

PERSHING'S GRAND ASSAULT HAS BIG POSSIBILITIES FOR VICTORY

THE decided success of the first American army, delivering its first attack in France, is a forerunner of that final victory which shall come to the United States and end the war.

This is the first great battle undertaken by American forces on their own initiative in Europe. Since the beginning of the war, American troops have been engaged in a series of attacks, but only a small force, one division, and that division was under allied direction. The fighting in Picardy and on the Marne was all under allied direction and the Americans were merely reinforcements.

The present attack is a real offensive, an assault launched over a wide front by American infantry, machine guns, artillery, cavalry and tanks. Not less than 250,000 Americans are engaged. Gen. John J. Pershing, American commander-in-chief of the expeditionary forces, is directing the attack. It is the first time he has personally conducted a battle in Europe. The event derived special significance from the fact that Friday was Gen. Pershing's birthday and the big forward thrust of the Americans was partly in commemoration of that anniversary.

The attack has evidently been long in preparation. The American army delivered it had to be assembled and great stores of supplies had to be gathered at the fighting line. These came up on railroads constructed by Americans, a part of the great American service of supply system extending clear back to the base ports. It took time to move up the men and materials and while that was in progress, secretary of war Baker left Washington, embarked on an Atlantic port with the knowledge of the newspapers of the country, which refrained from printing the fact, and crossed to France. He wanted the satisfaction and the honor of witnessing this first great blow by American troops acting independently and he was in a fort at the fighting front when the American guns concluded their mighty salvoes and the American tanks and infantry dived into German territory—German territory that is now being restored to France.

Here are a few facts not mentioned in dispatches which are nevertheless of some importance: The Americans are making their attack on the St. Mihiel salient, a short distance south of Verdun, the great battleground where a Hun army of 500,000 perished in trying to fulfill the German crown prince's ambition to blast a way through the fortress region and push on to Paris. The attack is in a region which the allies have heretofore considered completely unsuitable, for various reasons, for making a big offensive. It remains to be seen whether the Americans will accomplish more than the wiping out of the salient. That much they have already done and that much is important because that sharp salient has existed since the early days of the war. It is a constant menace to Verdun.

It is probable the American program calls for no more just now than eliminating that salient, making the line run straight from Buzey, through Chambley to Nomeny. This carries the Yankees right up to the German line, and the American under American gunfire the mighty German fortress of Metz, corresponding to the French fortress of Verdun. There are those who believe Metz is the present objective of the American forces, but it is more probable that a long bombardment will occur before Gen. Pershing undertakes either a frontal assault on the fortress or capture by working around it and cutting it off.

It is known to be America's desire to carry the war into Germany to fight Germany on German soil—and it will not be long before Pershing's army will cross the border opposite St. Mihiel unless the enemy holds his line much more strongly than he has up to now given evidence of doing.

The Germans have not met the American attack with the vigor they would like to have employed, and for a very simple reason. They had been obliged to move most of their effective force west and north to meet the Franco-American assaults in the Meuse sector and the French and British assaults in Flanders and Picardy. Now come the Americans dealing them a very hard blow in a region rather easy to defend but where the enemy has very inadequate forces. The good strategy of Gen. Foch and Pershing in thus hitting the enemy in a weak spot must be evident to every reader.

If the Americans can break through to Metz, the widest possibilities are at once opened—provided they can

make that break through before the Germans have time to construct elaborate defenses behind Metz. Debouching on German soil behind the German main lines they could start the vast rolling up process which might compel the enemy to fall back all the way through France and Belgium to their own country, thus accomplishing in a short series of strokes what might take a long time if attempted in the main battle zones where the French and British have been fighting.

The important thing, it now seems, is for the French and British to continue uninterruptedly their hammering on the German lines in Flanders and Picardy and in the Reims sector, thus preventing the enemy from diverting large forces to the Metz area, where the Americans are operating. If the allies are able to do this, the Americans may make a grand coup in the immediate future, provided further that the weather is half way favorable. The terrain is uphill and down, being therefore fairly difficult, but it is not a morass, as is Flanders, nor a shell torn region, such as the main battle areas have become. Rain has been falling ever since the Americans launched their attack. So far it has not hampered operations except to make progress a little slower and to interfere with aerial work, and it is the fervent prayer of all Americans and of all allies that the weather may become better instead of worse.

Get Rid Of The Weeds

FOR appearance and health, cut the weeds. They are unsightly and a nuisance generally and many doctors attribute to them the rapid spread of hay fever which has become almost epidemic. Heavy rains in past weeks have caused an unusual growth of weeds and now that they are flowering, they are causing acute discomfort to the hay fever sufferers who have become far more numerous than usual. Some of the weeds do not flower but as they approach the seed producing stage they also promote illness.

Weeds advertise lateness, or at least carelessness. They look bad and they give a slovenly aspect to the neighborhood and are a reflection upon the owner of the premises they infest. Well cared for premises advertise to visitors and others that residents of the neighborhood take pride in their homes and their city.

Most cities and, in fact, most towns, have ordinances making it a misdemeanor to allow premises to become unsightly. Whenever rubbish or weeds are allowed to accumulate, the owner of the property is notified and if he does not cause the accumulation to be removed, he may be arrested and fined or the cleanup may be done by the city and the cost charged to him.

Action by the city ought not to be necessary here, unless in the case of non resident owners. People ought to have pride enough in their homes to see that the weeds are removed and some regard also for the hay fever victims, among whom they themselves may soon be numbered.

But if people will not cut the weeds through and if he does not cause the accumulation to be removed, he may be arrested and fined or the cleanup may be done by the city and the cost charged to him.

Get rid of the weeds.

"Black Jack" Pershing certainly had some birthday party.

Trot out another objective for El Paso to go over the top for.

The French, having taken Savy, they now have about all the savvy there is.

Pancho Villa and Hans can now swap experiences in rapid retreat before the Yanks.

All these hay fever victims say the weeds would be nothing to be sneezed at, if cut down and burned.

The German official report says they had been thinking for three or four years of withdrawing from the St. Mihiel salient and finally got around to doing it. And the Huns shouted "Kamerad!" all night long and 12,000 of them withdrew to prisoners' cages behind the American lines.

Little Interviews

Hay Fever Sufferer, In Agony, Says Malady Is On Increase "R. I. P." Is a Fitting Epitaph For Allied Heroes In France

THIS is the hay fever season, the year and the poor, miserable, unfortunate so afflicted wear agonized expressions on their faces but slightly indicative of the torture they are undergoing," said Robert C. Mason, one of them. "I have been everywhere, taken everything, tried the skill of the wisest physicians and the necromancy of the most blatant quacks as well as the prayers of the righteous and the curses of unbelievers, and yet the malady increases with the years. Some years ago, a little

town in the state of Maine was hailed as a haven of rest for such poor, wretched sufferers and the first season they flocked there by the hundreds of thousands only to be disappointed, many times before. Hay fever sufferers pour millions every year into the coffers of men who have nothing to offer but their words to comfort them and keep it up season after season. A drawing man will catch at a hay fever sufferer's words and will pay his good money for anything in the world that anybody says will bring him a moment's relief."

"On all the graves of soldiers of the allies in France there is a simple cross erected with R. I. P. engraved on it," said Thomas Poolley, former Y. M. C. A. worker, who was in El Paso Friday. "R. I. P. means Rest in Peace, and it is a token of the supreme sacrifice. Many of the Canadian soldiers, who know no fear, consider that to fall on the field of battle for the greatest of all causes is the supreme honor. I have seen men die death and go into places where they knew there was no returning, yet some of these reckless daredevils did not care. I saw a Canadian sergeant take a whole German machine gun and, the next day he was in the top and brought in ten prisoners. Bullets and shells dropped all around him and he was not touched. About two weeks later this same sergeant fell from a motor truck and was killed. His greatest desire, and he had often expressed it, was to fall on the field of honor and yet fate decreed otherwise."

"Registrars and assistant registrars are doing a great deal for the war effort," said R. L. Morris, "but we should not forget to extend our appreciation to the nurses who are doing their services Thursday and copyists. Once more, El Paso's women demonstrated that they can be depended on in an emergency. The women worked hard all day copying the registration cards and their services were invaluable."

"The meeting next Tuesday night at the court house auditorium, to be addressed by the great war labor leader Louis F. Post, should be attended by all classes of people," said Henry M. Walker, "Mr. Post will explain the policies of the government's war labor board and will have

information of great value to all those interested in what the government is doing to supply the needs of the men with Pershing."

"Only a few years ago fabric shoes were worn almost exclusively by women and it seems that now when there is a shortage of leather and so many men are in the construction and fashion originators and manufacturers would take advantage of the opportunity to utilize such materials as rubber for that purpose," said Mrs. G. H. Knox. "There isn't a woman who would not gladly do her share if the only cost and for the sake of style, there would be fashion slaves who could not be prevailed on to wear any other kind."

Eight counties have cashed in from ten to ten stamps. The state as a whole has turned back something like \$15,000. Of this sum Polk county has the largest, \$11,809.

1,422,000 British Women Are Filling Men's Jobs

Washington, D. C., Sept. 14.—Thirty-six percent of the employees of the government of Great Britain, outside the munition factories, in January, 1918, were women, according to an official report by the department of labor. It is estimated that in all lines of work 1,422,000 women have stepped in to fill the depleted ranks of industry, and nearly three-quarters of this number work for the government.

The New German Commanders

By F. Oppen



14 Years Ago Today

THE Russian ship Lena in the harbor at San Francisco will be dismantled and will remain in the harbor until the end of the war. All guns and ammunition will be removed and certain parts of the machinery will be taken out so that it will be impossible to steam away without knowledge of the authorities of the port.

An unprecedented storm is raging from Philadelphia to New York city, houses and trees uprooted and blown down, sections being washed ashore, street cars and elevated railways demolished. Many persons have been injured and it is likely that several deaths will be caused.

The grand jury at Huestefer, Ala., has indicted the sheriff and mayor of the town for having permitted a mob to break open the jail and lynch George Maple, a negro, one day last week. There is great excitement in the city and a death sentence has been ordered to preserve order.

The Southern Pacific has decided to put on 25,000 men for the building of San Francisco and New Orleans and the Rock Island the Golden State limited to run between Los Angeles and Chicago.

A number of mining companies have been organized for working the rich gold fields of the Philippine Islands. The Orion Mining company has ordered a 15 stamp mill for its mines on the island of Masbate, Gila. One hundred and twenty-five men are working the six foot vein of coal on Mindanao island, and a large number of laborers have been sent to the gold mines in the Benguet province.

I. W. W. STRIKE FAILS TO MATERIALIZE IN ARIZONA Phoenix, Ariz., Sept. 14.—The announced I. W. W. strike in all the towns and camps of Arizona failed to materialize in any, though more than 100,000 handbills entering the state were scattered broadcast in the night hours.

Several individuals are under arrest on charges of violation of the espionage act, but it is not known that a single Arizona man quit his job in sympathy with Mooney, or the 14 sent to Leavenworth from Chicago. A few months ago a similar Mooney sympathy strike was ordered by President Clegg of the Arizona Federation of Labor, but many of the unions sent word they would not obey, and so the order was revoked.

NOLAN COUNTY REPAIRS PART OF DROUTH RELIEF PLAN Austin, Texas, Sept. 14.—Contributions so far received by the governor for the drouth relief fund aggregate \$42,000, which includes Wednesday's contributions of \$42,522. In the latter country was a \$2000 check from the Chevrolet Motor Company of Texas and several \$500 checks.

Nolan county one of the counties situated in the drouth stricken region, has just paid to the state \$1500 on \$15,000 obtained through the drouth relief law. This is the first county to repay the money loaned out of the \$2,000,000 appropriation, there being still a balance of \$1,850,000 available under that law.

NAMES IN THE NEWS The Eagle boats are submarine chasers that are being built at the Ford factory. They are a form of destroyer without torpedoes, tubes, and with low engine power, but are capable of great speed and can run either submerged or afloat. The vessels are 204 feet long and draw eight feet of water. The motive power is a steam turbine. They are mounted with guns and carry depth bombs.

Trapping the Thing That Sneaks Up Around the Vacation House at Night

I DON'T think I told you. AND A heavy box. AND WAITED up. AND THE black and white thing. CAME BACK again. AND WENT to the trap. AND BEGAN to eat. AND THE big box fell. AND WE had it trapped. BUT THAT was all. FOR WE didn't dare. GO NEAR the box. TILL THE fool thing meowed. AND IT was a cat. A NICE big cat. THAT CAME in with us. AND DRANK some milk. AND ATE some salmon. AND STRETCHED and purred. AND WENT home again. TO WHEREVER it lived. AND THE thing we smelled. WENT AWAY somewhere. AND IT hasn't been back. I THANK you.

Children Of Soldiers Roam The Streets While Mothers Work; They Need Help

One Lunches on Pickles and Ice Cream Cones, a Diet From Which Small Brother Died; She Needs Care and a Good Diet. BY BEATRICE FAIRBAX. DURING one of the hottest days of the long hot spell in Washington a woman noticed a little girl select a shady patch of the pavement and begin to eat her lunch.

Uncle Sam's Nephew Writes 'I'm the Guy' New York, Oct. 14.—When the Kay county board notified John Linton, of Blackfoot, that he was expected to appear for enlistment in one of the training camps this month he answered the order of the board as follows:

Cheaper Than Fare; Girls Travel Parcel Post Springfield, Mo., Sept. 14.—Josephine McCall, seven, and Iris Carter, eight, were delivered by parcel post to their relatives in Red Top and were returned by way of Uncle Sam's parcel post. The postage for the two girls was \$1.22. The delivery was made by the new motor mail service, recently installed.

All Covered In Greenery (Beautifying El Paso, No. 25.) TWO story red brick building on West Missouri street, the front covered in Virginia creeper vines. It gives the place a cool appearance that is most inviting to the occupants as well as to those passing.

Abe Malin



WHO remembers when we used to put a cabbage leaf in our hats in hot weather? Th' question you hear most these days is, "Where kin that girl's mother be?" Copyright National Newspaper Service.

Uncle Walt's Denatured Poem.

Helping The Hun

YOU help the Hun if you are prone to dodge food regulations, if you put up a dismal groan when'er you view the ration. The loyal fellow does not swerve from rules laid down by Hoover; he blithely follows every curve and by-law and maneuver. You help the Hun when you repeat dire stories of disaster; you pick up rumors of defeat, and make them travel faster. It is the kaiser's standard trick, to keep such rumors brewin', to make our hearts and spirits sick through tales of death and ruin. You would not willfully assist this would be Alexander, but thoughtlessly you help, I wist, to spread his propagandea. You help the Hun when you complain of what the war is costing; the patriot who's wife and sons will find no loath exhausting. What if demands on you are big? What if you're always busted? While you've a penny still to sig, you shouldn't be disgusted. You're buying freedom with the cash you shell for bonds and taxes, and Kultur's dome you help to smash, as though with battle axes. It's easy work to help the Hun, by snazing and repining, by being stingy with your morn, by beefing and by whining. And legions do it every day whose anger would be royal, if we should point with scorn and say they are not truly loyal.

Are Patriotic People; Not Cashing War Stamps

Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 14.—Ida and Tama counties, in Iowa, held the state record by not having cashed in a single war savings stamp since the campaign began. Ida county has purchased \$190,511 in stamps and Tama \$207,323.

Somebody is Always Taking the Joy Out of Life - - By Briggs



HOW BOUT A GOOD MID IRON AND A JIGGER

WELL THEY'RE NOT PUTTING IN SO GOOD A QUALITY OF STEEL THESE DAYS - THEY CAN'T GET IT

HOW BOUT OUR GOLF MATCH SUNDAY FRED - WILL YOU BE ON HAND?

NOPE I CAN'T MAKE IT - I'VE GOT TO WORK ON THE LIBERTY LOAN - AWFUL BUSY



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