

SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN



VOL. V.

PATAGONIA, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, ARIZONA, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1917

No. 12

CATHOLIC CONCERT WAS FINE SUCCESS

An exceptionally large crowd greeted the performance of the society "Harpa y Letras," of Nogales, given in the Patagonia Opera House last Sunday evening, for the benefit of the Catholic church. Many automobiles came up from Nogales with people to attend, and long before the entertainment started the house was filled to capacity, and many were turned away. The concert was a splendid success, the audience being unanimous in speaking words of praise for those who took part. "El Duo de los Paraguas," by Miss Sixto del Rio and Harry Chenoweth, was one of the best features of the program. The singing of Miss Alicia O'Neill was also good, and brought forth an encore, as did most of the numbers on the program. Harry Chenoweth appeared in several parts and was given much applause. The dancing of Miss Hermilia Vasquez was a popular number. Several selections were given in English. After the concert the crowd went to Cady's hotel and enjoyed a dance for several hours. A good sum was raised for the church.

SANTA CRUZ-BISBEE MINE MAKES STRIKE

James Cunningham was in from the west side of the Santa Rita Tuesday. He brought news of a good strike just made by the Santa Cruz-Bisbee company, on their claims in the Tyndall district. The tunnel of the Santa Cruz-Bisbee is reported to have struck ore and worked all in good paying rock for a distance of ten feet, and as yet the real extent of the find had not been determined, as the face of the tunnel is still in ore. This tunnel is in a distance of something over 300 feet.

E. J. Callahan, a mining scout who has been in the Patagonia country for a few weeks, left Wednesday for El Paso, and from there he will go to New York and proceed to Ecuador, to look after some lead properties of one of the big mining corporations. He hopes to be able to return to Patagonia at some future time.

A. J. Hooks, operating the Royal Blue and Wandering Jew mines, was in town Monday. He reports the little trouble that had been experienced at the mill was being overcome, and expected everything to be working smoothly in a few days.

ORCHARDISTS ASKED TO SECURE ARSENATE

A. W. Morrill, State entomologist, is sending out circulars to fruit growers over the State, advising them to lay in their supply of arsenate of lead, on account of an expected shortage, also a probable increase in price. Growers of apples and pears are advised to prepare now for the shortage. Fruit growers are also advised to secure the poison in the powder form rather than the paste. As a rule, for the season's work against the codling moth, a fruit grower should secure from a half pound to a pound of arsenate of lead powder to each apple or pear tree, according to the size of the tree and the number of applications of poison which should be given in each locality. The latter varies from three to six, the smaller number being as effective at 6000 feet elevation as the larger number is in districts of 2000 feet elevation.

Mrs. J. W. Fitts of Seattle, Wash., came in Wednesday evening to visit with her brother, J. D. Rountree and wife, at their San Rafael valley home. Mrs. Fitts has been away from her home four months, having been making an extended visit to relatives in Texas, and stopped over here to visit with Mr. Rountree on her return trip.

The moving picture show for Sunday night, March 11, offers the following interesting program: "The Madcap Queen of Crona," in two reels; "Object Matrimony," a fine comedy, in two reels, and the always interesting "Animated Weekly," being a pictorial review of current events.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, Feb. 17, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that George J. White, of Sonoita, Ariz., who on January 13, 1912, made Homestead Entry No. 016455, for Lot 4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4, and S 1/2 SE 1/4, Section 19, Township 20 S., Range 17 E., G. & S. R. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona, on the 16th day of April, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: Chas. Brossart, of Sonoita, Ariz.; E. R. Pardon, of Nogales, Ariz.; T. P. Thompson, of Nogales, Ariz.; Fred Hannah, of Nogales, Ariz.
J. L. IRVIN, Register.
First publication Feb. 23—March 23.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL NOTES

E. T. Sheehy went to Nogales Wednesday afternoon.

Teamsters are bringing in ore this week from the Pinal for shipment to the smelter.

An unusual number of legal notices in this week's issue crowded out many local items of interest.

Dr. and Mrs. T. B. Fitts went up to Tucson last Saturday, for a business and shopping trip.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Northcraft returned Tuesday evening from a three weeks' trip to the coast.

Albert Gattlin, who underwent an operation at a hospital in Nogales a few days ago, is now up and around.

Sam J. Pressler came in from Douglas Tuesday evening, to see how things are moving along at his ranch in the San Rafael.

Rev. and Mrs. R. P. Pope returned to Patagonia Wednesday afternoon from Tubac, where the minister had gone to hold services.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Daly of Nogales were visitors at the Valenzuela home a few days early this week. Mr. Daly has secured a position at the Three R.

Mrs. Mary Pyeatt is having a house built on her homestead, below Bloxton. Ed Hainline, assisted by Frank Blackledge, is doing the carpenter work.

Mrs. P. G. Hageman, of El Paso, Texas, is visiting in Patagonia with her stepmother, Mrs. Jack Fall, one of the proprietors of the Patagonia restaurant.

The new postoffice building, jocularly referred to as the Federal building, looks quite pretty in its new coat of white paint, the touch of green on the screens making it stand out like the proverbial brass button. A new set of boxes has been ordered by the postmaster, and will be installed within a week or so.

A. D. Page was up from Nogales Sunday, visiting with homefolks. Mr. Page and his father-in-law, James H. Reagan, planned to make a trip down into Mexico this week. It is not considered entirely safe for Americans to go into Mexico yet, but these two men have been forced to leave that country many times, and they claim the in-

urrectionists cannot cause them more trouble than they have already suffered at their hands.

Regular meeting of the directors of the Santa Cruz County Fair association will be held at Sonoita, Saturday evening, March 10, at 8 p. m., according to notices sent out by Secretary Carver.

R. J. Bruner, representing the undertaking department of Geo. B. Marsh, Inc., Nogales, came up yesterday to take the body of Finn Larsen, who died from apoplexy while crossing the Sonoita creek at Bloxton early Wednesday morning, to Nogales, preparatory to shipment to relatives in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The ladies and gentlemen members of the "Sociedad Arte y Letras" of Nogales sincerely thank the people of Patagonia for the cordial reception given them, and the liberal patronage to the concert they staged last Sunday evening. In particular do they feel indebted to Col. Richardson and Val Valenzuela Jr., and Capt. Cady, for the free use of the Opera House and the dancing room of the Patagonia hotel. They will be delighted to visit Patagonia again.

ELGIN

Mrs. Leda Turner left Monday for her home in Pantano, after a week's visit with her mother, Mrs. Beaty.

The Elgin Woman's club met at the home of Mrs. R. B. Collie Tuesday, and had a delightful time, an old-fashioned quilting bee.

O. S. Coates is sporting a bran new Ford.

Mrs. Barnett gave the school children a dance Saturday night. Ortye Johnson and little Miss Maud Beaty won the prizes.

Mrs. R. A. Rodgers and Mrs. Helene Young passed through Elgin Monday on their way to Benson.

DRESSMAKING—Women desiring dressmaking should call and see Mrs. Geo. Hand, Patagonia.

NOTICE TO MINE OWNERS—To fully protect yourself from liability for indebtedness contracted by your lessees, you should publish your "Notice of Non-Liability," usually called "Mine Warning" notice in Santa Cruz Patagonia. The rates are low. Inquire.

Found—Pair of gold-rimmed spectacles. Owner may have same by identifying them and paying for this ad. Inquire of Pote Bergier.

LITTLE GIRL BURNED WHILE STARTING FIRE

Little Beatrice Amado, about 8 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rafael Amado, was very severely burned last Sunday evening when attempting to start a fire in a cook stove. It is said she used gasoline, thinking it was kerosene, to start the fire. The little girl suffered terribly from her burns, and at first her recovery was considered very doubtful, but she is now reported to be doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances, and is expected to recover if nothing unforeseen develops.

Mrs. J. G. Newell of Los Angeles has been visiting at the home of her mother, Mrs. A. C. Best, near Patagonia, for the past week. Mrs. Best had been quite sick, but is now much better.

Prof. Willis, head of the Arizona State Bureau of Mines at Tucson, in a recent statement, says the report published in a Phoenix weekly that he received \$2500 a year from "several mining companies" in addition to the salary paid him by the State, is wholly and entirely erroneous, and has no foundation in fact.

Mr. and Mrs. James Parker Jr. have moved into the new house recently built for Mr. Gus Jaeger. There are a number of new houses in this vicinity, which have been put up within the last several months. Besides the new house of Mr. Jaeger, there are those of J. P. Lamma, C. J. Traak, Dave Putnam, and others. The new park in this part of town is a little larger than the one on McKeown avenue, and within another year reside its of this section will enjoy its benefits.

Serial No. 033264.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
United States Land Office, Phoenix, Arizona.

February 28, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that John H. Page of Phoenix, Maricopa county, Arizona, the legal assignee of the heirs of James K. Rolfe, has filed in this office his application to enter under the provisions of Sections 2306 and 2307 of the Revised Statutes of the United States the following described land, viz:
Lot 1, Sec. 4, T. 20-S., R. 12-E., G. & S. R. Meridian.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land or for any other reason to the disposal to applicant should file their affidavits of protest in this office on or before the 16th day of April, 1917.
J. L. IRVIN, Register.
First publication Mar. 9—4-6-17.

YOUNG SWEDE FOUND DEAD AT BLOXTON

Finn Larsen, a Swede about 22 years of age, was found dead Wednesday morning at the crossing of the Sonoita at Bloxton. The young man had been in the Patagonia country only a few weeks, and the morning of his death had left town to walk to the Three R mine in search of work. Those with whom he had worked in and around Patagonia stated he was a sufferer from epilepsy. A coroner's inquest was held over the remains, and the jury brought in a verdict of death as a result of a stroke of apoplexy and strangulation. It is believed the unfortunate young man had an epileptic fit, and stopped to the creek to get a drink of water, and strangled, his body being found at the edge of the water, his face being partly submerged. The coroner's jury was composed of C. B. Wilson, W. T. Strickland, Nicholas Johnson, J. C. Thompson, J. F. Burrows and Frank Blackledge. Relatives of the deceased in the East were immediately notified of his death.

THREE R MILL WILL HELP THE DISTRICT

The oil concentration mill of the Three R mine was started up this week. It will require a few days to get the machinery properly adjusted, after which over a hundred tons a day will be treated with the present plant. Many young men of Patagonia have secured employment at the property.

Harry and Bertram Barnett of El Paso are visiting with their father, W. H. Barnett, at the Happy Jack camp in the Santa Rita. Young Harry will return to his duties at the telephone company offices in El Paso in a day or two, but Bertram will probably remain several weeks longer, with his father and brother, Fred. They were born and raised in Patagonia, and are enjoying their visit to old scenes and friends. Both boys are doing well in El Paso.

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Catarrh being generally induced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

One of the best hotels in Southern Arizona, with every home appointment for the traveling public is the

COMMERCIAL HOTEL

PATAGONIA, ARIZ.

Clean Beds, Clean Linen, Cleanly kept. Excellent Lobby.

Dining Room in connection

Under management of John P. B. Schultz. Breakfast hours, 6 to 9:30. Lunch, 12 to 2. Dinner 5:30 to 8.

EXPERT BLACKSMITHING

Huntington, Avery & Co., Props.

AUTOMOBILE WORK AND BLACKSMITHING

Truck and transfer work. Automobiles at all hours.
Prices Reasonable, Consistent with the Very Best Work

In the Wilson Blacksmith Shop, Patagonia

SURE ???

Are you two young folks sure you won't be poor in your old age? Are you providing for it or just slipping and tripping along with no fear of the years? If you fail to be thrifty old age will be shifty.

This bank makes special provisions for young married folks. Husband and wife can open a "joint account" which permits either to draw out and deposit funds. It makes them SURE they won't be POOR in the evening of life.

The First National Bank of Nogales,

NOGALES, ARIZONA
ASSETS OVER \$2,000,000.00

The old standby for

FRESH BEEF, MUTTON, PORK AND VEGETABLES

PATAGONIA MEAT MARKET

VAL VALENZUELA SR., Proprietor.

Patagonia Barber Shop

WM. FESSLER, Prop. Hot and Cold Baths
Shop Closed on Sunday

AGENT TUCSON STEAM LAUNDRY

Laundry sent on Monday, returned Saturday

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred white Leghorn cockerels for breeding. Introduce new blood and your hens will do better. Also have for sale burro with complete outfit. Address P. O. Box 102.

640 ACRE HOMESTEAD—For free copy or information write R. G. Languade, land attorney, Phoenix, Ariz.

For Sale—Span of good, gentle work mules. Address or inquire of Ed Ellis, Patagonia, Ariz.

Miners Ranchers

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO

International Drug Co.

H. L. SCHERB, Prop.
NOGALES, ARIZ.

WE PAY POSTAGE ON OVER \$2

You Hit It Every Time

That you buy our Soft Drinks—you score a centre shot when you lay in a supply of our root beer, ginger ale, etc.

PENDERGRASS' AMUSEMENT PARLOR

Builders' Hardware

We carry a large stock of Locks, Hinges, Butts, Nails, Roofing, Padlocks, etc.

Mail Orders a Specialty

ROY & TITCOMB, Inc.

Nogales, Arizona.

We Sell and Recommend FISK Non Skids

—and We're Proud to

THEY give you more dollar-for-dollar value than you can get in any other tires, and that's what you want—real dollar-for-dollar value.

Don't forget this—"When you pay more than Fisk Prices you pay for something that does not exist." Let that be your tire buying motto and you can't go wrong.

Fisk dealers in Patagonia

WASHINGTON TRADING CO., Inc.

WOODROW WILSON INAUGURATED AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Thomas R. Marshall Also Takes Oath as Vice President—Great Ceremony Tinged With Patriotism and Unusual Seriousness—Chief Executive Reviews Parade That Is Largely Military—Washington Brilliantly Illuminated.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington, March 5.—In the presence of many thousands of his fellow citizens, Woodrow Wilson today, for the second time, was inducted into the office of president of the United States. Just before that ceremony Thomas R. Marshall took the oath as vice president, also, for the second time. For several nights prior to the inauguration, Washington was a flood of light. Thousands of American citizens came to the capital of their nation from all over the United States to witness the ceremonies attending the inauguration. The situation of the country in reference to its foreign relations added more than a touch of seriousness and a distinct flavor of patriotism to the entire proceedings. Washington is a city of flags at all times, but it became ten times a city of flags one day before the ceremonies of inauguration.

President Wilson drove from the White House to the capitol with his wife at his side. In the carriage with him were two members of the congressional committee which had general charge of the ceremonies, and of which Senator Overman of North Carolina is chairman.

Vice President Marshall, with Mrs. Marshall in the carriage with him, was escorted in like manner to the capitol.

Big Crowds, Many Flags. From an early hour the sidewalks were crowded with persons waiting to see the president and "the first lady of the land" pass along the avenue to the place of the oath-taking. All the windows commanding a view of Pennsylvania avenue also were crowded with onlookers. The red, white and blue was everywhere in evidence. The only foreign flags to be seen in Washington were those flying from the flagpoles of the foreign embassies and legations which, even though they are located in the city of Washington, are recognized as being foreign territory.

About the capitol there was an enormous crowd of people, who had begun to assemble shortly after daybreak. A dozen bands stationed on the streets approaching the legislative building played through the morning hours. The organizations which were to take part in the parade which started immediately after the taking of the oath by the president assembled on the streets leading to the capitol in order to be ready instantly to fall into their places in line.

Vice President Takes the Oath. Vice President Marshall was sworn into office before the inauguration of the president. The exercises took place in the senate chamber. The legislative day of March 3, so far as the senate was concerned, had been continued by recesses until the hour of 12 noon of the calendar day March 5. The president pro tempore of the senate presided at the ceremonies preceding the administering of the oath to the vice president-elect. The president of the United States, the members of the cabinet, the foreign ambassadors and other notable guests occupied seats in the senate chamber. At twelve o'clock the president pro tempore administered the oath of office prescribed by law to the vice president-elect.

Immediately following the taking of the oath of office by Mr. Marshall, the newly elected senators of the United States were sworn into office. Then the vice president made this announcement: "The sergeant-at-arms of the senate will carry out the order of the senate for the inauguration of the president of the United States."

The president-elect, accompanied by the chief justice of the United States, the joint committee on arrangements, the associate justices of the Supreme Court, the foreign ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary, the members of the senate, preceded by the vice president and secretary of the senate, the holdover members of the house of representatives, preceded by the officers of the house who have just relinquished office by virtue of the expiration of their terms, and other distinguished guests made their way to the inaugural stand.

Inauguration of the President. The procession, headed by the president-elect, wound through the east senate door, the main corridors of the senate and through the rotunda of the capitol to the place set for the oath-taking. On reaching the inaugural stand, Woodrow Wilson took a place directly in front of Edward D. White, the chief justice of the United States, and the chief clerk of the Supreme court, James D. Maher. The sergeant-at-arms of the senate and the congress-

sional committee on arrangements were immediately on the left of the president. The vice president, the associate justices of the Supreme Court and the members of the senate sat upon his right. When all were assembled Chief Justice White, having in his right hand the open Bible upon which the hands of many former presidents have rested, advanced to Woodrow Wilson and administered to him this oath, which is imposed by the Constitution of the United States:

"You do solemnly swear that you will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States and will to the best of your ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Woodrow Wilson said in a firm voice, "I do," and he became for the second time president of the United States of America.

Then the president delivered his inaugural address and on its conclusion he made his way with Mrs. Wilson to his carriage and was driven slowly to the White House at the head of the procession formed in honor of the inaugural ceremonies.

Luncheon Deferred for Parade. In years past the presidential party always has entered the White House for luncheon prior to the review of the parade from the stand in front of the executive mansion. This invariably in the past caused such a delay that it was decided this year to do away with the luncheon feature.

President Wilson with Mrs. Wilson, the Vice President and Mrs. Marshall, and two members of his cabinet went immediately to the little inclosed structure, much like a sentry box, which had been built in the middle of the great grandstand in front of the White House and from which the chief executive viewed the paraders.

It was the gravity of the situation in connection with our foreign affairs which gave to the inaugural ceremonies their serious tone and patriotic features. The parade of the day was largely military in its nature, although there were in the procession many bodies which in a sense might be said to represent the spirit of industrial preparedness of the United States for any eventuality which might come.

Make-up of the Procession. At the forefront of the parade as it left the capitol were, of course, the president and the vice president of the United States with their guards of honor. Major General Hugh L. Scott, U. S. Army, was the grand marshal of the occasion. George R. Linniks was the marshal of the civic organizations which took part in the marching ceremonies.

Immediately preceding the carriages of the presidential and vice presidential parties and of Col. Robert N. Harper, inaugural chairman, was the famous United States Marine band. The president had as his guard of honor the squadron of the Second United States Cavalry.

The Vice President and Mrs. Marshall were escorted by the Black Horse Troop of the Culver Military Academy, Indiana, the state of which the vice president and his wife are natives and residents.

The West Point cadets and the Annapolis cadets took part in the procession. In addition to these young soldier and sailor organizations there was as large a representation of the forces of the United States as properly could be spared from post and garrison duty. In addition there were troops from Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, and some other states of the Union representing the National Guard.

Remnants of the Grand Army. A patriotic and picturesque feature of the ceremonies attending the inauguration was supplied by the rapidly thinning ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic. In years past the soldiers of the war between the states have made the entire length of the line of march, but this year the distance which they tramped was shortened. They added to the picture of the parade as they moved by the presidential reviewing stand with their old flags above them.

At night Washington was aglow with fireworks and with the combined effects of gas and electric light illuminations. In addition searchlights showed the heavens here and there, and one great shift of light illuminated the apex of the Washington monument while another lighted up and brought into bold relief the dome of the capitol.

ARMED NEUTRALITY ADVOCATED BY WILSON IN ADDRESS TO CONGRESS

Asks Authority to Arm American Merchant Vessels and to Provide Means of Protection to American Interests Where Such Is Now Lacking—Says War Can Come Only From Aggressions of Others.

Washington, Feb. 27.—President Wilson asked congress yesterday for authority to arm American merchant vessels in defense against German submarine warfare. In his address before the joint session he also asked sufficient credit to enable him to provide adequate means of protection where they are now lacking, including adequate insurance against the present war risks.

The president's address was as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Congress:

"I have again asked the privilege of addressing you because we are moving through critical times during which it seems to me to be my duty to keep in close touch with the houses of congress, so that neither counsel nor action shall run at cross purposes between us.

On the third of February I officially informed you of the sudden and unexpected action of the Imperial German government in declaring its intention to disregard the promises it had made to this government in April last and undertake immediate submarine operations against all commerce, whether belligerents or neutrals, that should seek to approach Great Britain and Ireland, the Atlantic coasts of Europe, or the harbors of the eastern Mediterranean, and to conduct those operations without regard to the established restrictions of international practice, without regard to any considerations of humanity even which might interfere with their object. That policy was forthwith put into practice. It has now been in active execution for nearly four weeks.

Results Not Yet Disclosed. Its practical results are not yet fully disclosed. The commerce of other neutral nations is suffering severely, but not, perhaps, very much more severely than it was already suffering before the first of February, when the new policy of the Imperial government was put into operation. We have asked the co-operation of the other neutral governments to prevent these deprivations, but so far none of them has thought it wise to join us in any common course of action.

"Our own commerce has suffered, is suffering, rather in apprehension than in fact, rather because so many of our ships are timidly keeping to their home ports than because American ships have sunk.

"Two American vessels have been sunk, the Housatonic and the Lyman M. Law.

"The case of the Housatonic, which was carrying foodstuffs to a London firm, was essentially like the case of the Frye, in which, it will be recalled, the German government admitted its liability for damages, and the lives of the crew, as in the case of the Frye, was safeguarded with reasonable care.

"The case of the Law, which was carrying lemon box staves to Palermo, disclosed a ruthlessness of method which deserves grave condemnation, but was accompanied by no circumstances which might not have been expected at any time in connection with the use of the submarine against merchantmen as the German government has used it.

Situation Is the Same. In summing up, therefore, the situation we find ourselves in with regard to the actual conduct of the German submarine warfare against commerce and its effects upon our own ships and people is substantially the same, that it was when I addressed you on the third of February, except for the tying up of our shipping in our own ports because of the unwillingness of our shipowners to risk their vessels at sea without insurance or adequate protection, and the very serious congestion of our commerce which has resulted, a congestion which is growing rapidly more and more serious every day.

"This in itself might presently accomplish, in effect, what the new German submarine orders were meant to accomplish, so far as we are concerned.

"We can only say, therefore, that the overt act which I have ventured to hope the German commanders would in fact avoid has not occurred.

Some Alarming Signs. "But while this is happily true, it must be admitted that there have been certain additional indications and expressions of purpose on the part of the German press and the German authorities which have increased rather than lessened the impression that, if our ships and our people are spared it will be because of fortunate circumstances or because the commanders of the German submarines which they

may happen to encounter exercise an unexpected discretion and restraint rather than because of the instructions under which those commanders are acting.

"It would be foolish to deny that the situation is fraught with the gravest possibilities and dangers. No thoughtful man can fail to see that the necessity of definite action may come at any time, if we are in fact, and not in word merely ready to defend our elementary rights as a neutral nation. It would be most imprudent to be unprepared.

"I cannot in such circumstances be unmindful of the fact that the expiration term of the present congress is immediately at hand by constitutional limitation, and that it would in all likelihood require an unusual length of time to assemble and organize the congress which is to succeed it.

"I feel that I ought, in view of that fact, to obtain from you full and immediate assurance of the authority which I may need at any moment to exercise.

"We must defend our commerce and the lives of the people in the midst of the present trying circumstances, with discretion, but with clear and steadfast purpose. Only the method and the extent remain to be chosen upon the occasion, if occasion should indeed arise.

"Since it has unhappily proved impossible to safeguard our neutral rights by diplomatic means against the unwarranted infringements they are suffering at the hands of Germany, there may be no recourse but to armed neutrality, which we shall know how to maintain and for which there is abundant American precedent.

Hopes to Avoid War. "It is devoutly to be hoped that it will not be necessary to put armed force anywhere into action. The American people do not desire it, and our desire is not different from theirs. I am sure that they will understand the spirit in which I am now acting.

"I am not now proposing or contemplating war or any steps that need lead to it. I merely request that you will accord me by your own vote and definite bestowal the means and authority to safeguard in practice the rights of a great people who are at peace and who are desirous of exercising none but the rights of peace to follow the pursuits of peace in quietness and good will—rights recognized time out of mind by all the civilized nations of the world.

War Only for Willful Act. "No course of my choosing or of theirs will lead to war. War can come only by the willful acts and aggressions of others.

"I believe that the people will be willing to trust me to act with restraint, with prudence and in the true spirit of amity and good faith that they have themselves displayed throughout these trying months, and it is in that belief that I request that you will authorize me to supply our merchant ships with defensive arms should that become necessary, and with the means of using them, and to employ any other instrumentalities or methods that may be necessary and adequate to protect our ships and our people in their legitimate and peaceful pursuits on the seas.

"I request also that you will grant me at the same time, along with the powers I ask, a sufficient credit to enable me to provide adequate means of protection where they are lacking, including adequate insurance against the present war risks.

Speaks for Human Rights. "I am thinking not only of rights of Americans to go and come about their proper business by way of the sea, but also of something much deeper, more fundamental than that. I am thinking of those rights of humanity without which there is no civilization. My theme is of those great principles of compassion and of protection which mankind has sought to throw about human lives, the lives of noncombatants, the lives of men who are peacefully at work keeping the industrial processes of the world quick and vital, the lives of women and children and of those who supply the labor which ministers to their sustenance.

"We are speaking of no selfish material rights, but of rights which our hearts support and whose foundation is that righteous passion for justice upon which all law, all structures alike of family, of state and of mankind may rest, as upon the ultimate basis of our existence and our liberty.

"I cannot imagine a man with American principles at his heart hesitating to defend these things."

THICK, GLOSSY HAIR FREE FROM DANDRUFF

Girl! Beautify Your Hair! Make It Soft, Fluffy and Luxuriant—Try the Moist Cloth.

Try as you will, after an application of Danderine, you cannot find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most, will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp.

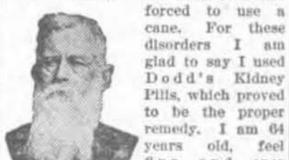
A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is immediate and amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable luster, softness and luxuriance, the beauty and shimmer of true hair health.

Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any store and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all. Adv.

Seventh Age of Man. "He is a very old man, isn't he?" "Well, he is in the second dance-hood."

GAVE HIS CANE AWAY!

Mr. S. P. Benton, Kerrville, Texas, writes: "For several years prior to 1906 I suffered from kidney and rheumatic troubles. Was bent over and forced to use a cane. For these disorders I am glad to say I used Dodd's Kidney Pills, which proved to be the proper remedy. I am 64 years old, feel fine and once again stand as straight as an arrow. Dodd's Kidney Pills deserve great credit."



Be sure and get "DODD'S," the name with the three D's for diseased, disordered, deranged kidneys; just as Mr. Benton did. No similarly named article will do.—Adv.

Probably. Are we a peace-loving people because we chew chewing gum, or do we chew it because we are peaceful?

PAIN? NOT A BIT! LIFT YOUR CORNS OR CALLUSES OFF. No humbug! Apply few drops then just lift them away with fingers.

This new drug is an ether compound discovered by a Cincinnati chemist. It is called freezone, and can now be obtained in tiny bottles as here shown at very little cost from any drug store. Just ask for freezone. Apply a drop or two directly upon a tender corn or callus and instantly the soreness disappears. Shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it off, root and all, with the fingers.

Not a twinge of pain, soreness or irritation; not even the slightest smarting, either when applying freezone or afterwards.

This drug doesn't ent up the corn or callus, but shrivels them so they loosen and come right out. It is no humbug! It works like a charm. For a few cents you can get rid of every hard corn, soft corn or corn between the toes, as well as painful calluses on bottom of your feet. It never disappoints and never burns, bites or inflames. If your druggist hasn't any freezone yet, tell him to get a little bottle for you from his wholesale house.—adv.

A Definition. "What is an effective blockade?" "It happens when you don't tip the waiter."

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 obtains—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots. Simply get an ounce of ointment—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 ointment, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

Sure Way to Get Job. "Can you cook?" Mrs. Worried asked the applicant for a job in the kitchen of a Boston home.

"Can I cook?" the girl repeated scornfully. "Why, madam, with me cooking your meals your husband'll stay home every night to be sure of being up in time for the breakfast I'll get him."

She got the job.

Logical Conclusion. "I feel all gone to pieces this morning."

"What do you think is the matter?" "I suppose it is because I am broke."

The pope is said to live at the Vatican on a very simple diet, as simple as that of the poorest tradesman.

The dangerous cold is the neglected cold. Get a box of—



The old family remedy—in tablet form—safe, sure, easy to take. No opiates—no unpleasant after effects. Cures colds in 24 hours—Grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. Get the genuine box with Red Top and Mr. Hill's picture on it—25 cents. At Any Drug Store.

Kill These Pests By Using STEARNS' ELECTRIC PASTE. U. S. Government Buys It. SOLD EVERYWHERE—15c and \$1.00.

Decline of Divorce in Japan. Half of the population of Japan is from twenty to sixty-five years of age, and one-third of the entire population is married. The ratio of divorces for every 1,000 population has decreased 3 to 11-4; but even at present it is a source of deep anxiety on the part of unmarried statisticians. — Maynard Owen Williams, in the Christian Herald.

Denver Directory. The Oxford Hotel. DENVER, COLO. 300 Rooms—\$1.00 and up. Modern Garage in connection. JUST HALF BLOCK FROM UNION DEPOT.

Elastic Graphite Paints. Single Paints, Waterproofing Paints. THE NEW ROOF Elastic Cement. Our goods have stood the test. Ask your dealer or write us. THE ELASTIC PAINT & MFG. CO. 1737 15th Street DENVER, COLO.

W. H. NEVEU. The Radiator Man. Auto Radiators, Fenders, Hoods, Lamps and Tanks Rebuilt and REPAIRED. Best equipment and quickest guaranteed service in Colorado. HOURS: 9 A.M. AND NIGHT. 1331 Broadway Phone 3408. DENVER, COLO.

Kodaks DEVELOPING and PRINTING. Send for Catalogue and Finishing Price List. The Denver Photo Material Co., Eastman Kodak Co., 626 16th Street, Denver, Colorado.

Everything Electrical. motors, lamps, wire, supplies, electric pumps, washing machines, vacuum cleaners. The Hendrie & Bolhoff Mfg. & Supply Co. DENVER, COLORADO.

Y. M. C. A. Expert instruction preparing men to become repair men, chauffeurs, plumbers, etc. Complete equipment for practical work. 100 successful years. Graduated in demand. HOURS: 9 A.M. AND NIGHT. DENVER, COLO. Send for Folder.

The M. J. O'Fallon Supply Co. DENVER, COLO. PLUMBING and HEATING FIXTURES and MATERIAL. Kewanee Water Supply System for the Ranch or Country Home. Farmers' Record and Account Book Free. DEPT. W. N. U.

FOR BEST RESULTS. You should use Barteldes' Treated Seeds for Field and Garden. Write for our new catalogue—bigger, better and more attractive this year—our fifth anniversary. THE BARTELDES SEED CO., DENVER, COLO. (30 years satisfactory service.)

PLAN NOW FOR YOUR 1917 CROP. Let us assist you by sending our New SEED BOOK and Price List. Our seeds always please. THE PIONEER-BAINES SEED CO., 15th and Lawrence Sts., DENVER, COLO.

45 Complete Stores in One. Everything for wear and house furnishing. Write or call. THE DENVER DRY GOODS CO.

Windsor Hotel. 15th and Larimer, DENVER. 5 Blocks From Union Depot. We solicit your patronage and cater to our-of-town guests. Elevator and bell service. BATHS: 50c. 50c and \$1.00. Private bath 75c per night. SPECIAL WEEKLY BATHS—\$5.00 TO \$10.00.

ELATERITE ROOFING. Fibre Roof Repair Cement, Roof Coating and waterproofing. The materials that do the work. For roof repairs on all farm buildings, barns, stock sheds, chicken sheds, etc., ask your dealer for it. If he can't supply, write us. Refuse all substitutes. THE WESTERN ELATERITE ROOFING CO., Equitable Bldg., Denver, Colo.

DIAMONDS and ARTISTIC JEWELRY MANUFACTURING. JOS. I. SCHWARTZ. 18th & Curtis, Denver, Colo. WRITE OR CALL FOR CATALOG.

THE L. A. WATKINS MERCHANDISE COMPANY. 1513-25 W. 2nd St., Denver, Colo.

PREPARED ROOFING. 100 square feet to roll; price per roll, 1 ply \$1.70, 2 ply \$2.10; 3 ply \$2.50; pitch and tarred felt.

CONDENSATIONS

Glycerin was once a by-product of the soap-making industry, the disposal of which gave the manufacturers some concern.

Railway traffic in Spain is to be placed under the control of committees headed by the director general of the public works.

A new club has been started in New York for women more than sixty years old, which already has a membership of more than 130.

The Venezuelan government by law has prescribed a standard of purity for butter and has forbidden the sale of any that is adulterated.

Sweet butter is preserved without a particle of salt inside a gourdlike container made of cheese. The whole remains fresh and edible for years.

Dannascus is the oldest city remaining in the modern world. It is first mentioned in Scripture in connection with Abraham (Genesis 14:15), whose steward was a native of the place (15, 2).

Soldier Surer of Life Than Baby at Home.

"Reckoning deaths, it is more dangerous in Great Britain to be a baby at home than it is to be an infantryman serving a year in France," according to a report on vital statistics. And this is how he proves it: Of 100 possible births, ten are lost in advance.

Of the remaining 90, each of which fills a cradle, 15 are dead by the end of the first year. In other words, out of 100 children who ought to be celebrating their first birthday

at this present date, 25 have left us prematurely or in earliest infancy."

Sure Way to Get Job. "Can you cook?" Mrs. Worried asked the applicant for a job in the kitchen of a Boston home.

"Can I cook?" the girl repeated scornfully. "Why, madam, with me cooking your meals your husband'll stay home every night to be sure of being up in time for the breakfast I'll get him."

She got the job.

Catarrh for Years No Relief



Three Bottles PERUNA Made Me Well.

Mr. Elf Lefevre, Jr., 854 Brush St., Detroit, Mich., writes: "I had been troubled with catarrh for a number of years, and had been taking

medicine for it, but they did me no good. In reading one of Dr. Hartman's books entitled 'Winter Catarrh,' I discovered that Peruna was good for catarrh. After I had taken only three bottles of Peruna I was cured of the catarrh. I now advise everybody troubled with catarrh to take Dr. Hartman's Peruna, as it is a sure cure for catarrh.

"Friends to whom I recommend Peruna tell me that it is also good for headache, dizziness, and pain in the stomach."

Those who object to liquid medicines can now procure Peruna Tablets.



COLIC DISTEMPER

You can prevent this loathsome disease from running through your stable and cure all the colts suffering with it when you begin the treatment. No matter how young, SPOHN'S is safe to use on any colt. It is wonderful how it prevents all distempers, no matter how colts or horses at any age are "exposed." All good druggists and turf goods houses and manufacturers sell SPOHN'S at 50 cents and \$1 a bottle; \$5 and \$10 a dozen. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

DRUGGISTS PRAISE DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT

Customers Always Satisfied With Results

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is one of the best proprietary remedies on our shelves and during the eighteen years that we have handled and sold it, it has been the means of accomplishing a great deal of good; according to the words of praise received from our patrons who have tested it and proved its value in the conditions for which it is recommended.

Very truly yours,
CHAMBERLAIN-GRAY DRUG CO., Inc.
By C. E. Gray, Manager,
June 30, 1916. Steamboat Springs, Colo.

For three years I have been selling Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root and have never received a single complaint. Every one that has ever used Swamp-Root seems to be perfectly satisfied with the results. My wife and brother-in-law have both used it and the results obtained were very favorable. Swamp-Root is a very reliable preparation and worthy of praise.

Very truly yours,
CHAS. MEYERS, Druggist,
June 30, 1916. Vernon, Colo.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

Eloquence Appreciated.
"Are you in favor of prohibition?"
"Well," replied Broncho Boh, "I've got only one objection to it. Old Crimston Gulch is going to be kind of dull with all the inducements to the temperance orators shut off."—Washington Star.

If you wish beautiful, clear white clothes, use Red Cross Bag Blue. At all good grocers. Adv.

A dealer in British East Africa is in the market for cotton and silk hosiery.

A salmon often jumps 15 feet out of the water in going up the falls of a river.

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

The father who teaches his boy fidelity needn't worry much about the other lessons.

Diet, Exercise or Death!

An eminent medical authority writes that most of our city folks die of a thickening of the arteries or of kidney disease. The kidneys become clogged and do not filter the poisons from the blood, and one trouble follows another, high blood pressure damages the heart, arteries and kidneys. Usually its danger signals are backache, pain here or there, swollen feet or ankles, rheumatic twinges or spots appearing before the eyes.

Everything happens for the best, with the possible exception of a toothache.

YOU MAY TRY CUTICURA FREE

That's the Rule—Free Samples to Anyone Anywhere.

We have so much confidence in the wonderful soothing and healing properties of Cuticura Ointment for all skin troubles supplemented by hot baths with Cuticura Soap that we are ready to send samples on request. They are ideal for the toilet.

Learn to do with diligence what you would do with ease.

Love is probably the only thing that has more lives than a cat.

HEALTHY CHILDREN

None from healthy mothers. And mothers will certainly be healthy if they'll take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Nothing can equal it in building up a woman's strength, in regulating and assisting all her natural functions, and in putting in perfect order every part of the female system. It lessens the pains and burdens, supports and strengthens weak, nursing mothers.

It's an invigorating, restorative tonic, a soothing and bracing nerve.

Castor oil is good for children or adults, and especially good for aged people. A pleasant form of a vegetable laxative that is to be had at any drug store, was invented by Dr. Pierce, who put together May apple (podophyllin), aloes, jalap, and other ingredients, and named Anuric. Anuric, more potent than lithia, dissolves uric acid as hot water does sugar.

The springbok of South America will clear from 30 to 40 feet in a single bound.

One must fight as an archangel for freedom, but in freedom one must live as a saint.—Serbian Proverb.

Two of the Exalted.
"My face is my fortune," said the stage beauty.
"Permit me," replied the soap king, "to extend the compliments of a self-made man to a self-made woman!"—London Answers.

Seen in a Better Light.
"You don't hear much nowadays about malefactors of great wealth."
"And for a very good reason."
"Yes?"
"It would be in poor taste to call a millionaire a malefactor of great wealth after he had offered his services free of charge to the government."

The Quinine That Does Not Cause Nervousness or Ringing in Head

Because of its Tonic and Laxative effect, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness or ringing in the head. It removes the cause of Colds, Grip and Headache. Used whenever Quinine is needed.

—but remember there is Only One

"Bromo Quinine"

That is the Original

Laxative Bromo Quinine

This Signature on Every Box

Used the World Over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

C. M. Grove

BERLIN URGED JAPS AND MEXICO TO WAR ON UNITED STATES

Proposed by the Kaiser's Minister of Foreign Affairs.

PRESIDENT HAS COPY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS

Carranza Was Offered Financial Support in Attempt to Reconquer Texas, New Mexico and Arizona—Von Bernstorff and Others Involved—High Official at Japanese Embassy at Washington Denies Receipt of Kaiser's Proposal.

Washington, March 3.—The Western Newspaper Union is enabled to reveal that Germany, in planning unrestricted submarine warfare and counting its consequences, proposed an alliance with Mexico and Japan to make war on the United States if this country should not remain neutral.

Japan, through Mexican mediation, was to be urged to abandon her allies and join in the attack on the United States. Mexico, for her reward, was to receive general financial support from Germany, reconquer Texas, New Mexico and Arizona—lost provinces—and share in the victorious peace terms Germany contemplated.

Details of the Plot.
Details were left to German Minister von Eckhardt in Mexico City, who by instructions signed by German Foreign Minister Zimmermann at Berlin January 19, 1917, was directed to propose the alliance with Mexico to General Carranza and suggest that Mexico seek to bring Japan into the plot.

These instructions were transmitted to Von Eckhardt through Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador here, now on his way home to Germany under a safe-conduct obtained from his enemies by the country against which he was plotting war.

Pictures World Dominion.
Germany pictured by broad intimation England and the entente allies defeated; Germany and her allies triumphant and in world domination by the instrument of unrestricted warfare.

A copy of Secretary Zimmermann's instructions to Von Eckhardt, sent through Von Bernstorff, is in possession of the United States government. It is as follows:

"Berlin, Jan. 19, 1917.—On the 1st of February we intend to begin submarine warfare unrestricted. In spite of this, it is our intention to endeavor to keep neutral the United States of America.

Alliance is Proposed.
"If this attempt is not successful we propose an alliance on the following basis with Mexico: That we shall make war together and together make peace. We shall give general financial support and it is understood that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in New Mexico, Texas and Arizona. The details are left to you for settlement.

"You are instructed to inform the president of Mexico of the above in the greatest confidence as soon as it is certain that there will be an outbreak of war with the United States and suggest that the president of Mexico, on his own initiative, should communicate with Japan, suggesting adherence at once to this plan; at the same time, offer to mediate between Germany and Japan.

"Please call to the attention of the president of Mexico that the employment of ruthless submarine warfare now promises to compel England to make peace in a few months."
(Signed) "ZIMMERMANN."

Duplicity Exposed.
This document has been in the hands of the government since President Wilson broke off diplomatic relations with Germany. It has been kept secret while the president has been asking congress for full authority to deal with Germany, and while congress has been hesitating. It was in the president's hands while Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg was declaring that the United States had placed an interpretation on the submarine declaration "never intended by Germany" and that Germany had promoted and honored friendly relations with the United States "as an heirloom from Frederick the Great."

Of itself, if there were no other, it is considered a sufficient answer to the German chancellor's claim that the United States "brusquely" broke off relations without giving "authentic" reasons for its action.

Supplies Missing Link.
The document supplies the missing link to many separate chains of circumstances, which until now have seemed to lead to no definite point.

It sheds new light upon the frequent

WILLING TO FIGHT AMERICA

Chancellor Hollweg's Speech Regarded as Preparing People of Germany for Conflict.

Berlin, March 2.—Declaration of war on Germany by the United States would be no surprise to the German people.

It is no exaggeration to say they look for it and would be rather surprised if it did not come.

They are convinced President Wil-

son is reported but indefinable movements of the Mexican government to couple its situation with the friction between the United States and Japan.

It adds another chapter to the celebrated report of Jules Cambon, French ambassador in Berlin before the war, of Germany's world-wide plans for stirring strife on every continent where they might aid her in the struggle for world domination which she dreamed was close at hand.

It adds a climax to the operations of Count von Bernstorff and the German embassy in this country, which have been colored with passport frauds, charges of dynamite plots and intrigue, the full extent of which never has been published.

Emphasizes Our Perils.

It gives new credence to persistent reports of submarine bases on Mexican territory in the Gulf of Mexico; it takes cognizance of a fact long recognized by American army chiefs, that if Japan ever undertook to invade the United States it probably would be through Mexico, over the border and into the Mississippi valley to split the country in two.

It recalls that Count von Bernstorff when handed his passports was very reluctant to return to Germany, but expressed a preference for asylum in Cuba.

It gives a new explanation to the repeated arrests on the bogler of men charged by American military authorities with being German intelligence agents.

Last of all, it seems to show a connection with General Carranza's recent proposal to neutrals that exports of food and munitions to the entente allies be cut off, and an intimation that he might stop the supply of oil, so vital to the British navy, which is exported from the Tampico fields.

What Will Congress Do?
What congress will do, and how members of congress who openly have sympathized with Germany in their opposition to clothing the president with full authority to protect American rights will regard the revelation of Germany's machinations to attack the United States is the subject of the keenest interest.

Such a proposal as Germany instructed her minister to make to Mexico borders on an act of war, if, actually, it is not one.

No doubt exists here now that the persistent reports during the last two years of the operations of German agents not alone in Mexico but all through Central America and the West Indies are based on fact.

There is now no doubt whatever that the proposed alliance with Mexico was known to high Mexican officials who are distinguished for their anti-Americanism. Among them are Rafael Zubaran, Carranza's minister to Germany, and Luis Cabrera, Carranza's minister of finance.

The Hand of Mexico.
It is apparent that the proposal had taken definite form when Zubaran returned to Mexico City from Berlin recently. His return from his foreign post was covered by the fact that Carranza had called in many of his diplomats for "conferences."

Denied at Japanese Embassy.
It was declared by a high Japanese authority on Wednesday night that if the German proposal of an alliance ever reached Tokyo it was regarded as merely a new ebullition of German "kultur" and that it was thrown in the wastebasket where it belonged.

He asserted no such proposal had been made to the embassy here and that if it had been no attention would have been paid to it.

He said: "The whole idea was absolutely preposterous."

In order to make an alliance with Germany, he added, it would be necessary for Japan to break with the allies and negotiate a separate peace with the Teutonic powers. But above all that, he said, the Japanese sincerely desired friendly relations with the United States.

President Confirms Note.
Washington, March 3.—Senator Swanson of Virginia announced in the senate today that he had been authorized by the president to state the Zimmermann note of January 19, 1917, inviting Mexico to join Germany in war against the United States as published this morning was textually correct.

Knew Nothing of It.
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son is determined to throw the full weight of the United States into the scales on the side of the allies.

This nation-wide sentiment was manifest as the German people "digested" the speech of the chancellor in the reichstag. It was the first time in Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg's career that he voiced criticism of America's attitude in this war.

For two and a half years he had been constantly under the fire of his opponents, the "Tirpitzites," for "caterer to America."



A Little Stick of WRIGLEY'S Makes the Whole World Kin!

No climate affects it for the package protects it. The Flavor Lasts

WRIGLEY'S goes to all parts of the world—in all seasons, to all classes.

Fresh, clean, wholesome and delicious always.

It aids appetite and digestion, quenches thirst, keeps the teeth clean and breath sweet.



More Power.
"How would you like to be an egg king?"
"The egg business is too uncertain. When the hens get busy the egg king's power wanes. I'd much rather be an oil king. He can regulate the demand by cutting off the supply."

A Delicate Situation.
"Well, how do you like your new cook?"
"We are highly pleased with her, but a temporary quietus has been put on our family arguments."
"How is that?"
"You see, we haven't found out yet whether she sympathizes with the entente or the central powers and we don't dare to express an opinion that might cause her to leave."

Certain-teed

CERTAIN-TEED stands out conspicuously for quality, satisfaction, and economy. Any product bearing the name CERTAIN-TEED will measure up on all of these points. These are cold facts.

Certain-teed Roofing

is the efficient type of roof. It is suitable for factories, office buildings, farm buildings, etc. For residences it is made in slate surfaced shingles. CERTAIN-TEED costs less to buy, less to lay and less to maintain. CERTAIN-TEED is light weight, clean, sanitary, and fire retardant. It will not dry out and is weather-tight. If you are building or need a new roof, it will pay you to investigate CERTAIN-TEED before deciding upon any type of roof. For sale by dealers, everywhere.

Certain-teed Paints and Varnishes

are good, dependable products made by expert paint men, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. The enormous resources of Certain-teed Products Corporation, and its extensive organization for distribution of CERTAIN-TEED products make it possible to take advantage of every economy in buying, manufacturing and selling. Whether you do your painting or employ a professional painter, your interests will be best served if you insist on CERTAIN-TEED paints and varnishes.

CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CORPORATION
General Roofing Mfg. Co., Gregg Varnish Co., Mount City Paint & Color Co., New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Buffalo, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Seattle, Indianapolis, Atlanta, Richmond, Grand Rapids, Salt Lake City, Des Moines, Houston, Duluth, London, Sydney, Havana

Farm Hands Wanted

Western Canada Farmers require 50,000 American farm labourers at once. Urgent demand sent out for farm help by the Government of Canada.

Good Wages Steady Employment
Low Railway Fares
Pleasant Surroundings Comfortable Homes
No Compulsory Military Service

Farm hands from the United States are absolutely guaranteed against conscription. This advertisement is to secure farm help to replace Canadian farmers who have enlisted for the war.

A splendid opportunity for the young man to investigate Western Canada's agricultural offerings, and to do so at but little expense.

Only Those Accustomed to Farming Need Apply
For particulars as to railway rates and districts requiring labour, or any other information regarding Western Canada apply to

W. V. BENNETT, Room 4, Bee Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.
Canadian Government Agent

NEWS TO DATE IN PARAGRAPHS

CAUGHT FROM THE NETWORK OF WIRES ROUND ABOUT THE WORLD.

DURING THE PAST WEEK

RECORD OF IMPORTANT EVENTS CONDENSED FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

ABOUT THE WAR

Twenty thousand Turks were slain by the British, and 5,000 prisoners and a large quantity of war supplies taken.

Turkish forces in their retreat from Kut-el-Amara on Tuesday had reached Azislyah, about fifty-two miles northwest of Kut.

On the east bank of Narayuvka river, in Galicia, German storming detachments blew up Russian positions and took 170 prisoners.

Negotiations looking to China's entrance into the war against the central powers now are in progress at Peking and in all the entente capitals.

In the fighting in the Ancre region the British on Friday captured 128 prisoners. Berlin reports the repulse of local attacks near Souchez and in the Ancre region.

British troops have made additional progress northwest of Puisieux-aumont, north of the Ancre, and in the region of Warlencourt, south of the Ancre and toward Bapaume.

In the Val Putna, Berlin records the Russians made five fruitless attacks against Austro-German positions on the heights north of the valley. Petrograd says the fighting continues north of the Jacobeni-Kimpolung high road. Rumanian detachments were forced to withdraw, Petrograd says, from a height north of the river Zaval.

German naval and military leaders in Berlin estimated that the total tonnage sunk during February would not exceed 500,000 and expressed satisfaction with the achievements of the submarines. The announcement was made by the German admiralty that 1,000 troops bound for Salonik perished when the Italian transport Minas was sunk Feb. 17.

British headquarters in France report: "During February we captured 2,133 German prisoners, including thirty-six officers. The following villages also were either captured or surrendered to us by the withdrawal of the Germans: Ligny, Thillois, Lebarque, Warlencourt, Pys, Miraumont, Petit Miraumont, Grandcourt, Puisieux-Aumont, Serre and Gommecourt."

WESTERN

The Wyoming National guards are now at Fort Russell.

Three Spanish steamers sailed from Galveston for the war zone, carrying cotton.

Fire destroyed \$75,000 worth of print paper when the Franzen paper warehouse burned at Milwaukee, Wis.

Robbers got from a vault of the First National bank at Batavia, Fla., \$15,000, and an unestimated amount of securities.

Foodstuffs—Potatoes, butter, eggs and some vegetables—continue to be "weak" and "easier" on the Chicago markets, following the boycott.

Reports submitted to the bureau of food inspection of the health department show that there are more than 50,000,000 pounds of beef in the various cold storage warehouses in Chicago.

Adj. Gen. Harry P. Gamble of the Colorado militia and Maj. Arthur H. Williams, staff officer, left Denver for Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to inspect the men of Battery B and Battery C, Colorado field artillery.

Olof H. Ahlgren of Chicago made seventeen wills before he got one to suit him. Now his mother, three sisters and a brother are contesting the seventeenth, because he left them out, giving all his \$250,000 estate to his wife.

WASHINGTON

The \$335,000,000 naval appropriation bill was passed by the Senate Friday without a roll call.

In accordance with a congressional resolution signed by President Wilson, April 21 will be designated as a day for the collection of funds in the United States for the relief of suffering Ukrainians.

Germany, in a note delivered to the State Department Friday by Dr. Paul Ritter, Swiss minister, promises the release of the Yarrowdale prisoners on March 7, saying quarantine regulations will have been complied with by that date.

President Wilson signed the Indian appropriation bill and the Porto Rico bill giving residents of the island citizenship and changing its form of government.

Conservation of the country's forests as a means of insuring a future paper supply was urged in a statement by Carl Vrooman, assistant secretary of agriculture.

A portrait of William Jennings Bryan arrived at the State Department to be hung in the diplomatic reception room with the portraits of other former secretaries of state.

FOREIGN

Nine men, all said to have been Mexicans, were executed in Agua Prieta.

The sale of all spirits and other alcoholic liquors has been prohibited in Denmark.

It was unofficially reported at Ottawa that the government has virtually decided to prohibit the exportation of potatoes from Canada.

Pablo Dreher, a German citizen and a friend of Jose Miguel Gomez, the rebel leader, was arrested at Havana by detectives, charged with complicity in the revolution.

The idea that Japan might desert the entente and join Germany in waging war on the United States was characterized as "utterly preposterous" by a high government official at Tokio.

The British Prize Court at London refused to postpone the confiscation in the cases of the steamers Kankakee, Hocking and Genesee, all flying the American flag and alleged to be German-owned.

The steamer Frederick VIII, with Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador to the United States, and his party on board, sailed from Halifax for Copenhagen.

News dispatches from Holland to the London newspapers emphasize the continued indignation aroused among the Dutch by the recent destruction of the Dutch ships by the German submarines.

"Vive l'Amerique" and "Vive Wilson" were shouted by thousands when Capt. Allen Tucker and the crew of the American steamer Orleans stepped off the gangplank of the steamer at Bordeaux.

The war may easily extend over another winter, so far as purely military factors are concerned, according to a statement by Gen. Frederick B. Maurice, director of military operations for the imperial general staff, in London.

The recent reports that the Austro-Hungarian government has determined to make every effort to maintain diplomatic relations with the United States is corroborated by information reaching Berne from Vienna.

The prominence which Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg gave in his address to the Reichstag to discussion of relations with the United States is regarded at Berlin as indicating his purpose to prepare the German public for the eventuality which is looked forward to in many quarters.

"We want 2,000 American tractor plows for the use of a civilian army of night plowers which we are about to enlist throughout the British Isles," said Sir Arthur Lee, director general of food production in London. This new department, which is the outgrowth of Germany's submarine campaign, aims at the enlistment of several hundred thousand civilians to cultivate every available bit of soil.

SPORTING NEWS

Jack Britton and Tommy Robson fought a twelve-round draw at Lawrence, Mass.

A bill passed recently by both Houses of the Montana Legislature to permit boxing in Butte was vetoed by Gov. Samuel Stewart.

Henry Hall of Steamboat Springs captured the ski long distance championship at Steamboat Springs by a jump of 203 feet. This beats the world's record made a year ago by Ragnar Omvedt of the Norge Ski Club of Chicago.

Miss Hattie M. is the latest offspring of Peter the Great to add glory to her sire, money for her owner—and a championship for herself. Unheralded, almost unnoticed, she was entered in the Grand circuit duelling of 1916 to emerge as champion of the 4-year-old pifers.

GENERAL

Approximately \$2,500,000 was expended in the campaign to re-elect President Wilson, it was announced at headquarters of the Democratic national committee.

Numerous applications have been made for passage on the first armed steamship of the American line to sail from the New York port, officials of the company announced.

James W. Gerard, former American ambassador at Berlin, sailed Feb. 27 on the steamship Infanta Isabel from Coruna, Spain, for Havana. The steamer is expected to reach that port March 8 or 9.

John Wallace, better known as Capt. Jack Crawford, a noted Indian fighter of early frontier days, died at his home at Wood Haven, Long Island. He was stricken with pneumonia more than a month ago.

The New York federal grand jury, which has spent five days probing the alleged spy plot by which American newspaper correspondents were sent to England as "observers" in the interest of Germany, indicted Albert A. Sander, Charles W. Wunenberg and George Vaux Ligon.

A dispatch from Madrid says it is stated that James W. Gerard, former American ambassador at Berlin, who is now on the way to the United States, carries with him a message from King Alfonso to President Wilson.

That James Wickersham, Republican, was re-elected delegate to Congress over Charles Sulzer, Democrat, by a plurality of twenty-six votes, was declared at Juneau, Alaska, by the territorial canvassing board after it had completed the canvass of the votes cast at the November election.

ARIZONA STATE NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Parker is to have a new hotel. Four men were arrested at Miami for playing poker.

The cattlemen's meeting at Globe was largely attended. Over \$7,000 has been raised to build the New Moose home at Miami.

A bill establishing a training school for the feeble-minded was passed by the Senate.

A number of mining deals of more than ordinary importance have been closed at Prescott.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the anti-cigarette bill and sent it to the governor.

By a vote of nearly two to one, the sewer bonds were carried at the special election held at Flagstaff.

Governor Campbell vetoed a Senate bill exempting from taxation the Lowell observatory at Flagstaff.

The camp of the Venture Hill Company, located about two miles south of Jerome, is a scene of much activity.

Arizona's production of copper in 1916 reached 675,000,000 pounds, representing approximately a value of \$190,000,000.

The Senate practically agreed upon compulsory military training in the normal and high schools. The bill carries an appropriation of \$10,000 annually.

More prosecutions for violation of game laws took place in Arizona last year than ever before, according to Mrs. Maybelle Craig, acting game warden.

A committee of twenty-five Tucson business men to take charge of arrangements for the proposed historical pageant in that city, has been announced.

All legislation in the lower House of the Legislature was blocked for a time when an effort to revive the general appropriation bill failed by a vote of 22 to 11.

Word was received that the three train robbers, who held up the Golden State limited at Apache last fall, were convicted on all four counts in the Federal Court at Tucson.

The Hayden bill to permit mining on Indian reservations, a measure that will add about 20,000,000 acres to the mineral lands of Arizona, seems in a fair way to become a law.

News of an important strike on the Andrew Jackson group reached Wickburg when news was received that the miners had cut an eleven-foot vein of mixed sulphides and carbonates.

The Senate passed the House "red light" abatement bill but later reconsidered and sent it to the enrolling and engrossing committee with instructions to attach a referendum clause.

The opening up of high grade copper ores, generally carrying good gold values, at so many places in the Harcuvar range, is attracting more local attention and causing the investment of considerable outside capital, particularly from the older copper districts of the state, such as Globe, Jerome and Bisbee.

In three places in the Patagonia mountains, on the west slope near Tres de Mayo, miners have a big wulfenite showing, and the ores carry both tungstic acid and gold. It is a six-foot lead opened by a tunnel 500 feet long. One shaft is down eighty feet, and there is in the bottom a sixty foot drift on a sixteen inch ore streak that assays \$70 gold per ton, with a high percentage in tungstic acid.

María Flores, charged with keeping a disorderly house at Tucson, must keep on her good behavior for one year, with the alternative of going to jail for ninety days or paying a fine of \$100.

When Governor Campbell, who arrived in Globe, was informed of the Associated Press dispatch regarding the treachery of Germany, he declared that he placed service to his country ahead of service to his state, and that he would postpone his gubernatorial duties at Phoenix to organize for Arizona a troop of rough riders from among the cattlemen in convention at Globe that would equal, if not exceed, the original Rough Riders.

At the annual dinner and election of officers of the Arizona Society, Sons of the American Revolution, held at Phoenix, Dwight B. Heard, Phoenix, was elected president; Clay Leonard, vice president; Lloyd B. Christy, Flagstaff, treasurer; Dr. Van Der Veer, Phoenix, secretary; Judge Parker, Phoenix, registrar; Bishop J. W. Atwood, Phoenix, historian; Rev. J. R. Jenkins, Flagstaff, chaplain, and Dr. F. E. Shine of Bisbee, national trustee.

Arizona has a population of 277,210 exclusive of Indians, according to the estimate of the State Tax Commission as set forth in the third biennial report. Maricopa leads with 55,627. Apache is the smallest county with 4,139. The estimated population of each of the fourteen counties follows: Apache, 4,139; Cochise, 55,136; Coconino, 9,546; Gila, 25,450; Graham, 11,935; Greenlee, 38,399; Maricopa, 55,627; Mohave, 7,599; Navajo, 10,551; Pima, 28,988; Pinal, 10,927; Santa Cruz, 10,172; Yavapai, 20,746; Yuma, 10,063.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

To give pleasure to a single heart by a single kind act is better than a thousand head-bowings in prayer.—Thomas Carlyle.

CAKE FILLINGS.

There are so many hundreds of cake fillings that it seems strange that the average cook will use a few so frequently to the exclusion of the other nine hundred and ninety-nine.

Whipped cream for a filling is a general favorite, and may be varied by adding fresh chopped fruit like pineapple, bananas or strawberries, or any well-drained canned fruit, not too juicy to spoil the consistency of the cream.

A boiled frosting with nuts and raisins or figs and dates or shredded pineapple; in fact almost any fruit or nuts may be added to boiled frosting, giving a variety.

Prune Filling.—Boil together a cupful of sugar and a quarter of a cupful of the juice from stewed prunes, pour this sirup boiling hot at the soft ball stage over a white of an egg that has been beaten stiff, when it begins to stiffen add a half cupful of stewed prunes, drained and pitted, then cut in small bits. Beat until cold, add a few pecans and when thick spread over the cake.

A chocolate cake with an orange filling is a combination well enjoyed. The filling may be made in the form of a cream with the rind and juice for flavor or it may be made as follows: Rub two cubes of loaf sugar over an orange to extract all the oil, then dissolve the sugar in the juice of a lemon. Add enough confectioner's sugar to make a thick icing, cover the cake with thin slices of orange and put on the filling. The cake may be garnished with slices of glazed orange or candy orange slices.

Delicious Pineapple Filling.—Take four tablespoonfuls of pineapple juice, a cupful of sugar, boil until it hairs and then pour boiling hot over the well beaten white of an egg. Drain the pineapple until all the juice is removed and stir this into the boiled frosting, heating all the while.

Sour Cream Filling.—Cook together a cupful each of brown sugar and sour cream, when thick stir in a cupful of hickorynuts and spread on a sheet of cake or use as filling for a layer cake. This is especially delicious.

Mayonnaise.—Beat the yolk of one egg with a teaspoonful of cold water, add one-half teaspoonful of salt, paprika and mustard to taste, add a cupful of olive oil, a little at a time, beating well, add two tablespoonfuls each of lemon juice and vinegar, alternating with the oil. Mayonnaise is flat and insipid unless properly seasoned. All sorts of seasonings used in French dressing may be added to it.

If there is one thing in existence more miserable than another, it most unquestionably is the being compelled to rise by candle light.—Dickens.

SOME FAVORITE RECIPES.

We do not all enjoy the same dishes, but perhaps there will be a few in this column which you will find new and like to try.

Carrot Pudding.—Take a cupful each of grated carrots, potatoes, brown sugar, chopped sweet, stoned raisins and currants, two cupfuls of flour, a teaspoonful of nutmeg and salt, a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in two tablespoonfuls of boiling water; mix well and add a cupful of cherries, pineapple or peaches and steam three hours. Serve with any desired sauce.

Khaki Pudding.—Peel, core and slice six apples; put them into a saucepan with four tablespoonfuls of sugar, two of butter and two of candied lemon peel, or the grated rind; add a quarter of a cupful of water and cook until smooth; put through a sieve and add three egg yolks. Line a deep pudding dish with pastry, put in the apples and bake until the eggs are set. Beat the whites of the eggs until stiff, then add three tablespoonfuls of sugar, place on top of the pudding, decorate with candied peel and brown in the oven until a pale yellow.

Date Pudding.—Take a cupful of sour milk, two-thirds of a cupful of sugar and molasses, mixed together, a tablespoonful of melted butter, a pinch of salt and a teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in a little warm water; then add a pound of stoned and chopped dates, and two cupfuls of graham flour. Steam for two hours, then dry off in the oven for a few minutes. This may be re-steamed several times. Serve with a hard sauce.

Yankee Float.—Scald a quart of milk. Mix together three egg yolks a cupful of sugar, and vanilla and nutmeg to flavor. Cook a tablespoonful of cornstarch, mixed with two table-spoonfuls of cold milk; cook in the hot milk until well cooked, then mix all together and pour into a serving dish. Beat the whites of the eggs very stiff, drop by spoonfuls on top of boiling water to cook; then lift carefully and place on top of the pudding. Serve very cold.

Cold boiled fish mixed with snail dressing and served on lettuce makes a fine salad.

Heeie Maxwell

IMPORTANT USES FOUND FOR SOY BEAN



FINE FIELD OF SOY BEANS ON PURDUE FARM.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Few agricultural products can be utilized in such a great variety of ways as the soy bean. The whole beans may be utilized for food as are the seeds of other legumes, or the oil alone may be consumed. The oil resembles that of cotton seed in many ways, but is of a more pronounced drying character. In addition to its availability as a food, soy-bean oil has found important uses in the markets of the world for making paints, varnishes, soaps, rubber substitutes, linoleum, waterproof goods and lubricants. It is also used in the Orient for lighting and in the manufacture of printing ink.

In Japan the soy bean forms one of the most important articles of food in use. It is one of the principal ingredients in the manufacture of shoyu (soy sauce) miso (bean cheese), tofu (bean curd), and natto (steamed beans). The beans are eaten also as a vegetable and in soups; sometimes they are pickled green, boiled and served cold with soy sauce, and sometimes as a salad. A "vegetable milk" is also produced from the soy bean, forming the basis for the manufacture of the different kinds of vegetable cheese. This milk is used fresh, and a form of condensed milk is manufactured from it. All of these foodstuffs are used daily in Japanese homes and for the poorer classes are the principal source of protein.

Use in "Diabetic" Foods. The use of the meal remaining after the oil is extracted from soy beans has become an important factor in several European countries during the last few years, and to some extent in America, as a food of low starch content. Soy beans contain at the most but a slight trace of starch, and extensive experiments in America and Europe indicate the value of the bean and its products as the basis of foods for persons requiring a low starch diet. Soy-bean flour enters largely as a constituent in many of the so-called diabetic breads, biscuits and crackers manufactured as food specialties. The flour or meal can be used successfully in the household as a constituent of muffins, bread and biscuits in much the way in which cornmeal is used.

Soy-Bean Milk. An artificial milk like that manufactured in the Orient has been produced in small quantities in the United States, and recently a factory has been equipped to make this product. Such milk can be used for cooking in the household, and by bakers, confectioners and chocolate manufacturers. If, however, the milk from the soy bean is used in the manufacture of products as a substitute for milk, the labels of

such products should indicate that the substitution has been made; otherwise it would constitute adulteration under the food and drugs act.

In addition to its use for flour and milk, the soy bean can be prepared as human food in numerous ways. The green bean, when from three-fourths to full grown, has been found to compare favorably with the butter or lima bean. The soy bean has been utilized not only in the United States but in European countries as a substitute for the coffee bean. When roasted and prepared, it makes an excellent substitute for coffee. In Asia the dried beans, especially the green-seeded varieties, are soaked in salt water and then roasted, this product being eaten after the manner of roasted peanuts.

Stocks Feed. The value of soy-bean meal for producing meat, milk and butter is well established. It is one of the cheapest of the highly nitrogenous feeding stuffs and is therefore one of the most economical for balancing rations deficient in nitrogen. Its use in America is confined at the present time almost entirely to the Pacific states, where it is considered a valuable feed not only by dairy men but also by poultry men. Owing to its high content of protein, the meal should be used with the same precautions as are observed with other highly concentrated feeds, to avoid digestive troubles. As regards digestibility, soy-bean meal compares very favorably with other oil meals.

As a Fertilizer. The utilization of soy-bean meal for fertilizing purposes has been confined almost entirely to Asiatic countries. Following the recent production in the Southern states of bean cake and oil from American-grown beans, however, fertilizer manufacturers have taken an active interest in the fertilizing possibilities of the meal. Analyses by the United States department of agriculture have shown that while soy-bean meal, like cottonseed meal, has a high fertilizing value when applied directly, a more economical practice would be to feed the meal to stock and apply the resulting manure to the soil.

Soy-Bean Oil. In the United States two methods of extracting oil from soy beans—the hydraulic and the expeller processes—are used by oil mills, the latter producing the highest yields. Extensive tests with domestic beans indicate that one ton of seed will yield by the expeller process an average of 30 gallons of oil and 1,800 pounds of meal, the difference (about 175 pounds) representing the loss due to cleaning and the evaporation of moisture driven off after the beans have been crushed and heated.

CLASS SORGHUMS IN GROUPS

Saccharine Used for Manufacture of Sirup—Grains Are Adapted to Semi-Arid Regions.

(By J. F. NICHOLSON, Agronomist, University of Arizona.)

The sorghums are generally classed into two groups: The saccharine, a mild sorghum used for sirup making or for forage, and the nonsaccharine sorghums, sometimes called grain sorghums, used for grain and forage.

The grain sorghums are of tropical origin, and possess the ability of flourishing best in hot climates. They are particularly drought resistant, and admirably adapted to the semi-arid regions of the South. They reach their best development under eight to ten inches of rainfall during the growing season.

There are three general types of grain sorghums classified according to the character of head:

1. Kafir, with compact, erect heads.

2. Durra, with compact, pendant heads.

3. Broomecorn type, with loose, spreading heads.

The varieties of grain sorghums profitably grown in Arizona that belong to these types are as follows:

Black hull white kafir, dwarf and standard.

White millo or durra.

Yellow millo, generally called Milo Matze, dwarf and standard.

GREEN STUFF BIG NECESSITY

Among Other Things Give Fowls Cabbage, Mangel Beets, Etc.—Steamed Alfalfa Is Good.

As the winter wears on, the fowls have more and more need for plenty of green stuff. Among the best things are cheap cabbage, mangel beets, specked apples, and so on. Other good green foods are green cured clover, and alfalfa freshened by steaming.

POULTRY MANURE IN GARDEN

Droppings Make Vegetables Grow as They Never Grew Before—Apply During Spring Work.

In the garden, poultry droppings will make the vegetables grow as they never grew before.

In the spring when we spade up the garden in preparation for seeding, we work in a liberal quantity of the droppings, which have been saved during the winter months for this purpose, says a writer in an exchange. Many people throw the droppings on the garden during the winter, thinking they are doing the right thing. However, the nitrogen in the droppings is lost when this course is followed.

SUCCESSFUL AS A HAY CROP

Acres Now Planted in Middle and Southwestern States Is Large—New African Varieties.

Sudan grass, introduced by the department of agriculture and first distributed in 1912, has proved remarkably successful as a hay crop in the Middle and Southwestern states, and the acreage now planted is very large.

Numerous related varieties have now been secured from Africa and are being tested, especially the dwarf varieties, with larger grain that may be harvested like oats.

BREAKING HORSE TO STAND

Put Him Into Cart and Simply Hold Him If He Rears and Falls—Cure Excess Energy.

To break a horse to stand while getting in the rig, put him into a breaking cart and simply hold him if he rears and falls. When he gets up continue to hold him as if nothing had occurred. Plenty of use is helpful as it takes up the excess energy until habit is overcome.

The Tracer of Egos

Chronicles of Dr. Phileas Immanuel, Soul Specialist
By VICTOR ROUSSEAU

MR. AXEL'S SHADY PAST

LADY Sibyl Smith was one of England's typical new women. Seven and twenty years of age, rich, handsome, gifted, the niece of a duke and sister of a viscount, she played innumerable roles with distinction, and the craze of one week became the aversion of the next. She had been suffragette, teetotaler, Socialist, anti-vaccinationist and anti-vivisectionist, vegetarian and sandal wearer; but now she was bent upon becoming a Mormon. It was the first time that her whim had taken a religious turn, and her uncle, the duke of Surrey, was greatly distressed.

"If only it were anything else," he said to Doctor Immanuel, "I wouldn't care. I know it would wear off in the course of time, but when the poor child wakes up in Utah, to find herself one of a happy family of fifty wives, what are we going to do for her?"

The old duke, who was a staunch adherent of the Low Church party, held rigid and perhaps exaggerated views about many subjects. Mormonism was one of them, and he was leading the agitation for the expulsion of the Mormon missionaries from England. Doctor Immanuel and I had met him at the annual garden party given by Nourreddin Bey, the Turkish ambassador, with whom the Greek physician had been intimately acquainted in his earlier days at Athens.

"The trouble with the modern woman is that there are not enough husbands to go round," said Immanuel thoughtfully. "England has, I believe, a million and a half more women than men. In consequence, instead of finding her activities in her home, the Englishwoman is forced into men's sphere of action."

"O, come, doctor, you aren't going to propound those old-fashioned ideas in the twentieth century, are you?" asked the Turkish ambassador jokingly. Nevertheless he secretly agreed with him. Educated at Oxford and Heidelberg, and the husband of one of the most popular society matrons in London, he nevertheless felt in his heart that the old customs of his race were best.

"If we don't take care," said the old duke, "we shall evolve a race in which the female will be predominant everywhere, as with the bees."

"And, like the bees, they will massacre all the males every autumn," answered Doctor Immanuel, "but about Lady Sibyl—" he continued, drawing the duke aside. "I am sorry to hear that her mind is made up."

"Unfortunately it is," answered the old gentleman. "She has fallen under the influence of Axel, the Mormon missionary, and sails with a party of converts for Utah on Saturday week. Nothing that we can say has the least influence over her. I even went so far as to attend one of Axel's Sunday assemblies at the Kensington Tabernacle. The man is a magnetic personality, a wonderful speaker. The plain truth is that he has hypnotized her. I wonder—" he hesitated—"I wonder if you could help us, doctor. Of course I don't pretend to believe in this reincarnation theory which you preach so relentlessly, but I do know that you have accomplished some wonderful things. You seem to have a kind of power over people. Damn you, sir, for all your crazy notions you have established your power over me. Can't you help the poor child, doctor?" the duke continued more seriously. "She must not sail with Axel. And she says she will sail. Hello, my dear!"

The last words were addressed to no other than the Lady Sibyl herself, who suddenly appeared, radiant under a large picture hat, immaculately gowned and shod.

"Why, Sibyl—you have met Doctor Immanuel, I believe, my dear?—as I was saying, Sibyl, how about the sandals? I thought you were never going to wear shoes again."

"My dear uncle," said the young lady, patting the old man condescendingly upon the arm, "I still believe that shoes are contrary to the laws of nature. But there are too many more important things in life for me to spend my energies in a crusade against them. No! So long as war continues and nations massacre each other in the name of justice—"

"Hello, Sibyl! Are you anti-militarist now?"

"Yes, uncle, I am. Mr. Axel has shown me the horrors of war. He has convinced me that only the spread of the faith can bring peace among men. When all nations are of one belief—"

"The Mormons, Sibyl?"

"The Saints," answered the girl with a look of mild reproach. "But I see we are drifting round to the old topic and that, uncle, is naturally a painful one, so I will not detain you." With that she was gone, and presently we saw her engaged in earnest conversation with the Turkish ambassador's wife, who was always sympathetically inclined toward any new propaganda.

"This Axel seems to have stirred

London," said the Turkish ambassador a little later. We had foregathered again; somehow each one of us felt an interest in kindly, erratic, impulsive Lady Sibyl.

"Yes," answered the duke in tones of deep disgust. "But I never before heard that universal peace was what his people sought. I should say their aim is to stir up strife."

"He has evidently played upon her anti-militarist convictions to secure a wealthy convert," put in the ambassador.

"No, I wouldn't say that," said the old duke, with a reluctant fairness. "I think the man is sincere. But he's one of those men who can persuade themselves that anything they want is true—a most dangerous condition of mind. Some of our Radical statesmen have it," he continued. The duke was violently Conservative.

"Then," I suggested, "if Lady Sibyl is drawn toward the Mormons because she thinks they will establish peace, why not provoke Axel into combativeness in her presence?"

The duke stared at me but did not answer. He was deeply distressed, and my words had passed him by idly.

"It is curious," said Doctor Immanuel, "that the true meaning of Mormonism is not apparent. May I say without offense to you, Nourreddin Bey, that the Mormons are simply the ancient Mohammedans come back to earth?"

"O, you won't hurt my feelings," answered Nourreddin Bey, laughing. "But I confess that I don't see the parallel."

"You mean that Mohammed was reincarnated as Joseph Smith?" asked the duke. "It is fascinatingly preposterous."

"On the contrary, the parallel is so close that I cannot see how any reasonable man can doubt it," Immanuel answered. "It holds in every instance. Mohammed came, as Smith came, at a time when the old beliefs were breaking down. Each taught a creed composed of a hodge-podge of Judaism and Christianity. Each had a special revelation from an angel, who gave him the text for his sacred book. Each was said to be epileptic. Each was driven out of his home town into a desert country and established a militant nation there. And mark my words, gentlemen, in Mormonism America and the world have to face the greatest peril that the next century will bring."

"And each taught polygamy," said the duke thoughtfully. "But I understand that the Saints have ceased to advocate that doctrine. Confound it—my poor Sibyl! Once they get her to Utah God knows what they'll do with her. The fanatic who masquerades as a reasonable man of the world is the hardest type to deal with."

"Your theory is very interesting, doctor," said Nourreddin Bey. "Can't you come to the rescue then? Can't you hypnotize this Axel and show him up as a desert savage reborn? I confess that in a loose white robe and a turban he would present a picture not calculated to inspire his latest convert."

Immanuel did not answer, but presently he managed adroitly to bring me into conversation with the object of our solicitude.

"I hear you sail for America shortly," I said to her.

"Yes," she answered. "For Salt Lake City, the headquarters of the propaganda."

"Lady Sibyl," said Immanuel very earnestly, "do you understand the real meaning of Mormonism? My dear girl, you are dreadfully deceived. The Mormons are nothing but the early Mohammedans reborn on earth. There was some use for them in the seventh century, but there is no earthly use now. They are essentially a throw-back, an anachronism—"

"O, I've heard of your doctrines," laughed Lady Sibyl, "and you can't hurt my feelings. Mr. Axel is a peace lover. He is sadly misrepresented. He wants to bring all the world under his faith, to establish peace, liberty and justice—"

"Your Mr. Axel," answered the doctor brusquely, "is, I have every reason to believe, a certain Hajid, who, in the year 689, was sent to make converts of a Christian tribe living in the Lebanon, and, failing to win them, ruthlessly massacred seven hundred men, women and children, in cold blood. He was a smooth, plausible—"

"That's quite enough, Doctor Immanuel," answered Lady Sibyl angrily. "If you had ever come to our meetings—"

"Well, I'll make a bargain with you. I'll come to your meeting next Sunday if you'll allow me to offer you evidence as to the truth of what I have said. Are you open to conviction?"

"I am always open to conviction," answered Lady Sibyl. "And I hope you are. Do come, doctor, and join our party for Utah on Saturday week."

No more was said, but that evening, as we sat in our rooms, Doctor Immanuel outlined to me his plan.

"It is a desperate chance," he said, "and I confess I am not altogether sanguine of success. But it is worth trying. I fancy that the main trouble with Lady Sibyl is that she is an idealist; she knows nothing of life, with its crudeness, its cruelties, its passions. She has always lived in the exalted region of the intellect. If she could see this Axel as an infuriated savage I think the shock would produce an intense reaction. Now I have been to his meetings, for the psychology of conversion has a great attraction for me. He is a magnetic speaker, one who is what we call 'carried away.' When he preaches he is actually self-hypnotized. He says that he speaks as the spirit directs him, and I have not the slightest doubt that he is, at such moments, largely dominated by his former self—or role, rather, for the self does not change. Do you know the Kensington Tabernacle?"

"No," I answered.

"It is a large room, fitted up for meetings of a religious or secular character. It occupies the central portion of the building, and radiating out of it are numerous smaller rooms, which are also rented for the night to scientific and learned societies which hold their regular meetings there. Now here is my plan: if we can rent one of these rooms and make it the setting for our drama, and bring Axel in there while he is still under the emotional influence of his sermon, self-hypnotized, that is to say, it is possible that we may capture the elusive Hajid, bring him to the surface, and so display the real man to Lady Sibyl."

"There wasn't much peacefulness in Hajid," I said.

"No, and there isn't in Axel. But there's more to come. I have been talking with Nourreddin. I recollect that, when we were in Athens together,

hypnotized man, who is ready to swear that a chair is a steamship if he is told so."

"And who will be present? The duke?"

"No. He says he has had enough of Axel and has done all he could, and feels no further responsibility if his niece chooses to make a fool of herself. You and I and the ambassador and Lady Sibyl, who, by the way, is as ignorant as Axel of the trick we propose to play."

"And the plan is—?"

"To bring them into the room immediately Axel has finished his sermon. It is to be his farewell address, you know, for he sails for America today week, and he will be wrought up, no doubt, and in prime condition for the experiment. By the way, Lady Sibyl will be waiting for us to call at her rooms on Sunday evening and escort her to the meeting."

"Rooms? She doesn't live with her folks then?"

"O dear, no. She is a member of some sisterhood now, pledged to improve the world. Poor child; she is thoroughly unpractical in everything."

At seven o'clock on the Sunday night we called for Lady Sibyl. We found her housed in a large building, the headquarters of the humanitarian association with which she was connected, and about ten minutes' walk from the Tabernacle. She was not alone, however, for there was a young man present, and I had an unmistakable impression, when I entered, that there had been something of a scene between the two.

"Allow me to introduce Mr. Carruthers," said Lady Sibyl to us. "Another of my well-wishers," she added acidly, and I perceived that the acidity of her tones was meant to conceal some strong emotional stress.

"Mr. Carruthers, like my uncle, wishes to dissuade me from going to America."

"I would to heaven I could," burst out the young man in passionate

heaven on earth in the alkali wastes of Utah.

Lady Sibyl was the only person there who was even moderately well gowned. I began to understand now how much her belief meant to Axel, and not necessarily from a worldly point of view, for, to do the man justice, he was quite sincere, but as a bell wether for his precious flock.

Then Axel came in from a private room, and when I set eyes on the presence of one of those who are the mainstay of every cause; the men of intense will, purpose, and conviction who make martyrs and prophets. He might have stepped out of the desert and put on modern clothes, for he was brown and muscular as an Arab, his closely cropped hair was of a deep, lustrous black, and his black beard, ragged and uncombed, swept down over his breast. He moved as though he were "strung"; it was evident that he was prepared to make a thrilling appeal and challenge to his auditors; and as he entered and stepped lightly on the platform, acknowledging the greeting of those present by a curt, absent-minded nod, I heard murmurs of worship from the sordid figures upon the benches and saw the sunken eyes grow bright and the bent figures straighten. Then he was upon the platform and the services had begun.

It is no part of my task to deride the Mormon service. Except for the shocking incongruity, as it seemed to me, of introducing the name of Joseph Smith into the hymns, it might have been any religious service and was conducted with perfect decorum. But, the prayers ended, Axel began to speak, and though I have heard many speakers I have never heard one who impressed me so forcibly. It was not elegance of diction, for his grammar was as free as his eloquent gestures; it was not that he had the gift of the great orator; rather it seemed to be some magnetic force proceeding from the man. I almost carried me away. I closed my eyes and listened with rapture. I could well understand how he could bend Lady Sibyl to his way, to say nothing of those others. He announced the end of his missionary campaign and pleaded, pleaded with his auditors to renounce the world and follow him and his band to far off Utah, to build up the nation of peace and righteousness.

Immanuel said something which sounded like Amen. But it was not Amen.

The sound seemed to sting the speaker as a whip stings a nervous, high-spirited horse. He started, cast a glance at the doctor, and then proceeded with more abandon than before. His words poured like a lava torrent from his mouth. In the next interval Immanuel spoke again. This time there was no mistaking his word. They were "Allah il-Aillah."

And Axel seemed to lean toward him; he swung round, facing him, and thumped his fist upon the desk and flung his arms aloft, as an ancient prophet might have done, denouncing Baal. I understood the doctor's purpose. He was beginning to recall to him the scene which was afterward to be burned into his brain, for the purpose of awakening his forgotten self.

Axel ended in a thunder of applause. His auditors sprang from their seats and cheered, ran forward, surrounded him. Lady Sibyl looked at me with brimming eyes.

"Isn't he wonderful?" she said. "O, doctor, can't you believe now? Who else is he but a prophet of God?"

Then I saw that Immanuel had arisen and was standing immediately in front of Axel, staring into his eyes. It was a strange contrast; the preacher, built in the mold of a hero, and the little Greek doctor, with his face upturned, and his mild brown eyes, just now fixed sternly upon those of the other.

"Come!" said the doctor, and he placed his arm within the preacher's. He said something more, but it was too low for me to catch the words. Whether it was English or Arabic I do not know, but I felt that their two wills had met in combat and that the doctor had conquered. It seemed as though Axel were actually in a hypnotic condition, for he followed Immanuel without seeing any of his admirers, brushing them away, and went like a lamb in the direction of Room 17, and we all followed. Then Immanuel threw open the door and we trooped in, and somebody—Carruthers, I think—closed it, and we were inside a Syrian house.

It was like one of those little reproductions of foreign scenery that one encounters at expositions; it was at once genuine and yet unreal. The couches, with their Oriental coverings, were such as might have been seen in any home; the rugs were from the ambassador's own reception rooms, where I myself had seen them; the leopard skins, too, that strewn the floor, were such as one sees in furriers' shops. It did not impress me as spectacular—it was merely grotesque and ornate.

Above our heads the sword, the yataghan of the prophet, swung with a slight oscillating movement from its support of woven camel hair.

I saw Lady Sibyl look at the room in surprise; Carruthers glanced at each of us, not understanding; the Turkish ambassador, whom I had recognized on the platform, attired in rather rough clothes, and evidently desirous of concealing his identity, smiled slightly at me, as though in deprecation of the stage setting. But the next moment we were all looking at Axel.

Doctor Immanuel, standing on tip-toe, had placed his hands upon the great fellow's shoulders, and the mis-

tionary was swaying backward and forward, and staring into the doctor's eyes.

"Hajid!" said Immanuel, and then followed some Arabic words whose meaning I did not know.

Axel stopped rocking and his whole body became rigid as steel. His hands fell to his sides, his arms stiffened.

"Hajid!" said the doctor again, but now in English. "You have been hidden too long. Come forth!"

"What is the meaning of this tomfoolery?" exclaimed Lady Sibyl indignantly. "Mr. Axel—"

"Speak to him, madam," said Immanuel blandly. "You will have hard work to find him." He addressed the figure again. "Hajid! I command you to come forth. Where have you been all these years?"

The syllables fell haltingly and gutturally from Axel's lips.

"To the Beni-Misroun, of the Great Mountain," he answered heavily. "They would not embrace the faith taught by the prophet. Therefore I fulfilled my master's command."

"What did you do, Hajid?" asked the Greek doctor.

"I slew them—five hundred of them, grown men and children."

"And the women?"

"The women we carried away for wives."

"You monster!" exclaimed Lady Sibyl's indignant voice. "Mr. Axel, I mean—what are you saying? O, he has gone insane!"

"Look up, Hajid," said Doctor Immanuel, "and tell me what you see."

He raised his head and his eyes fell upon the yataghan. Instantly, it seemed, pandemonium was let loose. He sprang for the blade, seized it, and brandished it, shouting unintelligibly in Arabic. With his disheveled clothes, his sweeping beard, his bloodshot eyes and fearful yells, he seemed like a demented man. He sprang at Lady Sibyl, clutched her by the hair, and, still flourishing the sword, began to drag her round the room.

Carruthers leaped at him; Immanuel seized his arm and shouted, but he was beyond the reach of words. We fought all round the room, stumbling over the rugs and the couch coverings, bruising ourselves against the walls; his strength was about equal to the combined strength of us all, and the most we could achieve was to prevent him from wounding any of us with the sword. At last we had released Lady Sibyl and had him down, pinned under our united weight. Just at that moment the door was flung open and two policemen appeared.

"It's Mr. Axel, the missionary. He has gone mad!" panted the Turkish ambassador. I recollect that he was seated on Axel's head, and I remembered that that is what we do to horses, to keep them still when they have fallen.

They got his hands into the handcuffs, and somebody procured an ambulance. The crowd outside the hall filled the street. The evening newspapers brought out special editions which were shouted all over London. When at last we found ourselves alone Lady Sibyl collapsed into Carruthers' arms.

"What a terrible experience!" she moaned. "O, Raby, can you ever forgive me? To think that I was so near to sailing with a maniac! Why, he might have murdered me. And he pulled out a great handful of hair, and mine is none too thick," she sobbed.

To my mind this tardy awakening to the virtues of beauty was the most hopeful sign of Lady Sibyl's conversion.

"But that proves nothing, Immanuel," said the Turkish ambassador the next day. "You hypnotized him and told him he was an Arab—that's all. You can't prove that he was an Arab, you know."

"The proof," said Immanuel blandly, "rests with you. I have pragmatically proved my case, for I have saved Lady Sibyl. Do you think she'll fall into his clutches again when he gets free?"

"Not if Carruthers knows it," answered Nourreddin Bey. "I fancy, too, that the man is thoroughly discredited now. To be taken raving to an insane asylum would discredit any prophet in the modern world. Besides, don't you know that Lady Sibyl is growing enthusiastic about the mixed nut diet?"

(Copyright, 1917, by W. G. Chapman.)

Look Out for Fire.

If you camp on state lands or a national forest reserve, be sure to look up the local regulations concerning fires, as they vary considerably in different states. Violators are subject to arrest, but the good camper will keep strictly to the letter of the law and avoid trouble. Above all, be sure that all fires are extinguished before leaving camp, even for the day. Smokers should be particularly careful not to drop a lighted match or cigar butt, or even the hot dotted from a pipe. Horace Kiplart says, speaking of forest fires: "The person whose carelessness starts such a holocaust is worse than a fool—he is a criminal, and a disgrace to the good earth he treads." These are strong words, but well deserved.—Outing.

Gum Arabic.

Gum arabic naturally exudes from the bark of Acacia Senegal, a tree native to North Africa. Other species of Acacia are drawn upon, though yielding a slightly inferior product. Tragacanth is from shrubs of Astragalus, a native of Asia. While Astragalus is common in western America none of them seems to be of value for tragacanth. The most shrubby local species is A. Braunitii.



"HAJID!" SAID THE DOCTOR AGAIN, BUT NOW IN ENGLISH, "YOU HAVE BEEN HIDDEN TOO LONG; COME FORTH!"

LATE CONGRESS NOTABLE FOR ITS ACTS FOR NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS

Provided for Great Increases in Navy and for Enlargement and Reorganization of Army—Ship Purchase, Child Labor and Other Momentous Laws Also Passed.

Washington, March 5.—Although the Sixty-fourth congress, now expired, enacted a number of very important economic laws, it was notable chiefly for its response to the popular demand for national preparedness, inspired by the European war and the danger of conflict with Germany.

Although ample provision has been made for fortifications, and authority has been granted by congress to more than double the standing army of the country, the metamorphosis of the United States from a commercial to a fighting nation has been wrought by the naval increases authorized. The congress now expired has authorized naval armaments destined to make Uncle Sam eventually the peer of any nation on earth in sea power, excepting, perhaps, Great Britain.

In the two sessions comprising the Sixty-fourth congress there have been authorized and appropriated for no less than 118 war craft. Nor is this all. The first session adopted a three-year-building program, the construction of which should be undertaken prior to July 1, 1918. This program included this allotment of fighting ships: Ten battleships, six battle cruisers, ten scout cruisers, 50 torpedo-boat destroyers, nine fleet submarines, 38 coast submarines, one experimental submarine (Neff system), three fuel ships, one repair ship, one transport, one hospital ship, two destroyer tenders, one fleet submarine tender, two ammunition ships, two gunboats.

Naval Vessels Appropriated For. By the act which appropriated this building program congress appropriated for four battleships, four battle cruisers, four scout cruisers, 20 destroyers, 30 submarines, and one each of these craft: Experimental submarine, fuel ship, hospital ship, ammunition ship and gunboat. During the second session provision was made for three battleships, one battle cruiser, three scout cruisers, 15 destroyers, one destroyer tender, one submarine tender and 18 submarines.

If the Sixty-fifth congress adopts the three-year program the remainder of the units for the reorganized battle fleet will be appropriated for next year. Staggering sums have been required to meet these demands, the naval appropriation for the second session of the expired congress alone amounting to almost a round half-billion dollars.

So great have been these expenditures that the ordinary sources of revenue are not sufficient and a special revenue measure had to be passed. Representative Kitchin, majority leader and chairman of the house ways and means committee, a small-navy man, in drafting the revenue measure and pressing it to passage through the house charged full responsibility for the measure to the advocates of preparedness.

Increase of the Army. Increases of the regular army and its reorganizations under the national defense act were less striking than the naval increases. But the regular army was increased from an authorized peace strength of 100,000 to an authorized peace strength of 216,000, capable of expansion in war time to 250,000. After prolonged agitation for preparedness both on land and sea, the consensus of the military experts was that the United States with its enormous length of coast line must rely on its fleet to defend its shores.

In the discussions that preparedness agitation in congress provoked it was again and again demonstrated that the temper of the American people is absolutely against a big standing army. Former Secretary Garrison formulated and laid before congress with President Wilson's approval a scheme for a Continental army to be recruited and trained under the universal military training principle. Representative Hay of Virginia, then chairman of the powerful house military committee, opposed the Continental army idea and substituted for it in the national defense act, the federalization of the National Guard. Mr. Hay won President Wilson over to his way of thinking—the Federalized National Guard became the second line of the land defenses and Secretary Garrison resigned from the cabinet.

Other Notable Acts. Although preparedness was the keynote of legislation, the Sixty-fourth congress found time also to enact a ship purchase bill, the Adamson eight-hour railroad law, a child labor law, a measure to forbid the immigration of illiterate aliens, a rural credits bill and a vocational educational bill and an act reorganizing the government of Porto Rico and extending citizenship to the islanders.

CONDENSATIONS

Wong Chee, Chinese highbinder, was wearing a heavy shirt of mail when arrested. The shirt weighed 25 pounds and was made of closely woven steel links, double-meshed.

Guatemala's annual corn production amounts to 6,000,000 quintals of 104.4 pounds each. This suffices for domestic consumption only, as corn is the most important food in that country. Beans rank next in importance as a national food.

The ship purchase bill established a government shipping board to supervise shipping matters generally. It appropriated \$50,000,000 to be obtained from the sale of Panama canal bonds for the purchase or construction of ships to be leased to private individuals in an effort to restore the American merchant marine.

The Adamson eight-hour railroad law was enacted on the eve of adjournment of the first session of the last congress. The enactment of the measure prevented a nationwide railroad strike. It, however, has never become effective. Between the time of its enactment and the time for the commencement of its operation, January 1 last, the constitutionality of the measure was challenged by the railroads, and the whole matter is now pending in the Supreme court.

Supplemental railroad legislation, proposed by President Wilson in his annual message last December, failed of enactment. This legislation would have provided for the prevention of strikes by compulsory legislation. It was heartily opposed by all of the bodies of organized labor which had previously sought the eight-hour railroad law.

Child Labor and Immigration. The child labor law barred from interstate commerce all products of children under sixteen years of age in mines or of children under fourteen in factories.

The passage of the Immigration bill with its literacy test was accomplished over President Wilson's second veto. The literacy feature had been a subject of controversy between the executive and legislative branches of the government for the past twenty years. Presidents Taft and Cleveland both vetoed immigration measures because they carried the literacy feature, which all three presidents thought was not a proper measure of the fitness of aliens for admission to the United States.

The federal farm-loan act, commonly called the rural-credits bill, created 12 federal land banks with \$750,000 capital each. The bill provides a system whereby loans may be made to farmers for productive purposes through national farm-loan associations. It will meet more particularly the needs of agriculturists in the West and South.

Under the vocational educational act the federal government on a gradually increasing scale covers every state appropriation dollar for dollar for secondary school instruction in agriculture and the mechanical and industrial arts.

On the eve of adjournment congress passed the post-office appropriation bill, with an amendment making "bone dry" all states having prohibitory laws. This measure was introduced in the senate by Senator Reed of Missouri. Its unexpected enactment had the effect of absolutely prohibiting the shipment in interstate commerce of intoxicants into states or territories which forbid the manufacture or sale of liquor.

It also closes the mails to all liquor advertising, including newspaper advertising. Neither can letters soliciting liquor orders be carried in the mails.

Sixteen Senators Retire. Sixteen senators have now discarded their tozans and prefixed their titles with "ex." This disturbance of personnel reduces but does not upset the Democratic control of the upper house. The Democratic majority of 16 is cut to 12, leaving out of consideration such senators and senators-elect as La Follette, Hiram Johnson, Poindexter and Norris, officially classed as Republicans but not always voting according to classification.

Among the nationally known senators now retired to private life are Clarence D. Clark of Wyoming, who has served in the senate continuously since January 23, 1885; Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota, one of the original Progressives; Luke Lea of Tennessee, now only thirty-seven years old, known as the "Baby Senator"; James E. Martine of New Jersey, who acquired fame early in his senatorial career by his staunch defense of applejack as a beverage, and John W. Kern of Indiana, who has been Democratic leader of the senate.

"Needing no introduction" among the new senators are Hiram Johnson of California, Frank B. Kellogg, "trust buster," of Minnesota, and Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania. Unlike the rest of the senators-elect, "their reputations are made;" all they need to do is to "live up to 'em."

Thomas Jefferson's dinner, on the day when he signed the Declaration of Independence, was carried in a basket which is now in the possession of J. A. McDonald of Lee county, Virginia.

The completion of the Burrinjuck dam in New South Wales will finish the irrigation project in that section. Two rivers, formerly subject to floods and running dry, are held up by the dam so that a constant supply of water is assured. Seven thousand farms will be benefited by this improvement.

WILSON TO NATION APPEALS TO PEOPLE IN CRISIS CAUSED BY FILIBUSTER OF TWELVE IN SENATE.

President Declares Situation at Close of Sixty-Fourth Congress to Be Unparalleled in History of Modern Government.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, March 5.—President Wilson Sunday night issued the following statement, addressed "to the Nation":

The termination of the last session of the Sixty-fourth Congress by constitutional limitation discloses a situation unparalleled in the history of the country, perhaps unparalleled in the history of any modern government. In the immediate presence of a crisis fraught with more subtle and far-reaching possibilities of national danger than any other government has known within the whole history of its international relations, the Congress has been unable to act either to safeguard the country or to vindicate the elementary rights of its citizens.

More than five hundred of the five hundred and thirty-one members of the two houses were ready and anxious to act; the House of Representatives had acted by an overwhelming majority, but the Senate was unable to act, because a little group of senators had determined that it should not.

The Senate has no rules by which debate can be limited or brought to an end; no rules by which dilatory tactics of any kind can be prevented. A single member can stand in the way of action if he have but the physical endurance. The result in this case, is a complete paralysis alike of the legislative and of the executive branches of the government.

This inability of the Senate to act has rendered some of the most necessary legislation of the session impossible at a time when the need for it was the most pressing and most evident.

The bill which would have permitted such combinations of capital and organization in the export and import trade of the country as the circumstances of the moment demanded, have made imperative—a bill which the business judgment of the whole country approved and demanded—has failed.

The opposition of one or two senators has made it impossible to increase the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission or to give it the organizational necessary for its efficiency.

The conservation bill, which should have released for immediate use the minor resources which are still locked up in the public lands, now that their release is more imperatively necessary than ever, and the bill which would have made the unused water power of the country immediately available for industry, have both failed, though they have been under consideration throughout the sessions of two Congresses and have been twice passed by the House of Representatives.

The appropriations for the army have failed, along with the appropriations for the civil establishment of the government, the appropriations for the military academy at West Point and the general defense of the country.

It has proved impossible to extend the powers of the shipping board to meet the special needs of the new situation, and the commerce has been forced to increase the gold reserve of our national banking system to meet the unusual circumstances of the general depression.

It would not cure the difficulty to call the Sixty-fifth Congress in extraordinary session. The paralysis of the Senate would remain. The purpose and the spirit of action are not lacking now. The Congress is more definitely united in thought and purpose at this moment than it has been in the history of its membership. There is not only the most united patriotic purpose, but the most united and clear view are perfectly clear and definite.

But the Senate cannot act unless its leaders can obtain unanimous consent. Its majority is powerless, helpless. In the midst of a crisis of extraordinary peril when only definite and decided action can make the nation safe or shield it from war, the action of the majority of others, action is impossible.

Although as a matter of fact the nation stands back of the executive with unprecedented unanimity of spirit, the impression made abroad will, if the Senate does not act, and if other governments may act as they please without fear that this government can do anything at all. We cannot explain. The explanation is incredible.

The Senate of the United States is the only legislative body in the world which is not elected when its majority is ready for action.

A little group of wilful men representing no opinion but their own have rendered the great government of the United States helpless and contemptible.

The remedy? There is but one remedy. The remedy is that the rules of the Senate shall be so altered that they can act. The country can be relied upon to draw the moral. I believe that the Senate can be relied upon to supply the means of action and save the country from disaster.

WOODROW WILSON.

China Votes to Break With Kaiser. Peking, March 5.—The cabinet decided that China should join the United States in breaking off relations with Germany. This decision was submitted to the President, who refused to approve the cabinet's action, saying such power rested entirely with him. Premier Tuan Chi Jui immediately resigned and left for Tien Tsin, accompanied by several other members of the cabinet. The resignation of the entire cabinet is expected. Parliament virtually is unanimous in favor of the opinion of the cabinet. The leaders of all the political parties are adversely criticizing the President's position. The vice president of the republic supports the action of the cabinet.

Wilson Sworn In as President. Washington, March 5.—With preparations complete for the formal inauguration today, Woodrow Wilson was sworn in as twenty-ninth President of the United States at 12:04 p. m. Sunday. He will take the oath again today. Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court administered the oath which started the President on his second term of four years. The ceremony took place in the President's room at the capitol and was marked by its simplicity.

British Drive Back Enemies. London.—The British troops in their forward movement in the Acre area in France have made another advance east of Gommecourt along a two-mile front of about two-thirds of a mile, according to the official report from headquarters. Nearly 200 prisoners were captured.

Five Negroes Shot in Eaton. Eaton.—Five negroes were shot here when Amos Shepherd and Claude Bright engaged in a pistol duel.

FILIBUSTER KILLS NEUTRALITY BILL

TWELVE SENATORS BLOCK MEASURE FOR PROTECTION OF U. S. CITIZENS AT SEA.

64TH CONGRESS ENDS

PRESIDENT SIGNS \$685,000,000 BILLS PASSED BY SENATE AND HOUSE.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, March 5.—The Sixty-fourth Congress expired at noon Sunday without a vote having been reached in the Senate on the armed neutrality bill. Just as the hands of the clock pointed to the noon hour Senator Hitchcock read a portion of President Wilson's address asking for armed neutrality law and declared the President's request had been defeated by twelve men in the most reprehensible filibuster in the history of a civilized government.

The administration bills which failed of passage when Congress adjourned sine die at noon are:

President Wilson's bill authorizing American ships to arm to repel German submarines; empowering the executive to supply arms, ammunition and gunners and to employ "other instrumentalities and methods" to protect Americans and American vessels on the high seas.

The army bill carrying \$337,000,000 for the enlargement, further equipment and support of the land forces of the nation during the next fiscal year.

The espionage bills to prevent the communication of information to the enemy, to establish a strict censorship and otherwise to regulate the conduct of citizens in time of war.

The sundry civil appropriation bill carrying millions of dollars for miscellaneous departmental purposes, including many large items for coast defense and other phases of preparedness for war.

The general deficiency appropriation bill authorizing emergency expenditures requested by the administration within the last few days.

The White House has intimated that an extra session might be called in June.

Approve \$685,000,000 Bill for Navy.

The navy appropriation bill providing a fund of \$535,000,000 for new warships, submarines, submarine chasers, patrol boats and guns, ammunition and other equipment, was sent to the President after a conference report had been approved by both Senate and House. Conferees had agreed to reduce the number of extra submarines from fifty to twenty, making the total number provided for thirty-eight. The Senate conferees yielded the provision for enlarging the Charleston, N. C., drydock, which Senator Tillman had fought hard to obtain.

The Senate also adopted the House resolution providing for a bond issue of \$150,000,000 to expedite construction of naval vessels. That completed approval of the administration's naval program.

Although the bill authorizing the President to arm American ships and otherwise protect Americans on the high seas would have passed the Senate by an overwhelming majority this legislation, a modified form of which was passed by the House on Thursday, was killed by a filibuster conducted by a small group of Republican and Democratic senators.

As a last resort the large majority of the Republican and Democratic senators favoring the bill drew up a manifesto to the country and to the world stating that the armed ship bill has been passed by the House by almost a unanimous vote and that more than two-thirds of the Senate favored conferring full power upon the President to deal with the German submarine menace by measures short of war.

President Wilson went to the capitol at 9:30 o'clock and signed the naval appropriation and other bills passed in the final hours of Congress. Administration leaders said the President also signed the bill making the "bone dry" clause in the postal bill effective July 1.

Zimmermann Admits Mexican Plots.

Washington.—German Foreign Minister Zimmermann's frank admission that Germany did seek to ally Japan and Mexico with her to war against the United States caused no surprise to American officials though it may be said they did not expect so full and free an acknowledgment of the exposure.

Resounding.

"They say China is going to break with Germany, too."
"Well, if there is such a big break as that in China, it will be some smash."

Heard on the Train.

"What kind of coal do you use?"
"Egg."
"Egg?" How do you get it, by the dozen?"—Boston Transcript.

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE" \$3 \$3.50 \$4 \$4.50 \$5 \$6 \$7 & \$8 FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers. The Best Known Shoes in the World.

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wear protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the Fashion Centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

Ask your shoe dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you with the kind you want, take no other make. Write for interesting booklet explaining how to get shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price, by return mail, postage free.

LOOK FOR W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom.



Boys' Shoes Best in the World \$3.00 \$2.50 & \$2.00 President W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., 185 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

All Out of Proportion. Innate—The Judge didn't treat me square.

Guard—How's that?
Innate—I'm only twenty, and he gave me the same sentence as that old man over there.

Guard—What was that?
Innate—Life.—From the Star of Hope, Sing Sing Penitentiary.

Red Cross Bag Blue makes the laundress happy, makes clothes whiter than snow. All good grocers. Adv.

A Good Sign.

"Is the world really getting better?"
"Of course it is," replied the cheerful individual. "It's true that there is a terrible war raging in Europe, which we may soon be drawn into, and Mexico is still unsettled, and Cuba is trying to have a revolution, but the sale of comic valentines this year was smaller than ever known before."

MADE \$5,000 OUT OF HOGS

On His Western Canadian Farm.

It is getting to be a long drawn out story, the way that Western Canadian farmers have made money. Many of them a few years ago, came to the country with little more than their few household effects, probably a team of horses and a cow or two, and sufficient money to do them for a few months, until they got a start. Hundreds of such can be pointed out, who today have splendid homes, well equipped farms, the latest machinery and an automobile. Here is the case of A. E. Merriam, formerly of Devil's Lake, N. D. He didn't leave there because the land was poor, or farming not a success, for all who know that country are aware that it is an excellent country. He wanted to expand, to take advantage of the cheap land that Western Canada offers. And that same story has appealed to hundreds of others who have had like success with Mr. Merriam. But his story, and he signs it, too, is:

"I came to Alberta in the Spring of 1909 from Devil's Lake, North Dakota, locating on my farm near Dalroy.

"I arrived with six head of horses and two head of cattle and about \$1,500. Since then, I have increased my live stock to seven head of horses, four head of cattle, and about one hundred head of hogs, a four-roomed house, good barn with all modern improvements, a feed grinder, elevator, chopper, fanning mill, etc. I have increased my original capital at least four times more since coming here.

"From the feeding of hogs during the last year, I had a gross return of \$5,000.

"I first started grain farming, but during the past four years I have made money by my specialty, and you may see by the foregoing statement for 1910 that I have not done so badly.

"Land has increased at least twenty per cent in value during the past few years, now selling for from \$25 to \$35 per acre, with nominal taxes of about \$27 a quarter section yearly.

"The climate here is better than Dakota in that we do not have so much dry wind; the winters are similar to Dakota.

"As for farming in general, the growing and feeding of live stock is more sure than the grain farming, if continued year after year, and if every farmer follows this, he will be ahead of the grain growers in the long run. Taking everything into consideration, I feel satisfied with my success in Alberta."

(Sgd.) A. E. MERRIAM.

Dalroy, Alberta, Jan. 12th, 1917.

There will be the greatest demand for farm labor in Western Canada during the early spring, and, in fact, all season until November, and the highest wages will be paid. There is an absolute guarantee by the Canadian Government that those who go to Canada for this purpose need have no fear of conscription.—Advertisement.

Resounding.

"They say China is going to break with Germany, too."
"Well, if there is such a big break as that in China, it will be some smash."

Heard on the Train.

"What kind of coal do you use?"
"Egg."
"Egg?" How do you get it, by the dozen?"—Boston Transcript.

Milly's idea. Milly—A good story always bears repeating. Billy—Yes, especially if it is told to you as a secret.—Buffalo Post.

MOTHER! LOOK AT CHILD'S TONGUE

If cross, feverish, constipated, give "California Syrup of Figs."

A laxative today saves a sick child tomorrow. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, which become clogged up with waste. Liver gets sluggish; stomach sour.

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, or your child is listless, cross, feverish, breath bad, restless, doesn't eat heartily, full of cold or has sore throat or any other children's ailment, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," then don't worry, because it is perfectly harmless, and in a few hours all this constipation poison, sour bile and fermenting waste will gently move out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. A thorough "inside cleansing" is oftentimes all that is necessary. It should be the first treatment given in any sickness. Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Adv.

Man's Prerogative.

"Do you think women ought to smoke?"
"I should say not. It's hard enough as it is to tell who's the man of the house."—Detroit Free Press.

HIGH COST OF LIVING

This is a serious matter with housekeepers as food prices are constantly going up. To overcome this, cut out the high priced meat dishes and serve your family more Skinner's Macaroni and Spaghetti, the cheapest, most delicious and most nutritious of all foods. Write the Skinner Mfg. Co., Omaha, Neb., for beautiful cook book, telling how to prepare it in a hundred different ways. It's free to every woman.—Adv.

The Patient's View.

"I'm afraid," said the doctor calmly, "that I shall have to operate."
"Afraid!" growled the patient. "Afraid you'll have to operate! You know darn well you're hoping you'll have to."—Detroit Free Press.

A Mother's Burden

A mother who suffers kidney trouble, finds it hard to keep up her daily work. Lame ness, backache, sharp pains when stooping and "blue," nervous or dizzy spells, make home life dreary. Active kidneys bring back vigor, health and a pleasure in family duties. If the kidneys are weak try a box of Doan's Kidney Pills.

A Colorado Case

Mrs. F. J. Coleman, 101 E. 12th St., Pueblo, Colo., says: "I was afflicted with pain in my back and in my hips. If I stooped, it was awfully hard for me to straighten up. Mornings, when I got up my back was stiff and lame and bothered me all through the day. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me and since then, I have had no further trouble from my back or kidneys."

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

A GRIPPE Remedy that breaks up a cold in a few days. It is a sure cure for the common cold, influenza, and all the ailments that attend the grippe. It is a sure cure for the common cold, influenza, and all the ailments that attend the grippe. It is a sure cure for the common cold, influenza, and all the ailments that attend the grippe.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM A toilet preparation of merit. It is a sure cure for itching humors. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. It cures itching humors, and restores color to faded hair.

HIDE and FUR SHIPPERS

Write for Illustrated Trappers' guide and price list. Parcel post map of United States sent free—write today BOLLES & ROGERS 813 S. 13th St. Omaha, Neb.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 10-1917.

"CASCARETS" FOR LIVER, BOWELS

For sick headache, bad breath, Sour Stomach and constipation.

Get a 10-cent box now. No odds how bad your liver, stomach or bowels; how much your head aches, how miserable and uncomfortable you are from constipation, indigestion, biliousness and sluggish bowels—you always get the desired results with Cascarets.

Don't let your stomach, liver and bowels make you miserable. Take Cascarets to-night; put an end to the headache, biliousness, dizziness, nervousness, sick, sour, gassy stomach, backache and all other distress; cleanse your inside organs of all the bile, gases and constipated matter which is producing the misery.

A 10-cent box means health, happiness and a clear head for months. No more days of gloom and distress if you will take a Cascaret now and then. All stores sell Cascarets. Don't forget the children—their little insides need a cleansing, too. Adv.

In silence danger is concealed. Women are seldom really dangerous.

Pimples, boils, carbuncles, dry up and disappear with Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. In tablets or liquid. Adv.

Let it go at that. "Flubdub is bothering all his friends to take stock in an alleged mine."

"Why, he has pestered me half to death. And yet he hasn't asked you, eh? How do you account for that?" "Dunno. I take it as a tribute to my intelligence."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

GAS, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapepsin" settles sour, gassy stomachs in five minutes—Time it!

You don't want a slow remedy when your stomach is bad—or an uncertain one—or a harmful one—your stomach is too valuable; you mustn't injure it. Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in giving relief; its harmlessness; its certain unfailing action in regulating sick, sour, gassy stomachs. Its millions of cures in indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis and other stomach trouble has made it famous the world over.

Keep this perfect stomach doctor in your home—keep it handy—get a large fifty-cent case from any dealer and then if anyone should eat something which doesn't agree with them; if what they eat lays like lead, ferments and sours and forms gas; causes headache, dizziness and nausea; eruptions of acid and undigested food—remember as soon as Pape's Diapepsin comes in contact with the stomach all such distress vanishes. Its promptness, certainty and ease in overcoming the worst stomach disorders is a revelation to those who try it.—Adv.

A Giveaway. Mrs. Blabitt—I don't like her at all, dear. She's a deceitful woman. The other day she tried to get me to say something against you. Mrs. Goddelgh—She did! How? Mrs. B.—Why, she asked me to tell her confidentially what I really thought of you.—Boston Evening Transcript.

Green's August Flower

When the stomach and liver are in good working order, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred general good health prevails.

Green's August Flower has proven a blessing and has been used all over the civilized world during the last fifty odd years. It is a universal remedy for weak stomach, constipation and nervous indigestion. A dull headache, bad taste in the mouth in the morning, or that "tired feeling" are nature's warnings that something is wrong in the digestive apparatus. At such times Green's August Flower will quickly correct the difficulty and establish a normal condition. At all druggists' or dealers', 25c and 75c bottles.

Green's August Flower

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, sent from us, and design from Typhoid Centers. THE CHITTY LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL. PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. SUPERVISOR.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services.

"ROUGH ON RATS" Kills Hairs, Mice, Rats, Fleas, Lice, etc. Die outdoors. 10c and 25c.

APPENDICITIS If you have been threatened or have GALLSTONES, INDIGESTION, GAS or pains in the right side write for valuable book of information. FREE. W. E. BOWMAN, DEPT. W-8, 810 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

The KITCHEN CABINET

We may build more splendid habitations, Fill our rooms with paintings and with sculptures. But we cannot buy with gold the old associations. —Longfellow.

USE OF LEFT-OVERS.

It is false economy to use expensive materials in combination with left-overs, thus preparing a dish which will be more expensive than one made from fresh materials. It would be better to give such food to the birds and more economical. The best economy is that which arranges the meals so that there will be no serious leaks in left-overs. No scrap of meat need be wasted, for it may be minced and served in dozens of forms.

Any left-over cereal if in small amount may be stirred into the gems or muffin mixture, always to the advantage of the hot bread, or if a larger portion is left it is a most tasty breakfast dish if fried crisp and brown in a little hot fat. A little cereal may be mixed with egg, sugar and flavored and baked in small ramekins and served with a sauce of fruit or cream, for a dessert. Such a dessert may be safely given to the children.

Stuffed Apples.—With a little roast duck or goose left from dinner, in an amount too small to use otherwise, mince fine, add some of the stuffing if there is not enough meat, and fill the centers of cored tart apples with this mixture, put a bit of butter on top, add just enough water to keep them from burning when first put into the oven; bake until the apples are soft, and serve each on a round of fried bread or cornmeal mush and serve with currant jelly. Such a dish will prove sustaining enough for the main dish at luncheon.

A cold fried egg or a hard-boiled one, or even a poached egg should never be put into the garbage, for it may be chopped and added to any salad or to a rich white sauce and served on buttered toast; or to a white sauce to serve with fish, adding also a finely chopped sour pickle. Or a delicious sandwich may be made by mincing the egg and adding a pinch of mustard, salt and pepper; spread on buttered bread and serve with a cupful of cocoa. This will make a satisfying luncheon.

Success comes to many by chance, but they always give themselves the credit. Enthusiasm is the beginning and the culmination of all things worth while.

These dishes are not new, for we are told often that there is nothing new under the sun, yet by rearranging food combinations one may find many pleasing surprises, and even old dishes to some may be new to others.

Butterscotch Pie.—Boil a cupful of brown sugar with a quarter of a cupful of coffee (strong beverage) and two tablespoonfuls of butter until it waxes when dropped from the spoon. Beat the yolks of two eggs, add a pint of rich milk, two tablespoonfuls of browned flour and a teaspoonful of vanilla. Pour this mixture into the boiling sugar and cook until the eggs and flour are thick. Pour into a previously baked crust and finish the top with the two whites, beaten stiff and a half cupful of brown sugar added. Put into the oven and brown.

Hot Potato Salad.—Wash and pare potatoes and cut into balls with a French vegetable cutter or into half-inch cubes; there should be two cupfuls. Cook in boiling, salted water until soft, drain and pour over the dressing and sprinkle with two tablespoonfuls of finely minced parsley. For the dressing mix one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper, four tablespoonfuls of olive oil, one-half a cupful of celery finely cut, two slices of lemon, two tablespoonfuls each of tarragon vinegar and chopped onion, one-half tablespoonful of parsley, one tablespoonful of cider vinegar. Heat to the boiling point, remove the lemon and pour the sauce over the potatoes.

Split Pea Soup.—Pick over a cupful of split peas and soak in cold water overnight. Drain, add two and a half quarts of water, half an onion, and a two-inch cube of fat salt pork. Bring gradually to the boiling point and let simmer three or four hours until soft, then rub through a sieve. Melt three tablespoonfuls of butter, add two tablespoonfuls of flour and stir until well blended; then pour on gradually two cupfuls of scalded milk. Bring to the boiling point and add the peas. Season with one and a half teaspoonfuls of salt, and a few dashes of red pepper. If too thick thin with more milk. Serve hot with croutons.

Radishes peeled and sliced and fried with beefsteak take the place of mushrooms and at much less expense at most seasons of the year.

Savory Dish.—Put a layer of thinly-sliced potatoes in the bottom of a baking dish, cover with a small onion also thinly-sliced, then two cupfuls of cold turkey or any kind of meat, and a cupful or two of tomatoes. Sen-

son as the layers are placed, add gravy with the meat if you have it, otherwise a little water. Bake until the potatoes are done. Serve garnished with two tablespoonfuls of green peas.

SIMPLE FISH SALADS.

A can of salmon may be transformed into dozens of delightful salads using celery, pickles, coconut, cucumber, tomatoes, capers, and any number of other combinations. A Bermuda onion, shaved fine; a little cabbage, a can of salmon, and a sour pickle, finely chopped, mixed with a good dressing, makes a most tasty salad.

Crab-Meat Salad.—Use twice as much crab-meat as celery, cut very fine, stir them into a mayonnaise dressing. Break the meat into uniform pieces, heap upon a bed of lettuce and pour the dressing over it. Serve cold.

Sardine Salad.—Cut two stalks of celery into small pieces, chop a half teaspoonful of parsley, remove the skins and bones from a box of sardines and break into small pieces. Toss all together and chill. Serve with a boiled dressing, diluted with some of the olive oil from the sardine can, if it is of good flavor.

Oyster Salad.—Small oysters are better to use for a salad, as the larger ones when cut look unattractive. Scald the oysters in their own liquor until the edges curl, drain and carefully remove all pieces of shell, set on ice to chill until serving time. To every quart of oysters allow two stalks of celery, cut into quarter-inch pieces. When time to serve, toss the oysters and celery together in a salad bowl which has been rubbed with the cut side of a clove of garlic, then pour over the following dressing: Beat the yolks of three eggs until thick, add a teaspoonful of salt, a few dashes of cayenne and half a teaspoonful of mustard, the grated yolks of two hard-cooked eggs and two tablespoonfuls of olive oil; pour in slowly while the mixture is being beaten. Beat until smooth, thin with three tablespoonfuls of lemon juice or mild vinegar.

Tuna Fish Salad.—This is a fish which is especially fine flavored, called the turkey of the sea. It is sometimes canned under the name of tunny fish. Use the shredded fish with celery and any salad dressing with a bit of sour pickle, finely chopped, or a tablespoonful of chow chow or piccalilli.

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DISHES FROM MANY COOKS.

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LATE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Western Newspaper Union News Service. DENVER MARKETS.

Table with market quotations for Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and various types of meat and livestock.

HAY AND GRAIN MARKET.

Table with market quotations for Hay and Grain, including Colorado upland, Nebraska upland, and various types of grain.

Flour.

Table with market quotations for Flour, including Hungarian Patent and Dressed Poultry.

Live Poultry.

Table with market quotations for Live Poultry, including Hens, Ducks, and Geese.

Eggs.

Table with market quotations for Eggs, including Eggs, graded No. 1 net, F. O. B. Denver.

Butter.

Table with market quotations for Butter, including Creameries, ex 1st grade, lb., and Process.

Fruit.

Table with market quotations for Fruit, including Apples, Colo, fancy, box, and Pears, Colo, winter, box.

Vegetables.

Table with market quotations for Vegetables, including Beets, cwt., Carrots, cwt., Cauliflower, lb., Celery, Pascal, h. gr. doz., Onions, table, doz., Onions, cwt., and Potatoes, cwt.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Table with market quotations for Miscellaneous Markets, including Prices Quoted for Metals, Bar silver, Copper, and Spelter.

Chicago Grain and Provision Prices.

Table with market quotations for Chicago Grain and Provision Prices, including Chicago—Wheat—No. 3 red, No. 2 hard, No. 3 yellow, and various types of corn.

Chicago Live Stock Quotations.

Table with market quotations for Chicago Live Stock Quotations, including Chicago—Hogs—Bulk, Light, Heavy, and various types of cattle.

Price of Linseed.

Table with market quotations for Price of Linseed, including Duluth—Linseed—On track, \$2.79 1/2 @ 2.80 1/2; to arrive, \$2.79 1/2; May, \$2.81 1/2 asked; July, \$2.82 1/2 bid.

WESTERN MINING AND OIL NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Prices for Metals.

Bar silver, 76 1/2c; lead, New York, \$8.50; copper, \$32.62 1/2; spelter, St. Louis, \$10.15.

Boulder.—Tungsten concentrates, 60 per cent, \$17.00 per unit. Crude ores, 50 per cent, \$15.00; 25 per cent, \$9.40 @ 12.00; 10 per cent, \$8.70 @ 10.00 per unit.

Arizona.

Operations at the Kemple mining properties are active. The Sisson mine, located thirty miles west of Wickenburg have the mill in operation. The Diana at Chloride is showing very high gold and silver values in both the east and the west drifts.

The management of the Arizona Commercial Mining Company at Miami expects to double production before the mid-summer of 1917.

Work on the new Steffy mill at Chloride is to be started right away and the installation of machinery only awaits its arrival on the ground.

At Florence a deal was consummated whereby G. T. Nichols of San Francisco, representing a Pittsburg company, took over the Red Hills copper properties at a figure close around \$100,000 on a bond and lease.

The metal output from mines in Arizona in 1916 had a record total value of nearly \$203,000,000 compared with \$90,806,346 for 1915, according to the estimate of Victor C. Heikes of the United States Geological Survey.

Colorado.

The Telluride district ran high in ore production for January. The mill crosscut on the Silver Bell mine at Ophir Loop is now in about 2,600 feet.

The mines tributary to Silver Plume are sharing the prosperity in evidence in upper Clear Creek. A number of the old-time properties are being developed in to shippers.

In Rico district, Day Brothers and Arms, owners of the Silver Swan property, are doing considerable work in the main tunnel and extracting some fine looking lead-zinc ore.

The Passiflora Mining Company, operating the Herman in the White Hills section of Custer county, shipped in one week 200 tons of copper-silver ores averaging between \$25 and \$30 per ton.

A remarkable ore body has been opened in the Delineator mines, belonging to Duncan brothers, and part of the Black Prince group at Feberite, in Boulder cañon. The strike is the greatest reported during the winter.

In the Idaho Springs district H. I. Seeman, president and general manager of the Lombard mines and Seaman tunnel on Fall river, has completed all necessary details for the resumption of work on these properties at a very early date.

A Boulder miner remarks: With cyanide reduction, flotation and the best of new systems and mechanical equipment for the reduction of ores Boulder county enters the new year upon a plane far in advance of any previous period in her history.

Near Silverton leasers operating the Congress mine, in the Red Mountain district, were consistent shippers of high grade copper and silver ore during 1916 and since the beginning of 1917 have more than maintained the average produced last year.

New Mexico.

Elmer James, operating the Trilby property, Mogollon district, has opened up a face of ore on the lower tunnel level.

The Mogollon Mines Company cleaned up approximately 16,000 ounces gold and silver for the first half of February.

Work is now under way at the Last Chance mine, owned by the El Centro Mining and Milling Company at Leiden in unwatering the main shaft.

Socorro Mining and Milling Company shipped sixteen 100-pound bars of bullion for the first fifteen days of February. The mill is handling better than 200 tons per day.

Prof. Fayette A. Jones of the State School of Mines at Socorro, is the father of a bill in the Legislature, providing for the creation of a State Bureau of Geology and Mines.

With copper selling at its present phenomenal high price and silver mounting higher steadily, Grant county bids fair to become the center of mining activity in the Southwest.

Wyoming.

In order to draw the gas from the mammoth wells of the Utah concern at Byron, the Columbia Carbon Company is laying a pipeline to Cowley.

That three new oil refiners will be established in Wyoming this summer became practically certain upon receipt of information from Tulsa, Okla., that the Consumers' Oil Company had completed arrangements for the establishment of a refinery at Greybull.

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Mrs. Quinn's Experience Ought to Help You Over the Critical Period.

Lowell, Mass.—"For the last three years I have been troubled with the Change of Life and the bad feelings common at that time. I was in a very nervous condition, with headaches and pan a good deal of the time so I was unfit to do my work. A friend asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which I did, and it has helped me in every way. I am not nearly so nervous, no headache or pain. I must say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best remedy any sick woman can take."

—Mrs. MARGARET QUINN, Rear 259 Worthen St., Lowell, Mass.

Other warning symptoms are a sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness, inquietude, and dizziness. If you need special advice, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.

This is Palm Beach. Nowhere is the sand more like a deep, warm dust of yellow gold; nowhere is there a margin of the earth so splashed with spots of brilliant color; sweaters, parasols, bathing suits, canvas shelters—blue, green, purple, pink, yellow, orange, scarlet—vibrating together in the sharp sunlight like brush marks on a high-keyed canvas by Sorolla; nowhere has flesh such living, glittering beauty as the flesh of long, white, lovely arms which flash out, cold and dripping, from the sea; nowhere does water appear less like water, more like a flowing waste of liquid emeralds and sapphires, held perpetually in cool solution and edged with a thousand gleaming, fountaining strings of pearls.—Collier's Weekly.

Celery's Many Virtues. There is but little enlightenment afforded in the every-day culinary literature on the many uses of that delicious plant known as celery. Probably no other plant is so well adapted to cooking in so many different styles as celery, a vegetable that can also be eaten raw.

There is hardly any other vegetable of which every part can be brought to such good account. The trimmings can be used for flavoring purposes, or for soup and broth, while the seeds are carefully preserved for similar uses, or to produce celery salt, which in itself forms an ideal table condiment.

Fire dooms 30 structures every hour; 720 structures every day.

A messenger boy is a novelty in moving pictures.

Old Fashioned Ideas are being supplanted daily by newer and better things. This is particularly true where health and efficiency are concerned.

In hundreds of thousands of homes where coffee was formerly the table drink, you will now find

POSTUM

It promotes health and efficiency, and the old time nerve-frazzled coffee drinker soon gives place to the alert, clear-thinker who drinks delicious Postum and knows

"There's a Reason"

No change in price, quality or size of package.

LEGAL ADVERTISING

Santa Cruz Patagonian

J. B. PRICE - EDITOR AND OWNER

SONOITA.

A new Emerson, model L, tractor has just been unloaded for Lowe & Wood. This is an exact duplicate of the Beatty machine, which has been making such a good showing in this section.

Messrs. Gumm and Shoecraft were among visitors to Sonoita from Benson this week, in the interests of the implement end of their business.

W. F. Neil, Guy Bryant and Clarence Beatty motored to Nogales this week to promote the interests of the County Fair association with the Board of Supervisors.

A depth of 320 feet has been attained in the Larimore well and a change in formation for the better is apparent. Fine sand has been encountered, and unless all signs fail water is to be looked for within the next forty feet.

Mrs. W. F. Christman is spending the week in Tucson.

Geo. White and C. C. Crayne spent a few days in Phoenix on land office business.

The telephones for the local installation have arrived and construction work will begin immediately.

John H. Buck, the local contractor, has secured the contract for the construction of the new Larimore bungalow.

J. L. Ringwald and wife are here from Tucson to make their future home. Mr. Ringwald has leased a nearby ranch and will begin farming operations at once.

Mr. Brown, a Benson firm's field man, spent a couple of days in Sonoita recently.

Sonoita feels much complimented in having received notice from the El Paso Chamber of Commerce containing information that the business men of that city will stop off for a handshake on March 22, en route on their boosting excursion embracing the leading Arizona towns. Welcome to our city!

026633-2865.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Phoenix, Arizona, February 27, 1917.

To Daniel Sullivan of San Rafael, Arizona, Contestee:

You are hereby notified that George W. Parlier, who gives San Rafael, Santa Cruz county, Arizona, as his postoffice address, did on February 9th, 1917, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your homestead entry No. 026633, Serial No. made August 9, 1915, for S 1/2 SE 1/4 and SE 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 10, and N 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 15, Township 23 S., Range 17 E., G. & S. R. Meridian, and as grounds for his contest alleges that you have not established your residence upon the land, that you have never established or made any permanent or substantial improvements upon the land, that you have not been upon the land for more than a year last past, and that to all appearances you have permanently abandoned said land and that your absence has not been due to your employment in the military service of the United States in connection with operations in Mexico, or along the borders, or in mobilization camps, in the military or naval organization or the National Guard.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken by this office as having been confessed by you, and your said entry will be canceled thereunder without your further right to be heard therein, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the FOURTH publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically meeting and responding to these allegations of contest, or if you fail within this time to file in this office due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail. If this service is made by the delivery of a copy of your answer to the contestant in person, proof of such service must be acknowledged by his receipt of the copy, showing the date of its receipt, or the affidavit of the person by whom the delivery was made, stating when and where the copy was delivered; if made by registered mail, proof of such service must consist of the affidavit of the person by whom the copy was mailed, stating when and the post-office to which it was mailed, and this affidavit must be accompanied by the postmaster's receipt for the letter.

You should state in your answer the name of the postoffice to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.

J. L. IRVIN, Register.

JOHN J. BIRDNO, Receiver.

Date of first publication March 9, 1917.

Date second publication, Mar. 16, 1917.

Date third publication, Mar. 23, 1917.

Date fourth publication, Mar. 30, 1917.

NOTICE OF SELECTION UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED JUNE 20, 1910.

United States Land Office, at Phoenix, Arizona.

State of Arizona.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the State of Arizona has filed in this office its Grant Selections, List Nos. 621 and 688, Serial Nos. 031586 and 031835, respectively, applying to select for the benefit of Payment of Bonds and Accrued Interest Thereon of Maricopa, Pima, Yavapai and Coconino Counties, the following described lands, to-wit:

List No. 621, Serial 031586:—

In T. 21 S., R. 18 E., E 1/2 Section 17; E 1/2 Section 20; NW 1/4; W 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 21.

List No. 688, Serial 031835:—

In T. 21 S., R. 18 E., E 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 19.

(All in G. & S. R. M.)

During the five weeks' period of publication of this notice, or any time thereafter and before final approval and certification, this office will receive protests or contests as to any of the tracts applied for and transmit the same to the General Land Office, Dated at Phoenix, Arizona, February 20, 1917.

JOHN L. IRVIN, Register.

JOHN J. BIRDNO, Receiver.

First publication March 2-3-20-17.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

Nogales, Ariz., Feb. 26, 1917.

To H. E. Stevens and A. H. Moore, and their heirs and assigns:

You, and each of you, are hereby notified that there has been expended by Mark Lully for each of the years 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915, and by the undersigned as executor of the will and administrator of the estate of Mark Lully, deceased, for the year 1916, the sum of Three Hundred Dollars (\$300.00) in labor and improvements upon the following lode mining claims located and situated in the Tyndall Mining district, Santa Cruz county, Arizona, to-wit:

The "Moore & Stevens Mining Claim," "Moore & Stevens Mining Claim No. 1," and "Moore & Stevens Mining Claim No. 2" the notices of location of which said mining claims are recorded in the office of the County Recorder of said Santa Cruz county, Arizona, in Book 4 of Mining Locations, at pages 6 to 10, both inclusive.

Said labor was done and said improvements were made in compliance with the requirements of the laws of the United States pertaining to annual labor upon mining claims, being the amount necessary to hold said mining claims for the annual period ending December 31 of the respective years hereinbefore mentioned, and especially for the year ending December 31, 1916.

And you are further notified that, if within ninety (90) days after the publication of this notice you, or either of you, fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of said expenditure as such co-owner, your interest in the said mining claims will become the property of your co-owner therein, who has made such expenditures, performed said labor, and made said improvements, as provided by law.

LOUIS LULLY,

Administrator of the Estate of Mark Lully, Deceased.

First publication March 2-June 1, 17.

Notice for Publication 030775

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, Feb. 10, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Josie McPherson, heir of Julius Kunde, deceased, of San Rafael, Arizona, who on Aug. 23, 1916, made Homestead Entry No. 030775, for NW 1/4, section 12, township 23 S., range 16 E., G. & S. R. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year final proof to establish claim to the land above described before W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona, on the 27th day of March, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: William S. McKnight, Arcus Reddoch, Raymond R. Earhart, Victor J. Wager, all of Nogales, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register.

First publication Feb. 16-3-16-17.

Serial No. 041355

IN THE UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, PHOENIX, ARIZONA, FEB. 10, 1917.

Notice of Application for United States Patent, Mineral Survey No. 3115 Amended.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance to an Act of Congress approved May 10, 1872, OSYX KING QUARRIES COMPANY, a corporation under the laws of Arizona, and whose postoffice address is Tucson, Pima County, Arizona, has made application for a patent for fifty (50) acres on the Onyx King Placer Mining Claim, bearing marble and other building stone, the same being nineteen hundred and eighty (1980) feet northerly and southerly, and nineteen hundred and eighty (1980) feet in an easterly and westerly direction, and being approximately in section one (1), township twenty (20) South, range fifteen (15) East, Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian (unsurveyed), Santa Cruz county, Arizona, and as fully described by the official plat and by field notes on file in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, D. C., as follows, to-wit: Beginning at Corner No. 1, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone, whence the southwest corner of section 6, township 20 South, range 15 East bears East 3300 feet; thence West thirteen hundred and twenty (1320) feet to Corner No. 2, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence North six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 3, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence West six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 4, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence North thirteen hundred and twenty (1320) feet to Corner No. 5, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 6, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 7, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 8, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 9, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 10, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 11, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 12, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 13, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 14, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 15, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 16, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 17, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 18, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 19, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 20, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 21, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 22, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 23, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 24, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 25, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 26, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 27, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 28, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 29, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 30, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 31, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 32, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 33, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 34, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 35, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 36, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 37, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 38, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 39, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 40, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 41, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 42, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 43, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 44, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 45, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 46, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 47, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 48, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 49, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 50, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 51, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 52, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 53, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 54, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 55, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 56, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 57, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 58, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 59, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 60, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 61, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 62, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 63, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 64, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 65, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 66, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 67, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 68, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 69, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 70, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 71, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 72, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 73, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 74, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 75, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 76, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 77, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 78, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 79, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 80, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 81, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 82, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 83, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 84, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 85, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 86, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 87, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 88, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 89, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 90, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 91, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 92, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 93, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 94, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 95, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 96, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 97, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 98, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 99, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 100, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 101, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 102, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 103, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 104, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 105, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 106, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 107, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 108, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 109, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 110, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 111, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 112, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 113, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 114, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 115, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 116, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 117, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 118, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 119, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 120, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 121, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 122, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 123, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 124, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 125, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 126, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 127, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 128, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 129, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 130, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 131, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 132, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 133, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 134, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 135, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 136, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 137, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 138, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 139, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 140, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 141, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 142, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 143, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 144, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 145, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 146, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 147, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 148, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 149, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 150, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred