

STATE GUARDSMEN CALLED TO BORDER

MILITIA OF TEXAS, ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO TO AID IN PATROL DUTY.

Eleven Thousand Additional Troops Ordered to the Border to Assist in Protecting Americans and Searching for Villa.

Washington.—State militiamen from Arizona, New Mexico and Texas are to assist the soldiers of the regular army in border guard duty.

President Wilson on Tuesday ordered 1,000 coast artillery from Atlantic stations and five batteries of field artillery from Fort Sill, Okla., to the Mexican border.

These forces will reinforce the 7,000 infantry and militia ordered to the border earlier in the day. With the 3,000 recruits recently sent to border points, this will give General Funston 11,000 additional troops to reinforce his border patrol or to reinforce the 12,000 men in General Pershing's expeditionary army.

With 8,000 additional troops under orders for the Mexican border, including 4,000 national guardsmen from Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, administration officials felt that necessary steps had been taken to prevent further raiding of American border towns by bandits.

In addition to the five batteries of field artillery ordered from Fort Sill, a battery of the Third field artillery, stationed at Fort Myer, but now at the Tobyhanna, Pa., camp, was ordered to hold itself in readiness to go to the border.

The Second cavalry is the only regiment of mobile troops not included in the recent orders to the border. It is understood the one squadron of this regiment at Fort Myer and two squadrons at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, will be the next ordered to the border.

The total coast artillery strength of the army is 175 commissioned officers and 19,321 enlisted men.

About 4,000 of these are stationed in the Philippines, Guam, Hawaii and the canal zone.

The total number at posts on the Pacific, Atlantic and gulf coasts is about 15,000 men.

STEAMER BREAKS IN TWO.

Ore Ship on Great Lakes Goes Down With Twenty Victims.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—All save two of the twenty-two persons aboard were drowned when the steamer S. R. Kirby of the Northwestern Transportation company of Detroit and Cleveland broke in two during a storm on Lake Superior and sank. The disaster occurred four miles off Eagle Harbor, Mich. The ship was valued at \$100,000.

Texas Favors Intervention.

Austin, Texas.—Governor James E. Ferguson of Texas has issued a signed statement in which he declared that now was the proper time for United States intervention in Mexico, to restore order in that country, if it takes ten or fifty years.

Daughter Kills Mother.

St. Louis, Mo.—Mrs. Helen Moore shot and killed her mother, Mrs. Helen Paus, Tuesday after a quarrel. Mrs. Moore was arrested. She told the police that her mother threw a tub at her and struck her with a washboard.

Thousands Join Chicago Strike.

Chicago.—Thousands of workmen are on strike here. Garment cutters to the number of several thousand are out; 500 employees of the Chicago Screw company walked out; employees of the International Harvester company are on strike.

Denver Will Try It Again.

Denver.—Returns from the general municipal election indicate a return to the mayoral form of government after less than two years under the commission form and the election of Robert W. Speer, former mayor, as mayor.

Powder Plant Blows Up.

Lake Hopatcong, N. J.—Five workmen were killed and fifteen injured when three dynamite mixing buildings at the Atlas Powder company plant at Landing were demolished by dynamite explosions.

Suffrage in the Church.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Churches which fail to extend to women members the right of a voice in their affairs were criticized by delegates to the Mississippi valley suffrage conference.

Churchill to Succeed Birrell.

London.—Colonel Winston Spencer Churchill is the latest prominent person mentioned as a possible successor to Augustin Birrell as chief secretary for Ireland.

Five Workmen Killed.

New York.—Five workmen were killed in the explosion in the plant of the Atlas Powder company at the end of Lake Hopatcong, according to a statement issued late Tuesday by President W. J. Webster.

Casualty List in Dublin.

London.—The casualties in Dublin in the recent uprising were 124 killed, 388 wounded and nine missing—among 521—among his majesty's troops and the Royal Irish constabulary, Premier Asquith announced.

GERMAN MACHINE GUNS MOW DOWN RUSSIAN MASSES

Terrific Assaults of the Czar's Soldiers in Ten Days Bloody Battle.

DEAD PILED HIGH ON FIELD

"Magnificent, but Criminal," Says Trenchard Officer, in Describing Advance Made by Slavs in Face of Certain Death.

By OSWALD F. SCHUETTE. (Special Correspondent of Chicago Daily News.)

With Field Marshal von Hindenburg's Armies, Near Postawy, Russia.—I have come to these blood-drenched battlefields too late to see the terrific assaults of the great Russian offensive, so I can only tell the story of this battle that raged day after day by picturing the scenes as I find them and piecing together into one ghastly mosaic the fragments of what I am told. I have talked with officers and men of the German regiments that held back the Russian deluge and have carefully gone over the statements of the Russian prisoners.

This battlefield consists of an open glade cut through the Russian primeval forest. It runs almost due north and south and varies in width from 400 to 1,500 yards. The Russians were entrenched along the eastern edge of this opening, while the forest behind offered splendid opportunities for concealing movements of troops and emplacements of artillery. The German lines skirt the western edge of the glade.

Battle Lasts Ten Days.

The Russian fighting at this point lasted ten days before the czar's troops finally gave up their attempt to break through the German lines. On the first day the Russian fire was sporadic, apparently to make certain the range of the guns. Then for two days more the Russian bombardment continued, but now it was a real "drum fire." This means that the cannonading is so heavy that it sounds like the "attle of a drum."

On the afternoon of the third day the Russian drum fire was suddenly lifted from the German trenches and converted into a "sperrfeuer" (curtain fire) back of the German lines to prevent the bringing up of reserves. It was the signal for a Russian attack. Out of the forest came the storming Russians straight for the German lines, straight into the curtain of German artillery fire that tore great gaps in the attacking columns, though these quickly closed up.

In the meantime the German troops rushed out of their dugouts into the water-filled and shell-torn trenches. Almost in a moment the machine guns were jerked out of the bombproof protection, and after being hastily mounted on the wreckage of the breastworks, began to sputter their fearful greeting to the Russians.

Between the machine guns rattled the infantry fire. There was no time for giving commands and there was no need of any. There were no volleys. Each German soldier fired as fast as he could. The gaps in the Russian line widened, and then the Russians would halt and fire toward the German trenches, but it was hard to aim, and the bullets scarcely checked the withering crash of machine gun and rifle fire.

Stopped at Barbed Wire.

The Russian wave reached the barbed wire entanglements before the German breastworks, but came no farther. Torn, beaten and shattered into a thousand fragments, the remnants of the Russian host beat a retreat. How many reached the protection of their trenches under the unceasing German fire no one can tell, but the ground between the German and Russian lines was covered with dead and dying. There was no further attack that night.

Toward morning the thunder of the cannon quieted and the cries of the wounded were almost stilled by daybreak.

The great battlefield was asleep only for an hour when the action of the fourth day began with another terrific drum fire, which lasted until long past noon.

Again the Russian wave broke from the forest, but it had hardly got out of the woods before the German artillery opened fire. Again shells tore open the ranks; again the machine guns piled up the dead. The task was more terrible than on the day before, as the Russians had to storm the bodies of their dead comrades.

Again the night was freezing cold, and the hours were hideous with the cries of the dying men out there on a battlefield and again the darkness was filled with the thunder of cannon. To prevent a night attack, the Germans kept up a discharge of illuminating rockets and a blue-greenish glare added to the ghastliness of the field of death. But no Russians dared to advance.

At daybreak the Russians opened with a third drum fire. This time it was more terrible than on the previous occasions, for it was directed not only on the German trenches, but deep into the lines behind them, to hold

CAN'T FREEZE IN THIS



A life-saving suit which keeps the wearer's head above water and his body warm even in zero weather has been perfected by T. E. Aud, of Herndon, Va. The suit was tested in the Potomac river in the presence of Gen. George Uhler and other officers of the United States steamboat inspection service, the test resulting in a favorable, though unofficial, report by General Uhler. The lower part of the suit contains four pounds of lead to the foot, and the upper part is filled with cork to float the body in an upright position. The material is non-conducting so that the heat of the body will keep the wearer alive for four days in icy water. The inventor claims. In the picture Mr. Aud is shown wearing the suit.

back the reserves and prevent the bringing up of relief to the half-frozen German soldiers, who, bundled up, were standing in the water-filled dugouts waiting for the attack which they knew was inevitable. At eight o'clock the attack came and this time it was more successful.

Despite the artillery, despite the machine guns and despite the infantry fire, the apparently inexhaustible regiments of Russians swept on over the dead, over the barbed-wire barriers before the German line, over the first trenches and routed the German soldiers, who were half frozen in the mud of the water-filled trenches. A terrific hand-to-hand conflict followed. Hand grenades tore down scores of defenders and assailants alike. The men fought like maniacs with spades, bayonets, knives and clubbed guns.

Within 100 Feet of Victory.

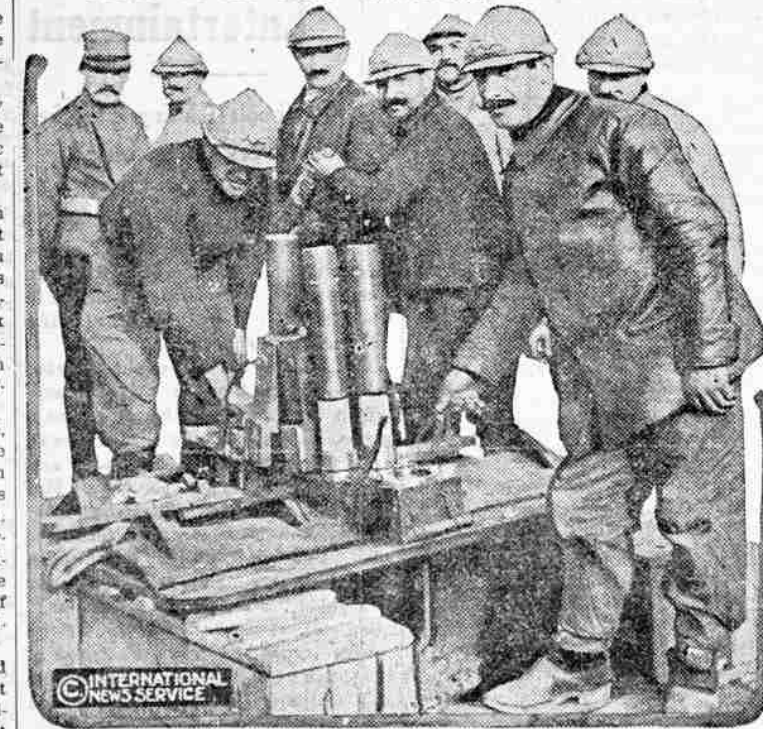
But the Russians won at a fearful price for so slight a gain. It might have been worth more had the Russian deluge swept farther, but it did not. The Russians stopped within a hundred feet of victory. It may have been lack of discipline, lack of officers or lack of reserves; no one knows.

The Russians seemed helpless in the German trench; instead of sweeping on into the second lines they tried to trench themselves in the wrecked German first line. Immediately German artillery hurled shells of the heaviest caliber into these lines, and tore them into fragments.

Then came the German reserves, and by nightfall the Russians had again been driven out, 800 of them being taken prisoners.

Four days of almost absolute quiet followed, with only occasional artillery fire and now and then a sputtering infantry volley across the glade with its burden of death when the scout posts on either side thought they saw the enemy. The weather turned warm

READY FOR THE RAIDERS OF THE AIR



French soldiers at Saloniki setting the fuses of anti-aircraft guns on the approach of German aviators.

again and the field of battle was an almost impassable swamp.

Attack Without Drum Fire.

On the eighth day reports reached the German lines that the Russians intended to make a surprise attack that night without any drum fire. The German artillery therefore shelled the Russian woods at a terrific rate at hourly intervals through the night. All the troops remained on duty without a minute of sleep, but no Russians came. The next day was quiet.

That night again it was feared there might be a surprise attack and so again the German artillery shelled the Russian lines until morning. But there was no attack until the following noon, when, without any artillery preparation, the Russian onslaught was repeated. A German officer told me the story of that attack. He said that if he had not seen it himself he would never have believed it possible that an attack would come out of the Russian woods, where the lines were almost 1,500 yards apart.

Suddenly, without any warning, a mud-colored wave began to pour forth from the forest. It was a line of Russian three ranks deep, containing more than 1,000 men. They marched step by step, and did not run. Behind this was a second wave like the first, and then a third, the intervals between them being about 150 yards.

The German artillery tore holes in the ranks, which merely closed up again, marched on and made an attempt to fire. They marched, as though on parade. "It was magnificent, but criminal," said the German officer.

Then came a fourth line like the other three. The first line was less than 1,000 yards from the German trenches. It came so slowly that it was possible for the Germans to make plans with cruel precision to meet it.

Caught Between Walls of Fire.

When the fourth line emerged from the Russian wood the German artillery dropped a curtain of fire behind it and then a similar wall of shells ahead of those in front. They then moved these two walls closer together with a hail of shrapnel between them, while at the same time they cut loose with the machine guns.

The splendid formation of Russians, trapped between the walls of fire, scattered heedlessly in every direction, but in vain. Shells gouged deep holes in the dissolving ranks. The air was filled with clamor and frantic shrieks were sometimes heard above the incessant roar and cracking or exploding projectiles.

Deafened men sought to dig themselves into the ground in the foolish belief that they could find safety there from this deluge of shells. Others raced madly for the rear and some escaped in this way as if by a miracle. Still others ran toward the German lines, only to be cut down by the German machine-gun fire.

In less than twenty minutes the terrible drama was over. The attack had cost the Russians 4,000 lives, and yet not a Russian soldier had come within 500 yards of the German lines. "It was a terrible harvest of death," said the officer who described the battle. It was the last gasp of the Russian offensive at this point.

TEACH BOYS HOW TO COOK

Domestic Science Applied by Lads in Kansas Opposed by the Girl Students.

McPherson, Kan.—Leap year is producing adverse results in Central academy and college here.

A dozen boys have applied for a domestic science course and others will join. The instructor is Miss Viola Graham, and she has received a number of additional applications. The course will include cooking and sewing and will continue the remainder of the school year.

The girls are doing their best to prevent the movement of bachelorhood by inviting the boys to attend skating parties, but the domestic science boys are busy practicing the culinary art, and they assert that if the women intend to live independent lives they also can.

PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO GERMAN NOTE

DECLARATION OF ABANDONMENT OF FORMER SUBMARINE POLICY ACCEPTED IN GOOD FAITH.

Imperial Government is Notified That the Dispute With Great Britain Has No Bearing Upon the Matter.

Washington.—President Wilson's reply to the German note, cabled by Secretary Lansing to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin on May 8, informs the German government that the United States accepts its "declaration of abandonment of its former submarine policy and now relies upon a scrupulous execution of the altered policy to remove the principal danger of an interruption of the good relations existing between the two countries."

With this acceptance is coupled formal notice to Germany that the United States cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities of the rights of citizens of the United States on the high seas should in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other government affecting the rights of neutrals and noncombatants.

Following is the text of the note:

"The note of the Imperial German government under date of May 1, 1916, has received careful consideration by the government of the United States. It is especially noted, as indicating the purpose of the Imperial government as to the future, that it is prepared to do its utmost to confine the operation of the war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents, and that it is determined to impose upon all its commanders at sea the limitations of the recognized rules of international law upon which the government of the United States has insisted."

"Throughout the months which have elapsed since the Imperial government announced on February 4, 1915, its submarine policy, now happily abandoned, the government of the United States has been constantly guided and restrained by motives of friendship in its patient efforts to bring to an amicable settlement the critical questions arising from that policy. Accepting the Imperial government's declaration of its abandonment of the policy which has so seriously menaced the good relations between the two countries, the government of the United States will rely upon a scrupulous execution henceforth of the now altered policy of the Imperial government such as will remove the principal danger to the relations between the United States and Germany."

"The government of the United States feels it necessary to state that it takes it for granted that the Imperial government does not intend to imply that the maintenance of its newly announced policy is in any way contingent upon the course or result of diplomatic negotiations between the government of the United States and any other belligerent government, notwithstanding the fact that certain passages in the Imperial government's note of the fourth instant might appear to be susceptible of that construction. In order, however, to avoid any possible misunderstanding, the government of the United States notifies the Imperial government that it cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States upon the high seas should in any way or slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other government affecting the rights of neutrals and noncombatants. Responsibility in such matters is single, not joint; absolute, not relative."

ARMY BILL REJECTED.

House Members Object to Raising Standing Army to 250,000 Men.

Washington.—Senate amendments to the army bill again were rejected Monday by the house and the measure returned to conference. The proposals to empower the president to raise the standing army to 250,000 men in time of peace and to raise a federal volunteer army of 261,000 were rejected flatly by votes of 221 to 142, and 251 to 103, respectively, while the nitrate plant amendment was substituted by one offered by Chairman Hay of the House military affairs committee without a record vote.

Mining Man Drowned.

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.—Search is being made for the body of W. H. Daniels, a wealthy mining and clubman of Spokane, Wash., who was drowned in Coeur d'Alene lake when a high wind capsized his launch.

Four Persons Die in Fire.

Warroad, Minn.—Four persons were burned to death and five others were injured seriously when the home of D. A. Inman, two and a half miles from here, was completely destroyed by fire Sunday.

German Consul Accused.

New York.—Carl A. Luederitz, German consul at Baltimore, Md., was indicated by the federal grand jury here Monday, charged with procuring a false passport for Horst von Der Goltz, confessed spy.

No Appeal Made by Pope.

London.—Official denial was made Monday of the report that Pope Benedict appealed to Emperor William and President Wilson in an effort to avert a rupture between Germany and the United States.

"I DON'T SUFFER ANY MORE"

"Feel Like a New Person," says Mrs. Hamilton.

New Castle, Ind.—"From the time I was eleven years old until I was seventeen I suffered each month so I had to be in bed. I had headache, backache and such pains I would cramp double every month. I did not know what it was to be easy a minute. My health was all run down and the doctors did not do me any good. A neighbor told my mother about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I took it, and now I feel like a new person. I don't suffer any more and I am regular every month."—Mrs. HAZEL HAMILTON, 822 South 15th St.



When a remedy has lived for forty years, steadily growing in popularity and influence, and thousands upon thousands of women declare they owe their health to it, it is not reasonable to believe that it is an article of great merit?

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

At the Museum.

"Is that the artist's name in big letters on the picture, pop?"

"No, my son. That is the name of the rich man who presented the picture to the museum. You will find the artist's name in very small letters down in the lower right-hand corner."

FRECKLES

Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription outline—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots. Simply get an ounce of outline—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength outline, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

Evidently They Were Together.

"My husband tells me that he was out late last night with your husband."

"That isn't so. I want you to understand that my husband was out with your husband."

CUTICURA COMPOUND

Suffering From Itching, Burning Rashes, Eczema, etc. Trial Free.

Give baby a bath with hot water and Cuticura Soap, using plenty of Soap. Dry lightly and apply Cuticura Ointment gently to all affected parts. Instant relief follows and baby falls into a refreshing sleep, the first perhaps in weeks. Nothing more effective. Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

The Old Days.

"The theater has changed greatly." "Yes. I can remember when they used to have opera with a ballet."

As long as it is only talk, let the other fellow have his way? Why should you care?

To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach.—Adv.

There's many an untied knot in a cord of wood.

When Housework Drags

Keeping house is hard enough when well. The woman who has a bad back, blue, nervous spells, and dizzy headaches, has a hard lot, for the family tasks never let up. Probably it's the result of kidney trouble and not the much-feared "woman's weakness." Strengthen the kidneys with Doan's Kidney Pills. They are as harmless as they are effective and may be used for children with weak kidneys, too.

A Utah Case

Mrs. Emily Anderson, 204 W. Fourth South St., Salt Lake City, Utah, says: "My work and much stooping weakened my kidneys. My back ached so badly, I could hardly get around. At night the misery kept me awake. When I stooped I got dizzy and the kidney secretions also caused me great annoyance. Doan's Kidney Pills toned up my whole system and strengthened my kidneys. Whenever I have used them since they have proven beneficial."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

FOR OLD AND YOUNG

Tutt's Liver Pills act as kindly on the child, the delicate female or infirm old age, as upon the vigorous man.

Tutt's Pills

Give tone and strength to the weak stomach, bowels, kidneys and bladder.