

U.S. TROOPS BATTLE WITH MEXICANS

FIGHTING FOLLOWS EFFORT OF CUSTOM OFFICIAL TO SMUGGLE COUNTRYMAN ACROSS BORDER.

Combat Lasts For an Hour, Two Americans Being Killed and Twenty-nine Wounded, the Mexican Loss Being More Than Hundred.

Nogales, Ariz.—Trouble flared up anew on the border Tuesday, when Mexicans began a fight with American troops which resulted in a real battle in which civilians also took part.

Two Americans were killed, twenty-nine wounded and more than 500 American troops were engaged before the battle was ended. Casualties on the Mexican side were more than 100 killed and wounded.

Captain J. D. Hungerford and Corporal Barney Lotz of the American forces were killed in action.

The fighting followed the alleged efforts of a Mexican custom officer to smuggle a fellow-countryman across the boundary into the United States. An American sentry attempted to stop him. Two Mexicans fired at the sentry across the street, striking him in the right arm. The fire was returned by American patrols and after Mexicans had rushed from nearby buildings and started shooting across the line from behind buildings and walls, the firing became general.

Reinforcements from an infantry regiment and a negro cavalry regiment were rushed to the border and took up combat positions. It was estimated more than 900 American soldiers and at least 50 civilians participated in the shooting. It was reported that a detachment of cavalry crossed the border in pursuit of the Mexicans, but this was not confirmed.

White Flag Displayed by Mexicans.
At 5:30 a white flag was displayed by the Mexicans, a parley followed, but the sniping continued until after 7 o'clock. Bullets fell in Nogales and civilians were ordered to remain indoors and without the zone of fire. Adobe houses, because their walls cannot be pierced by high power bullets, were especially popular and many families spent the night in these buildings with friends.

As soon as the firing became general, calls were sent to Douglas, Ariz., Fort Huachuca and outpost points.

The mayor of Nogales, Sonora, reported to have been killed, was Felix Penaloza. His death has not been confirmed, although he was known to have been in the thick of the fighting.

BAKER MAKES MORE CHANGES.

Ministers of Aviation and Munitions Are Formed.

Washington.—Virtual establishment of ministries of munitions and aviation, and the appointment of Benedict C. Crowell, first assistant secretary of war, and John D. Ryan, chief of the bureau of military aeronautics, as the respective heads was announced Tuesday by Secretary Baker.

While the official statement refers to the appointments as "director of munitions," and "director of air service," the changes evidently are intended to make separate organizations, each under control of one man.

Mr. Ryan assumes the position of second assistant secretary of war, vice Edward R. Stettinius, who is now abroad in connection with government matters. Mr. Stettinius is to remain in France indefinitely as a representative of the war department.

Backfire Against Bolsheviki.

Vladivostok.—General Pleshkoff, chief of the Russian forces in Siberia and Manchuria, acting on behalf of General Horvath, the anti-Bolshevik leader, by a coup d'etat, has assumed control of all the Russian military forces in the far east. The Russian volunteers have gone over to General Horvath in a body. The Siberian government is nonplussed and has been unable to organize opposition to the new movement.

Shoots at Dog, Kills Friend,
Brigham City.—John Leland Hastings, a 14-year-old boy, was accidentally shot by Kenneth Carter, a youth, companion, at Park valley, according to word received here. The message said that a shot fired from a small caliber rifle by Carter in an effort to stop a dog which had attached the horses ridden by himself and his companion, struck Hastings in the body.

Bans Use of Autos on Sunday.

Washington.—The fuel administration has called upon the public in states east of the Mississippi river to cease the use of all classes of automobiles, with a few named exceptions, motorcycles and motor boats on Sundays until further notice as a gasoline conservation measure.

Gives Short Lines New Deal.

Washington.—A bill granting to all short line railroads not under federal control the same rights, privileges and immunities now enjoyed by government controlled roads was introduced Tuesday.

Ambassador Page Resigns.

Washington.—Walter Hines Page of Garden City, N. Y., ambassador of the United States to Great Britain since April, 1913, because of ill health has submitted his resignation to President Wilson, who has accepted it.

THE LABORING MEN

by Will Carleton



WHO are the laboring men?

We are the laboring men:

We, the muscle of the tribes and lands,
With sun-trod faces and horn-gloved hands;
With well-patched garments, stained and coarse—
With untrained voices, heavy and hoarse;
Who brave the death of the noontide heats,
Who mow the meadows and pave the streets,
Who push the plow by the smooth-faced sod,
Or climb the crags with a well-filled hod.

Yes, we are the laboring men—

The genuine laboring men.

And each, somewhere in the stormy sky,
Has a sweet love-star, be it low or high;
For pride have we to do and dare,
And a heart have we to cherish and care;
And power have we—for, lose our brawn,
And where were your flourishing cities gone?
Or bind our hands or fetter our feet,
And what would the gaunt world find to eat?

Aye, where were your gentry then?

For we are the laboring men!

WHO are the laboring men?

We are the laboring men:

We of the iron and waterway,
Whom fire and steam and tide obey;
Who stab the sea with a prow of oak,
Who blot the sky with a cloud of smoke,
Who bend the breezes unto our wills,
And feed the looms and hurry the mills;
Who oft have the lives of a thousand known
In the hissing valves that hold our own!

Yes, we are the laboring men—

The genuine laboring men.

And though a coat may a button lack,
And though a face be sooty and black,
And though the words be heavy of flow,
And new-called thoughts come tardy and slow,
And though rough words in a speech may blend,
A heart's a heart, and a friend's a friend.
And power have we, but for our skill,
The wave would drown and the sea would kill;
And where were your gentry then?
Aye, where were your gentry then?

Aye, where were your gentry then?

For we are the laboring men!

WHO are the laboring men?

We are the laboring men:

We who stand in the ranks of trade
And count the tallies that toil has made;
Who guard the coffers of wealth untold,
And ford the streams of glistening gold;
Who send the train on its breathless trips,
And rear the buildings and sail the ships;
And though our coats be a trifle fine,
And though our diamonds flash and shine,
Yet we are the laboring men—



HELPS WORKERS IN DENMARK

Labor Insurance Law Has Been Proved of Material Benefit to People in That Country.

In 1907 Denmark enacted a labor insurance law. Fully 111,000 persons and 60 per cent of the workmen in Denmark are now insured. (The proportion is 73 per cent of the men insurable and 28 per cent of the insurable women.) Practically all the industrial laborers are insured under the act.

Within the limits prescribed by the law, the conditions of unemployment insurance vary with each fund. The dues vary from the minimum of \$1.40 paid by the unskilled workmen to the maximum of \$7 per year paid by the workers in stucco. The daily stipend is one, one and a half, or two kroner, according to the financial status of the fund. A kroner is equal to about 27 cents. The period of payment runs from 50 days in the year allowed the unskilled laborers to the maximum of 100 allowed the printers. The total amount of the benefits paid in 1912 was \$450,810, of which \$38 per cent

was distributed by the members; \$19 per cent by the state, and 14.3 per cent by the communes. The sums spent in aid of unemployment from all sources for the five years, during which the act has been in operation, amounts to \$1,755,000.

All Labor Honorable.

It is harder to make a watch spring than to dig a ditch, harder to prepare the lens of a telescope than to make a watch spring, hard to measure exactly the length of the wave light of a certain element than to construct the most marvelous telescope.

What is needed in the world is realization of the fact that all labor is equally honorable when done earnestly, with dignity, self-respect, without hatred of those more fortunate, or contempt for those less fortunate.

IN such times, and such moods as the time compels, labor is sure of just honor. Workers are certain to be valued at their true worth. Labor's holiday becomes more than ever the recognition of mighty forces of the most vital importance to all mankind

Squaw Proves Patriotism.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Mrs. Cassie Denney, a full-blooded Indian of Oneida, Wis., has given three of her sons to the service of Uncle Sam in the present war and says that a fourth will go as soon as he is old enough.

Too Suggestive.

"Why did Gladys break off her engagement with Harold?"
"I think it was because he asked her if she expected a raise in salary this fall."

Ever Upward

IT is not enough to win rights from a king, and write them down in a book. New men, new lights, and the code of the fathers the sons may never brook.

What is liberty now were license then; their freedom our yoke would be.

And each new decade must have new men to determine its liberty. Mankind is a marching army with broadening front the while, Shall it crowd its bulk on the worn paths or clear to the outward file?

Its pioneers are those dreamers who head neither tongue nor pen. Of the human spiders whose silk is wove from the lives of toiling men.

—John Boyle O'Reilly on Wendell Phillips.

AND because eternal things are true this is the biggest Labor Day and also one of the most serious. It is as sober in its deeper relations and aspects as it is inspiring to labor leaders and members of labor organizations because it comes in a time of notable labor gains and demonstrations of labor's power and prestige.

DESERTS TO SEE GIRL, FOUND HER A CORPSE

Atlanta, Ga.—Dewey Morgan, twenty, deserted the 116th Field artillery at Macon to come to Atlanta and visit his sweetheart. When he arrived in Atlanta he found the young woman, Miss Leona Moore, had been dead 24 hours. He will be tried as a deserter.

UNABLE TO HALT ADVANCING ALLIES

HUNS DRIVEN BACK OF POINT FROM WHICH LUDENDORFF STARTED DRIVE IN MARCH.

Roye, in Picardy, the Key to Nesle, Captured by French and It Is Expected Germans Will Retreat Across the Somme.

London.—The progress of the Huns toward Paris is going fine for the allies. In fact the Kaiser's army is just now bound for Berlin, and evidently going faster every moment.

Each day of the campaign brings stories of allied successes that are pleasing reading to the people of the allied nations.

So great and continued were Tuesday's successes of the French and British armies that it is difficult to decide where to begin in telling the story. Geographically the capture of Roye, in Picardy, the key to Nesle, by the French first army is the principal result of a day of many triumphs. From a strategic and moral standpoint, the foremost achievement was the ripping of a hole into the old Hindenburg line by the British north of the Scarpe. Haig's troops at night stood fully a mile and a half beyond that line from which Ludendorff launched his super-drive on March 21.

Fully a score of towns and villages were overrun by the allies in their victorious eastward rush—the French on a thirteen-mile front between Chaumes and Lacourt, the British on a thirty-mile line between the northeast of Arras and the Chaumes region.

Prisoners? Hordes of them. But there is little time now for counting captives. Both Haig and Petain content themselves with reporting "hundreds" here, "hundreds" there and "many" in various other sectors.

The critical stage of the whole offensive is approaching, for Ludendorff must decide, and decide quickly, whether he can afford one last gamble to retrieve his defeats by trying a great counter-offensive, or whether "the jig is up" and his legions must forthwith retire all the way between Flanders and the Champagne, and retire not to the old Hindenburg line, but far beyond it to the Meuse, in the south, and to the Franco-Belgian frontier in the north.

With Roye fell another keypoint in the stop-gap line, to hold which the Germans have been struggling with desperate fury ever since the allied Picardy drive began. When Von Hutler's army was in the Montdidier pocket, Roye meant to him what Feren-Hardenois had meant to the crown prince in the Marne funnel. Only two roads run out from Roye, one toward Ham, thirteen miles east of Roye, and the other to the Somme through Nesle, six and a half miles to the northeast. Roye is the key to Nesle, the fall of which would compel the Germans to retreat across the Somme.

HUNS EXPECT INVASION.

German Retirement in West Making Worst Possible Impression.

London.—The German population along the Rhine expect an allied invasion, in the opinion of a Dutch woman who has just returned to Amsterdam from a small village near Bonn, on the Rhine. In a statement to the Amsterdam correspondent of the Daily Express she said:

"The impression gathered from what I say and heard in Germany was one of real despair. The German retirement in the west is making the worst possible impression.

"The idea that German soil is to remain inviolate has disappeared completely. Many families are preparing to leave for central Germany.

"The ravages of allied aircraft are simply terrific. When you read, 'There was some material damage,' it means that whole streets were torn up, with a heavy casualty list to complete the picture."

Americans 20 Miles from Rhine.

Washington.—The military forces of the United States are nearer the Rhine than any command of the allies, and the Rhine is separated from the advanced American posts by a distance of only 20 miles. This was disclosed by General March, chief of staff, in his Saturday talk with the representatives of the press.

Sub Chaser Sunk in Error.

Washington.—American submarine No. 200, operating out of Philadelphia, was mistaken for a submarine by a merchant steamer off Fire Island, N. Y., early Tuesday morning and sent to the bottom. Seventeen members of her crew, including the commander and the executive officer, are missing.

Lieutenant Governor Enters Service.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Lieutenant Governor W. Y. Morgan announced he had entered the U. S. C. A. service and would leave shortly for France, to remain "until we win the war." Lieutenant Governor Morgan is publisher of the Hutchinson News.

Steampipe Bursts, Kills Seven.

An Atlantic Port.—Seven men were killed and a number are said to have been injured Saturday by the bursting of a steam pipe in an American transport lying at a dock here.

Same Old Story

Every Customer knows it. Our goods are reliable—they wear—they don't cost much; for fifty years we have maintained this reputation. Come and see the new things in jewelry, base-metal watches, silverware and novelties. If you can't come—write us. Our modest prices make buying easy.

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Randall-Dodd Auto Co., Salt Lake City

SOLDIERS LIKED WAR BREAD

British Fighting Men Found Their Health Improved Through Use of Unbolted Wheat Meal.

A little more than a century ago, when Britain had been fighting for years against Napoleon, food became very scarce. Following is from a book on bread-making, written by Sylvester Graham, in 1837:

"In order to conserve wheat as much as possible, the British government ordered that the army should be supplied with bread made from unbolted wheat meal, i. e., simply the wheat ground without having the bran or middlings removed. The soldiers were at first displeased with the bread and refused to eat it, even casting it from them in great rage, but after two or three weeks they began to be much pleased with it and preferred it to the fine-flour bread.

"The result of this experiment was that not only was the wheat made to go further, but the health of the soldiers improved so much and so manifestly in the course of a few months that it became a matter of common remark among themselves and of observation and surprise among the officers and physicians of the army. They expressed themselves with confidence and zeal on the subject. The public declared that the soldiers were never so healthy and robust. The public papers were for months filled with praise of whole-wheat bread, and it was regularly introduced into families.

"Still, after this experiment with such happy results and so general and full a testimony had been given in favor of the coarse-wheat bread, when large supplies of superfine flour came in from America, and the crops from home became again abundant and the act of parliament regarding the food of the army became extinct, most of the people by degrees returned to their old habits of eating fine bread."

SURGEONS DO GREAT WORK

Rehabilitation of Wounded Soldiers Seems Little Short of Miraculous to a Civilian.

Foster Debevoise of South Orleans, N. J., on a recent tour through France and England, visited the armies at the front, and speaks with enthusiasm of their indomitable spirit and unfailing hopefulness.

In commenting he speaks on the work done for wounded soldiers:

"The men in English cities, of whom I saw hundreds, without legs or arms, or with reconstructed faces, and those in hospitals in process of being mended, all had the same words: 'If only I could go back again!' And this brings me to another wonderful thing, and that is the way the hospitals are performing miracles. When finally, sometimes after months and months of treatment, the reconstructing process is finished, the men are taught trades and placed in positions so that they are enabled to take up their lives again with a large degree of happiness. Straps operate as muscles on artificial legs and arms; and I have seen such men swing a hammer, play golf, knit, or work at lathes. It is almost incredible what is being done. Hats off to the doctors, I say!"

The United States government will apply the same methods of reconstruction to those of our boys that are disabled or crippled.—Marion Couthouy Smith.

Rubber in Japan.

The rubber manufacturing industry in Japan has developed greatly within the past year in the scope and variety of its products. In the export trade, too, importance is increasing. The growth of the industry may be seen from the steady increase in the import of crude rubber. The official trade returns state that the import in 1917 totaled 9,689,532 yen over the figure for 1915. Formerly most of the automobile tires used in Japan were imported into that country, but now the greater part of Japan's needs are supplied by domestic manufacturers. The export of automobile tires has also begun with the development of rubber plants in Japan.

Translations.

Translations are like photographs, best for reproducing drawings and worst for sunsets. It is as though one who could not see the French cathedrals or the Pyramids should acquaint himself with good paintings of them. But they are not the cathedrals or the Pyramids. They are the next best thing, unless, as may be the case, the tales of travelers are better. These too, are not the original, but a teacher's interpretation—sometimes very good and sometimes not.—Andrew West.