

**COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
HELD TWO MEETINGS**

(Continued from Page One)

and report.
The Clerk presented the application of Peter Pauff for appointment as janitor of the court house and said appointment was made and salary fixed at \$90 per month.

Following the mid-day adjournment of the board, Sheriff Sam Gay presented to the board the following appointments as deputy sheriffs:

F. A. Wait, undersheriff.
Fred Schwanbeck, deputy at Goodspings.

A. C. Caulkins, deputy at Searchlight.

Ike Alcock, deputy at Nelson.

Thereupon the board proceeded to fix the salaries of said deputies as follows:

F. A. Wait, \$125.
Deputy at Goodspings, \$60.
Deputy at Searchlight, \$50.
Deputy at Nelson, \$15.

The question of a stenographer for the court coming before the Board and it appearing that the work of said court house is increasing to such an extent that it is necessary to have a stenographer, it was ordered that a stenographer be appointed at a salary of \$80 per month to assist the various county officers as needed. This position is filled by Miss Margaret Ireland.

The resignation of Wm. Wittwer as Justice of the Peace at Bunkerville, was presented to the board and on motion the same was accepted.

It was ordered that the Clerk communicate with the defacto Justices of the Peace in various portions of the county who have been holding over without an election, and notify them to file new bonds with the board.

Albert Wittwer of Bunkerville was appointed to take charge of certain road work needed to be done on the road between St. Thomas and Bunkerville near the big bridge, at a salary of \$4.50 per day.

The sum of \$15 per month until further orders was allowed to Dan Latham, indigent.

The question of allowing compensation to certain widows and mothers coming before the board, and it appearing that the following are entitled to financial assistance under the Mother's Pension Act, it was, upon motion, ordered that the following persons be allowed the sums per month set opposite their names until the further order of the board:

Mrs. L. Austin, Las Vegas, \$35.00.

Mrs. Ruth Neagle, of Bunkerville, \$15.00.

Mrs. Mary E. Leavitt, Bunkerville, \$15.00.

Mrs. Eva C. Jones, Overton, \$20.00.

Mrs. Patience Lee, Kaolin, \$20.00.

Mrs. Martha Fleming, of Overton, \$15.00.

Mrs. Mary West, Overton, \$15.00.

The question of submitting bids for feeding the county prisoners, the care of the county indigents and the burial of the county indigents coming on before the Board, it was ordered that the county clerk be instructed to advertise for bids for the care of said indigents, the feeding of county prisoners and the burial of county indigents. Said bids to be submitted as per the schedule adopted by the board for the year 1918, at the February meeting of the board.

The question of supplies for county officers coming on before the board and it appearing to the board that it would be to the best interests of the county that a central purchasing department be established for the purchase of all supplies for county offices, it was, upon motion duly made and carried, ordered that all printing and supplies for county officers must be ordered through the office of the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, and the said Clerk is hereby ordered to notify all county officers of said order. Further that the Clerk shall retain in his office a form of requisition and order blank for the purchasing of any and all supplies necessary for the County of Clark. This order does not apply to such matters as relate to immediate needs of the Road Department, but does apply to all other supplies for the County.

This being the time as prescribed by law for drawing the jury for 1919 and it appearing that 150 names will be sufficient, the Board proceeded to select from the qualified jurors of the County, the names of 150 persons to act during the year 1919, as follows:

Nelson.
W. H. Allured, Calvin E. Cooper, Robert L. Kincaid, Dan L. Peters.

Searchlight.
Otto Barton, Willett H. Barton, Roy H. Butler, James Cashman, A. Sidney Gaines, Walter W. Wells, J. Harry Williams.

Goodspings.
W. E. Allen, E. M. Baldwin, C. A. Beck, D. M. Benson, Wm. Burkhart, P. S. McClanahan, C. F. Corte, J. E. Cox, E. J. DeLano, Wm. T. Ehlis, John Falvey, Matt Peeney, W. Irving, John Joyner, J. O. Kemple, Chas. Kennedy, H. R. Moeller, Geo. Meach-

am, R. Munzberg, Albert Munzbrock, Pete Nelson, E. B. Price, W. H. Privott, C. H. Reif, A. J. Robbins, Walter E. Shostedt, Max Silva, P. H. Springer, W. E. Stromer, J. C. Walter, A. H. Woodard.
Las Vegas.

Las Vegas.
Edward Ahlf, W. L. Aplin, C. L. Atkins.

James Banks, L. P. Parker, J. L. Barlow, R. H. Bishop, C. J. Black, Harry Blanding, B. F. Boggs, Ed. W. Borsack, Walter R. Bracken, W. C. Brakefield, Chas. Briner, Frank Brickie, F. C. Brown, Peter Buol.

Edward S. Callahan, U. W. Campbell, Geo. Carlin, L. G. Carpenter, J. A. Cato, Frank Chamberlain, E. W. Clark, John Cleary, Ernest R. Clinton, Philip Cook, C. A. Crawford, John Crosbie.

Arthur Edward Denning, Louis P. Desplaines, D. Doolittle.

Harry F. Eberhart, R. N. Edwards, F. W. Ellington, W. H. Elwell, John M. Evans.

W. E. Ferron, Claude C. Foley, E. C. Hall, Geo. Hooper, J. P. Ingle, J. M. Keith, Adam H. Kramer, Joe Kutcher.

R. E. Lake, Sr., Isaac R. Landis, Sam J. Lawson, Warren H. Lester, J. H. Lightfoot.

Robt. J. Mannion, H. N. Morrison, W. G. Morse.

M. I. Newkirk.

Wm. S. Park, Fred J. Pearce, Jack M. Price.

W. J. Rhodes, John B. Ronstadt, R. H. Schaffer, Robert Teater.

Moapa.

G. C. Baldwin, Elson Cox, Ralph Perkins, Mark Blake.

Logandale.

Eugene Parker, W. W. Perkins, Henry Rice, Jr.

Overton.

Thos. M. Anderson, C. F. Buffington, W. D. Cooper, James W. Huntsman, Horace M. Jones, Alonzo Ralph Leavitt, Warren H. Lyon, John A. Lytle, John M. Lytle, Wm. Henry McDonald, Fay Perkins, Joseph Benj. Robison.

St. Thomas.

Lewis R. Arnold, Albert Bauer, M. A. Bunker, Jr., Albert Frehner, Jess F. Murphy.

Bunkerville.

Albert Hafen, C. Albert Leayitt, J. N. Hunt, S. C. Adams, Hugh Bunker, Ed. I. Cox, S. W. Darling.

Mesquite.

Thomas E. Abbott, Wm. E. Abbott, Ashel J. Barnum, E. F. Hardy, Chas. M. Hardy, Walter W. Hughes, Ira Leavitt, J. Lewis Pulsipher, Alfred Tabler.

REWARD!

THE UNDERSIGNED, THE SOUTHERN NEVADA CATTLE OWNERS' ASSOCIATION, will pay a reward for information leading to the conviction of any person stealing from any member of said Association, any animal hereafter named, said reward to be the sum of One Thousand (\$1,000) Dollars in the case of theft of cattle and Two Hundred Fifty (\$250.00) Dollars in the case of theft of horses.

SOUTHERN NEVADA CATTLE OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Goldfield, Nevada.

**STATE NEWS ITEMS
IN BRIEF PARAGRAPHS**

Old Newspaper Sold.

The Winnemucca Silver State, one of Nevada's oldest newspapers, has been sold by Mrs. Genevieve L. Harroun to Ayers & Son. The new owners have been employed on the paper for some time, and are well known in newspaper circles in Humboldt county, as well as in Reno where they were formerly connected with newspapers. With the death of E. L. Harroun, owner of the Silver State for years, nearly two years ago, Mrs. Harroun, who had long been associate editor, took complete charge of the paper and has conducted it since that time with marked ability and success.

Editor Mourns Son.

W. T. McNeil, managing editor of the Home Builder, has received news of the death of his fourth son, Ernie McNeil, which occurred in one of the camps in France. Mr. McNeil's other three sons in the service have fortunately escaped, although engaged in many terrific battles and being in the thickest of the fighting when the armistice was signed.

Lee D. McNeil, his nephew, who is associated with him in the publication of the Home Builder, is still "over there" but is expected to return to Nevada some time in the spring.—Nevada Home Builder.

Hunting to Make Changes.

W. J. Hunting, the new head of the state's educational system, has announced that he expects to make some changes in the system of deputy superintendents. Hunting does not indicate that he intends to abolish the state's supervision over educational affairs in the various counties, but says he will give the people the privilege of naming the deputy superintendents. The deputy superintendent problem is one over which the legislature of 1917 had a bad falling out. A bill abolishing the offices was passed by the legislature after a stormy time and the appropriations for their salaries and expenses was eliminated from the general appropriation bill. The governor vetoed the abolition bill and the supreme court decided that the deputies were entitled to their salary despite the fact that no specific appropriation had been made.

Superintendent Hunting has announced Miss Caroline Beckwith will be his chief clerk, a position which she at one time occupied in the office of the late John Edwards Bray.—Reno Gazette.

The Private Bottle.

Attorney General Thatcher delivered an oral opinion this week that is easing the consciences of many Reno people who have their domiciles in apartment houses and hotels. The decision is to the effect that it is not a violation of the prohibition act to keep a "private bottle" of booze in your room if you are residing in such places. The attorney general says there might be a chance for an argument no so far as it relates to a hotel, but he is of the opinion that there isn't a shadow of a doubt but what it is lawful to keep liquor in your room if you live in an apartment house.

A written opinion has been given by E. T. Patrick, deputy attorney general holding that ministers of the gospel may carry or ship liquor into a community for sacramental purposes.

There is no Answer.

Time—A recent afternoon.
Place—Main Street of Yerington.

The poor old soak staggered out of sight around the corner. "There's your prohibition," remarked a "wet." "Who says it prohibits?" "Allow me," remarked another bystander, "to call your attention to this fact: the saloon, no prohibition, made a drunkard of that man. And I also want to tell you that awhile ago I saw that same drunken man, commit a nuisance on the street where women and children pass continually. Would you do away with the law against indecent exposure of person because that law is frequently violated in our city?" There was no answer, somebody changed the subject.

The question of prohibition does not resolve itself down to the indifferent point of an occasional drunkard being seen on the streets. Those who voted the state dry take a broader view, believing that with prohibition in effect conditions in Nevada shall be vastly improved. If such does not result, prohibition shall in time be decreed a failure. Then, why worry? In the meantime, law-abiding citizens, who are in a great majority in this state, are going to see that the prohibition law has a fair trial.—Mason Valley News.

**REVIEW OF THE WAR
FOR THE YEAR 1918**

(Continued from Page 1)

ed her military program. Now they realized they were condemned to a desperate defensive of at least four months, while America feverishly rushed to France the men needed to overwhelm the Huns.

At this critical period General Pershing offered all American forces in France to help stem the German advance.

Up to this time the Allies had had no unified command and the efficiency of their forces had been greatly hampered thereby. Early in April General Ferdinand Foch, the hero of the first battle of the Marne, was made the chief in command of the Allied forces.

Hardly had the German legions been held in Picardy when a new offensive was begun in Flanders on April 2d, sweeping the British back through Armentieres, but not breaking their lines. Again, with the aid of the French, the Germans were held and a few days later suffered a sharp repulse which halted their offensive in that quarter.

After a several weeks' period of quiet the Germans began a third offensive on May 27th, this time on the Aisne river on a forty mile front from Vauxville to Rheims, and in seven days had reached the Marne at Chateau Thierry, making a penetration of about twenty-eight miles, and bringing them within about forty miles of Paris. Here they were held in check.

The French reverse on the Aisne surpassed the disaster of the first days of the Verdun campaign, but although the world did not know it, this was to be the last successful offensive of the Hun.

On the 1st of June as a dismayed world read the news of the crown prince's army swiftly making its way southward, it also read of the success of the American 1st division at Cantigny. The latter event seemingly did not compare in importance with the former, but in reality it was the straw that upset the scale that had been trembling on the balance and sent the army of justice up and brought down the arm of the oppression and autocracy.

The 1st division, U. S. A., commanded by Major General Robert L. Bullard, occupied the divisional sector fronting Cantigny, April 25th, 1918. The sector was supremely important, being a few kilometers, northwest of Montdidier, which like Cantigny itself, was in the possession of the Germans, and about twenty-five kilometers southeast of Amiens; it was at the very apex of the salient which the Huns had gained in the March offensive when they came near severing the British and French armies. Upon the Americans rested the responsibility for the safety of Amiens and vital railways and other lines of communication by which the British supplies all of the line north of the Somme from channel ports.

It soon became evident that it was necessary for the Americans to do more than hold the line—they must take Cantigny from the enemy. After an intensive training of thirty days they went over the top at 5:30 a. m., May 28th. In an incredibly short time the town and its covering trenches had been mopped up by the Yanks. Then came the far more difficult task to retain what had been won. The Huns launched six terrific counter attacks in forty-eight hours. It was not only that the position was of value to him in itself, but if the Americans could maintain themselves triumphantly against the utmost efforts of the Germans it would give the lie to the propaganda so often proclaimed that American troops could not fight and would not fight if they could.

Early in June the Americans again showed the mettle of which they were made when the marines covered themselves with glory at Chateau Thierry and Belleau Woods. The story of which and later triumphs at St. Mihiel and Argonne are familiar to our readers and must wait until a later day to be told at length.

On June 9th the Germans started a fourth offensive on a twenty mile front between Montdidier and Noyon in an attempt to sweep the French out of the Compiègne region, open up the lower valley of the Aisne and insure the continuity of the operations between Soissons and Montdidier. This time there was no surprise, nor collapse. The German machine ground its way forward for a short distance, but was checked on the third day and General Mangin, the deliverer of Verdun, was striking a counter blow on the German flank which paralyzed the offensive. At a staggering cost the Germans had gained a little ground, but his fourth offensive was a failure.

In the interval between General Ludendorff's fourth and fifth strokes his Austrian colleague, General Borovic, struck on the Paive river in Italy and sought by a supreme blow with the largest and finest Austrian

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army which had yet appeared in Italy, to crush the troops which had been beaten so terribly at the Isonzo six months before. The Austrians crossed the Paive, but met with stubborn resistance that progress was impossible. Slowly the Austrians were driven back toward the river and then the Paive, swollen by rains in the mountains, completed the overthrow of Austrian's hopes and she recrossed the Paive, losing a quarter of a million men and innumerable guns.

This victory of the Italians was heralded throughout the world and was followed by other lesser victories, driving the Austrians out of the country.

From June 14th to July 15th General Ludendorff was engaged in shifting his forces and preparing for a supreme offensive. He realized it was now or never, for the Americans were being rushed over in such numbers that the Germans could not much longer claim numerical supremacy and he foresaw defeat unless he could force a decision before American man power reached its fullest expression on the battlefield. Word was given to seize Paris and the channel ports at all costs and bring France to her knees.

On July 5th the auspicious time seemed to have arrived and the Germans launched their fifth and last offensive on a sixty-five mile front between Chateau Thierry and Massiges. They had hoped to catch the French napping after their celebration of Bastille Day, but the Hun advance was checked the first day and on the 18th the French and Americans opened a great counter offensive and the beginning of the end was at hand. Never since that day have the Germans been in the ascendancy. When the crown prince's army had been pushed back to the Vesle and Aisne rivers, General Foch rested from his labors in that sector, but, without warning, blows were struck by the Allies in Picardy and Flanders and in the latter part of August the much vaunted Hindenburg line began to give way.

From that time on the Central Powers slid swiftly down the toboggan to ultimate defeat, passing the following milestones on its way:

September 12.—The first American army under General Pershing smashed the St. Mihiel salient, and threat-

ened Metz and the Briey iron fields.

September 22.—British trap Turkish army in Palestine.

September 26.—Americans go over the top in the Champagne sector, passing impassible barriers and taking supposedly impregnable positions.

September 30.—Bulgaria quits the war.

October 18.—Germans driven from Belgian coast.

October 24.—Italians launch victorious offensive against Austrians.

October 30.—Turkey surrenders.

November 2.—General Pershing begins drive toward Sedan.

November 3.—Austria surrenders.

November 7.—Americans take Sedan, but step to one side and allow the French the honor of first entering the city.

November 11.—Armistice signed.

From November 11th to December 31st the Allied forces have followed the retreating Germans and the dawning of the New Year finds them occupying many German cities on the banks of the Rhine.

America played a great part in the success of the Allied cause in the year just passed. She bridged the Atlantic with ships on which crossed over 2,000,000 fighting men, besides the supplies necessary to keep them in fighting trim; she supplied her allies with food and loaned them money to replenish their depleted treasuries. But greater than all she carried to the tired, war worn Allies the spirit of youth, the spirit which saw no obstacle it could not surmount; the spirit which not only attempted the impossible, but in the end accomplished it.

Of the divisions which crossed the seas none fought more valiantly or gave life more freely than the 91st, and in that division the Nevada boys played parts that will forever enshrine them in the hearts of the people of this commonwealth.

We stand on the threshold of a new year. What it has in store for the world we cannot fathom, but this we know—the fate of coming generations is to be fixed during the next few months. But of this we are sure—the God who has guided the Allied cause from almost certain defeat to brilliant success, will watch over the peace conference about to commence and in the end right and justice will prevail.—Carson Appeal.