents, and many of them are due to the fact that the aviator has no good place to land. Of course, there is also danger of falling if the engine goes wrong, just as there is danger of going into the ditch if the steering gear of an automobile goes wrong; but that danger is small in both cases. If it is somewhat greater in the airplane, that is offset by the fact that there is nothing to collide with up in the air, no telegraph poles, pedestrians, nor curves.

In the near future, it is confidently predicted, the map of the country will be dotted with landing fields. Every municipality will probably be compelled to maintain one, and there will doubtless be many others in connection with private and commercial hangars. These will go a long way toward making mail and passenger traffic in the air as safe as on the land.

The only other step necessary is to bring it into its own is the reduction of the expense of flying, and that is sure to come. Materials are being standardized, and fuel improved every day. There is no reason why the expense of the production and operation of airplanes should not be reduced as rapidly as it was in the case of automobiles.

The place of the airplane in our national life is further assured by the number of industries which are growing up around it. Nearly all of these will, after the war, look to the air for their products, but they will also try in every way to encourage the use of airplanes. A large amount of money and brains is now engaged in these industries, and money and brains always get results.

Wings for the Planes.

One of these industries is the making of cotton cloth for the planes. Before we entered the war, the allies were using nothing but linen for the purpose. We could not possibly get enough of that material for our own needs. Accordingly the bureau of standards was put to work upon the problem, and it devised a cotton cloth made from long staple cotton which seemed to answer the purpose. Perceiving that this cloth was its "best chance" the airplane production board invested several millions in the long staple cotton and set mills to work making the cloth. It proved a great success, and we are now supplying our allies as well as ourselves.

LIEUT. BAER, AVIATOR, IS STILL AMONG MISSING

Paris, France, June 15.—Lieut. Paul Frank Baer, the American aviator who had been missing since May 22, has not been accounted for as yet. It is not known whether he was killed or made prisoner by the Germans.

DELICIOUS AND WHOLESOME.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
A splendid tonic and a deliciously refreshing drink.

Buy your coal now—it's cheaper. Heid Bros. (Inc.). Phone 25.—Adv.

TEASPOON IS WAR WEAPON

Is One of Three Domestic Utensils That Save for Victory.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Washington, D. C., June 12.—Three new weapons of war have recently come into use in the American army—weapons as formidable as any yet turned out by munition plants. They are the sharp bread knife, the sharp meat knife and the ordinary teaspoon.

The Germans would be particularly worried by the sharp bread knife, if they knew about it. It is being used to cut very thin slices of bread. Before the war bread in the army was cut in huge thick slices with any kind of a knife at all. The soldier ate as many slices as he wanted and usually left a half eaten slice by his plate. Now he does the same thing, but the waste is minimized because the slices are so much thinner.

Saves 30 Tons in One Camp.

In one camp alone the sharp bread knife saved 60,000 pounds of bread during a period of 15 days. Every man was still permitted to eat his fill of bread; he was simply prevented from wasting 30 tons that would otherwise have been cast into the garbage pail. Forty five tons of bread would be the approximate allotment for 3000 men. And this is the result of the saving in only one camp. It is estimated that the total saving in all the camps was sufficient to ration several battalions of French and British infantry.

The sharp meat knife has been found equally efficacious. Hardly any meat is wasted now, and the full importance of this may be realized when it is stated that one bit of each man's food left on his plate represents a loss of one-half cent. In an army of 2,000,000 men this would mean an annual waste of $7,610,000—a sum that would buy food for more than 22,000 men.

Results With Teaspoon.

Since the war the American soldier has also learned how to get amazing results with his teaspoon. By stirring his coffee vigorously for several seconds he has found that one lump of sugar will do the work of two. Stirring is now a part of the military training.

Food conservation has been reduced to a science in the army. From the time the food is bought by the Subsistence division of the Quartermaster's corps, to the time it is consumed by the soldier, the smallest scrap is watched with tender care. That scrap, it is realized, may yet prove the needed margin in defeating the Germans. The food is purchased on the contract system. That is, every month the subsistence division sends out a request for bids on various foods for the army for that particular month, and the lowest bidder for the highest quality food is given the contract.

Some months food prices are higher than at others, which causes a fluctuation in the cost of the soldier's ration. This cost also varies according to different sections of the country, in some places it is only 33 cents a day; in others as high as 44 cents.

Saves Up for Sunday Dinner.

The economy ration is in the hands of the mess sergeant of the company. It is the mess sergeant who makes out the daily menus and submits them to the company commander, and he also keeps account of the daily cost. If the food for one day costs less than the amount allotted for the separate ration, the balance is placed on the books to be used some other time. Sometimes the mess sergeant saves enough during the week to buy chickens for Sunday dinner.

There are now over 20,000 cooks in the American army, and over 10,000 bakers, all of whom have received a course of training at army kitchens and bakeries.

Army Cooks Versatile.

Army cooks these days are men of versatile talents. They must be able to cook anywhere at all—in a kitchen, in the field and in a trench or dugout. It is part of their training. In France, in front of the training school at Washington there are several types of wagon kitchens which are being used in Europe. They contain ovens and large aluminum compartments such as are found in fireless cookers, but one can see that cooking on them is an entirely different proposition from using the good old-fashioned stove.

Army cooks also know how to bake. The bread that they make with a 25 per cent substitute is excellent. Their pies and pastries are also delicious, although these are served only at rare intervals now, owing to the scarcity in wheat. Instead the men are learning to like oatmeal cookies, fresh or stale, or fried, served with light gingerbread. The American soldier is the best fed soldier in the world. His daily ration contains over 4700 calories. But he is learning to be economical of food.

Army Saves on Everything.

Furthermore, food is not the only thing that is conserved in the army. Every training camp has a reclamation division consisting of one officer and 400 men, which saves everything that it can lay its hands on. It makes a daily inspection of the camp garbage cans to keep a check on the camp waste; it collects tin cans and waste paper, and it even saves the garbage stable manure to be used as fertilizer on the camp vegetable gardens. Every camp is to have a vegetable garden this year—also a measure of economy. Last year the French and British had gardens on vacant land near their camps, and succeeded in raising $250 worth of food to the acre. It is estimated that similar gardens, farmed by American soldiers, will supply enough vegetables to the acre to ration 50 men.

Tin Cans Conserved.

Before the war the army destroyed its empty tomato cans. Now these cans are carefully saved, for 120 pounds of old tin cans will make one pound of pure tin and also one ounce of stannic acid, from which is made the deadly gas used by the Germans. Millions of tin cans are emptied at army camps every day. In tinned jam alone the daily consumption is over 250,000 cans. In view of the army growing tin shortage, this work of the reclamation division is especially important.

MIDWEEK SERVICES AT BASE HOSPITAL FRIDAY

Rev. W. E. Fairley will conduct the midweek services at the base hospital "Y" at Fort Bliss at 7:45 o'clock this evening. He will be assisted by soldier J. E. Brink, who will lead the song service.

Prof. J. A. Fielding will deliver Friday evening the second of his series of lectures on "Germany, a Nation of the Past," at the base hospital. The subject of the third lecture, to be given next week, will be "The Nation of the Future."

140 MORE SOLDIERS ARE MADE AMERICAN CITIZENS

Judge W. R. Smith, United States district court, made citizens out of 140 more soldiers Thursday morning, when he granted their petitions for final naturalization papers. The large number of foreigners in the army stationed at Fort Bliss are gradually becoming American citizens, under the special provision for naturalization of foreigners in the army.

Baby's Second Summer.
GROVE'S BOWEL MEDICINE will correct the Stomach and Bowel troubles and it is absolutely harmless. Can be given to infants with perfect safety. See directions on the bottle.

GET READY FOR 4TH WAR LOAN

Officials Say It Will Have to Consist of Money Saved for That Purpose.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Washington, D. C., June 13.—Prepare for the fourth Liberty loan! Since the dust raised by the whirlwind progress of the third one has scarcely had time to settle, this may seem premature; but it is not. The fourth Liberty loan is already occupying a large place in the minds of the treasury officials who will have charge of its conduct, and they are generously anxious that the public share their interest in the subject.

"For the tremendous flow of revenue which is necessary to the support of our war program can be maintained only by the continuous, resolute cooperation of the American people. Three Liberty loans have been floated on freshets of patriotic enthusiasm. These have taken up many of the small savings accounts and much of the readily available capital in large amounts. The Liberty loans will have to consist of money saved expressly for them. It is the duty of every citizen to determine now how much of his income he can possibly lend the government, and to lay that amount aside for investment in government securities as regularly as though he were saving to pay the rent. This method of providing in advance for future Liberty loans is urged upon the investor by Lewis B. Franklin, director of the war loan organization.

Financing Problem Big One.

The magnitude of this problem of financing the war is realized only by a few men who have the job in hand. An idea of it may be gained from the facts that the earning capacity of all the people and all the property in the United States is estimated at about $320,000,000,000, that we spent about $11,000,000,000 during the first year of war, and will spend over $20,000,000,000 in the coming year—these figures including loans to our allies. In a word, it will not be long before two-fifths of our total national income will be spent for war.

For every $5 earned, $2 must flow through the treasury department. If we are doing our share in the support of the war, two-fifths of our earnings must go to pay federal taxes and to the purchase of United States government securities. Of course not every one can do this much, which means that those who have large incomes must do more.

A table showing just how much might be contributed from incomes of all sizes in order to make the war fund of $13,000,000,000 a year was compiled by one of the great New York banks. According to this table the man with an income of $850 a year should pay in taxes or lend to the government 3.6 percent of his income; one who makes $4500 a year should contribute 22.5 percent, and so on up to the man who draws $1,000,000 a year, and who should pay 94 percent of his income to his government in the form of taxes and purchases of bonds.

Must Increase Percentages.

Since our expenditures are already more than $15,000,000,000 a year, all of these percentages would now have to be increased. But the point is that it takes a large part of all the money that all of us can make to keep the war machine going. What is not voluntarily loaned to the government by the purchase of bonds and war savings stamps will have to be taken in the form of taxes.

This latter fact makes it especially to the interest of persons of property to subscribe to the Liberty loans, for taxation falls more upon wealth than upon earning capacity. This fact was very readily perceived by the big financiers of the country, who took the tax free bonds of the first Liberty loan in large quantities. The second Liberty loan was carried largely by the patriotism of wage earners, while the striking feature of the third was the way in which the farmers responded to it.

Capt. Manning Takes Command Of Provost Guard, Now Troopers

Capt. William H. Manning, 15th military police, took charge of the El Paso provost guard Thursday morning, relieving Capt. A. M. Weyand, who returns to the command of company E, 24th infantry. Lieut. Roy Porter, assistant provost marshal, was relieved by Lieut. John M. Sallee, also of the 15th military police. Lieut. Porter returns to duty with company E, of the 24th infantry.

The appointment of Capt. Manning to be provost marshal of El Paso means that without exception the provost guard is now composed entirely of cavalrymen. All infantrymen on duty with the guard have been relieved by cavalrymen within the past week, and have returned to their regiments.

BANDMASTER CAIN MAY BE PROMOTED TO LIEUTENANT

William J. Cain, bandmaster of the Fifth cavalry band, who has been away for several weeks, and who, it is rumored, will be the first lieutenant in command of this musical organization under the new ruling, increasing it to 50 pieces, has furnished the program to be played at Y. M. C. A. building, Ft. Bliss, this evening at 8 o'clock. Helen Cooper Williams will be the soloist. The program follows:

March, "Blaze Away," Holzman.
Overture, "Poet and Peasant," Suppe.
Solo for soprano with orchestral accompaniment: (a) Aria, "Un Bel di Vedremo," from "Madame Butterfly," Puccini; (b) Waltz song, "My Hero," from "The Chocolate Soldier," Strauss.
Selection, "Broken Idol," Alstyne.
(a) Melody in F, Rubenstein. (b) "Fonquita," danza Mexicana, Rabyn.
Motives from the operetta "Miss Dudelsack," Nelson.
Finale, "All Full of Ginger," Orlob.

Mr. Cain has been away to a quartermaster officers' training camp, but asked to be relieved so he could rejoin the band here.

BAND AND SPEAKERS AT SWIMMING POOL OPENING

For the dedication of the swimming pool at Fort Bliss Saturday afternoon, in addition to the swimming and diving stunts, there is to be a band concert and several addresses made by officers at the post and men from El Paso.

The pool was donated to the officers and men at the fort by the people of El Paso and Gen. Robert L. Howze, commander, cordially invites every one in El Paso to be present at the dedication.

ARMY RECRUITING PARTY ADDS TWO FROM REGULARS

The local army recruiting station has recently made two additions to its force. Sergt. Ralph Maher, troop H, Fifth cavalry, has transferred to the recruiting party as a private. Pvt. first class Frank Rouleh, company C, 46th infantry, recently on duty at district headquarters, in the Mills building, has joined the recruiters. Pvt. first class George C. Harris, who has been on detached service, returned Thursday from Silver City, N. M., where he had a substation.

GERMANY MUST BEND THE KNEE

Great Belgian Poet Says That Is Only Peace Belgium Can Have.

BY MAURICE MAETERLINCK,
(The Great Belgian Poet.)

Paris, France, June 12.—What must be the Belgian Peace?

When with the help of our allies, the final victory is won and of that victory I am absolutely convinced, the barrier of the Rhine must be re-established in favor of Belgium. Only then will justice be done to us. That must be the basis of the Belgian peace.

But we do not propose the annexation, or rather the dismemberment, of all that was primitive Belgium, though you may take as a fact that there are in these territories about 1,500,000 Belgians, Walloons and Luxembourgeois, who, though of Belgian march, have been perforce Germans ever since the Vienna treaty of 1815. It was that terrible treaty of Vienna which was the death of Belgium, that an autonomous buffer state should be created extending from the present Belgian frontier to the Rhine. The Meuse does not suffice us as a natural barrier. Namur and Liege so the two pivots of our resistance to the German aggression, are inadequate. And Antwerp cannot exist without the Escaut. Holland—and a Holland which has long been subservient to Germany—dominates both its banks, the population of which are, however, on either side Flemish and Belgian, and not Dutch.

Difference in Race.

You ask me how I would define the difference between the Flemings and the Hollander. The Fleming is the Dutchman of the south, with many of the same qualities that distinguish the Meridional Frenchman from the Frenchman of the north, more easy going, of a brighter and more genial spirit. The French revolution united him to the Dutchman proper, who tyrannized over him then.

The Dutchman will squeal, of course, at losing the Escaut, but he will find his compensation in Germany.

It is not to the military strategists that the question of Belgium's future frontiers should be left for settlement. A great European as well as national problem is involved. Belgium must be restored, not only in the material sense with which the pacifists are flippantly content, but territorially, so that she will be strong enough to throw off the burden of neutrality, which has ever been her greatest misfortune. She must be revived as an independent nation, really independent—that is to say, capable of making any treaties she thinks proper.

Cause of Downfall.

The value of the treaties that were made for her we have learned only too bitterly to estimate. It was Belgium's neutrality that was the immediate cause of her downfall.

According to her population she ought to have had an army of at least 600,000 men (and had she had them, many would not have attempted to walk over her), but, trusting to her neutrality, she contented herself with 150,000 to 200,000 men, and Parliament constantly refused additional army credits, though Gen. Brialmont, the designer of her forts, confessed himself unable to defend them with such insufficient men and material at his disposition. And so it was that up to the battle of the Yser 80,000, just half of these 160,000 men were lost in a vain but heroic resistance—a massacre of the innocent.

Belgium's Economic Future.

Then there is the question of Belgium's economic future. If free trade is to be reestablished, Belgium's economic fund will be irretrievably ruined. Germany has systematically destroyed her entire industrial situation. Belgium must be granted favorable commercial treaties with her allies. They must place her under their tutelage like a child who has sacrificed itself for them. They must establish on her behalf a custom union against Germany and protect her effectually, otherwise Germany, with her infinitely greater commercial facilities will overrun Belgium and shut her off from all her markets.

Covets No German Colony.

There her fate will be even worse than her present one. Belgium is not interested in increasing her colonial possessions. She does not covet those of Germany. But of all the belligerents she has the first claim on a thumping indemnity for her losses, both moral and material.

For she was least concerned in the war. Most of the other nations were actuated by inherited grievances or material concerns. England, indeed, and America responded with the utmost generosity to the call of honor, and they will meet with their due recompense, for all of us are fighting equally for humanity in a real spirit of liberty and in obedience to that obscure instinct common to both peoples and in individuals which enables them to forget when their own fate is concerned. And let it not be supposed for a moment that there is any lack of unanimity among Belgians as to what should be the future of the country after the war.

The "Flemish Movement."

The so called "Flemish movement" is wholly inspired and paid for by the Germans, and meets with no encouragement whatever from the mass of the people, either in Flemish or Walloon Belgium. The advocates of an "independent Flanders" are, in Brussels, a lawyer without clients, a doctor who is entirely different, and without patients before the war that he was reduced to selling cigars, and two or three clerks out of work. Their audiences are made up of roughs to the number of 500 at the utmost, who receive from 5 to 10 francs per head from the German authorities. What is that but an insignificant drop in the 250,000 population of Brussels? In Antwerp the proportion is the same. If there was at one time a certain rivalry between the Flemish and the French speaking populations, it practically died out before the war, and Belgium's disasters have now united her children in one unanimous determination to fight to the victorious end for the reconstitution of their beloved country in conditions which will secure the real national independence and unity by which alone her liberty and honor may be indefinitely maintained.

R. W. FORT QUITS LOCAL HOTEL FOR WORK IN FRANCE

R. W. Fort, for five years clerk at the Hotel Paso del Norte, left Wednesday night for San Antonio, where he will train for a Y. M. C. A. war worker. Later he will be sent to Paris. The "Y" has taken over a number of Paris hotels and is anxious to secure men familiar with hotel duties to work in them.

Mrs. Fort will remain in El Paso during her husband's absence. Mr. Fort had been in the employ of S. G. Humphreys for 12 years and before coming to El Paso he was a hotel clerk at Wichita, Kan. Mr. Fort is a member of the board of governors of the local branch of Greeters of America.

TWO DISTRICT OFFICERS LEAVE FOR OTHER POSTS

Maj. L. D. Beach, formerly assistant to Lieut. Col. John A. Wagner, district quartermaster, has been ordered to Washington to report to the chief signal officer and will leave this afternoon. He is a cavalry officer.

Maj. W. Wilkington, formerly district ordnance officer, left El Paso Thursday morning for Waco, Tex., where he is to report for duty.

CITY IS STILL LEADING WEST

Naval Recruiting Continues at Lively Rate at the Local Station.

El Paso continues to lead the entire western division in naval enlistments. This leadership has continued for the past two months, and Lieut. S. P. Tracht and the naval men associated with him are jubilant over the way the young men of this part of the southwest are answering the navy's call. There were 16 men enlisted Thursday morning.

Every effort is being made by the recruiting party to continue in the lead. Lieut. Tracht said the navy's plan is to bridge the Atlantic ocean with ships, and the ships are getting ready faster than men can be secured to man them, and for this reason every effort is made to secure additional enlistments.

Enlistments on Thursday.

Following are the men who were enlisted Thursday morning for the reserve corps: Jesse Haywood, landsman for electrician radio; Charles K. Smith, seaman second class; Harlan H. Hyland, landsman electrician; Fisher H. Roberts, Joe B. Charles, seamen second class, El Paso; Clyde Brittingham, electrician third class, Hurley, N. M.; Clay E. Miller, Fort Davis, Tex.; Carlos R. Hall, Warren, Ariz.; John Williams, Deming, N. M.; Rile Wasson, Tucumcari, N. M.; Trinidad Calanazi, Santa Fe, N. M., and Jerry R. Reddis, Albuquerque, N. M., seamen second class; Lewis L. Hix, landsman second class, radio, Canyon, Tex.; William W. Casheer, fireman second class, Bisbee, Ariz.

For the regular service the following were enlisted:

Carl Elmer Carlson, landsman for fireman, Tucumcari, N. M., and Jack L. Bates, landsman for electrician, radio, El Paso.

DOUGLASS SCHOOL PUPILS ASSIST WAR STAMPS SALE

All of the war savings stamp societies of the Douglass school will meet Friday morning at the Douglass school building, at 9 o'clock for the purpose of making arrangements for the purchase of stamps to be credited to the societies during the summer. Principal W. L. Cullenan or Mrs. E. C. Coleman will be present at each meeting with stamps for sale.

All Douglass school war savings societies will meet every Friday at 9 a. m. during the summer at the Douglass school building.

The Junior Red Cross members and others desiring to join the Junior Red Cross are advised to meet at the same time also to arrange summer Red Cross work that will be arranged by Mrs. L. T. Kibbler, Junior Red Cross director for this district.

U. S. WILL SOON HAVE 1,000,000 MEN IN FRANCE

West Point, N. Y., June 13.—Secretary of war Baker, in an address last night to 127 cadets graduating from the United States military academy, supplemented his recent remark that United States troops "exceeding 700,000 in number" have disembarked on French soil by saying "it is not unfair to speculate that we will shortly pass the million mark."

Gen. Payton C. March, chief of staff, who made commencement day the occasion of his official visit to the academy, said that neither the menace of raiding German submarines off the Atlantic coast, nor the territorial gains of the enemy on the western front, will affect America's policy of sending men to France as fast as ships can carry them.

AUSTRIANS DEMAND PEACE AND DEMOCRATIC RULE

London, Eng., June 12.—(British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—In a recent memorandum issued by the Austrian Men's Democratic club, "the immediate opening of peace negotiations in a neutral country" is demanded. Other demands voiced in this memorandum are:

"The democratization of the Austrian constitution and immediate consideration of the laws proposed by various lesser nationalities in Austria-Hungary."

These last demands apparently refer to the unrest among the Czecho-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs, who are striving for complete liberation from Austrian rule.

The document concludes:

"An early peace can be attained for the benefit of our beloved country."

MAJOR CHARLES TELFORD ORDERED TO WASHINGTON

Maj. Charles Telford, commandant of the officers' training camp at Fort Bliss, has been ordered to Washington, D. C., for duty there on the general staff of the army. It is expected the major will leave in a few days. He was formerly attached to the Eighth cavalry in command of the first squadron.

GETS CABLE FROM "NOWHERE."

Mrs. A. P. O'Roark, 1209 Myrtle avenue, has received a cablegram from her son, Frank, who enlisted in the Canadian army on April 18, announcing that he has arrived safely in France. The cablegram was dated from "Nowhere," France, June 11.

SERGT. WOOD GOES TO FLY.

John Wood, police sergeant, has received orders to report for duty at Austin, June 22. He passed the examination for entrance to the aviation corps in January. He will leave El Paso about June 18.

OFFICER'S WIFE KILLS NEGRO.

St. Paul, Minn., June 13.—Mrs. Ivan Dugan, wife of a lieutenant serving at a national army cantonment, shot and killed an unidentified negro who entered her home early yesterday morning.

BARBER GIVES RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR

Tells How To Make a Home-Made Gray Hair Remedy.

Mr. A. E. O'Brien, who has been a barber in New York City for many years, made the following statement: "Gray, streaked or faded hair can be immediately made black, brown or light brown, whichever shade you desire, by the use of the following remedy that you can make at home:

"Merely get a small box of Orlex powder at any drug store. It costs only 15 cents, and no extras to buy. Dissolve it in one ounce of water and comb it through the hair. Full directions for use come in each box.

"You need not hesitate to use Orlex, as a $100 gold bond comes in each box guaranteeing the user that Orlex powder does not contain silver, lead, zinc, sulphur, mercury, aniline, coal tar products or their derivatives.

"It does not rub off, is not sticky or gummy and leaves the hair fluffy. It will make a gray haired person look twenty years younger."—Adv.

COME TO SCALP BLISS FIGHTERS

Boxers From Cody Send Names of Champions to Scrap Here on 22nd.

Camp Cody, Deming, N. M., June 12.—Tommy Connelly, one of the 34th division boxing instructors, who has worked