

FORTY MILLIONS FOR AIR SERVICE

CONGRESS GRANTS ENOUGH TO
KEEP UP EQUIPMENT AND
RECRUIT PERSONNEL.

NOT ALL AIRMEN ASKED FOR

Vast Sum Was Needed to Put Aircraft
Manufacturing Industry on Produc-
tion Basis, but America Was Ready
When Armistice Came.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.
Washington.—Congress has ap-
propriated \$40,000,000 through the army
supply bill for the use of the air ser-
vice. This is not as much money as the
airmen asked, but it will enable the
service to keep up its equipment and
a fairly strong personnel, and will en-
able the United States probably to
have airplanes enough for an ordinary
emergency.

People have been wondering what
became of all the money that was
voted for the air service in war time.
It seems likely that some of it was
wasted, but there has been perhaps
no proper appreciation of the enormous
initial cost which the government had
to stand in order to get the great air-
craft manufacturing industry started
on the basis of production that seem-
ingly was necessary.

Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, who is
in charge of aviation operations in the
war department, was in command of
the American aviation service in the
St. Mihiel drive. He has just testified
that when the drive was started more
airships were concentrated in the im-
mediate vicinity than ever had been
brought together within a like area
since the war began. During the drive
1,500 planes were sent into action.
General Mitchell was the first Amer-
ican officer to fly over the Hun line.

It is said to be necessary that the
airplane service of the United States
should be reconstructed. As General
Mitchell put it:

"The personnel which has been
trained as a result of this war is lar-
gely scattered throughout the country.
We have a wonderful basis of person-
nel returning from Europe, but they
had to go home. A great majority of
them would not stay in the service
because it looked like a hopeless future
for them, as very little encouragement
for an air service of any importance in
the near future was held out."

Air Forces Were About Ready.

It is pretty generally agreed that
when the armistice went into effect the
United States, so far as its forces were
concerned, was just getting ready "to
do business" on a proper scale. It is
true that the St. Mihiel drive took
place two months before the armistice
went into effect, but the concentration
of flyers at that place left some other
places without proper American air
equipment. Not many planes were lost
in the St. Mihiel engagement. Later
in the Argonne the losses were heavy,
but no heavier and perhaps not as
heavy as it was expected would be the
case in hard engagements of that kind.
Of the 1,500 machines at St. Mihiel 550
were American and operated by Amer-
icans.

It is understood that the airplane
service of the United States with the
Army of Occupation was on a basis of
efficiency, one that would have enabled
the Americans to conduct operations in
Germany, if they had been necessary,
on a proper scale so far as the air
service was concerned.

Along the Mexican border today
there is a considerable number of air-
planes, but not enough. It is under-
stood, to meet even the minor warfare
which it is possible may have to be
conducted there within the near future.
With its \$40,000,000 it is probable the
air service of the United States can be
put on a strong peace basis with suf-
ficient additional strength to meet any
small war in which this country may
be compelled to engage.

"Archies" Seldom Hit Planes.

While on the western front in 1915
and again in 1918 I witnessed consid-
erable air action. The thing which as
early as 1915 was the most striking
feature of air service was the seeming
impossibility, or almost impossibility of
destroying an airplane by fire from the
ground. Another striking thing was
the apparent inability of the bombers
in the airplanes to hit any specific
object on the ground at which they
were aiming.

Toward the end of the war the bomb-
ers were getting more accurate, but
there was little change in the situation
so far as it affected the accuracy of
fire of the anti-aircraft gunmen.

War Brings Out No Candidates.
Politicians in Washington have taken
note of the fact, and are interested
in it, that the front line of bat-
tle in the great world's war has pro-
duced no candidate for the presi-
dency of the United States, and this
thought takes cognizance of the truth
that both General Leonard Wood and
John J. Pershing are mentioned in
connection with the nomination of the
Republican party.

So far as one can determine, there is
no active campaign in behalf of Gen-
eral Pershing, and thus far the polit-
icians seem to think he has little
chance of the nomination. In fact
Republicans in Washington of all kinds
of views seem to believe that Pershing
will not seek the nomination and that
no active effort will be made in his
behalf.

So far as Leonard Wood is con-
cerned the feeling is that, while he is

a candidate, his candidacy is in no
sense a product of the present war.
Politicians say Wood's name would
have been mentioned for the nomina-
tion, more than mentioned, probably,
if there had been no war.

No other war in which the United
States has been engaged has failed
to produce its presidential candidate.

Reason for the Condition.
There is a reason for the failure of
this war to produce presidential can-
didates. The general officers who
served in France did not come into
close personal touch with their men,
except in the cases of one or two ma-
jor generals, and quite a number of
brigadier generals, none of whom, how-
ever, have been considered as consti-
tuting presidential timber.

In previous times the soldiers them-
selves have not always been the prime
means of securing honors for their
leaders. The civilians of the United
States nominated and elected Grant.
Roosevelt's following in the Spanish
war was only that of a regiment. He
was not elected president, of course,
immediately on his return from Cuba,
but his record there made him govern-
or of New York and vice president of
the United States, an office which, of
course, carried with it the possibili-
ty, and in his case, the certainty of
his becoming president.

The instant the United States en-
tered the war with Germany the policy
of the suppression of the names of
commanding officers went into effect.
Pershing's name was the only one men-
tioned except that of the commanding
officer of the first division which went
to France. His name got into the
papers frequently through no fault or
desire of his own. It was printed be-
cause his division was the only Amer-
ican outfit in France, and the news-
paper correspondents then had just
one unit of American troops to write
about, and naturally they "broke
bounds" and had considerable to say
about the commanding officer. Not
long after this this major general com-
manding the division was ordered
back to the United States, and there
are men who think the fact that his
name, without his consent, got into
print, was the only reason why he was
ordered to return to this country.

Why Names Were Suppressed.

The deeds of men like Liggett, Dick-
man, Bundy, Edwards, Bullard and
some others were of high enough de-
gree to arouse the enthusiasm of the
American people and to insure their
plaudits if the deeds had been allowed
to appear in print with the names
of the men who, with their divisions,
had accomplished them.

The general officers who command-
ed armies, corps and divisions in
France are some of them Democrats
and some of them Republicans. They
are divided between the two parties
about equally, in fact. Yet today no
one seemingly cares whether Bullard,
for instance, is a Republican, which
he is not, or a Democrat, which he is.
Dickman also is a Democrat, so it is
said, while Bundy and Edwards are
said to be Republicans. An inquiry
has failed to disclose the politics of
Liggett. It is taken for granted by
the politicians that Pershing is a Re-
publican, although he seems to have
been silent on the subject of his
affiliations.

Possibly the American people do not
understand thoroughly why it was sup-
posed to be necessary to keep the
names of the general officers out of
print. The Germans, long before the
war began, had a perfect system of
study and espionage. They knew the
characteristics and the bent of mind
of every high ranking officer in the
American army. It was thought it
would be an advantage to the Germans
to know just what general officers of
the American forces were on their im-
mediate fronts. It was taken for
granted that the Germans, if they
heard this man or that man was on
the Moselle front, for instance, would
adapt their tactics in accordance with
their ideas of the opposing general's
temperament and experience, or lack
of experience, in the field.

Diplomats May Shun America.

When several weeks had gone by
and no one had been appointed to take
the place of Lord Reading as the am-
bassador of Great Britain to the
United States, wonder began to grow
in Washington. "Why the delay?"

A jocosse answer to the question was
given by a member of parliament who
suggested to the brethren that it was
possible the fact that the United
States had gone dry was responsible
for the disinclination of any English-
man of high rank to serve his country
in Washington.

Now, British humor is sometimes
past the fathoming. There were peo-
ple in these good United States who
thought that the member of parliament
was serious when he unburdened him-
self of his reason for the lack of am-
bassadorial material for the Washing-
ton post. Probably the truth is that
it was a case of dry humor. However,
let it be said that it is a pretty safe
assumption that no Britisher, no
Frenchman, and nobody else who lives
in a foreign country and who has some
chance of representing his nation in
this land of the free, is entirely happy
over the prospect of a dry time in the
capital of the U. S. "S" in this case,
as some put it, standing for Sahara

Jap Industry Increasing.

The plateglass industry in Japan
has greatly expanded since the world
war. Before the war about 550,000
boxes of glass were consumed annu-
ally, 420,000 boxes of which were im-
ported from Belgium and Germany,
the remainder being of home manufac-
ture. During the past year 850,000
boxes were manufactured in Japan,
of which 600,000 boxes were consumed
at home, and the remaining 250,000
boxes were exported.

The KITCHEN CABINET

Welcome, a thousand times welcome, ye
dear and delicate neighbors—
Bird and bee and butterfly, and hum-
mingbird fairly fine!
Proud am I to offer you field for your
graceful labors;
All the honey and all the seeds are
yours in this garden of mine.
—Celia Thaxter.

MORE HOT WEATHER DISHES.

Eggs will have reached the lowest
figure for the year, during the sum-
mer, and if ever, now is
the time to indulge in
egg dishes galore, as well
as in packing them for
winter use.

Beauregard Eggs.—Take
five hard-cooked eggs,
one tablespoonful of corn-
starch, five squares of
toast, one cupful of milk,
one tablespoonful of butter with salt
and pepper to taste. Chop the egg
whites, rub the yolks through a sieve.
Scald milk and add butter and corn-
starch rubbed together. Now add the
whites, then add salt and paprika to
taste. Put the toast on a hot dish,
cover with a layer of white sauce, then
a layer of the yolks, then the whites,
and finish with the yolks on top.
Sprinkle with salt and pepper and put
into the oven for a few minutes.

Deviled Eggs.—One dozen cooked
eggs, one teaspoonful of French mus-
tard, four tablespoonfuls of minced
ham or tongue, one tablespoonful of
olive oil, salt and cayenne to taste.

Cut the eggs lengthwise. Take out
the yolks carefully, not to break the
whites. Rub the yolks to a smooth
paste with the mustard and oil, then
add the ham or tongue finely chopped.
Fill the whites with this mixture and
press the halves together.

Eggs Poached in Tomatoes.—Peel
and cut into small pieces six medium
sized tomatoes. Chop fine one small
green onion. Put the onion and to-
matoes into a sauce pan and cook
slowly 15 minutes, adding salt and pep-
per. Have ready slices of well-browned
toast, buttered. Carefully drop six
eggs into the tomatoes, and when well
poached place them carefully on the
toast; pour the tomatoes around them
and serve at once.

Peach Omelet.—Pare and stone
three ripe peaches, then press them
through a sieve, add two tablespo-
onfuls of powdered sugar, and the well-
beaten yolks of three eggs; add care-
fully the stiffly beaten whites of six,
and pour into a well-greased baking
dish. Bake 15 or 20 minutes and serve
at once.

If you cannot get to meter all the music
of your soul,
Then let its heavenly harmony your daily
life control;
Until from out the discord of life's bitter-
ness and pain
Sweet symphonies shall rise—nor your
life-song be in vain.
—Alice Dunlap.

FRUIT COCKTAILS

There is no more appetizing begin-
ning for a summer meal than a fruit
cocktail. They
should be served
very cold in small
glasses or in fruit
cups such as le-
mon, orange, ap-
ple or grape-
fruit. Vegetables
are also used as
cocktails, the tomato being the espe-
cial favorite.

In preparing fruits for cocktails
two things should be remembered:
The fruit should stand in a sirup or
sprinkled with sugar to be well sweet-
ened. To prepare the sirup use twice
as much sugar as water and cook it
until thoroughly dissolved.

The entire menu should be consid-
ered when serving a fruit cocktail, as
other fruits do not appear at the same
meal. If a vegetable cocktail (put to-
gether with some sort of a salad dress-
ing) is served, the salad is omitted
for that meal.

One of the most attractive cocktails
may be made by using watermelon
or muskmelon for the foundation. Cut
the melon with a French potato cutter
into small balls and cover with a gin-
ger sirup, using the Canton ginger and
bits of ginger; pour over the balls of
cantaloupe. For watermelon the dai-
nty color makes a most effective
dish; use the heart of the melon for
balls and simple, lightly flavored sirup
of sugar water and lemon juice. It is
unwise to add a sirup too highly fla-
vored, for the fruit flavor itself should
be first.

A pineapple and raspberry combina-
tion is very good. Cut the pineapple
with a small potato cutter and let the
fruits stand in sirup uncombined for
three hours, then chill them together
one hour.

Equal parts of sliced peaches and
stoned cherries marinated in sugar
sirup and garnished with frosted
mint. Dip a sprig of mint in egg white
then in sugar, having the mint well
chilled.

Twice as much diced peach as very
ripe blackberries, treated with the
sirup and flavored with a little lemon
and orange juice.

Vegetable cocktails may be made of
various combinations, but those most
suitable are:

Two tablespoonfuls of minced to-
mato, one of minced celery, one table-
spoonful of aspic jelly cut in bits, half
a teaspoonful of chives, three drops of
tobasco sauce, French dressing and
mayonnaise to moisten.

Nellie Maxwell

CAPITOL BUYS 80,000 ACRES IN
PECOS COUNTY OIL FIELD.

CAPITOL PETROLEUM COMPANY
with 10,000 acres of excellently
located oil lands in the Tampico, Mex-
ico; Nowata County, Oklahoma, and
the Purvines tract near Amarillo, Car-
son County, Texas, in the center of
the great oil excitement now obtaining
in the Panhandle district, and ever
watchful for good bargains, has just
closed a deal for 80,000 acres addi-
tional oil land in Pecos County, Texas,
"The Wonder Oil State of the Union."

The company is already both a pro-
ducing and dividend-paying corpora-
tion, and recently, through release by
the government of tankers to be used
in the transportation of oil from the
Tampico field to the United States,
has completed arrangements at New
York for three 50,000-barrel tankers
for immediate use between Tampico
and New Orleans.

In expectation of a heavy flow from
the Capitol No. 2 at Tampico, the man-
agement has just completed a large
earthen reservoir with capacity for
150,000 barrels, at the well, an eight-
inch pipe has been set at 1,400 feet,
and everything is in readiness for the
anticipated heavy flow. The well has
passed government inspection, the gate
valve has been set, and every precau-
tion taken. The Tampascus well, lo-
cated but a short distance from the
Capitol No. 2 well, is now reported
good for 60,000 barrels and has been
successfully harnessed.

Capitol Petroleum has thirty-two
producing wells in the Mid-Continent
field, and the company is also prepar-
ing to drill a test on the Purvines
tract, in Carson County, near Amar-
illo, Texas. Material is being hauled
in and the derrick is erected.

An aggressive campaign is also un-
der consideration for the development
of the newly acquired acreage in Pecos
County, Texas. Capitol Petroleum, as
previously stated, is on a dividend-
paying basis with dividends Nos. 1,
2 and 3, amounting to \$11,902.37, al-
ready paid stockholders.

The financial statement as of July
16, duly signed by George Fruth, Den-
ver, as chairman of the executive com-
mittee, shows cash in banks and ac-
counts receivable, \$59,566.64. Re-
sources: Leases operating and produc-
ing, \$81,000; leases operating, \$272,-
750; leases non-operating, \$384,990.
Total assets, including equipment and
tools, of \$513,612.76, with no liabilities
of any kind excepting current bills for
the present month not yet reported.

At the annual stockholders' meet-
ing held July 18, the former board of di-
rectors were unanimously elected. The
splendid constructive work this board
has done in the past year has attracted
unusual commendation, and the latest
action of the stockholders pays this
tribute of confidence and assures them
their undivided, strongest support.

New York, N. Y.—The following ap-
peared editorially in the New York
Call, one of the great dailies of this
city. It is regarded as one of the worst
editorials ever made in America by a
daily newspaper:

"If the Negroes in the slave states
should attempt to resist the fiendish
violence and cruelty of their oppres-
sors by violence and cruelty it would
be like gambling with a gambler to
put him out of business. It is of no
use to tell the Negro that his remedy
is in the ballot-box. He cannot vote.
But if the Negroes were in one big
union, and 100 per cent organized, and
would not do another tap of work un-
less upon a guarantee of decent treat-
ment, the whole of the idle, do-less,
shiftless, incompetent South would be
at their mercy. Put that idea into the
mind of every Negro that you meet."

Boston, Mass.—The act of Clarence
R. Van Allen, a Negro, corporal of
Company L, 372nd Infantry regiment,
in putting out of action single handed
a Hun machine gun, killing four of its
crew and capturing three others, was
recognized today when he was decorated
with the Medaille Militaire, the
highest honor for heroism that France
confers on an enlisted man. Officers
of the Northeastern Department
turned out in a body to honor Van Al-
len, formerly a waiter at a restaurant
here.

Lie Takes Many Shapes.

It is not only the tongue that can
speak falsehoods. A turn of the eye
or a shake of the head may be as
much of a lie as any ever spoken.

FOR SALE.—Boxes and barrels for
kindling purposes. W. Cowan, 2824
California St. Phone Champa 3490.

ESTATE OF RHODA BROWNING.

DECEASED. NO. 2445.
All persons having claims against
said estate are hereby notified to pre-
sent them for adjustment to the Coun-
ty Court of the City and County of
Denver, Colorado, on the 15th day of
August, 1919.

TEMPLE M. OUTLAW,
Frank D. Taggart, Attorney.
First publication, July 26, 1919.
Last publication, August 25, 1919.

Michaelson's
JULY
CLEARANCE SALE

Sounds ridiculous to even men-
tion SALE these days, when for
every dollar's worth of merchan-
dise to be replaced the merchant
pays \$1.25 or \$1.50, or more, as
manufacturers are advancing
prices on almost everything
wearable.

But, nevertheless, we are cut-
ting prices on summer merchan-
dise—Footwear, Ladies' Dresses,
Men's Suits, Boys' Suits, Straw
Hats—because to close out each
season's stock before the sea-
son's end is the policy of this
store.

So, then, save money by buying
at Michaelson's, corner Fifteenth
and Larimer Streets.

The Man's Store

A man from the oil fields said
that when he struck oil
the first time
he thought of a new car
and a new home
and so on
but the really big idea
in his mind was,
"Now to the May Co. for a

UNION-MADE SUIT

THE MAY CO.

The Home of Society Brand Clothes
SIXTEENTH AND CHAMPA STREETS
DENVER, COLORADO

HEADQUARTERS FOR UNION LABOR WEARING APPAREL

The Value Is Here The Saving Is Here

The clean-up sale at Henning's will continue for
another week. We are going to start the
fall season with a complete new line of
styles. To do this we are compelled to
sell all the short lines at a sacrifice,
while this is a bad time to sacrifice
when we will have to pay double
for the new lines.

Look at our windows and the
prices. You can see at a glance
the \$3.00 to \$4.00 you can save.

Our Men's lines are broken and
we are going to clean them out
at about one-third off. You will
see when you go to
buy your winter shoes
this fall that you have
saved \$3.00 to \$4.00
a pair on your shoes.

Henning 820 and 822 Fifteenth St.