

VILLA TAKES TOWN ACROSS FROM TEXAS

Guadalupe Captured by Mexican Rebels—Angeles Advances Toward Juarez

FUGITIVES ARRIVE IN U. S.

By the Associated Press
El Paso, Tex., June 10.—Villa forces occupied Guadalupe, a Mexican town opposite Fabens, Tex., thirty-two miles east of El Paso, last night, according to information from Fabens today. Another force, said to be part of General Angeles's forces, is moving toward Juarez. There was no fighting at Guadalupe, the Carranza garrison having been called into Juarez last week.

Everything was quiet today in Juarez, across the international line, although some of General Angeles's forces were reported only a mile or two southeast of Juarez. There was a heavy exodus of Mexican residents from Juarez into El Paso last night, including several Carranza officials, because of fear the town would be captured by Villa forces.

Washington, June 10.—(By A. P.)—Ambassador Bonillas, of Mexico, and General Candido Aguilar called at the state department today after visiting Acting Secretary Polk, held a long conference with Henry P. Fletcher, American ambassador to Mexico, regarding the situation in northern Mexico. It was said a word had been received today at either the state department or the Mexican embassy concerning the recent movements of the Angeles forces on the border, which evidently are directed against Juarez.

Rebel activity in southern Mexico, especially in the region of the Istmas of Tehuantepec Railroad, has grown much more serious, say official advisers from Mexico City today.

All traffic on the railroad between Vera Cruz and Tierra Blanca was suspended the day after General Dany, leader of the federal forces in the region, was killed some days ago and has not been resumed. The rebels also attacked recently the city of Medellin, about twenty-five miles from Vera Cruz.

An unofficial report to Mexico City describing the bandits, says "their audacity increases daily since bands are attacking virtually every town in the state at odd times and constantly harassing the federal garrisons."

General Urquiza, military commander in Vera Cruz, who ordered the execution of General Alvarez, in spite of the writ of Amparo, granted by the Mexican Supreme Court, is said to be carrying out a new policy of expelling every one suspected of being in sympathy with the Felix Diaz movement.

Juan Jose Rodriguez, secretary of state of Vera Cruz, has been removed arbitrarily from office on a charge of having given information to the rebels of government troop movements. He denied the accusation, but was removed from office without trial or hearing. Ramon G. Cadena, who was treasurer of the state under Governor Dehesa, also was accused of aiding the rebels and was deported into the camp of the Felix Diaz troops and his property in Vera Cruz confiscated.

Railroad traffic between Tampico and Monterey has been effectively cut off by destruction of all rolling stock of the line by the rebels.

PROBERS GET ARMY VIEW

Lawyers Investigating Courts-Martial Summon Officers at Chicago
Chicago, June 10.—(By A. P.)—Hearings of the special committee of the American Bar Association, investigating courts-martial, were resumed today with Major Frederick Brown, president of the Illinois Bar Association; Captain John W. Beckwith and Colonel Eugene R. West, head of the legislative section of the judge advocate's office in Washington, on the list of witnesses to be heard.

WOMAN ARTIST USES TALENT TO MAKE EARS FOR SOLDIERS

Mrs. C. C. Chesney Tells of Surgical Miracles Performed on Wounded Men at Cape May Hospital

By a Staff Correspondent
Cape May, N. J., June 10.
IT SEEMED a queer setting for an attractive, sun-browned young woman, even though she did wear an artist's smock that showed streaks of plaster and paint.

But Mrs. C. C. Chesney, whose husband is still in service, gayly hummed a popular air as she stood over a small gas burner and stirred the mixture of gelatine, glue and rouge that was to be moulded into most human-like ears.

The shelves about her were laden with an odd mixture of realistic-looking ears, noses, hands, lips, glass eyes and faces made grotesque by their twisted lips, distorted cheeks, hollow eyes or noses that seemed to have been crushed hopelessly out of shape.

There were queer drawings, too, of entire faces or parts of faces and sections of arms or legs. Many of the latter pictured nerves that had become knotted and overgrown with an alien substance, and traced these same nerves through the operations where the knots were cut out and the "good ends" spliced together and allowed to knit so they could again perform their proper functions.

Puts Talent to Practical Use
Mrs. Chesney is an artist, but during the war she decided to put her talent to its most practical use. Instead of seeking the beautiful in life to paint, she became an assistant in the army hospital at Cape May, where for many months she has been making drawings and plaster casts of the wounded soldiers before and after operations.

In this period of surgical experiment, when surgeons made operations they had never dreamed of before, giving Uncle Sam's men new chances for life and normal activity, Mrs. Chesney's work is regarded exceedingly valuable. Her drawings and casts serve as a record of each case, showing just what steps were taken to effect the cure and where these steps were most or least successful.

"No, I didn't know anything about surgery. I had been in operating rooms and I knew something of anatomy," she said as she patiently stirred the boiling gelatine. "And I knew I could draw the things the doctors here wanted, so I

came. It would have been rather ghastly at times if I had stopped to think of it that way, but I didn't. I knew I was helping and I had to be exact when I drew those wounds and those tangled nerves that had been exposed by the surgeon's knife.

"Wonderful to Experiment"
"And then it's wonderful to experiment and to know what great things are being accomplished in surgery these days. These ears I am making, for instance, I'm glad to say we haven't had occasion to use any of them. The doctors here resort to artificial substitutes only when it is impossible to use human flesh and bone to fashion new parts of the body. It is marvelous the way they have transferred bits of flesh and bone from well parts to the wounded parts, rebuilding features until the men have lost their grotesque appearance and some are really handsome.

"There are some tin ears on the shelf that I think are pretty good looking. I mean they look natural. But they haven't proved satisfactory because the only way to fasten them on is by a wire across the head, and they don't fit tightly. These genuine ones are the more lifelike.

Change Ears Once a Week
"They are glued to the head. Of course, they don't retain their shape and color long, so their owner would have to remold his ears at least once a week. But it would be a simple matter. He would just have to take them off, melt them and pour them into the mold to cool, then glue them on again."

In the rebuilding of faces, the eye and nose cases have interested Mrs. Chesney most. Many of the men lost one eye and part of the nose, or part of the nose and cheek.

"The fact that bones in the head will grow again has greatly lessened the surgical problem," said the artist. "There was Private K—, one of the greatest surgical successes of this hospital, in my humble opinion. He lost his right eye and the upper bone in his nose. Surgeons slit the bone in his forehead, just above the nose, and turned a piece down to form the missing part of the nose. Then the flesh and skin were patched up so that his nose was again shapely.

But there was no eyelid and no way

to fasten a glass eye in to complete the rebuilding of the face. So the doctors took skin from another part of the body, made the eyelid and a groove below to hold the glass eye when it was put in. Private K— is now one of the best-looking men I ever saw. The war in his forehead, where the bone was slit, is almost gone. His glass eye looks perfect and his nose is all right.

"In some cases cartilage from a rib is used to take the place of a missing bone in the nose. In many cases new eyelids have been formed by taking skin from the leg or from the forehead."

"It is quite a simple process," Mrs. Chesney explained. "Vaseline is rubbed over the eyebrows, eyelashes and the front of the hair. The patient is first given a close shave, because the plaster adheres to hair. I put a sort of paste-board 'ruff' over the head to keep the plaster from running down farther than need be. Then I just take a paint-brush and paint the plaster over the face. I used to put glass tubes in the nostrils, but I have found that unnecessary. Now I just paint around the nostrils, leaving holes. When the plaster is dry it comes off easily. It is perfectly harmless, even where there are flesh wounds. By making casts before and after operations we can keep a fairly good record of cases."

Equal wonders have been performed in the nerve cases at the hospital. Where, in ante-bellum days, a paralyzed arm or leg would have been amputated, surgeons now operate, cut out deadened nerves, splice the good ends together and put them back into working order. As much as three inches of nerve may be cut away and the severed ends pulled together so they will grow and finally operate.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Frazer, formerly professor of surgery at the University of Pennsylvania, is in charge of the nerve cases. The operations are long and complicated, but most of them have proved wonderfully successful. The arm or leg has to be worn in a splint for months after the nerve has been spliced until it is thoroughly knitted together again. Then it takes many months longer for the pa-

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tient to regain control of his limb. It was to bring these once paralyzed limbs back to normal use that the toy shop, the basket and rug weaving and the clay modeling were added to the hospital's reconstruction plan.

Miss Elizabeth Renshaw and her assistants in the toy shop see to it that all of the work is creative. Warriors who won the Croix de Guerre for their work on the battlefield hesitate at first to turn their thoughts to childish trinkets.

Toy Work Fascinates Men
"But it isn't any time until they are fascinated with the work," Miss Renshaw said, "and it is hard to keep them from using their well hands or their strong feet on the machinery in order to hurry the completion of the toy. But the value of the shop is the exercising of the crippled limb. The men with drop feet are put at tasks where they use the jig saw. The coping saw is given the men with paralyzed hands. Often a soft clay handle must be made to fit the hand at first, because the fingers cannot close over the ordinary handle. Gradually, as the muscles are trained, the handle can be changed until the patient is able to use his fingers normally."

Miss Margaret Strong is in charge of the basketry and rug weaving, where finger work is so essential. In the clay-modeling classes the men with crippled hands begin by simply rolling clay balls for twenty minutes each day.

Man Hit by Trolley; Skull Broken
Daniel Mazar, thirty-seven years old, 3324 North Lee street, was struck by an eastbound trolley car at Second street and Erie avenue, early today. The man started to cross the street and did not see the approaching car. He was taken to the Episcopal Hospital, suffering from a fracture of the skull and possible internal injuries. His condition is serious.

Child is Killed by Automobile
Allentown, Pa., June 10.—Six-year-old Esther Saul, daughter of H. Edward Saul, was killed last evening when struck by an automobile driven by Cletus Fisher while at play in the street in front of her home. Fisher was held in \$1000 bail. Mrs. Saul yesterday became the mother of her sixth child.

Joe Flogger Buoy to Be Relighted
Joe Flogger Shoal gas and bell buoy 11-C, Delaware bay, reported extinguished June 9, will be relighted as soon as practicable, according to a notice to mariners from the Department of Commerce, lighthouse service.

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LLOYD
Crossing a Bridge
Building is a very simple matter—on paper; but the real operation is different. From the architect's plan to the finished house is like crossing a long bridge. It's awkward to get half-way across and then find that one span is missing—that you can't get the flooring, say, until after the roof ought to be finished.
What will you do about it?
"The best way to prevent what's past," said Mrs. Partington, "is to put a stop to it before it happens." Fix on your lumber merchant at the start. Choose an old house, and a large one. A house fifty years old has taken many customers across that bridge; and a big house can't afford to let a valuable reputation go to smash.
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