

TRAINS BEARING DRAFT MEN FULL OF LIVELINESS

Soldiers to Be, on Way to Training Camps, Undergo Quick Changes; Y. M. C. A. Helps in Difficulties.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 25.—From "south of the slot" a portion of San Francisco where it is said, three world's champion pugilists in big-time days lived on the same street as the young time, a couple of hundred feet from selective draft men swarming down Market street to the Ferry building headed for Camp Lewis, Tacoma, Wash. Another cluster, with a woman's different racial nationality showing in thick curling black hair, quick smiles and splendid teeth, swirled out into the Embarcadero, the big plaza which fronts the Ferry building, to the music of an accordion playing "Tipperary" and the two crowds jammed through the station gates together, leaving the outer waiting rooms packed tight with friends and relatives. A young man in uniform boarded their train with them and sat down at one end of a car. He wore the khaki of the Y. M. C. A. Music Adds Zest. Half way to Sacramento, the monetary depression of departure began to fade. Youth became alert. So did the young man in khaki who entered into a discussion of the possibilities of accordion music, with the owner of that instrument. Presently it was talking to the extent of its blaring prowess, an air of "Rose Marie" swelled above the car din. The singing went on for hours. In the next car, half a dozen hard

games were running, with an observer or two for each player. The eve was busy, and the Y. M. C. A. man, who had left the musical car, lingered a moment, to see that no lone-some souls were isolating themselves. Gloves Settle Difference. The third car had nothing to do, apparently. Nobody was playing, nobody was singing. A row was brewing in a far corner. From nowhere revealed themselves in the young man's hand, and a moment later they were attached to the wrists of two youths known as preliminary fighters in the four round non-professional bouts allowed in California. Cramped as to footwork by the arrow ailes, they waded away undaunted, and the squabblers at the end of the car stopped their row, to see the fun. They did not take their grievance up again. In another car, half a dozen domino games were started, with sets provided by the man who wore the khaki.

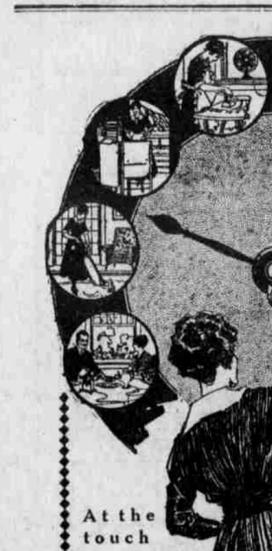
Actor Does His Bit. But the find of the trip appeared in a young vaudeville actor among the drafted men, who was on the "big time" circuit in private life. He gave his "sketch," he gave imitations of other actors' sketches; he recited, he sang, until, in fairness to his stilling voice the men shut off their stilling enthusiastic comrades from further encores. At station stops, the young man in uniform moved from group to group, nearly always with a word of pride in the conduct of the men. It appeared they themselves had not noted their good behavior particularly, but after he spoke, they began to pay attention. "Cut out the rough stuff," became a refrain through which the restless outdoor youths, held themselves and each other in check, during many hours of travel. First Aid Work. In quiet lines, the Y. M. C. A. man did a little rough "first aid." One man proclaimed hoarsely that he had a cold in his throat and his coughing would keep his companions awake. A wet towel, surmounted by a dry one, gave him somewhat the appearance of an Elizabethan courtier, but he did not cough. A splinter in a finger he made to be restless; it was nipped out. A blistered skin pad after the direction of the Plattsburgh manual. When these things were accomplished, the men were waiting for some fresh suggestion for amusement. At Roseburg, Ore., the train stopped some time. Out came the boxing gloves—ten sets of them. The Y. M. C. A. man had a good supply it appeared, and the citizens of Roseburg were treated to some of the best strictly amateur bouts seen on this coast for years. The "South of Market" men and the "North Beach" men gained new understanding and higher regard for each other before the train whistle called them away from cheering citizenry. At Portland they marched, ten abreast, through the city streets, and men whose workaday English was of the most meager description roared through the stanzas of "The Star Spangled Banner." Rested once more to muscles and minds, they frolicked through the hours at Camp Lewis. "Tell the folks at home," said one young giant, "we didn't even scratch the paint on the car. Tell them that."

The Y. M. C. A. man told them that.

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Attacks of Indigestion

"I believe Chamberlain's Tablets have saved my life, writes Mrs. Maggie Coil, Golden City, Mo. 'I had pains in my stomach so bad I thought I could not live. Our doctor said it was congestion of the stomach. I would get bed perfectly well and wake up in the night as bad as I could be and live. Our doctor said it would do no good to give medicine internally. He had to inject medicine in my arm. Since taking Chamberlain's Tablets I can eat anything I want without hurting me.' This form of indigestion is extremely painful and often dangerous. By taking Chamberlain's Tablets after eating, and especially when you have faintness and weight in the stomach after eating, the disease may be warded off and avoided. Chamberlain's Tablets not only aid digestion, but strengthen and invigorate the stomach."



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ANNIVERSARY OF MONS' FIRST AIR RAID RECALLED

Bombardment of Antwerp in Which Civilians Were Killed Carried Out by Germans on August 25, 1914. (BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) London, Aug. 25.—Four years ago today August 25, 1914, the Germans began their campaign of frightfulness in the air, the killing of non-combatants by dropping bombs from airplanes. The first German air murder of civilians took place at Antwerp. It sent a shudder of horror through the whole world, but since then the world has travelled far on the path of horror. Belgium Holds Drive. The Battle of Mons had opened and the French and British forces were falling back rapidly under the overwhelming pressure of the German armies. There was only one cause for dissatisfaction at German headquarters—the delay which the little Belgian army had imposed during the passage through Belgium, and the stubborn refusal of the Belgian king to surrender, although his capital had fallen and his army had been driven into Antwerp. It was under these circumstances that the order was given to make the first trial of Germany's great air weapon. A Zeppelin was sent to make a midnight raid on the city of Antwerp. The commander had special instructions to try for the royal palace, for King Albert was felt to be the soul of his people's resistance. Did Not Attack. The Zeppelin was a fortified city in the technical sense of the term, but the ring of forts was located far from the parts inhabited by the civilian population, and the main forts were at an average distance of ten miles from the center. But the Zeppelin did not attack the forts. With its engines stopped, it drifted over the city and discharged six bombs, all of which fell near the palace. An American army officer who was in Antwerp at the time wrote the following account of the incident: "No bomb actually struck the palace, but one narrowly missed the cathedral. Three found human victims. One killed four women and two policemen. A second killed one man and wounded two others. Another fell in the courtyard of the Hospital of St. Elizabeth, smashed all the windows, but wounded no one, although the crucifix hanging over the bed of a sick child was smashed to pieces by a fragment of shrapnel. In all, ten people were killed and eight wounded."

ROSWELL PEOPLE ASKED TO DIG UP MORE FOR 'JUICE'

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL) Roswell, N. M., Aug. 25.—Roswell is going through the struggle which has been fought or will be in practically every city in the United States—the rise of electricity and gas rates due to the higher cost of everything entering into the production. The Roswell Gas and Electric company's franchise calls for a maximum of 15 cents a kilowatt hour. The company has been charging this for the past few months on the minimum rating and 8 cents for additional current used above the house rating, which is based approximately on four kilowatts per room. The company was forced to pass its bond interest, due August 1, and appealed to the city council to amend its franchise for the period of the war and six months thereafter, allowing it to charge 20 per cent more. After a stormy session of the council, in which a number of citizens participated both supporting and opposing the increase, a special committee was appointed to make a thorough investigation and report its findings. The company then asked the committee to appoint an expert auditor to go over the company books in order to obtain the real facts. The committee refused to go into the accounts of the company and reported unfavorably to the council. The report admitted the increased cost, but said the committee felt that it would be unfair because of drought conditions and "other circumstances" to ask the people to pay the increase and that it should be borne by the stockholders of the company. The company accordingly announced that it would be necessary to charge the maximum amount on all electricity used in order to reduce partially the loss which the company was suffering each month. This practical measure, that the small consumer will receive the service at former rates, and that business houses and other heavy users of current will bear all the increase. The increase in monthly bills will amount in some cases to 30 per cent. Now the business men are up in arms and there is some talk—as yet entirely indefinite—that the council will be asked to reconsider its action.

FARMERS IN VICINITY OF LEVY COMPLAINING OF TOO MUCH MOISTURE

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL) Lamy, N. M., Aug. 25.—Heavy rains the past two days are making the bean farmers squirm. "Too much rain," they say. "How are we going to get these beans out?" A few weeks ago the abundant moisture would have added hundreds of dollars to the value of the crop; but just at this time the delay in ripening caused by the wet weather may result in some of the later fields being caught by frost. Also a loss is probable from a scarcity of labor, as much of the work will come with a rush. Early planted fields are ready to cut as soon as the ground dries off. S. A. Taylor, one of the general merchants of Lamy, in St. Anthony's hospital at Las Vegas, suffering from acute appendicitis. Mr. Taylor had been for several days under the care of a physician from Springer, and feeling that he needed other advice, arose from his bed, got into his car and drove to Las Vegas. Before he arrived there his appendix burst, and he is now in a precarious condition.

WOUNDED YANKS WANT MORE HOME PAPERS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) London, Aug. 25.—"More home newspapers" is the appeal which is being continually made to the library committee of the American Red Cross by American soldiers in hospitals in Great Britain. The library committee is at present furnishing reading matter for more than 25,000 men a month, both in hospitals and in camps. The books are either gifts or are purchased in London. The magazines are newspapers must of necessity come from America. This class of literature gives greater satisfaction to the men than books.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OPENED

Santa Fe, Aug. 25.—D. A. McPherson, in charge of the federal war labor bureau of the state, today made arrangements for the opening of the Santa Fe offices in the Catron block Assistant Insurance Commissioner Peter A. M. Llanau will be in charge.

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NOTICE OF SUIT

In the District Court of the County of Barralillo, State of New Mexico. No. 11352. Edward C. Lippitt, Plaintiff, vs. Dora Dillon Lippitt, Defendant. You will take notice that an action has been brought against you in the above named court by Edward C. Lippitt, the plaintiff above named, the general objects of which action are as follows: The plaintiff prays for an absolute divorce from you upon the ground of your abandonment of the plaintiff and upon the ground of intemperance alleged in the complaint, and filed herein on the 24th day of August, 1918, and the plaintiff further prays that it be adjudged that he has the sole interest in lots numbered Elevier (11) and Twelve (12) in Block numbered Six (6) of the Perera Addition to the City of Albuquerque, New Mexico, and in lot numbered Two (2) in Block lettered H of the Highland Addition South to the City of Albuquerque and of all other property and effects in his own name and that you have no interest or claim whatever in any of the property of the plaintiff, and you are further notified that unless you appear and answer in said cause on or before the 8th day of October, 1918, plaintiff will apply for judgment against you in said cause by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. That the name of the plaintiff's attorney is George K. Klock, whose office address is rooms 4 & 9 Stern Block, Albuquerque, N. M. Witness my hand and the seal of the said court this 24th day of August, 1918. NESTOR MONTJOYA, Clerk. (SEAL) By THOS. K. D. MADDISON, Deputy Clerk.

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ish speaking young women as lieutenants, will go to Pojoaque on Monday with a motor truck and canning and drying apparatus, there to assist in saving the fruit which is weighing down the limbs of the trees. During the week a demonstration kitchen has been busy at the Elks' club in which fruit and vegetables were canned and dried for all those who brought them.

GEMS INCREASED IN VALUE WITH CHEMICAL GLAZE

Paris Lapidary and Hindoo Sell Pearls After Treatment at Four Times Original Cost; Faking Detected. (Associated Press Correspondence) Paris, July 20.—How an American white pearl worth \$14,400, was treated with a chemical, given temporarily the rosy hue of an Oriental pearl and then sold for \$52,000, has been disclosed here. For doing this, Barboza, a pearl broker, and Varma, a Hindoo, were fined and sentenced to imprisonment for faking. By use of chemicals they endeavored to increase the value of the pearls four-fold. This case clears up the mystery which has existed in the Paris market for five years since a dealer in precious stones first learned that "manipulated pearls" were being sold here. Varma, who is a lapidary, claimed in court that he possessed a method of improving American pearls and that he had been promised a share in all the profits derived in treating the one which led to his detection, if it were sold for more than \$21,600. He was at work at it when it was seized by the police. The evidence showed that Varma has used on the pearl acetate of amyl alcohol. A pearl expert, Reinach, told the judge that Varma had given the pearl the rosy tint of the Oriental pearl by glazing it with chemicals but that the glazing disappeared when the pearl was placed in alcohol. Varma was sentenced to six months in prison and to pay a fine of \$1,000, while Barboza was sentenced for three months and to pay a fine of \$100. In its judgment the court stated that sea pearls from the Orient are very lustrous and attain high prices, while fresh water pearls, called American, are less fine generally white and of lower value. The pearl treated by Varma, the court added, has been offered to leading Paris and American jewel houses which had failed to detect the deception he had practiced. The court declared that Varma's treatment added no value to the pearl and that it had only a temporary effect which disappeared in alcohol. Strike of Gold Ore. Santa Fe, Aug. 25.—Word comes from southern Santa Fe county of a phenomenal strike of gold ore made in the famous Lincoln-Lucky mine.

NOTICE OF SUIT

In the District Court of the County of Barralillo, State of New Mexico. No. 11352. Edward C. Lippitt, Plaintiff, vs. Dora Dillon Lippitt, Defendant. You will take notice that an action has been brought against you in the above named court by Edward C. Lippitt, the plaintiff above named, the general objects of which action are as follows: The plaintiff prays for an absolute divorce from you upon the ground of your abandonment of the plaintiff and upon the ground of intemperance alleged in the complaint, and filed herein on the 24th day of August, 1918, and the plaintiff further prays that it be adjudged that he has the sole interest in lots numbered Elevier (11) and Twelve (12) in Block numbered Six (6) of the Perera Addition to the City of Albuquerque, New Mexico, and in lot numbered Two (2) in Block lettered H of the Highland Addition South to the City of Albuquerque and of all other property and effects in his own name and that you have no interest or claim whatever in any of the property of the plaintiff, and you are further notified that unless you appear and answer in said cause on or before the 8th day of October, 1918, plaintiff will apply for judgment against you in said cause by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. That the name of the plaintiff's attorney is George K. Klock, whose office address is rooms 4 & 9 Stern Block, Albuquerque, N. M. Witness my hand and the seal of the said court this 24th day of August, 1918. NESTOR MONTJOYA, Clerk. (SEAL) By THOS. K. D. MADDISON, Deputy Clerk.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals for constructing or improving the National Forest Highway located in and upon the lands within the Santa Fe National Forest, State of New Mexico, County of San Miguel, will be received at Room 202, Luna Strickler Building, Albuquerque, New Mexico, until 1 o'clock, P. M., on the second day of September, 1918, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, and none will be considered except those from contractors who are deemed to be experienced and responsible. The length of project to be constructed or improved is approximately 4.21 miles, and the principal items of work are approximately as follows: Clearing and grubbing, grading roadways, and constructing culverts and retaining walls. Said contract form and the maps, plans, specifications and estimate of quantities may be examined by responsible contractors at the following addresses: Room 301 Transway Building, Denver, Colorado. Room 202 Luna Strickler Building, Albuquerque, New Mexico. State Engineer's Office, Santa Fe, New Mexico. J. A. WHITTAKER, District Engineer.

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TOBACCO IS MIGHTY SCARCE Near the Trenches.

FROM IRVIN COBB'S "PATHS OF GLORY" "As I recall now, we had come through the gate of the school house to where the automobile stood when a puff of wind blowing to us from the left, which meant from across the battlefield, brought to our noses a certain smell which we already knew full well. "You get it, I see," said the German officer, who stood alongside of me. "It comes from three miles off, but you can get it five miles when the wind is strong—and he waved his left arm toward it as though the scent had been a visible thing. That explains why tobacco is so scarce with us along the staff back yonder in Laon." "All the tobacco which can be spared is sent to the men in the front trenches. As long as they smoke and keep on smoking they can stand that."

No Matter How Small the Amount—Send It In.

Our boys are going to need tobacco in great quantities. Fill out the coupon now—Today is None Too Soon—and make it generous! Bring it, or mail it, to The Journal Office.

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MEN AND WOMEN CIVILIANS TO BE USED AS POLICE

New York City Heads Are Planning to Replace the Many Employes Who Are Answering Country's Call. (Associated Press Correspondence) Dublin, July 21.—Sir Horace Plunkett, chairman of the Irish convention, has published a series of articles in the Irish newspapers with the object of inducing the government to pass at once a home rule act for Ireland upon the lines of the majority report of the convention. Pending the putting into operation of the act, he suggested that the establishment of purely Irish executive, composed of men of all parties, and responsible either to the Irish convention which has not been formally dissolved, or to the imperial parliament. Too Many Parties. He appealed for the formation of a middle party in Ireland of moderate men. Sir Horace's plan was not received with favor by any section. The Freeman's Journal, representing the Irish party, objected to the formation of another Irish party on the ground that its difficulties are "caused as much by internal dissensions as by external betrayals." John Sweetman, for many years a leading member of the Sinn Fein party, and one of the few wealthy men in its ranks, wrote to say: "I cannot agree that England can now settle the future government of Ireland. She must now govern Ireland despotically till the peace conference, and it would be for her benefit to govern with a little common sense." This view that nothing can be done about home rule till the end of the war is also the view of the unionists, and William Jellett, the most active of the irrefracted southern unionists, has put forth his opinion as to the immediate government of Ireland in much the same sense as John Sweetman. Off on Canning Trip. Santa Fe, Aug. 25.—After a week's activity in Santa Fe, the Woman's Land army, with Mrs. Lola C. Armijo as commander and a number of Span

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